

PRECISION | COMMUNICATION | ACCOUNTABILITY

# CIVIL ENGINEERING REPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

# PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT 100 South Creek Road CROMER

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### **1 INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

EG Funds Management Pty Ltd proposes to develop 100 South Creek Road, Cromer, NSW as a warehouse & distribution facility. The site consists of a total area of 7.47Ha approximately and is currently developed. The proposed development consists of an approximate area of 4.45Ha.

#### 1.2 Scope

Costin Roe Consulting Pty Ltd has been commissioned by EG Funds Management Pty Ltd to prepare this Engineering Report in support of the proposed Development Application for the site.

This report provides a summary of the design principles and planning objectives for the following civil engineering components of the project:

- Earthworks & Retaining Walls;
- Stormwater Management; and
- Erosion Control.

The engineering objectives for the development are to create a site which, based on the proposed architectural layout, responds to the topography and site constraints and to provide an appropriate and economical stormwater management system which incorporates best practice in water sensitive urban design and is consistent with the requirements of council's water quality objectives.

A set of drawings have been prepared to show the proposed finished levels, retaining walls, stormwater drainage and water quality requirements for the development. These drawings are conceptual only and subject to change during detail design.

### **1.3** Authority Jurisdiction

The site is located within the Northern Beaches Council area and the requirements of the former *Warringah DCP 2011* and *PL 850 WATER – Water Management Policy* apply.

#### 2 DEVELOPMENT SITE

#### 2.1 Location

The proposed development is located in the suburb of Cromer, at the intersection of Inman Road and South Creek Road as shown in **Figure 2.1**.

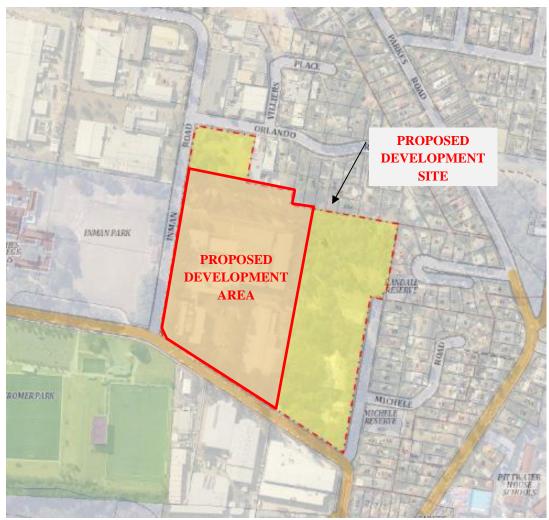


Figure 2.1. Locality Map (Source: SIX Maps 2019)

#### 2.2 Existing Site

The site, being Lot 1 DP1220196, encompasses a total area of 7.47 Ha. The proposed development is estimated to consist of an area of 4.45Ha.

The site is bounded by Orlando Road on the north, South Creek on the south, Inman Road on the west and Campbell Avenue and existing residential and commercial lots to the east.

The site is currently developed with multiple industrial building and car parking facilities. It is noted that there is existing heritage listed buildings located to the west of the site and a heritage listed tower. There is an existing open channel and culvert system running from the north to the south along the eastern extent of the development area draining an upstream urban catchment through the property.

Falls over the site are generally from north to south. The highest level on the site is at RL29.5m AHD at the north- eastern corner, directly adjacent to Orlando Road. The lowest level is located at the south- western corner of the site, at the intersection of Inman Road and South Creek Road, at RL11.8m AHD.

#### 2.3 Proposed Development

The total development area does not encompass the whole site. It is bounded by the existing eastern channel, a portion of the western boundary and the northern and southern boundaries. However, the development area does not comprise of the north-western portion of the site.

The proposed development is for a multi-level warehouse, office and storage facility. The development layout is based on the architectural layout by SBA Architects as shown in **Figures 2.2** & **2.3**.

The proposed warehouse buildings consist of 11 warehouse units with a total area of 15,489m<sup>2</sup> and encompasses a suspended portion. Suspended offices are also proposed at each warehouse unit and consists of a total area of 1,850m<sup>2</sup>. Basement level car parking areas and self- storage units are proposed in the southern portion of the development area. Truck loading/ circulation areas are provided from Inman Road and South Creek Road and through the central hardstand. The existing heritage listed buildings are proposed to be utilised as offices and a café.

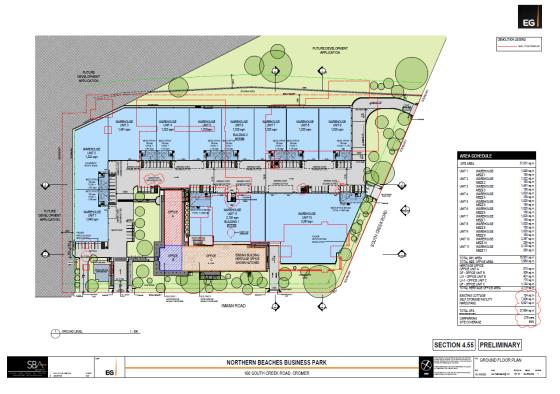


Figure 2.2. Development Layout – Ground Floor

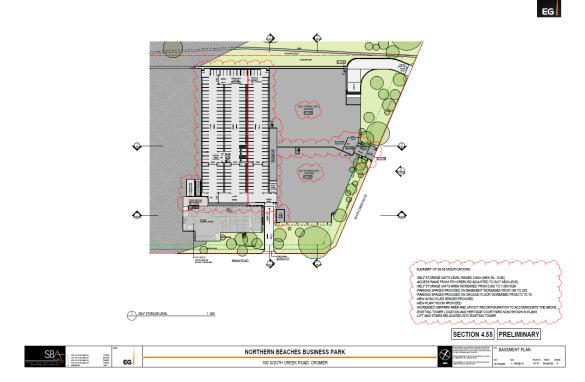


Figure 2.3. Development Layout – Basement Floor

#### **3 SITE WORKS**

#### 3.1 Bulk Earthworks & Retaining Walls

Earthworks will be required through the site to facilitate the construction of the new warehouse and self-storage units and the basement car parking area. The final levels over the site will be subject to detailed earthworks modelling and volume. The existing and proposed levels are shown on the Costin Roe drawings in **Appendix A**.

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control measures including sedimentation basins area to be provided during the construction phase in accordance with the approved drawings and the Soil and Water Management Plan in **Section 5** of this report.

#### 3.2 Embankment Stability

To assist in maintaining embankment stability permanent batters' slopes will be no steeper than 3- horizontal to 1- vertical while temporary batters will be no steeper than 2-horizontal to 1- vertical.

Permanent batters will also be adequately vegetated or turfed which will assist in maintaining embankment stability.

Stability of batters and reinstatement of vegetation shall be in accordance with the submitted drawings and the Soil and Water Management Plan in **Section 5** of this report.

#### 3.3 Supervision of Earthworks

All geotechnical testing and inspections performed during the filling operations will be undertaken to Level 1 geotechnical control, in accordance with AS3798-1996.

#### 3.4 Retaining Walls

The civil engineering objective is to minimise retaining walls within the constraints of the architectural layout and allowable grading (as per AS2890.1 and AS2890.2) through paved areas and batters in landscaped areas.

Given the existing falls and nature of the industrial development, retaining walls will be required. Where possible, landscaped batters are proposed to limit and reduce retaining wall construction.

Location and indicative heights of retaining walls are shown on drawing Co13674.01-DA50 in Appendix A.

#### **4 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

#### 4.1 Hydrologic Modelling and Analysis

#### 4.1.1 General Design Principles

The design of the stormwater system for this site will be based on relevant national design guidelines, Australian Standard Codes of Practice, Northern Beaches Council and accepted engineering practice.

Runoff from buildings will generally be designed in accordance with AS 3500.3 National Plumbing and Drainage Code Part 3 – Stormwater Drainage.

Overall site runoff and stormwater management will generally be designed in accordance with the Institution of Engineers, Australia publication "Australian Rainfall and Runoff" (1987 Edition), Volumes 1 and 2 (AR&R).

Storm events for the 5, 20- & 100-Year ARI event have been assessed.

#### 4.1.2 Minor/ Major System Design

The piped stormwater drainage (minor) system has been designed to accommodate the 20-year ARI storm event (Q20). Overland flow paths (major) which will convey all stormwater runoff up to and including the Q100 event have also been provided which will limit major property damage and any risk to the public in the event of a piped system failure.

#### 4.1.3 Rainfall Data

Rainfall intensity Frequency Duration (IFD) data used as a basis for DRAINS modelling for the 5 to 100 Year ARI events, was taken from Northern Beaches Council *On-site Stormwater Detention Technical Specification*.

#### 4.1.4 Runoff Models

In accordance with the recommendations and standards of Northern Beaches Council, the calculation of the runoff from storms of the design ARI has been calculated with the catchment modelling software DRAINS.

The design parameters for the DRAINS model are to be based on the recommendations as defined by Northern Beaches Council and parameters for the area and are as follows:

Model	Model for Design and analysis run	Rational method	
	Rational Method Procedure	ARR87	
	Soil Type	2.5	
	Paved (Impervious) Area Depression Storage	1	mm
	Grassed (Pervious) Area Depression Storage	5	mm
AMC	Antecedent Moisture Condition	3.0	

 Table 4.1: DRAINS Parameters

#### 4.2 Hydraulics

4.2.1 General Requirements

Hydraulic calculations will be carried out utilising DRAINS modelling software during the detail design stage to ensure that all surface and subsurface drainage systems perform to or exceed the required standard.

#### 4.2.2 Freeboard

The calculated water surface level in open junctions of the piped stormwater system will not exceed a freeboard level of 150mm below the finished ground/grate level, for the peak runoff from the Minor System runoff.

The calculated water surface for the peak runoff from the Major System runoff will not exceed a freeboard level of 300mm below the finished floor level of the building.

#### 4.2.3 Public Safety

For all areas subject to pedestrian traffic, the product (dV) of the depth of flow d (in metres) and the velocity of flow V (in metres per second) will be limited to 0.4, for all storms up to the 100-year ARI.

For other areas, the dV product will be limited to 0.6 for stability of vehicular traffic (whether parked or in motion) for all storms up to the 100-year ARI.

#### 4.2.4 Inlet Pit Spacing

The spacing of inlets throughout the site will be such that the depth of flow, for the Major System design storm runoff, will not exceed the top of the kerb (150mm above gutter invert).

#### 4.2.5 Overland Flow

Dedicated flow paths have been designed to convey all storms up to and including the 100-year ARI. These flow paths will convey stormwater from the site to the estate road system and to the regional water quality/ detention basin.

#### 4.3 Site Drainage

#### 4.3.1 Existing Site Drainage

The property is currently developed with in-ground drainage throughout the site. The site has an existing culvert and an open channel trunk drainage system which runs along the east from the north to the south. Upstream flows discharge into the channel at the northern end via two ø600 RCP. The flows are then conveyed along the open channel and culvert towards the downstream discharge point which consists of two ø900 RCP which cross under South Creek Road.

#### 4.3.2 Proposed Site Drainage

The proposed stormwater system consists of a major/ minor system which conveys surface water from the warehouse roof areas, hardstand, parking areas and truck circulation areas to a stormwater management basin prior to discharge from the site via the existing trunk drainage.

The existing culvert consisting of two Ø825 RCP running under the existing driveway to the east and the associated headwall is to be demolished. The channel is to be reinstated to allow flows to effectively be conveyed from the north to the south as discussed further in **Section 4.4**.

Reference to drawings **Co136741.01-DA41** & **DA42** shows the proposed drainage layout including the stormwater management measures. Further discussion on the stormwater management measures are made in **Sections 5** and **6** of this report.

#### 4.4 External Catchments and Flooding

The site is subject to overland flow from an upstream catchment to the north of the property. The existing catchment is approximately 18.5 Ha and comprises residential and urbanised surfaces of approximately 75-80% impervious. Reference to Figure 4.1 shows the approximate catchment extent and location.

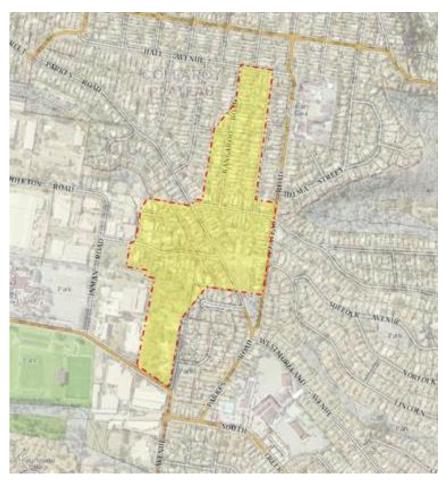


Figure 4.1. Upstream Catchment (Source: SIX Maps 2019)

Given the urban environment and relatively small upstream catchment, storms which would produce overland flow would be intense and short in duration. The catchment is sensitive to intense storms of short duration which result in rapidly increasing and decreasing flows and peak flows (and hence maximum flood depths) occurring over short durations.

Based on a conservative rational method calculation, the 1% AEP flow is estimated to be  $8-9 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ .

The existing flow path comprises open channel of:

- Sandstone bedrock
- Vegetated and rock lined base with stabilised sandstone banks and vegetated overbanks,
- box culvert and pavements.

**Figure 4.2** shows a typical existing cross section with vegetated and rock lined base with stabilised sandstone banks and vegetated overbank areas adjacent to South Creek Road.



#### **Figure 4.2. Typical Channel**

As part of the development it is proposed to complete rehabilitation works on the flow path. The proposed works include removal of the existing culvert system and pavements and reinstatement of the channel. The proposed channel reinstatement will maintain the conveyance of the external catchment through the site and have adequate capacity as per the existing stormwater open channel and culverts.

The proposed development will be site at a level greater than 0.5m above the 1% AEP overland flow level. Basement areas will be bunded to meet the flood planning requirements.

In sizing the stormwater management system and erosion control for the development, only flows from within the development site have been considered as per the requirements of Northern Beaches Council, with upstream catchment and flow path bypassing any development management systems.

#### 5 WATER QUANTITY MANAGEMENT

#### 5.1 Onsite Stormwater Detention

Northern Beaches Council requires on-site detention to be provided to limit the runoff discharged from private property into the underground piped drainage system to predeveloped flow and to assist in mitigating the increased stormwater runoff generated by the development.

Northern Beaches Council adopts the principles of water quantity management, also known as "On-site Detention (OSD)", to ensure the cumulative effect of development does not have a detrimental effect on the existing stormwater infrastructure and watercourses located within their LGA downstream from the development site.

Section 4 of Northern Beaches Council's On-Site Stormwater Detention Technical Specification states "The general requirement of Council's OSD Specification is to ensure that the site's stormwater runoff after any development does not exceed the runoff prior to the development."

#### 5.2 Methodology

A hydrological analysis was undertaken to estimate the impact o the site development on the peak flows at the downstream extent of the site. Modelling of the stormwater quantity was considered from the pre-existing case and for the operational phase of the development.

As the site area is greater than 1200m<sup>2</sup>, the simplified method consisting of PSD/SSR rates as described in Section 4.2.2. of the Warringah Council's *On-site Stormwater Detention Technical Specification* cannot be used in calculating the storage and discharge relationship for the site. Council's preferred modelling software, DRAINS has been used to assess the site detention and storage relationship.

In order to assess the existing and operational phase perk discharges from the development site, a DRAINS hydrological model was used to estimate peak flows from the catchments on site from various storm durations for Q5 year ARI to Q100 year ARI events.

#### 5.3 Existing & Post Development Peak Flows

Table 5.1. shows the existing and developed flows at the downstream discharge point.

ARI	Design	Peak Flow (m <sup>3</sup> /s)				
	Storm	Undeveloped	Deve	loped		
	Duration		Site	Site		
			(no attenuation)	(+ attenuation)		
5	5	0.585	1.630	0.538		
	10	0.835	1.520	0.639		
	20	1.150	1.750	0.766		
	30	1.260	1.660	0.785		
	60	1.270	1.610	0.805		
	120	1.370	1.660	0.821		
20	5	1.090	2.140	1.130		
	10	1.310	1.980	0.789		
	20	1.780	2.290	0.958		
	30	1.800	2.200	0.976		
	60	1.820	2.140	1.009		
	120	1.940	2.210	1.034		
100	5	1.750	2.800	0.834		
	10	1.870	2.460	0.968		
	20	2.370	2.820	1.469		
	30	2.240	2.640	1.455		
	60	2.350	2.670	1.788		
	120	2.470	2.730	1.841		

Table 5.1. Q5, Q20 & Q100 ARI Peak Flows from Development

The post development (with site attenuation flows can be seen to be lower than the predeveloped flows. The required detention storage for the development site is discussed in the following section.

#### 5.4 Proposed Water Quantity Management

As previously discussed, detention storage on the development site is required to reduce local outflows. The proposed site layout allows for an OSD system to be located at the south-east landscaped zone. The discharge location will be via a pipe into the eastern channel, prior to discharge from the site.

The proposed OSD will be provided within an above ground, combined water quantity and water quality management basin.

A number of combinations of storage and outlet arrangements have been modelled. The adopted arrangement models the basin configuration as shown in **Table 5.2.** and the proposed layout can also be observed on drawing **Co13674.01-DA40** with details on drawing **DA43**.

ARI	<b>Duration</b>		Peal	Depth (mm)	Storage (m <sup>3</sup> )			
	(mins)	No.	With Attenuation				(11111)	(111*)
		Atten.	Low	High	Bypass	Total		
5	120	1.370	0.656	-	0.165	0.821	1160	615
20	120	1.940	0.804	-	0.230	1.034	1730	917
100	120	2.470	0.884	0.666	0.291	1.841	2010	1100

 Table 5.2. OSD Characteristics (Post Developed)

The hydrologic analysis shows that, with the provision of the on-site detention system detailed above, the post development peak flows from the site will be attenuated to less than predevelopment; hence the requirements of Northern Beaches Council have been met.

#### **6 STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROLS**

#### 6.1 Regional Parameters

There is a need to provide a design which incorporates the principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) and to target pollutants that are present in the stormwater and minimise the adverse impact these pollutants could have on receiving waters, and to also meet the requirements specified by Northern Beaches Council.

Northern Beaches Council has nominated, in *Section 8.1.1* of their *PL 850 WATER* – *Water Management Policy*, the requirements for stormwater quality to be performed on a catchment wide basis. These are presented in terms of annual percentage pollutant reductions on a developed catchment and are as follows:

Gross Pollutants	90%
Total Suspended Solids	85%
Total Phosphorus	65%
Total Nitrogen	45%
рН	6.5-8.5

#### 6.2 Proposed Stormwater Treatment System

Developed impervious areas including roof, hardstand, car parking, roads and other extensive paved areas are required to be treated by the Stormwater Treatment Measures (STM's). The STM's shall be sized according to the catchment area of the developed site. The STM's for the development shall be based on a treatment train approach to ensure that all of the objectives are met.

Components of the treatment train for the development are as follows:

- Primary treatment to parking and hardstand areas is to be performed via the provision of Ocean Protect OceanGuard Pit Inserts. Pre-treatment of stormwater will assist in mitigating the potential for early onset sedimentation of the bio-retention system;
- Tertiary treatment to the warehouse roof areas, the hardstand and car parking areas is to be performed via 663m<sup>2</sup> of bio-retention located towards the south- eastern corner of the site, adjacent to the access ramp off South Creek Road.
- A portion of the roof will also be treated via rainwater reuse and settlement within the rainwater tank.

#### 6.3 Stormwater Quality Modelling

#### 6.3.1 Introduction

The MUSIC model was chosen to model water quality. This model has been released by the Cooperative Research Centre for Catchment Hydrology (CRCCH) and is a standard industry model for this purpose. MUSIC (the Model for Urban Stormwater Improvement Conceptualisation) is suitable for simulating catchment areas of up to 100 km<sup>2</sup> and utilises a continuous simulation approach to model water quality.

By simulating the performance of stormwater management systems, MUSIC can be used to predict if these proposed systems and changes to land use are appropriate for their catchments and are capable of meeting specified water quality objectives (CRC 2002). The water quality constituents modelled in MUSIC and of relevance to this report include Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Total Phosphorus (TP) and Total Nitrogen (TN).

The pollutant retention criteria set out in *Section 8.1.1* of their *PL 850 WATER – Water Management Policy* and nominated in Section 6.1 of this report were used as a basis for assessing the effectiveness of the selected treatment trains.

The MUSIC model "13674.01Cromer DA\_Rev1.sqz" was set up to examine the effectiveness of the water quality treatment train and to predict if Northern Beaches Council's requirements have been achieved. The model was set up using the Northern Beaches Council parameters from the WSUD and MUSIC Modelling Guidelines (2016) and the layout of the MUSIC model is presented in **Appendix B**.

#### 6.3.2 Rainfall Data

Six-minute pluviographic data was provided by Northern Beaches Council which has been sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) as nominated below. Evapotranspiration data for the period was sourced from the Sydney Monthly Areal PET data set supplied with the MUSIC software.

Input	Data Used
Rainfall Station	066062 Sydney Observatory
Rainfall Period	1981 - 1985
	(5 years)
Mean Annual Rainfall (mm)	857
Evapotranspiration	Sydney Monthly Areal PET
Model Timestep	6 minutes

### 6.3.3 Rainfall Runoff Parameters

<b>Parameter</b> Rainfall Threshold (Roads/Paths) Rainfall Threshold (Roofs)	<b>Value</b> 1.50 0.30
Sand Soil Storage Capacity (mm) Initial Storage (% capacity) Field Capacity (mm) Infiltration Capacity Coefficient a Infiltration Capacity Coefficient b Initial Depth (mm) Daily Recharge Rate (%) Daily Baseflow Rate (%)	350 30 144 360 0.5 10 100 50
Daily Seepage Rate (%) Sandy Clay Loam Soil Storage Capacity (mm) Initial Storage (% capacity)	0 108 30
Field Capacity (mm) Infiltration Capacity Coefficient a Infiltration Capacity Coefficient b Initial Depth (mm) Daily Recharge Rate (%) Daily Baseflow Rate (%) Daily Seepage Rate (%)	73 250 1.3 10 60 45 0

#### 6.3.4 Pollutant Concentrations & Source Nodes

Pollutant concentrations for source nodes are based on Northern Beaches Council land use parameters as per the **Table 6.1.**:

Flow Type	Surface	TSS (log <sub>10</sub> values)		TP (log <sub>10</sub> values)		TN (log <sub>10</sub> values)	
	Туре	Mean	Std Dev.	Mean	Std Dev.	Mean	Std Dev.
Baseflow	Roof	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Landscaping	1.20	0.17	-0.85	0.19	0.11	0.12
Stormflow	Roof	1.30	0.32	-0.89	0.25	0.30	0.19
	Roads	2.43	0.32	-0.30	0.25	0.30	0.19
	Landscaping	2.15	0.32	-0.60	0.25	0.30	0.19

 Table 6.1. Pollutant Concentrations

The MUSIC model has been setup with a treatment train approach based on the pollutant concentrations in **Table 6.1.** above and the catchments shown in **Table 6.2**.

The relevant stormwater catchment sizes are listed below in **Table 6.2.** and shown in **Appendix B**.

Catchment	Area (Ha)	Source Node	% Impervious	Stormwater Treatment
R1	0.442	Roof	100	Bio-retention & Rainwater Tank
R2	0.556	Roof	100	<b>Bio-retention</b>
R3	0.551	Roof	100	Bio-retention
<b>R</b> 4	0.209	Roof	100	Bio-retention
R5	0.018	Roof	100	Bio-retention
H1	0.967	Sealed Road	100	<b>Bio-retention</b>
L1	0.157	Mixed	0	<b>Bio-retention</b>
L2	0.081	Mixed	0	Bio-retention
LB1	0.204	Mixed	0	Bypass
LB2	0.166	Mixed	0	Bypass
LB3	0.160	Mixed	0	Bypass
Total	3.511			

Table 6.2. Music Model Source Nodes

#### 6.3.5 Treatment Nodes

Rainwater tank and bio-retention nodes have been used in the modelling of the development.

#### 6.3.6 Results

**Table 6.3.** shows the results of the MUSIC analysis. The reduction rate is expressed as a percentage and compares the post-development pollutant loads without treatment versus post-development loads with treatment.

	Source	Residual Load	% Reduction	Target Met
Flow (ML/yr)	41.8	38.5	8	N/A
Total Suspended Solids (kg/yr)	5580	826	85.2	85
Total Phosphorus (kg/yr)	12.1	3.78	68.7	65
Total Nitrogen (kg/yr)	91.4	37.1	59.4	45
Gross Pollutants (kg/yr)	940	0	100	90

#### Table 6.3. MUSIC analysis results

The model results indicate that, through the use of the STM's in the treatment train, pollutant load reductions for Total Suspended Solids, Total Phosphorous, Total Nitrogen and Gross Pollutants will meet the requirements of Northern Beaches Council – Water Management Policy on an overall catchment basis.

#### 6.3.7 <u>Modelling Discussion</u>

MUSIC modelling has been performed to assess the effectiveness of the selected treatment trains and to ensure that the pollutant retention requirements of *Section 8.1.1* of Northern Beaches Council *PL 850 WATER – Water Management Policy* have been met.

The MUSIC modelling has shown that the proposed treatment train of SQID's will provide stormwater treatment which will meet the Northern Beaches Council requirements in an effective and economical manner.

Hydrocarbon removal cannot be modelled with MUSIC software. The proposed distribution/ storage facility would be expected to produce low source loadings of hydrocarbons. Potential sources of hydrocarbons would be limited to leaking engine sumps or for accidental fuel spills/leaks and leaching of bituminous pavements (carparking only). The potential for hydrocarbon pollution is low and published data from the CSIRO indicates that average concentrations from Industrial sites are in the order of 10mg/L and we would expect source loading from this site to be near to or below this concentration. Hydrocarbon pollution would also be limited to surface areas which will be treated via bio-retention swales which are predicted to achieve a 90% reduction of this pollutant.

Given the expected low source loadings of hydrocarbons and removal efficiencies of the treatment devices we consider that the requirements of the Northern Beaches Council have been met.

#### 6.4 Stormwater Harvesting

Stormwater harvesting refers to the collection of stormwater from the development's internal stormwater drainage system for re-use in non-potable applications. Stormwater from the stormwater drainage system can be classified as either rainwater where the flow is from roof areas, or stormwater where the flow is from all areas of the development.

For the purposes of this development, we refer to a rainwater harvesting system, where benefits of collected stormwater from roof areas over a stormwater harvesting system can be made as rainwater is generally less polluted than stormwater drainage.

Rainwater harvesting is proposed for this development with re-use for non-potable applications. Internal uses include such applications as toilet flushing while external applications will be used for irrigation. The aim is to reduce the water demand for the development and to satisfy the requirements of Northern Beaches Council.

In general terms the rainwater harvesting system will be an in-line tank for the collection and storage of rainwater. At times when the rainwater storage tank is full rainwater can pass through the tank and continue to be discharged via gravity into the stormwater drainage system. Rainwater from the storage tank will be pumped for distribution throughout the development in a dedicated non-potable water reticulation system. Rainwater tanks have been designed, using MUSIC software to balance the supply and demand and to provide a reduction in non-potable water.

6.4.1 Internal Base Water Demand

Indoor water demand has been estimated for an industrial/ commercial development of an allowance of 0.1kL/day/ toilet or urinal. No allowance is required for disable toilets.

The above rates result in the following internal non-potable demand:

Estimate 12 Toilets 1.2 kL/day

#### 6.4.2 External Base Water Demand

The external base water demand has been estimated for an industrial/ commercial development of 0.3kL/year/m<sup>2</sup> as PET-Rain for subsurface irrigation.

The above regime for the landscaped area for the site gives the following yearly outdoor water demand:

TOTAL		2000 kL/year
Irrigated Area (0.3kL/year/m <sup>2</sup> )	$7000m^2$	2000 kL/year

#### 6.4.3 Rainwater Tank Sizing

The use of rainwater reduces the mains water demand and the amount of stormwater runoff. By collecting the rainwater run-off from roof areas, rainwater tanks provide a valuable water source suitable for flushing toilets and landscape irrigation.

Rainwater tanks have been designed, using MUSIC software to balance the supply and demand, based on the calculated base water demands and proposed roof catchment areas. Allowances in the MUSIC model have been made for high flow bypass which will be managed by a high flow and low flow roofwater collection configuration along a portion of the southern elevation of the warehouse.

Roof	High-	Tank Size in	Predicted Demand	Provided Tank
Catchment	Flow	MUSIC (kL)	Reduction	(kL)
(m <sup>2</sup> )	Bypass		(%)	
	(l/s)			
4420	100	50	67	60

#### Table 6.4. Rainwater Reuse Requirements

The MUSIC model, results summarised in **Table 6.4**, predicts that there will be a 67% reduction in non-potable water demand for the development with the provision of a minimum 60 kL rainwater tank.

We note that the final configuration and sizing of the rainwater tanks is subject to detail design considerations and optimum site utilisation.

#### 6.5 Maintenance and Monitoring

It is important that each component of the water quality treatment train is properly operated and maintained. In order to achieve the design treatment objectives, an indicative maintenance schedule has been prepared (refer to **Table 6.5.** below) to assist in the effective operation and maintenance of the various water quality components.

Note that inspection frequency may vary depending on site specific attributes and rainfall patterns in the area. In addition to the below nominated frequency it is recommended that inspections are made following large storm events.

MAINTENANCE ACTION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY	PROCEDURE
SWALES/ LANDSCAL	PED AREAS		
Check density of vegetation and ensure minimum height of 150mm is maintained. Check for any evidence of weed infestation	Six- monthly	Maintenance Contractor	Replant and/or fertilise, weed and water in accordance with landscape consultant specifications
Inspect swale for excessive litter and sediment build up	Six- monthly	Maintenance Contractor	Remove sediment and litter and dispose in accordance with local authorities' requirements.
Check for any evidence of channelisation and erosion	Six- monthly/ After Major Storm	Maintenance Contractor	Reinstate eroded areas so that original, designed swale profile is maintained
Weed Infestation	Three- Monthly	Maintenance Contractor	Remove any weed infestation ensuring all root ball of weed is removed. Replace with vegetation where required.
Inspect swale surface for erosion	Six- Monthly	Maintenance Contractor	Replace top soil in eroded area and cover and secure with biodegradable fabric. Cut hole in fabric and revegetate.

MAINTENANCE ACTION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY	PROCEDURE
<b>BIO-RETENTION BA</b>	SIN		
Check all items nominated for SWALES/ LANDSCAPED AREAS above Check for sediment	Refer to SWALES/ LANDSCAPED AREAS section above Six- monthly/	Refer to SWALES/ LANDSCAPED AREAS section above Maintenance	Refer to SWALES/ LANDSCAPED AREAS section above Maintenance
accumulation at inflow points	After Major Storm	Contractor	Contractor Remove sediment and dispose in accordance with local authorities' requirements.
Check for erosion at inlet or other key structures.	Six- monthly/ After Major Storm	Maintenance Contractor	Reinstate eroded areas so that original, designed profile is maintained
Check for evidence of dumping (litter, building waste or other).	Six- monthly	Maintenance Contractor	Remove waste and litter and dispose in accordance with local authorities' requirements.
Check condition of vegetation is satisfactory (density, weeds, watering, replating, mowing/ slashing etc)	Six- monthly	Maintenance Contractor	Replant and/or fertilise, weed and water in accordance with landscape consultant specifications
Check for evidence of prolonged ponding, surface clogging or clogging of drainage structures	Six- monthly/ After Major Storm 5-10 years	Maintenance Contractor	Remove sediment and dispose in accordance with local authorities' requirements.
			Replace filter media & planting – refer to appropriately qualified engineer or stormwater specialist
Check stormwater pipes and pits	Six- monthly/ After Major Storm	Maintenance Contractor	Refer to INLET/ JUNCTION PIT section.
INLET & JUNCTION	PITS		
Inside of pits	Six- Monthly	Maintenance Contractor	Remove grate and inspect internal walls and base, repair where required. Remove any collected sediment, debris, litter.
Outside of pits	Four- Monthly/ After Major Storm	Maintenance Contractor	Clean grate of collected sediment, debris, litter and vegetation.

MAINTENANCE ACTION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY	PROCEDURE
STORMWATER SYST	ΓΕΜ		·
General Inspection of complete stormwater drainage system	Bi-annually	Maintenance Contractor	Inspect all drainage structures noting any dilapidation in structures and carry out required repairs.
OCEANGUARD PIT I	NSERTS		1
As per manufacturer's Operation and Maintenance Manual	Six- Monthly & after major storm events. As per manufacturer's Operation and Maintenance Manual	Maintenance Contractor	As per manufacturer's Operation and Maintenance Manual

#### 7 EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROLS

An erosion and sediment control plan (ESCP) is included on drawings **Co13674.01-DA20** & **DA25**. These plans show the works can proceed without polluting the receiving waters. A detailed plan will be prepared after development consent is granted and before works commence.

#### 7.1 General Conditions

- 1. The ESCP will be read in conjunction with the engineering plans, and any other plans or written instructions that may be issued in relation to development at the subject site.
- 2. Contractors will ensure that all soil and water management works are undertaken as instructed in this specification and constructed following the guidelines stated in Managing Urban Stormwater, Soils and Construction (1998) and Northern Beaches Council specifications.
- 3. All subcontractors will be informed of their responsibilities in minimising the potential for soil erosion and pollution to down slope areas.

#### 7.2 Land Disturbance

1. Where practicable, the soil erosion hazard on the site will be kept as low as possible and as recommended in **Table 7.1**.

Land Use	Limitation	Comments
Construction areas	Limited to 5 (preferably 2) metres from the edge of any essential construction activity as shown on the engineering plans.	All site workers will clearly recognise these areas that, where appropriate, are identified with barrier fencing (upslope) and sediment fencing (downslope), or similar materials.
Access areas	Limited to a maximum width of 5 metres	The site manager will determine and mark the location of these zones onsite. They can vary in position so as to best conserve existing vegetation and protect downstream areas while being considerate of the needs of efficient works activities. All site workers will clearly recognise these boundaries.
Remaining lands	Entry prohibited except for essential management works	

 Table 7.1. Limitations to access

#### 7.3 Erosion Control Conditions

- 1. Clearly visible barrier fencing shall be installed as shown on the plan and elsewhere at the discretion of the site superintendent to ensure traffic control and prohibit unnecessary site disturbance. Vehicular access to the site shall be limited to only those essential for construction work and they shall enter the site only through the stabilised access points.
- 2. Soil materials will be replaced in the same order they are removed from the ground. It is particularly important that all subsoils are buried and topsoils remain on the surface at the completion of works.
- 3. Where practicable, schedule the construction program so that the time from starting land disturbance to stabilisation has a duration of less than six months.
- 4. Notwithstanding this, schedule works so that the duration from the conclusion of land shaping to completion of final stabilisation is less than 20 working days.
- 5. Land recently established with grass species will be watered regularly until an effective cover has properly established and plants are growing vigorously. Further application of seed might be necessary later in areas of inadequate vegetation establishment.
- 6. Where practical, foot and vehicular traffic will be kept away from all recently established areas
- 7. Earth batters shall be constructed in accordance with the Geotechnical Engineers Report or with as law a gradient as practical but not steeper than:
  - 2H:1V where slope length is less than 7 metres
  - 2.5H:1V where slope length is between 7 and 10 metres
  - 3H:1V where slope length is between 10 and 12 metres
  - 4H:1V where slope length is between 12 and 18 metres
  - 5H:1V where slope length is between 18 and 27 metres
  - 6H:1V where slope length is greater than 27 metres
- 8. All earthworks, including waterways/drains/spillways and their outlets, will be constructed to be stable in at least the design storm event.
- 9. During windy weather, large, unprotected areas will be kept moist (not wet) by sprinkling with water to keep dust under control. In the event water is not available in sufficient quantities, soil binders and/or dust retardants will be used, or the surface will be left in a cloddy state that resists removal by wind.

#### 7.4 Pollution Control Conditions

- Stockpiles will not be located within 5 metres of hazard areas, including likely areas of high velocity flows such as waterways, paved areas and driveways. Silt/ sediment fences and appropriate stabilisation of stockpiles are to be provided as detailed on the drawings.
- 2. Sediment fences will:
  - a) Be installed where shown on the drawings, and elsewhere at the discretion of the site superintendent to contain the coarser sediment fraction (including aggregated fines) as near as possible to their source.
  - b) Have a catchment area not exceeding 720 square meters, a storage depth (including both settling and settled zones) of at least 0.6 meters, and internal dimensions that provide maximum surface area for settling, and
  - c) Provide a return of 1 metre upslope at intervals along the fence where catchment area exceeds 720 square meters, to limit discharge reaching each section to 10 litres/second in a maximum 20-year t<sub>c</sub> discharge.
- 3. Sediment removed from any trapping device will be disposed in locations where further erosion and consequent pollution to down slope lands and waterways will not occur.
- 4. Water will be prevented from directly entering the permanent drainage system unless it is relatively sediment free (i.e. the catchment area has been permanently landscaped and/or likely sediment has been treated in an approved device). Nevertheless, stormwater inlets will be protected.
- 5. Temporary soil and water management structures will be removed only after the lands they are protecting are stabilised.

#### 7.5 Waste Management Conditions

Acceptable bind will be provided for any concrete and mortar slurries, paints, acid washings, lightweight waste materials and litter. Clearance service will be provided at least weekly.

#### 7.6 Site Inspection and Maintenance

- 1. A self-auditing program will be established based on a Check Sheet. A site inspection using the Check Sheet will be made by the site manager:
  - At least weekly.
  - Immediately before site closure.
- Immediately following rainfall events in excess of 5mm in any 24-hour period. Co13674.01-01b.rpt.docx 25

The self-audit will include:

- Recording the condition of every sediment control device
- Recording maintenance requirements (if any) for each sediment control device
- Recording the volumes of sediment removed from sediment retention systems, where applicable
- Recording the site where sediment is disposed
- Forwarding a signed duplicate of the completed Check Sheet to the project manager/developer for their information
- 2. In addition, a suitably qualified person will be required to oversee the installation and maintenance of all soil and water management works on the site. The person shall be required to provide a short monthly written report. The responsible person will ensure that:
  - The plan is being implemented correctly
  - Repairs are undertaken as required
  - Essential modifications are made to the plan if and when necessary

The report shall carry a certificate that works have been carried out in accordance with the plan.

- 3. Waste bins will be emptied as necessary. Disposal of waste will be in a manner approved by the Site Superintendent.
- 4. Proper drainage will be maintained. To this end drains (including inlet and outlet works) will be checked to ensure that they are operating as intended, especially that,
  - No low points exist that can overtop in a large storm event
  - Areas of erosion are repaired (e.g. lined with a suitable material) and/or velocity of flow is reduced appropriately through construction of small check dams of installing additional diversion upslope.
  - Blockages are cleared (these might occur because of sediment pollution, sand/soil/spoil being deposited in or too close to them, breached by vehicle wheels, etc.).
- 5. Sand/soil/spoil materials placed closer than 2 meters from hazard areas will be removed. Such hazard areas include and areas of high velocity water flows (e.g. waterways and gutters), paved areas and driveways.
- 6. Recently stabilised lands will be checked to ensure that erosion hazard has been effectively reduced. Any repairs will be initiated as appropriate.
- 7. Excessive vegetation growth will be controlled through mowing or slashing.
- 8. All sediment detention systems will be kept in good, working condition. In particular, attention will be given to:
  - a) Recent works to ensure they have not resulted in diversion of sediment laden water away from them

- b) Degradable products to ensure they are replaced as required, and
- c) Sediment removal, to ensure the design capacity or less remains in the settling zone.
- 9. Any pollutants removed from sediment basins or litter traps will be disposed of in areas where further pollution to down slope lands and waterways should not occur.
- 10. Additional erosion and/or sediment control works will be constructed as necessary to ensure the desired protection is given to down slope lands and waterways, i.e. make ongoing changes to the plan where it proves inadequate in practice or is subjected to changes in conditions at the work site or elsewhere in the catchment.
- 11. Erosion and sediment control measures will be maintained in a functioning condition until all earthwork activities are completed and the site stabilised
- 12. Litter, debris and sediment will be removed from the gross pollutant traps and trash racks as required.

#### 8 CONCLUSION

This Civil Engineering Report has been prepared to support the Development Application for the proposed warehouse and storage facilities at 100 South Creek Road, Cromer, NSW.

A civil engineering strategy for the site has been developed which provides a best practice solution within the constraints of the existing landform and proposed development layout. Within this strategy a stormwater quality management strategy has been developed to reduce pollutant loads in the stormwater leaving this site. The stormwater management for the development has been designed in accordance with *Section 8.1.1* of the Northern Beach Council's *PL 850 WATER – Water Management Policy*.

During the construction phase, a Sediment and Erosion Control Plan will be in place to ensure the downstream drainage system and receiving waters are protected from sediment laden runoff.

During the operational phase of the development, a bio-retention basin is proposed to mitigate any increase in stormwater pollutant load generated by the development. MUSIC modelling results indicate that the proposed STM are effective in reducing pollutant loads in stormwater discharging from the site and meet the requirements of Council's pollution reduction targets. Best management practices have been applied to the development to ensure that the quality of stormwater runoff is not detrimental to the receiving environment.

It is recommended the management strategies in this report be approved and incorporated into the future detailed design.

#### 9 **REFERENCES**

- Managing Urban Stormwater, Soils and Construction (1998) The Blue Book, Landcom
- Northern Beaches Council WSUD & MUSIC Modelling Guidelines (2016)
- PL 850 WATER Water Management Policy (2017), Warringah
- Warringah Council On-site Stormwater Detention Technical Specification
- Warringah Development Control Plan (2011)

# Appendix A

DRAWINGS BY COSTIN ROE CONSULTING

# PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 100 SOUTH CREEK ROAD, CROMER, NSW CIVIL ENGINEERING DRAWINGS FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

### DRAWING LIST

DRAWING NO. C013674.01-DA10	DRAWING TITLE DRAWING LIST & GENERAL NOTES
C013674.01–DA20 C013674.01–DA25	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS - SHEET 1
C013674.01-DA26	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS - SHEET 2
C013674.01–DA41 C013674.01–DA42	STORMWATER DRAINAGE PLAN - GROUND LEVEL STORMWATER DRAINAGE PLAN - BASEMENT
C013674.01-DA42	STORMWATER DETAILS - SHEET 1
C013674.01-DA46	STORMWATER DETAILS - SHEET 2
C013674.01-DA47	STORMWATER DETAILS – SHEET 3
C013674.01-DA48	STORMWATER DETAILS - SHEET 4
C013674.01-DA 51	FINISHED LEVELS PLAN – GROUND LEVEL
C013674.01–DA 52	FINISHED LEVELS PLAN – BASEMENT
C013674.01-DA 55	TYPICAL SECTIONS – SHEET 1
C013674.01–DA 56	TYPICAL SECTIONS - SHEET 2
C013674.01-DA 57	TYPICAL SECTIONS - SHEET 3
C013674.01-DA 65	RETAINING WALL DETAILS
C013674.01-DA70	OVERLAND FLOW CATCHMENT PLAN
C013674.01-DA71	PRE-DEVELOPMENT OVERLAND FLOW DEPTH & EXTENT
C013674.01-DA72	POST-DEVELOPMENT OVERLAND FLOW DEPTH & EXTENT





ARCHITEC

ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION	21.10.20	D
REVISED AS CLOUDED	28.02.20	С
ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION	26.11.19	В
ISSUED FOR INFORMATION ONLY	01.11.19	А
AMENDMENTS	DATE	ISSUE

#### GENERAL NOTES:

- G1 THESE DRAWINGS SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL ARCHITECTURAL AND OTHER CONSULTANTS' DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND WITH SUCH OTHER WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS AS MAY BE ISSUED DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTRACT. ANY DISCREPANCY SHALL BE REFERRED TO THE ENGINEER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK
- G2 ALL MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RELEVANT AND CURRENT STANDARDS AUSTRALIA CODES AND WITH THE BY-LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF THE RELEVANT BUILDING AUTHORITIES EXCEPT WHERE VARIED BY THE PROJECT SPECIFICATION.
- G3 ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE BUILDER ON SITE. ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS SHALL NOT BE SCALED FOR DIMENSIONS
- ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS ISSUED IN ANY ELECTRONIC FORMAT MUST NOT BE USED FOR DIMENSIONAL SETOUT
- REFER TO THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS FOR ALL DIMENSIONAL SETOUT INFORMATION.
- G4 DURING CONSTRUCTION THE STRUCTURE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A STABLE CONDITION AND NO PART SHALL BE OVERSTRESSED. TEMPORARY BRACING SHALL BE PROVIDED BY THE BUILDER TO KEEP THE WORKS AND EXCAVATIONS STABLE AT ALL TIMES.
- G5 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRES AND ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.
- G6 ALL WORKS SHALL BE UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCEPTABLE SAFETY STANDARDS & APPROPRIATE SAFETY SIGNS SHALL BE INSTALLED AT ALL TIMES DURING THE PROGRESS OF THE JOB.

#### ELECTRONIC INFORMATION NOTES:

- THE ISSUED DRAWINGS IN HARD COPY OR PDF FORMAT TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER ANY ELECTRONICALLY ISSUED INFORMATION, LAYOUTS OR DESIGN MODELS.
- THE CONTRACTOR'S DIRECT AMENDMENT OR MANIPULATION OF THE DATA OR INFORMATION THAT MIGHT BE CONTAINED WITHIN AN ENGINEER-SUPPLIED DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL AND ITS SUBSEQUENT USE TO UNDERTAKE THE WORKS WILL BE SOLELY AT THE DISCRETION OF AND THE RISK OF THE CONTRACTOR.
- THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO HIGHLIGHT ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL AND INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE CONTRACT AND/OR DRAWINGS AND IS REQUIRED TO SEEK CLARIFICATION FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT.
- THE ENGINEER WILL NOT BE LIABLE OR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE POSSIBLE ON-GOING NEED TO UPDATE THE DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL, SHOULD THERE BE ANY AMENDMENTS OR CHANGES TO THE DRAWINGS OR CONTRACT INITIATED BY THE CONTRACTOR

EG FUNDS MANAGEMENT

GOVERNOR PHILLIP TOWER

21/1 FARRER PLACE

SYDNEY, NSW 2000

#### SITE PREPARATION NOTES:

- ALL EARTHWORKS SHALL BE COMPLETED GENERALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GUIDELINES SPECIFIED IN THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.
- EXISTING LEVELS ARE BASED ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY LTS LOCKLEY TITLED 50384001DT DATED 21/06/16 STRIP ANY TOP SOIL OR DELETERIOUS MATERIAL AND DISPOSE OF FROM
- SITE OR STORE AS DIRECTED. 4 COMPLETE CUT TO FILL EARTHWORKS TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED LEVELS
- AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS WITHIN A TOLERANCE OF +0mm/-10mm THROUGH BUILDING PADS/PAVEMENTS AND +0mm/-20mm ELSEWHERE. 5 PREPARE STEEP BATTERS TO RECEIVE FILL BY CONSTRUCTING BENCHING
- TO FACILITATE FILL PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION. AREAS TO RECEIVE FILL (THAT ARE NOT ON BENCHED BATTERS) AND AREAS IN CUT SHALL BE PROOF ROLLED TO IDENTIFY ANY SOFT HEAVING MATERIAL. SOFT MATERIAL SHALL BE BOXED OUT AND REMOVED PRIOR TO FILL PLACEMENT. PROOF ROLLING TO BE INSPECTED BY A
- GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OR THE EARTHWORKS DESIGNER SITE WON FILL SHALL BE COMPACTED IN MAXIMUM 300mm LAYERS AND TO DRY OR HILF DENSITY RATIOS (STANDARD COMPACTION) OF RETWEEN 98% AND 103%. THE PLACEMENT MOISTURE VARIATION OR HILF MOISTURE
- VARIATION SHALL BE CONTROLLED TO BE BETWEEN 2% DRY AND 2% WET IMPORTED FILL SHALL BE COMPACTED IN MAXIMUM 300mm LAYERS AND TO DRY OR HILF DENSITY RATIOS (STANDARD COMPACTION) OF BETWEEN 98% AND 103%. THE PLACEMENT MOISTURE VARIATION OR HILF MOISTURE VARIATION SHALL BE CONTROLLED TO BE BETWEEN 2% DRY AND 2% WET.
- ALL ENGINEERED FILL PARTICLES SHALL BE ABLE TO BE INCORPORATED WITHIN A SINGLE LAYER. FURTHER, LESS THAN 30% OF PARTICLES SHALL BE RETAINED ON THE 37.5 MM SIEVE. ENGINEERED FILL SHALL BE ABLE TO BE TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD COMPACTION METHOD (AS1289.5.4.1) OR HILF TEST METHOD (AS1289.5.7.1). THESE METHODS REQUIRE LESS THAN 20% RETAINED ON THE 37.5 MM SIEVE. WHERE BETWEEN 20% AND 30% OF PARTICLES ARE RETAINED ON THE 37.5 MM SIEVE THE ABOVE TEST METHODS SHALL STILL BE ADOPTED AND TEST REPORTS ANNOTATED APPROPRIATELY. THESE REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE MET BY THE MATERIAL AFTER PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION
- ALL THE EARTHWORKS UNDERTAKEN AND THE SUBGRADE CONDITION IN THE CUT AREAS [IN THE STATED PERIOD] ARE DOCUMENTED IN THE REPORTS AND HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATION (EG. COSTIN ROE SITE PREPARATION NOTES IN DWG C013003.01-EWC10)
- PRIOR TO ANY EARTHWORKS, EROSION CONTROL AS OUTLINED IN THE EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN SHALL BE COMPLETED.
- 12. EXISTING ROCK, IF ANY, SHALL BE REMOVED BY HEAVY ROCK BREAKING OR RIPPING
- 13. MATCH EXISTING LEVELS AT BATTER INTERFACE.
- CONTRACTOR TO MATCH EXISTING LEVELS AT THE INTERFACE OF FARTHWORKS AND EXISTING SURFACE AT BATTER LOCATIONS OR WHERE NO RETAINING WALLS ARE PRESENT. ANY DISCREPANCY BETWEEN DESIGN AND EXISTING LEVELS TO BE REFERRED TO THE ENGINEER FOR DIRECTION OR ADJUSTMENTS TO DESIGN LEVELS.

## FINISHED LEVELS PLAN NOTES

- LEVELS DATUM IS A.H.D.
- ALL CONTOUR LINES & SPOT LEVELS INDICATE FINISHED PAVEMENT LEVELS U.N.O. ON PLAN.
- THE MAJOR CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 0.5m
- THE MINOR CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 0.1m.
- MINIMUM PAVEMENT GRADE IS TO BE 1:100 (1%)
- MAXIMUM PAVEMENT GRADE IS TO BE 1:20 (5%) IN CARPARKING AREAS AND 1:25 (4%) FL SEWHERE.
- MAXIMUM RAMP GRADES ARE TO BE 1:12 (8.3%) U.N.O. ON PLAN PROVIDE MINIMUM 3.0m LONG TRANSITION WHERE CHANGES GRADE EXCEDE 1:20 (5%)
- PERMANENT BATTER SLOPES ARE TO HAVE A MAXIMUM GRADE OF 1V:3H
- ALL BATTER SLOPE WITH GRADES AT OR EXCEDING 1V:6H ARE TO BE TURFED IMMEDIATELY OR APPROPRIATE EROSION CONTROL IS TO BE
- PROVIDED TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENGINEER THE ACCESS ROAD TO THE HARDSTAND AREA IS TO HAVE A CROSSFALL
- OF 2% AS INDICATED ON PLAN ALL FOOTPATHS ARE TO FALL AWAY FROM THE BUILDING AT 2.5% 12
- NOMINAL. GRADE. 13
- ALL PAVEMENTS ARE TO BE SET AT 50mm BELOW THE FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL OF THE WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE AREAS.

#### EROSION CONTROL NOTES

ALL CONTROL WORK INCLUDING DIVERSION BANKS AND DRAINS, V-DRAINS AND SILT FENCES SHALL BE COMPLI DIRECTLY FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION OF THE EARTH

- SILT FENCES AND SILT FENCE RETURNS SHALL BE CONVEX TO THE CONTOUR TO POND WATER.
- HAY BALE BARRIERS AND GEOFABRIC FENCES ARE CONSTRUCTED TO TOE OF BATTER, PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF EARTHWORKS, IMMEDIATELY CLEARING OF VEGETATION AND BEFORE REMOVAL
- ALL TEMPORARY EARTH BERMS, DIVERSION AND S 3 EMBANKMENTS ARE TO BE MACHINE COMPACTED AND MULCHED FOR TEMPORARY VEGETATION COV SOON AS THEY HAVE BEEN FORMED.
- CLEAR WATER IS TO BE DIVERTED AWAY FROM DI GROUND AND INTO THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM
- THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINI 5 PROVIDING ON GOING ADJUSTMENT TO EROSION CO MEASURES AS REQUIRED DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- ALL SEDIMENT TRAPPING STRUCTURES AND DEVIC BE INSPECTED AFTER STORMS FOR STRUCTURAL I CLOGGING, TRAPPED MATERIAL IS TO BE REMOVED SAFE, APPROVED LOCATION
- ALL FINAL EROSION PREVENTION MEASURES INCLU ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSING ARE TO BE MAINTA THE END OF THE DEFECTS LIABILITY PERIOD.
- ALL EARTHWORKS AREAS SHALL BE ROLLED ON A BASIS TO SEAL THE EARTHWORKS.
- ALL FILL AREAS ARE TO BE LEFT WITH A BUND A OF THE SLOPE AT THE END OF EACH DAYS EARTH THE HEIGHT OF THE BUND SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 10
- ALL CUT AND FILL SLOPES ARE TO BE SEEDED AN HYDROMULCHED WITHIN 10 DAYS OF COMPLETION FORMATION
- 11. AFTER REVEGETATION OF THE SITE IS COMPLETE SITE IS STABLE IN THE OPINION OF A SUITABLY QU PERSON ALL TEMPORARY WORK SUCH AS SILT FE DIVERSION DRAINS ETC SHALL BE REMOVED.
- 12. ALL TOPSOIL STOCKPILES ARE TO BE SUITABLY C THE SATISFACTION OF THE SITE MANAGER TO PRE WIND AND WATER EROSION.
- 13. ANY AREA THAT IS NOT APPROVED BY THE CONT ADMINISTRATOR FOR CLEARING OR DISTURBANCE CONTRACTOR'S ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CLEARLY MA SIGN POSTED, FENCED OFF OR OTHERWISE APPROI PROTECTED AGAINST ANY SUCH DISTURBANCE.
- ALL STOCKPILE SITES SHALL BE SITUATED IN ARE 14 APPROVED FOR SUCH USE BY THE SITE MANAGER BUFFER ZONE SHALL EXIST BETWEEN STOCKPILE ANY STREAM OR FLOW PATH. ALL STOCKPILES S ADEQUATELY PROTECTED FROM EROSION AND CONTAMINATION OF THE SURROUNDING AREA BY MEASURES APPROVED IN THE EROSION AND SEDIM CONTROL PLAN
- ACCESS AND EXIT AREAS SHALL INCLUDE SHAKE-15. OTHER METHODS APPROVED BY THE SITE MANAGE REMOVAL OF SOIL MATERIALS FORM MOTOR VEHIC
- THE CONTRACTOR IS TO ENSURE RUNDEE FROM AL WHERE THE NATURAL SURFACE IS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION INCLUDING ACCESS ROADS DEPOT STOCKPILE SITES, SHALL BE FREE OF POLLUTANT IT IS FITHER DISPERSED TO STABLE AREAS OR DI NATURAL WATERCOURSES.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN CROWNS AND DRAINS ON ALL EXCAVATIONS AND EMBANKMENTS TO ENSURE SATISFACTORY DRAIN ALL TIMES WATER SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO PO WORKS UNLESS SUCH PONDING IS PART OF AN AP ESCP / SWMP
- FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

Costin Roe Consulting

100 SOUTH CREEK ROAD CROMER 2099, NEW SOUTH WALES DESIGNED DRAWN DATE CHECKED SIZE SCALE CAD REF: TW TW OCT 2019 MW A1 AS SHOWN C013674.01-DA10

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Consulting Engineers as an an an Level 1, 8 Windmill Street Walsh Bay, Sydney NSW 2000 Tel: (02) 9251-7699 Fax: (02) 9241-3731 email: mail@costinroe.com.au ©

Costin Roe Consulting Pty Ltd.

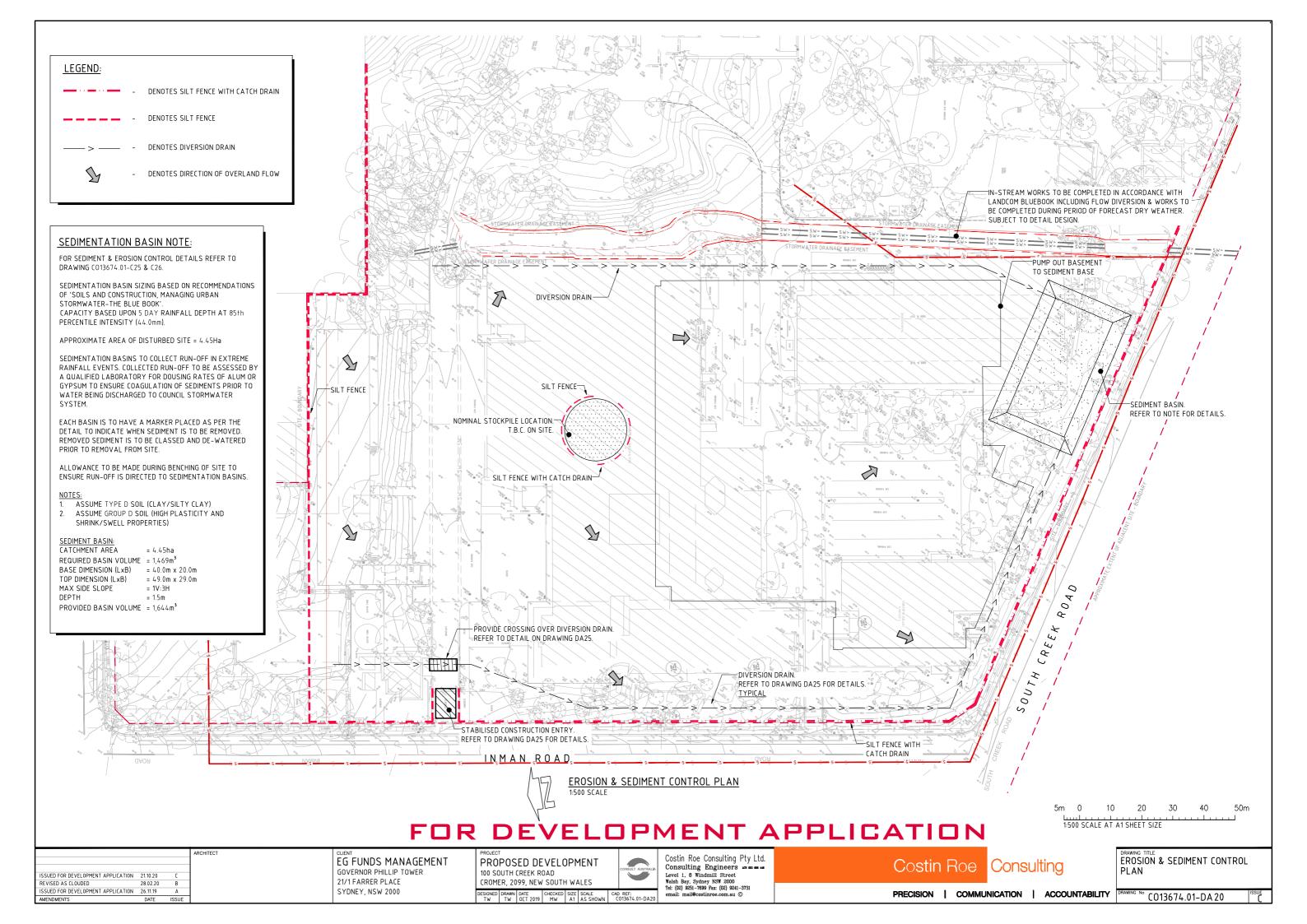
#### STORMWATER DRAINAGE NOTES:

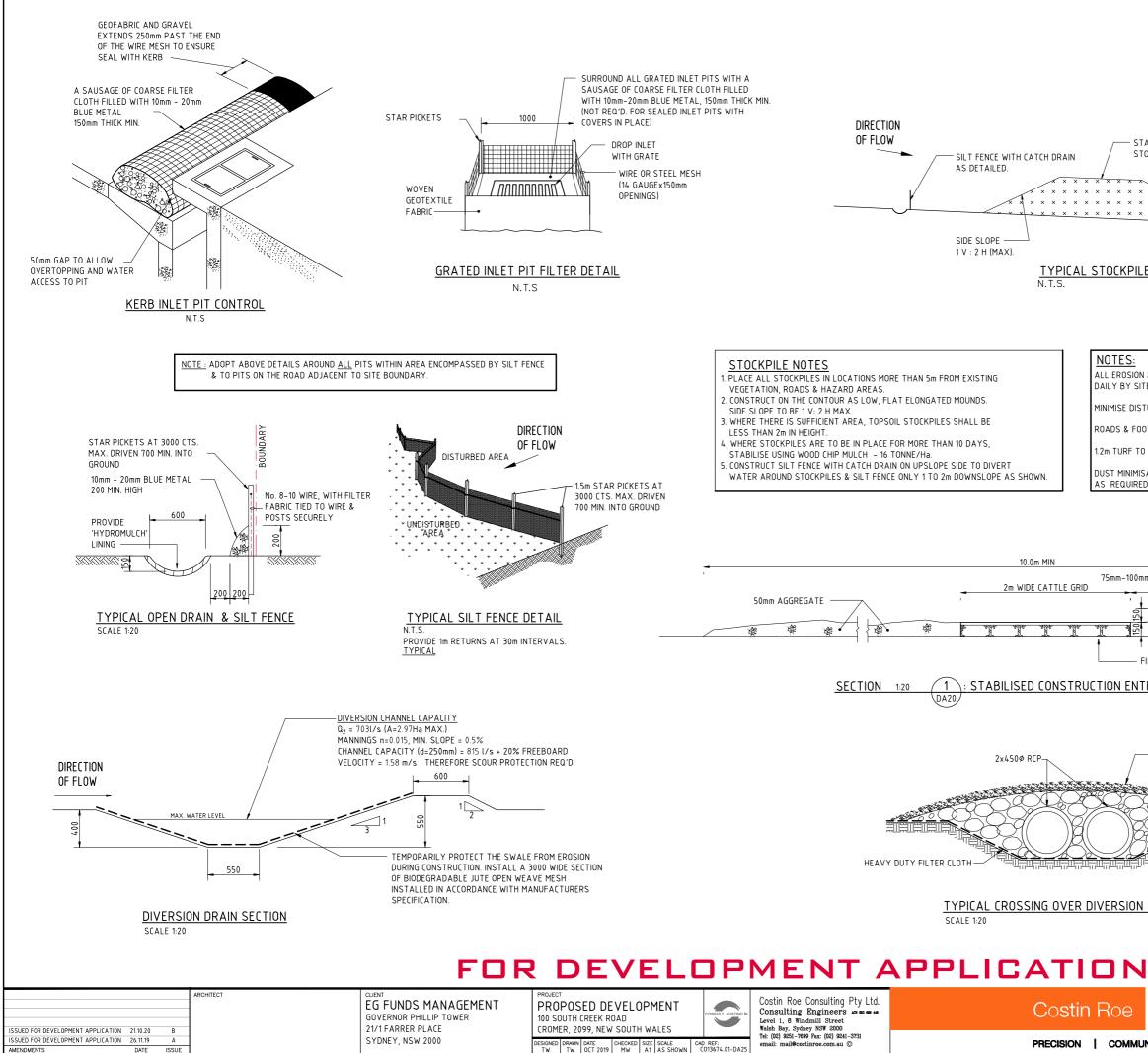
CATCH	1.	ALL STORMWATER WORKS TO BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE
ETED WORKS.		WITH AUSTRALIAN STANDARD AS3500.3:2003 PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE, PART 3: STORMWATER DRAINAGE.
WORNS.	2.	THE MINOR (PIPED) SYSTEM HAS BEEN DESIGNED FOR THE 1 IN 20
ERECTED		YEAR ARI STORM EVENT AND THE MAJOR (OVERLAND) SYSTEM
TO DE	_	HAS BEEN DESIGNED FOR THE 1 IN 100 YEAR ARI STORM EVENT.
TO BE	3.	ALL FINISHED PAVEMENT LEVELS SHALL BE AS INDICATED ON FINISHED LEVELS PLANS DA51 & DA52.
AFTER	4.	PIT SIZES SHALL BE AS INDICATED IN THE SCHEDULE WHILE PIPE
OF TOP		SIZES AND DETAILS ARE PROVIDED ON PLAN.
TRAM	5.	EXISTING STORMWATER PIT LOCATIONS AND INVERT LEVELS TO
SILT DAM SEEDED		BE CONFIRMED BY SURVEY PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORKS ON SITE.
ER AS	6.	ALL STORMWATER PIPES Ø375 OR GREATER SHALL BE CLASS 2
		(WITH HS2 SUPPORT) REINFORCED CONCRETE WITH RUBBER RING
STURBED	-	JOINTS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
NG AND	7.	ALL PIPES UP TO AND INCLUDING Ø300 TO BE uPVC GRADE SN8 UNO.
INTROL	8.	PIPE CLASS NOMINATED ARE FOR IN-SERVICE LOADING
		CONDITIONS ONLY. CONTRACTOR IS TO MAKE ANY NECESSARY
ES ARE TO		ADJUSTMENTS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS.
DAMAGE OR D TO A	9.	ALL CONCRETE PITS GREATER THAN 1000mm DEEP SHALL BE
JIUA		REINFORCED USING N12-200 EACH WAY CENTERED IN WALL AND BASE. LAP MINIMUM 300mm WHERE REQUIRED. ALL CONCRETE
IDING THE		FOR PITS SHALL BE F'C 25 MPA. PRECAST PITS MAY BE USED
INED UNTIL		WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER.
REGULAR	10.	IN ADDITION TO ITEM 6 ABOVE, ALL CONCRETE PITS GREATER THAN 3000mm DEEP SHALL HAVE WALLS AND BASE THICKNESS
REGULAR		INCREASED TO 200mm.
Г ТНЕ ТОР	11.	PIPES SHALL BE LAID AS PER PIPE LAYING DETAILS.
WORKS.		PARTICULAR CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE PIPE
200MM.		IS FULLY AND EVENLY SUPPORTED. RAM AND PACK FILLING
D OF		AROUND AND UNDER BACK OF PIPES AND PIPE FAUCETS, WITH NARROW EDGED RAMMERS OR OTHER SUITABLE TAMPING
		DETAILS.
AND THE	12.	CONCRETE PIPES UNDER, OR WITHIN THE ZONE OF INFLUENCE OF
JALIFIED		PAVED AREAS SHALL BE LAID USING HS2 TYPE SUPPORT, AS A
NCE,		MINIMUM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 3725. AGGREGATE BACKFILL SHALL NOT BE USED FOR PIPE BEDDING AND OR HAUNCH/SIDE
OVERED TO		SUPPORT.
VENT	13.	WHERE PIPE LINES ENTER PITS, PROVIDE 2m LENGTH OF
DACT		STOCKING WRAPPED SLOTTED Ø100 uPVC TO EACH SIDE OF
RACT BY THE	14.	PIPE. ALL SUBSOIL DRAINAGE LINES SHALL BE Ø100 SLOTTED uPVC
ARKED AND	14.	WITH APPROVED FILTER WRAP LAID IN 300mm WIDE GRANULAR
PRIATELY		FILTER UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. LAY SUBSOIL LINES TO
		MATCH FALLS OF LAND AND/OR 1 IN 200 MINIMUM. PROVIDE
AS A 6m		CAPPED CLEANING EYE (RODDING POINT) AT UPSTREAM END OF LINE AND AT 30m MAX. CTS. PROVIDE SUBSOIL LINES TO ALL
SITES AND		PAVEMENT / LANDSCAPED INTERFACES, TO REAR OF RETAINING
HALL BE		WALLS (AS NOMINATED BY STRUCTURAL ENGINEER) AND AS
		SHOWN ON PLAN.
JSE OF THE ENTATION	15. 16.	ALL PIPE GRADES 1 IN 100 MINIMUM UNO. PROVIDE STEP IRONS IN PITS DEEPER THAN 1000mm.
LINTATION	10. 17.	MIN. 600 COVER TO PIPE OBVERT BENEATH ROADS & MIN. 400
DOWN OR	•••	COVER BENEATH LANDSCAPED AND PEDESTRIAN AREAS.
R FOR THE	18.	PIT COVERS IN TRAFFICABLE PAVEMENT SHALL BE CLASS D
LES. L AREAS		'HEAVY DUTY', THOSE LOCATED IN NON-TRAFFICABLE AREAS
L ARLAS	19.	SHALL BE CLASS B 'MEDIUM DUTY' U.N.O. PROVIDE CLEANING EYES (RODDING POINTS) TO PIPES AT ALL
AND	12.	CORNERS AND T-JUNCTIONS WHERE NO PITS ARE PRESENT.
S BEFORE	20.	DOWN PIPES (DP) TO BE AS PER HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS DETAILS
RECTED TO		WITH CONNECTOR TO MATCH DP SIZE U.N.O. ON PLAN. PROVIDE
SLOPES,	21.	CLEANING EYE AT GROUND LEVEL. PIPE LENGTHS NOMINATED ON PLAN OR LONGSECTIONS ARE
	∠ I.	MEASURED FROM CENTER OF PITS TO THE NEAREST 0.5m AND
AGE AT		DO NOT REPRESENT ACTUAL LENGTH. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO
OND ON THE		ALLOW FOR THIS.
PROVED		

DRAWING LIST & GENERAL NOTES

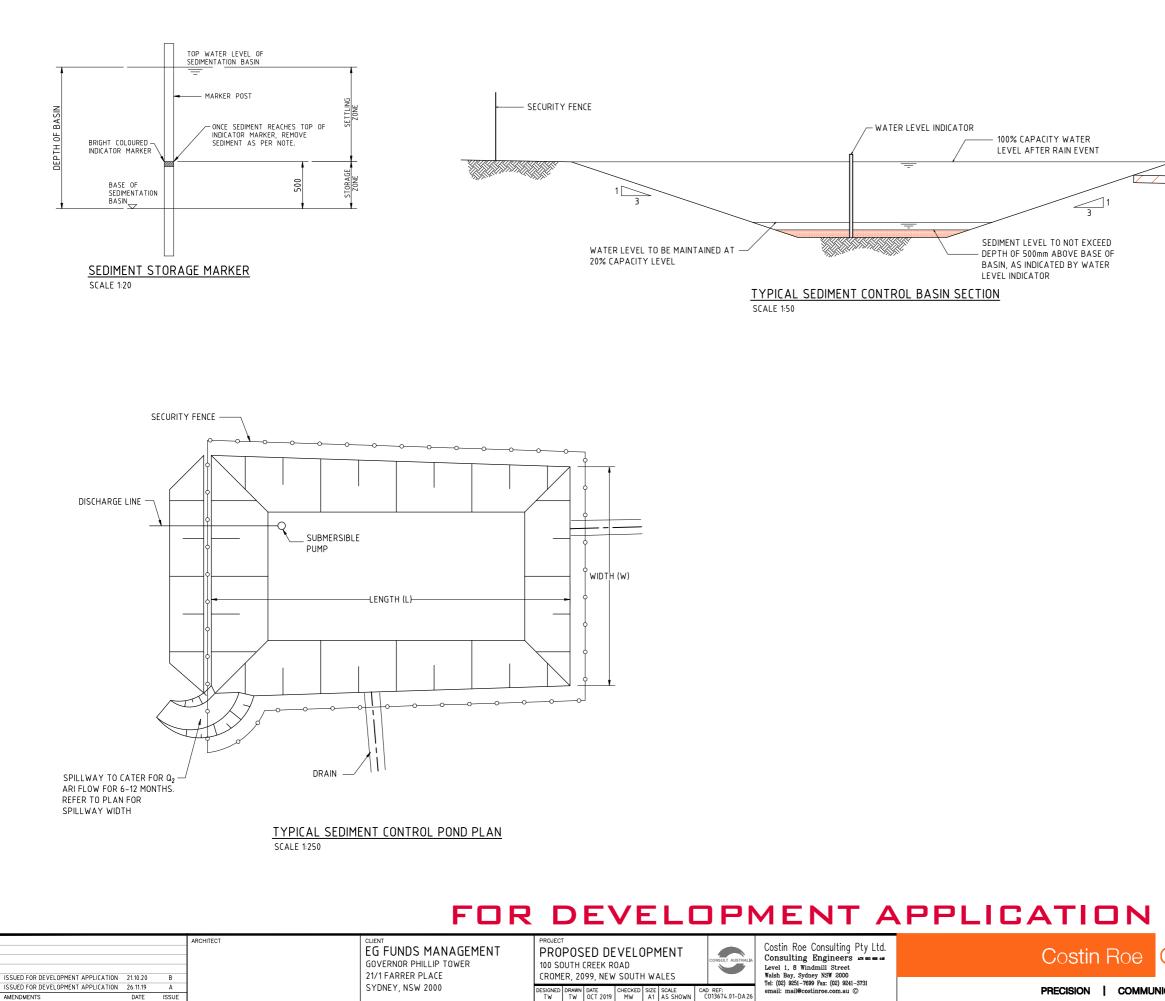
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<sup>™™™™</sup> CO13674.01–DA 10



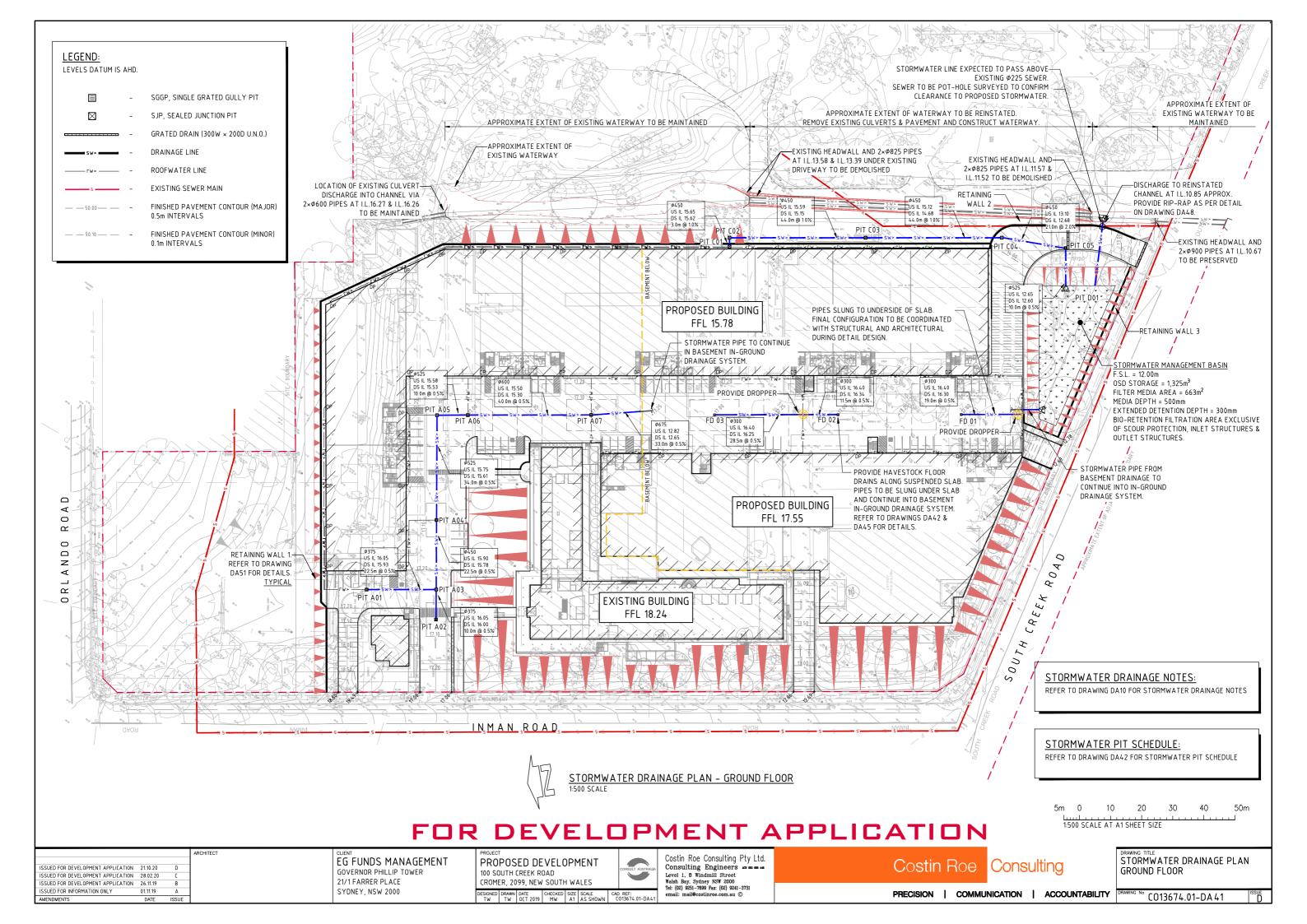


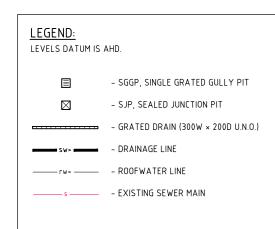
Sm MIN. TO EXISTING VEGETATION OCKPILE SURFACE. SILT FENC AS DETAIL				
& SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES TO BE INSPECT				
TE MANAGER.	EU & MAINTAINEU			
TURBED AREAS. OTPATHS TO BE SWEPT DAILY.				
D BE PLACED BEHIND KERBS.				
SATION CONTROL BY WATERING TO BE IMPLEMENTI	ED BY SITE MANAGER			
D OR AS DIRECTED BY THE EPA.				
AGGREGATE 3000 MIN				
EXTG. ROAD				
FILTER CLOTH 'TEXCEL T16'.				
TRANCE 'TRUCK SHAKER'				
-MINIMAL COVER OF FINE ROCK AS ROAD SURFAC	E			
COARSE ROCK FILL (MIN 200mm ROCH	()			
CHANNEL				
200mm 0 500	1000 1500 2000mm			
SCALE 1:20 AT A1 SHEE	T SIZE			
	<sup>TLE</sup> DN & SEDIMENT CONTROL _S - SHEET 1			
	C013674.01-DA 25			
I	· · ·			



EMBANKMENT TO BE COMPACTED TO 95% M.M.D.D. STRIP TOPSOIL BENEATH EMBANKMENT

200mm 0 5 استان ا	500 1000 1500 2000mm		
SCALE 1:20 AT A	AT SHEET SIZE		
500mm 0 1 L L L L SCALE 1:50 AT A	2 3 4 5m 		
2m 0 5 10 15 20 25m			
Consulting DRAWING TITLE EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS - SHEET 2			
ICATION ACCOUNTABILITY	DRAWING N° CO13674.01-DA26		





### PIT SCHEDULE NETWORK A

PIT No.	GRATE RL	TYPE	SIZE	COMMENT
PIT A 01	17.05	SGGP	900×900	$\oplus$
PIT A 02	17.05	SGGP	900×900	$\oplus$
PIT A 03	17.05	SGGP	900×900	$\oplus$
PIT A 04	17.05	SGGP	900×900	$\oplus$
PIT A 05	17.12	S JP	900×900	
PIT A 06	17.00	SGGP	900×900	$\oplus$
PIT A 07	17.00	SGGP	900×900	$\oplus$

### NETWORK B

PIT No.	GRATE RL	TYPE	SIZE	COMMENT
PIT B 01	14.05	SGGP	900×900	$\oplus$
PIT B 02	14.05	SGGP	900×900	$\oplus$
PIT B 03	14.05	SGGP	900×900	$\oplus$
PIT B 04	14.05	SGGP	900×900	$\oplus$
PIT B 05	14.05	SGGP	900×900	$\oplus$
PIT B 06	14.05	SGGP	900×900	$\oplus$
PIT B 07	14.20	SJP	900×900	$\oplus$
PIT B 08	13.85	S JP	900×900	$\oplus$

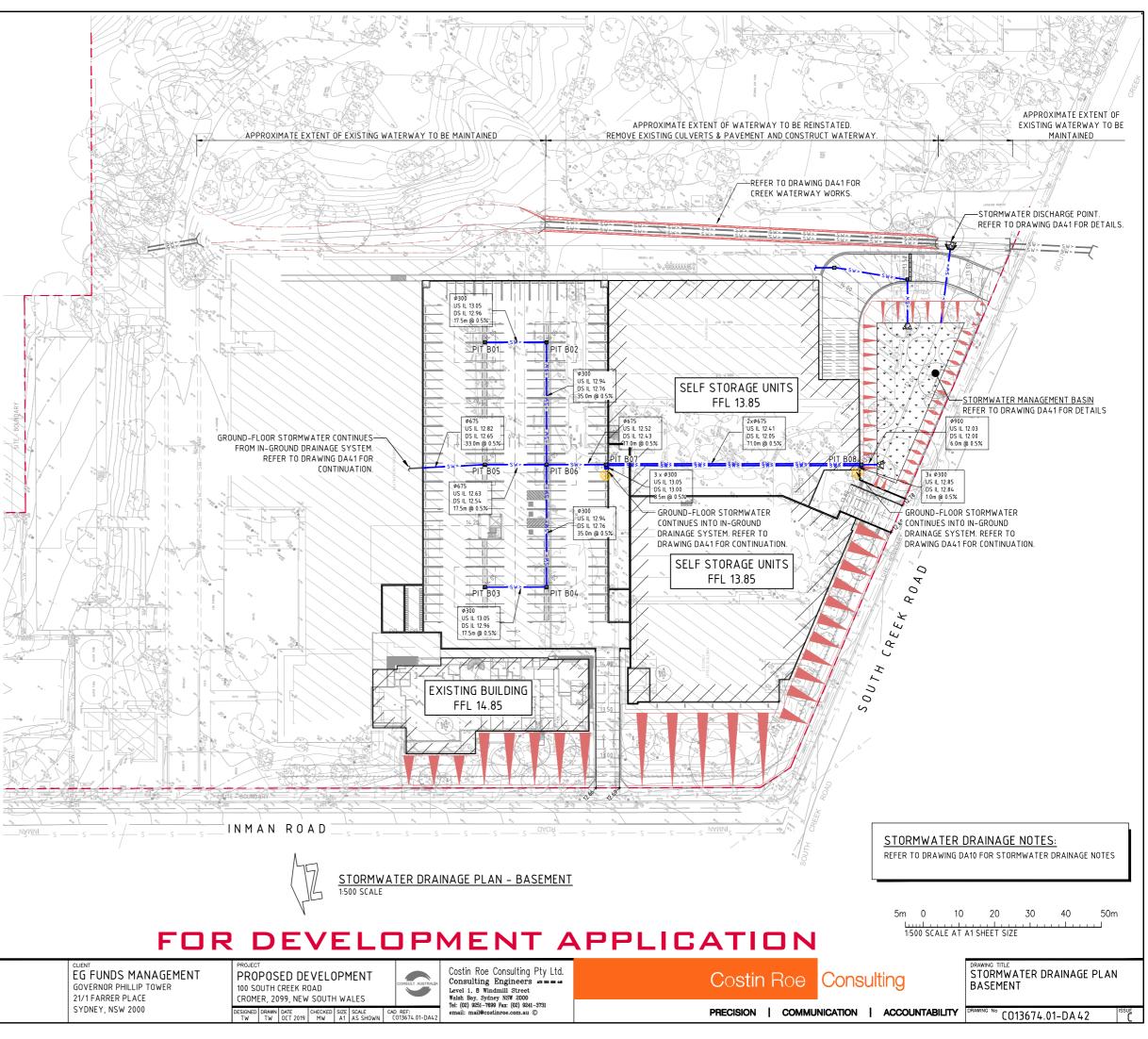
## NETWORK C

PIT No.	GRATE RL	TYPE	SIZE	COMMENT
PIT C 01	17.25	SJP	900×900	
PIT C 02	17.00	SJP	900×900	
PIT C 03	15.00	SJP	900×900	
PIT C 04	13.92	SJP	900×900	
PIT C 05	13.50	SGGP	900×900	$\oplus$

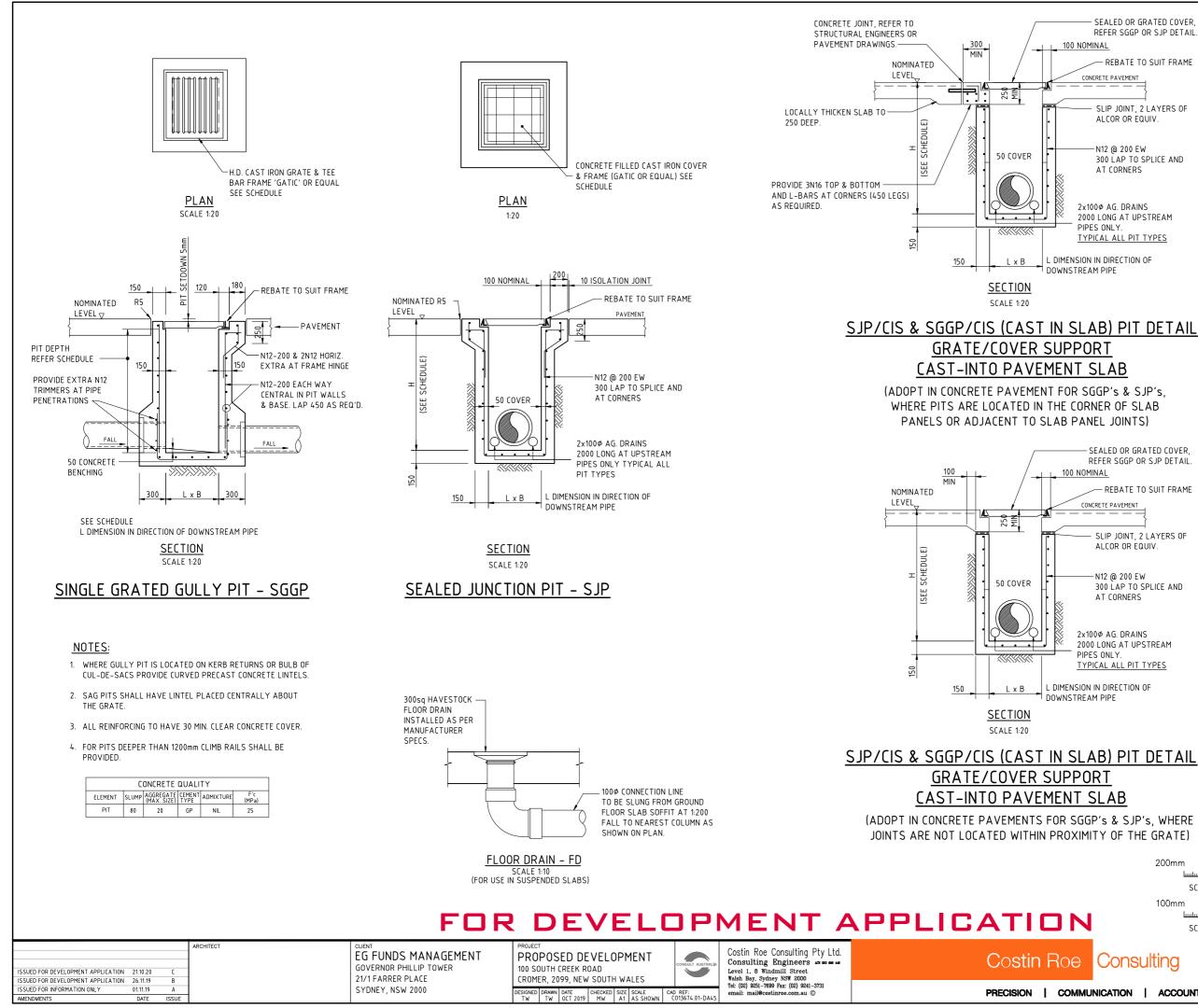
## <u>NETWORK D</u>

PIT No.	GRATE RL	TYPE	SIZE	COMMENT
PIT D 01	12.45	BIP	1200×1200	

 $\oplus$  denotes pit to be fitted with oceanguard OCEANPROTECT PIT INSERT



			ARCHITECT
ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION	21.10.20	С	
ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION	26.11.19	В	
ISSUED FOR INFORMATION ONLY	01.11.19	Α	
AMENIDMENTE	DATE	ICCUE	



SEALED OR GRATED COVER REFER SGGP OR SJP DETAIL.

REBATE TO SUIT FRAME

SLIP JOINT, 2 LAYERS OF ALCOR OR EQUIV.

N12 @ 200 EW 300 LAP TO SPLICE AND AT CORNERS

2x100Ø AG. DRAINS 2000 LONG AT UPSTREAM PIPES ONLY. TYPICAL ALL PIT TYPES

L DIMENSION IN DIRECTION OF

SEALED OR GRATED COVER, REFER SGGP OR SJP DETAIL.

REBATE TO SUIT FRAME

CONCRETE PAVEMENT

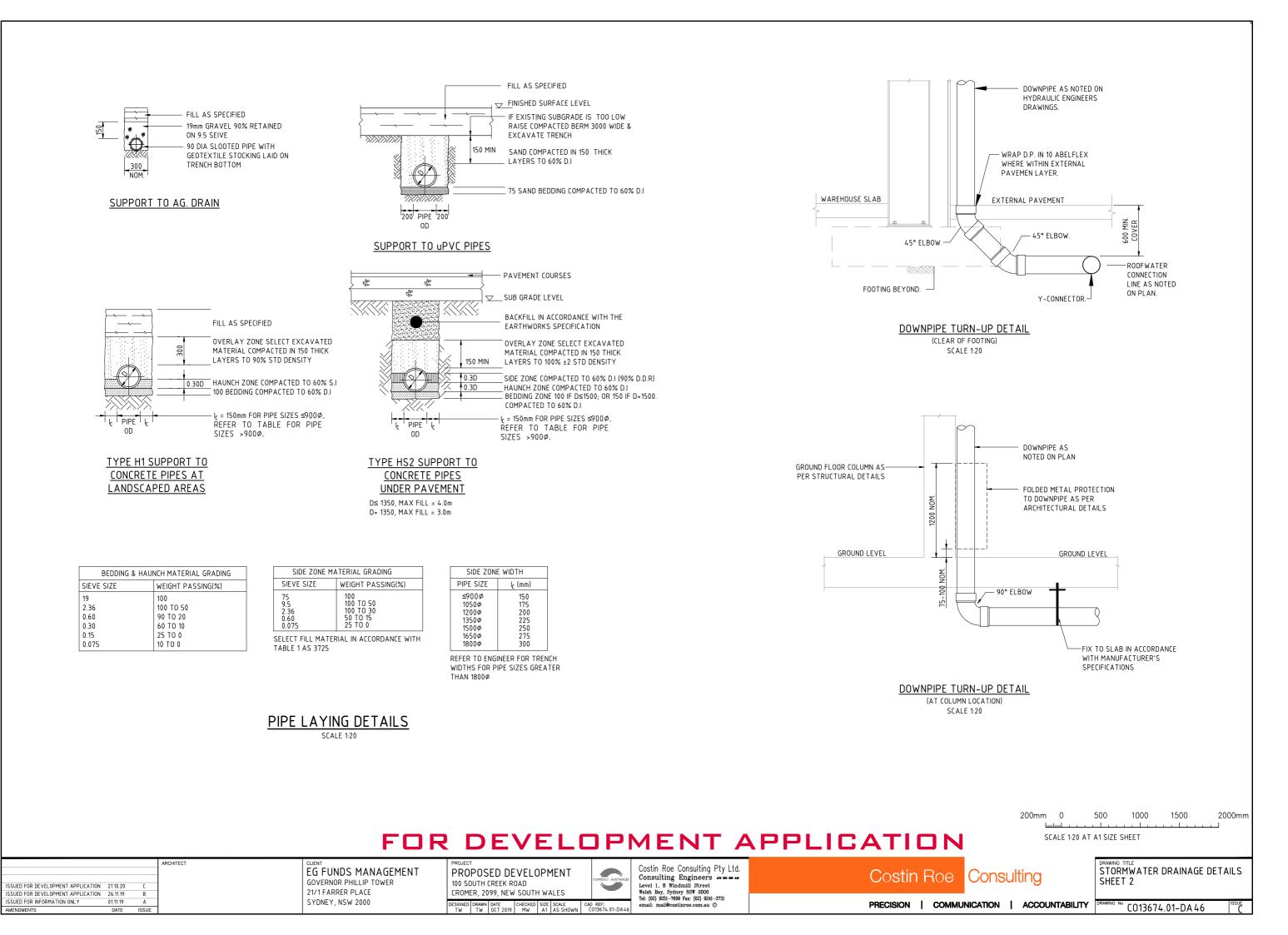
SLIP JOINT, 2 LAYERS OF ALCOR OR EQUIV.

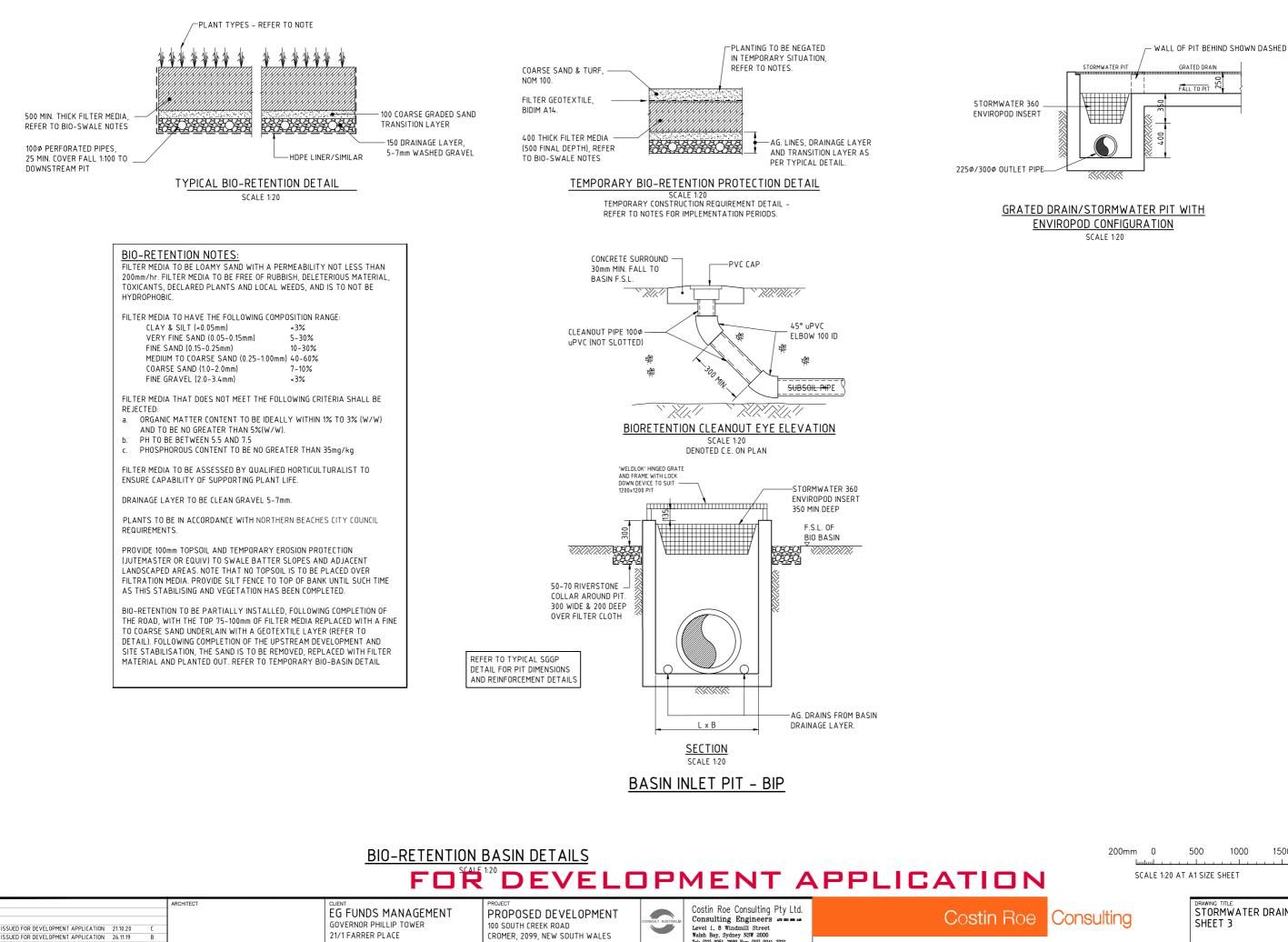
N12 @ 200 EW 300 LAP TO SPLICE AND AT CORNERS

2x100Ø AG. DRAINS 2000 LONG AT UPSTREAM PIPES ONLY. TYPICAL ALL PIT TYPES

L DIMENSION IN DIRECTION OF

200mm 0 الساسط ا	500 1000 1500 2000mm			
SCALE 1:20 AT A1 SIZE SHEET				
100mm 0 20 استانیا ا	0 400 600 800 1000mm			
SCALE 1:10 AT A1 SIZE SHEET				
Consulting DRAWING TITLE STORMWATER DRAINAGE DETAILS SHEET 1				
NICATION ACCOUNTABILITY	DRAWING No CO13674.01-DA 45			





21/1 FARRER PLACE SYDNEY, NSW 2000

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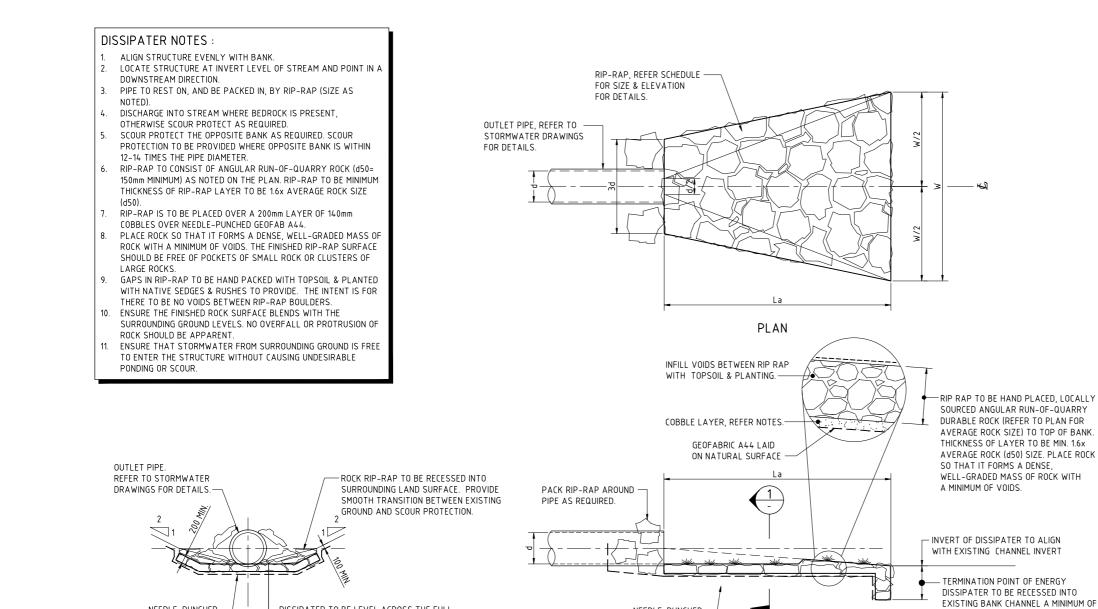
01.11.19

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DESIGNED DRAWN DATE CHECKED SIZE SCALE CAD REF: TW TW OCT 2019 MW A1 AS SHOWN C013674.01-DA47

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200mm 0 استاسا SCALE 1:20 AT ،	500 1000 1500 2000mm A1 SIZE SHEET		
Consulting			
IICATION   ACCOUNTABILITY	DRAWING № CO13674.01-DA47		



SECTION 1:50

NEEDLE-PUNCHED-

GEOTEXTILE, AS NOTED.

-DISSIPATER TO BE LEVEL ACROSS THE FULL WIDTH OF ROCK AT ITS TERMINATION POINT.

STORMWATER OUTLET DISSIPATER

SECTIONAL ELEVATION

SCALE 1:50

NEEDLE-PUNCHED-

GEOTEXTILE AS NOTED.

## FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

			ARCHITECT
SSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATI	ON 21.10.20	В	
SSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATI	ON 26.11.19	A	
	DATE	ICCUE	

EG FUNDS MANAGEMENT GOVERNOR PHILLIP TOWER 21/1 FARRER PLACE SYDNEY, NSW 2000

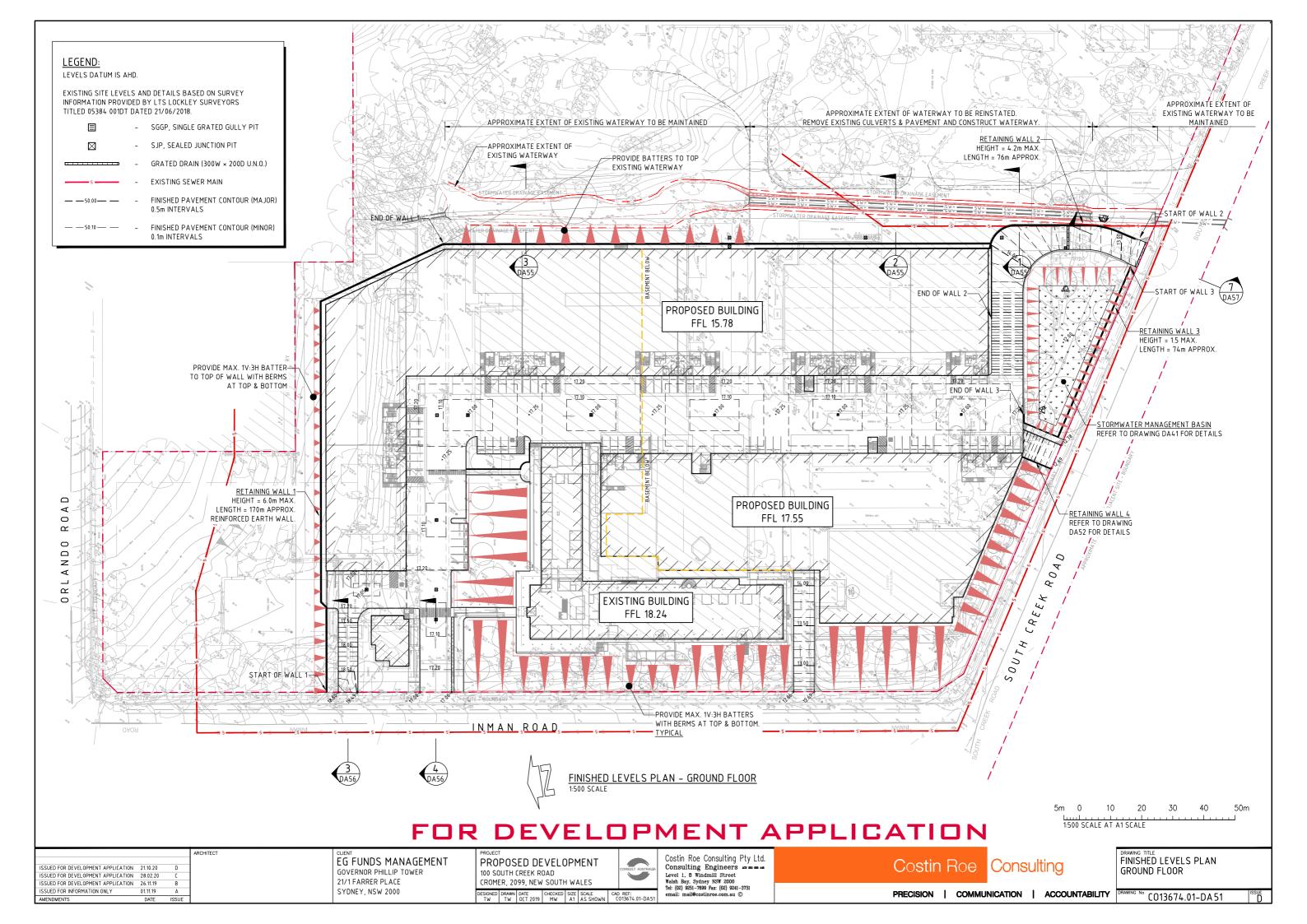
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT 100 SOUTH CREEK ROAD CROMER, 2099, NEW SOUTH WALES

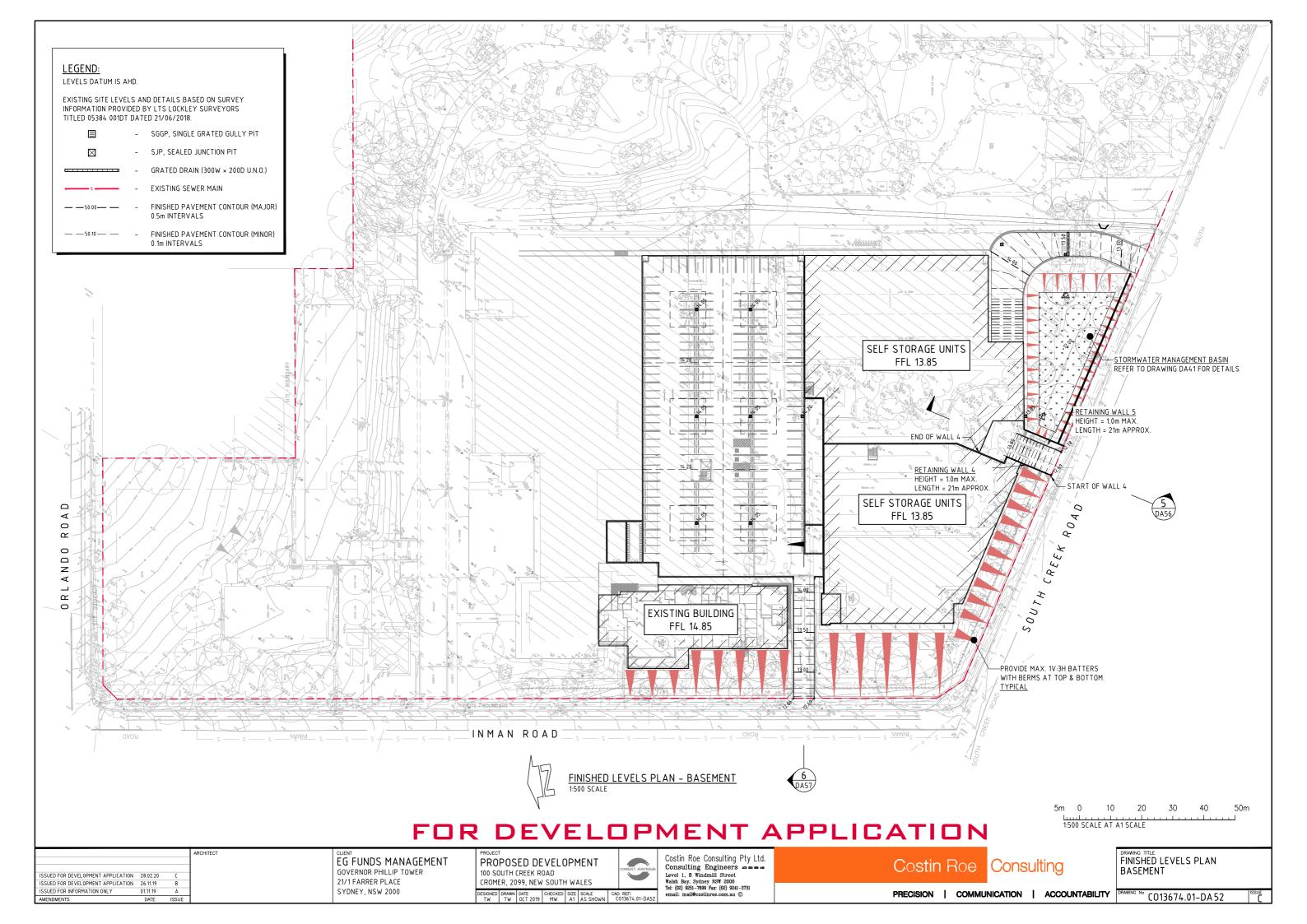
Costin Roe Consulting Pty Ltd. Consulting Engineers as an exact Level 1, 8 Windmill Street Walsh Bay, Sydney NSW 2000 Tel: (02) 9251-7699 Par. (02) 9241-3731 DESIGNED DRAWN DATE CHECKED SIZE SCALE CAD REF: TW TW 0CT 2019 MW A1 AS SHOWN C013674.01-DA48 email: mail@costinroe.com.au ©

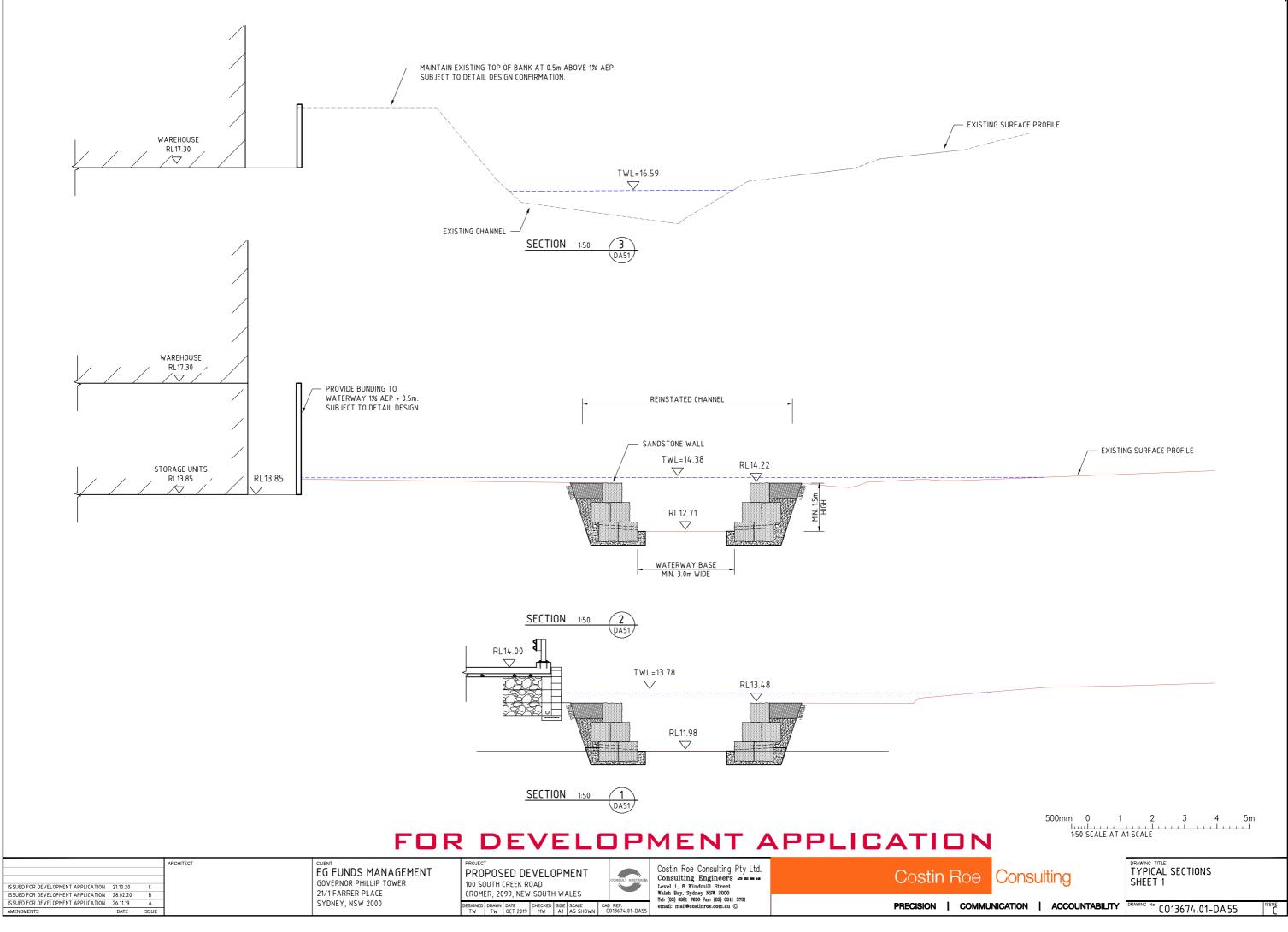
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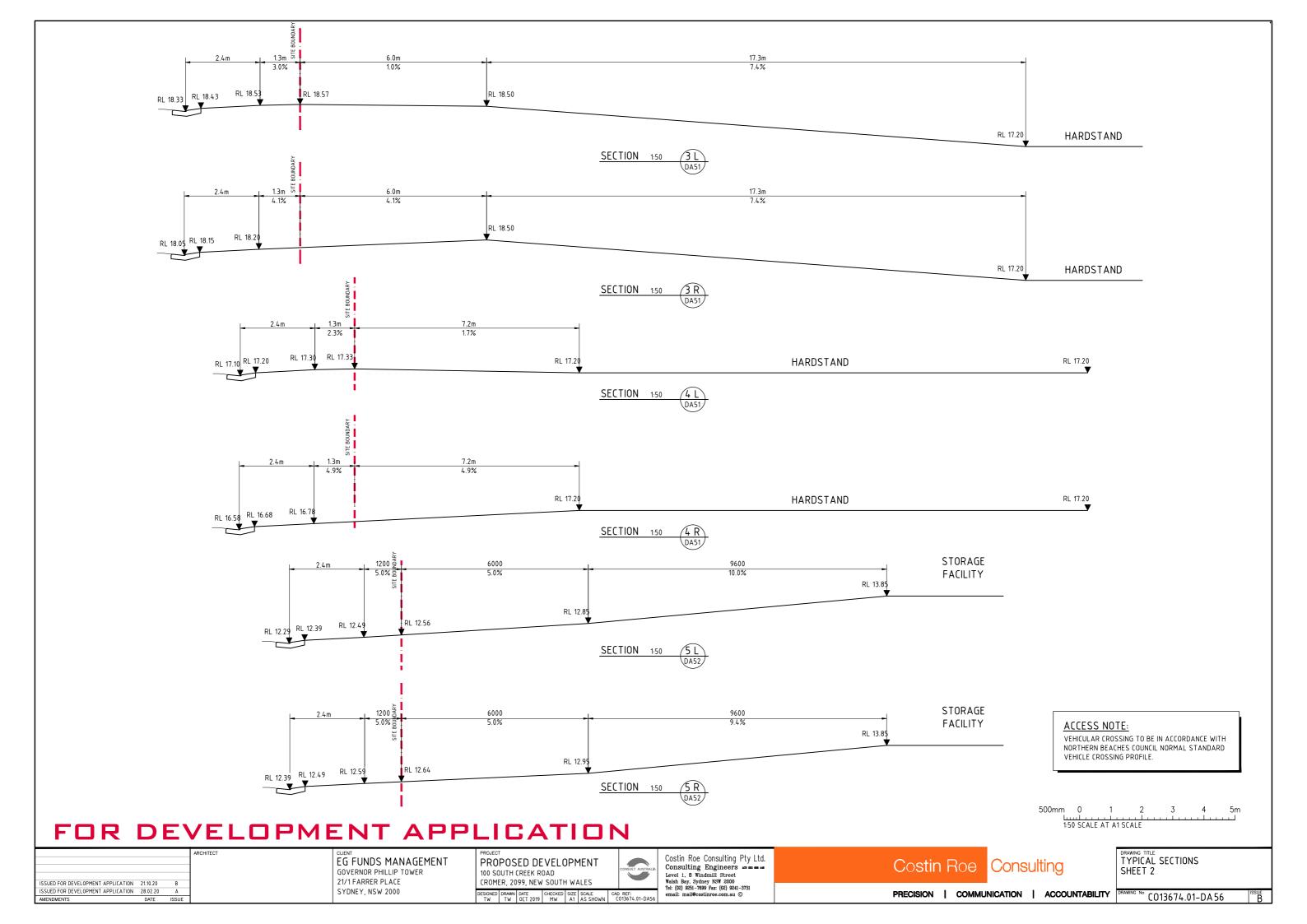
900mm. WIDTH OF TOE TO BE 1.6x d50.

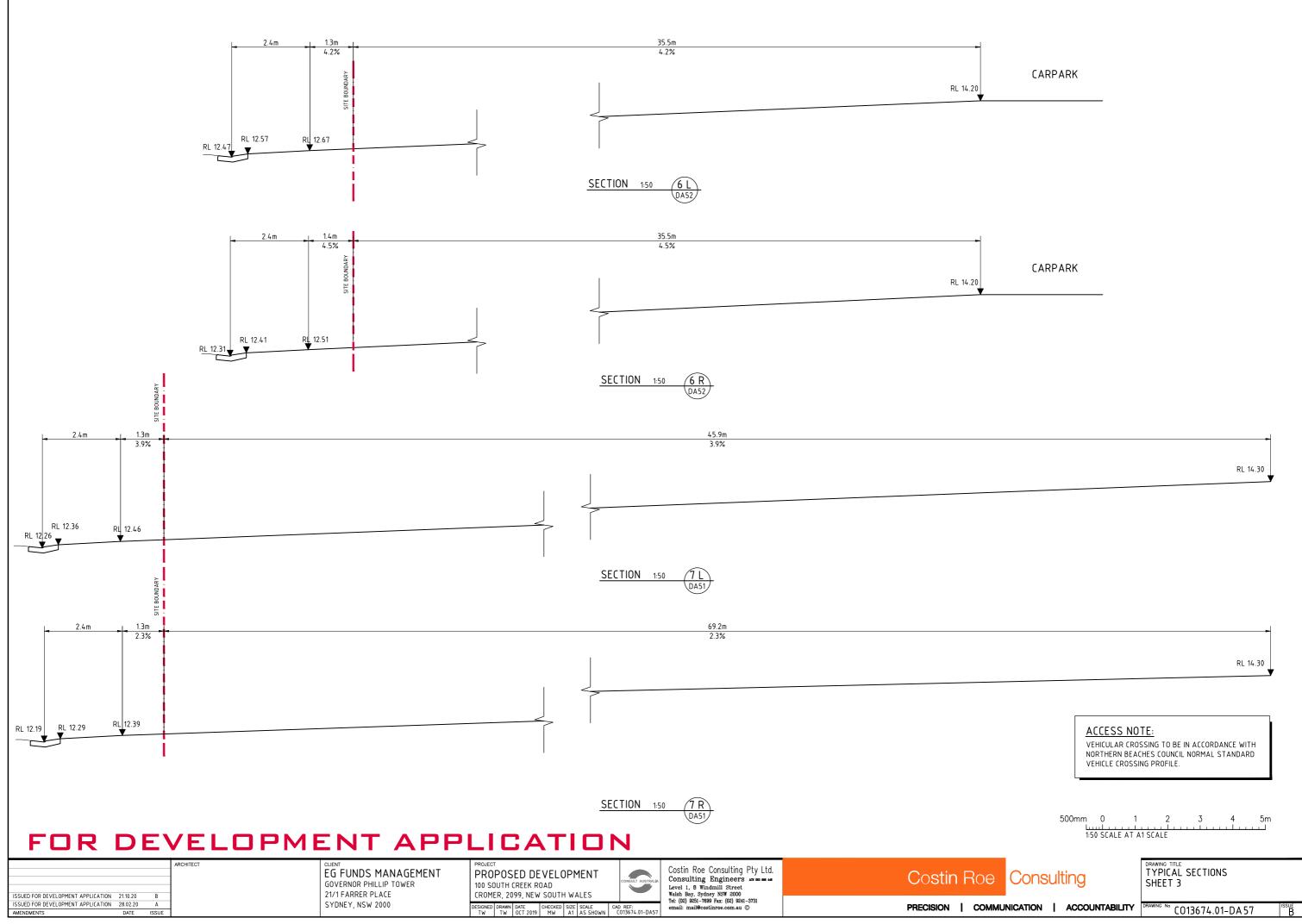
500mm 0 1 2 3 4 5m			
Consulting DRAWING TITLE STORMWATER DRAINAGE DETAILS SHEET 4			
NICATION ACCOUNTABILITY	DRAWING NO CO13674.01-DA 48		



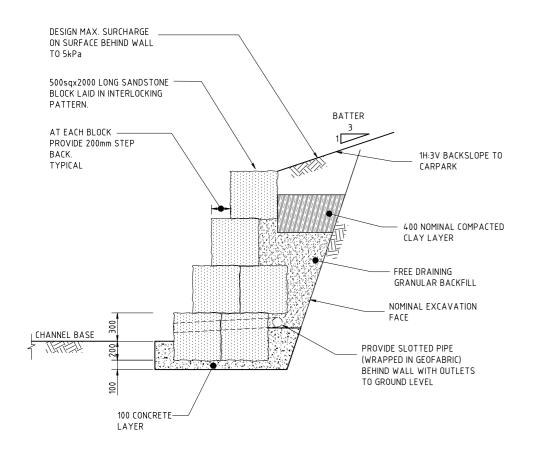












SANDSTONE WALL DETAIL

BASED ON 500x500x2000 LONG STANDARD CUT SANDSTONE

FIRST TWO COURSES TO BE 2xSANDSTONE BLOCKS IN 100

THIRD & FOURTH COURSE TO BE 1 SANDSTONE BLOCK.

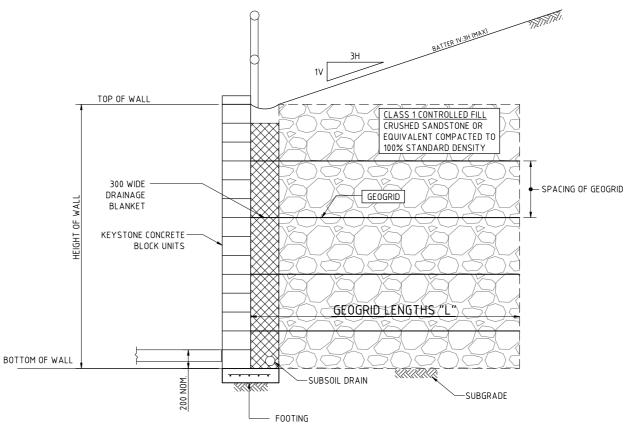
STEP EACH SUCCESSIVE COURSES 200mm BACK

BLOCKS LAID IN INTERLOCKING BRICK PATTERN:

MASS CONCRETE BEDDING.

SCALE 1:20

NOTE:



REINFORCED EARTH RETAINING WALL SCALE 1:20

GEOGRID	GEOGRID
LENGTH	TYPE
"L"	
2600	GX50/30
3500	GX50/30
4700	GX50/30
5800	GX50/30
6900	GX50/30
7600	GX50/30
	LENGTH "L" 2600 3500 4700 5800 6900

NOTE :
INDICATIVE DETAIL ONLY. DESIGN TO
INDICATIVE DETAIL ONLY. DESIGN TO BE CONFIRMED / PROVIDED BY D+C
CONTRACTOR.

# FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

			ARCHITECT
SSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION	21.10.20	В	
SSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION	26.11.19	Α	

CLIENT
EG FUNDS MANAGEM GOVERNOR PHILLIP TOWER 21/1 FARRER PLACE SYDNEY, NSW 2000
GOVERNOR PHILLIP TOWER
21/1 FARRER PLACE
SYDNEY, NSW 2000

MENT DESIGNED DRAWN DATE CHECKED SIZE SCALE CAD REF: TW TW OCT 2019 MW A1 AS SHOWN C013674.01-DA65

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT 100 SOUTH CREEK ROAD CROMER, 2099, NEW SOUTH WALES

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### REINFORCED EARTH RETAINING WALL NOTES:

- ALL COMPONENTS AND INSTALLATION SHALL COMPLY WITH
- AS4678 AND THE STANDARDS REFERRED TO THEREIN. MINIMUM HEIGHT (H) TO GEOGRID REINFORCEMENT LENGTH (L)
- TO BE 1.0. MINIMUM BEARING CAPACITY OF FOUNDATION (BASED ON
  - MINIMUM H/L RATIO OF 1.0) TO BE AS FOLLOWS:
  - a. H MAX. 2.0m = 100 kPa H MAX. 3.5m = 150 kPa
  - c. H MAX. 5.0m = 200 kPa

BEFORE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION THE FOUNDATION SHALL BE INSPECTED AND VERIFIED BY A QUALIFIED GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER

- 4. WHERE MINIMUM BEARING IS NOT ACHIEVABLE OR NOT MEETING DESIGN REQUIREMENT, THE FOUNDATION MATERIAL IS TO BE EXCAVATED AND REPLACED WITH APPROVED MATERIAL PLACED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILLING SPECIFICATION TO A MINIMUM COMPACTION OF 100% SMDD AND PLACED WITHIN 2% OF OMC
- MINIMUM SURCHARGE LOADS TO BE APPLIED AS FOLLOWS 5. U.N.O. ON PLAN:
  - a. LIVE LOAD = 20 kPa
  - DEAD LOAD = 5 kPa Ь.
  - CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC LIVE LOAD = 10 kPa
- 6. THE GEOGRIDS SHALL BE OF THE TYPE AND INDEX STRENGTH NOMINATED ON THE DRAWINGS. THE MINIMUM GEOGRIDS SHALL BE A SINGLE LENGTH IN THE DIRECTION OF DESIGN TENSION, NOT LAPPED, MAKING PROVISION FOR CONNECTION TO THE FACING ACROSS THE WHOLE WIDTH OF THE FACING AND PROVIDING FOR THE SPECIFIED ANCHORAGE WITHIN THE DESIGNATED ANCHORAGE ZONE. GEOGRIDS SHALL COVER THE WHOLE OF THE PLAN AREA BEHIND THE WALL FOR THE SPECIFIED ANCHORAGE LENGTH AND SHALL BE LAPPED WITH ADJACENT SECTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
- MINIMUM WALL EMBEDMENT AT THE TOE OF THE WALL TO BE 7 300mm
- DESIGN LIFE OF STRUCTURE IS TO BE 100 YEARS.
- SELECT BACKFILL MATERIAL WITHIN THE REINFORCED SOIL BLOCK SHALL BE SOUND GRANULAR MATERIAL OF NATURAL OR INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, NON-EXPANSIVE, FREE FROM ORGANIC OR OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIAL CONFORMING TO THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND ELECTROCHEMICAL LIMITS AS SPECIFIED AND SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO BREAKDOWN UNDER COMPACTION. THE SELECT BACKFILL MATERIAL IS TO HAVE THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS:
  - MINIMUM INTERNAL FRICTION, Ø = 34°
  - b. EFFECTIVE COHESION, C'= 0 kPa
  - UNIT WEIGHT = 21 kN/m<sup>3</sup>
  - PH BETWEEN 4 AND 9.
- 10. SELECT BACKFILL IS TO BE PLACED AND COMPACTED IN LAYERS NOT MORE THAN 300mm (LOOSE). COMPACTION TO NOT LESS THAN 100% SMDD WILL BE ACHIEVED AND MATERIAL PLACED WITHIN 2% OF OMC. DENSITY TESTING SHALL BE PERFORMED IN EACH COMPACTED LIFT IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS3798.
- PROVIDE A DRAINAGE LAYER DIRECTLY BEHIND THE FACING UNITS IN A MINIMUM 300mm WIDE 12-20mm AGGREGATE LAYER. FACING UNIT VOIDS TO BE FILLED WITH AGGREGATE. PROVIDE 100mm MINIMUM AG. DRAIN IN GEOTEXTILE SOCK AT TOE OF WALL FACING AND CONNECT TO DRAINAGE SYSTEM AT 30m MAX. SPACING.
- 12. THE NEED FOR A CHIMNEY DRAIN OR DRAINAGE AT THE REAR OF THE MASS SOIL BLOCK IS TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER AND DESIGNER FOLLOWING PREPARATION OF THE FOUNDATION AND PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE MASS SOIL BLOCK.
- CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT WEIGHING MORE THAN 500kG 13 STATIC WEIGHT IS TO BE KEPT BACK 1.5m FROM THE REAR FACE OF THE WALL FACING UNITS. COMPACTION OF THE SELECT FILL MATERIAL WITHIN THE 1.5m STRIP ADJACENT TO THE WALL SHALL BE ACHIEVED BY LIGHT MECHANICAL TAMPERS (VIBRATING PLATE, TRENCH COMPACTOR OR SIMILAR) TO GIVE THE SAME DENSITY AS IN THE REMAINDER OF THE SELECT FILL.
- 14. ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT WALL SYSTEM TO BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE NOTES.

200mm 0	500	1000	1500	2000mm
SCALE 1:20 AT	T A1 SIZE S	HEET		-
Ilting	RETAIN		. DETAILS	
ACCOUNTABILITY	DRAWING No (	013674.0	01-DA 65	B





## FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

					ARCHITECT
SUED FOR I	DEVELOPMENT	APPLICATION	21.10.20	В	
	DEVELODMENT	A DDL IC A TION	20 02 20	٨	

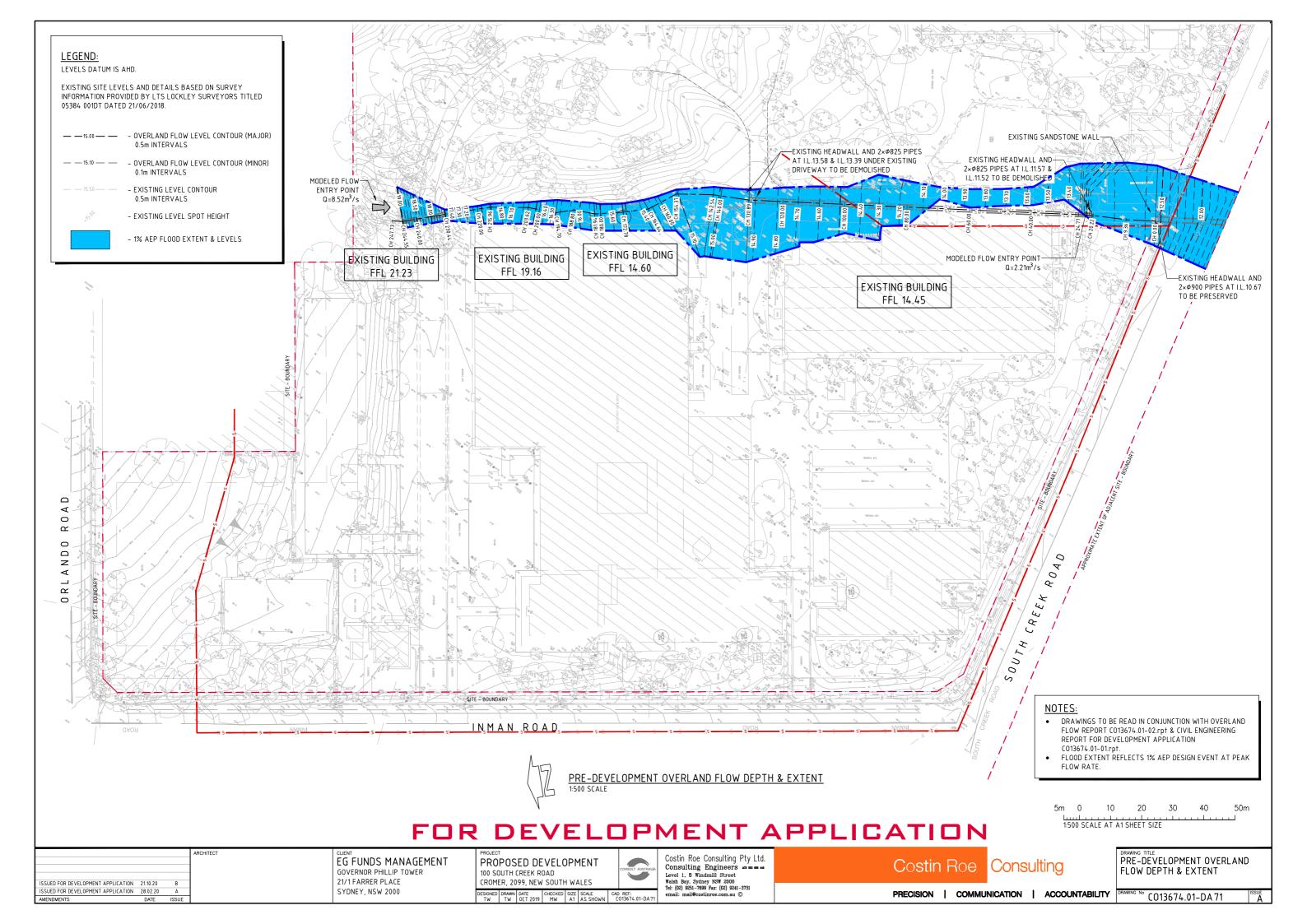
GUENT GOVERNOR PHILLIP TOWER 21/1 FARRER PLACE SYDNEY, NSW 2000

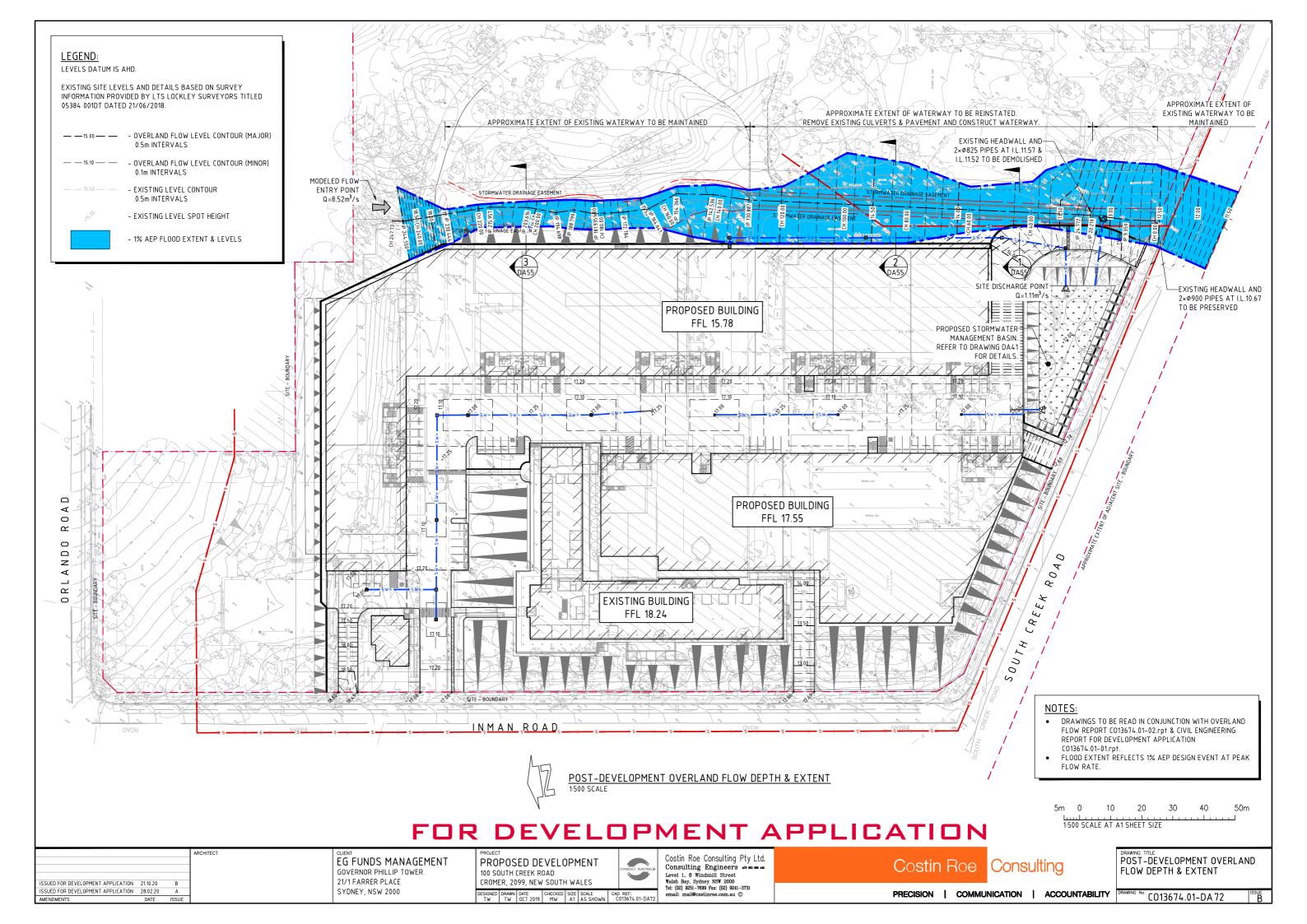
PROJECT PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT 100 SOUTH CREEK ROAD CROMER, 2099, NEW SOUTH WALES DESIGNED DRAWN DATE CHECKED SIZE SCALE CAD REF: TW TW 0CT 2019 MW A1 AS SHOWN C013674.01-DA70

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NOTE: DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH OVERLAND FLOW REPORT C013674.01-02.rpt & CIVIL ENGINEERING REPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION C013674.01-01.rpt.			
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Consulting	DRAWING TITLE OVERLAND FLOW CATCHMENT PLAN		
NICATION ACCOUNTABILITY	DRAWING № CO13674.01-DA 70		





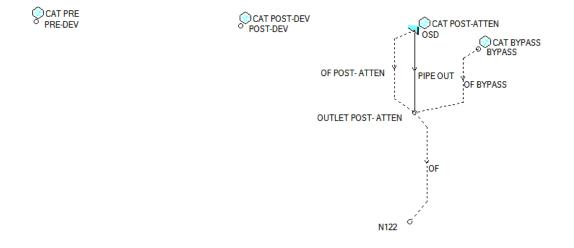
# Appendix B

MUSIC MODEL CONFIGURATION



	Sources	Residual Load	% Reduction
Flow (ML/yr)	41.8	38.5	8
Total Suspended Solids (kg/yr)	5580	826	85.2
Total Phosphorus (kg/yr)	12.1	3.78	68.7
Total Nitrogen (kg/yr)	91.4	37.1	59.4
Gross Pollutants (kg/yr)	940	0	100

## Appendix C DRAINS MODEL CONFIGURATION



## Appendix D EROSION CONTROL CHECK SHEET

## **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL** WEEKLY SITE INSPECTION SHEET

Legend:

 $\Box$  OK  $\Box$  Not OK N/A Not applicable

Legenu.		aute
Item	Consideration	Assessment
1	Public roadways clear of sediment.	• • • • • • • • • • • •
2	Entry/exit pads clear of excessive sediment deposition.	• • • • • • • • • • • •
3	Entry/exit pads have adequate void spacing to trap sediment.	• • • • • • • • • • • •
4	The construction site is clear of litter and unconfined rubbish.	• • • • • • • • • • • •
5	Adequate stockpiles of emergency ESC materials exist on site.	• • • • • • • • • • • •
6	Site dust is being adequately controlled.	• • • • • • • • • • • •
7	Appropriate drainage and sediment controls have been installed pr new areas being cleared or disturbed.	ior to
8	Up-slope "clean" water is being appropriately diverted around/thro the site.	ough
9	Drainage lines are free of soil scour and sediment deposition.	
10	No areas of exposed soil are in need of erosion control.	
11	Earth batters are free of "rill" erosion.	• • • • • • • • • • • • •
12	Erosion control mulch is not being displaced by wind or water.	• • • • • • • • • • • • •
13	Long-term soil stockpiles are protected from wind, rain and stormy flow with appropriate drainage and erosion controls.	water
14	Sediment fences are free from damage.	• • • • • • • • • • • • •
15	Sediment-laden stormwater is not simply flowing "around" the sec fences or other sediment traps.	liment
16	Sediment controls placed up-slope/around stormwater inlets are appropriate for the type of inlet structure.	••••••
17	All sediment traps are free of excessive sediment deposition.	• • • • • • • • • • • • •
18	The settled sediment layer within a sediment basin is clearly visible through the supernatant prior to discharge such water.	e
19	All reasonable and practicable measures are being taken to control sediment runoff from the site.	••••••••••
20	All soil surfaces are being appropriately prepared (i.e. pH, nutrient roughness and density) prior to revegetation.	ts,
21	Stabilised surfaces have a minimum 70% soil coverage.	
22	The site is adequately prepared for imminent storms.	
23	All ESC measures are in proper working order.	
	<del>_</del>	