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CIVIL ENGINEERING REPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

128 ANDREWS ROAD PENRITH NSW

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Rev: A

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Project Title	Lot 128, Andrews Road, Penrith		
Document Title	Civil Engineering Report for Development Application.		
Project No.	Co13620.00		
Description	Civil engineering report for proposed Industrial Facility.		
Client Contact	Mr Mitchell Kent, Cadence Property		

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Issued by	Mitchell Cross	
File Name	13620.00-04a.rpt	

Document History

Date	Revision	Issued to	No. Copies
29 Oct. 2018	DRAFT	Mr Mitchell Kent, Cadence Property	PDF
02 Nov. 2018	A	Mr Mitchell Kent, Cadence Property	PDF

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This civil engineering report has been prepared by Costin Roe Consulting Pty Ltd as part of a Development Application submission to the Penrith City Council for the development of an industrial warehouse/ distribution type facility.

The proposed development comprises a single level warehouse, truck circulation and loading areas, dedicated container storage area, ancillary office space and parking areas.

1.2 Scope

Costin Roe Consulting Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Cadence Property to prepare this Engineering Report in support of the proposed application for development on 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 including stormwater quantity and quality;
- Flooding; and
- Erosion & Sediment 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 to provide an appropriate and economical stormwater management system which incorporates best practice in water sensitive urban design 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 layout and water quantity and quality requirements for the development. These drawings are for development approval and subject to change through design progression in detail design and construction certificate, ensuring strategies and objectives set out in this document are maintained in the design.

1.3 Authority Jurisdiction

The consent authority is Penrith City Council and the engineering requirements of Penrith City Council (PCC) have been addressed.

It is noted that a pre-development application meeting was completed 6 September 2018 and subsequent meeting minutes provided on 11 September 2018. The engineering design considers items raised in the meeting and subsequent meeting minutes. Refer **Appendix E** for the council minutes.

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1.4 Proposed Development

The proposed development is for the construction of an industrial facility comprising a 50,000m² single level warehouse building. The indicative layout for the site has been included in **Figure 1.1**.

The indicative layout comprises a single level warehouse building with ancillary office space on the south-east corner of the building. Truck loading areas and circulation hardstand is located on the southern sides of the building, parking is on the east of the building and fire brigade access for the full perimeter of the building. Access is proposed from Andrews Road. Allowances for flooding and flow paths around the development have also been made.

Civil works will include filling earthworks, construction of detention and flood mitigation ponds, bio-retention water quality features and drainage structures. Works will also include in-ground stormwater drainage system, stormwater management system and pavements.

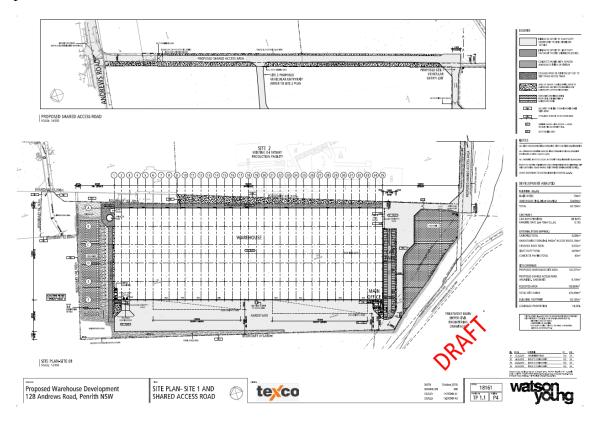


Figure 1.1. Proposed Development

2 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Location

The proposed development is in the suburb of Penrith and the site is located on the southern side of Andrews Road. The site is undeveloped however is located within an established area comprising industrial development. The site is bounded by Capral land to the south, undeveloped and the Meyer Timber Facility to the west and existing O/I Glass Facility to the north.

A wetland/ environmental conservation area is located throughout the eastern portion of the overall site, however remains clear of the proposed development footprint referenced in **Figure 1.1**.

The site and location is shown in **Figure 2.1**.



Figure 2.1. Locality Map (Source: Sixmap Viewer 2018)

2.2 Topography & Description

The existing site is undeveloped. The Site, being Lot 20 in DP1216618, is irregular in shape and has an area of approximately 26 Ha. Development is proposed over the 9.97 Ha western part of the land which is clear of the E2 Zoned wetland and conservation area.

The site comprises gently undulating land with levels around RL 25.0m AHD. Existing site falls to the north-east and north-west, with the majority of the site draining toward the wetland area. The maximum level of the site is RL 25.5m AHD and the lowest is 24.1m AHD.

There is an existing drainage path on the west of the site whereby a 600mm RCP discharges from the Capral Land onto the site and into a small dam. Overflow from the small dam are conveyed to an existing box culvert system and ultimately to Lambridge Place.

2.3 **Existing Stormwater Drainage & Estate Drainage System**

There is no formal drainage on the site. As noted above site runoff generally drains to the north and east to the wetland as overland/ sheet flow. A small portion of the site drains to the west, to a formalised easement and box culvert system. Discharge from Capral land to the south drains through the property to the noted box culvert system. This system, although not previously formalised, has been incorporated into the design and will become formalised as part of the new drainage system.

2.4 **Proposed Stormwater Drainage System**

The proposed stormwater drainage system for the development will comprise a minor and major system to safely and efficiently convey collected stormwater run-off from the development.

The minor system will consist of a piped drainage system designed to accommodate the 1 in 20-year ARI storm event (Q20). This results in the piped system being able to convey all stormwater runoff up to and including the Q20 event. The major system has been designed to cater for storms up to and including the 1 in 100-year ARI storm event (Q100). This major system employs overland flow paths to safely convey excess run-off from the site.

The design of the stormwater system for this site is based on the following:

- Runoff from the canopy 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' (1988 Edition), Volumes 1 and 2 (AR&R).
- Design recurrence intervals for major and minor storms will be in accordance with Part C3 of PCC DCP2014.
- On-site detention, water quality measures and flooding requirements will be in accordance with Part C3 of PCC DCP2014.
- Stormwater harvesting is based on the requirement of PCC DCP2014 Part C3 and the NSW Department of Environment and Conservation Document Managing *Urban Stormwater: Harvesting and Reuse.*

Water quality has been considered in the design, throughout new paved areas, ensuring that any increase in the detrimental effects of pollution are mitigated and PCC Water Quality Objectives are met

Plans of the proposed stormwater drainage layout can be found on drawing **Co13620.00-DA40** in **Appendix A**.

The objectives for the management of stormwater quantity and quality for the proposed application are consistent with PCC requirements. Section 5 of this report discusses the proposed water quantity management and **Section 6** discusses the proposed water quality management. The means by which these objectives are achieved are as follows through a stormwater management basin consisting of an on-site detention basin combined with a bioretention basin.

Water Ouantity -

An on-site detention system is proposed for the site. The objective for water quantity is to attenuate the post development flows to less than or equal to the pre-development flows from the site.

• Water Quality –

Treatment of stormwater flows will be performed by a treatment train which comprises of pit inserts and bioretention.

There are two existing catchments on the site and the proposed legal points of discharge for the site will generally match existing catchment breakdown. The majority of the site will be drained to the eastern wetland, and a smaller portion to the Lambridge Place Culvert. Existing pre-developed flows will be maintained for the post-development conditions as noted above.

2.5 **Sewer Main**

Dial Before You Dig (DBYD) information shows an existing sewer line that runs through the eastern portion of the site within a dedicated easement. Works are proposed to remain clear of the existing asset.

3 SITE WORKS

3.1 **Bulk Earthworks**

The existing earthworks and geotechnical considerations for the site are set out in an investigation by JK Geotechnics completed during July 2018.

The JK report describes the existing conditions over the site. The geotechnical profile includes alluvial profile with silty sands of 1-2m depth over silty sandy gravels. The silty sands exhibit CBR's of 10-14%, however it is noted that silts are difficult to work with and need a tight control of moisture content during the works. Noting that if the moisture content is slightly off optimum the material can become unworkable. The earthworks are recommended to be carried out by a earthworks contractor experienced with such soils.

It is further noted that filling of the site will be required. The objective for the levels and earthworks over the site will be to provide a pad for the proposed building, to facilitate site access, to drain the site stormwater via gravity, keep building levels above the 1% AEP (1 in 100 year ARI flood level) - with appropriate freeboards-, to maintain floodway during the 0.5% AEP (1 in 200 year ARI) event and to maximise efficiency in the retaining wall design for the development.

As filling will be required, it is proposed to ensure a minimum 500mm layer of sandstone (min CBR = 25%) is included in the filling exercise. The sandstone layer will assist in providing a more homogenous foundation for the proposed warehouse pavements, bridging the more variable underlying alluvial soils.

Earthworks drawings and sections are included as drawings Co13620.00-DA30 and **DA31** and the estimated earthworks volumes are as follows:

> Cut: -12.700 m^3 Fill: $+54,400 \text{ m}^3$ <u>Detail Ex.</u> -4,900 m³ Difference $+36,800 \text{ m}^3 \text{ (import)}$

Allowing for the structural zone for the facility floor and falls in external levels some earthworks will be required to the existing pad levels. Detailed assessment of the earthworks level will be completed during detailed design stage.

Imported fill will need to comprise ENM or VENM with suitable certification as such prior to placement or importation to the development site. A formal fill management plan prepared by the contractor is recommended to form part of the Construction Certificate approval stage of the development.

3.2 **Embankment Stability**

To assist in maintaining embankment stability permanent batter slopes will be no steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical while temporary batters will be no steeper than 2 horizontal to 1 vertical. This is in accordance with the recommended maximum batter slopes for residual clays and shale which are present in the area.

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 8**.

3.3 Supervision of Earthworks

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

3.4 Erosion and Sediment Control

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control measures will be provided for the development during the construction phase of the project. All Soil and Sediment Control measures will be performed in accordance with Penrith City Council requirements and recommendations set out in the Landcom document *Managing Urban Stormwater*, *Soils and Construction* (1998) – The Blue Book.

Measures will include sediment basins, construction entry/ truck shakers, sediment fences, diversion drains and drainage pit protection.

Refer **Section 8** of this report for details.

4 STORMWATER HYDROLOGICAL MODELLING AND ANALYSIS

4.1 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, Penrith City Council and accepted engineering practice as discussed in **Section 2.4** of this report.

Storm events for the 2 to 100 Year ARI events have been assessed.

4.2 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.

4.3 Rainfall Data

Rainfall Intensity Frequency Duration (IFD) data used as a basis for Drains modelling for the 2 to 100 Year ARI events was taken from *The Bureau of Meteorology Online IFD Tool*.

4.4 Runoff Models

Calculation of the runoff from storms of the design ARI have been calculated with the catchment modelling software DRAINS.

At this stage, the modelling performed is to calculate OSD requirements. Detailed hydraulic assessment of the internal drainage system will be calculated at detail/construction certificate stage.

The design parameters for the Drains model are to be based on typical values and parameters for the area and are as follows:

Model	Model for Design and analysis run	Rational method	
	Rational Method Procedure	ARR87	
	Soil Type-Normal	3.0	
	Paved (Impervious) Area Depression Storage	1	mm
	Supplementary Area Depression Storage	1	mm
	Grassed (Pervious) Area Depression Storage	5	mm
AMC	Antecedent Moisture Condition (ARI=1-5 years)	2.5	
AMC	Antecedent Moisture Condition (ARI=10-20 years)	3.0	
AMC	Antecedent Moisture Condition (ARI=50-100 years)	3.5	
	Sag Pit Blocking Factor (Minor Systems)	0	
	On Grade Pit Blocking Factor (Minor Systems)	0	
	Sag Pit Blocking Factor (Major Systems)	0.5	
	On Grade Pit Blocking Factor (Major Systems)	0.2	
	Minor Storm Pit Freeboard	150	mm

Table 4.1: DRAINS ILSAX Parameters

4.5 Hydraulics

4.5.1 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 meet or exceed the required standard.

4.5.2 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 level, for the peak runoff from the Minor System runoff. Where the pipes and junctions are sealed, this freeboard is not required.

4.5.3 Public Safety

For all areas subject to pedestrian traffic, the Depth-Velocity 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.

4.5.4 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).

4.5.5 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 detention systems prior to discharge.

5 WATER QUANTITY MANAGEMENT

5.1 General Design Principles

Penrith City 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 particular site.

Section 3.3.3 of Councils draft stormwater management policy requires that "it will be necessary to demonstrate that there will be no increase in runoff from the site as a result of the development for all storms up to and including the 100-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) event for all storm durations".

5.2 Methodology

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

As the site is greater than 5000m², the simplified PSD/SSR method contained in Section 3.3 of the Penrith Council Document *Stormwater Drainage for Building Developments* has not been 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 discharge and storage relationship.

In order to assess the existing and operational phase peak discharges from the development site, a DRAINS hydrological model was used to estimate peak flows from catchments on the site for various storm durations for Q2 year ARI to Q100 year ARI events for the two adopted catchments. It is also noted that consideration to flows from Capral land are required to be considered in the western catchment.

5.3 Existing & Post Development Peak Flows

Tables 5.2 & **5.3** shows the existing and developed flows at the downstream boundaries for the western and eastern catchments respectively.

As noted in the council pre-development application minutes, peak flows are to match pre-development and flows are to be dissipated prior to entering the wetland on the eastern property catchment.

ARI	Design	Peak Flow (m3/s)				
	Storm Duration	Undeveloped	Developed			
		Site	Site (no atten.)	Site (+ atten.)		
2	30	0.565	0.128	0.171		
	60	0.797	1.360	0.226		
	120	0.770	1.310	0.304		
20	30	1.770	2.340	0.414		
	60	1.970	2.450	0.467		
	120	2.070	2.440	0.493		
100	30	2.530	2.990	0.483		
	60	2.690	3.130	0.754		
	120	2.780	3.110	0.955		

Table 5.2. Western Catchment - Q2, Q20 & Q100 ARI Peak Flows

ARI	Design	Peak Flow (m3/s)				
	Storm Duration	Undeveloped	De	veloped		
		Site	Site (no atten.)	Site (+ atten.)		
2	30	0.441	1.460	0.464		
	60	0.621	1.270	0.474		
	120	0.600	1.470	0.467		
20	30	1.380 2.710		0.508		
	60	1.540	2.270	0.525		
	120	1.610	2.670	0.525		
100	30	1.970	3.340	0.544		
	60	2.100 2.880		0.895		
	120	2.170	3.280	0.854		

Table 5.3. Eastern Catchment - Q2, Q20 & Q100 ARI Peak Flows

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 provision of two OSD system which will be located within the site boundaries. An above ground open basin is proposed in the western portion of the site to attenuate the western portion of site catchment, and the existing land to the south known as 'Capral' land. The existing discharge point from the Capral land is to an existing un-formed wetland on the subject site. The Capral land discharge point is to be maintained and attenuated within the western basin. The discharge location for the western basin will be to an existing drainage easement located to the north-west of the proposed warehouse. Basin outflow will be limited to allow discharge into the existing easement without overloading the easement capacity.

A secondary basin is proposed to attenuate the eastern portion of the site. The discharge location from the eastern basin will be made via an outlet pipe to the adjacent wetlands.

The proposed eastern OSD system is an above ground basin located in the south-east corner of the site, outside of the defined wetlands setback zone.

A number of combinations of storages and outlet arrangements have been modelled for the two catchments. The adopted arrangement models the open basin configuration shown in **Tables 5.4 and 5.5** and the proposed layout can also be observed on drawing Co13620.00-DA40 and DA41, with details on DA45 and DA46.

ARI	Duration	Peak Flow (m3/s)				Depth	Storage	
	(mins)	No		With a	(mm)	(m3)		
		Atten.	Low	High	Bypass	Total		
2	60	1.36	0.22	0	0	0.22	450	2200
20	120	2.45	0.43	0	0	0.49	900	4250
100	120	3.13	0.54	0.41	0	0.93	1100	5100

 Table 5.4. Western Catchment - OSD Characteristics (Post Developed)

ARI	Duration		Peak Flow (m3/s)				Depth (mm)	Storage (m3)
	(mins)	No With attenuation					(111111)	(1113)
		Atten.	Low	High	Bypass	Total		
2	60	1.27	0.47	0	0	0.47	110	690
20	120	2.71	0.52	0	0	0.52	320	2000
100	120	3.34	0.56	0.33	0	0.89	450	2700

 Table 5.5. Eastern Catchment - 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 pre-development; hence the requirements of PCC have been met.

A positive covenant over the stormwater management system will need to be provided in accordance with Penrith City Council requirements.

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 so as to minimise the adverse impact these pollutants could have on receiving waters and to also meet the requirements specified by PCC.

PCC has nominated, in Section C3 of their *DCP2014*, 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	60%
Total Nitrogen	45%
Free Oil and Grease	90%

6.2 Proposed Stormwater Treatment System

Roof, hardstand and other extensive paved areas are required to be treated by the Stormwater Treatment Measures (STM). The STM shall be sized according to the whole catchment area of the Site. The STM's for the development are based on a treatment train approach as discussed in the NSW EPA document *Managing Urban Stormwater: Treatment Techniques* to ensure that all the objectives above are met.

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

- Primary treatment to hardstand areas is via Enviropod pit inserts;
- Secondary treatment (overflow event only) is via trash screens and a sediment sump within the OSD system; and
- Tertiary treatment of site water will be via a 250m² & 1000m² of bioretention system situated within the western and eastern on-site detention basins respectively.

Stormwater Quality Modelling

6.3.1 Introduction

The MUSIC model was chosen to model water quality. This model, released by the Cooperative Research Centre for Catchment Hydrology (CRCCH), 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 km² 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 the proposed systems and changes to land use are appropriate for their catchments and capable of meeting specified water quality objectives (CRC 2002). The water quality constituents modelled in MUSIC, of relevance to this report, include Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Total Phosphorus (TP) and Total Nitrogen (TN).

The pollutant retention criteria set out in Part C3 of PCC's DCP 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 "13620.00_Andrews Road Rev 4.sqz" was set up to examine the effectiveness of the water quality treatment train and to predict if PCC requirements have been achieved. The layout of the MUSIC model is presented in **Appendix B**.

6.3.2 Rainfall Data

Six-minute pluviographic data for the nearby Penrith Lakes AWS weather station was 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	67113 Penrith Lakes AWS
Rainfall Period	1999 - 2008
	(10 years)
Mean Annual Rainfall (mm)	712
Evapo- transpiration	Sydney Monthly Areal PET
Model Time step	6 minutes

6.3.3 Rainfall Runoff Parameters

Parameter	Value
Rainfall Threshold	1.40
Soil Storage Capacity (mm)	105
Initial Storage (% capacity)	30
Field Capacity (mm)	70
Infiltration Capacity Coefficient a	150
Infiltration Capacity exponent b	3.5
Initial Depth (mm)	10
Daily Recharge Rate (%)	25
Daily Baseflow Rate (%)	10
Daily Seepage Rate (%)	0

6.3.4 Pollutant Concentrations & Source Nodes

Pollutant concentrations for source nodes are as per **Table 6.1**:

Flow Type	TSS (log ₁₀	values)	TP (log ₁₀ v	alues)	TN (log ₁₀ v	values)
	Mean	Std Dev.	Mean	Std Dev.	Mean	Std Dev.
Baseflow	1.20	0.17	-0.85	0.19	0.11	0.12
Stormflow	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.

6.3.5 Treatment Nodes

Bioretention and SW360 Enviropod nodes have been used in the modelling of the development.

There are two bioretention basins proposed which will be provided in accordance with industry best practice and the guidelines of the Monash University Facility for Advancing Water Biofiltration with the following parameters:

Bioretention West

Parameter	Value	
Storage Properties		
Extended Detention Depth	300	mm
Storage Surface Area	250	m ² (minimum)
Filter and Media Properties		
Filtration Area	250	m^2
Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity	100	mm/hr
Filter Depth	500	mm

Bioretention East

Parameter	Value	
Storage Properties		
Extended Detention Depth	300	mm
Storage Surface Area	1000	m ² (minimum)
Filter and Media Properties		
Filtration Area	1000	m^2
Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity	100	mm/hr
Filter Depth	500	mm

6.3.6 Results

Table 6.2 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	% Reduction
		Load	
Flow (ML/yr)	52.6	46.6	11.4
Total Suspended Solids	7900	1050	86.7
(kg/yr)			
Total Phosphorus (kg/yr)	16.7	5.29	68.2
Total Nitrogen (kg/yr)	119	53.5	55.2
Gross Pollutants (kg/yr)	1480	93.2	93.7

Table 6.2. MUSIC analysis results

The model results indicate that, through the use of the STM in the treatment train, pollutant load reductions for Total Suspended Solids, Total Phosphorous, Total Nitrogen and Gross Pollutants will meet the requirements of C3 of PCC's DCP2014 on an overall catchment basis.

6.3.7 Modelling Discussion

MUSIC modelling has been performed to assess the effectiveness of the selected treatment trains and to ensure that the pollutant retention requirements of C3 of PCC's DCP2014 have been met.

The MUSIC modelling has shown that the proposed treatment train of STM will provide stormwater treatment which will meet PCC requirements in an effective and economical manner.

Hydrocarbon and oil & grease removal cannot be modelled with MUSIC software. As a warehouse and distribution centre, the facility is expected to have low source loadings of hydrocarbons. Potential sources of hydrocarbons and/or oil & grease which drain to the stormwater system would be limited to leaking engine sumps or for accidental fuel spills/leaks and leaching of bituminous pavements (car parking only). The potential for these pollutants 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 bioretention which is known to be effective in the treatment of hydrocarbons in stormwater.

Given the expected low source loadings of hydrocarbons and oil/grease and removal efficiencies of the treatment devices we consider the DGR's and PCC requirements have been met.

6.4 Stormwater Harvesting

Stormwater harvesting refers to the collection of stormwater from the developments 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 only, or stormwater where the flow is from all areas of the development.

Rainwater harvesting will be required for the development site for re-use in non-potable applications. Internal uses include such applications as toilet flushing while external applications will be used for irrigation. The requirements as per Penrith Council C3 of DCP2014 is to reduce the water demand and provide a minimum 100kL rainwater tank.

In general terms, the rainwater harvesting system is expected to comprise and 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.

As per PCC requirements, a 100kL rainwater reuse tank is required for the development and the proposed location for this is to be determined at detail design stage.

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).

Note that inspection frequency may vary depending on site specific attributes and rainfall patterns in the area. In addition to the maintenance requirements below it is also recommended that inspections are made following heavy rainfall or major storm events. Event heavy rain inspections should be carried out as soon as practicable following an intense period of rainfall, (i.e. greater than 100mm over 48 hours), as measured at Prospect Dam Weather Station No. 67019.

Table 6.5. Indicative Maintenance Schedule

MAINTENANCE ACTION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY	PROCEDURE		
SWALES/ LANDSCAI	SWALES/ LANDSCAPED 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		

MAINTENANCE ACTION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY	PROCEDURE
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.
BIO-RETENTION BA	SINS/ BIORETEN	ITION SWALES	
Check all items nominated for SWALES/ LANDSCAPED AREAS above	Refer to SWALES/ LANDSCAPED AREAS section above	Refer to SWALES/ LANDSCAPED AREAS section above	Refer to SWALES/ LANDSCAPED AREAS section above
Check for sediment accumulation at inflow points	Six monthly/ After Major Storm	Maintenance 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

MAINTENANCE ACTION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY	PROCEDURE
Check for evidence of prolonged ponding, surface clogging or clogging of drainage structures	Six monthly/ After Major Storm	Maintenance Contractor	Remove sediment and dispose in accordance with local authorities' requirements.
	5-10 years		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 below.
INLET & JUNCTION	PITS		
Inside Pit	Six Monthly	Maintenance Contractor	Remove grate and inspect internal walls and base, repair where required. Remove any collected sediment, debris, litter.
Outside of Pit	Four Monthly/ After Major Storm	Maintenance Contractor	Clean grate of collected sediment, debris, litter and vegetation.
STORMWATER SYST	ΓEM		<u> </u>
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.
OSD SYSTEM			
Inspect and remove any blockage from orifice	Six Monthly	Maintenance Contractor/ Owner	Remove grate and screen to inspect orifice.
Inspect trash screen and clean	Six Monthly	Maintenance Contractor/ Owner	Remove grate and screen if required to clean it.

MAINTENANCE ACTION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY	PROCEDURE	
Inspect pit sump for damage or blockage.	Six Monthly	Maintenance Contractor/ Owner	Remove grate & screen. Remove sediment/ sludge build up and check orifice and flap valve is clear.	
Inspect storage areas and remove debris/ mulch/ litter etc. likely to block screens/ grates.	Six Monthly	Maintenance Contractor/ Owner	Remove debris and floatable materials.	
Check attachment of orifice plate and screen to wall of pit	Annually	Maintenance Contractor	Remove grate and screen. Ensure plate or screen mounted securely, tighten fixings if required. Seal gaps if required.	
Check orifice diameter is correct and retains sharp edge.	Five yearly	Maintenance Contractor	Compare diameter to design (see Work-as-Executed) and ensure edge is not pitted or damaged.	
Check screen for corrosion	Annually	Maintenance Contractor	Remove grate and screen and examine for rust or corrosion, especially at corners or welds.	
Inspect overflow weir and remove any blockage	Six monthly	Maintenance Contractor/ Owner	Ensure weir is free of blockage.	
Inspect walls for cracks or spalling	Annually	Maintenance Contractor	Remove grate to inspect internal walls, repair as necessary.	
Check step irons	Annually	Maintenance Contractor	Ensure fixings are secure and irons are free from corrosion.	
ENVIROPOD PIT INSERTS				
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 FLOODING

The site has been identified by Penrith City Council as being flood affected during the 1% AEP and 0.5% AEP flood events. These events are associated with overbank flooding from the Nepean River which is approximately 1km west of the development site. Reference to the *Nepean River Flood Study, Exhibition Draft Report* (16 August 2017) completed for Penrith City Council by Advisian, has been made and consultation with Councils flooding engineer Mr Myl Senthilvasan (refer **Appendix G**) regarding the localised assessment relating to this project. We understand the study will be adopted by Council toward the end of 2018 following minor technical updates to the hydraulic output.

Council has requested (as part of the pre-application minutes) the following to be included in the development application documents:

- Any development shall require the submission of a flood study to assess the impact of the proposed development upon flood flow conveyance through the site for the 1% AEP and 0.5% AEP Nepean River flood events. Assessment of local overland flows is also to be undertaken. The study shall include flood level difference mapping and an assessment of safe velocity/depth ratios through the site and along the access handle.
- Flood safe evacuation access for the 1% AEP flood is to be provided from the development site.
- The development shall not have any adverse flood impacts upon adjoining properties.
- The application must demonstrate that the proposal is compatible with the State Government Floodplain Development Manual and Council's Local Environmental
- Plan and Development Control Plan for Flood Liable Lands.
- All habitable floor levels shall be a minimum of 0.5m above the 1% AEP flood event.

An analysis of the impact of the development on existing flooding has been completed to confirm no affectation on upstream, downstream and adjoining properties in both the 1% AEP and 0.5% AEP events and to confirm the proposed building will meet flood immunity and flood planning requirements as noted above.

Reference to **Appendix F** should be made for the assessment in full. **Appendix F** contains detailed technical information including hydrological and hydraulic assessment, and results of the assessments.

Modelling has been completed using council preferred TUFLOW modelling engine. The model output shows that the 1% AEP level is RL25.3m AHD and the 0.5% AEP flood level is 25.8m AHD. Refer to Figure 7.1 and 7.2 for the post development flood extents and levels.

The assessment shows that sufficient flood-ways are available during the 0.5% AEP event. Further that flood afflux is negligible during the 1% AEP event, and within council recommendations during the 0.5% AEP event. The modelling output also shows a minor afflux in flood levels of 98mm during the 0.5% AEP post developed flooding events locally within the site boundaries. This would be considered acceptable in terms of the requirements of Councils Part C3 DCP.

Refer to **Figures F1 to F16** for the flood model output and results.

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

An erosion and sediment control plan (ESCP) is included in drawings Co13620.00-DA20, **DA25** and **DA26**. These plans show the works can proceed without polluting receiving waters. A detailed plan will be prepared after development consent is granted and before works commence.

8.1 **General Conditions**

- 1. The ESCP is to be read in conjunction with the engineering plans, and any other plans or written instructions that may be issued by the site manager, council inspector or other authorised representative 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 report and constructed following the guidelines stated in Managing Urban Stormwater, Soils and Construction (1998) and PCC's specifications.
- 3. All subcontractors will be informed by the site manager of their responsibilities in minimising the potential for sedimentation and soil erosion.

8.2 **Land Disturbance**

1. Where practicable, the soil erosion hazard on the site will be kept as low as possible and as recommended in Table 8.1.

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.
Temporary construction access	Limited to a maximum width of 5 metres	The site manager will determine and mark the location of these zones onsite. All site workers will comply with these restrictions.
Remaining lands	Entry prohibited except for essential management works	

Table 8.1 Limitations to access

8.3 **Erosion & Sediment Control Conditions**

- 1. Clearly visible barrier fencing shall be installed as shown on drawing Co13620.00-DA20 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 (landscaped areas only) remain on the surface at the completion of works.
- 3. The construction program should be scheduled so that period of time from starting land disturbance to stabilisation is minimised.
- 4. 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.
- 5. Where practical, foot and vehicular traffic will be kept away from all recently established areas
- 6. Earth batters shall be constructed in accordance with the Geotechnical Engineers Report or with as low 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
- 7. All earthworks, including waterways/drains/spillways and their outlets, will be constructed to be stable in at least the design storm event of 1 in 2 year ARI (Q2).
- 8. 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.

8.4 **Pollution Control Conditions**

1. 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.

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 metres, a storage depth (including both settling and settled zones) of at least 0.6 metres, 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_c discharge.
- 3. Sediment removed from any trapping device will be disposed of 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 fully stabilised.

8.5 **Waste Management Conditions**

Acceptable bind will be provided for any concrete and mortar slurries, paints, acid washings, lightweight waste materials and litter. Clearance services are to be provided by the respective contractors at least weekly.

8.6 **Site Inspection and Maintenance**

- 1. A self-auditing program will be established based on a check sheet (refer **Appendix D**). A site inspection using the check sheet will be made by the site manager:
 - At least weekly;
 - Immediately before site closure; and
 - Immediately following rainfall events in excess of 5mm in any 24-hour period.

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; and
- Forwarding a signed duplicate of the completed Check Sheet to the project manager/developer for their recording.
- 2. In addition, the site manager 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 to the superintendent. The responsible person will ensure that:
 - The plan is being implemented correctly;
 - Repairs are undertaken as required; and
 - Essential modifications are made to the plan if and when necessary.

The report shall include 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 fill and 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 and installing additional diversion upslope; and
 - Blockages are cleared (these night 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 metres from hazard areas will be removed. Such hazard areas include 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 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 fully stabilised.
- 12. Litter, debris and sediment will be removed from the gross pollutant traps and trash racks as required.

9 CONCLUSION

This Civil Engineering Report has been prepared to support a development application for a proposed industrial facility at 128 Andrews Road, Penrith.

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 quantity and quality management strategy has been developed to reduce both peak flows and pollutant loads in stormwater leaving this site. The stormwater management for the development has been designed in accordance with Penrith City Council's Section C3 of DCP2014.

The hydrological assessment proves local post development flows from the site will be less than pre-development flows and demonstrates that the site discharge will not adversely affect any land, drainage system or watercourse as a result of the development.

Further flooding assessment, completed using TUFLOW modelling, confirms the building can be sited above the 1% AEP with appropriate freeboard and maintaining floodways during the 0.5% AEP event as required by council.

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 treatment train incorporating the use of a bioretention system 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.

10 REFERENCES

- Managing Urban Stormwater: Harvesting and Reuse 2006 (NSW DEC);
- Managing Urban Stormwater: Source Control 1998 (NSW EPA);
- Managing Urban Stormwater: Treatment Techniques 1997 (NSW EPA);
- Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils & Construction 2004 (LANDCOM);
- Penrith City Council DCP 2014 (Part C3); and
- Water Sensitive Urban Design "Technical Guidelines for Western Sydney" by URS Australia Pty Ltd, May 2004

Appendix ADRAWINGS BY COSTIN ROE CONSULTING

PROPOSED WAREHOUSE FACILITY

128 ANDREWS ROAD, PENRITH NSW CONCEPT CIVIL DRAWINGS FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

DRAWING LIST:

CO13620.00-DA10 DRAWING LIST & GENERAL NOTES

CO13620.00-DA20 EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN - SHEET 1 CO13620.00-DA 21 EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN - SHEET 2

CO13620.00-DA30 BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN - SHEET 1 CO13620.00-DA31 BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN - SHEET 2

CO13620.00-DA40 STORMWATER DRAINAGE PLAN - SHEET 1 CO13620.00-DA41 STORMWATER DRAINAGE PLAN - SHEET 2 CO13620.00-DA41 STORMWATER TREATMENT CATCHMENT PLAN CO13620.00-DA45 STORMWATER DRAINAGE DETAILS - SHEET 1 CO13620.00-DA46 STORMWATER DRAINAGE DETAILS - SHEET 2

CO13620.00-DA50 FINISHED LEVELS PLAN - SHEET 1 CO13620.00-DA51 FINISHED LEVELS PLAN - SHEET 2

PAVEMENT MAINTENANCE NOTES:

DURING THE LIFE OF THE PAVEMENT, DAMAGE IN VARIOUS FORMS IS LIKELY TO OCCUR. GOOD MAINTENANCE WILL KEEP PROBLEMS TO A MINIMUM AND EXTEND THE LIFE OF PAVEMENTS. THE FOLLOWING LIKELY AREAS OF DAMAGE MAY OR MAY NOT OCCUR DURING THE LIFE OF THE PAVEMENTS:

- SLAB PAVEMENTS:

 1. DAMAGE TO JOINTS SUCH AS FRETTING OR BREAKING AWAY OF PIECES SHOULD BE REPAIRED USING CONCRETE REPAIR PRODUCTS AND THE JOINTING MATERIAL MADE GOOD.
- AND THE JOINTING MATERIAL MADE GOOD.

 CRACKING OF SLABS WHICH MAY OCCUR OVER THE LIFE OF THE SLAB SHOULD BE REPAIRED BY EPOXY GROUTING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO PREVENT LOCAL FRETTING AND BREAKING AWAY. THE DEFINITION OF A CRACK WHICH MAY BECOME DETRIMENTAL IS ONE WHICH IS GREATER THAN 0.3mm.

 LOCAL DAMAGE DUE TO MECHANICAL PROCESSES OR PALLETS (WITH PROTEDIDING AWAYS SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
- PROTRUDING NAILS) SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH AN EPOXY CONCRETE REPAIR PRODUCT.
- LOCAL MOVEMENT OF SLABS CAUSED BY EXTERNAL SOURCES SUCH AS INGRESS OF WATER SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE ENGINEER TO
- AS INGRESS OF WATER SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE ENGINEER TO DETERMINE THE BEST METHOD OR REPAIR. JOINT SEALANTS WILL GENERALLY BREAKDOWN AND NEED REPLACEMENT AFTER 12 MONTHS WHEN MOST OF THE SLAB SHRINKAGE HAS TAKEN PLACE. RESEALING NEEDS TO BE CARRIED OUT TO ENSURE ONGOING SUPPORT TO SLAB EDGES.

- ASPHALT PAVEMENTS:

 1. UNLESS NOTED, FLEXIBLE PAVEMENTS SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS
 ARE THE MINIMUM NECESSARY TO SUPPORT LIGHT CAR PARKING FOR A MINIMUM DESIGN LIFETIME.
- A MINIMUM DESIGN LIFETIME.
 CRACKING OF THE ASPHALT SURFACE AND OTHER DEFECTS SHOULD
 BE REPAIRED QUICKLY TO PREVENT INGRESS OF WATER TO THE
 SUBGRADE, WHICH WILL ACCELERATE DETERIORATION OF PAVEMENTS.
 DRAINAGE GRADES SHOULD BE MAINTAINED TO A VOID PONDING OF
 SURFACE WATER WHICH MAY CONTRIBUTE TO DETERIORATION.

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 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 EXPET 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 ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS ISSUED IN ANY ELECTRONIC FORMAT MUST NOT BE USED FOR DIMENSIONAL REFER TO THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS FOR ALL
- 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

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 DECILIPED TO HIGHLIGHT ANY 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
- 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

EROSION CONTROL NOTES

ALL CONTROL WORK INCLUDING DIVERSION BANKS AND CATCH

- CONVEX TO THE CONTOUR TO POND WATER.
- HAY BALE BARRIERS AND GEOFABRIC FENCES ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO TOE OF BATTER, PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF FARTHWORKS IMMEDIATELY AFTER CLEARING OF VEGETATION AND BEFORE REMOVAL OF TOP
- ALL TEMPORARY FARTH BERMS DIVERSION AND SILT DAM ALL TEMPORARY EARTH BERMS, DIVERSION AND SILT DAM EMBANKMENTS ARE TO BE MACHINE COMPACTED, SEEDED AND MULCHED FOR TEMPORARY VEGETATION COVER AS SOON AS THEY HAVE BEEN FORMED.
 CLEAR WATER IS TO BE DIVERTED AWAY FROM DISTURBED GROUND AND INTO THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.
 THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING AND DRAINING AND LIST OF A CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING AND DRAINING AND CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING AND CONTRACTOR IS AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY
- PROVIDING ON GOING ADJUSTMENT TO EROSION CONTROL
- PROVIDING OM GOING ADJUSTMENT TO EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS REQUIRED DURING CONSTRUCTION.
 ALL SEDIMENT TRAPPING STRUCTURES AND DEVICES ARE TO BE INSPECTED AFTER STORMS FOR STRUCTURAL DAMAGE OR CLOGGING, TRAPPED MATERIAL IS TO BE REMOVED TO A SAFE, APPROVED LOCATION. ALL FINAL EROSION PREVENTION MEASURES INCLUDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSING ARE TO BE MAINTAINED UNTIL THE ROD OF THE DEFECTS LIABILITY PERIOD.
 ALL ERNAL FOR STRUCTURE STRUCTURE OF THE PROPERTY STRUCTURE ON A REGULAR BASIST OR SEAL THE FEATHWORKS.
- BASIS TO SEAL THE EARTHWORKS.
- ALL FILL AREAS ARE TO BE LEFT WITH A BUND AT THE TOP OF THE SLOPE AT THE END OF EACH DAYS EARTHWORKS THE HEIGHT OF THE BUND SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 200MM
- ALL CUT AND FILL SLOPES ARE TO BE SEEDED AND HYDROMULCHED WITHIN 10 DAYS OF COMPLETION OF
- HYDROMULCHED WITHIN 10 DAYS OF COMPLETION OF FORMATION.

 11. AFTER REVEGETATION OF THE SITE IS COMPLETE AND THE SITE IS STABLE IN THE OPINION OF A SUITABLY QUALIFIED PERSON ALL TEMPORARY WORK SUCH AS SILT FENCE, DIVERSION DRAINS ETC SHALL BE REMOVED.

 12. ALL TOPSOIL STOCKPILES ARE TO BE SUITABLY COVERED.
- TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR TO PREVENT WIND AND WATER EROSION.
- 10 PREVENT WIND AND WAI LE REUSION.

 13. ANY AREA THAT IS NOT APPROVED BY THE CONTRACT
 ADMINISTRATOR FOR CLEARING OR DISTURBANCE BY THE
 CONTRACTOR'S ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CLEARLY MARKED
 AND SIGN POSTED, FENCED OFF OR OTHERWISE
 APPROPRIATELY PROTECTED AGAINST ANY SUCH
- DISTURBANCE.
 ALL STOCKPILE SITES SHALL BE SITUATED IN AREAS ADMINISTRATOR. A 6m BUFFER ZONE SHALL EXIST BETWEEN STOCKPILE SITES AND ANY STREAM OR FLOW PATH. ALL STOCKPILES SHALL BE ADEQUATELY PATH ALL STOCKPILES SHALL BE ADEQUATELY
 PROTECTED FROM EROSION AND CONTAMINATION OF THE
 SURROUNDING AREA BY USE OF THE MEASURES APPROVED
 IN THE EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN.
 15. ACCESS AND EXIT AREA SHALL INCLUDE SHAKE-DOWN OR
 OTHER METHODS APPROVED BY THE CONTRACT
 ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE REHOVAL OF SOIL MATERIALS
 FORM MOTOR VEHICLES.
 16. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO ENSURE RUNDOF FROM ALL AREAS
 WHEFE THE MATIRIAL SURPACE IS DISTURBED BY
- WHERE THE NATURAL SURFACE IS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING ACCESS ROADS, DEPOT AND STOCKPILE SITES, SHALL BE FREE OF POLLUTANTS BEFORE IT IS EITHER DISPERSED TO STABLE AREAS OR DIRECTED TO NATURAL WATERCOURSES
- NATURAL WATERCOURSES.
 THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN SLOPES,
 CROWNS AND DRAINS ON ALL EXCAVATIONS AND
 EMBANKMENTS TO ENSURE SATISFACTORY DRAINAGE AT
 ALL TIMES WATER SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO POND ON
 THE WORKS UNLESS SUCH PONDING IS PART OF AN

FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

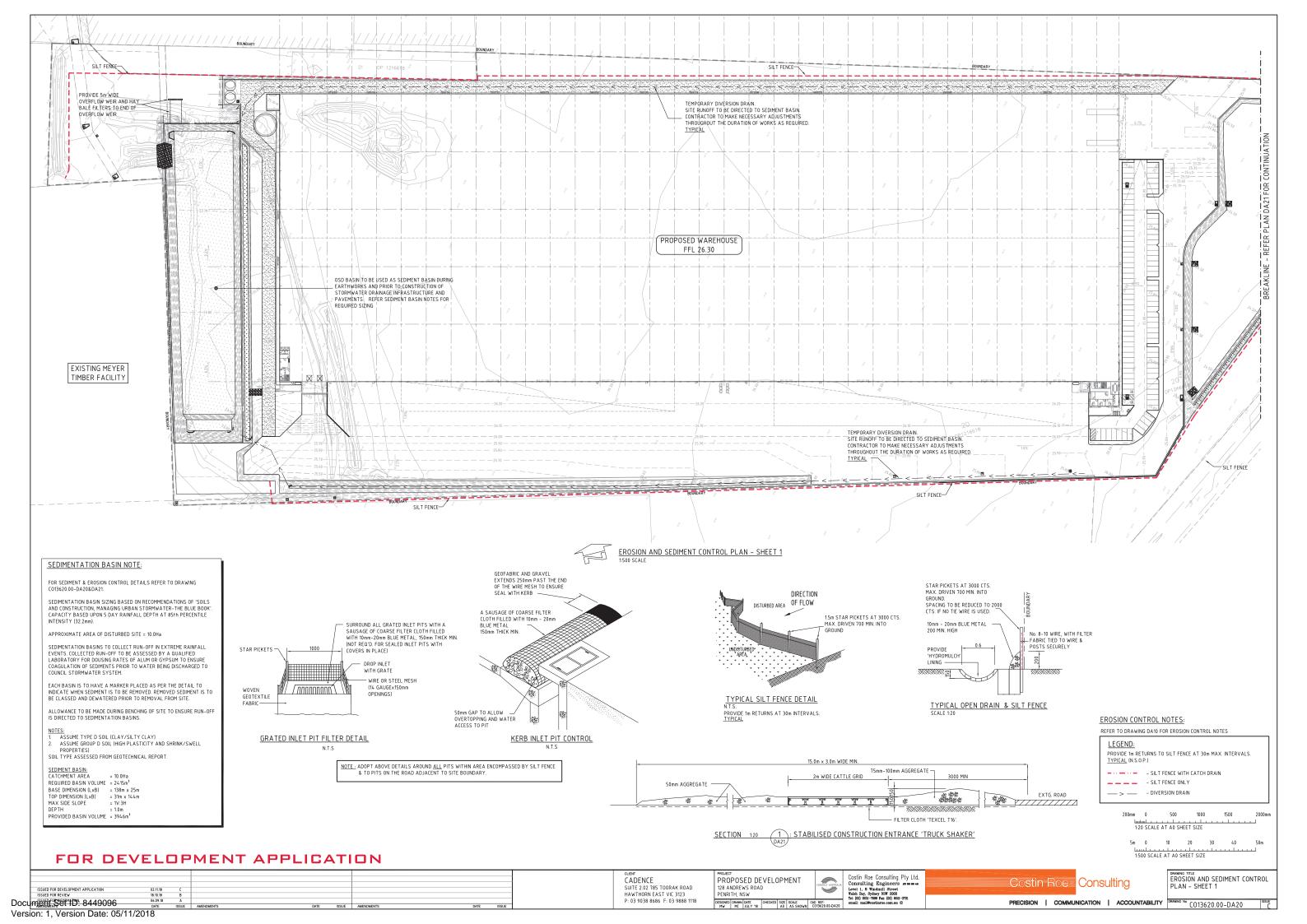
SSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION Document Set ID: 8449096 Version: 1, Version Date: 05/11/2018 HAWTHORN EAST VIC 3123

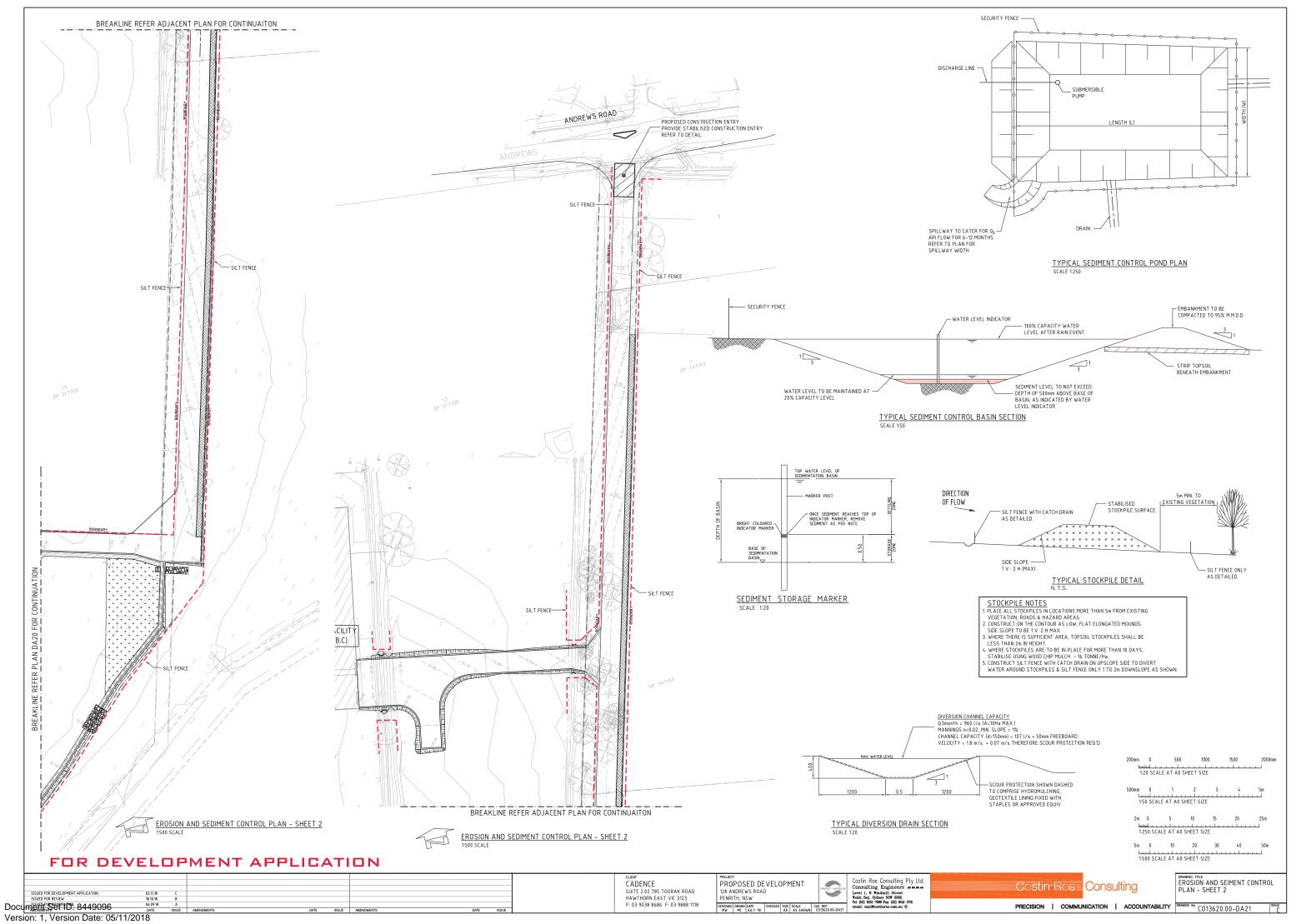
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

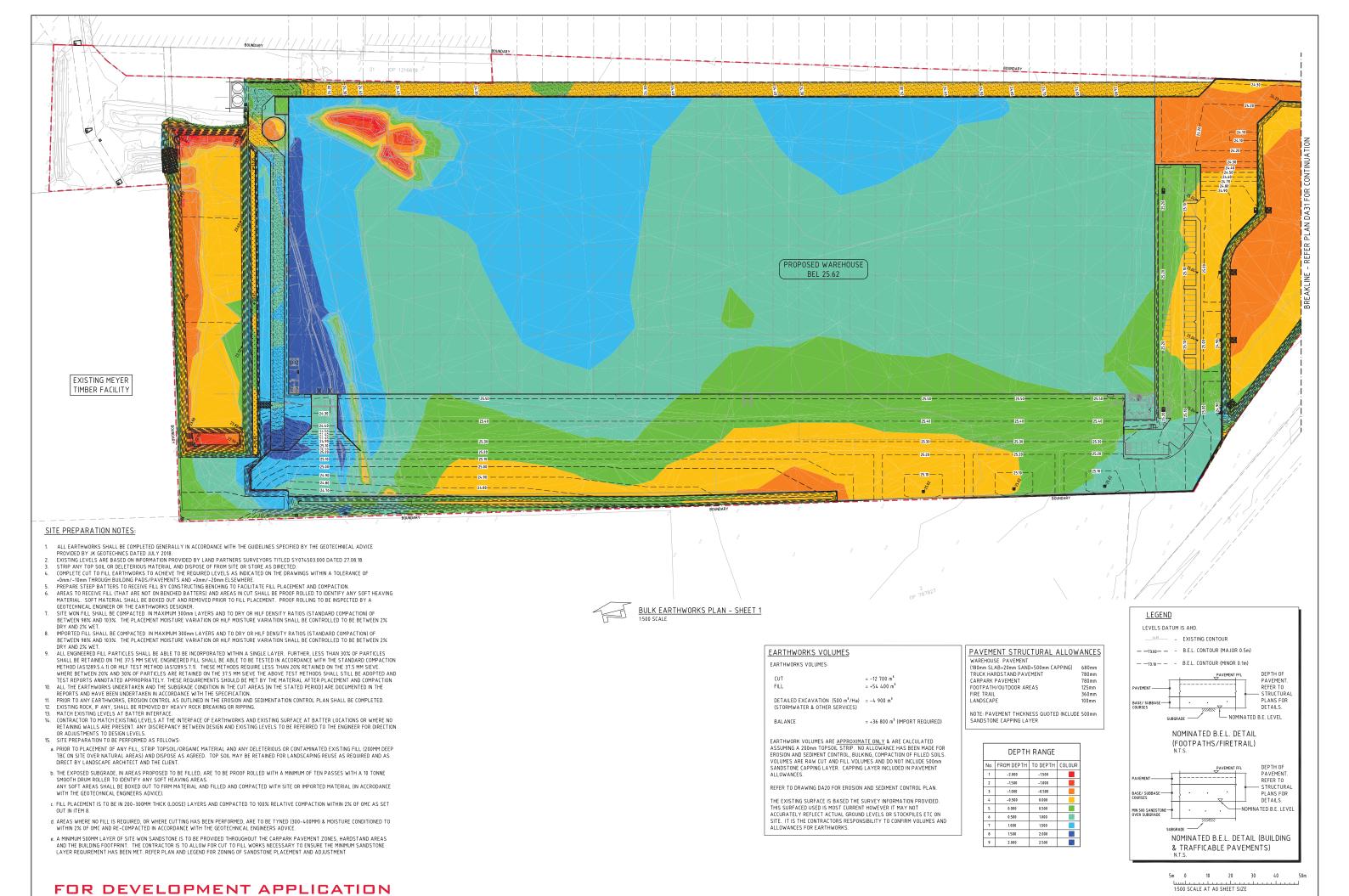
Consulting

DRAWING LIST AND GENERAL NOTES

PRECISION | COMMUNICATION | ACCOUNTABILITY | DRAWING NO CO13620.00-DA10







Document \$ 8449096 Version: 1, Version Date: 05/11/2018

CADENCE SUITE 2.02 785 TOORAK ROAD HAWTHORN EAST VIC 3123 P: 03 9038 8686 F: 03 9888 1118 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT 128 ANDREWS ROAD PENRITH, NSW

Consulting

BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN SHEET 1

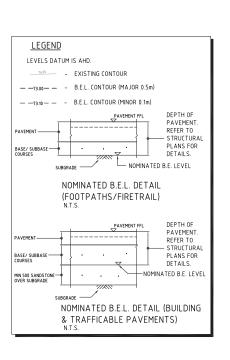
PRECISION | COMMUNICATION | ACCOUNTABILITY | OFFINITION | TOTAL CONTROL OF CO



PAVEMENT STRUCTURAL ALLOWANCES
WAREHOUSE PAVEMENT
(180mm SLAB-20mm SAND-500mm CAPPING) 680mm
TRUCK HARDSTAND PAVEMENT 780mm
CARPARK PAVEMENT 780mm
FOOTPATH/OUTDOOR AREAS 125mm
FIRE TRAIL 360mm
LANDSCAPE 100mm

NOTE: PAVEMENT THICKNESS QUOTED INCLUDE 500mm SANDSTONE CAPPING LAYER

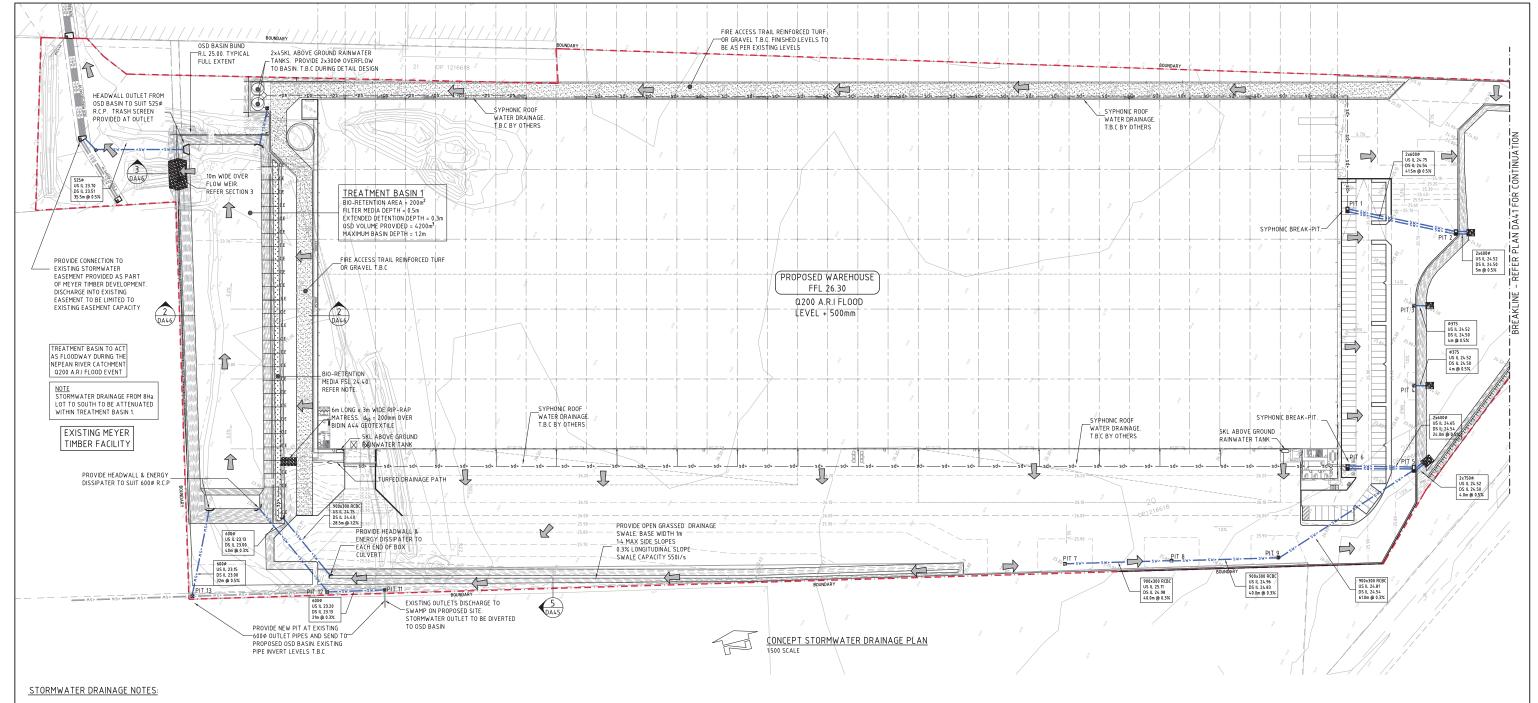
DEPTH RANGE				
No.	FROM DEPTH	TO DEPTH	COLOUR	
1	-2.000	-1.500		
2	-1.500	-1.000		
3	-1.000	-0.500		
4	-0.500	0.000		
5	0.000	0.500		
6	0.500	1.000		
7	1.000	1.500		
8	1.500	2.000		
9	2.000	2.500		



DRAWING TITLE BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN SHEET 2

5m 0 10 20 30 40 50r 1:500 SCALE AT A0 SHEET SIZE

PRECISION | COMMUNICATION | ACCOUNTABILITY | DRAWING No C013620.00-DA31



- ALL STORMWATER WORKS TO BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AUSTRALIAN STANDARD AS3500.3:2003 PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE, PART 3:
- THE MINOR (PIPED) SYSTEM HAS BEEN DESIGNED FOR THE 1 IN 20 YEAR ARI STORM EVENT AND THE MAJOR (OVERLAND) SYSTEM HAS BEEN DESIGNED

- THE MINOR (PIPED) SYSTEM HAS BEEN DESIGNED FOR THE 1 IN 20 YEAR ARI STORM EVENT AND THE MAJOR (OVERLAND) SYSTEM HAS BEEN DESIGN FOR THE 11N 100 YEAR ARI STORM EVENT.

 ALL FINISHED PAVEMENT LEVELS SHALL BE AS INDICATED ON FINISHED LEVELS PLANS DASO.
 PIT SIZES SHALL BE AS INDICATED IN THE SCHEDULE WHILE PIPE SIZES AND DETAILS ARE PROVIDED ON PLAN.
 EXISTING STORMWATER PIT LOCATIONS AND INVERT LEVELS TO BE CONFIRMED BY SURVEY PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORKS ON SITE.
 ALL STORMWATER PIPES #375 OR GREATER SHALL BE CLASS 2 (WITH HS2 SUPPORT) REINFORCED CONCRETE WITH RUBBER RING JOINTS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- ALL PIPES UP TO AND INCLUDING \$300 TO BE uPVC GRADE SN8 UNO.
- PIPE CLASS NOMINATED ARE FOR IN-SERVICE LOADING CONDITIONS ONLY. CONTRACTOR IS TO MAKE ANY NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS.
- CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS.
 ALL CONCRETE PITS GREATER THAN 1000mm DEEP SHALL BE REINFORCED USING NIZ-200 EACH WAY CENTERED IN WALL AND BASE. LAP MINIMUM 300mm WHERE REQUIRED. ALL CONCRETE FOR PITS SHALL BE F': 32 MPA. PRECAST PITS MAY BE USED WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER. IN ADDITION TO ITEM 6 ABOVE, ALL CONCRETE PITS GREATER THAN 3000mm DEEP SHALL HAVE WALLS AND BASE THICKNESS INCREASED TO 200mm. PIPES SHALL BE LAID AS PER PIPE LAVING DETAILS. PARTICULAR CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE PIPE IS FULLY AND EVENLY SUPPORTED. RAM AND PACK FILLING AROUND AND UNDER BACK OF PIPES AND PIPE FAUCETS, WITH NARROW EDGED RAMMERS OR OTHER SUITABLE TAMPING DETAILS.
 CONCRETE PIPES UNDER, OR WITHIN THE ZONE OF INFLUENCE OF PAVED AREAS SHALL BE LAID USING HSZ TYPE SUPPORT. AS A MINIMUM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 3725. AGGREGATE BACKFILL SHALL NOT BE USED FOR PIPE BEDDING AND OR HAUNCH/SIDE SUPPORT.
 WHERE PIPE LINES ENTER PITS, PROVIDE ZM LENGTH OF STOCKING WRAPPED SLOTTED #100 UPVC TO EACH SIDO EP PIPE.
 ALL SUBSOLID REALMER FURS SHALL BE GRADING SHOTED.

- ALL SUBSOIL DRAINAGE LINES SHALL BE \$\phi\$100 SLOTTED uPVC WITH APPROVED FILTER WRAP LAID IN 300mm WIDE GRANULAR FILTER UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, LAY SUBSOIL LINES TO MATCH FALLS OF LAND AND/OR 1 IN 200 MINIMUM, PROVIDE CAPPED CLEANING EYE (RODDING POINT) AT UPSTREAM END OF LINE AND AT 30m MAX. CTS. PROVIDE SUBSOIL LINES TO ALL PAVEMENT/ LANDSCAPED INTERFACES, TO REAR OF RETAINING

- UPSTREAM END OF LINE AND AT 30m MAX. CTS. PROVIDE SUBSOIL LINES TO ALL PAVEMENT? LANDSCAPED INTERFACES, TO REAR OF RETAINING WALLS (AS NOMINATED BY STRUCTURAL ENGINEER) AND AS SHOWN ON PLAN.

 15. ALL PIPE GRADES 1 IN 100 MINIMUM UNO.

 16. PROVIDE STEP IRONS IN PITS DEEPER THAN 1000mm.

 17. MIN. 800 COVERT TO PIEPE OBVERT BENGATH ROADS & MIN. 400 COVER BENEATH LANDSCAPED AND PEDESTRIAN AREAS.

 18. PIT COVERS IN TRAFFICABLE PAVEMENT SHALL BE CLASS D 'HEAVY DUTY', THOSE LOCATED IN NON-TRAFFICABLE AREAS SHALL BE CLASS B 'MEDIUM DITY'.
- 19. PROVIDE CLEANING EYES (RODDING POINTS) TO PIPES AT ALL CORNERS AND T-JUNCTIONS WHERE NO PITS ARE PRESENT
- 20. DOWN PIPES (DP) TO BE AS PER HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS DETAILS WITH CONNECTOR TO MATCH DP SIZE U.N.O. ON PLAN. PROVIDE CLEANING EYE AT
- 21. PIPE LENGTHS NOMINATED ON PLAN OR LONGSECTIONS ARE MEASURED FROM CENTER OF PITS TO THE NEAREST 0.5m AND DO NOT REPRESENT ACTUAL LENGTH. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO ALLOW FOR THIS.

PIT SCHEDULE

PIT No.	GRATE RL	DEPTH	TYPE	SIZE	COMMENT
PIT 1	25.98	1230	SGGP	1800×1200	0
PIT 2	25.60	1100	SGGP	1800×1200	⊕
PIT 3	25.65	1130	SGGP	900×900	0
PIT 4	25.65	1130	SGGP	900×900	0
PIT 5	25.65	1130	SGGP	2400x900	0
PIT 6	25.98	1330	SGGP	1800×1200	⊕
PIT 7	25.80	690	SGGP	1200×1200	0
PIT 8	25.80	840	SGGP	1200×1200	0
PIT 9	25.80	990	SGGP	1200×1200	⊕
PIT 10	24.70	1050	BIP	1500x1500	0
PIT 11	25.20	2000	SJP	900×900	
PIT 12	25.20	2070	SJP	900×900	
PIT 13	25.10	1950	SIP	900×900	

⊕ DENOTES PITS TO BE PROVIDED WITH STORMWATER 360 ENVIROPOD PIT INSERT

LEGEND: LEVELS DATUM IS AHD. EXISTING SITE LEVELS AND DETAILS BASED ON SURVEY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY MATTHEW FREEBURN SURVEYOR DATED 08.01.13 - SGGP, SINGLE GRATED GULLY PIT - SJP, SEALED JUNCTION PIT \boxtimes - GD, GRATED DRAIN (300W x 225D UNO) - PROPOSED DRAINAGE LINE - EXISTING DRAINAGE LINE - OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION FINISHED PAVEMENT CONTOUR (MAJOR) 0.5m INTERVALS FINISHED PAVEMENT CONTOUR (MINOR)
 0.1m INTERVALS

FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

CADENCE SUITE 2.02 785 TOORAK ROAD HAWTHORN EAST VIC 3123 P: 03 9038 8686 F: 03 9888 1118 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
128 ANDREWS ROAD PENRITH, NSW

Costin Roe Consulting Pty Ltd.
Consulting Engineers 222 000 000 400
Level 1. 8 Windmill Street
Walsh Bay, Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (020) 9621-7699 Paar (02) 9241-3731

Costin Roe

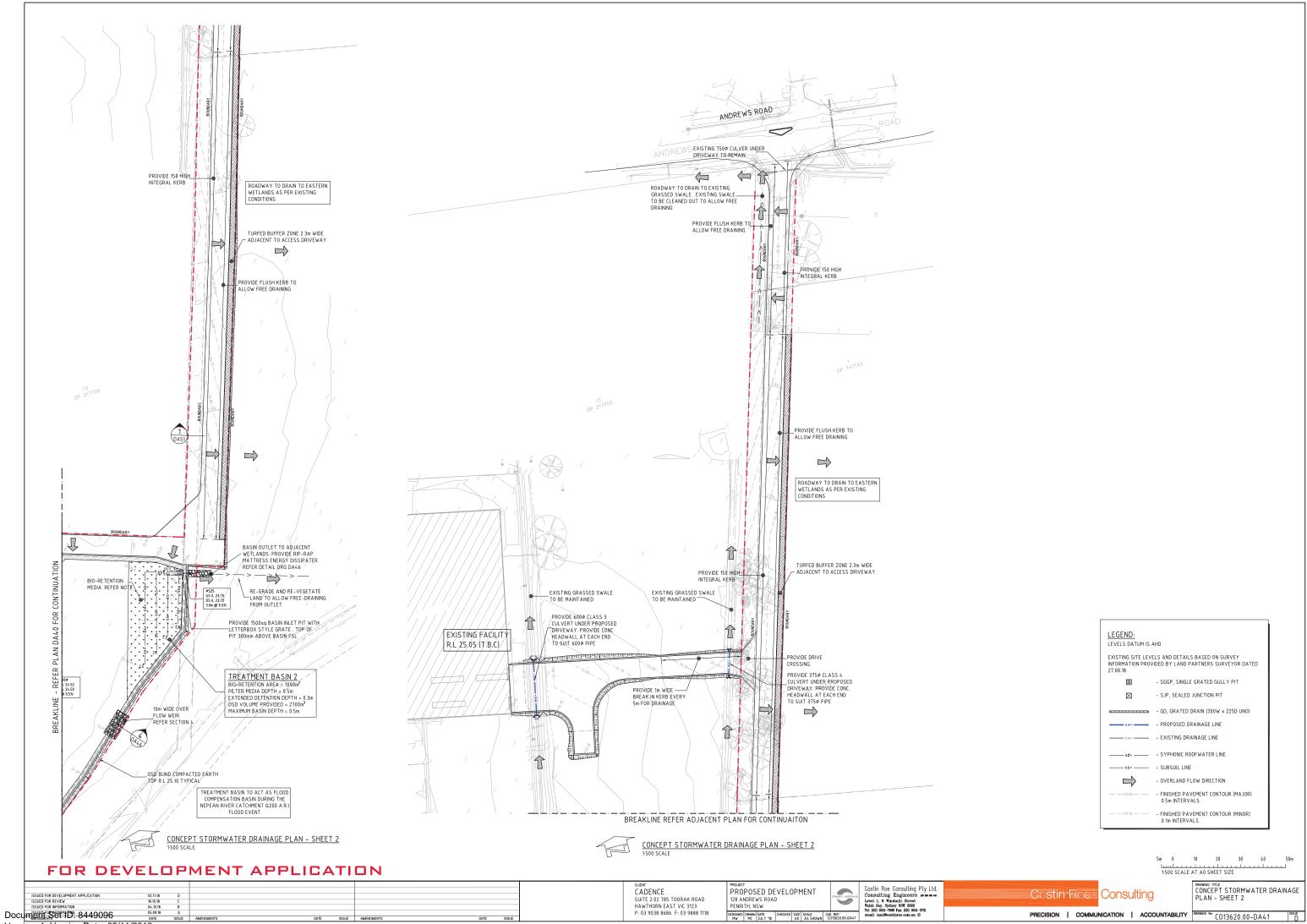
Consulting

PRECISION | COMMUNICATION | ACCOUNTABILITY | GRAVATICE No. (013620.00-DA40

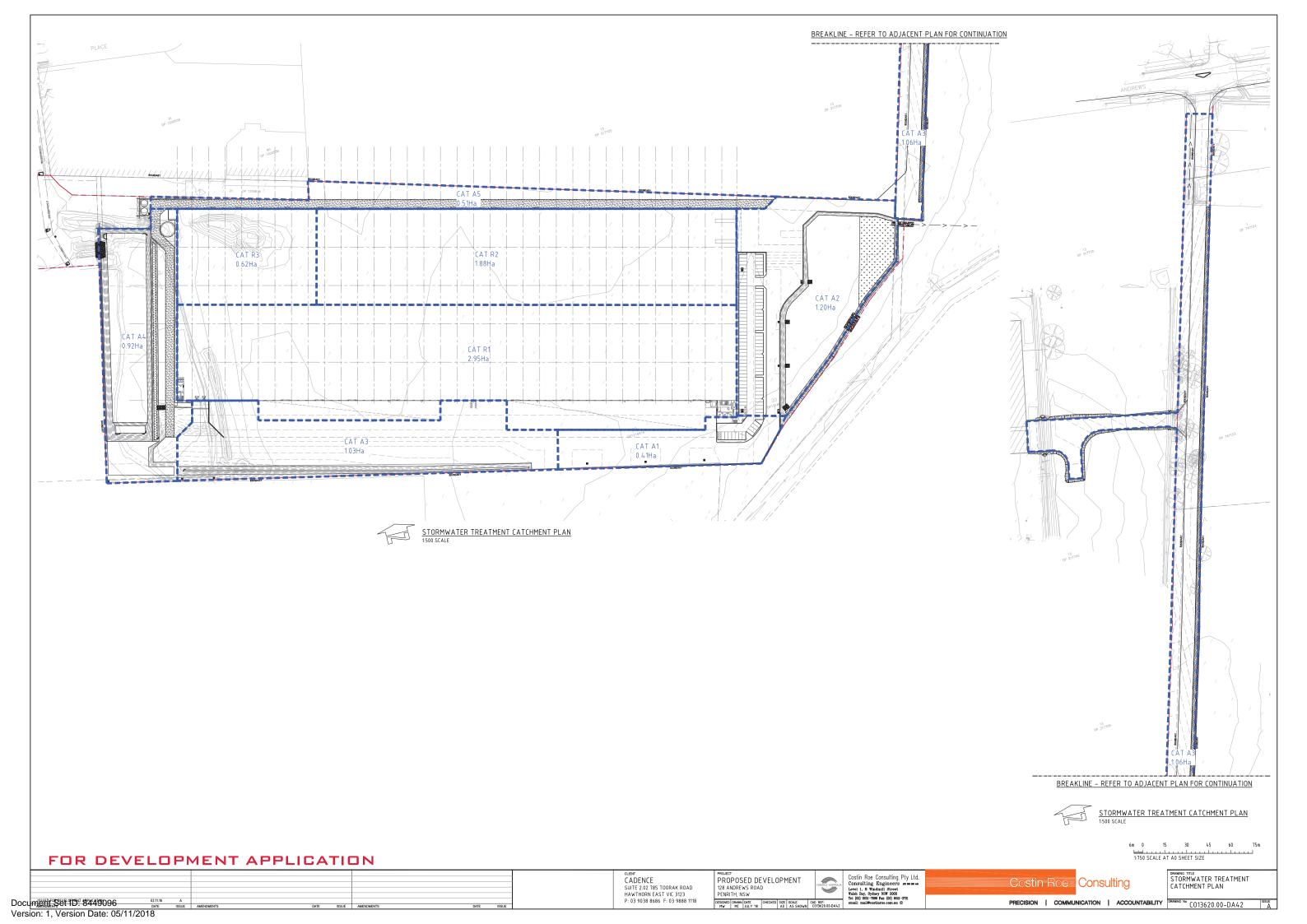
CONCEPT STORMWATER DRAINAGE

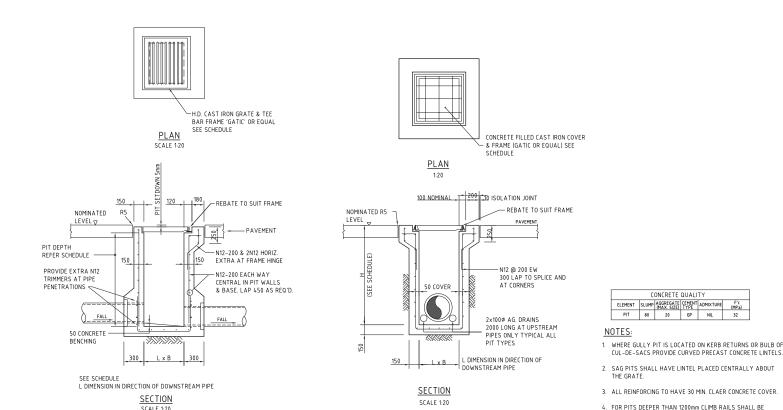
5m 0 10 20 30 40 1:500 SCALE AT AO SHEET SIZE

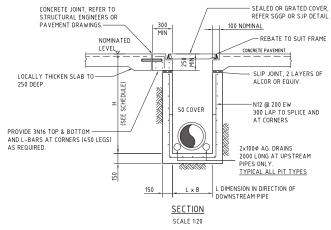
Version: 1, Version Date: 05/11/2018



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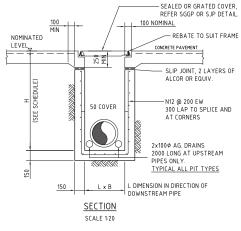




SJP/CIS & SGGP/CIS (CAST IN SLAB) PIT DETAIL GRATE/COVER SUPPORT CAST-INTO PAVEMENT SLAB

(ADOPT IN CONCRETE PAVEMENT FOR SGGP's & SJP's,

WHERE PITS ARE LOCATED IN THE CORNER OF SLAB PANELS OR ADJACENT TO SLAB PANEL JOINTS)



SJP/CIS & SGGP/CIS (CAST IN SLAB) PIT DETAIL GRATE/COVER SUPPORT CAST-INTO PAVEMENT SLAB

(ADOPT IN CONCRETE PAVEMENTS FOR SGGP's & SJP's, WHERE JOINTS ARE NOT LOCATED WITHIN PROXIMITY OF THE GRATE)

BIO-RETENTION NOTES:
FILTER MEDIA TO BE LOAMY SAND WITH A PERMEABILITY NOT LESS THAN 200mm/hr. FILTER MEDIA TO BE FREE OF RUBBISH, DELETERIOUS MATERIAL, TOXICANTS, DECLARED PLANTS AND LOCAL WEEDS, AND IS TO NOT BE

FILTER MEDIA THAT DOES NOT MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA SHALL BE

ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT TO BE IDEALLY WITHIN 18, 10.3% TO BE NO GREATER THAN 5%(W/W).
PH TO BE BETWEEN 5.5 AND 7.5
PHOSPHOROUS CONTENT TO BE NO GREATER THAN 35mg/kg

ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT TO BE IDEALLY WITHIN 1% TO 3% (W/W) AND

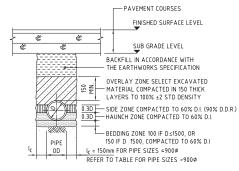
FILTER MEDIA TO BE ASSESSED BY QUALIFIED HORTICULTURALIST TO ENSURE CAPABILITY OF SUPPORTING PLANT LIFE.

<3%

FILTER MEDIA TO HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMPOSITION RANGE:

ER MEDIA TO HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMPOSITION R A
LCAY & SILT (-0 05mm) 3-3%
VERY FINE SAND (0.05-0.15mm) 5-30%
FINE SAND (0.15-0.25mm) 10-30%
MEDIUM TO COARSE SAND (0.25-1.00mm) 40-60%
COARSE SAND (1.0-2.0mm) 7-10%

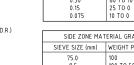
FINE GRAVEL (2.0-3.4mm)



TYPE HS2 SUPPORT TO CONCRETE PIPES UNDER PAVEMENT

SECTION 1:20

SINGLE GRATED GULLY PIT - SGGP



TEMPORARILY PROTECT THE SWALE FROM EROSION PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT GRASS PLANTING. INSTALL A 5000 WIDE SECTION OF BIODEGRADABLE JUTE OPEN WEAVE MESH INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE

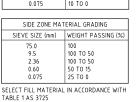
_PLANTING TO LANDSCAPE ARCH'S DETAILS

MAX SLOPE

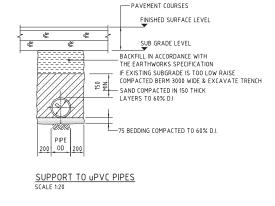
WITH MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATION.

5 TYPICAL SWALE DETAIL

SIEVE SIZE (mm)



SEALED PIT - SP



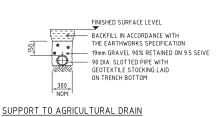
FILTER MEDIA THICKNESS AND SURFACE AREA AS

BIO-RETENTION NOTES FOR SPECIFICATIONS

MINATED ON DRAWING DA40&DA41. REFER TO

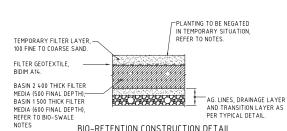
100¢ PERFORATED PIPES,

PIT AT 5000 MAX. CTS. AS PER PLAN.

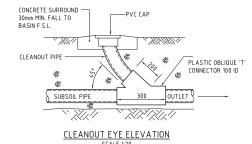


SIDE ZONE MATERIAL GRADING SIEVE SIZE (mm)

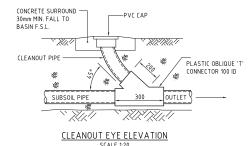
CONCRETE QUALITY



BIO-RETENTION CONSTRUCTION DETAIL
SCALE 1:20 TEMPORARY DETAIL FOR USE DURING CONSTRUCTION & SITE STABILISATION PERIOD - REFER TO NOTES FOR IMPLIMENTATION PERIODS.



DENOTED C.E. ON PLAN



DRAINAGE LAYER TO BE CLEAN GRAVEL 5-7mm. PROVIDE 100mm TOPSOIL AND TEMPORARY EROSION PROTECTION
(JUTEMASTER OR EQUIV) TO SWALE BATTER SLOPES AND ADJACENT
LANDSCAPED AREAS. NOTE THAT NO TOPSOIL IS TO BE PLACED OVER
FILTRATION MEDIA. PROVIDE SLIT FENCE TO TOP OF BANK UNTIL SUCH TIME AS
THIS STABILISING AND VEGETATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED. BIO-RETENTION TO BE PARTIALLY INSTALLED, FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF THE ROAD, WITH THE TOP 75-100mm OF FILTER MEDIA REPLACED WITH A FINE TO COARSE SAND UNDERLAIN WITH A GEOTEXTILE LAYER (REFER TO DETAIL). FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF THE UPSTREAM DEVELOPMENT AND SITE STABILISATION THE SAND IS TO BE REMOVED. REPLACED WITH EILTER MATERIAL AND PLANTED OUT. REFER TO TEMPORARY BIO-BASIN DETAIL PRIOR TO PLANTING, THE TOP 100mm OF THE BIORETENTION FILTER MEDIA IS TO BE AMELIORATED WITH APPROPRIATE ORGANIC MATTER, FERTILISER AND TRACE ELEMENTS TO AID PLANT ESTABLISHMENT AS PER THE TABLE BELOW:

> FERTILISER NPK (16.4.14

> > 500 1:20 SCALE AT A0 SHEET SIZE

FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

Document \$ 8449096

CADENCE SUITE 2.02 785 TOORAK ROAD HAWTHORN EAST VIC 3123 P: 03 9038 8686 F: 03 9888 1118

* * * * * * * *

25 MIN. COVER FALL 1:200 TO DOWNSTREAM TYPICAL BIO-RETENTION DETAIL

HDPE LINER -

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT 128 ANDREWS ROAD PENRITH, NSW

TRANSITION LAYER

- 150 DRAINAGE LAYER, 5-7mm WASHED GRAVEL

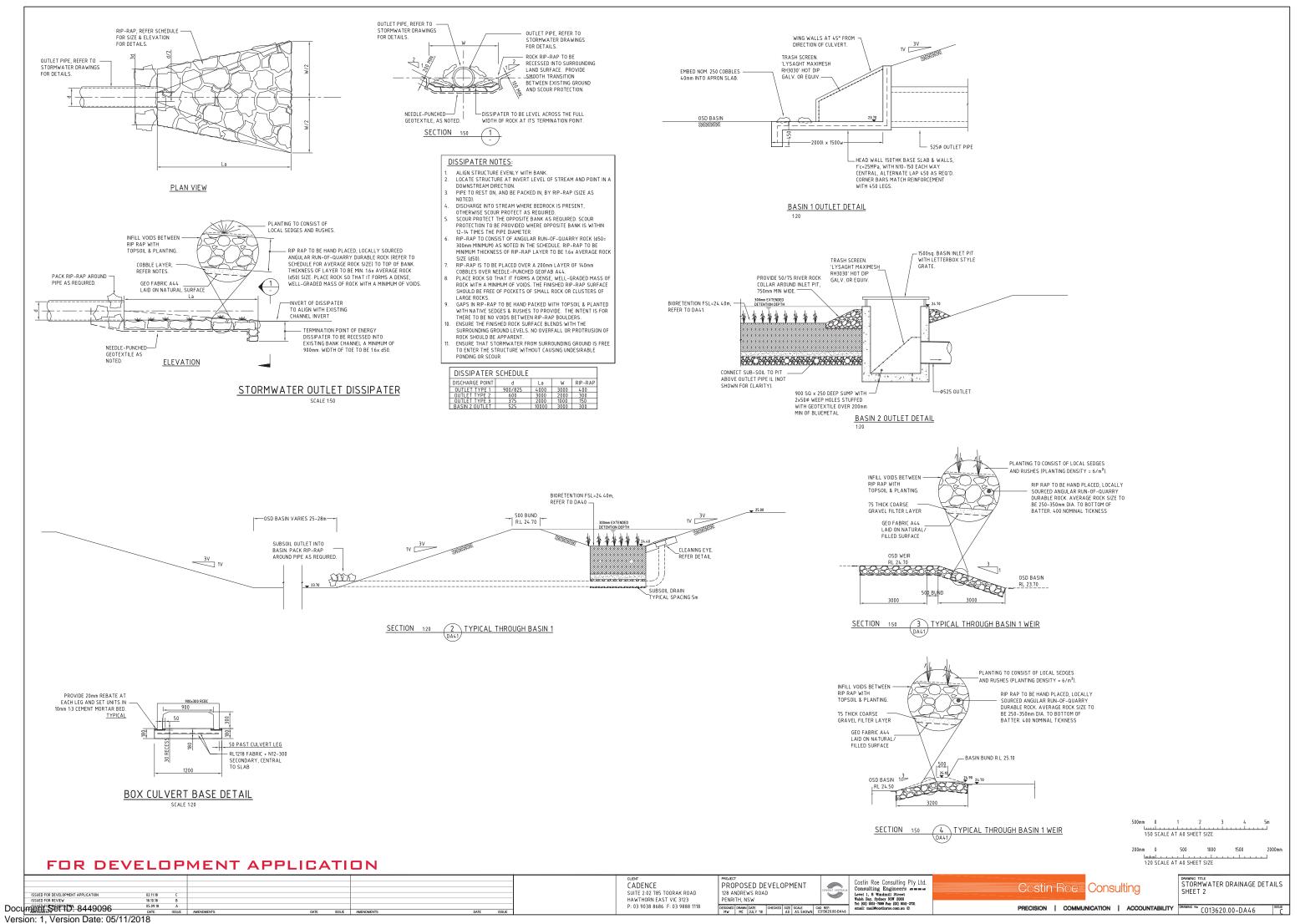
Costin Roe Consulting Pty Ltd.
Consulting Engineers 25 000 000 400
Level 1, 8 Windmill Street
Walsh Bay, Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9251-7989 Pax: (03) 9241-3731

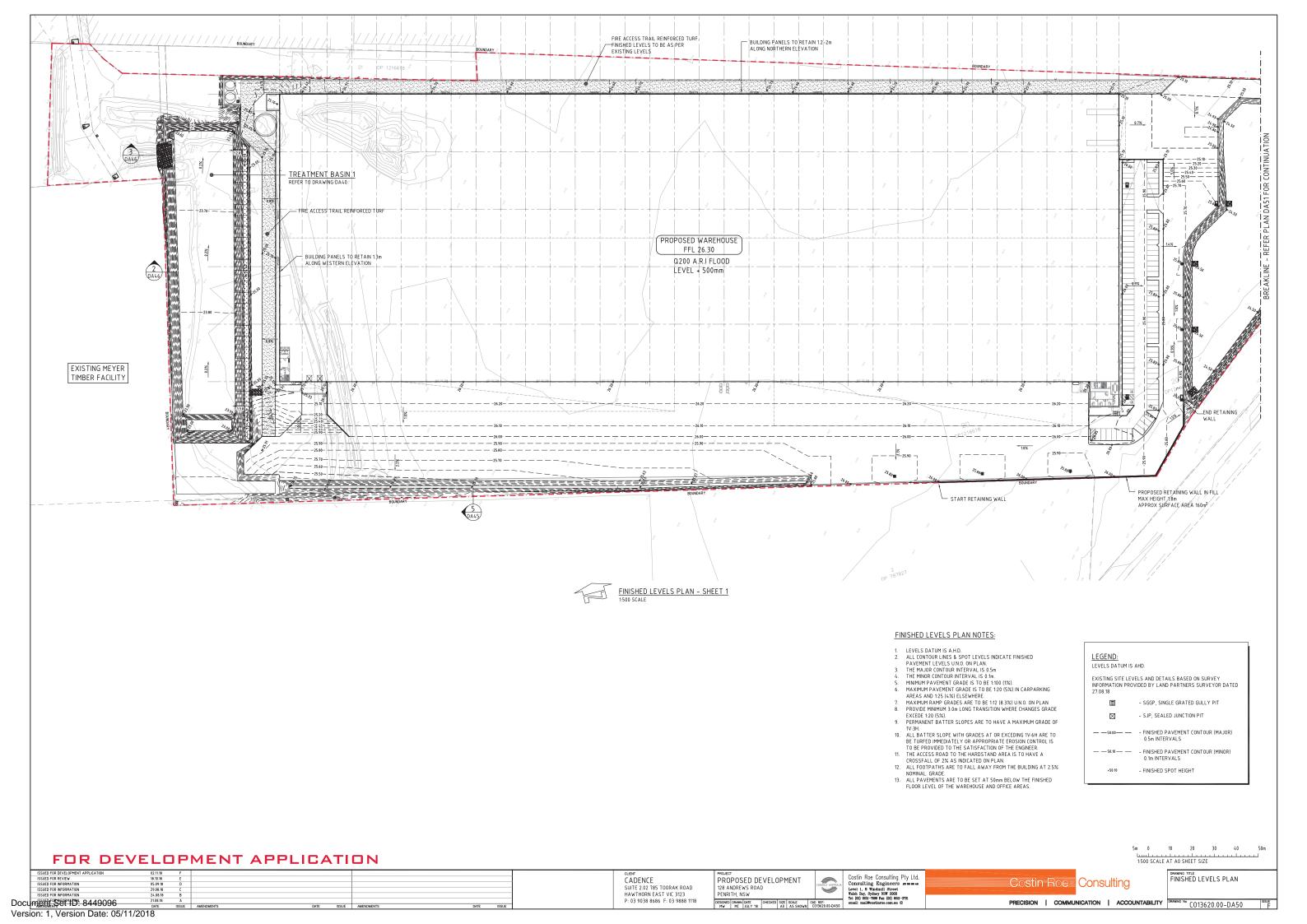


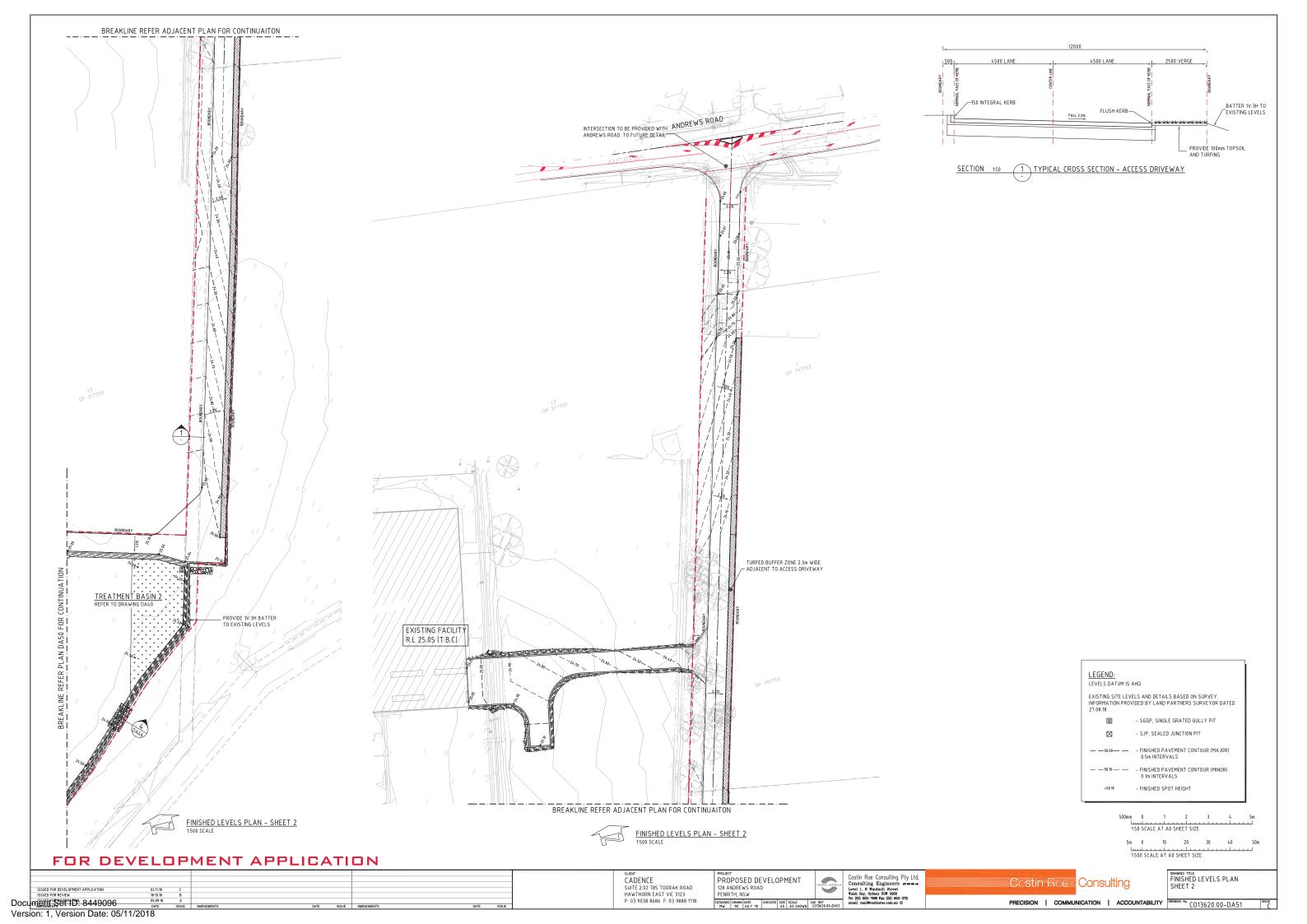
DRAWING TITLE STORMWATER DRAINAGE DETAILS

PRECISION | COMMUNICATION | ACCOUNTABILITY

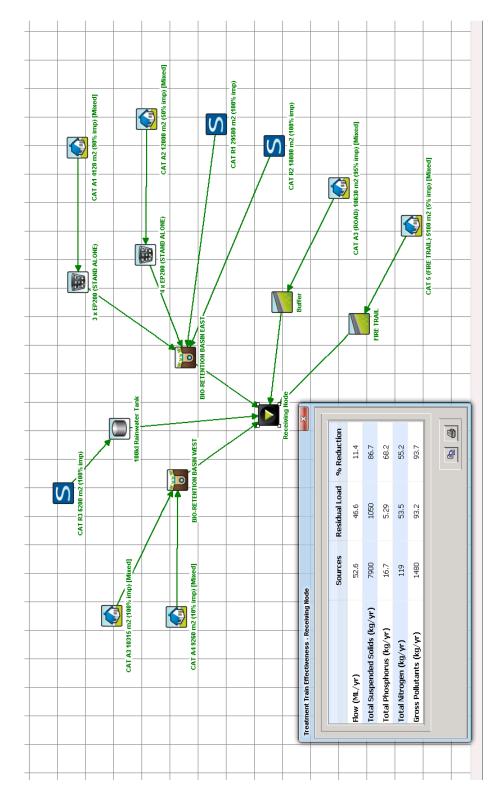
Version: 1, Version Date: 05/11/2018



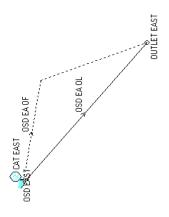


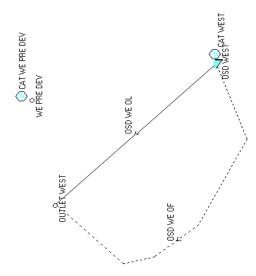


Appendix B MUSIC MODEL CONFIGURATION & MUSIC LINK REPORT









Appendix D EROSION CONTROL CHECK SHEET

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL WEEKLY SITE INSPECTION SHEET

LOCA'	TION		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
INSPE	CTION OFFICER		DATE	
SIGNA	ATURE	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • •
Legend	:	Not OK	N/A Not applicable	
Item	Con	nsideration	Asse	ssment
1	Public roadways clear of sec	liment.		• • • • • • • • •
2	Entry/exit pads clear of exce	essive sediment d	leposition.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
3	Entry/exit pads have adequa	te void spacing t	o trap sediment.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
4	The construction site is clear	r of litter and und	confined rubbish.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
5	Adequate stockpiles of emer	rgency ESC mate	erials exist on site.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
6	Site dust is being adequately	controlled.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
7	Appropriate drainage and se new areas being cleared or d		have been installed prior to	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
8	Up-slope "clean" water is be the site.	eing appropriatel	y diverted around/through	• • • • • • • • • •
9	Drainage lines are free of so	il scour and sedi	ment deposition.	• • • • • • • • • •
10	No areas of exposed soil are	in need of erosi	on control.	• • • • • • • • • •
11	Earth batters are free of "rill	" erosion.		
12	Erosion control mulch is not	t being displaced	by wind or water.	
13	Long-term soil stockpiles ar flow with appropriate drains	•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
14	Sediment fences are free fro	•		• • • • • • • • • •
15	Sediment-laden stormwater fences or other sediment tra	is not simply flo	wing "around" the sediment	
16	Sediment controls placed up appropriate for the type of in	-slope/around st	ormwater inlets are	• • • • • • • • • •
17	All sediment traps are free o		ment deposition.	• • • • • • • • • •
18	The settled sediment layer w		<u>-</u>	• • • • • • • • • •
	through the supernatant prio	r to discharge su	ch water.	
19	All reasonable and practical sediment runoff from the sit	ole measures are		• • • • • • • • • •
20	All soil surfaces are being a roughness and density) prior	ppropriately prep	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
21	Stabilised surfaces have a m	_		
22	The site is adequately prepar			
23	All ESC measures are in pro			• • • • • • • • •

Appendix E

Pre-Application Meeting Minutes
11 September 2018

Our Ref: PL18/0070
Contact: Wendy Connell
Telephone: (02) 4732 7908

11 September 2018

Willowtree Planning 100 Walker Street NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060

Dear Andrew

Pre-lodgement Advice
Proposed Warehouse & Distribution Facility & Related Subdivision & Bulk
Earthworks
Lot 21 DP 1216618 & Lot 2 DP 787827, 15a Lambridge Place PENRITH
NSW 2750

We welcome your initiative to undertake a project in the Penrith Area.

Thank you for taking part in Council's pre-lodgement meeting on 6 September 2018. The meeting was useful for Council in gaining an understanding of your proposal.

You are advised that should the items in the attached information be addressed, your application should be suitable for submission and consideration.

As I am sure you are aware, Council's full assessment and determination can only be made after you lodge an application.

If we can help you any further regarding the attached advice, please feel free to contact me on (02) 4732 7908.

Yours sincerely

Wendy Connell
Senior Development Assessment Planner

Document Set ID: 8349096 Version: 1, Version Date: 02/09/2018

Attendees	Proponent
	Andrew Cowan- Willowtree Planning
	Travis Lythall- Willowtree Planning
	Mark Wilson- Costin Rae
	Danielle Adams-Bennett – Eco Logical Australia
	Tim Lewis- Ason Group
	Penrith City Council
	Wendy Connell – Senior Environmental Planner
	Abby Younan- Planning Administration Officer
	Joshua Romeo – Senior Waste Planning Officer
	Craig Squires – Supervisor Fire Safety
	Stephen Masters – Senior Development Engineer
	Graham Green – Senior Traffic Engineer
	Paul Reynolds – Team Leader Environmental Health
Proposal	Warehouse & Distribution Facility & Related Subdivision & Bulk Earthworks
Address	Lot 21 DP 1216618 & Lot 2 DP 787827
	15a Lambridge Place PENRITH NSW 2750
Zoning and permissibility	IN1 General Industrial - General Industrial under Penrith LEP 2010.
Site constraints	Flooding
	Easements
	Covenant/s
	Bushfire Prone Land (entirely)
Development type	Local Planning Panel

KEY ISSUES AND OUTCOMES

The proposal is to address the following issues:

RELEVANT EPI'S POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

Planning provisions applying to the site, the provisions of all plans and policies are contained in ${\bf Appendix}\;{\bf A}.$

PLANNING

Warehouse & Distribution Centre (Lot 21 DP 1216618)

• The maximum height permitted under Clause 4.3 Height of buildings of Penrith

Document Set ID: 8349096 Version: 1, Version Date: 02/09/2018 LEP is 12m. The current proposal exceeds this height limit and therefore would need to seek a Clause 4.6 Exceptions to development standards. The site is identified as having scenic and landscape values under clause 7.5 of Penrith LEP

- The subject site is identified as 'land with Scenic and Landscape Values' under Clause 7.5 Protection of scenic character and landscape values. This proposal should be designed to minimise its visual impact from major roads and other public places. Design considerations should also consider external finishes and colour. A Visual Impact Analysis should support any development application.
- The external elevations need to be broken up by the use of building articulation, fenestration or other architectural treatments, varied materials and finishes for all external walls.
- The office space and entrance should be located near to the carpark.
- Signage should be integrated into the building design.
- A landscape plan prepared by a suitability qualified and experienced landscape professional is required.
- An operational management plan is required to support the 24 hour operation.
- The car parking controls in Penrith DCP 2014 is 1 space per 100 square metres.
 If a variation to this control is to be sought it will need to be addressed in the SOEE and justified in the Traffic and Parking Assessment.
- The SOEE will need to address how the development will minimise the visual impact of the development from major roads and public places as per clause 7.5 of Penrith LEP 2010.
- A Landscape Plan should support a development application and include tree planning in the car parking area.

Subdivision (Lot 2 DP 787827)

 The proposed subdivision of 1 lot into 21 (accessed via Castlereagh Road) would need to demonstrate that the lot sizes proposed would be able to support the permissible land uses in the IN1zone. This would need to include the built form requirements, turn paths for vehicles, setbacks and landscape areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Contamination

- The application will need to be accompanied by a contamination investigation report to demonstrate that the land is suitable for the proposed use. The report will need to be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced consultant in accordance with relevant NSW EPA guidelines and NEPM 2013. I note that the Crane-Enfield site has plume of contaminated groundwater moving off-site and may impact on the proposed development, particularly the subdivision aspect of the proposal.
- Should remediation be required to make the suite suitable for the proposed use, a remediation action plan will also need to be submitted. This applies to the single building aspect and future subdivision.

Acoustics

An acoustic assessment of the proposal needs to be provided to demonstrate
that the proposed development complies with the NSW EPA's Noise Policy for
Industry and NSW EPA's Road Noise Policy. This applies to both the single
building and future subdivision aspects of the proposed development.

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Fill Importation

Given the amount of fill proposed to be imported as part of the development, a
 Fill Management Protocol will need to be provided. The FMP must detail the
 practices and procedures that will be implemented to ensure that only fill from
 suitable sources will be sourced, delivered to, and accepted at the site. This will
 be required for both the single building and future subdivision aspects of the
 proposed development if fill is going to be imported.

Hazardous Building Materials Assessment

 A HBMA will need to be submitted with the subdivision development application given that there will be a number of structures that will be demolished. As a minimum, the HBMA will need to identify where the types of hazardous materials found in the structures, where they are located, and how they will be managed to ensure the environment and community are protected from adverse impacts.

Odour

• I note the proximity of the proposal to the Sydney Water sewage treatment plant. Given this the site may be exposed to offensive odours. Table 2.1 of the NSW EPA's Technical Framework: assessment and management of odour from stationary sources in NSW requires that new developments take into account odour from existing sources. In addition, section 5.2 talks about the need to include potential odour impact assessment as part of subdivisions, where the land to be subdivided is likely to be affected by odour.

As such, an odour assessment prepared in accordance with the NSW EPA's *Technical Framework: assessment and management of odour from stationary sources in NSW* needs to be submitted for both the single building and subdivision proposals.

Biodiversity

- A full flora and fauna assessment will be required to be undertaken for the site including an Assessment of Significance. If submitted to Council after 24th November, 2018 then the application will need to be in accordance with the requirements of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.
- The applicant will need to consider any potential impacts on the Regionally Significant Wetland and associated flora and fauna including (but not limited to):
 - Stormwater runoff and Nutrients
 - Altered hydrological regime (including during floods)
 - Weed incursion
 - Noise
 - Light pollution
 - Groundwater impacts
- Preference is for access to the (Stage 1) site to be via Lambridge PI as this
 would result in significantly reduced impacts on the native vegetation.
- A minimum buffer distance of 40m from the outer edge of the wetland (including any ephemeral areas) to any development activity.
- As this is a wetland that has been identified as Regionally Significant under SREP 20, a full assessment of the proposal against the objectives and requirements of SREP 20 is required.
- The 'moderated condition' wetland at the west of the site is proposed to be fully removed. This is contrary to the Penrith DCP and is not supported. I note the previous DA for this site did not propose removing this wetland.
- Lots 14,13 and 12 of the proposed future subdivision are not currently supported without further detailed assessment of potential impacts on the vegetation and

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- A landscaping plan will be required and is to use native species of local provenance only. Weed control/management may be required to manage potential spread into the wetland and RFEF (River Flat Eucalypt Forest).
- If clearing of RFEF is proposed, then mitigation or offset measures must be proposed.

ENGINEERING

General

- Council's engineering requirements for subdivisions and developments, including policies and specifications listed herein, can be located on Council's website at the following link:
 - https://www.penrithcity.nsw.gov.au/Building-and-Development/Development-Applications/Engineering-requirements-for-developments/
- All engineering works must be designed and constructed in accordance with Council's Design Guidelines for Engineering Works for Subdivisions and Developments and Council's Engineering Construction Specification for Civil Works.
- A site survey plan is to be submitted and shall include levels upon adjoining properties, details along the access handle along with details of all drainage infrastructure. The survey plan shall also detail all existing easements and restrictions upon the title.
- The DA submission shall include land owner's consent from Lot 1 DP 747153 (No 126 Andrews Road) and Lot 3 747153 (No 112-124 Andrews Road – Penrith City Council).

Mainstream Flooding

- The site is affected by mainstream flooding from Nepean River.
- Council has undertaken a draft Nepean River Flood Study prepared by Advisian (Worley Parsons Services), dated 16 August 2017. The flood study is proposed to be adopted by Council towards the end of the year. The draft flood study report, appendices and maps are available from Council's website at the following link:
 - https://www.yoursaypenrith.com.au/draft-nepean-river-flood-study-public-exhibition
- Any development shall require the submission of a flood study to assess the impact of the proposed development upon flood flow conveyance through the site for the 1% AEP and 0.5% AEP Nepean River flood events. Assessment of local overland flows is also to be undertaken. The study shall include flood level difference mapping and an assessment of safe velocity / depth ratios through the site and along the access handle.
- Flood safe evacuation access for the 1% AEP flood is to be provided from the development site.
- The development shall not have any adverse flood impacts upon adjoining properties.
- All plans for the site shall have levels and details to AHD.
- The application must demonstrate that the proposal is compatible with the State Government Floodplain Development Manual and Council's Local Environmental

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- Plan and Development Control Plan for Flood Liable Lands.
- All habitable floor levels shall be a minimum of 0.5m above the 1% AEP flood event.
- A previous development application upon the site by Iplex Pipelines approved under DA13/1174 included a flood study for the site prepared by Worley Parsons (reference 301015-02973-IPLEX FIA, dated 18 September 2014).

Stormwater

- Stormwater drainage for the site must be in accordance with the following:
 - Council's Development Control Plan,
 - Stormwater Drainage Specification for Building Developments policy, and
 - Water Sensitive Urban Design Policy and Technical Guidelines.
- A stormwater concept plan, accompanied by a supporting report and calculations, shall be submitted with the application
- The application shall demonstrate that downstream stormwater systems have adequate capacity to accommodate stormwater flows generated from the development. This may require the provision of on-site detention to reduce stormwater flows or upgrade of stormwater infrastructure to increase capacity.
- On-site Stormwater Detention (OSD) will be required for the western catchment of the site. The Site Storage Rate (SSR) is 280cbm/Ha with a Permissible Site Discharge (PSD) of 120L/s/Ha.
- A water sensitive urban design strategy prepared by a suitably qualified person is to be provided for the site. The strategy shall address water conservation, water quality, water quantity, and operation and maintenance.

Access

 The applicant is to consult with the adjoining land owner of Lot 1 DP 747153 (No 126 Andrews Road) regarding the upgrade of the driveway access off Andrews Road, including the upgrade of drainage culverts and any road works within Andrews Road.

Earthworks

- No retaining walls or filling is permitted for this development which will impede, divert or concentrate stormwater runoff passing through the site.
- Earthworks and retaining walls must comply with Council's Development Control Plan.
- Proposed fill material must comply with Council's Development Control Plan.
- The application is to be supported by a geotechnical report prepared by a suitably qualified person and should include, but not be limited to, the following items; ground water movement, salinity and contamination.

Subdivision Works

- The application is to be accompanied by a subdivision concept plan.
- The subdivision layout shall be in general accordance with Council's Development Control Plan.
- The width and design of the access handles shall be in accordance with Council's Development Control Plan.
- The subdivision shall be deigned to ensure adequate access and turning paths

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Traffic

- Castlereagh Road and Andrews Road are RMS classified roads and will require referral to the RMS under SEPP Infrastructure.
- A traffic, access and parking assessment is requested. This is requested to include consultation with the RMS Land Use Section with regard to the RMS requirements for this assessment including Castlereagh Road and Andrews Road intersection works that conform to current and proposed future RMS road widths and alignments.
- Council request that the assessment include a traffic impact assessment of the
 intersections of Castlereagh Road / Proposed Sub-division Access Road and
 Andrews Road / Proposed Warehouse Access Road. This should include traffic
 modelling assessments using SIDRA at these two intersections and assessment
 of level of service, delays, queue lengths at these intersections and required
 intersection treatments to accommodate traffic growth to at least 10 years in the
 future.
- The Traffic, Access and Parking assessment is requested to include advice regarding the type and volume of heavy vehicles accessing the development, management of combined access with existing developments to the east and west on Andrews Road, assessment of bicycle parking, bicycle end of journey facilities, staff and visitor parking and heavy vehicle access and turning swept paths in accordance with AS 2890.1, AS 2890.2, AS2890.3, AS2890.6, AS1428, RMS guidelines and Council Development Control Plan (DCP) C10. Please note that Council DCP C10 Section 10.7 requires provision of secure, accessible, all weather bicycle parking and end of journey facilities (showers, change rooms, lockers) in accordance with Planning Guidelines for Walking and Cycling (NSW Government 2004). Please also note that any proposed reduction in parking space numbers from that set out Council's DCP C10 is requested to be supported by assessment of similar existing developments and parking numbers such as those in Erskine Park Industrial Area and provision of additional parking to allow for potential changes of use in the future.
- The proposed road and sub-division off Castlereagh Road would result in small, narrow lots which would not be suitable for heavy vehicle access and manoeuvring and would not be likely to be supported in the form presented. Other access and lot arrangements are requested to be considered including reconsideration of the proposed warehouse location and lot because it restricts options for possible consolidation and lot / access rearrangements to provide larger, more suitable industrial sub-division lots. Any access from Castlereagh Road would be preferable to be a private driveway access and a shorter private access road. Council would then not inherit the road, drainage, street lighting etc. asset liability for infrastructure that only services the development lots.

BUILDING

Access to and within the building will need to comply with Part D3 of the BCA

and AS1428.1-2009

- Ensure accessible car parking spaces are located close to the main building
- Hydrant protection and possibly sprinkler protection of the building will be required in accordance with Section E of the BCA, it would be advisable to make enquiries now in consultation with a hydraulic engineer
- Ensure construction and essential services provided comply with the provisions of Volume 1 of the Building Code of Australia and relevant standards

WASTE

The current proposal will consist of a warehouse/distribution facility, access road and subdivision. The waste collection infrastructure is required to be amended in accordance with the specifications outlined below:

Commercial Waste Management

The commercial on-site waste infrastructure is to be built in accordance with the provisions outlined in section 2.2.1 of the 'Residential Flat Building Guideline' document:

To allow for the safe and efficient collection of a various waste streams within commercial developments, on-site collection is required in accordance with section 2.2.1 and wider provisions outlined in section 2.2 of the 'Residential Flat Building Guideline' document.

Commercial developments to provide on-site collection infrastructure in accordance with section 3.5.2 Waste Collection Rooms of the 'Residential Flat Building Guideline' document. Room size to be built in accordance with generation rates outlined in the 'Commercial Waste Generation Rates Guideline' document.

All development applications to be submitted with an accompanying 'Plan of Operations', outlining proposed:

- Bin Infrastructure Sizes
- Collection Frequency
- Waste Collection Vehicle Dimensions
- Hours of Collection
- Access to Waste Collection Room

The following is required to be addressed in amended plans submitted to council for review

Note: The application proposed a subdivision on the adjacent lot. The proposed lot sizes are to reflect the ability of each individual lot to permit on-site waste collection in accordance with section 2.2.9 of the 'Residential Flat Building Guideline' document.

Waste Infrastructure Guidelines

For further specific waste operational and infrastructure information please see "Waste Guideline Document: Residential Flat Buildings" located at the following link: https://www.penrithcity.nsw.gov.au/Building-and-Development/Development-Applications/Forms/

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Survey Drawing Documents to be Site Plan submitted with development application Floor Plan(s) **Elevation and Section Plans** Statement of Environmental Effects Stormwater Concept Plan Waste Management Plan **WSUD Strategy** Landscape Plan Traffic and Parking Assessment Report Contamination Assessment (in SEE) Schedule of External Materials and Finishes **Access Statement** Signage Details (if proposed) Operational Plan of Management Acoustic Report / Statement Flora and Fauna assessment Odour assessment Geotechnical Report Flood Study 1 x hard copy and 1 x PDF digital copy (additional copies required if integrated development) of your development application Please refer to Council's Development Application checklist, as attached, for further details of submission requirements and ensure that plans submitted illustrate consistent detail. Please ensure you contact Council's duty officer on 4732 7991 to make an appointment for lodgement of this application. Please call the Development Services Department **Fees** Administrative Support on (02) 4732 7991 to enquire about fees and charges.

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APPENDIX A

- Sydney Regional Environmental Plan no 20 Hawkesbury Nepean River (No 2 - 1997)
- State Environmental Planning Policy. No 55 Remediation of Land
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007
- Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010
- Penrith Development Control Plan 2014

Important Note

The pre-lodgement panel will endeavour to provide information which will enable you to identify issues that must be addressed in any application. The onus remains on the applicant to ensure that all relevant controls and issues are considered prior to the submission of an application.

Information given by the pre-lodgement panel does not constitute a formal assessment of your proposal and at no time should comments of the officers be taken as a guarantee of approval of your proposal.

It is noted that there is no Development Application before the Council within the meaning of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. This response is provided on the basis that it does not fetter the Council's planning discretion and assessment of any Development Application if lodged. It is recommended that you obtain your own independent expert advice.

The response is based upon the information provided at the time of the meeting.

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Appendix F

Flood Assessment

F.1 INTRODUCTION

F.1.1 Introduction

The site has been identified by Penrith City Council as being flood affected during the 1% AEP and 0.5% AEP flood events. These events are associated with overbank flooding from the Nepean River which is approximately 1km west of the development site. Reference to the Nepean River Flood Study, Exhibition Draft Report (16 August 2017) completed for Penrith City Council by Advisian, has been made and consultation with Councils flooding engineer Mr Myl Senthilvasan (refer Appendix G) regarding the localised assessment relating to this project. understand the study will be adopted by Council toward the end of 2018 following minor technical updates to the hydraulic output.

Council has requested (as part of the pre-application minutes) the following to be included in the development application documents:

- Any development shall require the submission of a flood study to assess the impact of the proposed development upon flood flow conveyance through the site for the 1% AEP and 0.5% AEP Nepean River flood events. Assessment of local overland flows is also to be undertaken. The study shall include flood level difference mapping and an assessment of safe velocity / depth ratios through the site and along the access handle.
- Flood safe evacuation access for the 1% AEP flood is to be provided from the development site.
- The development shall not have any adverse flood impacts upon adjoining properties.
- The application must demonstrate that the proposal is compatible with the State Government Floodplain Development Manual and Council's Local **Environmental**
- Plan and Development Control Plan for Flood Liable Lands.
- All habitable floor levels shall be a minimum of 0.5m above the 1% AEP flood event.

Appendix F presents the analysis of the impact of the development on existing flooding has been completed to confirm no affectation on upstream, downstream and adjoining properties in both the 1% AEP and 0.5% AEP events and to confirm the proposed building will meet flood immunity and flood planning requirements as noted above.

Data has been obtained from a number of sources and includes information required for input to the numerical models, together with information required for validation of model results and the adequate representation and presentation of those results.

F.1.2 Survey/ DTM

Survey is required to define the physical attributes of the floodplain topography including the creek cross sections and the associated floodplain levels.

The pre-development scenario survey has been compiled based on information obtained through government sources in the form of ALS survey information. The on-ground survey information was completed in and around the study area to properly define the existing overland flow path cross section and features.

The proposed development levels were then added to the pre-developed survey surface to create a post developed surface to use in the TUFLOW model and scenario modelling. This DTM was inputted into the TUFLOW model to simulate land filling and proposed compensation areas in and around the flood affected land.

The surveys and design surfaces were used as the basis for the digital terrain model (DTM) used in the hydraulic modelling of the pre and post development scenario respectively.

F.1.3 Previous Studies

A previous study of Reference to the *Nepean River Flood Study, Exhibition Draft Report* (16 August 2017) completed for Penrith City Council by Advisian (formerly Worley Parsons). As noted above, we understand the study will be adopted by Council toward the end of 2018 following minor technical updates to the hydraulic output. Consultation was made with Councils flooding engineer Mr Myl Senthilvasan (refer Appendix G) regarding the localised assessment relating to this project. We understand the minor changes to the council study to not affect the hydraulic output in and around the development site and that the draft flood study should be used to validate the localised assessment required for this development. As such downstream boundary levels, flows and flood levels from the Nepean River study were utilised to calibrate and validate the model completed by Costin Roe Consulting.

It is also noted that a previous development application upon the site by Iplex Pipelines approved under DA13/1174 included a flood study for the site prepared by Worley Parsons (reference 301015-02973-IPLEX FIA, dated 18 September 2014). The 2017 Nepean River study, completed by the same consultants, precedes the 2014 study and although the 2014 study provides good background information has not been utilised in our assessment.

The 2017 Nepean River Flood Study was utilised to validate hydrological and flood surface results produced in our assessment for the pre-developed condition. It can be seen when comparing the flood depth results of the Costin Roe Consulting model with the output from the 2017 Flood Study that the results are generally consistent and that the Costin Roe Consulting model is suitable for use in modelling post development scenarios.

F.2 CATCHMENT INVESTIGATION & HYDROLOGY

F.2.1 Contributing Catchment Definition

The Nepean River is located approximately 800 metres west of the proposed site. The river flows south to north through Penrith until it reaches the Penrith Lakes Scheme and International Regatta Centre, at which point it veers sharply west. This change in direction of the river is located directly west of the development site.

Due to the location of the site in close proximity to the Nepean River there is potential during large floods for floodwaters to overtop the banks of the river and inundate the adjoining floodplain and parts of the site. Detailed two-dimensional modelling completed as part of the *Nepean River Flood Study* indicated that extensive flooding will occur across areas east of Castlereagh Road where the site is located.

The contributing catchment associated with the site flooding is associated with the overtopping with the Nepean River banks and has been extrapolated from the Table 7 of the *Nepean River Flood Study* as a percentage of the total flow within the Nepean River floodwaters.

F.2.2 Hydrological Assessment of Existing Catchment

Flood hydrographs for the different flood events were required to be confirmed. Utilising the flood hydrograph defined in *The Nepean River Flood Study* in Table 7, a percentage of the total flow is shown overtopping the river banks at Castlereagh Road. This percentage was applied to the overall Nepean River flood hydrograph to model flows affecting the proposed site. Inflow hydrographs were extrapolated for the 1% AEP and 0.5% AEP events as shown in **Figure F1** and **Figure F2**. Local rainfall was not considered in this assessment and the inflow hydrograph only allows for flooding from the Nepean River.

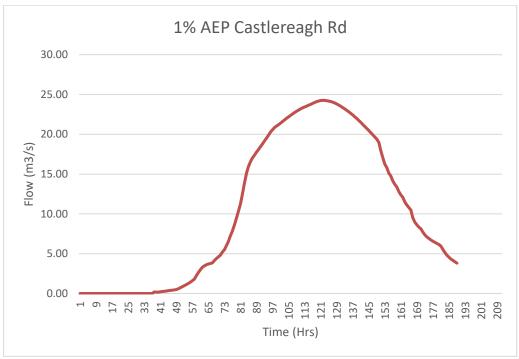


Figure F1 1% AEP Inflow Hydrograph

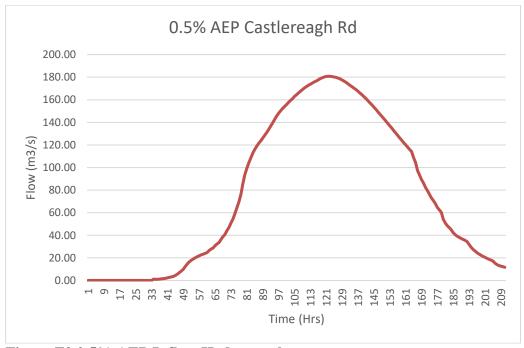


Figure F2 0.5% AEP Inflow Hydrograph

F.3 HYDRODYNAMIC MODEL DEVELOPMENT

F 3.1 Extent and Topography

The model extent is shown in **Figure F.9** of this appendix. The model begins approximately 920m upstream of the development and extending approximately 520m to the north.

F.3.2 Boundary Conditions

Inflow Boundaries

Design inflow hydrographs for the model have been included at a location approximately 920m upstream of the development site with the flows based on hydrology as discussed in **Section F.2** of this Appendix.

The upstream boundary was located sufficiently upstream of the development to ensure the extent of predicted impacts from the development would be covered and any modelling iterations would be resolved clear of the development affectation zone.

Downstream Water Level Boundaries

Downstream boundary location has been included at a distance of approximately 520m downstream of the study area. The downstream water levels have been based on flood levels included in the *Nepean River Flood Study* as follows:

AEP	Boundary Level (m)
1%	24.0
0.5%	25.0

Table F2. Downstream Boundary Water Levels.

Refer **Figure F.3** on following page.

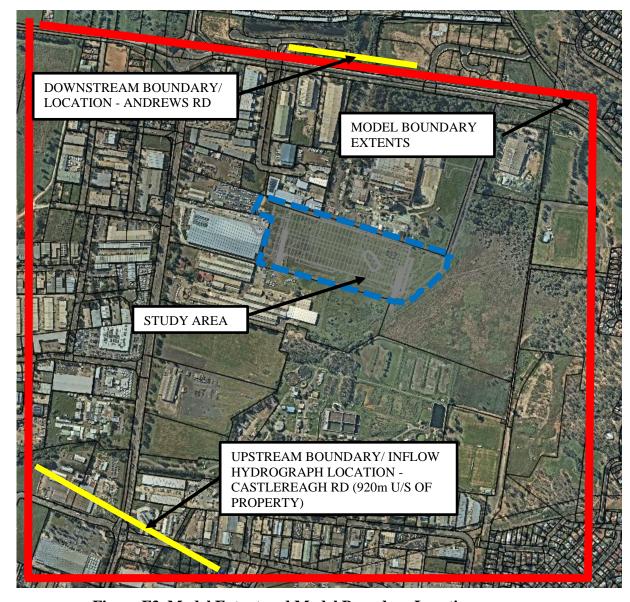


Figure F3. Model Extent and Model Boundary Locations

Roughness values adopted in the model are contained in **Table F3** below. These are generally consistent with those included in the *Table 2* of the *Nepean River Flood Study*, except where adjusted to ensure validation of model results and achieving consistency with the results of the *Nepean River Flood Study*.

Table F3. Adopted TUFLOW Element Roughness Values

Model Element	Description	Roughness Parameter Value (Nepean River Flood Study	Roughness Parameter Value (TUFLOW Study)
1	Grassland	0.04	0.04
2	Bushland	0.05	0.05
3	Roads	0.03	0.03
4	Buildings	Block Out	10.0
5	Industrial Area	0.07	0.07

A figurative representation of where the above roughness values have been applied can be found in **Figure F4.**

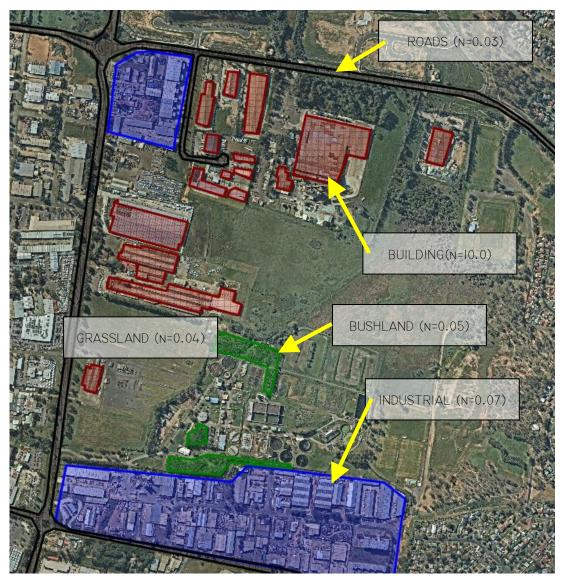


Figure F4 Manning's Roughness Surface Areas

F.3.4 Model Validation

Model validation has been completed by comparing results of the TUFLOW modelling against the results contained in the Nepean River Flood Study and adjusting as required to achieve good agreement between the two models. The process for the validation was as follows:

- Establish hydrology, peak flows and hydrograph for modelled events;
- Establish TUFLOW Model using defined parameters;
- Compare results of TUFLOW modelling with South Creek Study including flood depths, flood levels (taking into account the use of consistent DTM's), flood extents and hydraulics. The comparison is made at the peak of the predicted parameters;

Adjust roughness factors to align TUFLOW flood depths and to within 100mm of Nepean River Study Results.

Hydrology and peak flows were established as described in Section F2 of this report. The hydrological information used in the TUFLOW model is consistent with those of the Nepean River Study.

A number of trial models and iterations of the TUFLOW model were performed. Adjustment of roughness parameters were used to align the flood levels with those compiled in the Nepean River Study.

The comparison of the flood level results shows good alignment of those produced in the TUFLOW model when compared with those of the Nepean River Study. Flood water levels were seen to have a difference less than 100mm and generally in the order of 30-70mm through the floodplain areas. The predicted flood extent is consistent between the two models for the different flood events modelled.

Given the differences in modelling techniques, parameters, predicted model accuracy (+/-200mm) and model components these differences are considered acceptable for the base model and for continuation of post-developed scenario modelling.

F.4 MODEL OUTPUT

Model output for pre and post development conditions for the Nepean River flooding events as discussed in earlier sections have been included in the following Figures.

We note figures represent predicted values at the peak of each event.



Figure F5 – 1% AEP Flood Depths – Pre-Development

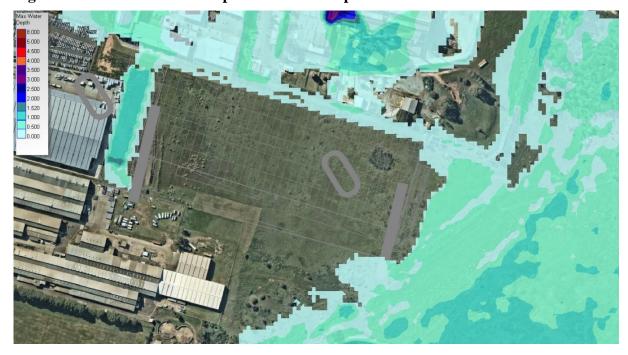


Figure F6 – 1% AEP Flood Depths – Post Development



 $Figure\ F7-1\%\ AEP\ Flood\ Levels-Pre-Development$



Figure F8 – 1% AEP Flood Levels – Post Development



Figure F9 – 1% AEP Flood Velocity – Pre-Development



Figure F10 – 1% AEP Flood Velocity – Post Development

Figure F11 – 0.5% AEP Flood Depth – Pre-Development



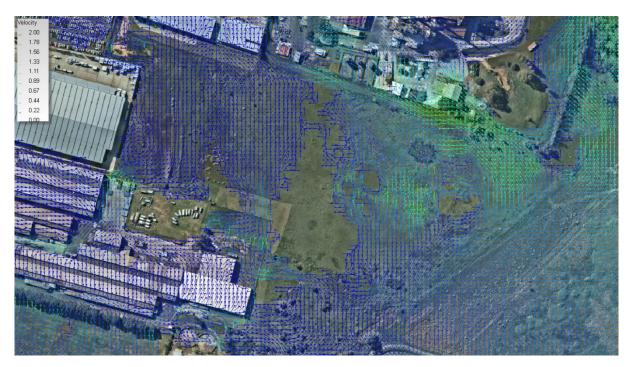
Figure F12 – 0.5% AEP Flood Depth – Post Development



Figure F13–0.5% AEP Flood Level – Pre-Development



Figure F14 – 0.5% AEP Flood Level – Post Development



 $Figure\ F15-0.5\%\ AEP\ Flood\ Velocity-Pre-Development$

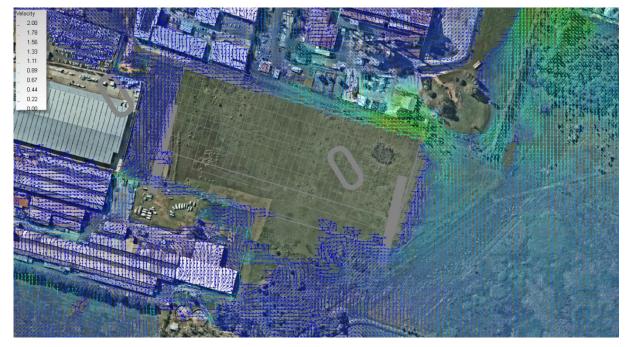


Figure F16 – 0.5% AEP Flood Velocity – Post Development

F.5 FLOOD SAFETY AND EVACUATION

F5.1 Introduction

This section of the report presents the relevant information in relation to egress and evacuation during the approach of a significant flood event.

This framework has been completed with consideration to the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989 (NSW), the State Emergency Service Act 1989 (NSW), and the Penrith City Council Local Flood Plan 2012. The analysis is based on modelling results, prepared as part of the Nepean River Flood Study, and review of evacuation procedures outlines in the Hawkesbury River Flood Emergency Sub Plan 2014. The Sub Plan indicates that flood warnings and evacuation planning across the site would be based on monitoring of the Victoria Bridge Flood Gauge.

F5.2 Preparedness

Development of Warning Systems

The proposed facility should have a facility specific plan which sets out flood warden, evacuation zones and responsible persons. As noted the advice in this report can be used as a framework for these site-specific plans, in conjunction with Penrith Council and SES sub plans as required.

The NSW SES Penrith Local Controller is responsible for monitoring the flood risk over the area and for issuing flood warnings to the community. Any person or group occupying the precinct at the time of flood danger should adhere to any warnings issued. The warning message will normally be issued via SMS (phone text) by the SES. During periods of heavy or forecast heavy rainfall it is important that one or some of the occupants of a facility should be able to receive such messages. The occupants must then immediately follow the flood evacuation plan in this report or the instructions of the SES controller in the area.

As described in **Section F5.3** below, the SES Warning System is based on gauges on the Nepean River. This river directly increases flood levels around the proposed site. The SES system will provide good initial guidance, however in addition to the SES flood warning system, it is recommended that an in-house or precinct wide warning system also be employed to cover more localised flood events.

If an SES warning message has not already been issued, the recommended flood evacuation actions within this flood evacuation framework should be followed when the water level meets or exceeds the 5% AEP depth marker and be placed on alert at the 10% AEP depth.

Preparation Steps

It is the responsibility of the occupants of the each facility to understand the risks and dangers of flooding across the precinct, and the need to evacuate in such an event.

It is recommended that the users of the each facility are registered to able to receive flood warning messages via SMS from the NSW SES.

Lastly, the evacuation framework, including the evacuation route, contained in this report must be understood and adapted to each specific facility. It is recommended that a copy or copies of this route and plan are kept at several locations on site such as the maintenance manager, and office administrator.

5.3 Flood Response

Start of Response Operations

The response operations by the SES will begin once a trigger is prompted.

- On receipt of the first of a Bureau of Meteorology Flood Watch, Preliminary Flood Warning or Flood Warning for the Nepean River;
- When other evidence leads to an expectation of flooding within the Penrith local government area.

First triggers by SES will be when the flood gauge on Victoria Bridge Reaches RL 22.0m AHD.

Response Strategies

Following the reception of a warning message, the response operations should commence. This normally begins with necessary property protection for the site. This could include sandbagging, moving any furniture, machinery or stock that may be affected by flood levels greater than flood planning levels allow for. As noted all developed land has been sited at the 0.5% AEP flood level plus 500mm freeboard or higher, so this step may not be necessary and individual plans should be made for the facility to ensure damage to property is minimised.

As shown in Figure F17 it is recommended that evacuation of the site be directed through the proposed access driveway to the north to Andrews Road. Once on Andrews Road, evacuees should be directed to the east and onwards to the Northern The recommended evacuation route would be 'cut' initially when Road. floodwaters overtop the access driveway and Andrews Road to the north. ALS survey indicates that evacuation would be cut when floodwaters build up to a level of approximately 24.20m AHD.

Table F4 provides information relating to differing AEP storm events, SES warnings and the status of the vehicular evacuation route. It is noted that there is no direct correlation data published between AEP events and the SES flood warning levels within the Penrith City Council.

Design Flood	Flood	Victoria	Predicted Flood Level at	Status of Evacuation
(AEP)	Warning (SES)	Bridge Gauge Level (m)	Site [^] (m)	Route
-	Minor	18.0	-	Not Impacted
20%		20.1	-	Not Impacted
10%		21.6	-	Not Impacted
-	Moderate/	22	-	Potentially
	Level 1			Impacted ^^
5%	-	23.4	-	Potentially
				Impacted ^^
-	Major/	24.5	-	Potentially
	Level 2-			Impacted ^^
2%	-	24.9	-	Potentially
				Impacted ^^
1%	-	26.1	25.3	Cut
0.5%	-	27.1	25.8	Cut

Table F4. Flood Route Evacuation Status

^^: Note evacuation route likely to impacted by increased traffic due to evacuation of lower lying areas.

Other potential evacuation routes, such as through the existing facility to the southwest and out to Castlereagh Road, would also be expected to be inundated and potentially hazardous during the 0.5% AEP event. These routes are not recommended to be utilised during major storm events, however are available for use during smaller events.

The final route to an Emergency Refuge Centre would need to be assessed in more detail as part of a site-specific plan. This analysis has sought only to confirm that sufficient flood evacuation routes would be available for the site

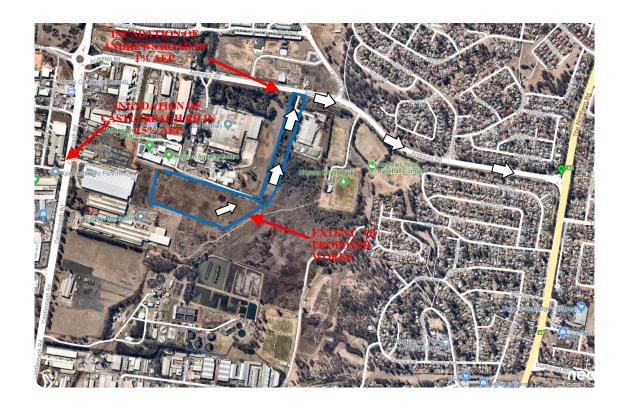


Figure F5. Potential Flood Evacuation Route

The transport by which the affected occupants travel along the evacuation route is private vehicle. If one does not own a private vehicle, then alternate transport for evacuation should be sought. However, in the event that flood waters have encroached the flood evacuation route, it is important that under no circumstances should flood waters be driven through, noting vehicles can be swept away by flood water at depths of only 200mm. On-site refuge is available for flooding events up to the 0.5& AEP. For events exceeding this, no refuge is available and emergency evacuation will be required.

End of Response Operations

Once the flood levels recede below the trigger level and the danger posed by flooding has passed, the NSW SES Liverpool Local Controller will issue an "all clear" message which will be conveyed in the same format as the warning message, via SMS. Building occupiers can then return to the precinct.

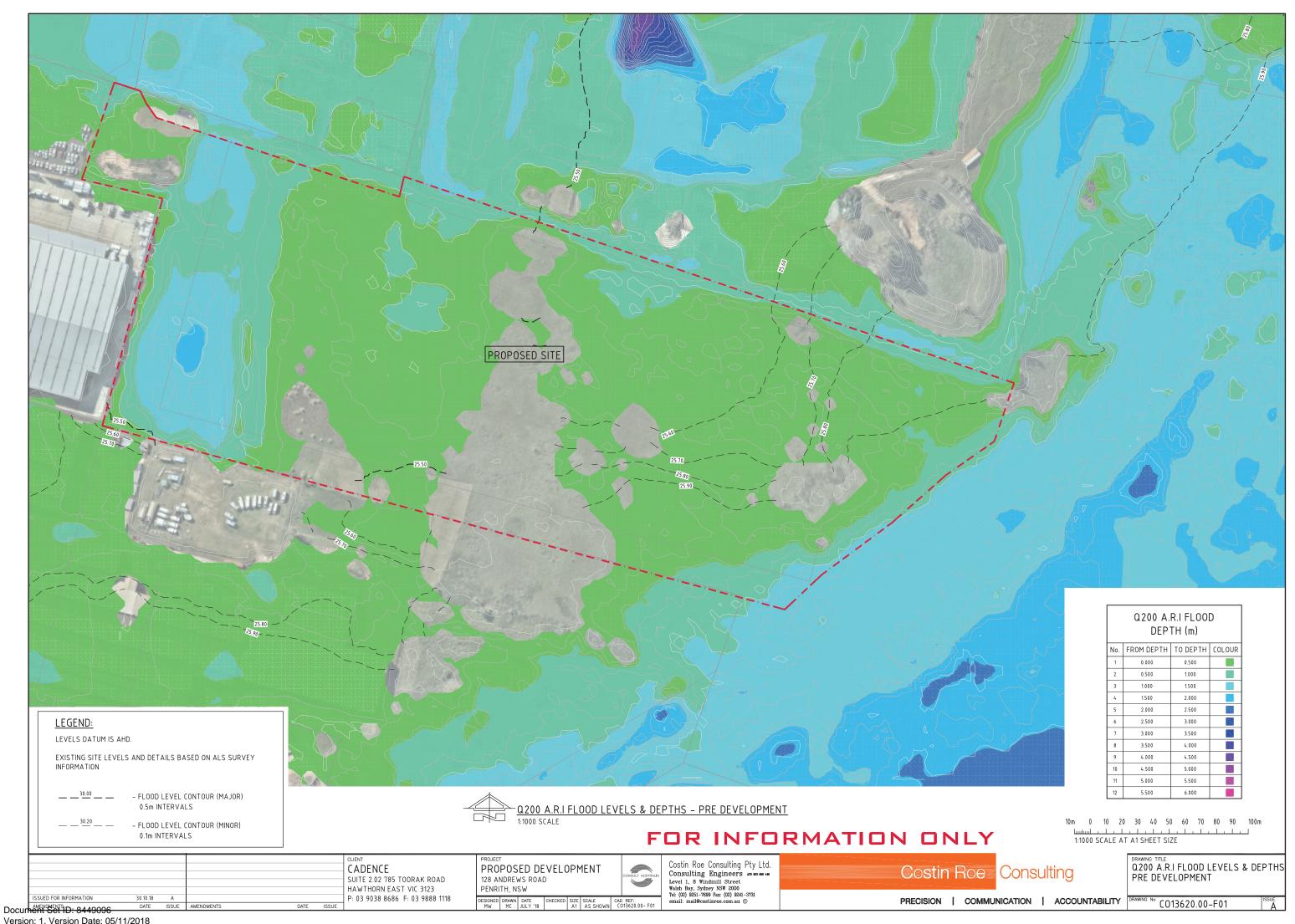
F.6 FLOOD ASSESSMENT CONCLUSION

This Appendix to the Civil Engineering Report for Lot 128 Andrews road Penrith, has been prepared to assess the effect of flooding on the proposed development, and also to confirm no affectation on upstream downstream or adjoining properties. Further the assessment was also completed to ensure that sufficient flood-ways are available, post development, during the 0.5% AEP flood event.

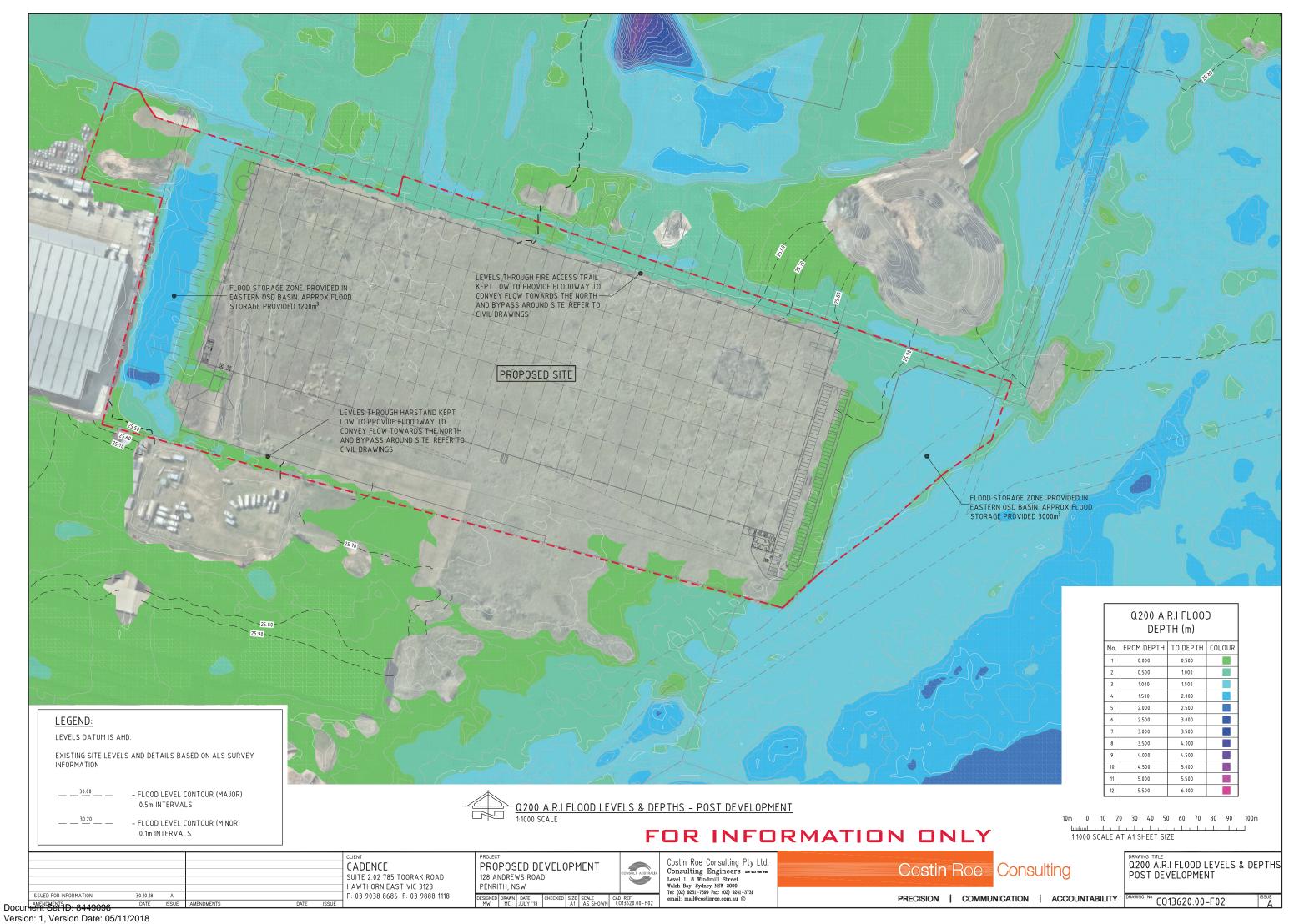
A TUFLOW hydrodynamic flood model has been completed and the pre and post development flood events assessed for flooding as a result of the Nepean River banks overtopping during a regional flood event. Peak flows were assessed for the critical duration associated with flooding from the Nepean River.

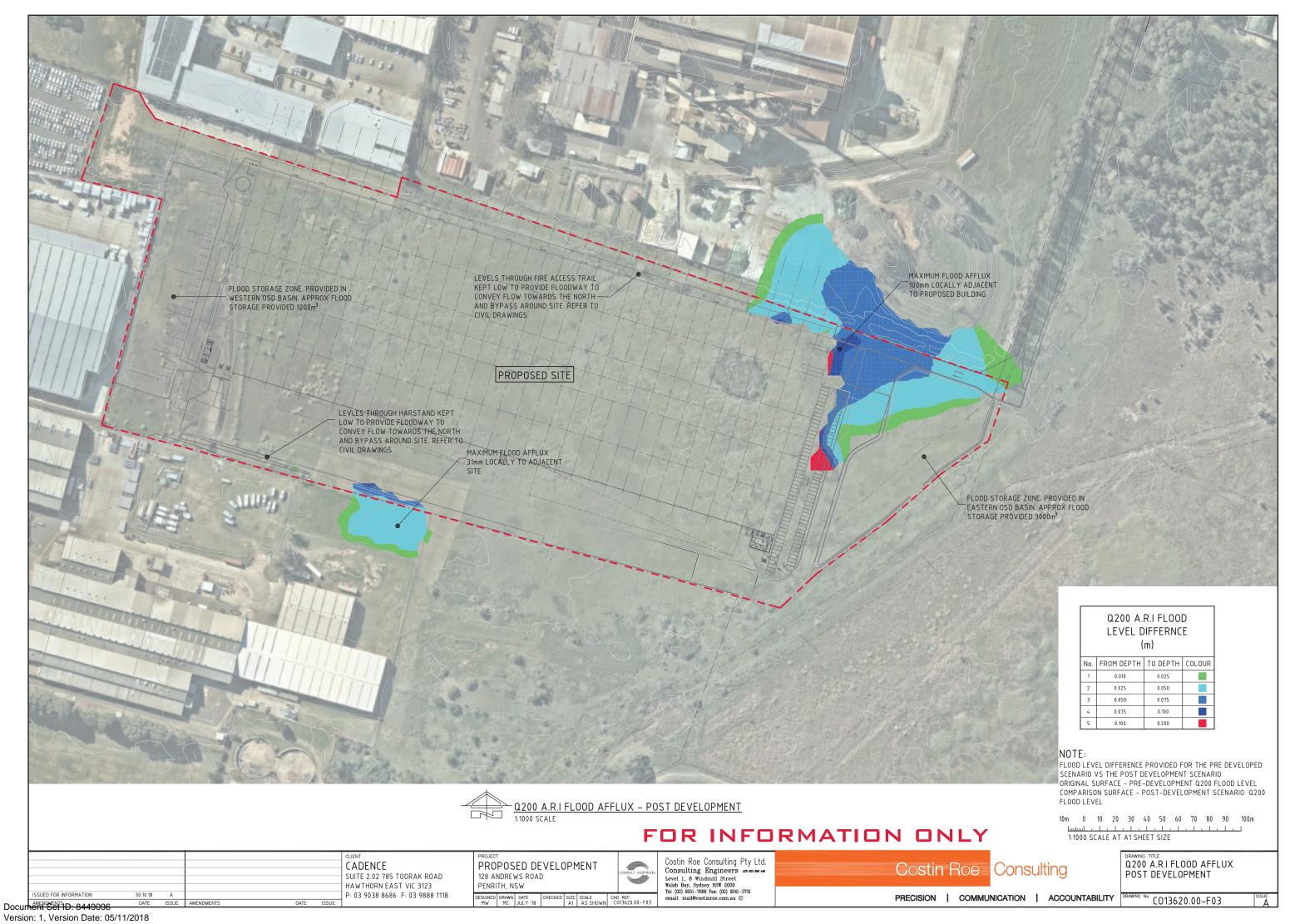
The flood assessment confirms the 1% AEP level of RL25.30m AHD and 0.5% AEP level of 25.80m, and that the proposed development (being sited at RL 26.30m AHD) meets flood planning requirement of the 1% AEP plus 0.5m. Further noting the proposed building development is above the 0.5% AEP event.

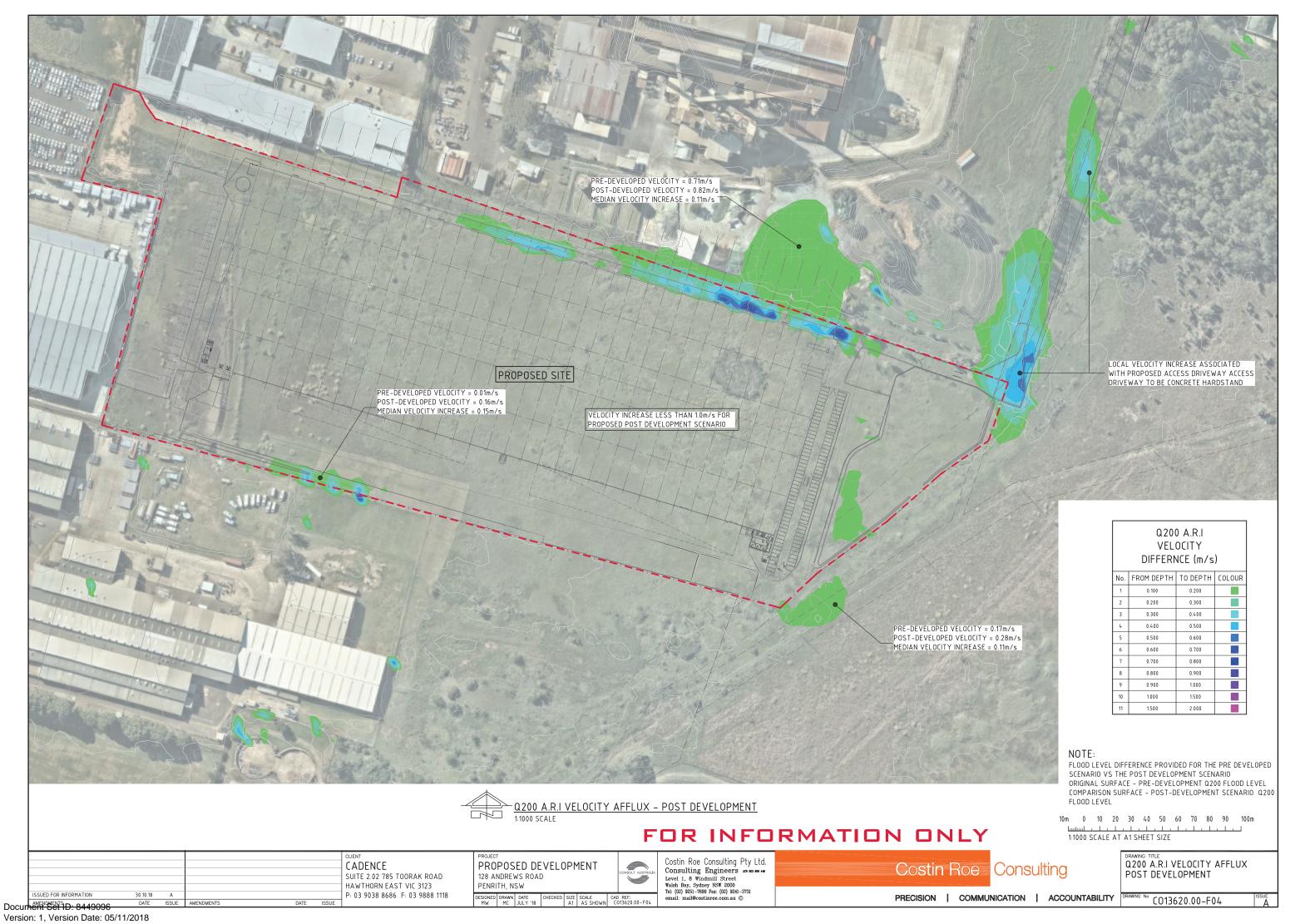
The assessment of the 0.5% AEP event confirms that floodway paths are available to the west, north and north-west of the building. There is negligible effect on flood water local to the development and no off-site affectation.

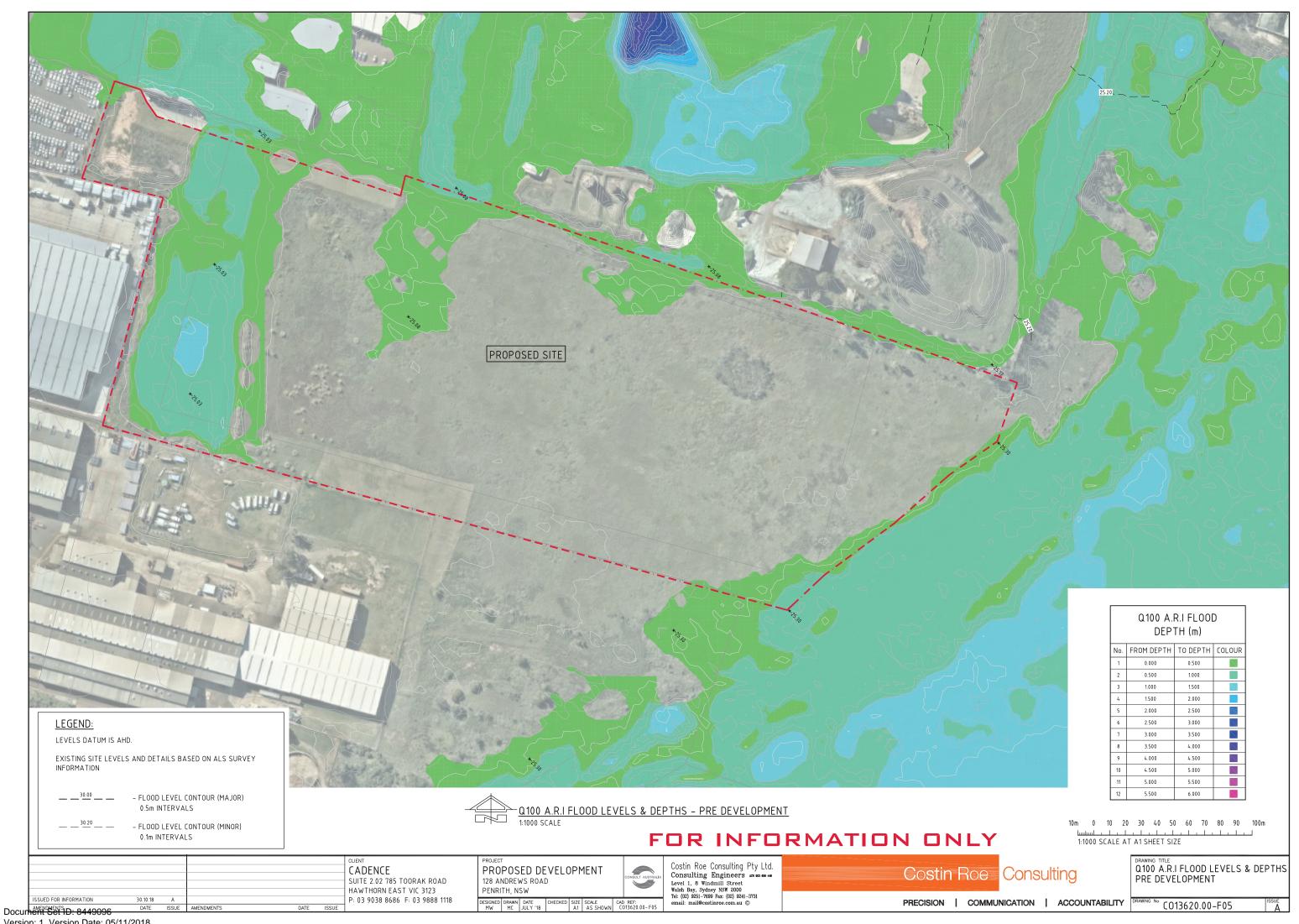


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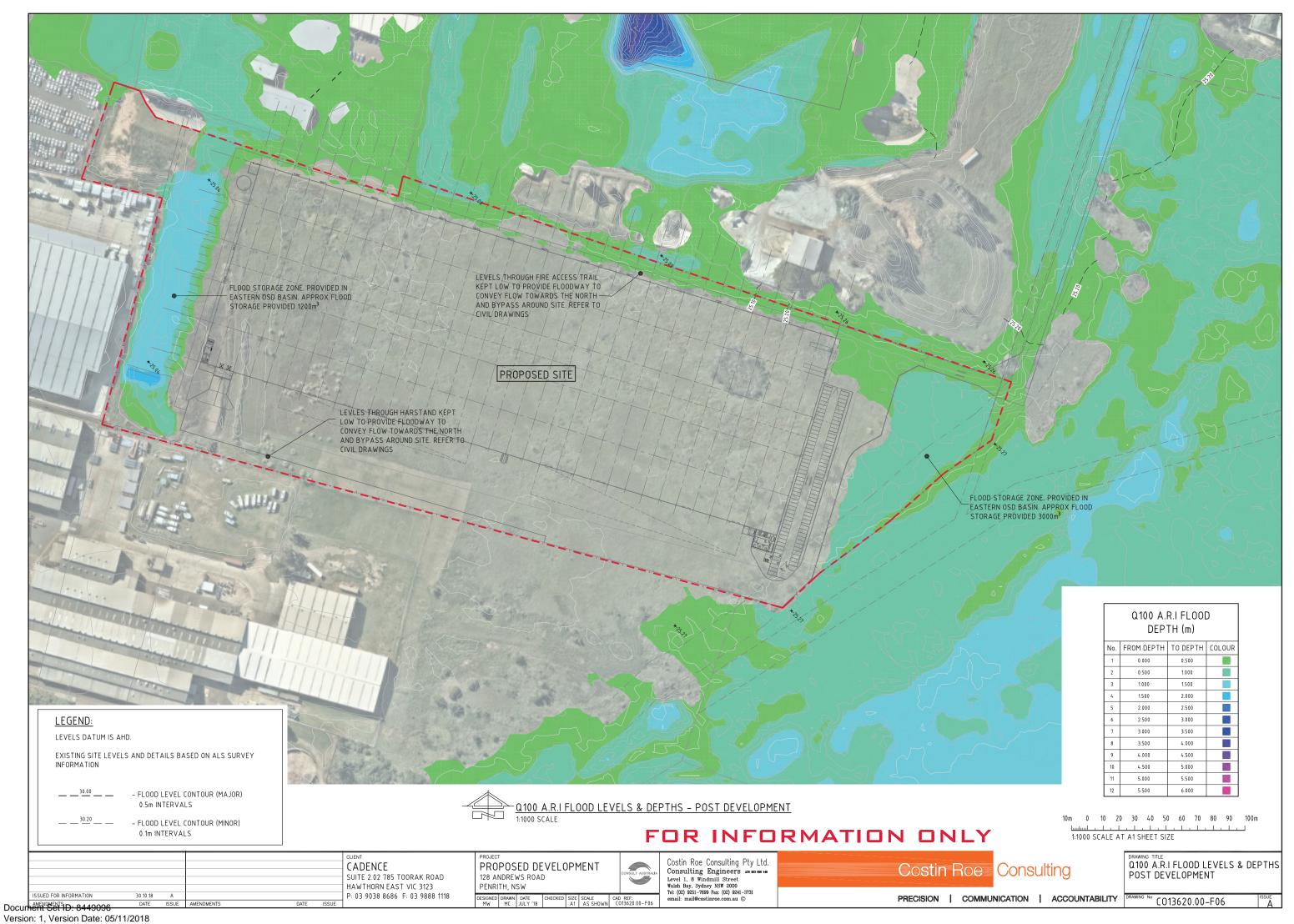


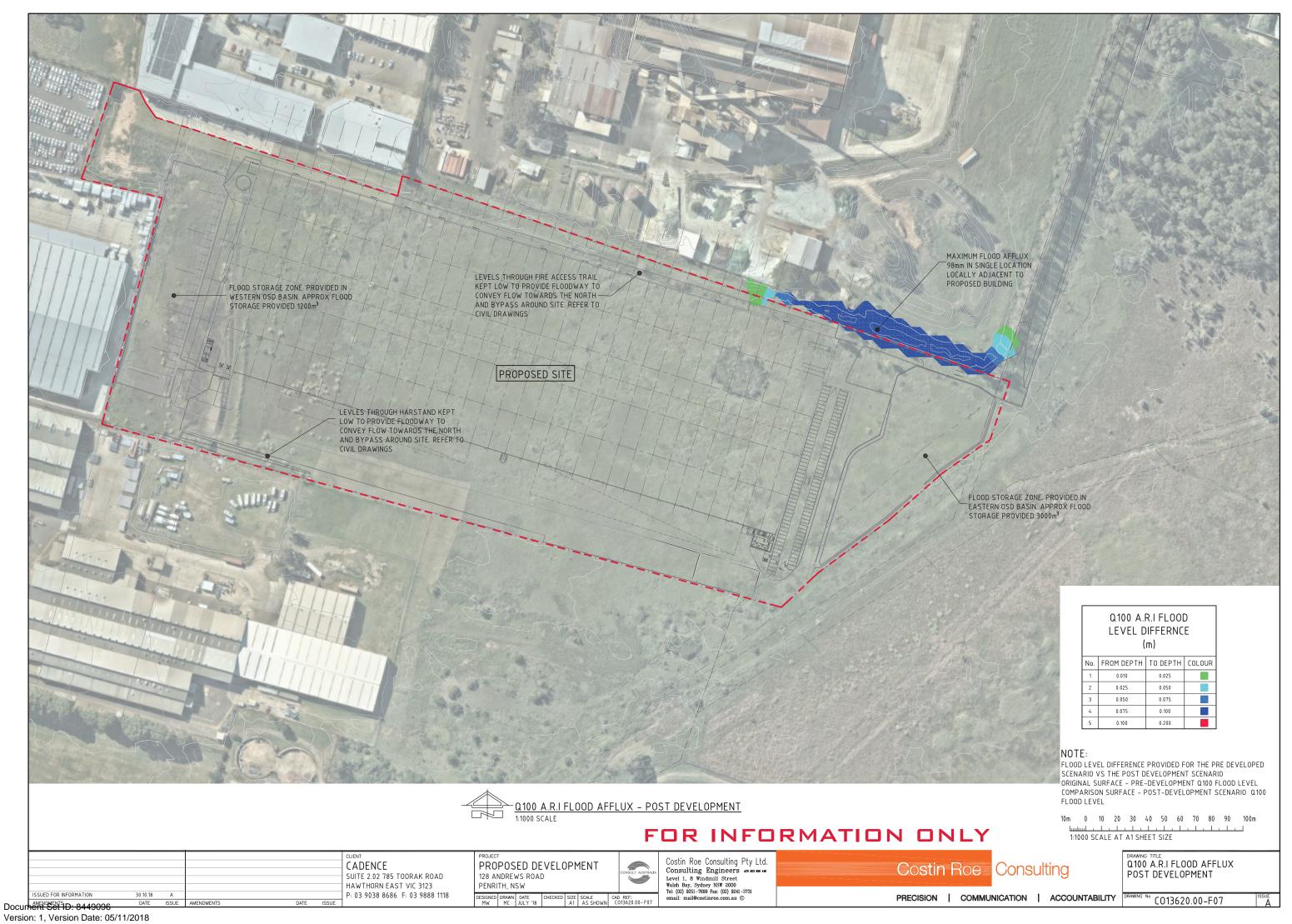


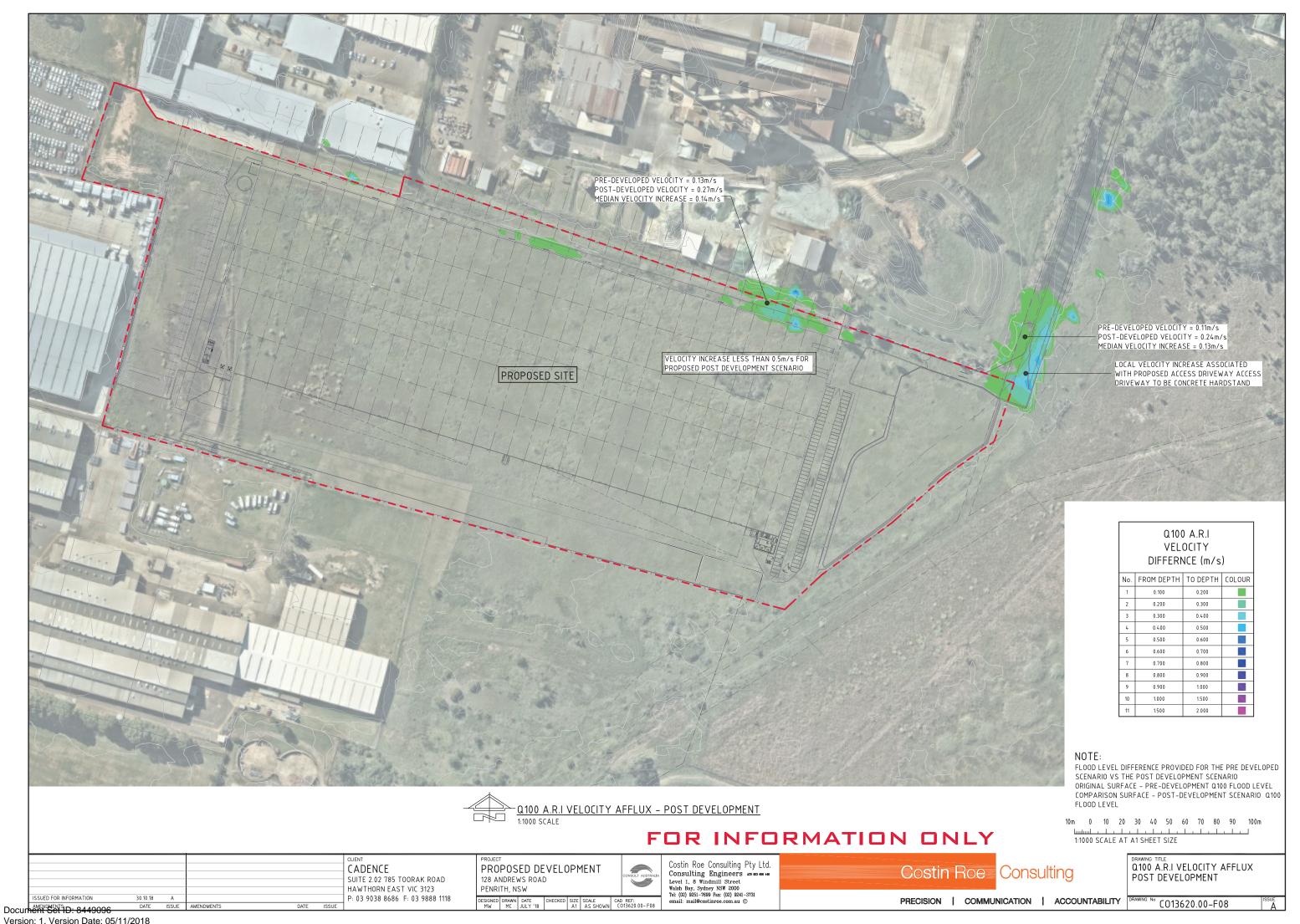




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Appendix G

Council Correspondence 1 August 2018

Mark

I can confirm our discussions detailed in your email. In addition to flood levels/ velocities impact assessment, flood evacuation is also needed to be addressed. This is depending on the type/ extent of the proposed development and the location of the site. You may need to contact the SES (Contact: Peter Cinque, Email: peter.cinque@swd.ses.nsw.gov.au) regarding flood evacuation.

Regards

Myl Senthilvasan

Engineering Coordinator - Policy and Projects

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From: Mark Wilson [mailto:Mark@costinroe.com.au]

Sent: Wednesday, 1 August 2018 11:48 AM

To: Mylvaganam Senthilvasan < myl.senthilvasan@penrith.city **Cc:** Mitchell Cross < Mitchell Cross@costinroe.com.au; Mitchell Kent

< MKent@cadenceproperty.com.au >; Chris Wilson (cwilson@willowtp.com.au)

<cwilson@willowtp.com.au>

Subject: RE: 13620.00 Flood Model - Andrews Road Penrith

Myl,

Thanks for your time this morning.

Confirming our discussion as follows:

- Councils flood modellers (Advisian) are currently re-running the numerical models to address some hydraulic requirements in and around Penrith Lakes area.
- This final model would be ready in approximately two months. This would then need to be reviewed and confirmed by council prior to a final report being produced and then being able to be used by external parties.
- The flood level and conveyance in and around the Andrews road development site are unlikely to be impacted by the adjustments currently being made to the model by Advisian.
- We understand councils preference for a site specific flood study to include boundary conditions taken from the revised model discussed above.

- Further to above, Council however understands that timing of the updated study is unlikely to fit with proposed development application timeframe and that an alternate set of boundary conditions would need to be agreed with council to use in the site specific model suitable for a development application. These would need to include such items as:
 - Extent of study area including confirmation of distance upstream and downstream of the study area.
 - Upstream/ in-flow conditions.
 - Downstream boundary level for 5% AEP, 1% AEP, 0.5% AEP and PMF.

Post our discussion I have confirmed with our client that current timeframes for the application will be for a circa September submission, hence the site specific flood assessment will need to be undertaken prior to the updated Advisian modelling. This being the case we will need to get the ball rolling on confirmation of the above parameters and will correspond with you further on this.

Again thanks for your time and if you have anything further to include to the above please advise, thanks Mark.

Best Regards,

Mark Wilson

Director



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From: Mylvaganam Senthilvasan < myl.senthilvasan@penrith.city>

Sent: Wednesday, 18 July 2018 1:45 PM **To:** Mark Wilson < <u>Mark@costinroe.com.au</u>>

Cc: Mitchell Cross < Mitchell.Cross@costinroe.com.au Subject: RE: 13620.00 Flood Model - Andrews Road Penrith

Hi Mark

I am afraid to say that the Nepean flood model is not yet available, we are currently fixing an error in the modelling, would take a minimum of two months to complete and produce the final study documents.

Then we need to report to Council, so probably the model will be made available to public later this year.

Regards

Myl Senthilvasan

Engineering Coordinator - Policy and Projects

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From: Mark Wilson [mailto:Mark@costinroe.com.au]

Sent: Monday, 16 July 2018 3:45 PM

To: Mylvaganam Senthilvasan < myl.senthilvasan@penrith.city >

Cc: Mitchell Cross < Mitchell.Cross@costinroe.com.au Subject: 13620.00 Flood Model - Andrews Road Penrith

Importance: High

Myl,

We spoke briefly a month or so back about flood modelling around Andrews Road, Penrith and the Nepean River Flood study.

I was wondering if an electronic model is available for the Nepean River study (similar to what was provided to us for South Creek) to assist in our local model for the Andrews Road project, and if so how we would go about obtaining it.

Thanking you in advance for your help, Mark.

Best Regards,

Mark Wilson

Director

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