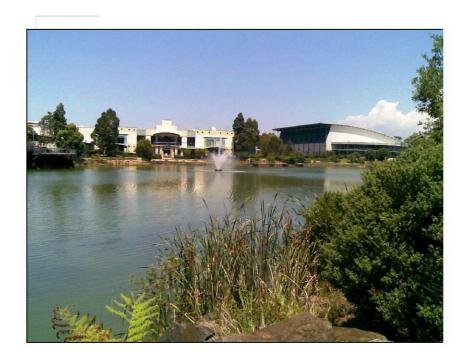




Riparian Corridors - Soil and Water Management Plan Report



FINAL REPORT FEBRUARY 2014



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1. Introduction

An erosion and sediment control plan has been prepared for the construction of the Riparian Corridor and an area upstream of the proposed Riparian Corridor at Jordan Springs. The plan is included in **Appendix A**.

2. Strategy

Appendix A shows the proposed erosion and sediment control strategy and the location of the proposed Riparian Corridor temporary sediment basin. The proposed erosion and sediment control strategy is based on the following five principles:

- Controlling the occurrence of erosion.
- Controlling the movement of sediment.
- Diverting offsite "clean" water away from construction areas using temporary clean diversion drains.
- Diverting onsite "dirty" water towards a sediment basin using temporary dirty diversion drains..



 Capturing and treating sediments from the cleared areas that are transported using sediment basin

The developed catchment upstream of Jordan Springs Lake will be captured by Jordan Springs Lake and will bypass the Riparian Corridor using a temporary clean diversion drain. The existing 'clean' catchments upstream of Village 5 will also be diverted around the construction site using temporary 'clean' diversion drains. In total, four temporary clean drains (CD) will be required.

Runoff from the construction areas will be diverted to sediment basin locations. The majority of runoff will diverted to the Riparian Corridor which will act as a sediment basin during construction. This basin (Basin No 1- 46,000m3) will be built at the beginning of construction using local sediment controls.

Another much smaller temporary sediment basin (Basin No 2 – 300m3) will be required to capture a small catchment located south of the Jordan Springs Lake that cannot be diverted to the Riparian Corridor sediment basin, due to constraints of the natural topography.

Six temporary dirty drains (DD) will be required to divert dirty construction runoff to the Riparian Corridor sediment basin. One of these will be the proposed East West channel, which will be built at the beginning of construction as per the permanent design using local sediment controls to protect downstream waterways. It will then act as a dirty drain, called DD2, during construction. An existing channel, called DD3, will also be used as one of the required dirty drains.

Any small construction area that cannot be diverted to a sediment basin will receive treatment through the implementation of local controls such as sediment fences, in line with the Blue Book.

3. Catchment sizes

Catchments were measured using 12d modelling software based on existing contours. The catchment sizes flowing to each of the diversion drains are given in Table 3-1.

Table 3	-1 Catchmen	t areas flowing	to dirty drai	ins (DD) and	d clean dra	ains (CD)
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Area (m²)	DD1	DD2	DD3	DD4	DD5	DD6	CD1	CD2	CD3	CD4
Disturbed catchment	156,540	85,457	248,015	33,399	70,300	65,657	-	-	-	-
Upstream clean catchment	178,163	-	-	3,719	-	-	10,332	-	11,662	220,043
Total catchment	334,703	85,457	248,015	37,118	70,300	65,657	10,332	-	11,662	220,043

4. Soil type

Soil testing has been undertaken in the location of the proposed Riparian Corridor to determine soil erosivity. The results are provided in Table 4-1. The highest value at borehole 2 was used in the calculation of the sediment basin volumes. This is a conservative design approach.



Table 4-1 Soil erosivity (K value)

Borehole	Erosivity (k factor)
1	0.025
2	0.031
3	0.027
4	0.025

5. Peak flow during construction

The 2 year ARI peak flows in each of the drains were calculated using the Rational Method. IFD data was taken from Penrith City Council's Draft Stormwater Drainage Strategy, which is consistent with the Bureau of Meteorology data. For CD2, the RAFTs modelling undertaken for the design of the East West channel was used to determine the 2 year ARI peak flow, rather than the Rational Method. The results of the calculations are given in Table 6-1.

Table 5-1 Rainfall and peak flows

	DD1	DD2	DD3	DD4	DD5	DD6	CD1	CD2	CD3	CD4
IFD 2yr (mm/hr)	65.7	65.7	61.5	90	90	76.9	90	-	84.9	56.4
Runoff coefficient	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	-	0.8	0.8
Q _{2yr} (m ³ /s)	4.89	1.25	3.39	0.74	1.41	1.12	0.21	7.1	0.22	2.76

6. Temporary drain sizes

The temporary drains have been designed as trapezoidal channels with a base width of 0.5m, minimum grade of 0.5% and 1:2 side slopes. The required depth was calculated using Manning's formula for open channel flow in a trapezoidal channel. An additional freeboard depth of 0.3m was included to determine the required depth of the channel. The resulting depths are shown in Table 8-2.

Table 6-1 Temporary drain depths and widths

	DD1	DD2	DD3	DD4	DD5	DD6	CD1	CD2	CD3	CD4
Depth (m)	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.2
Top width (m)	6.2	4.2	5.5	3.7	4.3	4.1	2.9	6.9	3.4	5.2

The East West channel (DD2) will be built as per the design and will act as a dirty drain during construction. The design dimensions of the East West channel are greater than the required dimension given in Table 6-1 therefore no modifications to the channel are required

As stated previously, DD3 is an existing channel on site that is to be retained for use during construction. The dimensions of the existing channel are greater than the required dimension given in Table 6-1 therefore no modifications to the channel are required.



7. Temporary drain levels

Spot levels for the drains are included on the plan in **Appendix A**. These levels represent the invert level of the drain.

8. Riparian Corridor sediment basin sizing

Sediment basins will be used to treat runoff form the construction area where the calculated total annual soil loss from the disturbed area is more than 150 cubic metres. This is in line with the requirements of the Blue Book, Appendix M, Clause (54) (Landcom 2004 and DECC 2008b).

Sediment basins have been sized using the principles of the Blue Book (Landcom 2004 and DECC 2008). The construction phase controls have been designed for an anticipated duration of less than 24 months, using Blue Book parameters for the design of sediment basins selected for this time frame. The sediment basin have been designed as Type D under the Blue Book (Landcom 2004 and DECC 2008) classifications. The basins would provide a volume for settling and storage. The settling zone volume has been estimated using the appropriate design rainfall depth and catchment areas. The storage zone has been estimated using the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE). The 85th percentile five day rainfall value has been adopted. The parameters used to size the sediment basins are outlined in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Design criteria for sizing the Riparian Corridor sediment basin

Parameter	Value	Comments
Rainfall parameters		
Rainfall depth duration (days)	5	5 day adopted as standard duration
Rainfall percentile	85th	85th adopted for sensitive receiving downstream environment with construction duration between 6 months and 3 years
Rainfall depth (mm) – 5 day	85th =35 mm	
Volumetric runoff coefficient, Cv	0.64	Adopted for expected type of activities on site and compacted surfaces.
Rainfall intensity for 2 year ARI, 6 hr duration	10.15 mm/hr	Refer to rainfall erosivity value below
RUSLE parameters		
Soil/sediment type	D	Soil type to be confirmed during detailed design through site specific soil testing. Type D has been adopted until soil testing results are confirmed
Erodibility, k	0.031	Based on site specific soil testing at borehole 2 (BH2)
Rainfall erosivity, R	2273	Based on site specific rainfall intensityfrom Map10 of the Blue Book
Hydrologic Soil Group	D	For high runoff potential, (refer to Appendix F of Blue Book)
Soil cover, C	1	Corresponding to expected type of activities on site
Soil conservation practices, P	1.3	Corresponding to expected type of activities on site
Length slope factors, LS	0.91	
Sediment yield time period (months)	2 to 6	Depending on site constraints. 6 months adopted as a conservative value



The key sediment basin parameters are given in Table 8-2. A summary calculation sheet is included in **Appendix B**.

Table 8-2 Sediment basin parameters

	Riparian Corridor temporary sediment basin
Total catchment area (ha)	108
Disturbed area (ha)	90
Minimum required Volume (m³)	27,200
Sediment basin volume provided (m3) in 12d model	Min 46,000 m3 as shown in Appendix A
Water depth (m)	2

9. Local sediment controls

In locations where sediment basins are not used, local erosion and sediment controls will be installed. This is in line with the Blue Book, Section 6.3.2, Clause (d) (Landcom 2004 and DECC 2008b), that states:

".....the average annual soil loss from the total area of land disturbance can be estimated. Where this is less than 150m³ per year, the building of a sediment retention basin can be considered unnecessary. In such circumstances, alternate measures may be employed to protect the receiving waters."

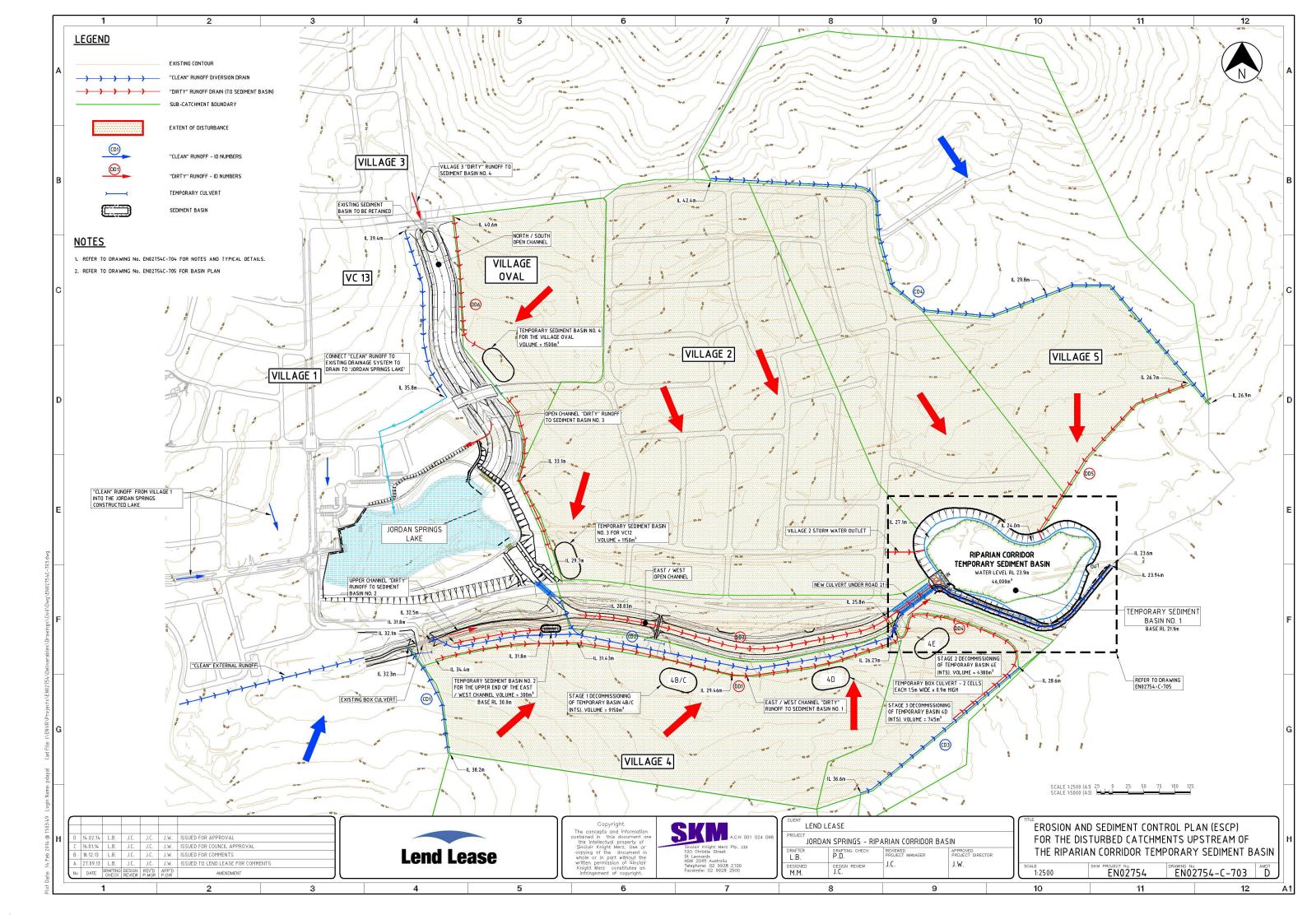
Local sediment controls may include sediment fences and filters, rock check dams and vegetated buffer strips. These will be implemented and managed by the contractor.

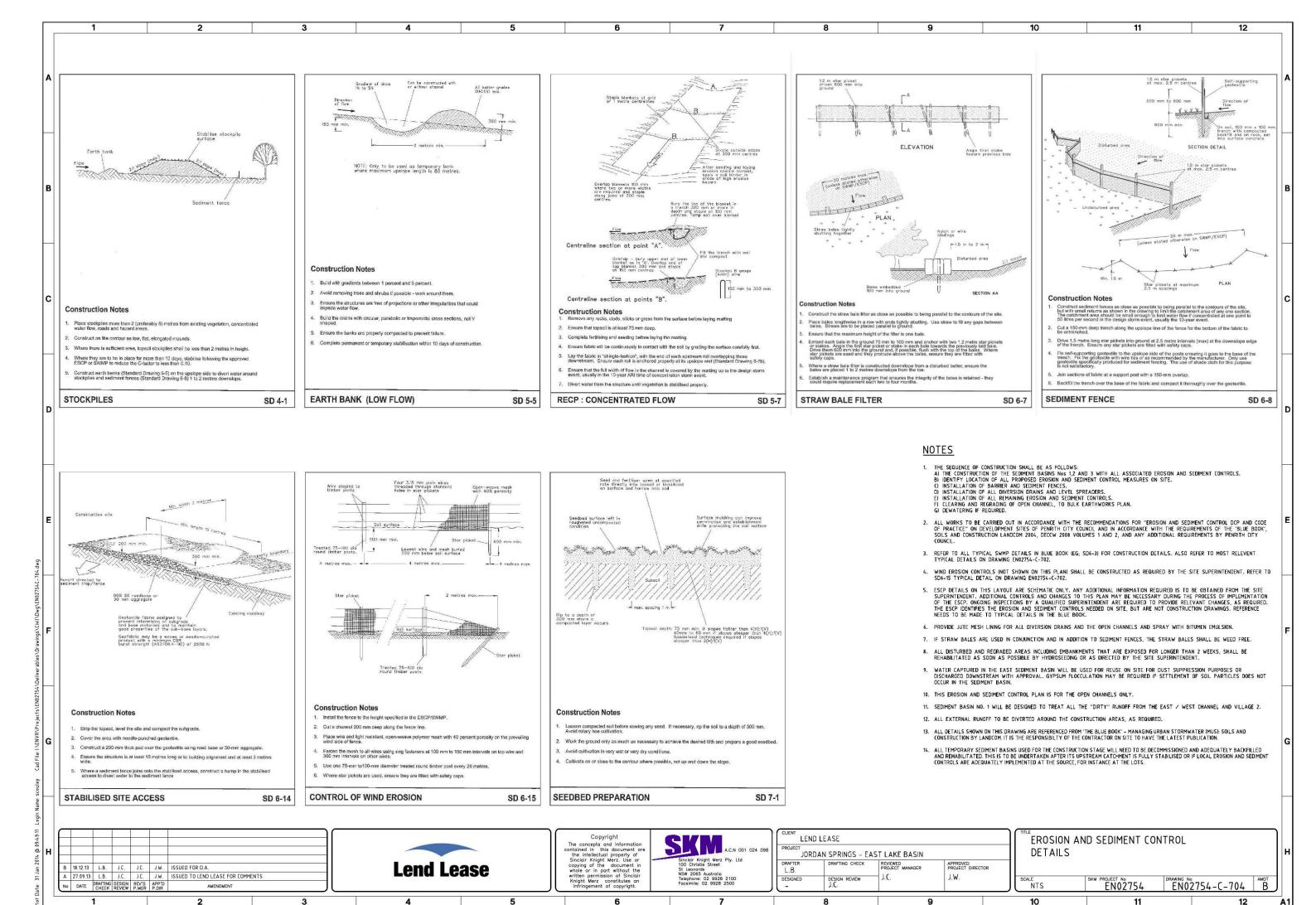
10. References

- Landcom 2004, Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction, Volume 1 (Known as the Blue Book Volume 1), Landcom, Sydney.
- NSW DECC 2008b, Managing Urban Stormwater, Soils and Construction, Volume 2, Main Road Construction (known as the Blue Book Volume 2), NSW Government, Sydney.
- Penrith City Council unknown date, Draft Stormwater Drainage Policy, Accessed from:http://www.penrithcity.nsw.gov.au/uploadedFiles/Content/Website/Our_Services/DraftSt ormwaterPolicy.pdf

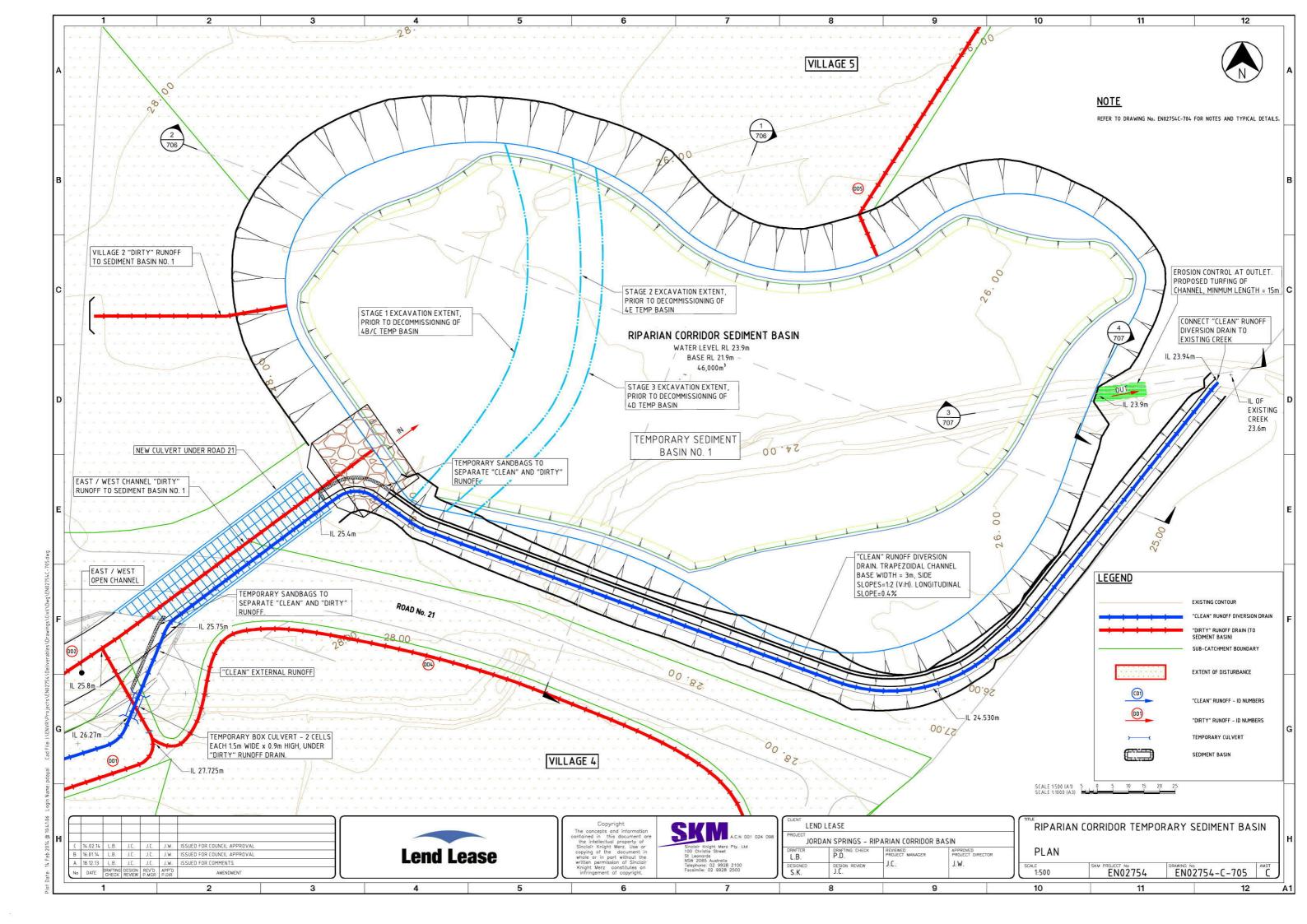


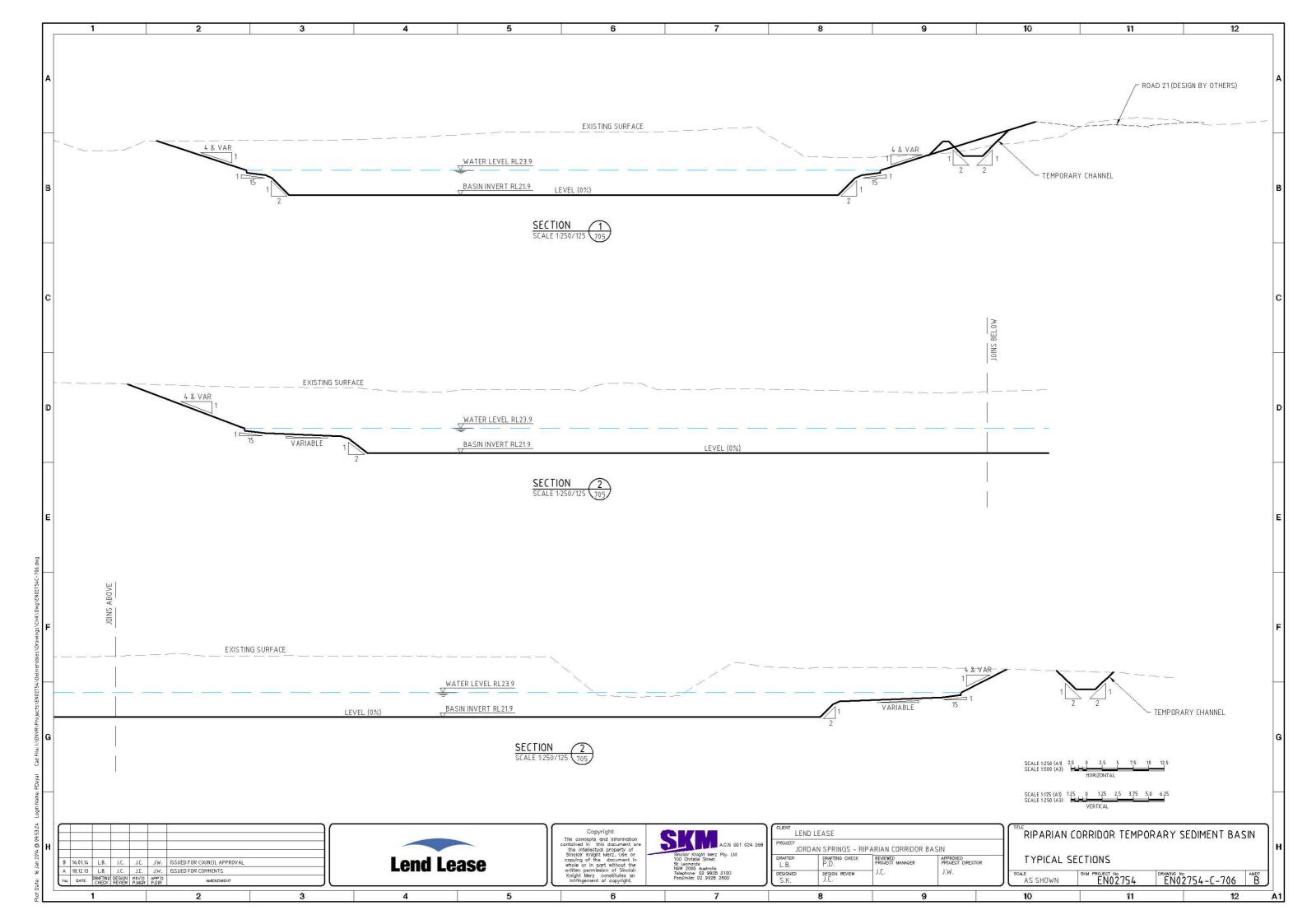
Appendix A - Erosion and sediment control plan

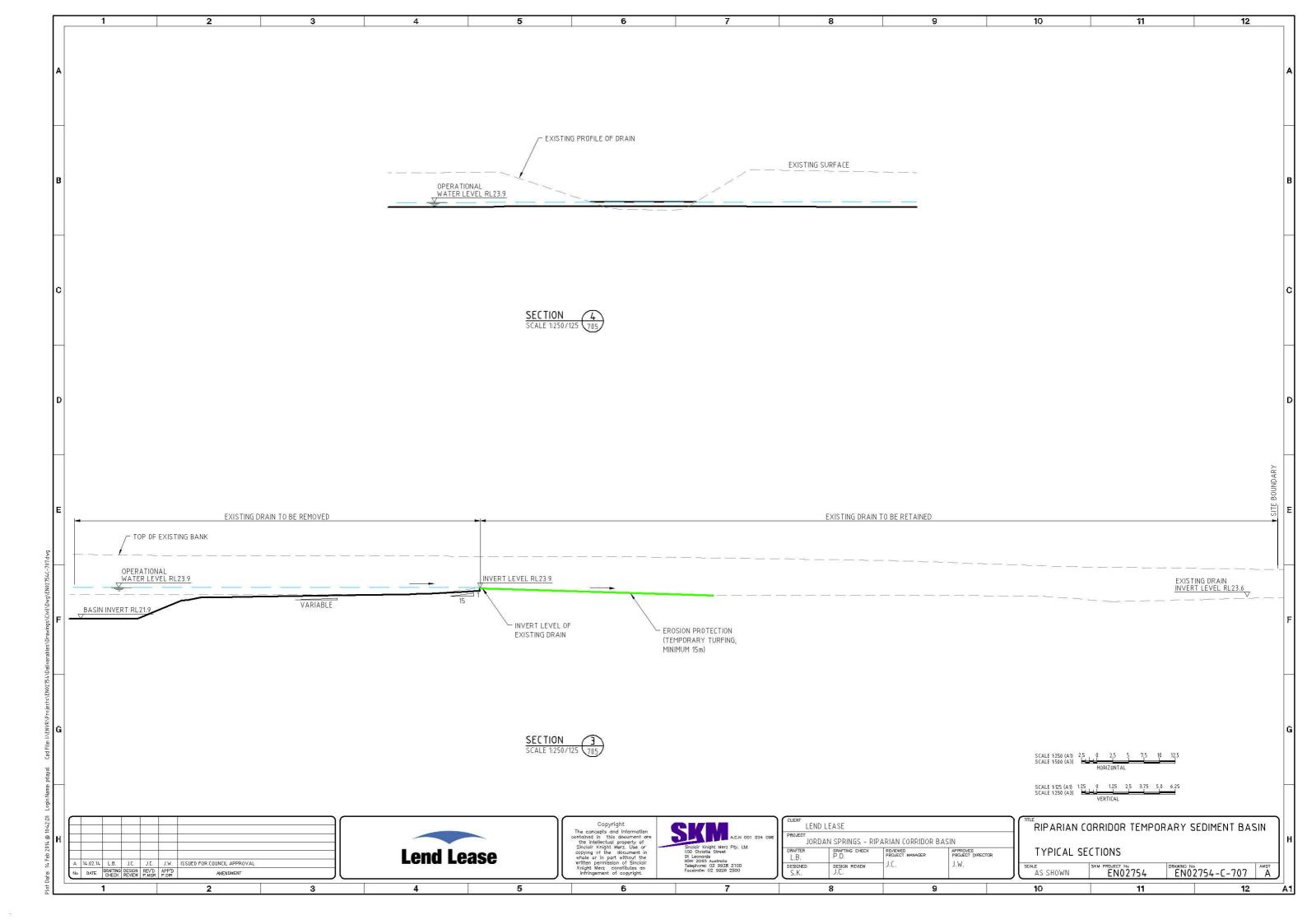




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Appendix B – Riparian Corridor temporary sediment basin sizing summary calculations

Job Description: Riparian Corridor sediment basin

Job Number: EN04189



Design of Sediment Basin (construction phase) - Output summary

Project data

Sediment Basin No: Riparian Corridor

Receiving creek name: South Creek **Location:** Western Precinct

Sedimentation basin dimensions

Basin Volume (at water line): 27203 m3 12D model volume provided = 46,000m3

Basin Surface Area (at water line): 14700 m2
Length incl 0.5m freeboard (Approx) 212 m
Width incl 0.5m freeboard (Approx) 72 m
Max depth incl 0.5m freeboard: 2.5 m
Length at water line: 210 m
Width at water line: 70 m
Max water depth: 2 m

Basin Side slopes, incl free board slopes: 2 :1 side slopes H:V

Length to width ratio of basin 3.0 to 1 (L:W)

Site specific input parameters Total area Steep batters component

Catchment Area: 108 ha

Disturbed Area: 90 ha 0.9 ha or 1% of total area

Soil Type: D

5 Day, 85 %ile rainfall depth 35 mmFor sensitive receiving environment

2 year ARI, 6 hour rainfall intensity 10.16 mm/hr

Rainfall Erosivity (R) 2273 From Map 10 of Blue Book

Volumetric runoff coefficient (CV) 0.64

Soil Hydrologic Group D Moderate to High' to 'High' runoff potential Soil Erodibility (K) 0.031 Moderate From soil test pit No: **BH2**

Sediment Yield Time Period: 6 months dated Aug 2013

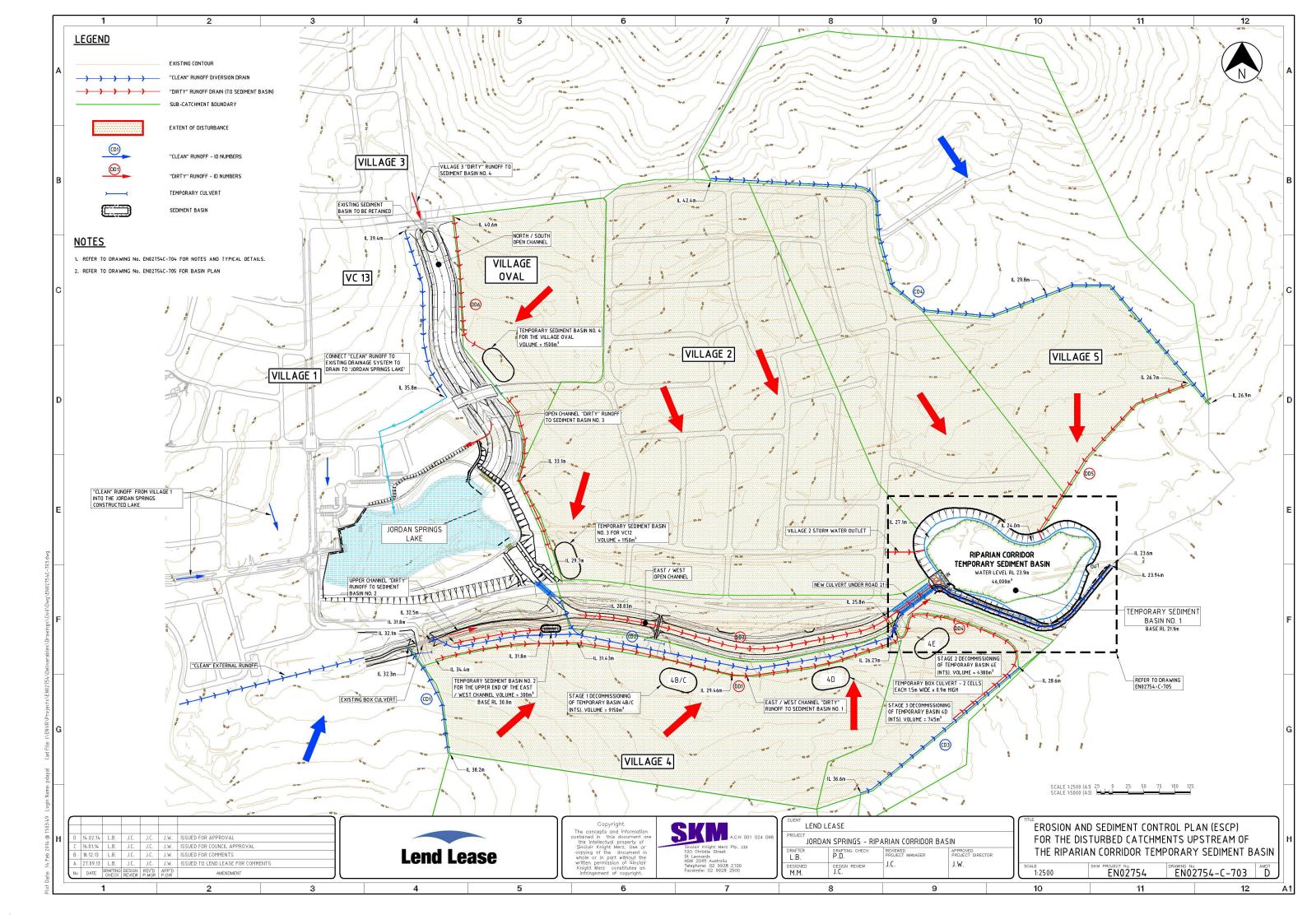
Main area gradient: 4%

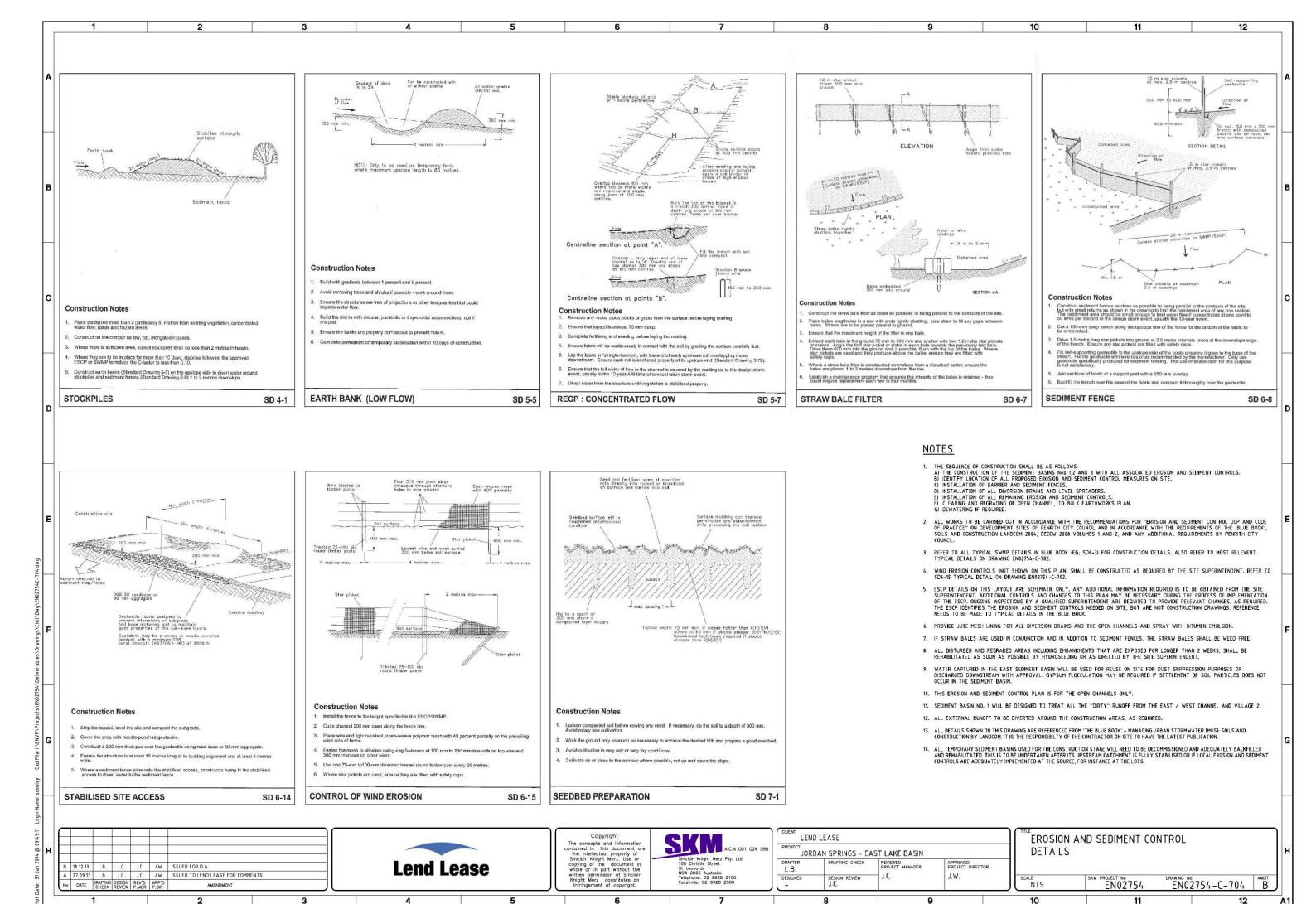
Steep area/ road embankment gradient: 50% 1 in 2 V:H

Estimated data Main area Steep batters

Soil Loss class, a per Blue Book classifications 1 6

Soil Erosion Hazard: Very Low Very High





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