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07-	11-19			Drawing	Number	101	
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Date	Client	Skillvet Pty Ltd & S L Fisher	Sheet Name	, Proposed	d Site Plan	
09-08-19						
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Stormwater Management Plan

Veterinary Clinic 339 Dean Street, Frenchville, Rockhampton

Prepared For: Torenbeek Veterinary Clinic

Job No. 003-18-19 07 September 2018 Revision B ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL APPROVED PLANS

These plans are approved subject to the current conditions of approval associated with **Development Permit No.: D/87-2018 Dated: 26 October 2018**

ABN 69 958 286 371 P (07) 4921 1780 F (07) 4921 1790 E mail@mcmengineers.com PO Box 2149 Wandal Q 4700 63 Charles Street North Rockhampton Q 4701

Stormwater Management Plan

Rev.	Description	Signature	RPEQ No	Date
В	Responding to Council information request D/87-2018	adf:#	5141	07.09.18
А	Issued For Approval	-	-	07.08.18

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Stormwater Management Plan

Veterinary Clinic

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND APPROACH

1.1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

McMurtrie Consulting Engineers (MCE) have been commissioned by Torenbeek Veterinary Clinic to undertake a site based Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) for a proposed veterinary clinic which is located at 339 Dean Street, Frenchville on Lot 50 on SP199417. This report supersedes the previous "Stormwater Management" section in the Technical Memorandum completed by McMurtrie Consulting Engineers for the veterinary clinic, dated 07 August 2018, Revision A.

The aim of this SMP is to demonstrate that the proposed development will comply with Capricorn Municipal Development Guidelines (CMDG), Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (QUDM 2016), Australian Rainfall and Runoff 2016 (ARR'16) and State Planning Policy (SPP 2017).

1.2. METHODOLOGY

The assessment methodology adopted for this SMP is summarised below.

- Broadly identify the contributing catchments to the project.
- Identify Lawful Point of Discharge (LPOD) for the site stormwater runoff.
- Identify the critical storm events and duration for this project
- Estimate peak discharge runoff for pre-development and post-development scenarios.
- Identify potential mitigation and management strategies to ensure no worsening to downstream catchments and infrastructure.
- Assess the stormwater quality treatment requirements for the project.

1.3. DATA SOURCES

The background data used to undertake this assessment were collected from the following sources:

- ARR'16 data hub
 - Rainfall data
 - Design storm ensemble temporal patterns
- Rockhampton Regional Council GIS data
- Preliminary overall layout plan (completed by Design + Architecture)

2.0 SITE CHARCTERISTICS

2.1. SITE LOCATION

The proposed site is located on Lot 50 on SP199417, at 339 Dean Street, Frenchville, Rockhampton. Site details have been summarised within Table 1 and a QLD Globe extract is presented as Figure 1.

Table 1: Site Description

Davalonar	Property and Location			
Developer	Lot and Property Description	Address		
Torenbeek Veterinary Clinic	Lot 50 on SP199417	339 Dean Street, Frenchville, Rockhampton		



Figure 1: Site Location

[Source: QLD Globe]

The proposed the site abuts Dean Street on eastern side and shares a common boundary with the adjacent lots on north, south and western sides. Refer Appendix A for proposed site layout.

2.2. TOPOGRAPHY

The existing site is a vacant block and approximately 3515m² in land area. The site is covered with light grass and scattered trees. The existing site levels range from approximately 28.5m AHD on the eastern side along Dean Street and 27.5m AHD on the western side along the rear boundary.

3.0 HYDROLOGY ASSESSMENT

3.1. LAWFUL POINT OF DISCHARGE

The existing site surface grades towards the south-western corner to Easement A which will be the Lawful Points of Discharge (LPOD) for the site. This point is under the lawful control of the local government and satisfies the Lawful Points of Discharge in accordance with QUDM. Easement A, along the rear boundary of the site provides for an interallotment drainage system as detailed in Appendix B. The existing inter-allotment drainage system falls south and includes a graded swale for overland flow and a stormwater piped system with grated pit inlets on every second lot.

Post development discharge will be detained to ensure there will be no adverse impacts on downstream properties and infrastructure.

3.2. HYDROLOGIC MODELLING

Hydrologic calculations have been undertaken using XPSTORM 2017 V2.2 for pre and post development scenarios. The modelling within XPSTROM environment has been undertaken to estimate the peak discharge for storms up to 1% AEP. Hydrologic modelling has been undertaken using the Laurenson Runoff Routing Method. Laurenson's Method is an industry leading hydrologic routing method that can be used for catchments ranging between 10m² up to 20,000km². The information required to apply Laurenson's Method include:

- Rainfall Intensity Data (obtained from the Bureau of Meteorology 2016 IFD utility)
- Rainfall Temporal Patterns (obtained from the ARR'16 Data Hub)
- Catchment Area (ha)
- Catchment Slope
- Initial and Continuing Infiltration Data
- Catchment Roughness (Manning's 'n')

Given the relatively limited scope of this hydraulic impact assessment a lumped catchment approach, as defined by ARR'16 and shown in Figure 2 below, was applied to the hydrologic review of the site. The lumped approach is suitable for this site given the relative consistency in land use and the ultimate purpose of the model.



Figure 2: Catchment Analysis Options

Refer Appendix A for catchment boundaries for the site.

3.2.1. CATCHMENT HYDROLOGY PARAMETERS

Table 2 and 3 summarises the input data for the development site in pre-development and post-development conditions.

Parameter -		Existing Site
		Pervious
Area (ha)		0.351
Impervious (%)		0.0
Slope (%)		1.0
Laurenson 'n' (storage non- linearity exponent)		-0.285
Infiltration	Initial Loss (mm/hr)	0.0
Inflitration	Continuing Loss (mm/hr)	1.5
Manning's Roughness (n)		0.030

Table 2: Pre-Development Model Parameters (XP Storm)

Table 3: Post-Development Model Parameters (XP Storm)

Parameter		Veterinary Clinic		
		Pervious	Impervious	
Area (ha)		0.264	0.087	
Impervious (%)		0.0	100	
Slope (%)		1.0	1.0	
Laurenson 'n' (storage non- linearity exponent)		-0.285	-0.285	
Infiltration	Initial Loss (mm/hr)	0.0	0.0	
minitation	Continuing Loss (mm/hr)	1.5	0.0	
Manning's Roughness (n)		0.030	0.015	

Applying no initial losses within the model is consistent with the requirements of both ARR'87 and ARR'16. ARR'16 states that there is no evidence that infiltration losses change with respect to the recurrence interval being modelled and that continuing losses can be applied equally to frequent and rare events. The following Manning's roughness values have been applied to the catchments:

- Pervious 'n' = 0.030 (weighted average roughness of poor grass and shrub cover with scattered trees)
- Impervious 'n' = 0.015 (weighted average roughness of bitumen and roof surface)

3.2.2. HYDROLOGY RESULTS

Applying the ARR'16 ensemble temporal patterns to the catchment allowed the identification of the critical duration for the mean minor and major storm event. Below figures are screen shots of Box and Whisker plot taken from XPSTORM software. This plot shows the comparison of storm ensembles for different durations for minor and major storm events.



Figure 3: Comparison of Storm Ensembles of different durations for 10% AEP (XPSTORM Model)





The results of each of the ensembles are summarised in Table 4. The same storm events are applied to the hydraulic analysis.

Table 4: Critical Storm Events

Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP %)	Critical Storm Event
39.35%	0.5EY_25min_8
10% (Minor Event)	10pct_20min_5
1% (Major Event)	1pct_15min_2

3.2.3. EXTERNAL CATCHMENTS

There are no external catchments impacting the subject site based on the surface grading surrounding the site.

4.0 HYDRAULIC ASSESSMENT

4.1 BACKGROUND

The hydraulic assessment for the site has been carried out using XPSTORM 2017 V2.2. The aim of the hydraulic modelling is to demonstrate that the post-development minor and major storm peak discharge at the LPOD is equal or less than the peak pre-development discharge. This will be achieved by detaining the site runoff within the carpark and turnaround area to a maximum height of 90mm for storm event up to 1%AEP.

4.2 DETENTION

The proposed development will require approximately 22m³ of detention volume to ensure no worsening to downstream catchments and infrastructure. The proposed method of detention is to detain the rainfall captured within the carpark and turnaround area which is bounded by 150mm high barrier kerb and fall towards rear boundary. Outflow from this detained area will be directed to a 400mm wide kerb break which will throttle the runoff prior to discharging onto the existing grass area (refer Appendix A). A rock pad will be installed at the kerb break to prevent any scouring. Undetained runoff from the roof and grassed area will be directed to LPOD. The detention routing calculations have been performed to ensure sufficient detention volume provided in the carpark and turnaround area to offset the increase in flow from the undetained roof and grassed areas. Table 5 summarises the peak discharge for different scenarios.

Storm Event (AEP %)	Pre-Development Discharge (m ³ /s)	Post-Development Discharge excluding Carpark and Turnaround Areas - Undetained (m ³ /s)	Outflow from Kerb Break - Detained (m³/s)
39.35%	0.072	0.065	0.007
10% (Minor Event)	0.107	0.094	0.010
1% (Major Event)	0.175	0.157	0.017

Table 5: Peak Discharge Rate at LPOD



Figure 5: Pre-Development Peak Discharge Rate at LPOD











Figure 8: Water Surface Elevation in the Carpark and Turnaround Area

Table 6 summarises detention basin parameters to achieve the target mitigated pre-development flow rates.

Detention Surface Area (approximate)	$250 \mathrm{m}^2$
Detention Volume (approximate)	22m ³
Outlet Structure	400mm wide Kerb Break
Kerb Break Level (Turnaround Area Surface Level)	28.00m
Maximum Water Surface Elevation at 1%AEP	28.085m

Table 6: Detention Basin Parameters

It is acknowledged that during a storm event, detained water will not be evenly distributed across the proposed detention area (carpark and turnaround areas) and that water will start to back up from the throat of the kerb break.

5.0 QUALITY ASSESSMENT

5.1. BACKGROUND

The proposed development involves material change of use for an urban purpose that involves premises greater than $2500m^2$ in size. This development will result in an impervious area less than 25 per cent of the net developable area and therefore water quality assessment benchmarks setout in State Planning Policy (July 2017) will not be applicable. The total impervious area for the development is approximately $865m^2$ which is less than the 25 per cent of $3515m^2$ of net developable area.

During construction phase of the development, disturbances to the existing ground have the potential to significantly increase sediment loads entering downstream drainage systems and watercourses. The operational phase of the development will potentially increase the amount of sediments and nutrients washing from the site.

The following section describes construction phase controls in compliance with Council guidelines.

5.2. CONSTRUCTION PHASE

5.2.1. KEY POLLUTANTS

During the construction phase a number of key pollutants have been identified for this development. Table 9 illustrates the key pollutants that have been identified.

Pollutant	Sources
Litter	Paper, construction packaging, food packaging, cement bags, material off cuts.
Sediment	Exposed soils and stockpiles during earthworks and building works.
Hydrocarbons	Fuel and oil spills, leaks from construction equipment and temporary car park areas.

Table 7: Key Pollutants – Construction Phase

5.2.2. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) devices employed on the site shall be designed and constructed in accordance with CMDG.

Details of the proposed controls are shown on McMurtrie Consulting Engineers, Sediment and Erosion Control Device Details included as Appendix C.

PRE CONSTRUCTION

- Stabilised site access/exit on Old Capricorn Highway.
- Sediment fences to be located along the contour lines downstream of disturbed areas.
- Diversion drains to divert clean runoff around the construction site.
- Educate site personnel to the requirements of the Sediment and Erosion Control Plan.

CONSTRUCTION

- Maintain construction access/exit, sediment fencing, catch drains and all other existing controls as required.
- Progressively surface and revegetate finished areas as appropriate.

During construction, all areas of exposed soils allowing dust generation are to be suitably treated. Treatments will include mulching the soil and watering. Road access is to be regularly cleaned to prevent the transmission of soil on vehicle wheels and eliminate any build-up of typical road dirt and tyre dusts from delivery vehicles.

Adequate waste disposal facilities are to be provided and maintained on the site to cater for all waste materials such as litter hydrocarbons, toxic materials, acids or alkaline substances.

APPENDIX A

Stormwater Management Plan



APPENDIX B

Existing Site Services Excerpt from RRC online Mapping





APPENDIX C

Erosion and Sediment Control Details

	A A B CONTROL	 LEGEND ● UNBOUND PAVEMENT MATERIAL (GRAVEL) TO GRADING B, MATERIAL FINER THAN AS SIEVE 2.36MM. ■ WITHOUT F42 FABRIC, 2000 MAX C\C
-	CONSTRUCTION SITE	GEOTEXTILE FABRIC AND F42 OVERLAND FLOW BACKFILL ALTERNATIVE 1
DUECT RECORDS/18-19/003-18-19/ACAD/SKETCHES/003/819-ESC-001 - EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETALS - SHEET 1.DWG	F GEOTEXTILE FABRIC. BIDUM U34 DR SIMILAR. G G G G G G G G G G G G G	F42 FABRIC TO AS 1304 DISTURBED AREA
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