

169-171 PEKA PEKA ROAD, WAIKANAЕ

WAIKANAЕ NORTH DEVELOPMENTS LTD (WNDL)

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP) – DEVELOPMENT
AREAS**



DOCUMENT CONTROL

Client WAIKANAE NORTH DEVELOPMENTS LTD (WNDL)
Project 171 PEKA PEKA ROAD
Landlink Project No. 2911
Date of Issue 26 March 2026
Status For Consent

Originator Joseph Harris

Reviewed Ray O'Callaghan

Approved Paul Turner

Telephone 04-902-6161

Email [REDACTED]

© Landlink Limited 2026

This report has been prepared to meet the requirements for a specific site and event. Landlink Limited does not accept any liability for its use in any other context.



CONTENTS

DOCUMENT CONTROL	2
CONTENTS.....	3
Figures	3
1.0 Executive Summary	5
2.0 Introduction	6
3.0 Stormwater Management Philosophy	8
4.0 Stormwater Design Basis.....	9
5.0 Catchment Classification and Performance Criteria	10
6.0 Treatment Devices.....	16
7.0 Treatment Device Feasibility and System Response	19
8.0 Conveyance and Exceedance	32
9.0 Operation and Maintenance.....	33
10.0 Compliance and Recommendations.....	35
11.0 Matters for Consideration in Consent Conditions.....	36
Appendices.....	39

FIGURES

Figure 5-1 – Overall Stormwater Catchment Plan (SW-400)	12
Figure 5-2 – Overall Lot Control Plan (SW-401)	13

This SMP should be read alongside Earthworks Plans (Sheets 200–299) and Stormwater Plans (Sheets 400–499).



GLOSSARY

LDA08	Land Drainage Act 1908
NZS 4404:2010	Code of practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure
NZS 4431:1989	Code of Practice for Earthfill for Residential Development
LDMR22	Kāpiti Coast District Council Land Development Minimum Requirements 2022
SNZ PAS 4509:2008	New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice
KCDC LIUDD (2012)	Kāpiti Coast District Council – Low Impact Urban Design and Development Guidelines
GWRC Schedule 29 SMP	Stormwater Management Plan requirements under the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (Plan Change 1)
GD04 (2017)	Auckland Council – Water Sensitive Design for Stormwater
GD01 (2017)	Auckland Council – Stormwater Management Devices: Design Guidelines Manual (formerly TP10)
TP10 (2003)	Auckland Regional Council – Stormwater Management Devices: Design Guidelines Manual (superseded but still referenced)
HIRDS v4	NIWA High Intensity Rainfall Design System Version 4
MfE RCP Guidance	Ministry for the Environment – Climate Change Projections and Guidance (Representative Concentration Pathways, e.g. RCP8.5)
WQV	Water Quality Volume ($\frac{1}{3} \times 50\%$ AEP, 24 h Storm)
SHGW	Seasonal High Groundwater
Direct-Discharge lot	Lot with water-reuse storage only (no attenuation/treatment)
Private-Soakage lot	Lot required to infiltrate to ground up to the 1% AEP with no connection to public SW
HEC-HMS	HEC-HMS stands for Hydrologic Engineering Center – Hydrologic Modeling System. Software package developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for simulating rainfall-runoff and watershed hydrology.



1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) supports a fast-track consent application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2023 for 169-171 Peka Peka Road, Waikanae, by Waikanae North Developments Ltd (WNDL).

The proposed development provides approximately 1,200 private residential dwellings across the site. This is primarily comprised of standard residential lots, with a smaller component of medium-density housing, terrace housing, apartment units, and some commercial areas.

The report follows the structure of GWRC Schedule 29 (Stormwater Impact Assessment) for consistency but adapts it to the Kāpiti District context. Contaminant-treatment design aligns with Schedule 28 and GD01/GD04, and hydraulic-neutrality requirements follow KCDC LDMR 2022.

This SMP confirms:

- All road runoff and direct-discharge sub-catchments receive water-quality treatment via bioretention basins/swales sized from a representative 1-ha post-development model run.
- Site-wide hydraulic neutrality is achieved overall. Selected catchments intentionally release treated flows from development areas to Te Harakeke Swamp without soakage or attenuation to support restoration, with no adverse off-site effects confirmed by macro-modelling.
- Primary conveyance (10% AEP) sits within road corridors; exceedance (1% AEP) follows mapped overland paths to drain and wetland corridors.
- Device layouts follow GD04/WSUD principles and the SMP template structure (resources, constraints, framework, responses), integrating with ecology and hydrology strategies.
- Groundwater treatment devices fit within reserve footprints. Where seasonal groundwater is high, lined bioretention with underdrains is adopted; where still constrained, proprietary filtration (e.g. Hynds Up-Flo, SPELFilter, Atlan) provides equivalent treatment in the same or smaller footprint. Peat removal may improve clearance for conventional WSUD basins. Device selection is confirmed at detailed design informed by ongoing groundwater monitoring.

Expert Witness Code of Conduct

This report has been prepared by Joseph Harris, BE (Hons), Civil Engineering, a civil engineer experienced in stormwater management and land development infrastructure. I confirm that I have read and agree to comply with the Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses set out in the Environment Court Practice Note 2023. This report has been prepared in accordance with that Code. The opinions expressed are within my area of expertise, and I have not omitted to consider material facts known to me that might alter or detract from those opinions. I confirm that, to the best of my knowledge, I am not subject to any conflict of interest in providing this assessment.



2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

This Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) supports the Fast-Track consent for 169–171 Peka Peka Road. It demonstrates that stormwater management is feasible, environmentally appropriate, and aligned with GD01/GD04, GWRC Schedules 28/29 (structure and treatment performance), and KCDC LDMR 2022.

The SMP sets the site-wide framework: hydrology basis, catchment classification and lot rules, device sizing principles, groundwater responses, conveyance/exceedance routing, and O&M. It provides concept-level design sufficient for consent of the overall approach; detailed geometry is confirmed at engineering approval.

Read together with Stormwater Plans (Sheets 400–499) and the AWA (Macro Stormwater Modelling), CGW (Geotech), Hydrological Report (OCDL) and RMA Ecology reports.

2.2 Background and Context

The application site lies immediately north of Waikanae's existing urban boundary. The proposed development provides approximately 1,200 private residential dwellings across the site. This is primarily comprised of standard residential lots, with a smaller component of medium-density housing, terrace housing, apartment units, and some commercial areas.

The proposal will be supported by the provision of requisite infrastructure, including pedestrian and cycle facilities (including a connection to the neighbouring State Highway cycleway, walkway and bridleway) and open space areas. In addition, significant ecological restoration is proposed through the restoration of, and creation of new, wetland areas, and stream realignment and re-naturalisation. The site includes existing drains, wetlands, modified watercourses and low-lying peat areas.

Key site features:

- Topography: Predominantly flat to gently undulating, with coastal dune landforms in the west.
- Geology: Large portions of the eastern flats contain shallow peat deposits.
- Ecology: Numerous natural wetlands are distributed across the site.
- Hydrology: Wetlands and drains present, along with highly modified watercourses, with shallow groundwater within peat layers.
- Access: Initial access from Peka Peka Road, with future connections facilitated east, west and south.

The stormwater strategy has been developed in coordination with:

- Stormwater Impact Assessment (AWA Environmental): Macro flood modelling and flood risk verification, confirming site-wide hydraulic neutrality and flood level



management, and setting the final development areas, roads, and lots with appropriate freeboard to modelled flood levels.

- Ecological Assessments (RMA Ecology): Aligning the stormwater strategy with wetland restoration priorities and ecological outcomes.
- Geotechnical Inputs (CGW): Defining peat extent, soakage rates, and groundwater levels to inform design and areas of peat removal.
- Masterplan and Earthworks Strategy: Establishing development areas and defining extents of peat removal.

This integrated approach demonstrates feasibility, environmental appropriateness, and alignment with the masterplan.

2.3 Alignment with Hydrology and Ecology Outcomes

The stormwater management approach has been developed to respond to the outcomes identified in the supporting hydrology and ecology assessments, rather than as a standalone drainage exercise.

At a project level, the relevant stormwater outcomes for the receiving environment can be summarised as follows:

- maintain, as far as practicable, the existing distribution of runoff pathways across the site
- avoid adverse increases in downstream flood effects or discharge concentration
- support and enhance the hydrological functioning of wetlands, including maintaining or increasing water levels and extent where required for ecological restoration, including where this requires treated runoff to be directed to those systems
- accept that, in selected catchments, treated runoff is intentionally directed to wetlands to support ecological outcomes, rather than enforcing strict hydraulic neutrality
- provide stormwater treatment for developed areas, particularly roads and direct-discharge catchments
- avoid reliance on infiltration in areas constrained by peat or high groundwater, unless supported by testing and groundwater clearance
- maintain clear separation between stormwater management measures required for hydraulic neutrality and rainwater reuse measures provided for water supply purposes.

The SMP responds as follows:



- **Lot-level controls and network interface requirements** are defined in Section 5, including on-lot attenuation, soakage (where appropriate), and management of areas without secondary flow paths
- **Treatment and conveyance responses** are defined in Section 7, including bioretention, wetlands, and discharge arrangements tailored to receiving environments
- **Catchment-scale responses vary across the site**, with hydraulic neutrality applied at the site-wide scale (not at the treatment basin discharge locations) with selected catchments (particularly those discharging to Te Harakeke wetland) intentionally directing additional runoff to wetlands to support ecological function

This approach means that stormwater management is not applied uniformly across the site; instead, responses are varied to align with both hydraulic and ecological outcomes, consistent with the supporting hydrology and ecology assessments.

This section establishes the linkage between the supporting hydrology and ecology assessments and the stormwater design response. The supporting reports define the receiving-environment outcomes; this SMP sets out how those outcomes are implemented in the stormwater design.

3.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

The SMP is guided by:

- **Water Sensitive Design (GD04):** treatment at source, through simple and robust devices.
- **Hydraulic neutrality (LDMR22):** site-wide neutrality achieved overall. Selected catchments deliberately direct treated flows to Te Harakeke Swamp to support restoration while remaining neutral at the wider catchment scale (per hydrology).
- **Ecological alignment:** flows directed to existing and proposed constructed wetlands in some catchments to enhance restoration outcomes.
- **Maintainability:** fewer, centralised devices with forebays to suit KCDC vesting preferences.

3.1 Functional Differences

This SMP adopts the Schedule 29 (SIA) structure to organise constraints, mapping and responses for clarity in the Fast-Track context. Schedule 28 (Contaminant Treatment) performance is met via GD01/GD04-compliant bioretention or equivalent proprietary filtration where groundwater limits depth. Applicability is framed to Kāpiti; use of S28/S29 is for structure and performance alignment, not statutory requirement of the Kāpiti whaitua.



4.0 STORMWATER DESIGN BASIS

Rainfall Data

Rainfall depths are based on NIWA HIRDS v4 with climate change allowance (RCP8.5, 2090 horizon).

Hydrologic Method

Stormwater flows were assessed using HEC-HMS with a representative 1-hectare development sub-catchment. This approach allows flows to be normalised per hectare, then scaled to the delineated catchments using lot-specific rules. Parameters adopted were:

- **Imperviousness:** 70% (per KCDC LDMR22 conservative urban development assumption)
- **Curve Number (CN):** 69 (LDMR22 for urbanised areas)
- **Time of Concentration (Tc):** 10 minutes, minimum TC adopted for concept design.
- **Initial Abstraction:** 5 mm. A 5 mm initial abstraction has been adopted as a standard concept-stage assumption.

Design Storm Application

The following table summarises the design storms, the HEC-HMS scenarios applied, how they relate to lot rules, and the purpose of each run. Representative 1-ha runs pre- and post-development scenarios (see Appendix A). Developed-area values for device sizing exclude lots with on-site storage for attenuation and/or treatment (hydraulically neutral at the communal network interface). The representative 1 ha approach is used for concept sizing only, with catchment-scale effects assessed in the AWA modelling.

Table 4-1 – Design Storm

Design Storm	HEC-HMS Scenario Used	Applied To <i>(Refer to Section 5 for description of lot types described in this table)</i>	Peak Flow (m ³ /s/ha)	Purpose
Water Quality (1/3 × 50% AEP, 24h)	Post-development, 70% impervious, CN 69	All direct discharge lots and roads	~0.05	Defines flows/volumes to be treated in bioretention/swales; basis for treatment footprint sizing.



10% AEP Post-development	70% impervious, CN 69	Direct discharge lots + roads	~0.23	Used to size the primary network conveyance and basin outlets.
10% AEP Pre-development	0% impervious, CN 69	Lots with on-site storage for attenuation and/or soakage + greenfield areas	~0.14	Provides estimated flows from attenuated and greenfield lots to check conveyance and scour protection; also informs concept pipe sizing.
1% AEP Post-development	70% impervious, CN 69	Direct discharge lots + roads	~0.35	Defines development exceedance flows; informs flood routing and scour protection sizing.
1% AEP Pre-development	0% impervious, CN 69	Lots with on-site storage for attenuation and/or soakage + greenfield areas	~0.25	Provides estimated flows from attenuated and greenfield lots under exceedance conditions.

Summary

These per-hectare flows are scaled to delineated catchments. This provides concept sizing for water-quality treatment, confirms the primary network conveys the 10% AEP, and that exceedance (1% AEP) is safely routed.

5.0 CATCHMENT CLASSIFICATION AND PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

The stormwater management approach varies across the site in response to topography, receiving environments, and ecological objectives.

The strategy is defined through two complementary plans which operate together to describe the full system:

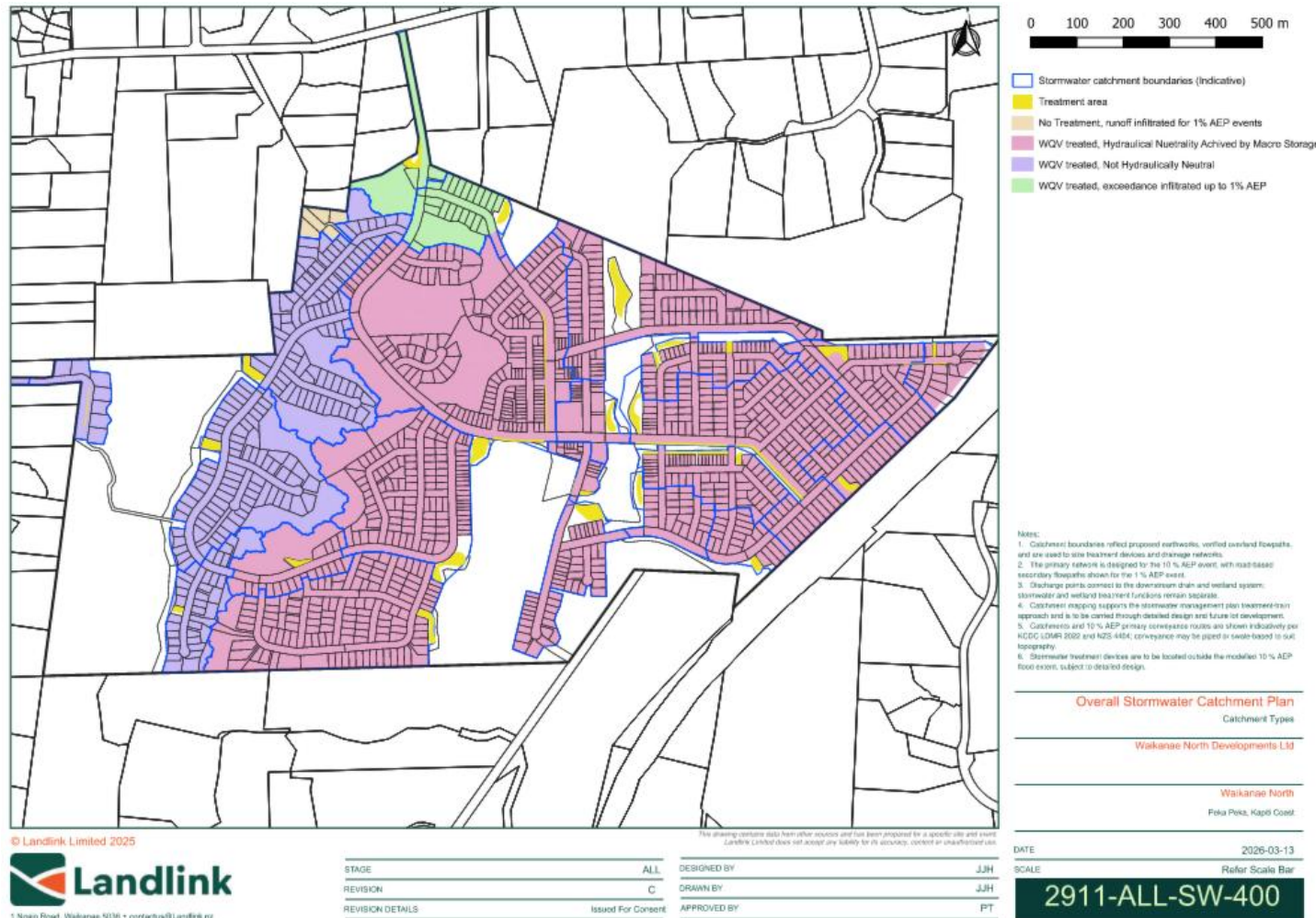


Table 5-1 – Overview Strategy Plans

Plan	What it describes
The Catchment Plan (Drawing SW-400)	Defines the catchment-scale stormwater management response, including treatment devices, wetland attenuation and downstream control structures.
Lot Control Plan (Drawing SW-401)	Defines the stormwater management requirements that apply to individual lots within those catchments, including where on-lot attenuation, soakage or direct discharge is permitted.

Together, these plans define:

- how runoff is managed at the lot scale, and
- how it is managed collectively at the catchment scale.



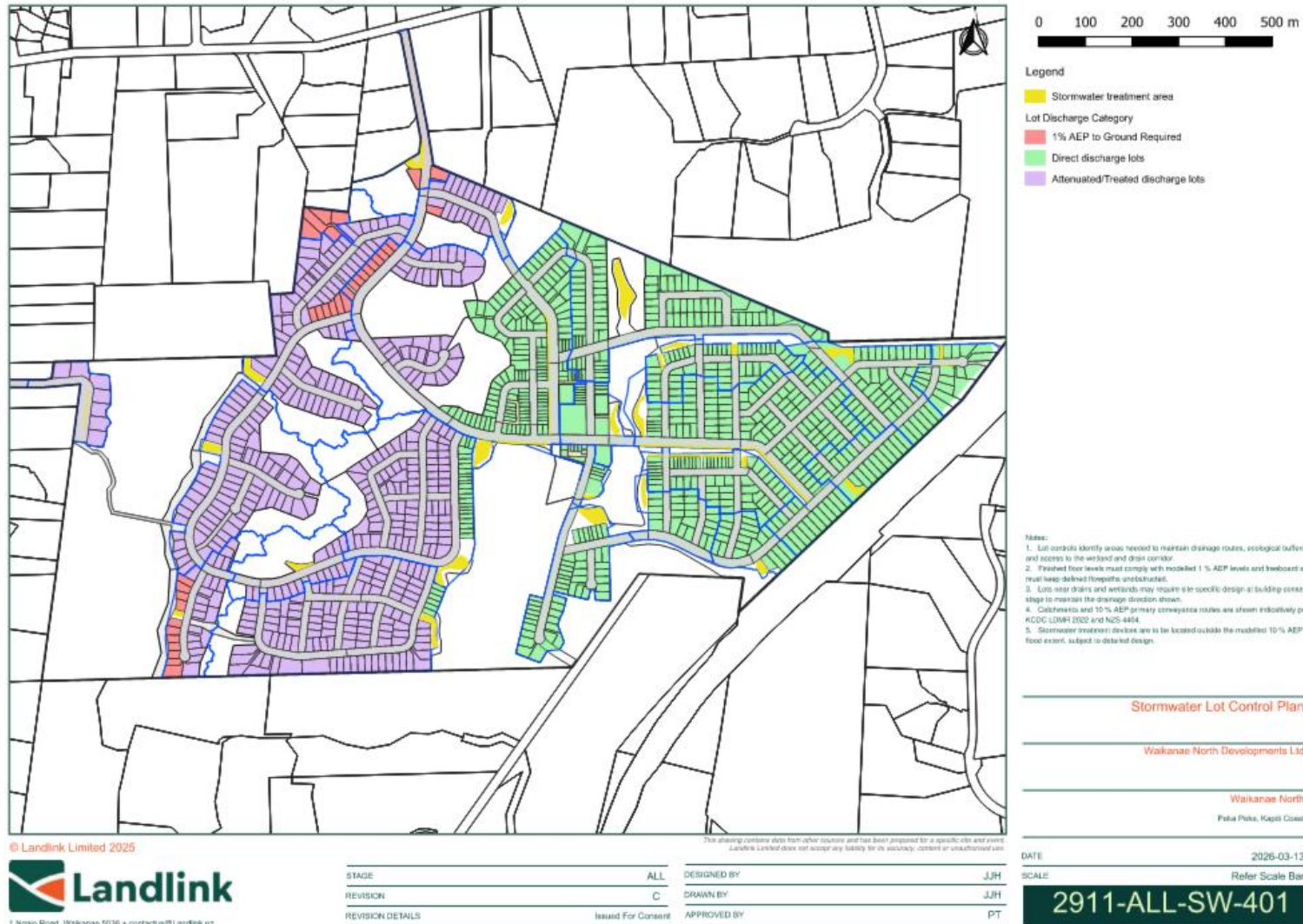
Eastern Catchments (Pink): Runoff is treated and directed to wetlands and macro-storage, with discharge controlled via downstream structures. This achieves hydraulic neutrality at a catchment scale, with wetlands providing treatment and attenuation. Increased flows to wetlands are intentional and support ecological function, rather than indicating inconsistency.

Western Catchments (Purple): Runoff is treated and discharged to wetlands without downstream flow control. These areas are not strictly hydraulically neutral and instead rely on wetland storage and attenuation.

Local Infiltration Areas (Green): Runoff is treated and managed via local infiltration, with exceedance contained within the site. This approach is driven by the absence of secondary flow paths.

Private Treatment Areas (Yellow): Private, lot-level treatment and soakage systems, not part of the public network.

Figure 5-1 – Overall Stormwater Catchment Plan (SW-400)



Direct Discharge Lots (Green): Runoff may discharge directly to the public network. This is appropriate where downstream wetlands and basins provide treatment and attenuation, achieving hydraulic neutrality at a catchment scale. No on-lot attenuation is required.

Attenuated / Treated Discharge Lots (Purple): Runoff must be managed to achieve hydraulic neutrality at the lot level. This is typically achieved through attenuation tanks with restricted outlets or soakage systems that reduce peak flows. These measures operate independently of basin treatment and are not included in basin sizing.

Ground Disposal Lots (Red): Runoff must be discharged to ground at the lot level. This applies where no secondary flow path or network connection is available. Systems must accommodate runoff up to the 1% AEP event. These areas are also excluded from basin sizing.

Figure 5-2 – Overall Lot Control Plan (SW-401)

5.1 Purpose and Rule Context

This section defines how lot-level controls and communal infrastructure operate together to deliver:

- water quality treatment,
- conveyance,
- exceedance management, and
- hydraulic neutrality (HN) across the site.

Design principles follow GD01 / GD04 and KCDC LIUDD (2012), with network performance aligned to LDMR (2022) requirements.

5.2 Hydraulic Neutrality Framework

Hydraulic neutrality (HN) is achieved across the site through a combination of lot-level and catchment-level controls.

Specifically:

- Standard lots achieve HN at the lot scale, through on-lot attenuation and controlled discharge.
- Direct discharge areas achieve HN at the catchment scale, through communal storage, treatment, and downstream controls.
- Wetland-integrated catchments do not apply strict point-based HN, with flows instead managed through wetland storage and attenuation consistent with ecological design objectives.

5.3 System Design Summary

Table 5-2 – System Design Summary

System Component	Design Standard	Response
Water Quality Treatment	1/3 of 50% AEP (WQV)	Treated via bioretention devices. Or compliant on lot soakage or attenuation.
Primary Network	10% AEP	Conveyed via piped / formal drainage network
Secondary Network	1% AEP	Managed via overland flow paths or lot-level discharge controls



Lot-Level Controls	Up to 1% AEP (where required)	Managed via soakage or attenuation depending on lot type
---------------------------	-------------------------------	--

5.4 Performance Criteria

System Definition

- Primary system = 10% AEP piped / formal drainage network
- Secondary system = 1% AEP overland flow paths via roads, reserves, or defined discharge paths
- Secondary flow paths are not directed across private lots

Water Quality Event (WQV)

- Capture and treat 1/3 of 50% AEP rainfall depth
- Devices to drain within 24 hours
- Bioretention systems designed in accordance with GD01/GD04
- Typical performance:
 - ~90% TSS removal
 - ~40% TN, ~60% TP
 - ~90% Zn and Cu
- Media to be approved by Wellington Water or KCDC

10% AEP Event (Primary Network)

- Convey post-development flows from roads and direct discharge lots
- Include attenuated contributions from standard lots
- Prevent flooding of dry basins from macro flows
- Provide scour protection at outlets

1% AEP Event (Exceedance)

- Safely convey exceedance flows to wetlands and drainage corridors
- Treatment devices may inundate but must remain functional
- Include attenuated lot contributions



- Avoid adverse effects on neighbouring properties

Groundwater Interaction

- Maintain separation from seasonal high groundwater where practicable
- Where not achievable, devices may be lined and drained where required by groundwater constraints.
- Concept levels informed by piezometer dataset (2025/2026)

Ecological Outcomes

- Direct flows to wetland systems where appropriate
- Integrate stormwater management with ecological restoration

6.0 TREATMENT DEVICES

6.1 Overview of Device Types

Three types of public treatment devices are proposed, selected to meet GD01/GD04 performance while fitting within available reserve footprints and groundwater constraints.

1. **Bioretention Basins** – serving larger contributing catchments; always including a sediment forebay for coarse particle capture and maintenance access.
2. **Bioretention Swales** – linear devices located within road reserves, treating carriageway runoff; these do not include forebays.
3. **Bioretention Basins with Soakage** – in selected catchments (those requiring soakage to the 1 % AEP), basins are coupled with subsurface soakage systems to provide both treatment and infiltration.

In addition to these treatment devices, the site incorporates site-wide flood-storage areas. These provide collective detention capacity and contribute to maintaining hydraulic neutrality across the development, operating in parallel with the local treatment devices described above.

Private soakage and attenuation systems—comprising on-lot attenuation tanks and soak pits—are also required for rights-of-way and individual lots in designated areas. These systems are privately owned and maintained. Where private tanks include a controlled kerb outlet, discharge to the public network may occur under designed exceedance conditions consistent with the site-wide neutrality framework.

Where seasonal groundwater limits basin depth, proprietary filtration units (e.g. Hynds Up-Flo, SPELFilter, Atlan filter system) may be adopted within the same or smaller footprint to achieve equivalent contaminant-removal performance. In zones of peat



removal, groundwater constraints may lessen, enabling conventional bioretention basins. Final selection confirmed at detailed design.

A representative lot-scale calculation demonstrating concept feasibility is provided in Appendix C.

6.2 Functional Differences

- **Swales vs Basins:**
 - Swales are road-corridor devices, shallow and linear.
 - Basins are flexible in shape, often pond- or cell-like, and located in reserves. They include forebays.
- **Ponding Assumption:**
 - Because of high groundwater levels across much of the site, no extended ponding has been assumed at concept stage. Basins are treated as “dry” devices.
- **Soakage-Linked Basins:**
 - Where lot rules require 1 % AEP infiltration, bioretention basins are paired with soakage trenches or fields to meet this requirement.

6.3 Sizing Basis (Concept Level)

All treatment devices have been sized using the Water Quality Volume (WQV) design storm to establish a consistent basis for concept design and spatial planning across the site.

Two key metrics are used to define treatment requirements:

- **Treatment footprint (m²/ha):**
Represents the physical area of bioretention required per hectare of developed catchment.
- **Treatment/storage volume (m³/ha):**
Represents the volume of runoff that must be treated and/or stored within the device during the design event.

A treatment requirement of 270 m²/ha has been derived from a representative 1-hectare HEC-HMS model. This defines the spatial footprint required for treatment devices at concept stage.

Separately, the same modelling indicates that the system is required to manage approximately 205 m³/ha during the water quality storm event. This volume is accommodated within the bioretention media, drainage layers, and through drawdown over a 24-hour period.



This dual-metric approach allows both:

- spatial allocation of devices within the masterplan (using m^2/ha), and
- confirmation of treatment capacity and performance (using m^3/ha).

Key design assumptions adopted for concept sizing are:

- Media depth = 600 mm engineered bioretention mix
- Transition layer = 100 mm sand
- Base drainage layer = 250 mm clean gravel with perforated underdrain
- Effective porosity = 0.3
- Soakage rate = 50 mm/hr (consistent with GD01 media performance)
- Drawdown \leq 24 hours
- No network ponding counted towards storage (conservative assumption)

Forebay Allowance:

Each basin includes a forebay sized at 10% of the treatment area (minimum 25 m^2) to provide sediment capture and maintenance access.

Detailed WQV calculations and 1% AEP soakage assessments are provided in Appendix B and Appendix C. Where soakage is required, sizing is based on the 1% AEP to-ground assessment.

Bioretention systems incorporate a permeable base to enable infiltration and groundwater recharge where practicable. Where groundwater clearance is limited, infiltration/soakage is not relied upon for stormwater management performance or exceedance management, and systems are designed to function effectively without infiltration.

This methodology is intended for concept-level sizing and system planning. Detailed hydraulic behaviour, groundwater interaction, and final device configuration will be confirmed at detailed design.

6.4 Application of Catchment-Based Stormwater Approach

The catchment areas shown on Figure 5-1 define how stormwater is managed across the site. Refer to Section 5 for a detailed description of the stormwater management approach.

Catchment extents, device locations, and outlet points are shown on the Stormwater Plans (Sheets 400–499) and summarised in Appendix C.



The treatment and storage requirements defined in this section are implemented through the device types and configurations described in Section 7

7.0 TREATMENT DEVICE FEASIBILITY AND SYSTEM RESPONSE

7.1 Communal Treatment Devices and Feasibility

The public stormwater system comprises communal treatment devices located within road reserves, stormwater reserves, and wetland interface areas. These devices provide the primary public stormwater treatment response for catchments that discharge to the communal network and are sized at concept level using the treatment requirements set out in Section 6.

The communal device response includes:

- **Bioretention basins** for larger catchments and reserve-based treatment areas;
- **Bioretention swales** for linear road-corridor treatment;
- **Bioretention basins with soakage** in selected catchments where infiltration is appropriate; and
- **Proprietary treatment devices or lined systems** where groundwater, depth, or tailwater constraints make conventional soakage-based treatment impracticable.

At resource consent stage, feasibility has been assessed by confirming that each treatment catchment has a viable concept response within the available spatial and vertical envelope. This has been undertaken by combining:

- indicative device footprints shown on the stormwater plans;
- catchment-specific treatment area requirements;
- representative vertical stack requirements;
- piezometer-based groundwater assessment; and
- a treatment-form hierarchy of soakage-capable bioretention, lined bioretention with underdrain, and proprietary treatment where required.

Accordingly, this SMP demonstrates that a feasible public treatment response is available for each communal treatment catchment, while recognising that final dimensions, invert levels, proprietary selections, and detailed layouts will be confirmed at detailed design.

For each communal treatment catchment, the following concept checks were undertaken:

- treatment footprint required versus provided;



- minimum vertical stack availability;
- groundwater clearance relative to the adopted device base;
- suitability of soakage, lined treatment, or proprietary treatment response; and
- receiving environment compatibility, including discharge to downstream wetlands, storage areas, or soakage-based systems where applicable.

Groundwater dataset and concept design basis

Site piezometers provide representative coverage across the development area and have been monitored through summer and winter 2025/2026. This dataset is considered sufficient to assess concept feasibility and identify the likely treatment form for each catchment. Monitoring will continue through detailed design to confirm seasonal high groundwater conditions and refine final device configuration where required.

Minimum vertical stack requirement

A minimum vertical depth is required between adjacent road level and the device base to accommodate the hydraulic and treatment layers of a communal bioretention device. The following concept allowances have been adopted:

- 100 mm – freeboard from road surface to catchpit lid
- 200 mm – hydraulic fall from catchpit lid to bubble-up crest
- 100 mm – cover from bubble-up crest to top of media
- 600 mm – bioretention media depth
- 100 mm – sand transition layer

Total minimum depth (road level to device base) = 1.10 m

Each treatment device has been checked against this concept depth requirement. Where this depth is not achieved, or where the available vertical envelope is otherwise constrained, the concept response assumes either a refined lined configuration or a proprietary treatment device at detailed design.

Groundwater clearance bands and treatment response

Groundwater clearance has been assessed as the difference between adopted device base level and seasonal high groundwater level. For concept design, the following acceptance bands have been adopted to determine the likely device form:

- **≥ 0.50 m clearance** – soakage-capable bioretention feasible, subject to field confirmation;



- **0 m to 0.49 m clearance** – bioretention systems incorporate a permeable base to allow infiltration and groundwater recharge. However, infiltration/soakage is not relied upon for stormwater management performance or exceedance management;
- **< 0 m clearance** – lined treatment response required, with proprietary treatment adopted where vertical or hydraulic constraints make conventional bioretention impracticable.

This approach allows each catchment to be assessed consistently while recognising that final treatment form may change during detailed design as groundwater records are extended and levels are refined.

Response to Ecology Assessment

The stormwater management approach has been developed in response to the outcomes identified through the hydrology and ecology assessments.

From a hydrology perspective, the key requirement is to manage post-development runoff volumes and flow behaviour such that adverse downstream effects are avoided.

From an ecological perspective, stormwater management is required to support the receiving wetland environment by maintaining appropriate hydrological inputs and avoiding detrimental changes to flow regimes.

In response to these requirements, the proposed stormwater strategy adopts a combination of:

- hydraulic neutrality and attenuation for the majority of development areas,
- soakage and infiltration where ground conditions are suitable, and
- controlled discharge to wetland systems in specific areas where this supports ecological outcomes.

The proposed design has therefore been developed to directly respond to the combined hydrological and ecological requirements of the receiving environment.

Hydraulic neutrality has been adopted as the primary design approach across the development, with post-development runoff managed to reflect pre-development conditions where practicable.

In defined western areas, increased discharge to wetland systems is intentional and forms part of the ecological design response. In these locations, strict hydraulic neutrality is not sought, and this approach is supported by the ecological assessment.

Assessment summary



The catchment-by-catchment feasibility assessment is summarised in Table 7-1. For each treatment catchment, the table records the contributing developed area, treatment basin reference, adopted treatment basis, concept vertical stack result, groundwater response, and whether the treatment area requirement is met.

The underlying catchment and device schedule supporting this assessment is provided in Appendix C, together with the basin references and treatment allocations shown on the Stormwater Plans (Sheets 400–499). Groundwater feasibility has been informed by the 2025/2026 piezometer monitoring dataset and the relevant geotechnical and groundwater reporting prepared for the site.

Table 7-1 – Treatment Device Sizing and Checks

Catchment Ref	Treatment Basin Ref	Developed Area (ha)	Soakage Rule	Total Treatment Area incl. Forebay (m ²)	Meets 1.10 m Stack?	Groundwater Approach / Treatment Form	Treatment Area Requirement Met?	Key Comment
1	1_1, 1_2, 1_3, 1_4	8.71	No (270 m ² /ha)	2587.43	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	PASS	Treatment allocation meets requirement; constrained groundwater governs treatment form.
2	2_1	1.78	No (270 m ² /ha)	527.50	FAIL	Proprietary device required at concept stage	PASS	Does not meet depth-stack check; carry forward proprietary treatment response unless refined at detailed design.
3	3_1, 3_2, 3_3	1.39	No (270 m ² /ha)	413.46	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater	PASS	Marginal clearance; treatment capacity adequate.



management performance								
4	4_1, 4_2, 4_3, 4_4	2.56	No (270 m ² /ha)	759.27	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	PASS	Moderate groundwater constraint; lined treatment appropriate.
5	5_1	3.55	No (270 m ² /ha)	1053.00	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	PASS	Borderline depth check; non-soakage treatment form assumed.
7	7_1	1.54	No (270 m ² /ha)	457.46	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	PASS	Treatment capacity adequate.
8	8_1	1.81	No (270 m ² /ha)	536.72	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied	PASS	Treatment capacity adequate.



upon for stormwater management performance								
9	9_1, 9_2, 9_3, 9_4	2.88	No (270 m ² /ha)	854.54	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	PASS	Marginal clearance governs treatment response.
11	11_1	0.68	Yes (775 m ² /ha)	582.62	PASS	Soakage feasible	PASS	Good groundwater clearance.
14	14_1	1.37	No (270 m ² /ha)	407.49	PASS	Soakage feasible	PASS	Good depth and clearance.
15	15_1	1.30	No (270 m ² /ha)	386.17	PASS	Soakage feasible	PASS	Good depth and clearance.
16	16_1	0.46	No (270 m ² /ha)	135.85	PASS	Soakage feasible	PASS	Ample depth and clearance.
18	18_1	0.65	Yes (775 m ² /ha)	553.71	PASS	Soakage feasible	PASS	Good groundwater clearance.



98	98_1	2.39	No (270 m ² /ha)	708.75	PASS	Soakage feasible	PASS	Adequate clearance for soakage response.
99	99_1	2.74	No (270 m ² /ha)	815.18	PASS	Soakage feasible	PASS	Adequate clearance for soakage response.
102	102_1	3.03	No (270 m ² /ha)	898.58	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	PASS	Moderate groundwater constraint; lined treatment appropriate.
103	103_1	1.52	No (270 m ² /ha)	450.97	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	PASS	Treatment capacity adequate.
105	105_1, 105_2	0.70	No (270 m ² /ha)	207.31	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	PASS	Treatment capacity adequate.



108	108_1	0.48	No (270 m ² /ha)	143.12	PASS	Soakage feasible	PASS	Good groundwater clearance.
112	112_1	6.37	No (270 m ² /ha)	1892.04	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	PASS	Marginal clearance governs treatment response.
120	120_1	0.18	No (270 m ² /ha)	53.38	PASS	Soakage feasible	PASS	Good depth and clearance.
121	121_1	0.58	No (270 m ² /ha)	170.87	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	PASS	Borderline depth check; non-soakage treatment form assumed.
992	992_1, 992_2, 992_3	8.61	No (270 m ² /ha)	2556.74	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	PASS	Treatment allocation meets requirement; marginal clearance governs treatment form.



Notes

1. Table 7-1 summarises catchment-level treatment sizing, vertical feasibility, and treatment-form selection based on the refreshed groundwater and treatment allocation assessment.
2. Minimum required depth stack = 1.10 m.
3. Where groundwater clearance is between 0.00 m and 0.49 m, bioretention systems may incorporate a permeable base; however, infiltration is not relied upon for stormwater management performance or exceedance management.
4. Where groundwater clearance is less than 0.00 m, a lined treatment system or proprietary device may be required. A proprietary treatment device response is assumed unless refined at detailed design.
5. Treatment adequacy has been checked using aggregated provided treatment area against the catchment treatment area required, including forebay allowance where relevant.
6. Where a proprietary treatment response is required, the balance between communal treatment and lot-level controls may be refined at detailed design.

Updated Groundwater Feasibility Summary

- Most catchments are feasible within the available spatial and vertical envelope, although several are constrained by marginal groundwater clearance and are therefore carried forward as lined or proprietary treatment responses rather than soakage devices.
- Catchment 2 is the only location that does not currently satisfy the 1.10 m depth-stack check and is therefore carried forward on the basis of a proprietary treatment response unless refined through detailed design.
- Groundwater monitoring will continue through detailed design to confirm seasonal high groundwater levels and refine final device form where required.

7.2 Lot-Level Attenuation and Soakage Systems

Private lot systems form the second component of the stormwater response and are applied according to the relevant lot rule and catchment type.

For clarity:

- **Attenuation systems** are used where post-development discharge must be controlled before entering the public network;
- **Soakage systems** are used where runoff is required to infiltrate to ground within the lot boundary, without reliance on the public network for routine stormwater disposal; and
- **Rainwater reuse tanks** may be installed for water supply purposes but are not relied upon as stormwater management devices for attenuation or treatment.

Where lot rules require hydraulic neutrality at the network interface, the intended concept response is a private attenuation tank discharging at a controlled rate to the public system, typically via a kerb outlet or equivalent controlled connection. These systems are intended to reduce peak discharge from individual lots such that post-development runoff entering the public network does not exceed the relevant design discharge basis.

Where lot rules require on-site soakage, runoff is managed within the lot boundary via infiltration to ground. In these areas, the lot system is intended to operate without routine connection to the public stormwater network for the design storm response.

Direct-discharge lots are separate again. These lots are intended to discharge to the public network in accordance with the applicable catchment strategy and do not rely on on-lot attenuation for routine stormwater management.

Concept feasibility has been checked using a representative residential lot basis. For lots requiring attenuation and controlled discharge, the representative concept design comprises a 10 kL attenuation tank with controlled outlet to the public network, supported where required by a 5.2 m³ soak pit to assist in achieving the required discharge response. For lots requiring full soakage, concept sizing has been undertaken in general accordance with E1/VM1 methodology using an adopted factor of safety of 4 on infiltration rates.

A representative infiltration rate of 1000 mm/hr has been adopted for the generic lot-scale assessment, consistent with KCDC requirements and informed by the site soakage testing undertaken for the development area. The concept assessment confirms that both:

- attenuation-only systems for controlled-discharge lots; and



- combined attenuation and soakage systems for soakage-governed lots

can be accommodated within a typical residential lot envelope.

Rainwater tanks installed for water-reuse purposes may provide some incidental detention, but they are not relied upon for stormwater attenuation, treatment, or soakage compliance. For stormwater assessment purposes, roof runoff is conservatively assumed to discharge to the stormwater system unless specifically managed by a compliant stormwater device.

Detailed lot design will be confirmed at subsequent design and consent stages, including verification of final tank size, outlet control, soakage capacity, and compliance with KCDC LDMR (2022) and relevant Building Code requirements. Representative lot-scale calculations are provided in Appendix C, with supporting soakage test information included in Appendix D and the relevant ground investigation reporting.

7.3 Exceedance and System-Level Stormwater Response

An assessment has been undertaken to estimate the additional runoff volume generated during the 1% AEP storm event as a result of development, and to confirm that sufficient spatial provision has been incorporated within the masterplan to accommodate that volume within the downstream receiving environments.

This assessment relates to exceedance volume beyond the local treatment storage provided within the communal devices. Once the water quality storage capacity of those devices is exceeded during larger storm events, the balance of runoff is directed to the adjacent wetlands and storage areas identified within the masterplan.

Based on the representative 1 ha catchment assessment in Appendix B, the additional runoff generated by developed areas relative to greenfield conditions during the 1% AEP event is estimated at approximately 223 m³/ha. For concept purposes, this rate has been applied to the relevant contributing development areas to estimate the additional storage volume that may require accommodation within the downstream receiving environments.

This is a concept-level storage check intended to confirm spatial provision and likely order of magnitude. It is not a substitute for detailed hydraulic modelling of flow routing, timing, tailwater interaction, or flood level response.

Applying this to the contributing development areas, the additional storage requirements within the receiving environments are estimated as follows:

Eastern Flats

Additional volume = 11,041 m³

Available storage area = 18.3 ha

→ Equivalent additional depth ≈ 60 mm

Catchment 108 Wetland

Additional volume = 112 m³



Available storage area = 0.1 ha
→ Equivalent depth \approx 112 mm

Western HH Wetland

Additional volume = 825 m³
Available storage area = 11 ha
→ Equivalent depth \approx 8 mm

These volumes represent exceedance flows discharged from the stormwater treatment devices to the downstream wetlands and storage areas during the 1% AEP event.

This assessment is important because the AWA macro-scale flood modelling used to inform site levels does not explicitly incorporate either:

- the increase in impervious area associated with development; or
- the redistribution of flows via the stormwater treatment network.

Accordingly, the above volumes provide an indication of the additional runoff that may contribute to flood levels within the receiving environment.

The equivalent storage depths indicate that the wetland and storage areas incorporated within the masterplan are sufficient to accommodate these additional volumes at a concept level. Based on this review, the additional storage depths identified appear capable of being accommodated within the proposed concept design.

For the Eastern Flats, the additional depth of approximately 60 mm is anticipated to be incorporated within the concept weir and storage arrangement without adverse effects on adjacent land. For the Western Harakeke Wetland, the equivalent depth of approximately 8 mm is minor and is not expected to result in any meaningful change in flood behaviour. Within Catchment 108, the available wetland levels and storage configuration are such that the additional volume can be readily accommodated without adverse effects.

This assessment is intentionally simplified and assumes a uniform distribution of storage across each area. It is intended to confirm spatial provision and indicate potential flood-level effects, rather than represent detailed hydraulic behaviour.

It is also noted that peak runoff from the developed catchments is not expected to coincide with wider Kāpiti Coast District contributing flows represented within the AWA macro-scale model. As a result, the additional volumes identified above are unlikely to align with peak flood conditions in the receiving environment, further reducing the potential impact on flood levels.

The results inform the anticipated exceedance response associated with the stormwater strategy set out in this SMP. Detailed hydraulic behaviour, including downstream flood effects and confirmation of hydraulic neutrality where required, will be addressed through subsequent design stages and supporting modelling.



These conclusions are subject to confirmation through detailed design and modelling. Should this approach not be demonstrated to be appropriate at subsequent design stages, adaptive measures remain available, including selective application of lot-level controls within contributing catchments to reduce developed runoff and more closely replicate greenfield response where required to achieve flood management outcomes.

7.4 Consistency of Modelling Assumptions

Different technical assessments undertaken for the development adopt modelling assumptions that are appropriate to their specific purpose.

For the stormwater design and infrastructure planning presented in this report, a simplified impervious assumption has been adopted for developed areas (i.e. roads and residential or commercial lots), based on a nominal 70 % pervious and 30 % impervious split. This approach is intentionally conservative and is used to confirm that sufficient land area is available within the masterplan to accommodate stormwater management devices, including treatment and attenuation systems.

Other technical assessments, including detailed hydrological modelling, may adopt alternative assumptions to achieve a more refined representation of catchment response and water balance. These differences reflect the varying objectives of each assessment rather than any inconsistency in the overall design approach.

Areas such as open space, stormwater reserves, wetlands, dune reserves, and utility corridors are generally treated as pervious within the stormwater design framework, consistent with their intended function and minimal change from pre-development conditions.

Notwithstanding the variation in modelling inputs across disciplines, the overall stormwater strategy remains consistent: runoff from developed areas is managed through a combination of lot-level controls, communal treatment devices, and downstream receiving environments, with sufficient land allocated within the development to support those functions.

8.0 CONVEYANCE AND EXCEEDANCE

8.1 Primary Network (10 % AEP)

- Concept pipe and outlet locations are indicative only and will be finalised at detailed design to align with vertical road design and service layouts.
- HEC-HMS flows (Section 4.0) have been used to size concept pipes and basin outlets.
- Conveyance infrastructure will adopt either piped or swale-based networks consistent with NZS 4404 and KCDC LDMR (2022).



- Urban typologies anticipate a piped primary network within road carriageways, with kerb outlets (per KCDC standard details) connecting lots to the road network unless designated as Direct-Discharge or Private-Soakage lots.
- Road sag points discharge to adjacent basins via kerb cut-outs. Pipe networks “bubble-up” at catchpits, limited to ≤ 100 mm below road level in the 10 % AEP event.
- Concept sizing confirms all conveyance components can be accommodated within typical road reserves.
- The exceedance/treatment outlet for each basin will be located in the stormwater reserve with the invert set close to the predicted 10 % AEP tailwater. This reduces head drop and jetting risk. Outlets will be stabilised with rock-rip-rap aprons and reinforced planting (sedges, rushes, flaxes) to provide energy dissipation, filtration, and ecological integration. Final invert levels, apron sizing, and planting specifications will be confirmed during detailed design following tailwater sensitivity checks for the 50 %, 10 %, and 1 % AEP events.

Concept methodology and example details are provided in Appendix C – Rip-rap and Outlet Protection.

8.2 Exceedance (1 % AEP)

- Exceedance flows will follow roads, discharging to the site’s wetland and drainage network.
- Treatment devices may be temporarily inundated during extreme events but will remain functional and recoverable post-storm.
- No secondary flow path is assumed across private lots. Where a lot does not have a lawful secondary discharge route to the public system, that lot is required by the applicable lot rule to manage runoff on-lot up to the 1% AEP event, typically by soakage or equivalent private containment / disposal measures. Accordingly, the SMP does not rely on uncontrolled overland flow across adjoining private property to satisfy the 1% AEP design response
- Where no secondary flow path is available, lot rules default to 1 % AEP soakage to ground in accordance with KCDC LDMR (2022).

9.0 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The following key points have been identified in relation to maintenance requirements for the proposed stormwater system:

- Forebays: Minimum 5×5 m or at least 10 % of the total treatment area; function as sacrificial sediment capture zones and are designed for machine access.



- Bioretention Basins: Annual vegetation management, with sediment and filter media replaced as required.
- Swales: Routine mowing and debris removal to maintain conveyance and treatment performance.
- Catchpits (with Enviropods): Cartridge replacement every 3–6 months depending on sediment load.
- General: All devices are non-proprietary unless groundwater constraints require the use of proprietary units. Where proprietary devices are installed, the supplier's operation and maintenance manual must be followed.
- Design Standards: Forebays are a minimum of 25 m² or 10 % of the treatment area, with media specifications consistent with Wellington Water GD01.

9.1 Engagement with Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC)

Engagement with KCDC through pre-application and concept design identified the following preferences:

- Fewer, larger basins for simpler maintenance.
- Sediment forebays at all basin inlets.
- Robust, passive devices rather than proprietary systems.
- Stormwater functions to integrate with ecological restoration but not double-count as wetlands.

These preferences have been adopted in the SMP through centralised basin design, inclusion of forebays, and alignment of device footprints with open-space corridors.

9.2 Vesting, Ownership and Maintenance Intent

At consent stage, the proposed stormwater system is divided into:

- **public / vested components:** communal basins, swales, public pipework, outlet structures, and associated stormwater reserve access
- **private components:** on-lot attenuation tanks, soakpits, private soakage systems, and any private treatment measures required by lot-specific conditions.

A full O&M manual is not provided at this stage. However, the concept design has been developed to demonstrate:

- that the proposed communal devices are passive and maintainable,
- Treatment device sizing includes an allowance of approximately 10% additional area to accommodate forebays and maintenance access requirements. The



spatial extents shown on plans are indicative but demonstrate that sufficient area is available to support long-term operation and maintenance.

- that reserve extents are larger than the treatment footprint where required to allow inspection and machine access, and
- that private responsibilities can be assigned clearly through lot-specific servicing conditions.

Detailed inspection frequencies, renewal schedules, and asset handover requirements will be confirmed through detailed design and vesting documentation.

10.0 COMPLIANCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This SMP follows the recommended process of mapping constraints, overlaying the development framework, and defining treatment trains outside 10 % AEP flood extents. It therefore satisfies the expectations of GWRC Schedule 29 (SMP) and aligns with GD04 Water Sensitive Design principles. Compliance is summarised in the table below.

Table 10-1 – Concept design event compliance table

Topic	Adopted Standard / Event	SMP Response
Water quality treatment	WQV = 1/3 of 50% AEP, 24 h	Communal bioretention / equivalent proprietary treatment
Primary system	10% AEP	Public conveyance via pipe / swale / formal drainage network
Secondary system	1% AEP	Roads, reserves, wetland corridors, or on-lot 1% AEP soakage where no lawful secondary path exists
Hydraulic neutrality	KCDC LDMR concept basis	Achieved by lot-level attenuation / soakage or catchment-level control, depending on catchment type
Groundwater constraint response	Clearance band approach	Soakage / lined bioretention / proprietary hierarchy



Lot controls	SW-401 / SMP lot rules	Direct-discharge, Standard / HN, and Private-Soakage categories
---------------------	---------------------------	--

This SMP demonstrates compliance with:

- KCDC LDMR22 – neutrality, treatment, and conveyance.
- GWRC Schedule 29 SIA – constraints mapping, flow modelling, and ecological corridor integration.
- GD04 Water Sensitive Design – source control, bioretention/swales, detention/soakage. The concept also recognises that on-lot attenuation tanks provide incidental treatment through detention and first-flush capture, consistent with GD04’s principles of integrated flow and water-quality management.
- TP10 / GD01 – treatment-device design criteria.

Further refinement will occur at detailed design to:

- Confirm device footprints, outlet details, and tailwater levels.
- Integrate ecological outcome principles identified in this report.
- Incorporate KCDC’s preference for centralised basins with forebays.
- Final device form is confirmed from verified SHGW and vertical design: ‘
 - (i) soakage where ≥ 0.5 m clearance,
 - (ii) bioretention with permeable base, allowing soakage for groundwater recharge but not relied upon for stormwater management performance for 0-0.5m clearance,
 - (iii) proprietary filtration where < 0 m or where the 1.10 m depth stack cannot be achieved.

11.0 MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION IN CONSENT CONDITIONS

The following matters should be reflected in consent conditions. They capture the key commitments, triggers, and controls to be implemented through certified, phase-specific plans.

Governance and Certification

- Detailed design approval is required prior to construction of any public stormwater infrastructure. Material changes to certified designs require re-certification.
- The proposed stormwater strategy adopts an adaptive management approach, whereby design assumptions and performance can be refined at detailed design



stage (EPA) following further input from hydrology and ecology specialists. This allows the system to respond to any updated requirements while maintaining the overall design intent established at resource consent stage.

Treatment Performance

- Devices to be sized to $WQV = \frac{1}{3} \times 50\%$ AEP with ≤ 24 -hour drawdown, GD01-compliant media, and forebays ($\geq 10\%$ of treatment area or 25 m² minimum).
- Where SHGW limits depth, adopt lined bioretention with underdrains; where still constrained, adopt proprietary filtration providing equivalent contaminant removal within the same or smaller footprint.

Hydraulic Neutrality and Flood Effects

- Exceedance (1% AEP) to be routed to wetland and drain corridors with no adverse off-site effects, consistent with macro-modelling.

Groundwater Monitoring and Adaptive Response

- Maintain the piezometer network and record monthly groundwater levels for at least one full year to confirm SHGW prior to detailed design approval. Continue monitoring through construction.
- Detailed design of stormwater devices within groundwater-sensitive and ecologically sensitive areas must be informed by confirmed groundwater levels, vertical design refinement, and receiving environment requirements.
- Where site conditions constrain device configuration, the form of treatment device must be adapted in accordance with the following predefined response hierarchy:
 - soakage-capable bioretention where adequate groundwater clearance is available,
 - lined bioretention with underdrain where soakage is not appropriate,
 - proprietary treatment systems where depth, groundwater, or tailwater constraints preclude bioretention.
- Any adaptation in device form must achieve equivalent hydraulic and treatment performance and remain consistent with the overall stormwater management intent of the SMP.

Lot Controls

Private-lot stormwater management must align with the concept and lot rules in this SMP.

- Direct-Discharge lots: water-reuse only; no attenuation required — peak flows may discharge directly.
- Standard lots: provide on-lot attenuation and/or soakage to achieve hydraulic neutrality at the network interface.



- Private-Soakage lots: infiltrate up to the 1% AEP on-lot with no public network connection.
- A generic concept-lot calculation is provided in the SMP as a reference for demonstrating compliance for Standard and Private-Soakage lots.

Operation and Maintenance

- Submit an O&M manual for certified devices (inspection frequencies, media renewal, forebay clean-out) for vesting approval.



APPENDICES

Appendix A – Rainfall–Runoff Modelling (HEC-HMS v4.12) – Setup & Comparison

The rainfall–runoff modelling compares pre- and post-development responses for the 50 %, 10 %, and 1 % AEP events using a representative 1 ha (0.01 km²) sub-catchment. All simulations apply the same 24-hour temporal pattern and event totals from NIWA HIRDS v4 under RCP 8.5 (conservative future-climate intensities). The only parameter changed between scenarios is imperviousness to isolate development effects.

PARAMETER	PRE-DEVELOPMENT	POST-DEVELOPMENT	NOTES
RAINFALL SOURCE	HIRDS v4 (RCP 8.5)	HIRDS v4 (RCP 8.5)	identical
DESIGN DURATION	24 h	24 h	identical
TEMPORAL PATTERN	Normalised HIRDS 24-h	Normalised HIRDS 24-h	identical
LOSS METHOD	SCS Curve Number	SCS Curve Number	identical
CURVE NUMBER (CN)	69 (pervious)	69 (pervious portion)	identical
INITIAL ABSTRACTION (IA)	5 mm	5 mm	identical
% IMPERVIOUS	0 %	70 %	only change
TIME OF CONCENTRATION (TC)	0.17 h	0.17 h	identical
STORAGE COEFFICIENT (R)	0.07 h	0.07 h	identical

This setup underpins the per-hectare flows used in Section 4 and the treatment/conveyance sizing presented in Appendices A–C.



Project: 2911
Simulation Run: CONCEPT - 1% AEP - POST
Simulation Start: 27 August 2023, 24:00
Simulation End: 28 August 2023, 24:00

HMS Version: 4.12
Executed: 25 September 2025, 08:44

Global Parameter Summary - Subbasin

Area (KM2)

Element Name	Area (KM2)
Development area	0.01

Downstream

Element Name	Downstream
Development area	Natrual basin

Loss Rate: Scs

Element Name	Percent Impervious Area	Curve Number	Initial Abstraction
Development area	70	69	5

Transform: Clark

Element Name	Clark Method	Time of Concentration	Storage Coefficient	Time Area Method
Development area	Specified	0.17	0.07	Default

Global Results Summary

Hydrologic Element	Drainage Area (KM2)	Peak Discharge (M3/S)	Time of Peak	Volume (MM)
Development area	0.01	0.35	28Aug2023, 12:10	147.39
Natrual basin	0.01	0.35	28Aug2023, 12:10	147.39

Subbasin: Development area

Area (KM²) : 0.01

Downstream : Natrual basin

Loss Rate: Scs

Percent Impervious Area	70
Curve Number	69
Initial Abstraction	5

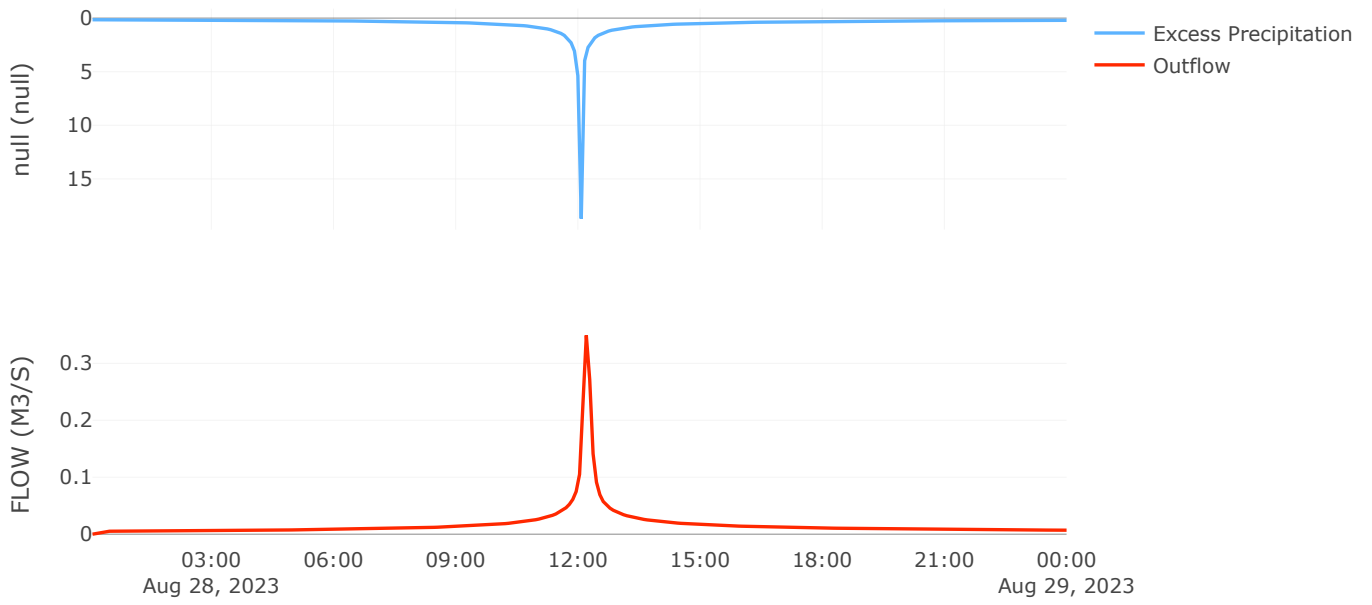
Transform: Clark

Clark Method	Specified
Time of Concentration	0.17
Storage Coefficient	0.07
Time Area Method	Default

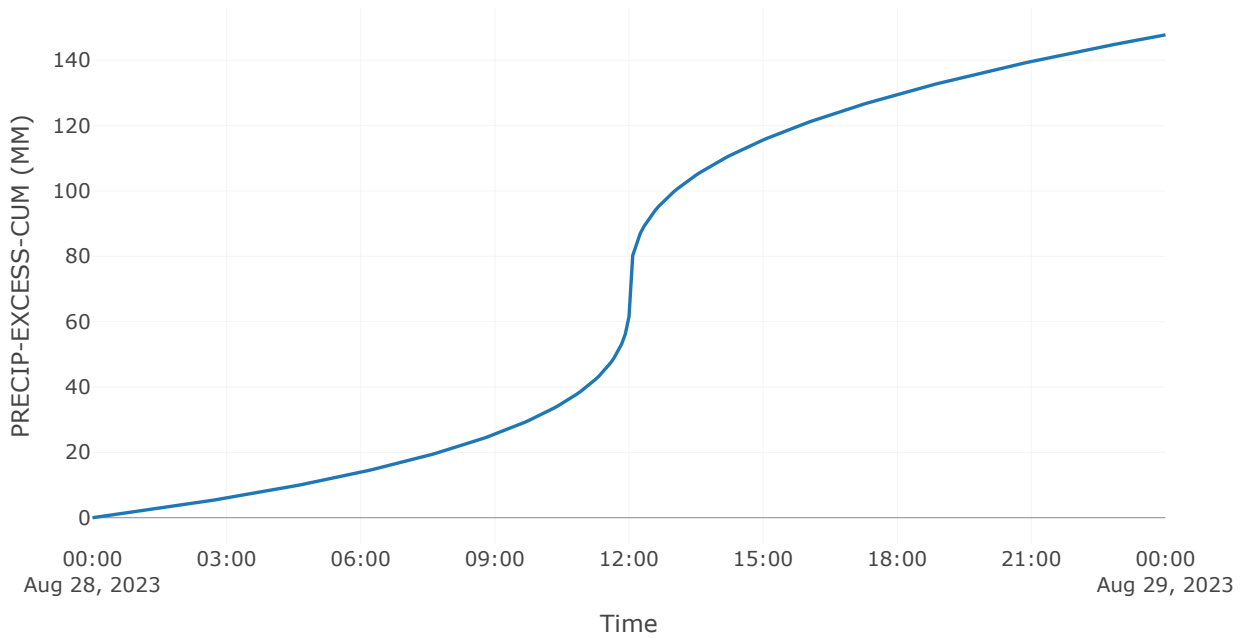
Results: Development area

Peak Discharge (M ³ /S)	0.35
Time of Peak Discharge	28Aug2023, 12:10
Volume (MM)	147.39
Precipitation Volume (M ³)	1694.9
Loss Volume (M ³)	217.12
Excess Volume (M ³)	1477.78
Direct Runoff Volume (M ³)	1473.95
Baseflow Volume (M ³)	0

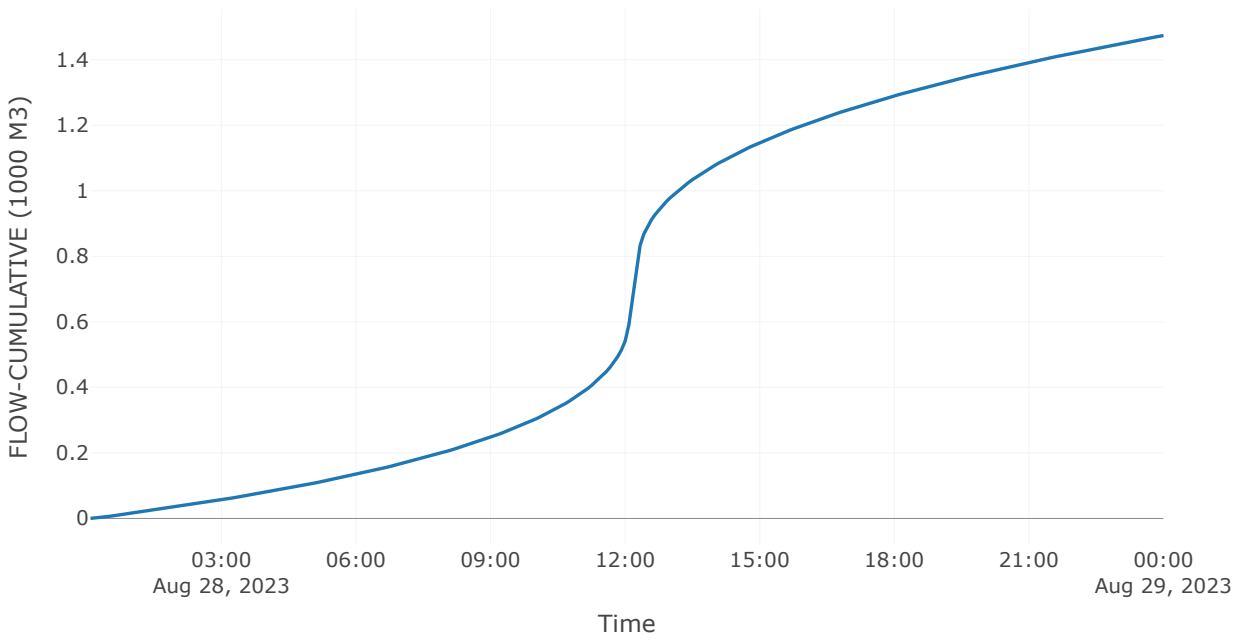
Precipitation and Outflow



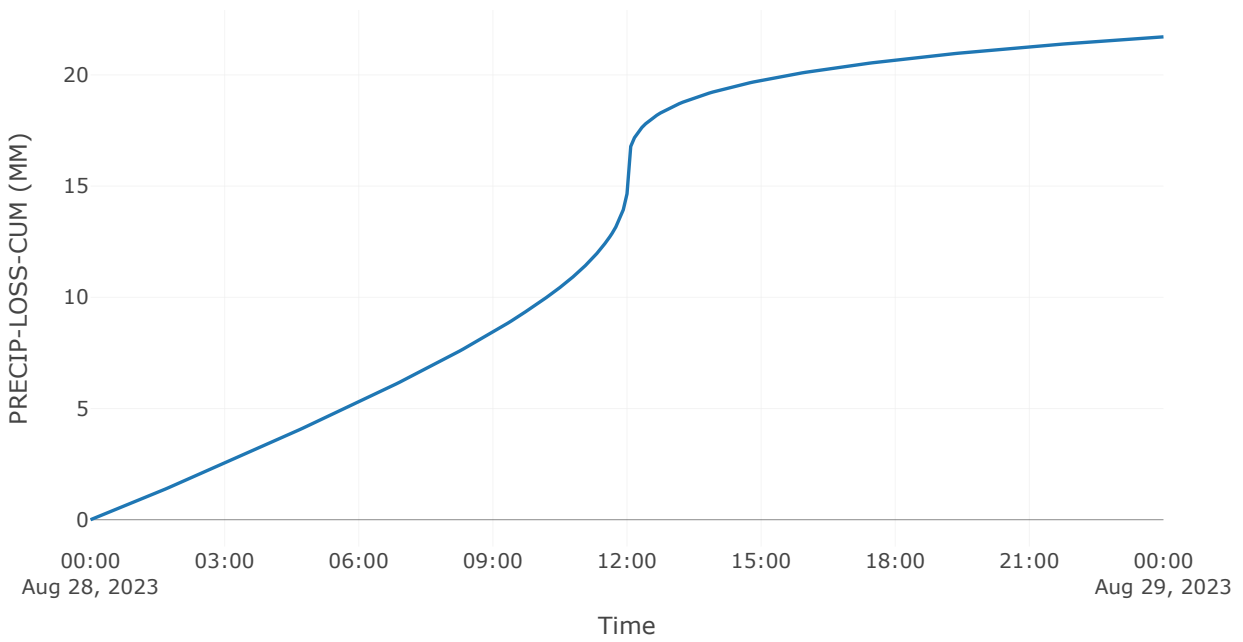
Cumulative Excess Precipitation



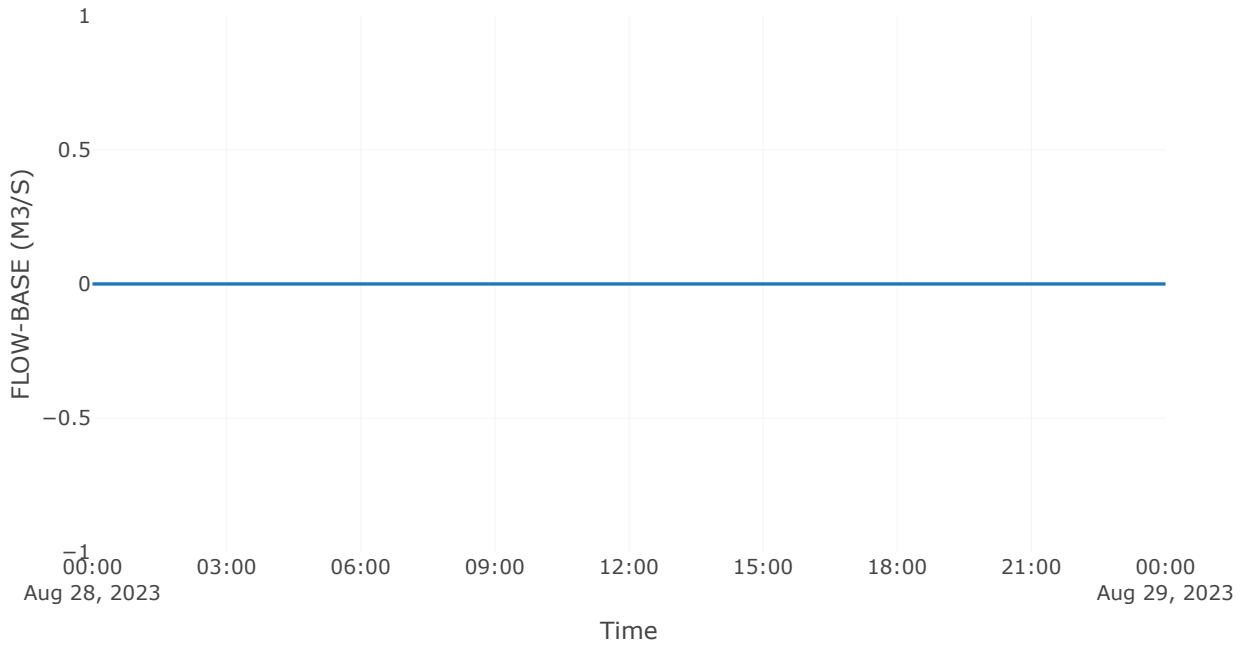
Cumulative Outflow



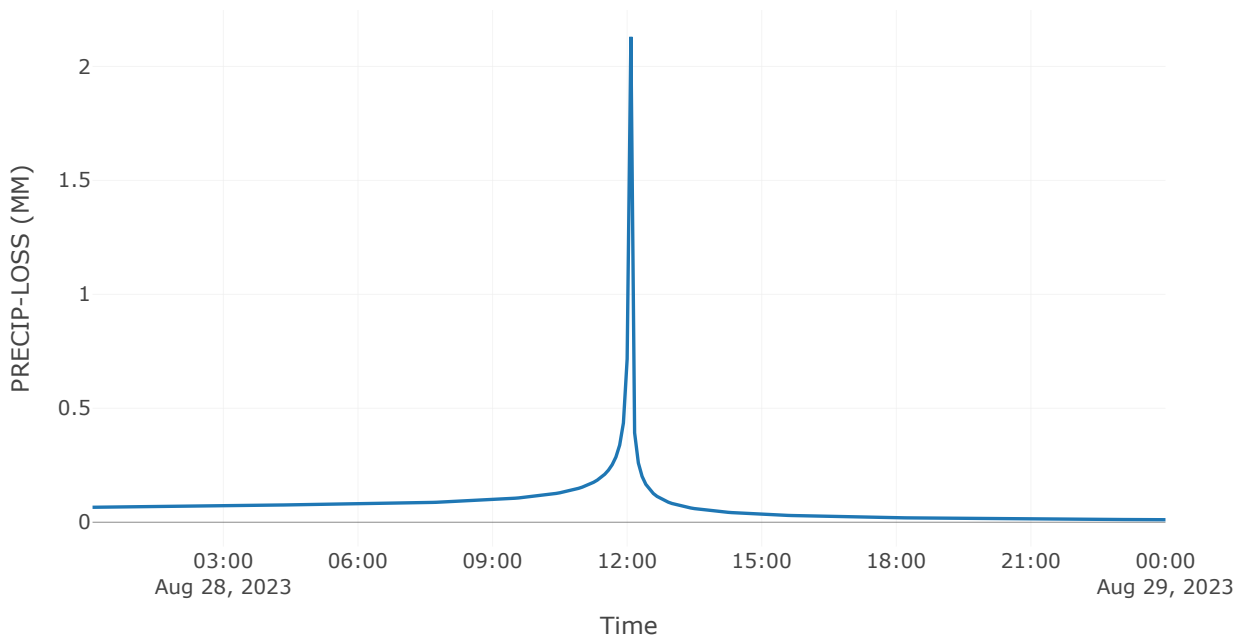
Cumulative Precipitation Loss



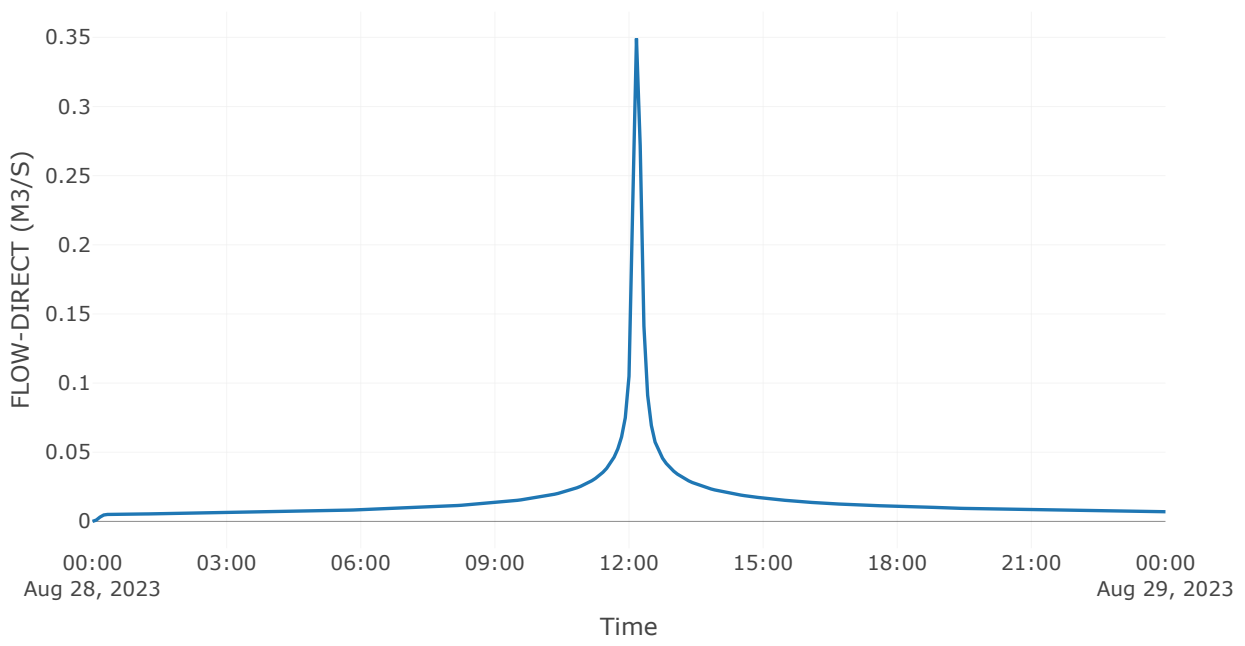
Baseflow



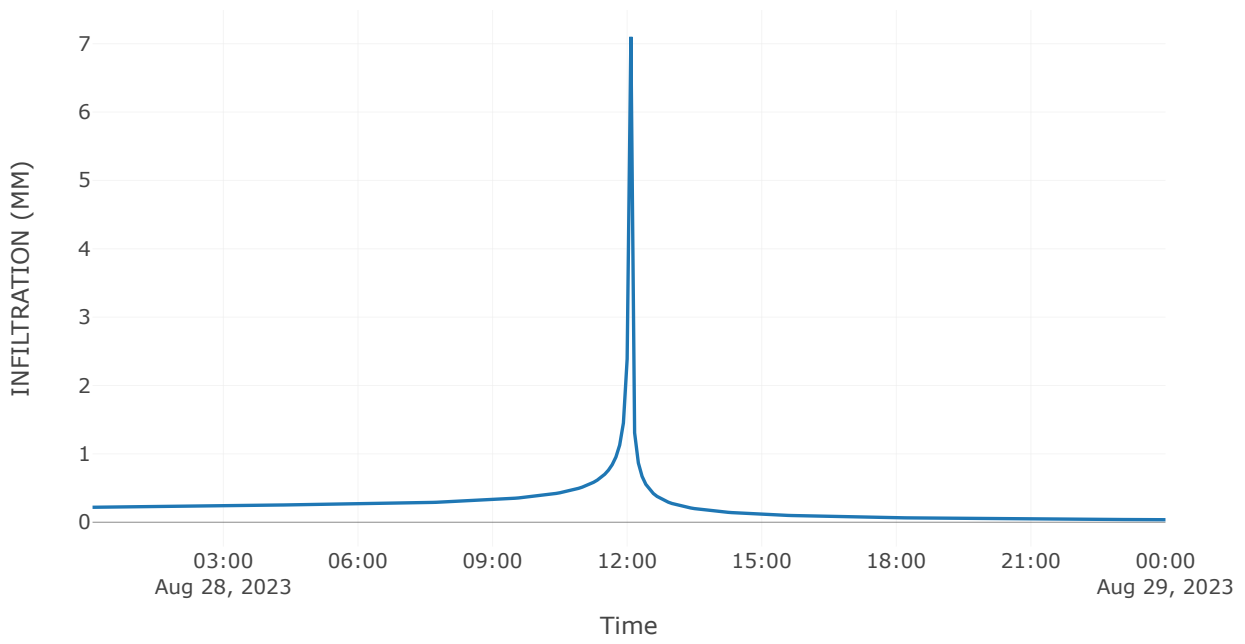
Precipitation Loss



Direct Runoff



Soil Infiltration

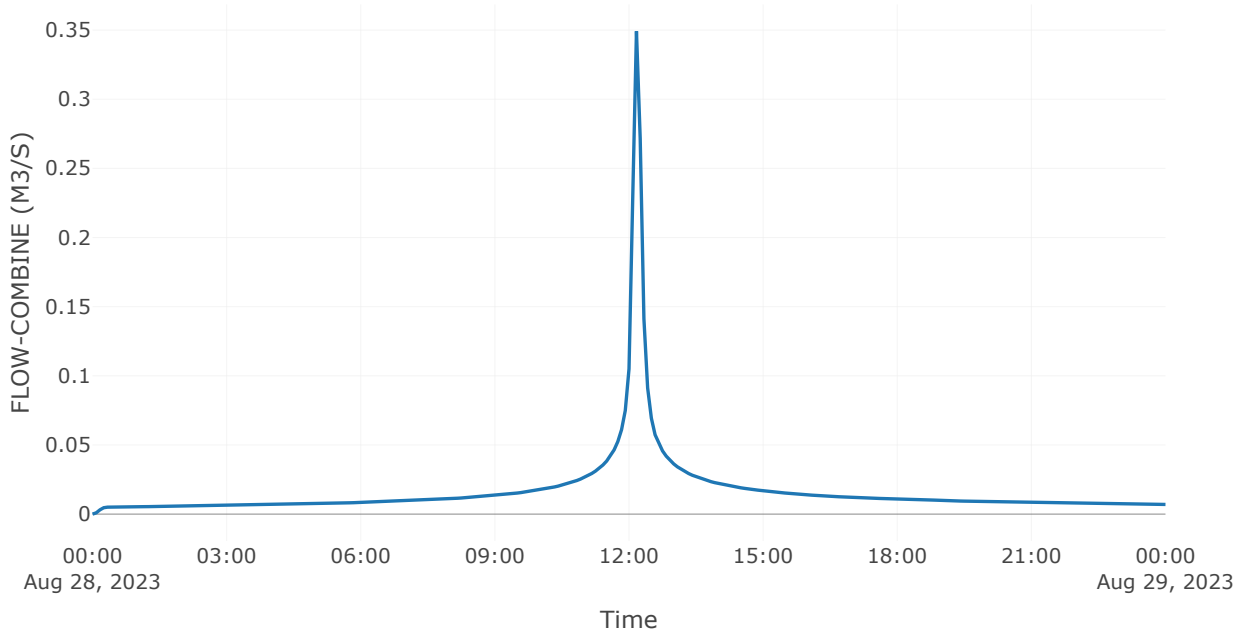


Junction: Natrual basin

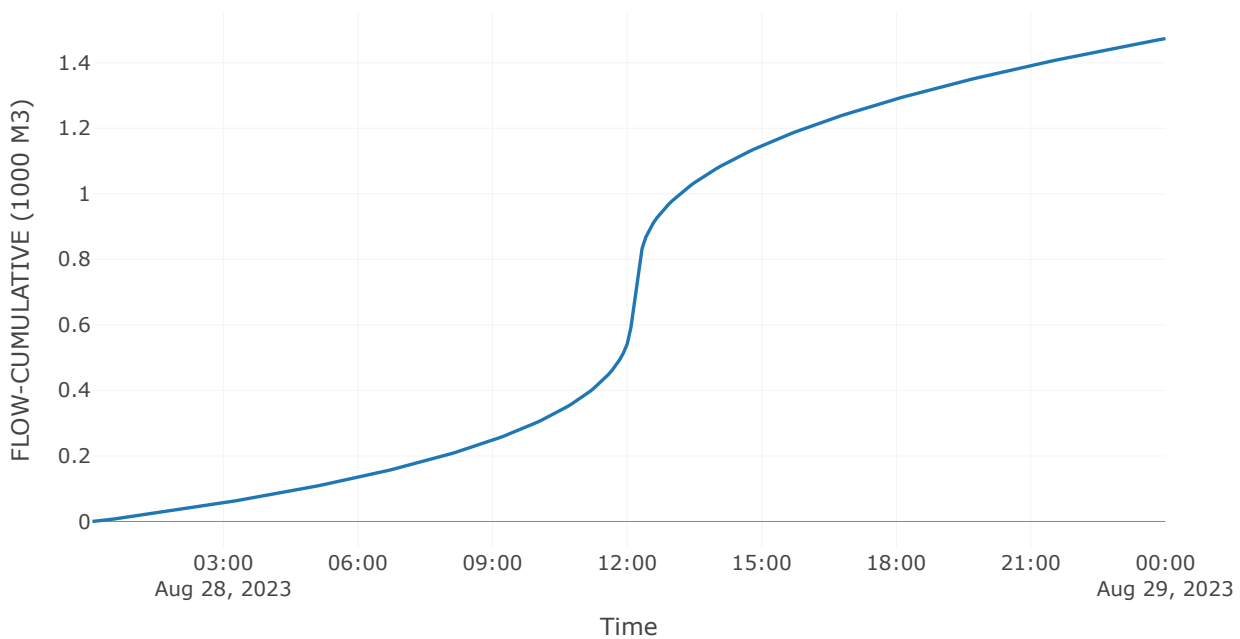
Results: Natrual basin

Peak Discharge (M3/S)	0.35
Time of Peak Discharge	28Aug2023, 12:10
Volume (MM)	147.39

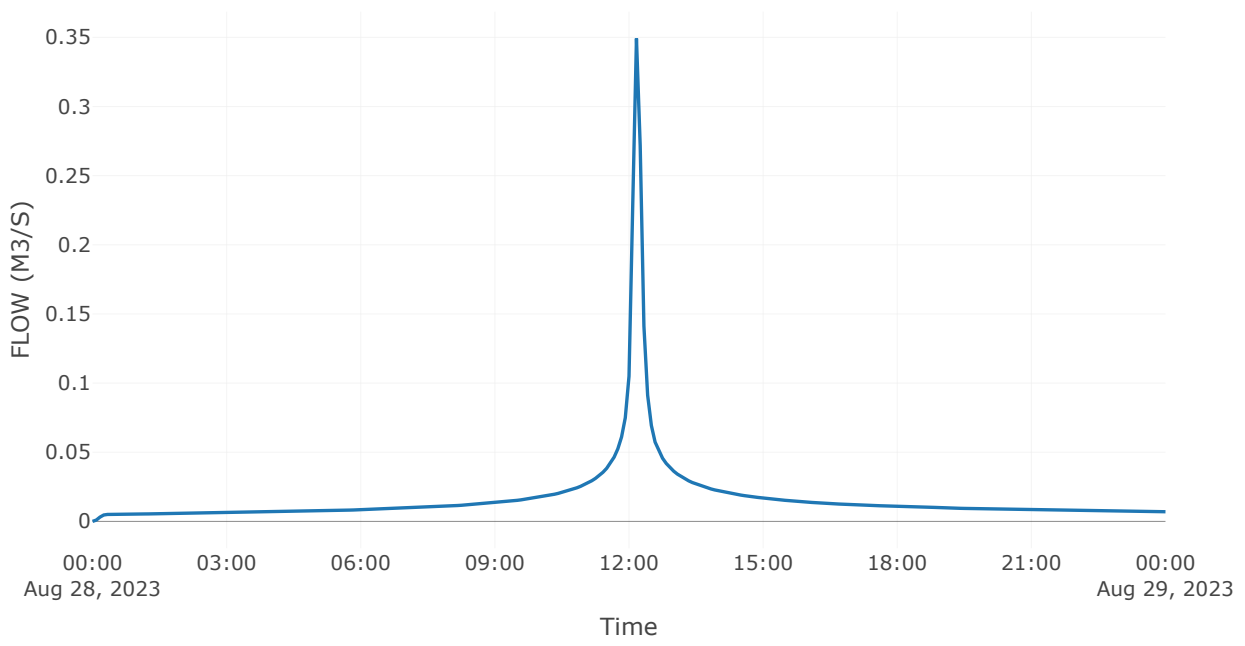
Combined Inflow



Cumulative Outflow



Outflow



Project: 2911
Simulation Run: CONCEPT - 1% AEP - PRE
Simulation Start: 27 August 2023, 24:00
Simulation End: 28 August 2023, 24:00

HMS Version: 4.12
Executed: 25 September 2025, 08:55

Global Parameter Summary - Subbasin

Area (KM2)

Element Name	Area (KM2)
Development area	0.01

Downstream

Element Name	Downstream
Development area	Natrual basin

Loss Rate: Scs

Element Name	Percent Impervious Area	Curve Number	Initial Abstraction
Development area	0	69	5

Transform: Clark

Element Name	Clark Method	Time of Concentration	Storage Coefficient	Time Area Method
Development area	Specified	0.17	0.07	Default

Global Results Summary

Hydrologic Element	Drainage Area (KM2)	Peak Discharge (M3/S)	Time of Peak	Volume (MM)
Development area	0.01	0.25	28Aug2023, 12:10	96.78
Natrual basin	0.01	0.25	28Aug2023, 12:10	96.78

Subbasin: Development area

Area (KM²) : 0.01

Downstream : Natrual basin

Loss Rate: Scs

Percent Impervious Area	0
Curve Number	69
Initial Abstraction	5

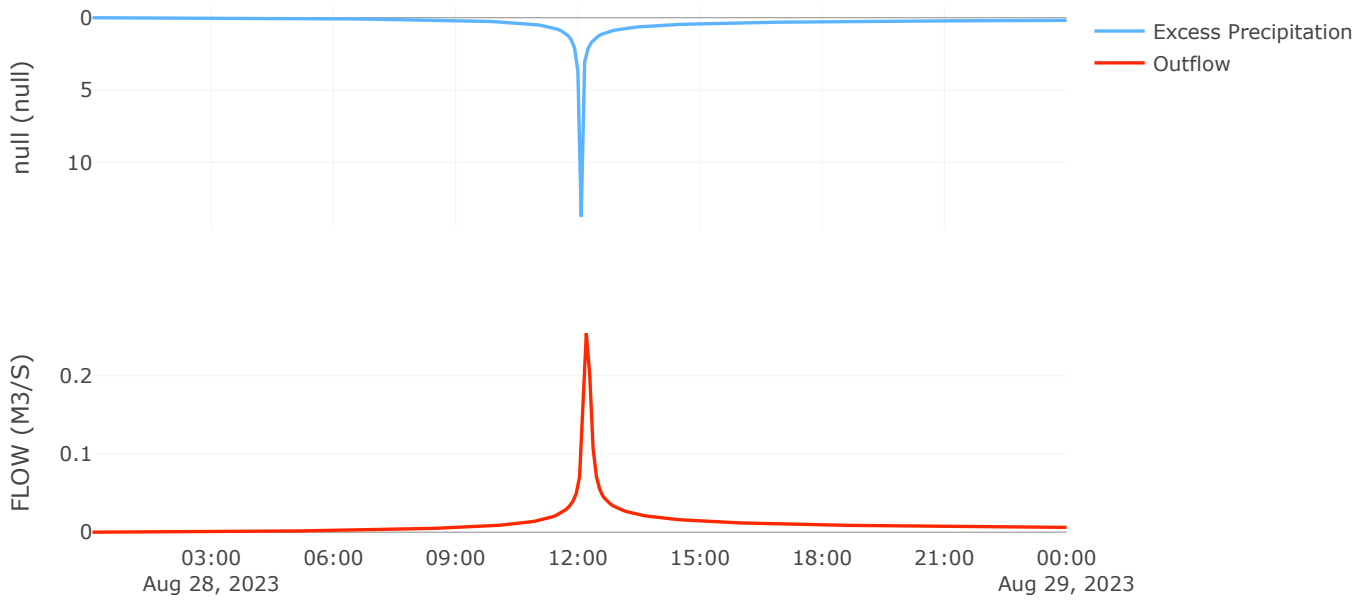
Transform: Clark

Clark Method	Specified
Time of Concentration	0.17
Storage Coefficient	0.07
Time Area Method	Default

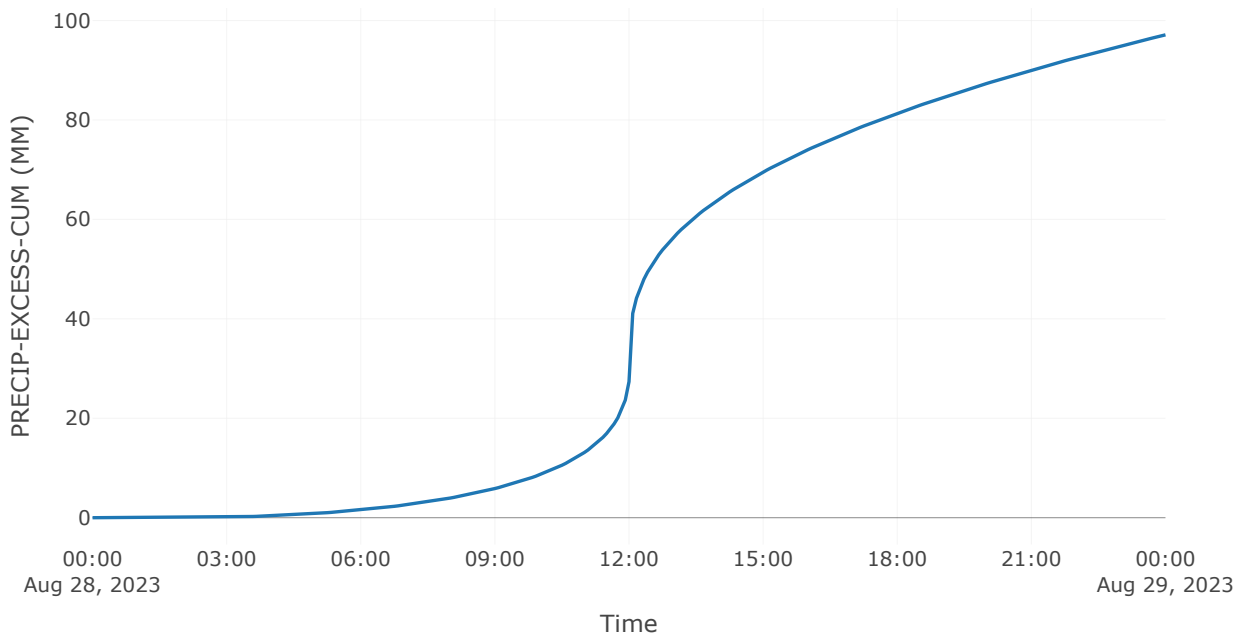
Results: Development area

Peak Discharge (M ³ /S)	0.25
Time of Peak Discharge	28Aug2023, 12:10
Volume (MM)	96.78
Precipitation Volume (M ³)	1694.9
Loss Volume (M ³)	723.74
Excess Volume (M ³)	971.16
Direct Runoff Volume (M ³)	967.8
Baseflow Volume (M ³)	0

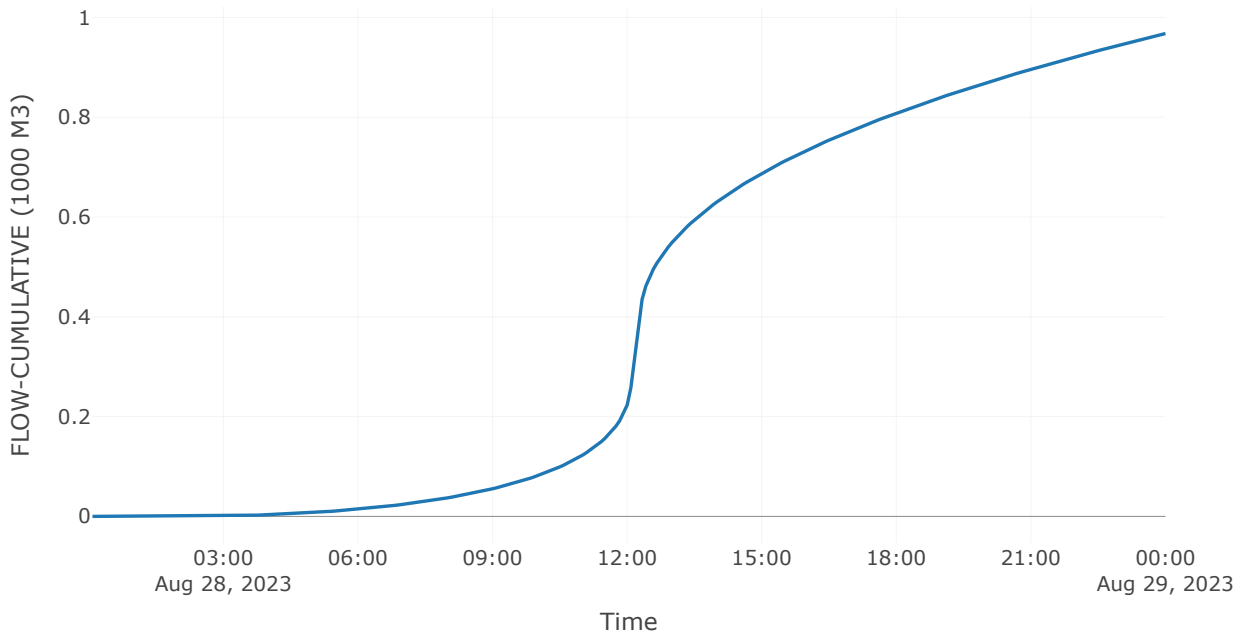
Precipitation and Outflow



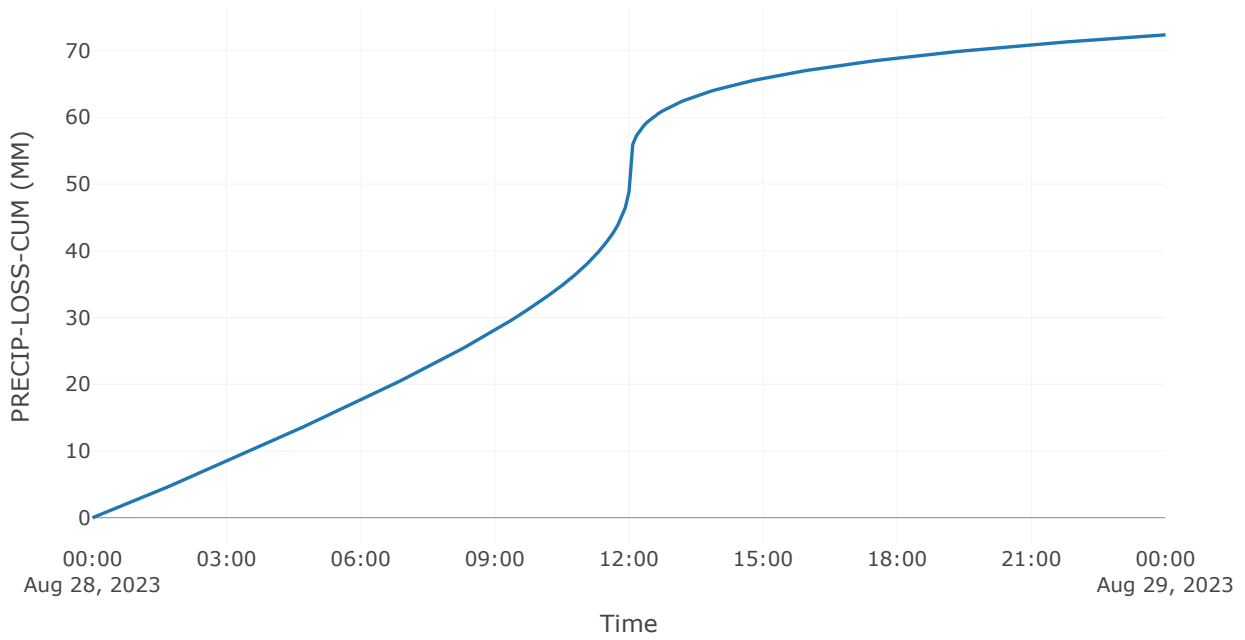
Cumulative Excess Precipitation



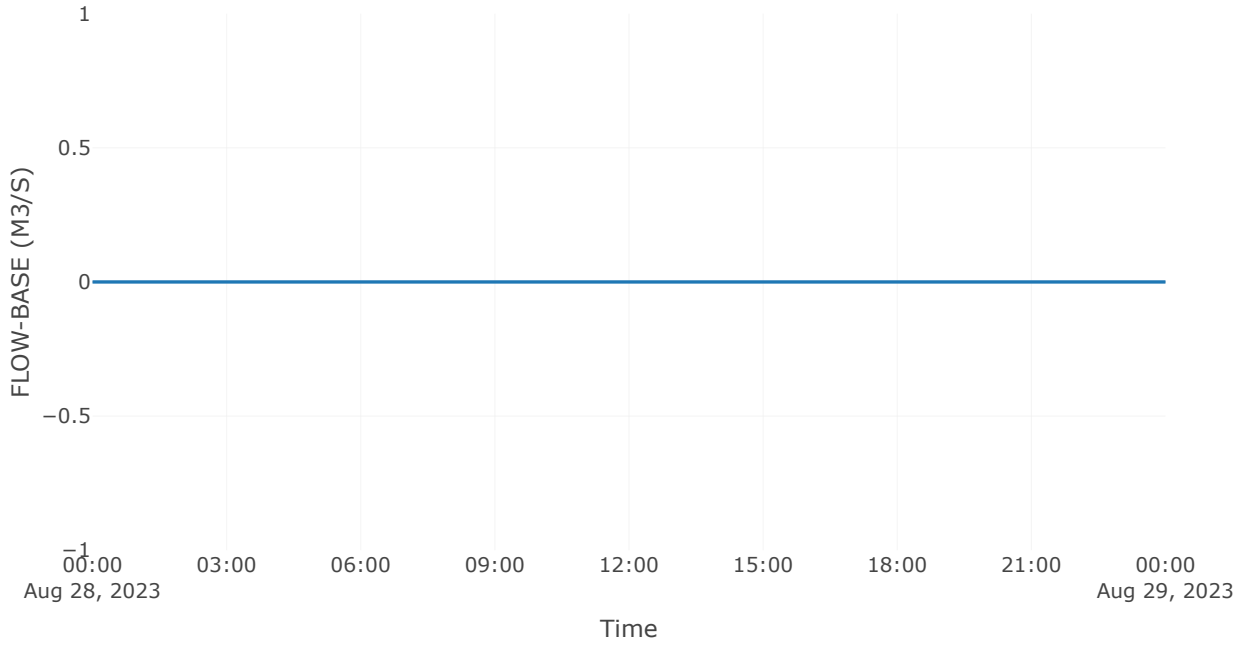
Cumulative Outflow



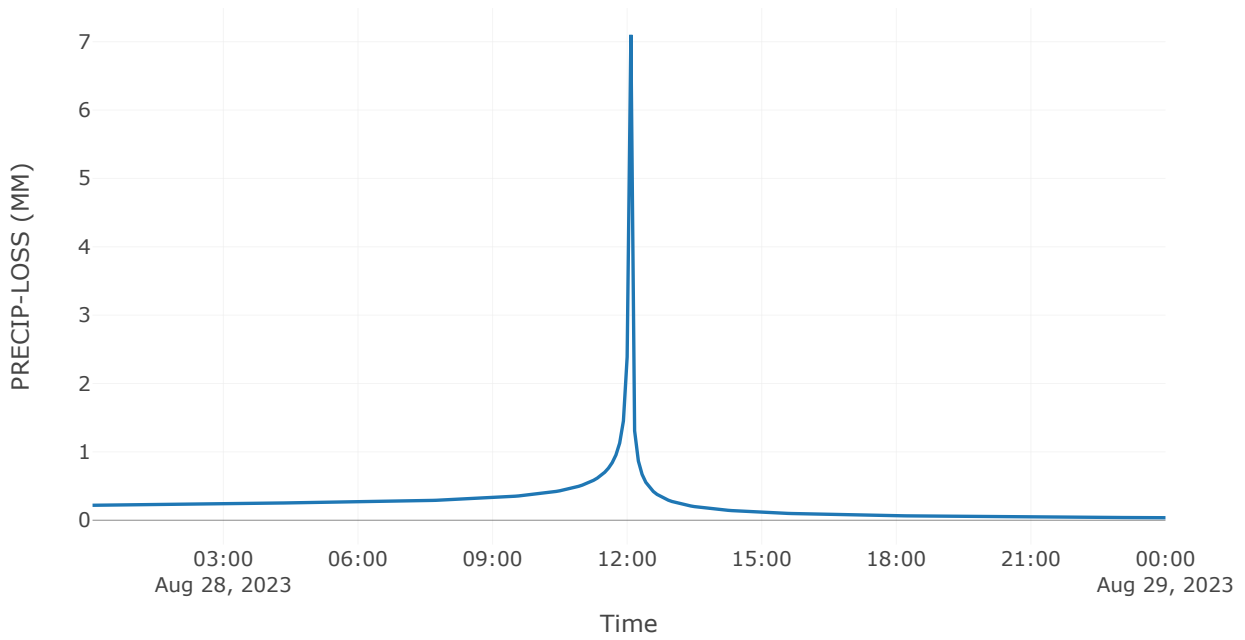
Cumulative Precipitation Loss



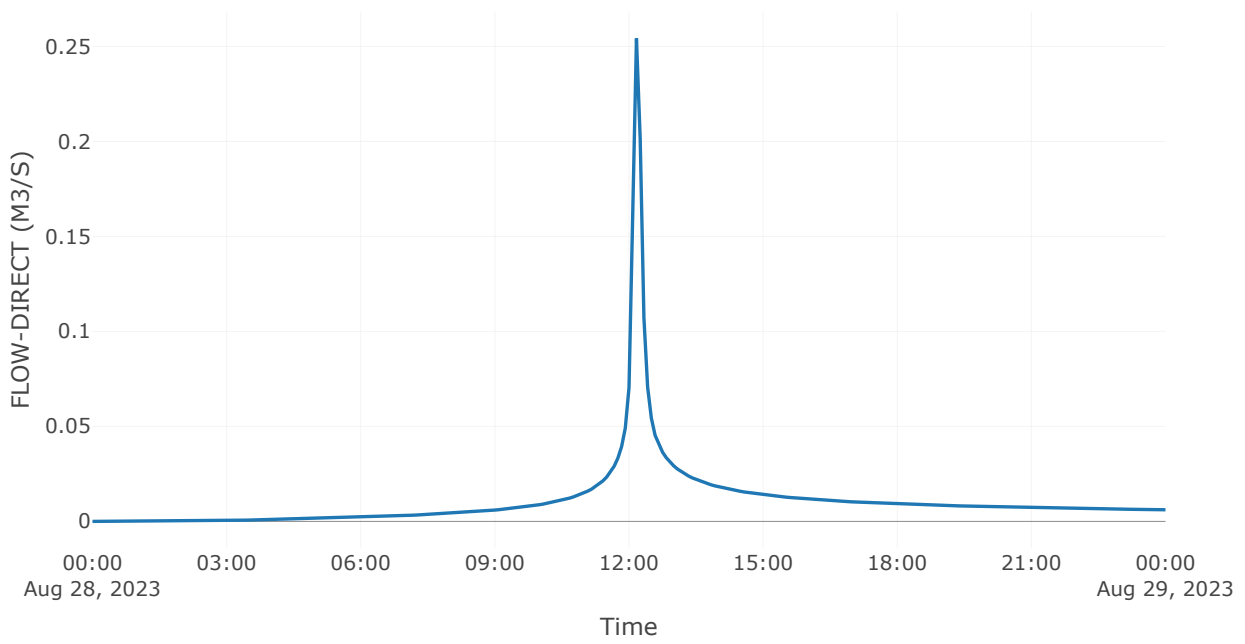
Baseflow



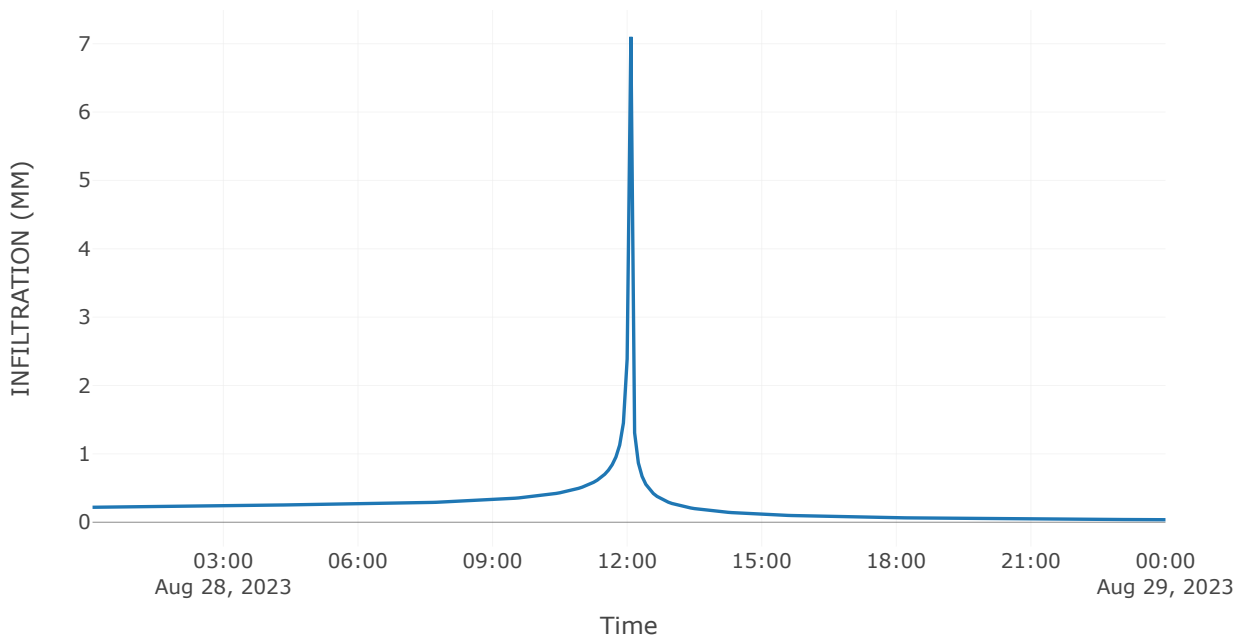
Precipitation Loss



Direct Runoff



Soil Infiltration

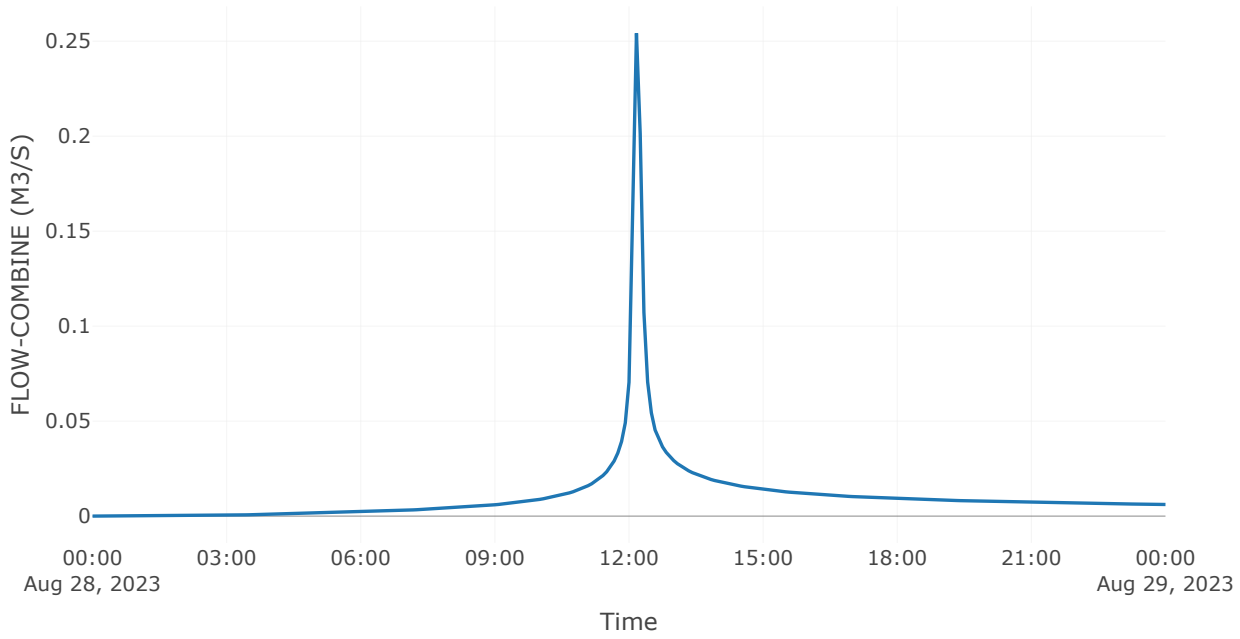


Junction: Natrual basin

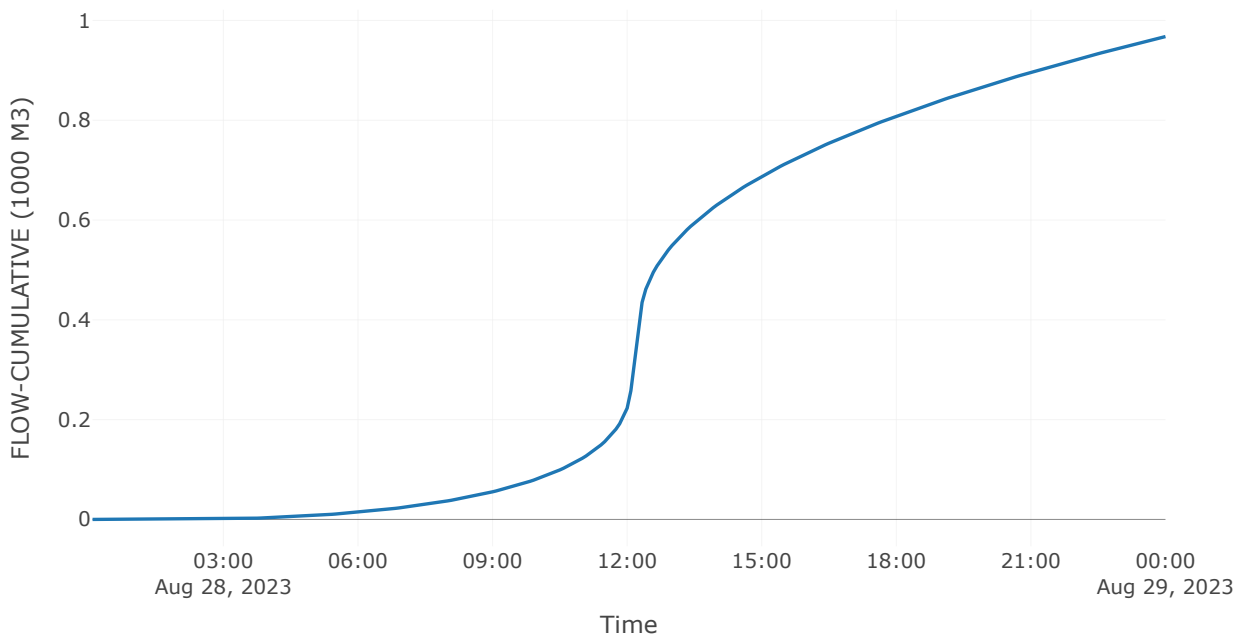
Results: Natrual basin

Peak Discharge (M3/S)	0.25
Time of Peak Discharge	28Aug2023, 12:10
Volume (MM)	96.78

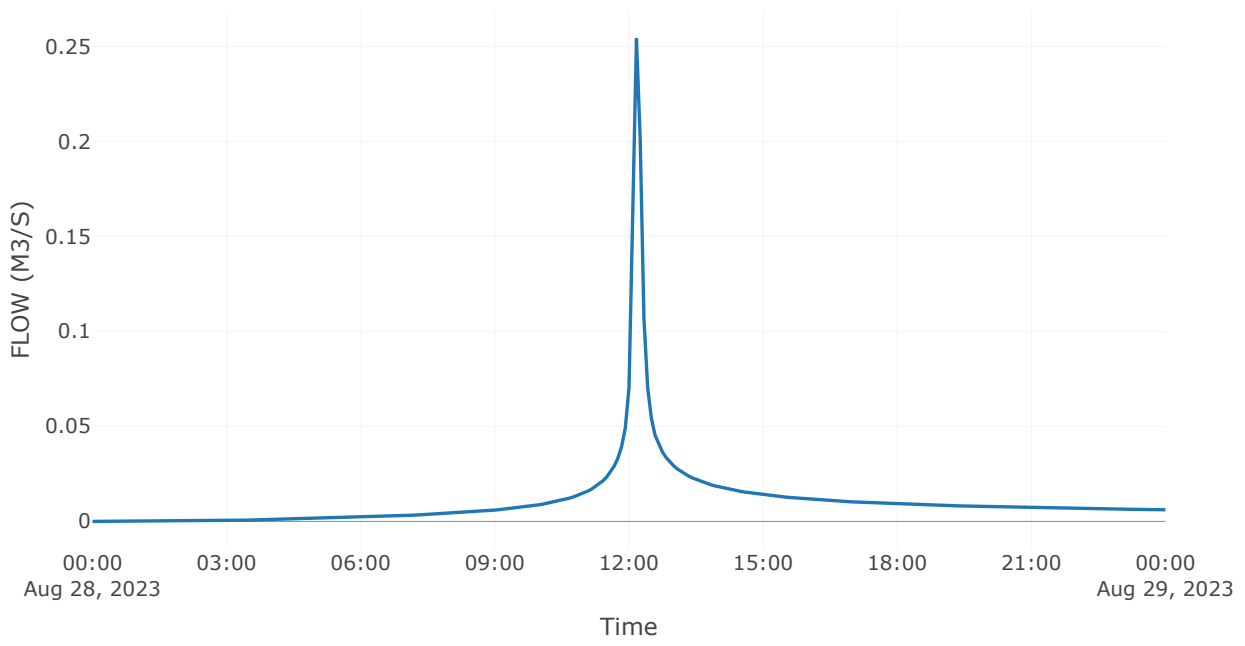
Combined Inflow



Cumulative Outflow



Outflow



Project: 2911

Simulation Run: CONCEPT - 10% AEP - POST

Simulation Start: 27 August 2023, 24:00

Simulation End: 28 August 2023, 24:00

HMS Version: 4.12

Executed: 25 September 2025, 01:52

Global Parameter Summary - Subbasin

Area (KM2)

Element Name	Area (KM2)
Development area	0.01

Downstream

Element Name	Downstream
Development area	Natrual basin

Loss Rate: Scs

Element Name	Percent Impervious Area	Curve Number	Initial Abstraction
Development area	70	69	5

Transform: Clark

Element Name	Clark Method	Time of Concentration	Storage Coefficient	Time Area Method
Development area	Specified	0.17	0.07	Default

Global Results Summary

Hydrologic Element	Drainage Area (KM2)	Peak Discharge (M3/S)	Time of Peak	Volume (MM)
Development area	0.01	0.23	28Aug2023, 12:10	95.6
Natrual basin	0.01	0.23	28Aug2023, 12:10	95.6

Subbasin: Development area

Area (KM²) : 0.01

Downstream : Natrual basin

Loss Rate: Scs

Percent Impervious Area	70
Curve Number	69
Initial Abstraction	5

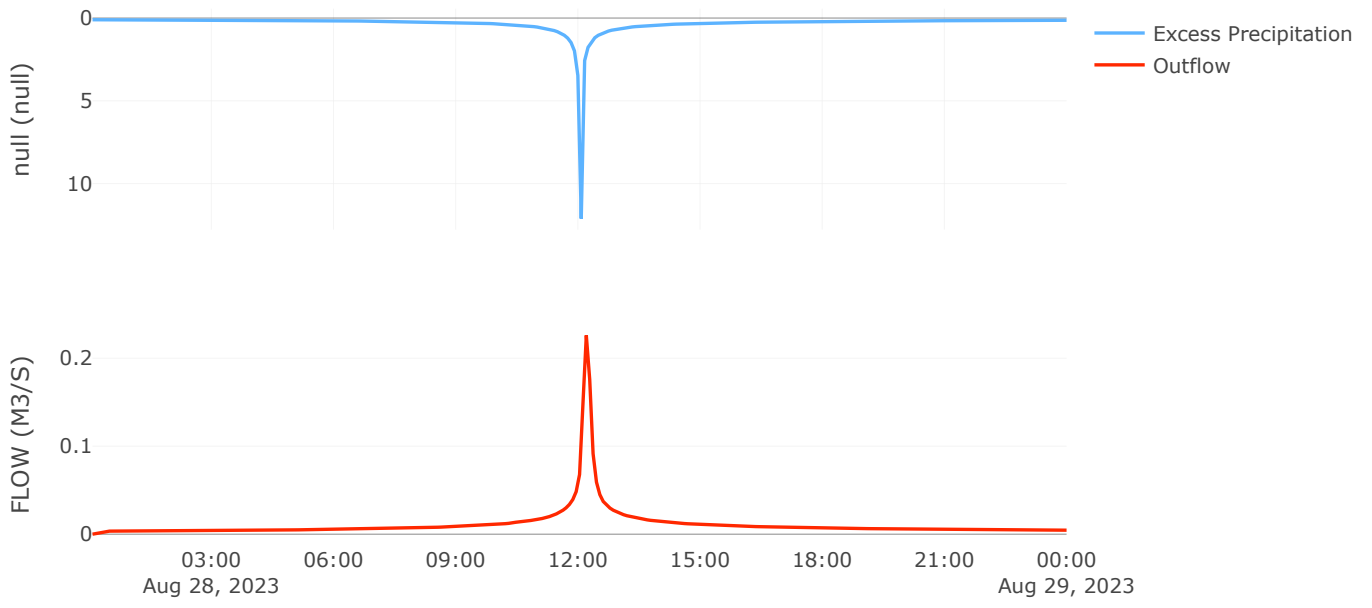
Transform: Clark

Clark Method	Specified
Time of Concentration	0.17
Storage Coefficient	0.07
Time Area Method	Default

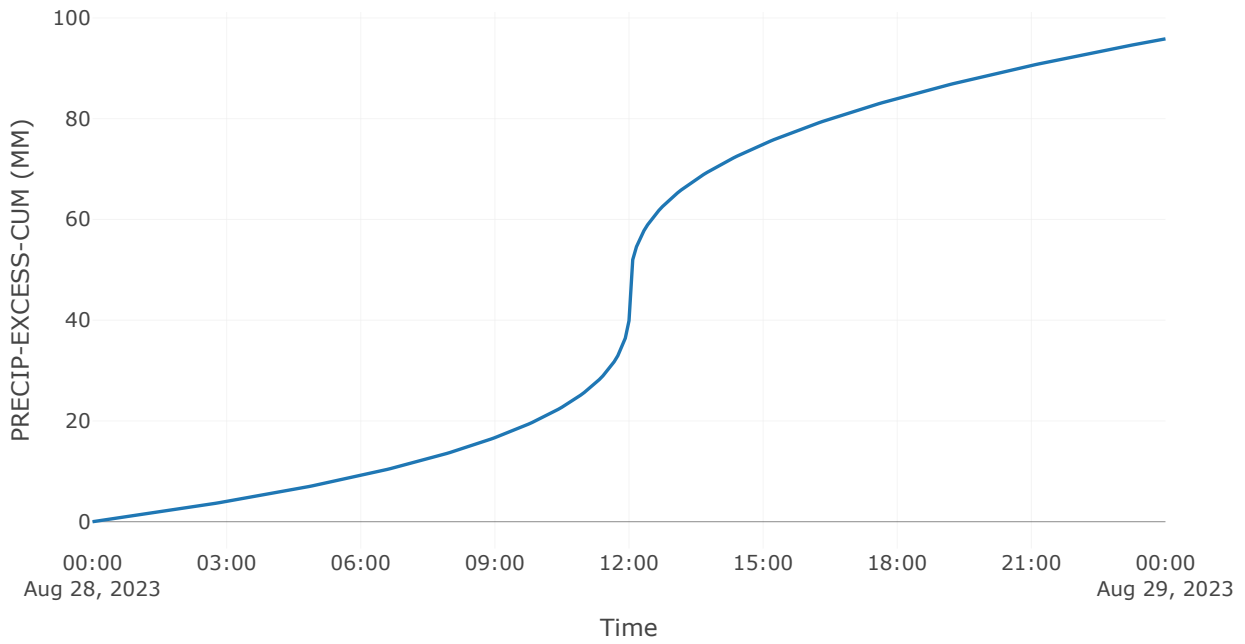
Results: Development area

Peak Discharge (M ³ /S)	0.23
Time of Peak Discharge	28Aug2023, 12:10
Volume (MM)	95.6
Precipitation Volume (M ³)	1140.8
Loss Volume (M ³)	182.31
Excess Volume (M ³)	958.49
Direct Runoff Volume (M ³)	956
Baseflow Volume (M ³)	0

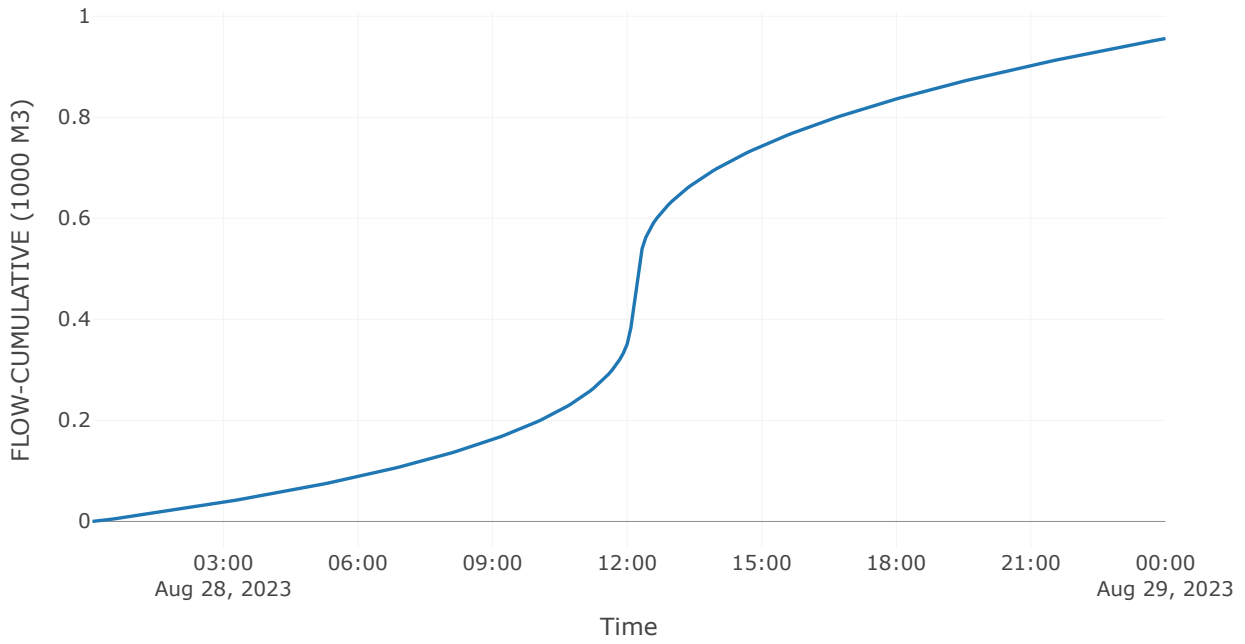
Precipitation and Outflow



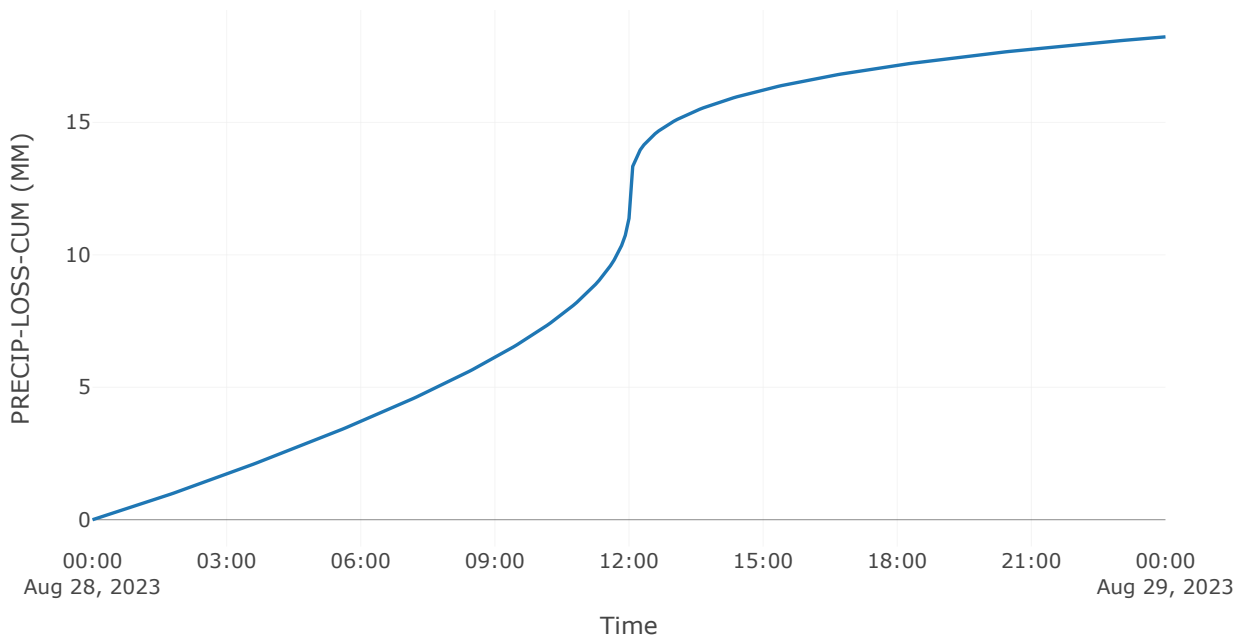
Cumulative Excess Precipitation



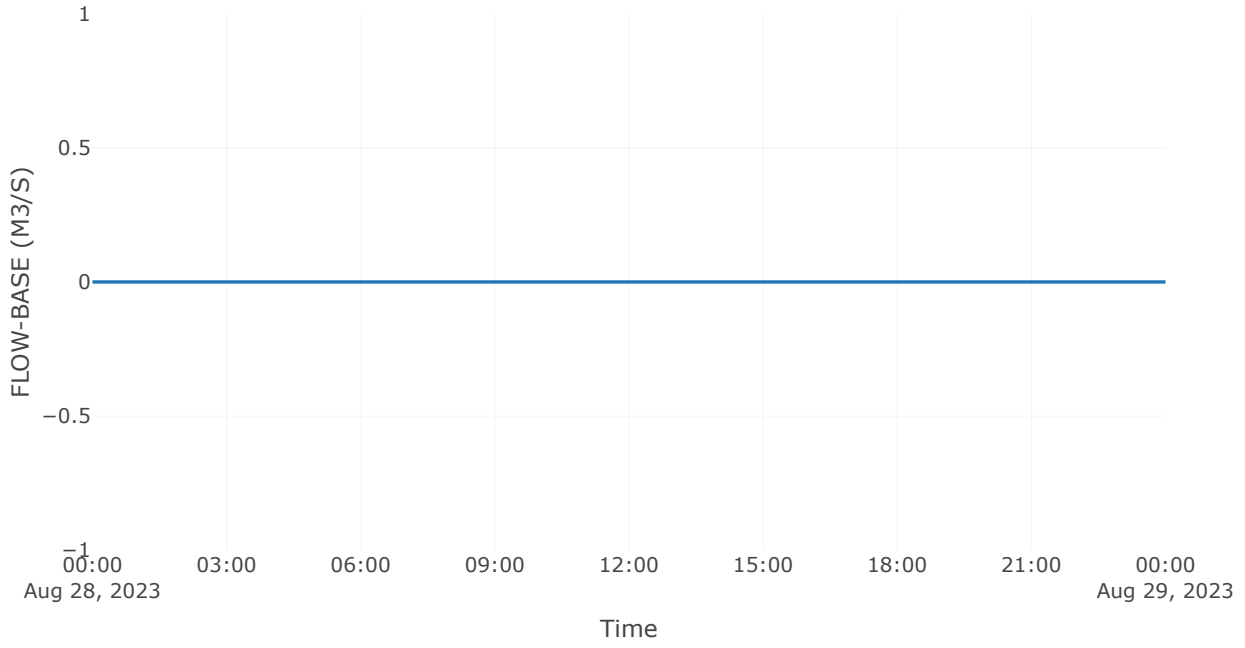
Cumulative Outflow



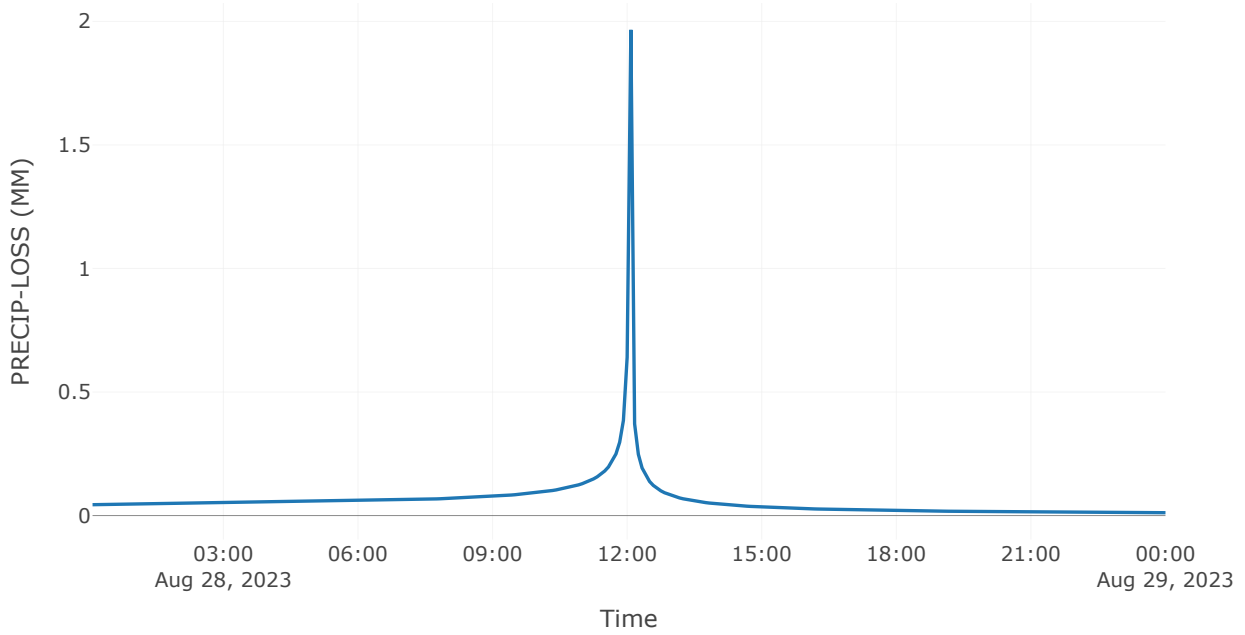
Cumulative Precipitation Loss



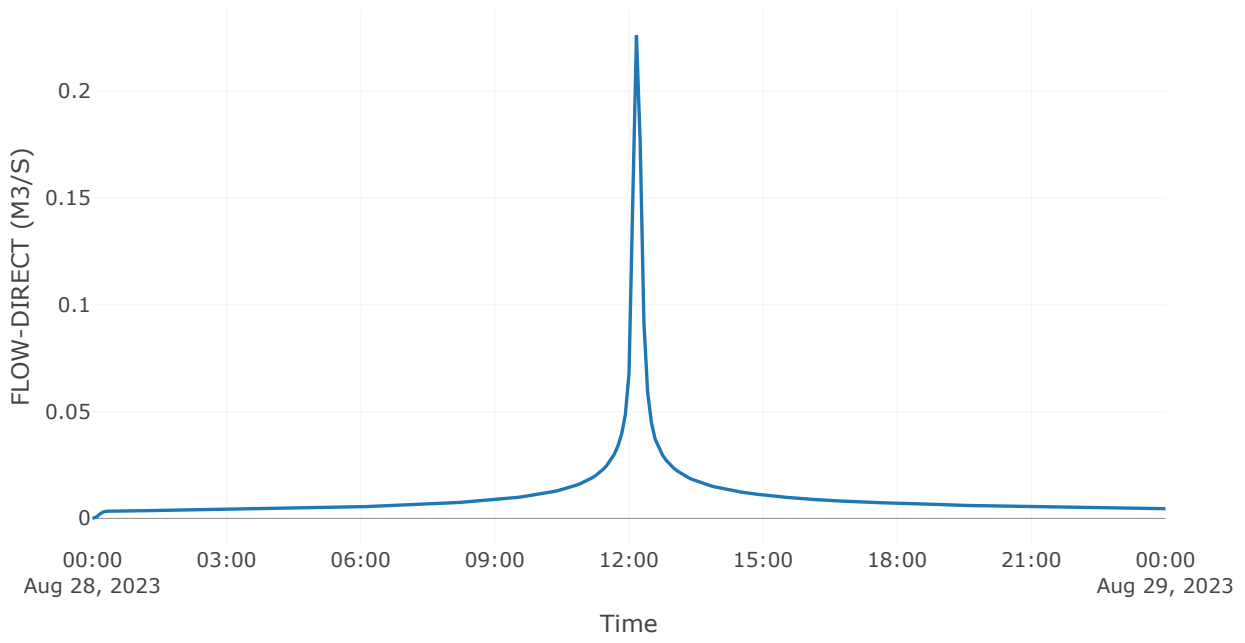
Baseflow



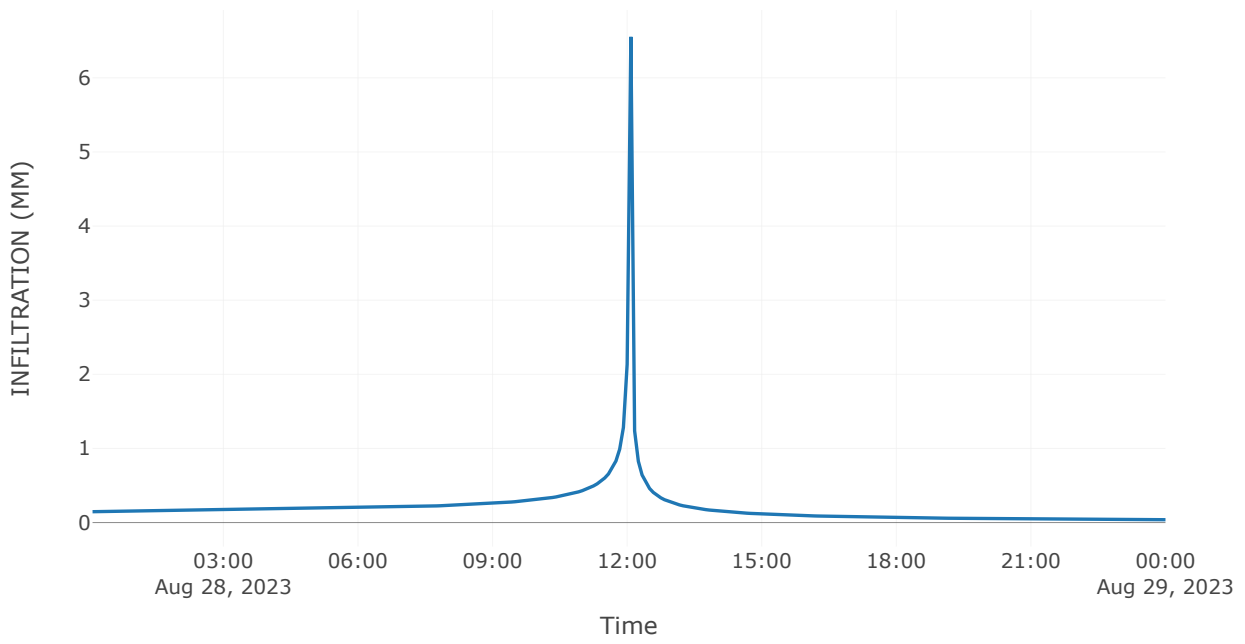
Precipitation Loss



Direct Runoff



Soil Infiltration

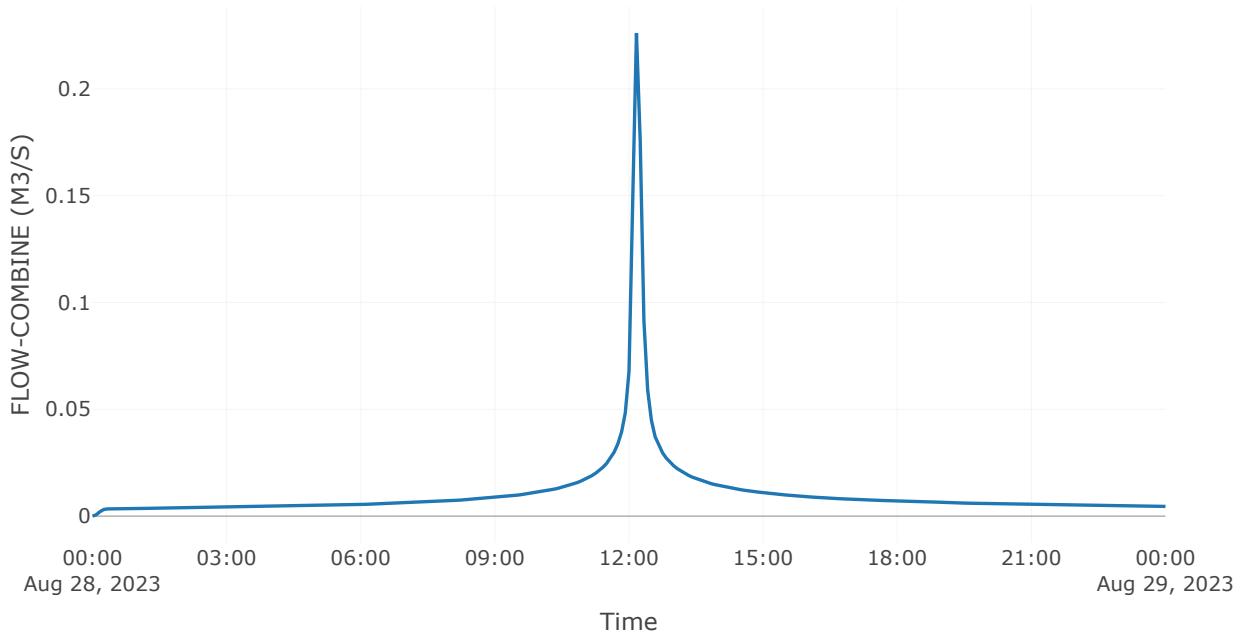


Junction: Natrual basin

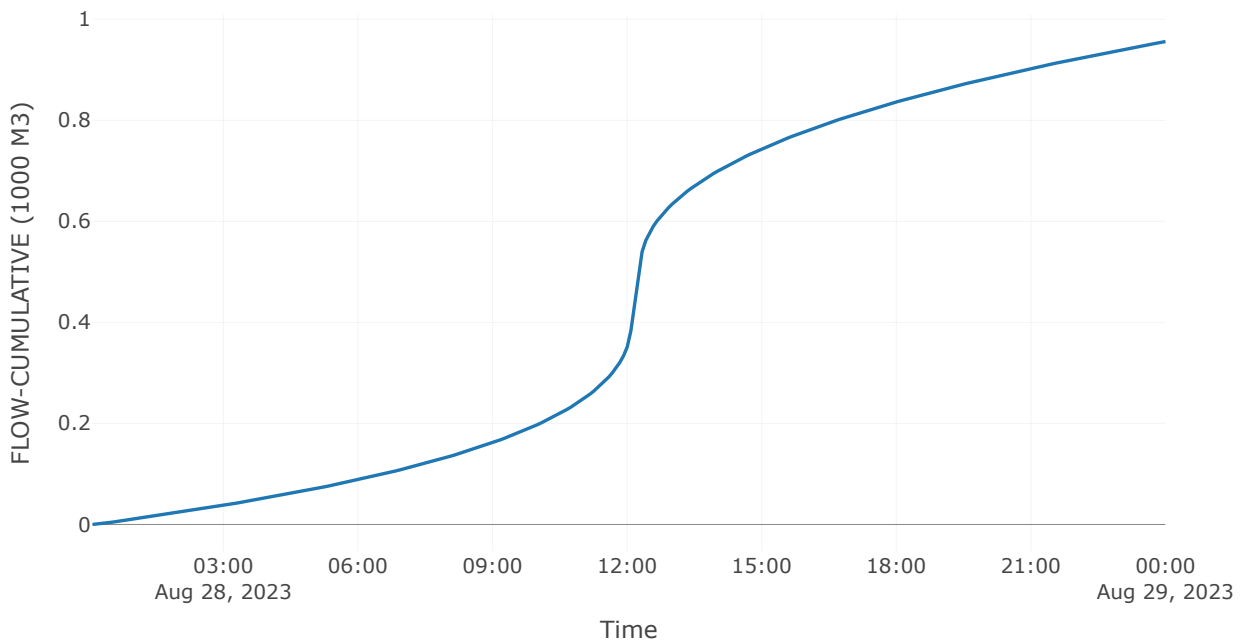
Results: Natrual basin

Peak Discharge (M3/S)	0.23
Time of Peak Discharge	28Aug2023, 12:10
Volume (MM)	95.6

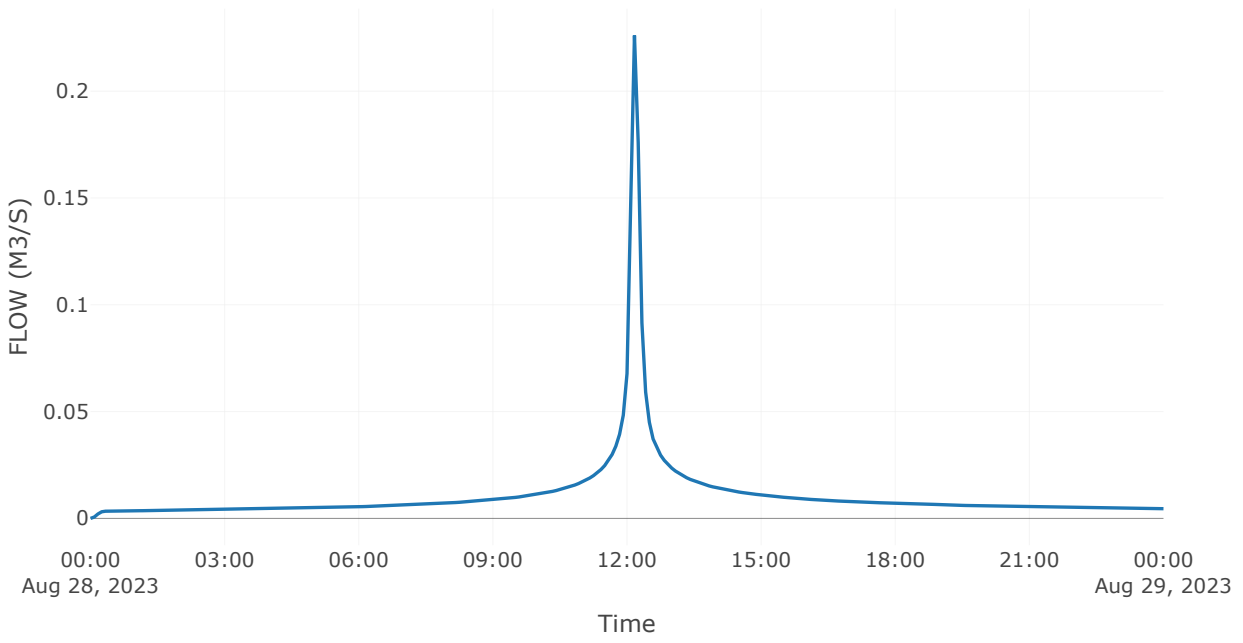
Combined Inflow



Cumulative Outflow



Outflow



Project: 2911**Simulation Run:** CONCEPT - 10% AEP**Simulation Start:** 27 August 2023, 24:00**Simulation End:** 28 August 2023, 24:00**HMS Version:** 4.12**Executed:** 25 September 2025, 08:52

Global Parameter Summary - Subbasin

Area (KM2)

Element Name	Area (KM2)
Development area	0.01

Downstream

Element Name	Downstream
Development area	Natrual basin

Loss Rate: Scs

Element Name	Percent Impervious Area	Curve Number	Initial Abstraction
Development area	0	69	5

Transform: Clark

Element Name	Clark Method	Time of Concentration	Storage Coefficient	Time Area Method
Development area	Specified	0.17	0.07	Default

Global Results Summary

Hydrologic Element	Drainage Area (KM2)	Peak Discharge (M3/S)	Time of Peak	Volume (MM)
Development area	0.01	0.14	28Aug2023, 12:10	53.11
Natrual basin	0.01	0.14	28Aug2023, 12:10	53.11

Subbasin: Development area

Area (KM²) : 0.01

Downstream : Natrual basin

Loss Rate: Scs

Percent Impervious Area	0
Curve Number	69
Initial Abstraction	5

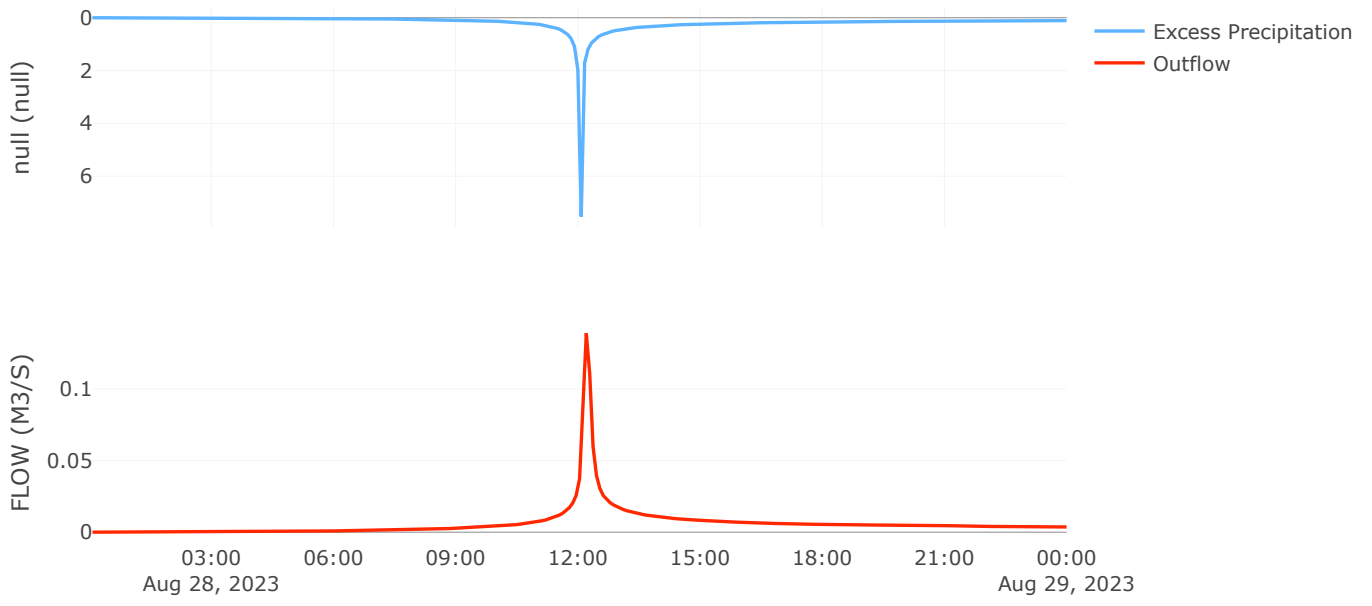
Transform: Clark

Clark Method	Specified
Time of Concentration	0.17
Storage Coefficient	0.07
Time Area Method	Default

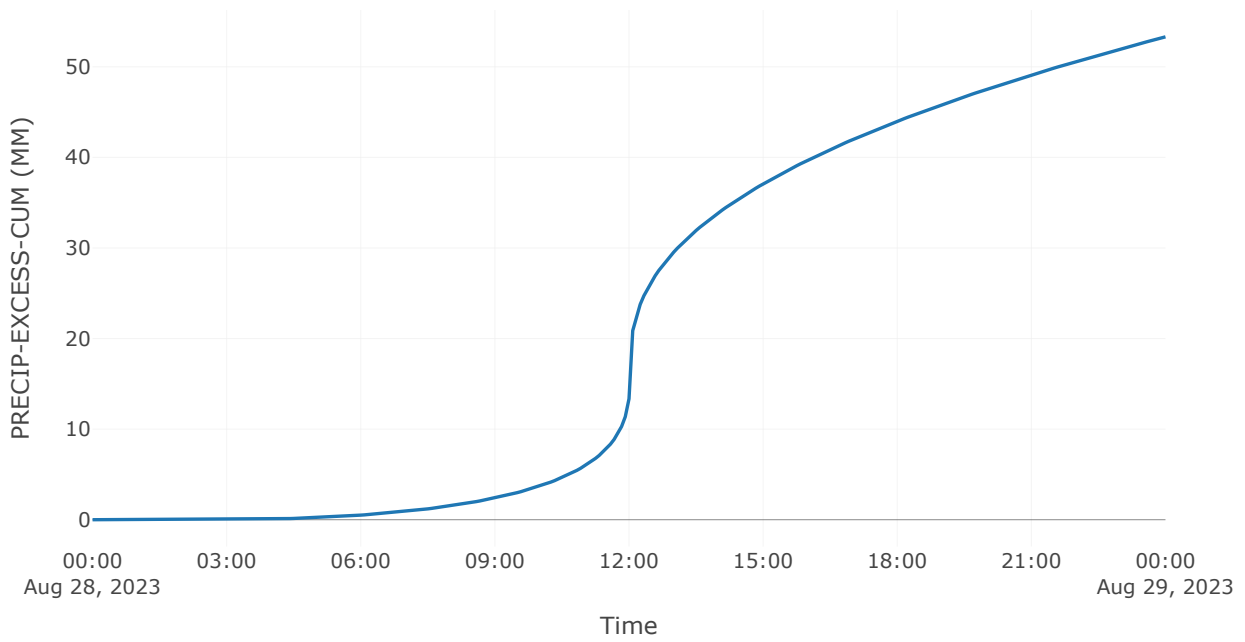
Results: Development area

Peak Discharge (M ³ /S)	0.14
Time of Peak Discharge	28Aug2023, 12:10
Volume (MM)	53.11
Precipitation Volume (M ³)	1140.8
Loss Volume (M ³)	607.71
Excess Volume (M ³)	533.09
Direct Runoff Volume (M ³)	531.1
Baseflow Volume (M ³)	0

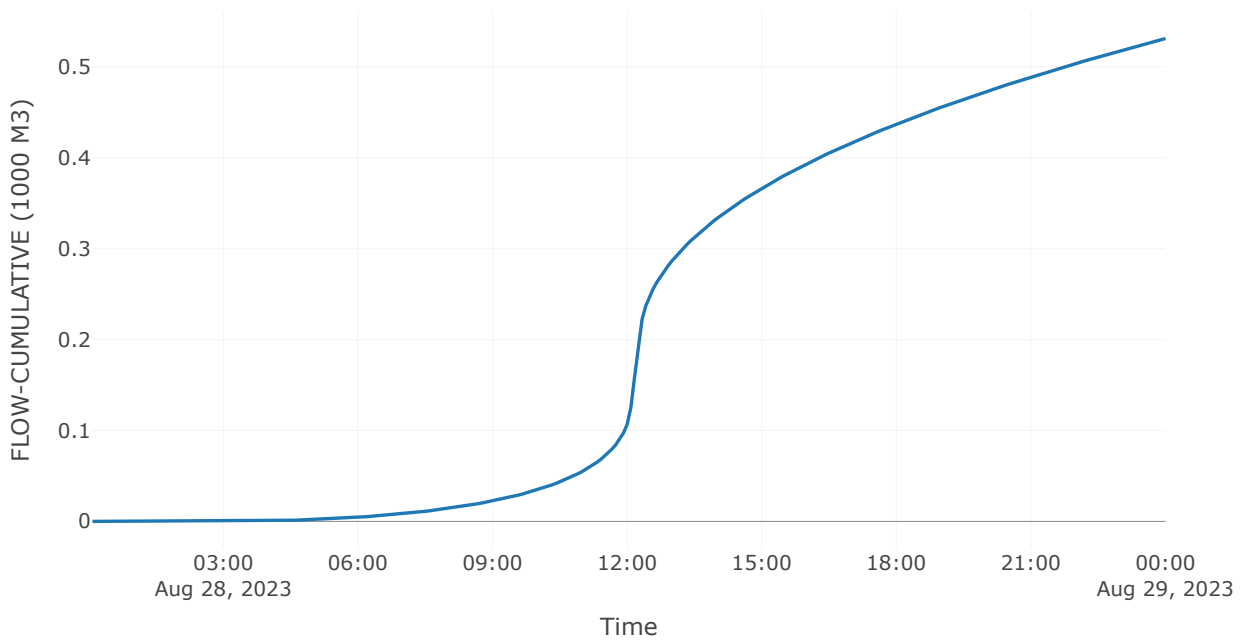
Precipitation and Outflow



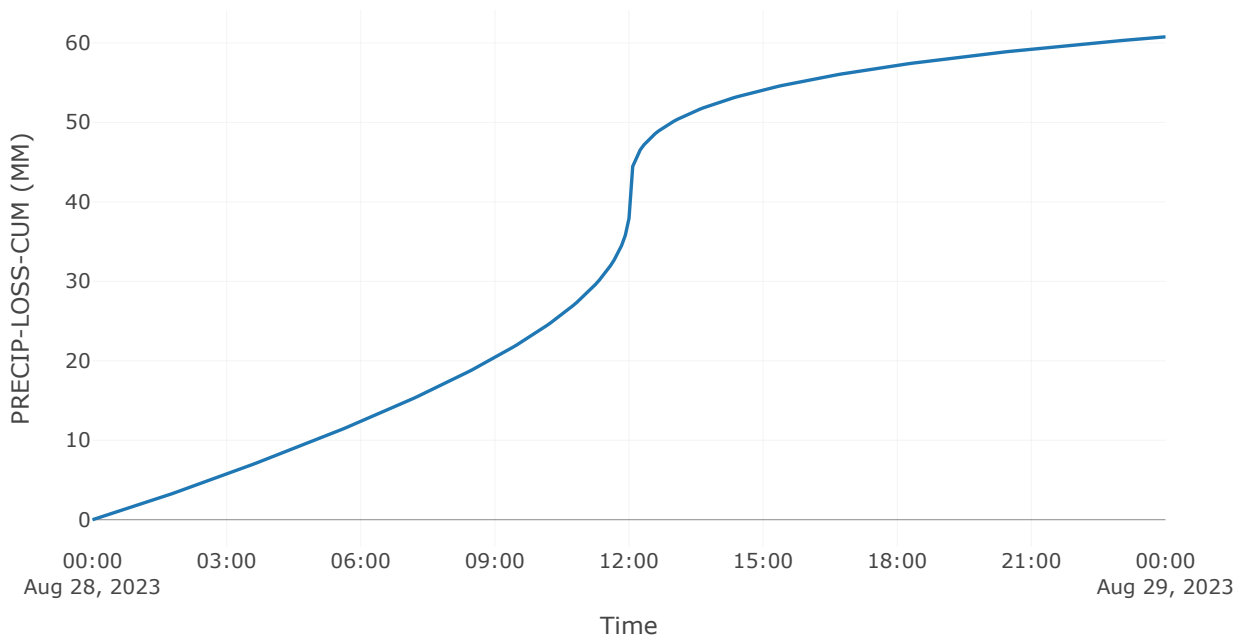
Cumulative Excess Precipitation



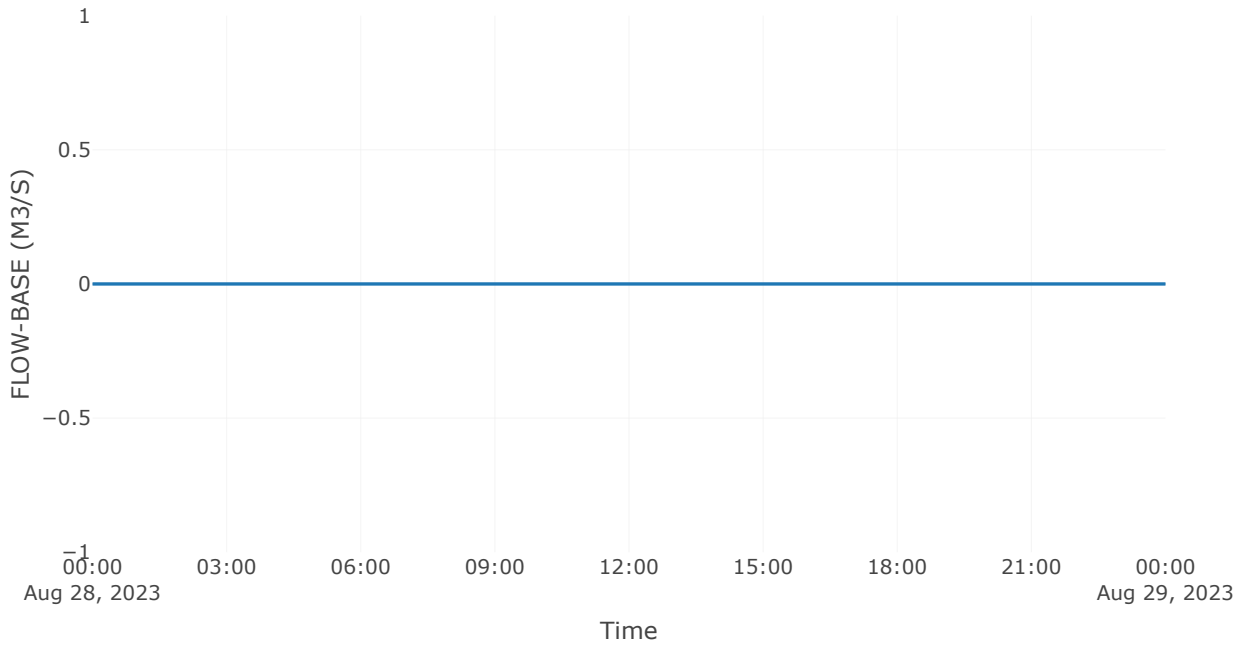
Cumulative Outflow



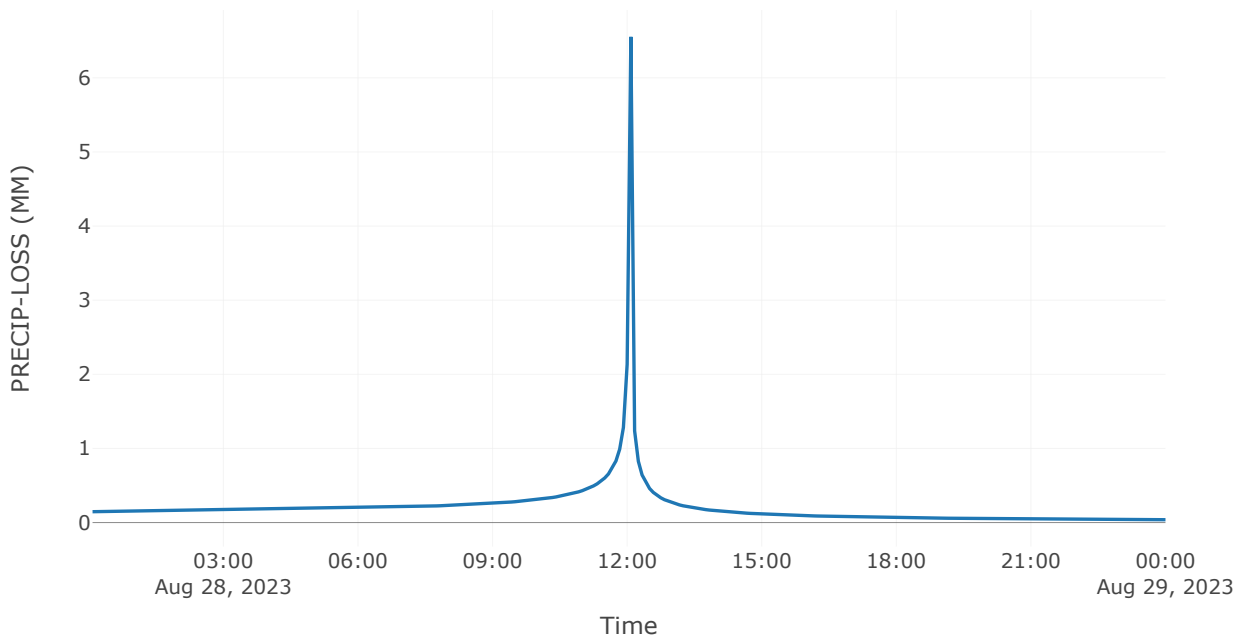
Cumulative Precipitation Loss



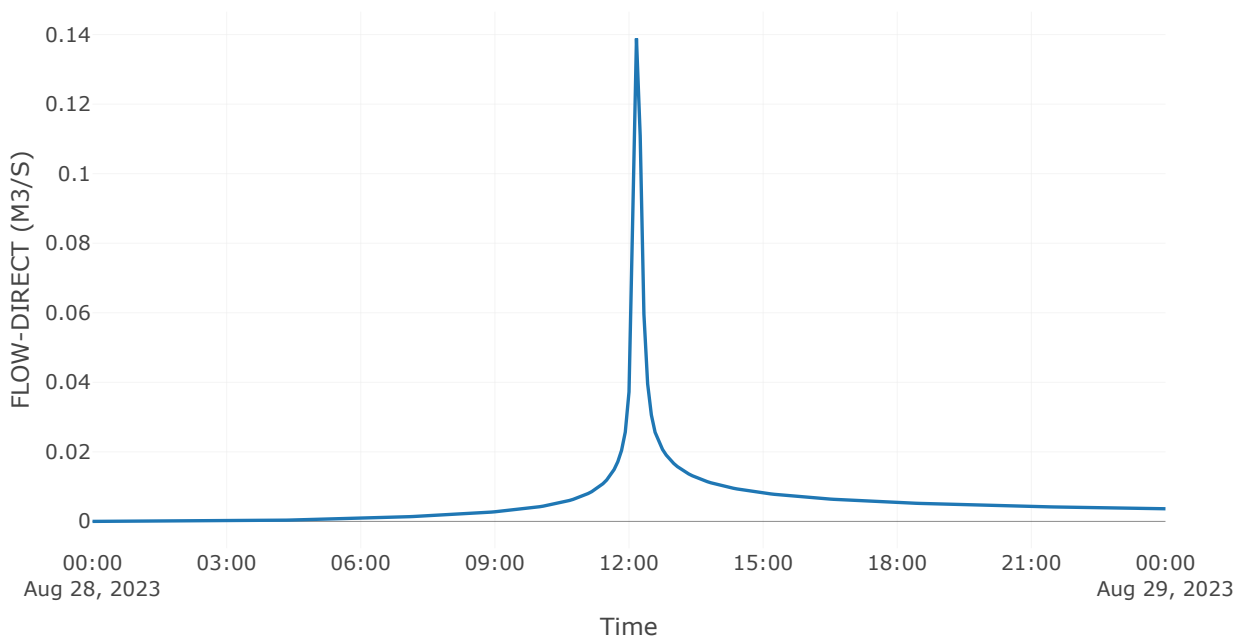
Baseflow



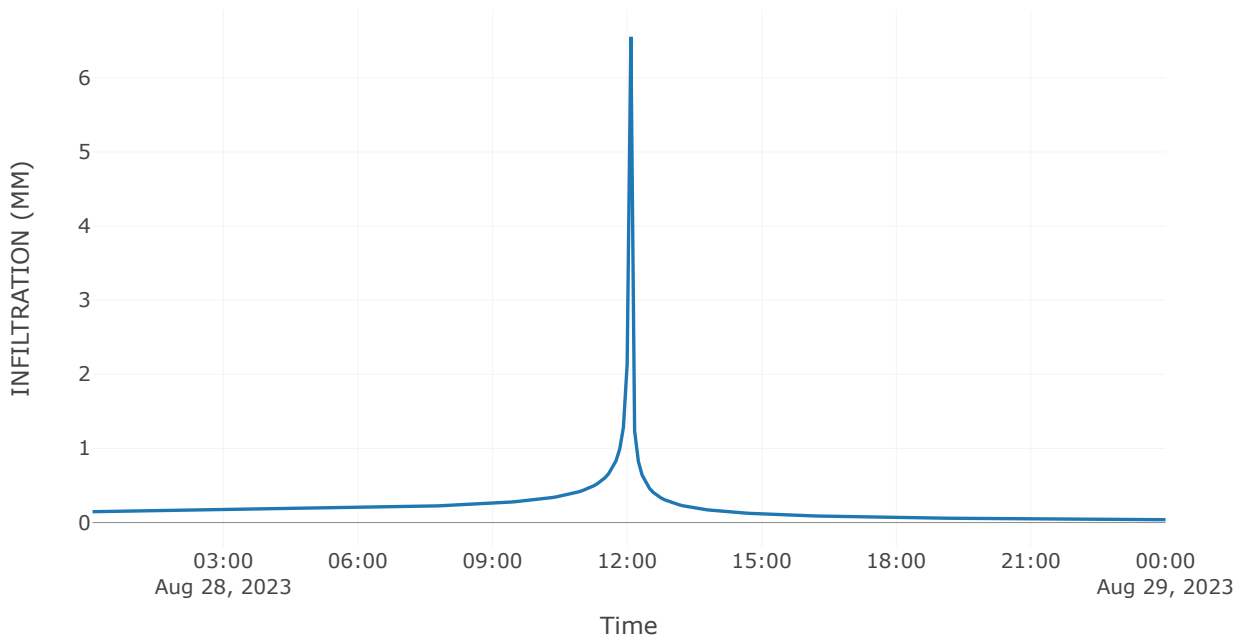
Precipitation Loss



Direct Runoff



Soil Infiltration

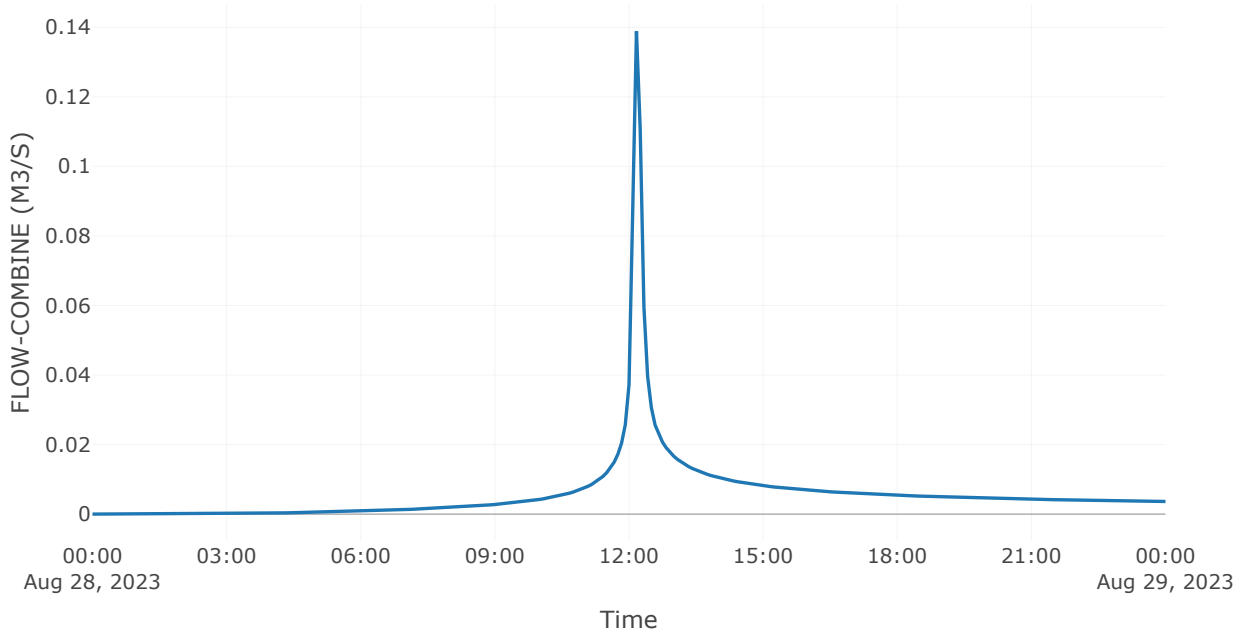


Junction: Natrual basin

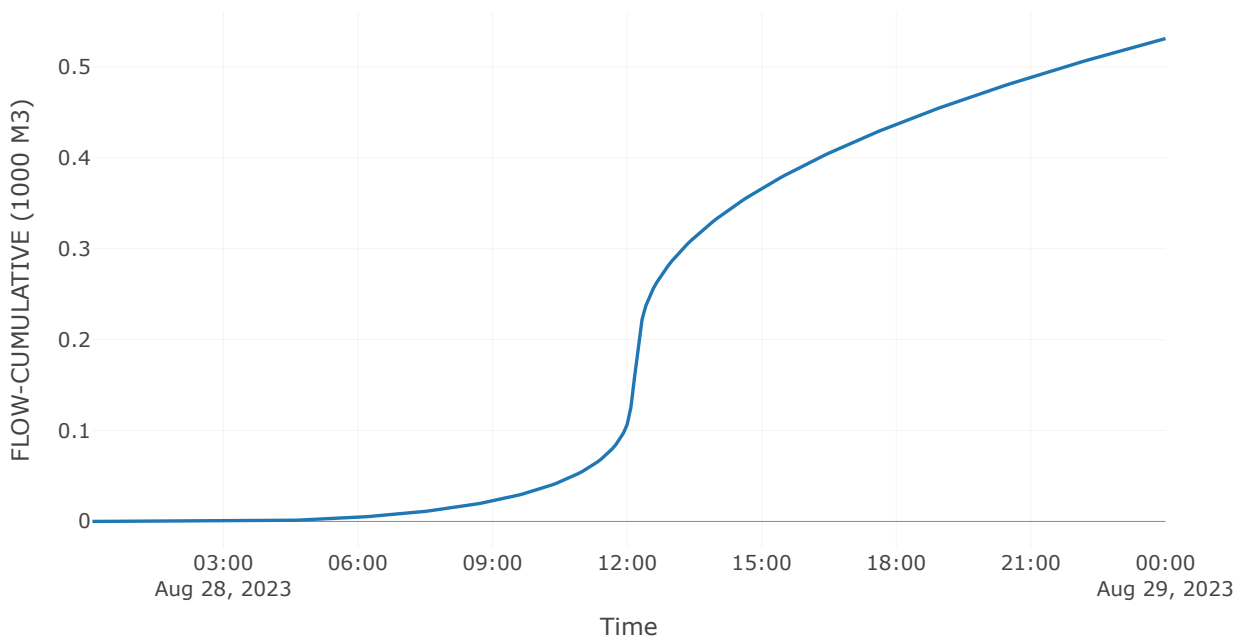
Results: Natrual basin

Peak Discharge (M3/S)	0.14
Time of Peak Discharge	28Aug2023, 12:10
Volume (MM)	53.11

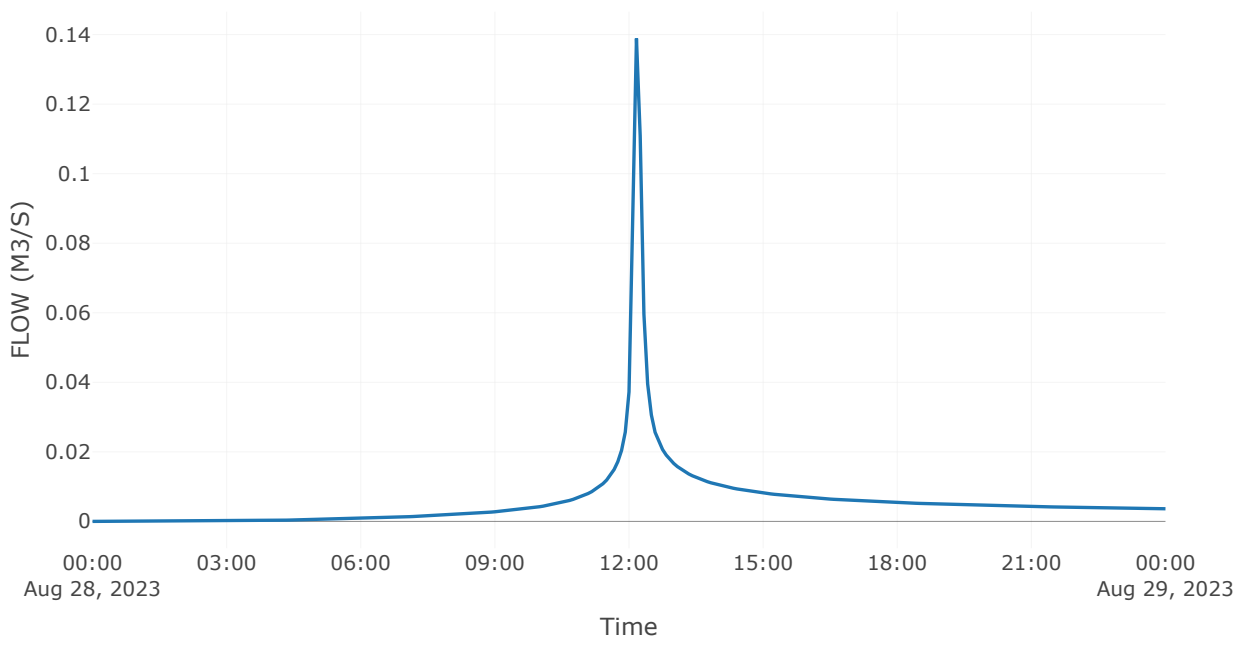
Combined Inflow



Cumulative Outflow



Outflow



Project: 2911

Simulation Run: CONCEPT - 50% AEP - POST

Simulation Start: 27 August 2023, 24:00

Simulation End: 28 August 2023, 24:00

HMS Version: 4.12

Executed: 25 September 2025, 08:52

Global Parameter Summary - Subbasin

Area (KM2)

Element Name	Area (KM2)
Development area	0.01

Downstream

Element Name	Downstream
Development area	Natrual basin

Loss Rate: Scs

Element Name	Percent Impervious Area	Curve Number	Initial Abstraction
Development area	70	69	5

Transform: Clark

Element Name	Clark Method	Time of Concentration	Storage Coefficient	Time Area Method
Development area	Specified	0.17	0.07	Default

Global Results Summary

Hydrologic Element	Drainage Area (KM2)	Peak Discharge (M3/S)	Time of Peak	Volume (MM)
Development area	0.01	0.14	28Aug2023, 12:10	61.41
Natrual basin	0.01	0.14	28Aug2023, 12:10	61.41

Subbasin: Development area

Area (KM²) : 0.01

Downstream : Natrual basin

Loss Rate: Scs

Percent Impervious Area	70
Curve Number	69
Initial Abstraction	5

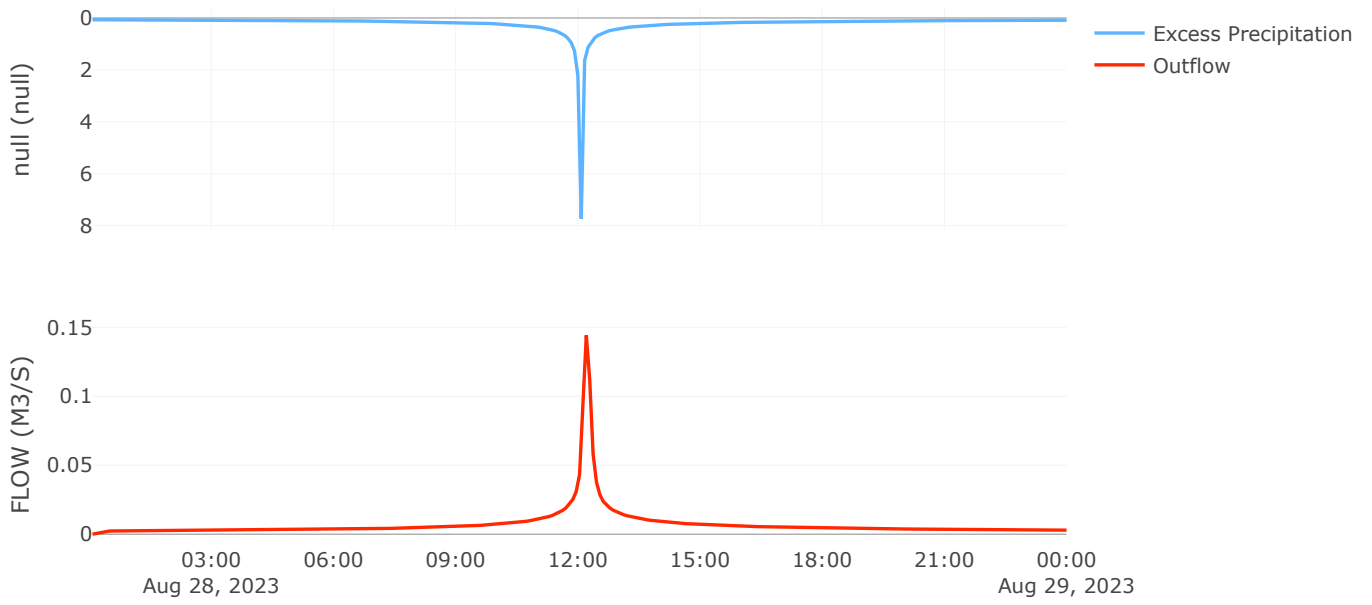
Transform: Clark

Clark Method	Specified
Time of Concentration	0.17
Storage Coefficient	0.07
Time Area Method	Default

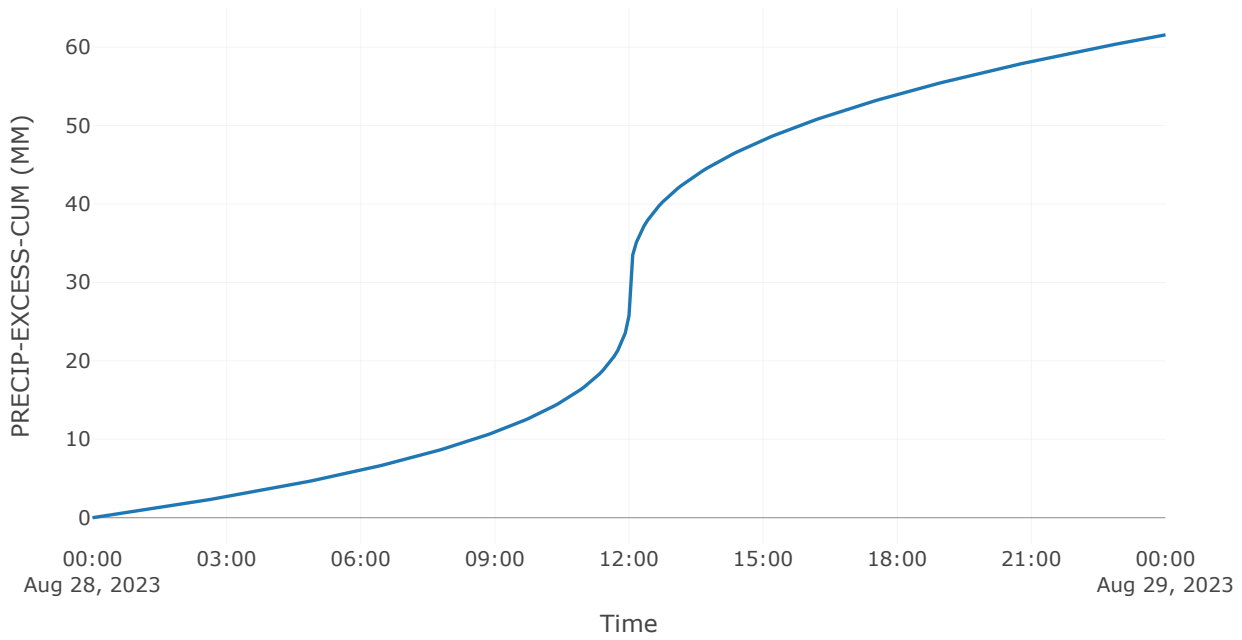
Results: Development area

Peak Discharge (M ³ /S)	0.14
Time of Peak Discharge	28Aug2023, 12:10
Volume (MM)	61.41
Precipitation Volume (M ³)	762.3
Loss Volume (M ³)	146.57
Excess Volume (M ³)	615.73
Direct Runoff Volume (M ³)	614.13
Baseflow Volume (M ³)	0

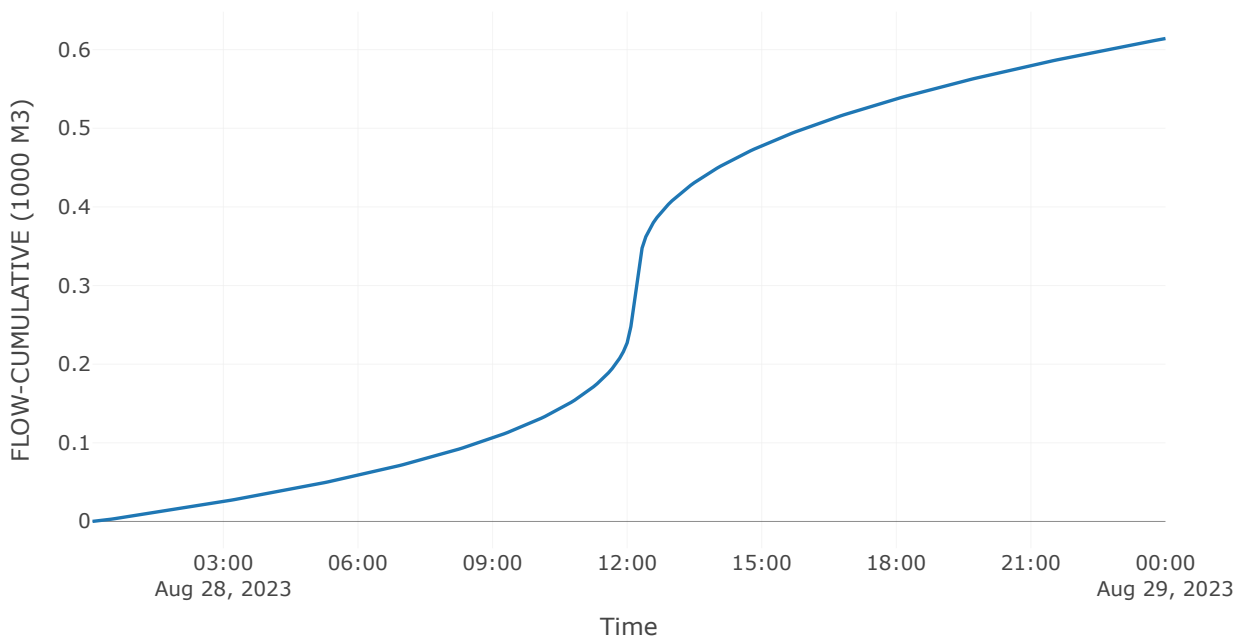
Precipitation and Outflow



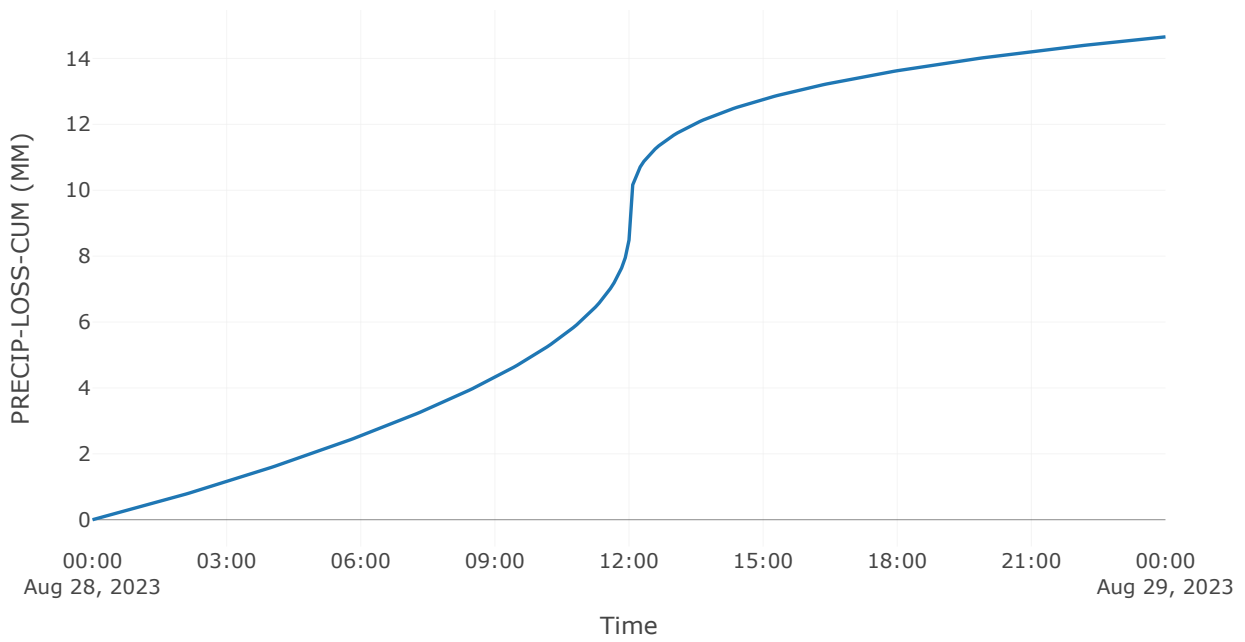
Cumulative Excess Precipitation



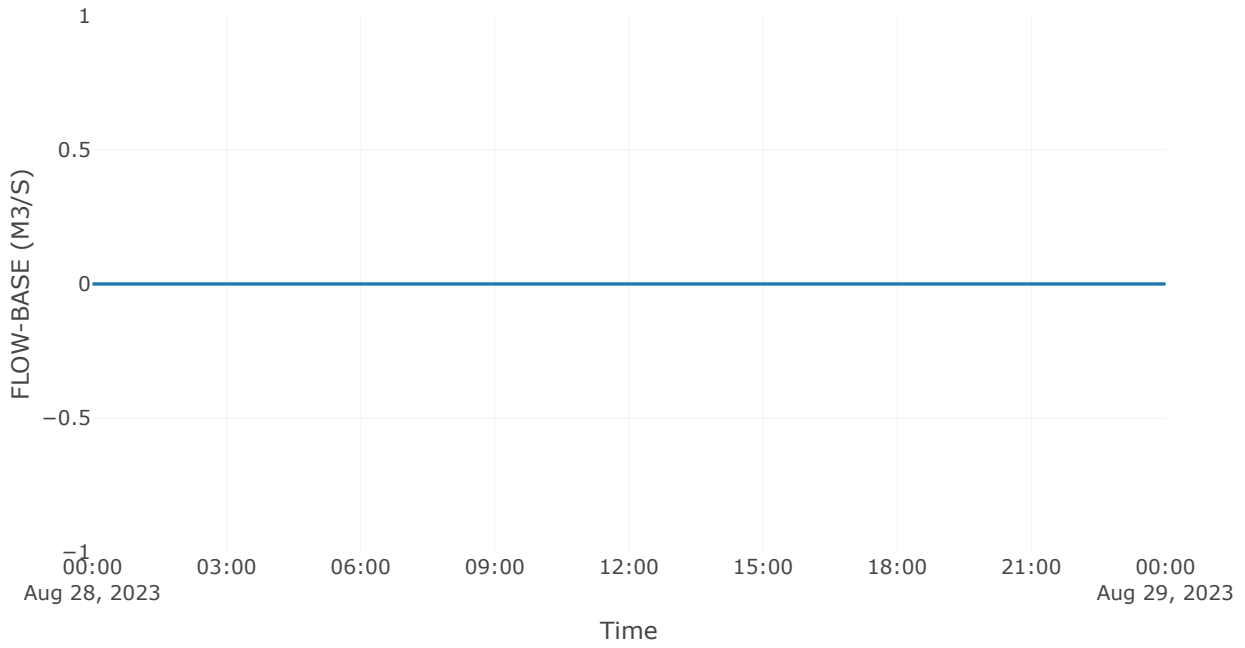
Cumulative Outflow



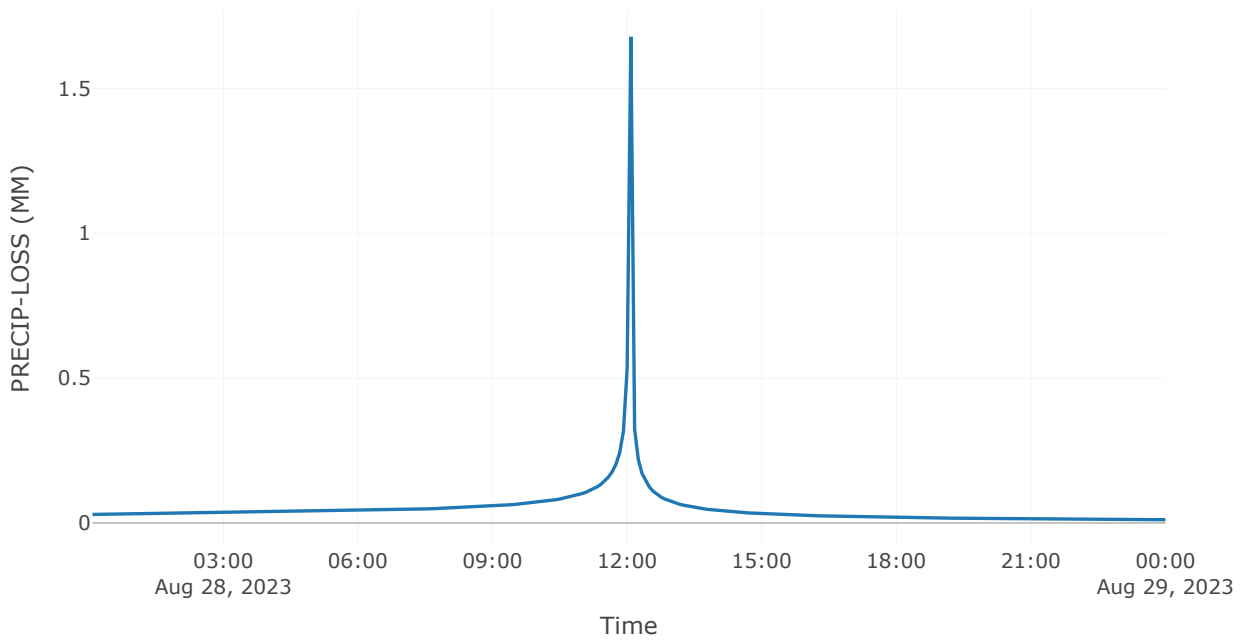
Cumulative Precipitation Loss



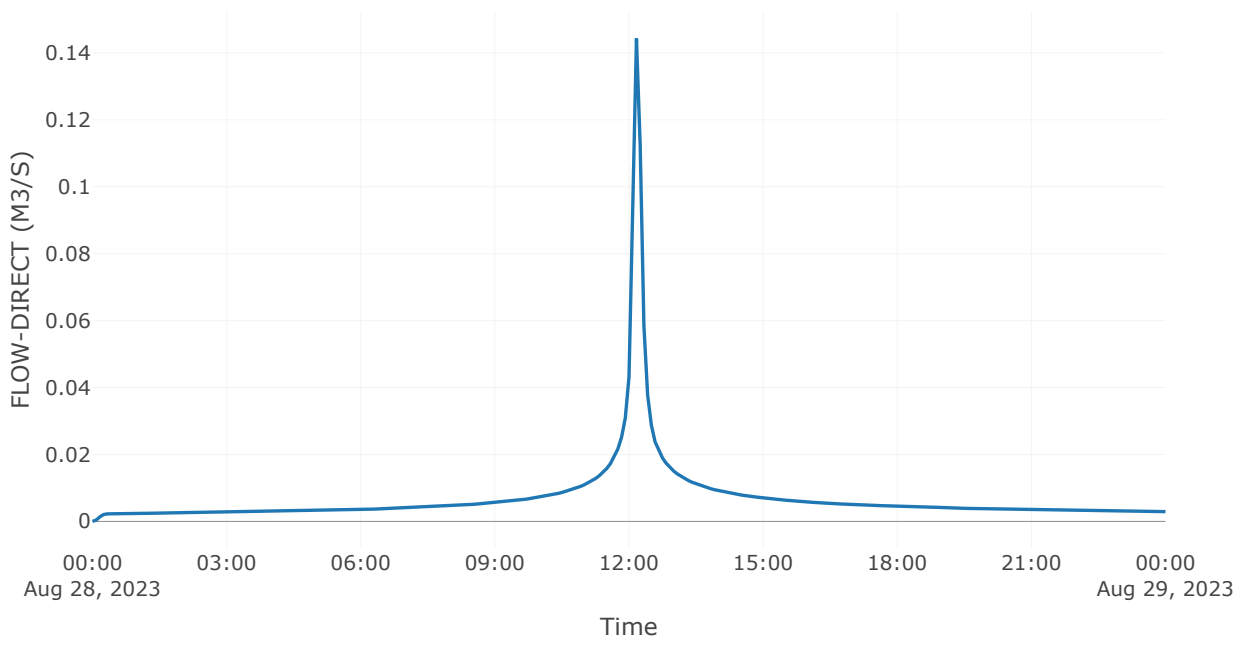
Baseflow



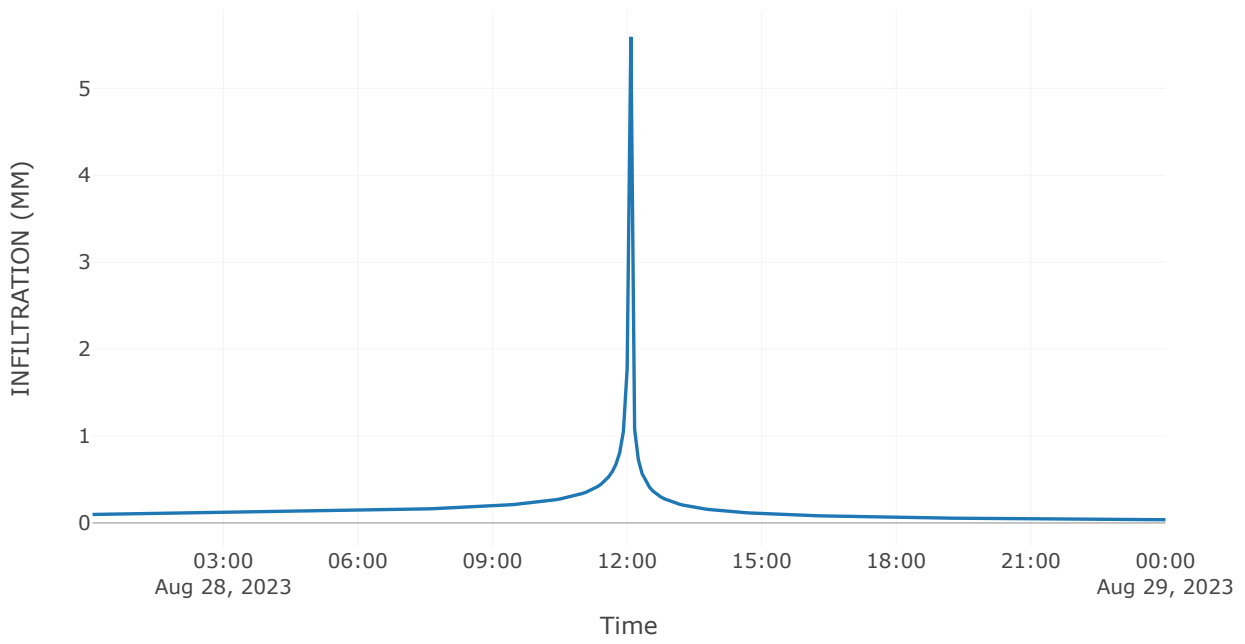
Precipitation Loss



Direct Runoff



Soil Infiltration

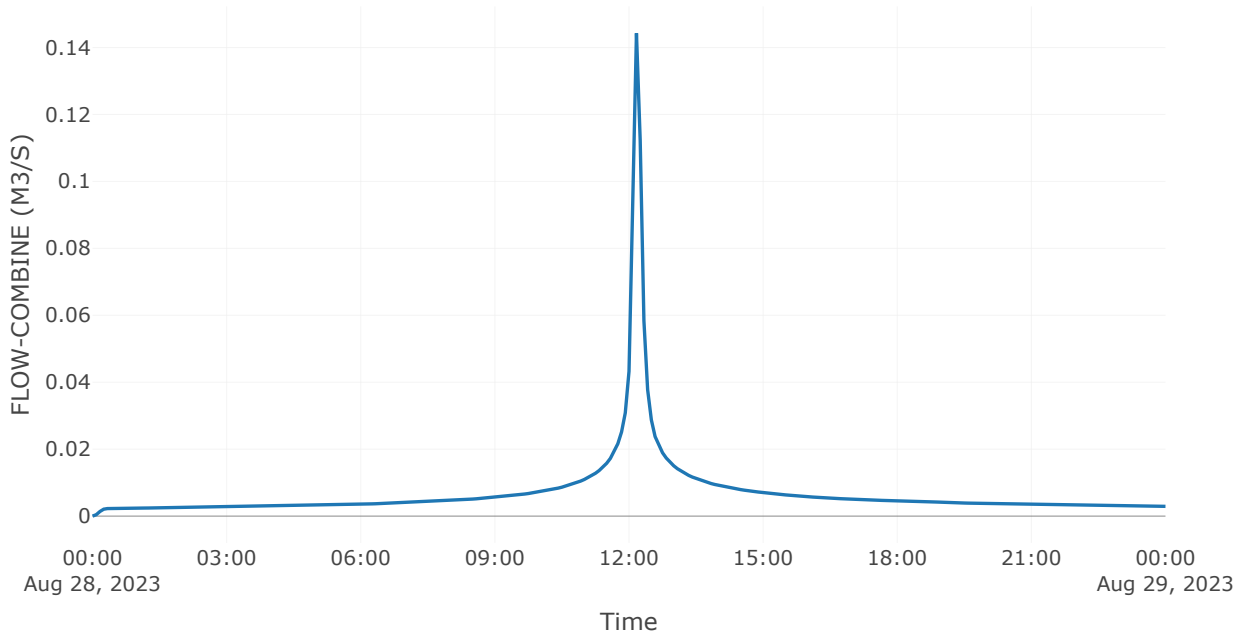


Junction: Natrual basin

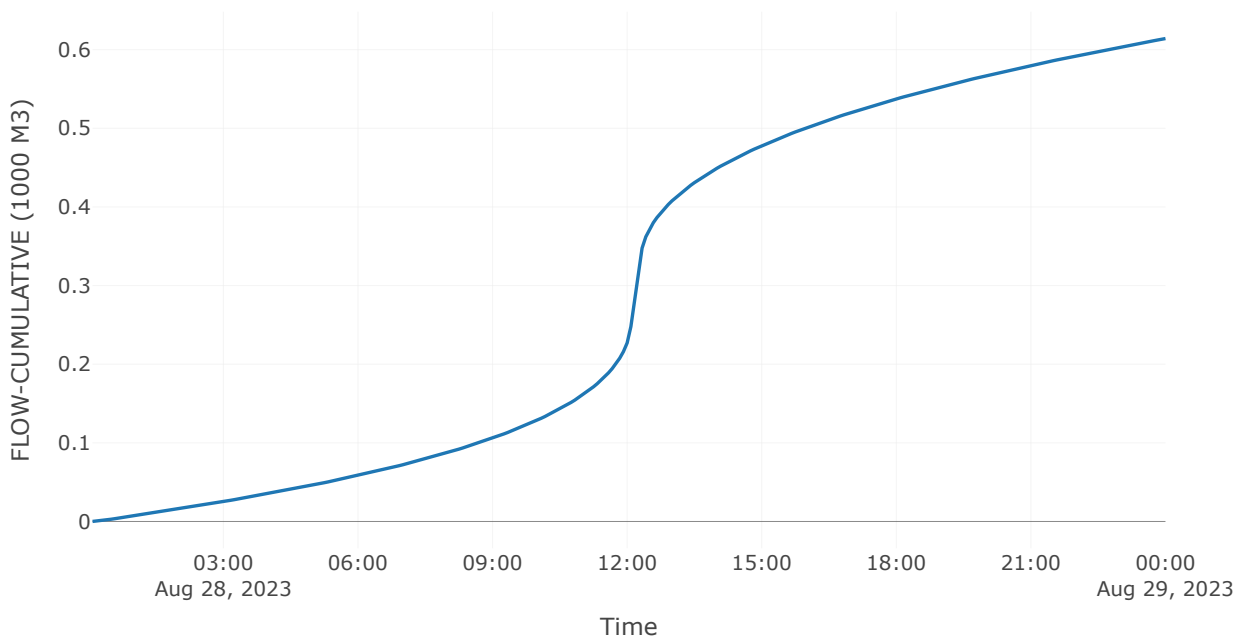
Results: Natrual basin

Peak Discharge (M3/S)	0.14
Time of Peak Discharge	28Aug2023, 12:10
Volume (MM)	61.41

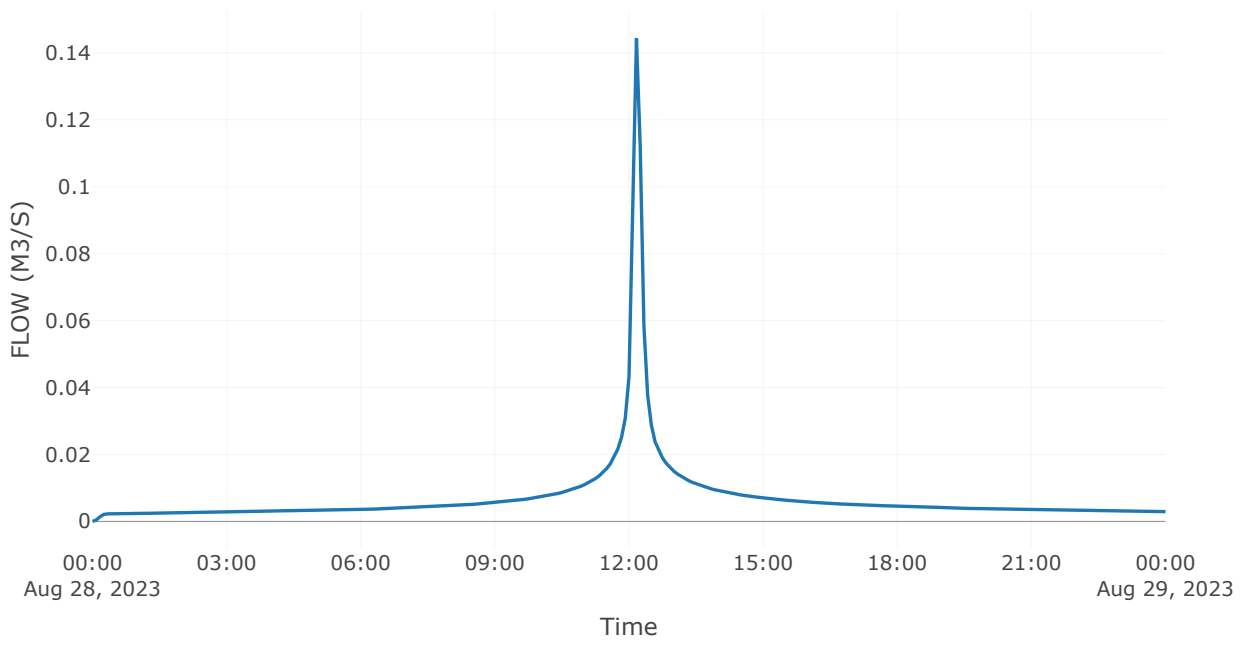
Combined Inflow



Cumulative Outflow



Outflow



Project: 2911

Simulation Run: CONCEPT - 50% AEP - PRE

Simulation Start: 27 August 2023, 24:00

Simulation End: 28 August 2023, 24:00

HMS Version: 4.12

Executed: 20 October 2025, 19:14

Global Parameter Summary - Subbasin

Area (KM2)

Element Name	Area (KM2)
Development area	0.01

Downstream

Element Name	Downstream
Development area	Natrual basin

Loss Rate: Scs

Element Name	Percent Impervious Area	Curve Number	Initial Abstraction
Development area	0	69	5

Transform: Clark

Element Name	Clark Method	Time of Concentration	Storage Coefficient	Time Area Method
Development area	Specified	0.17	0.07	Default

Global Results Summary

Hydrologic Element	Drainage Area (KM2)	Peak Discharge (M3/S)	Time of Peak	Volume (MM)
Development area	0.01	0.07	28Aug2023, 12:10	27.26
Natrual basin	0.01	0.07	28Aug2023, 12:10	27.26

Subbasin: Development area

Area (KM2) : 0.01

Downstream : Natrual basin

Loss Rate: Scs

Percent Impervious Area	0
Curve Number	69
Initial Abstraction	5

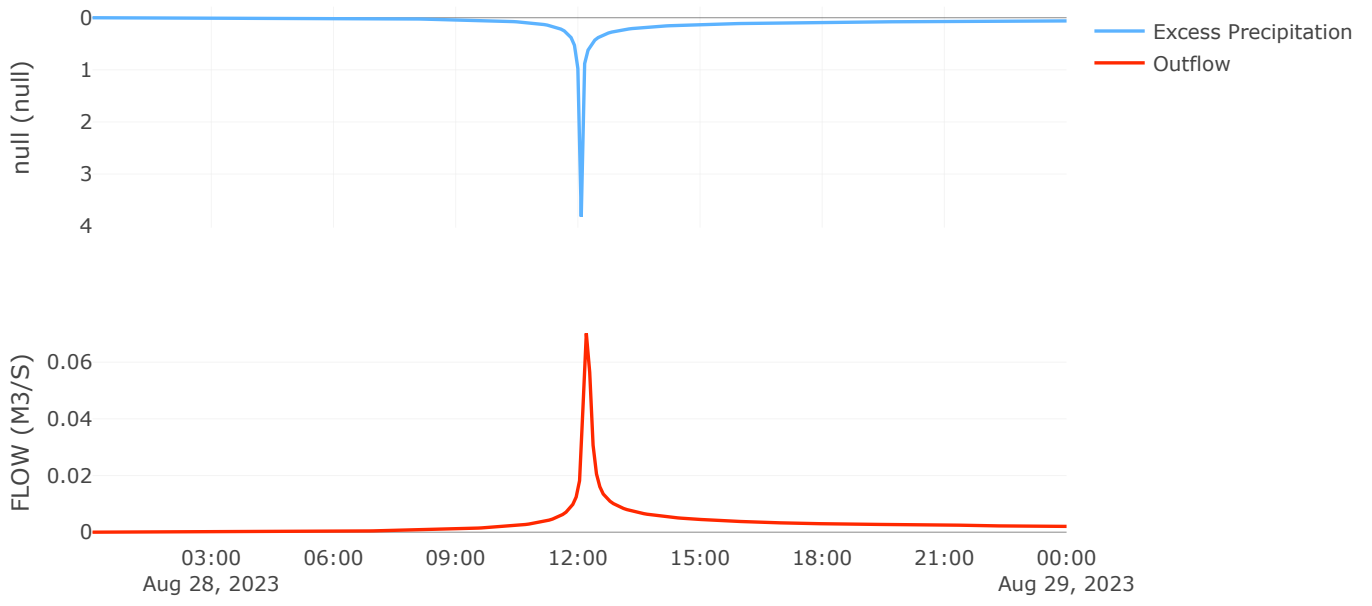
Transform: Clark

Clark Method	Specified
Time of Concentration	0.17
Storage Coefficient	0.07
Time Area Method	Default

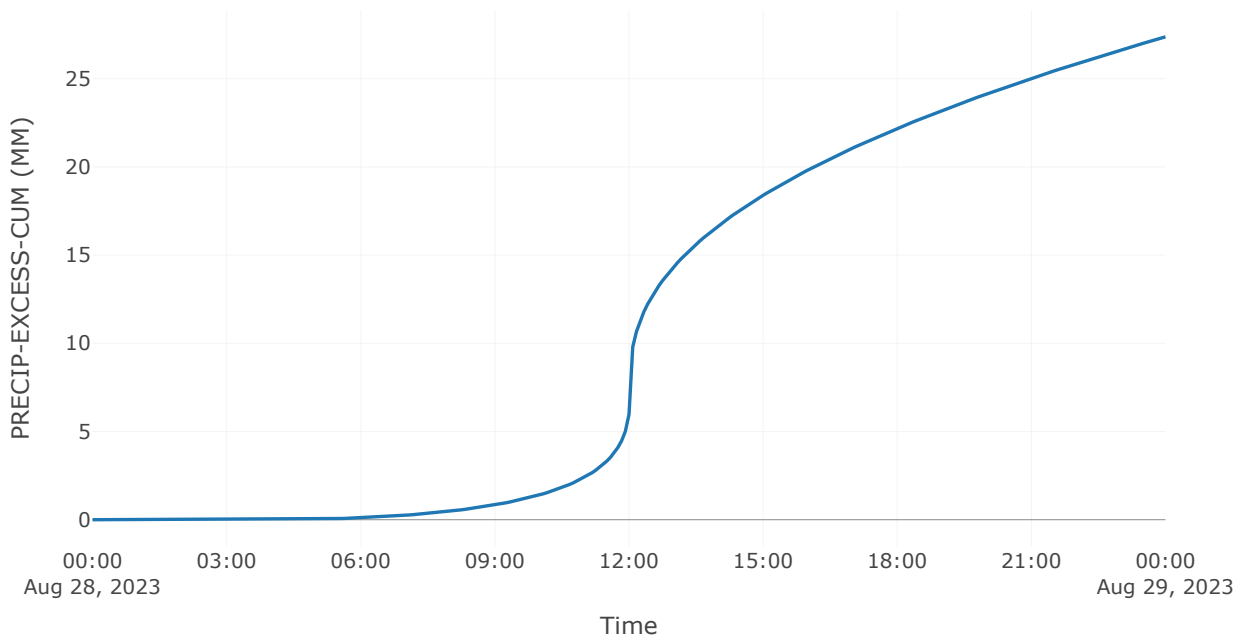
Results: Development area

Peak Discharge (M3/S)	0.07
Time of Peak Discharge	28Aug2023, 12:10
Volume (MM)	27.26
Precipitation Volume (M3)	762.3
Loss Volume (M3)	488.56
Excess Volume (M3)	273.74
Direct Runoff Volume (M3)	272.62
Baseflow Volume (M3)	0

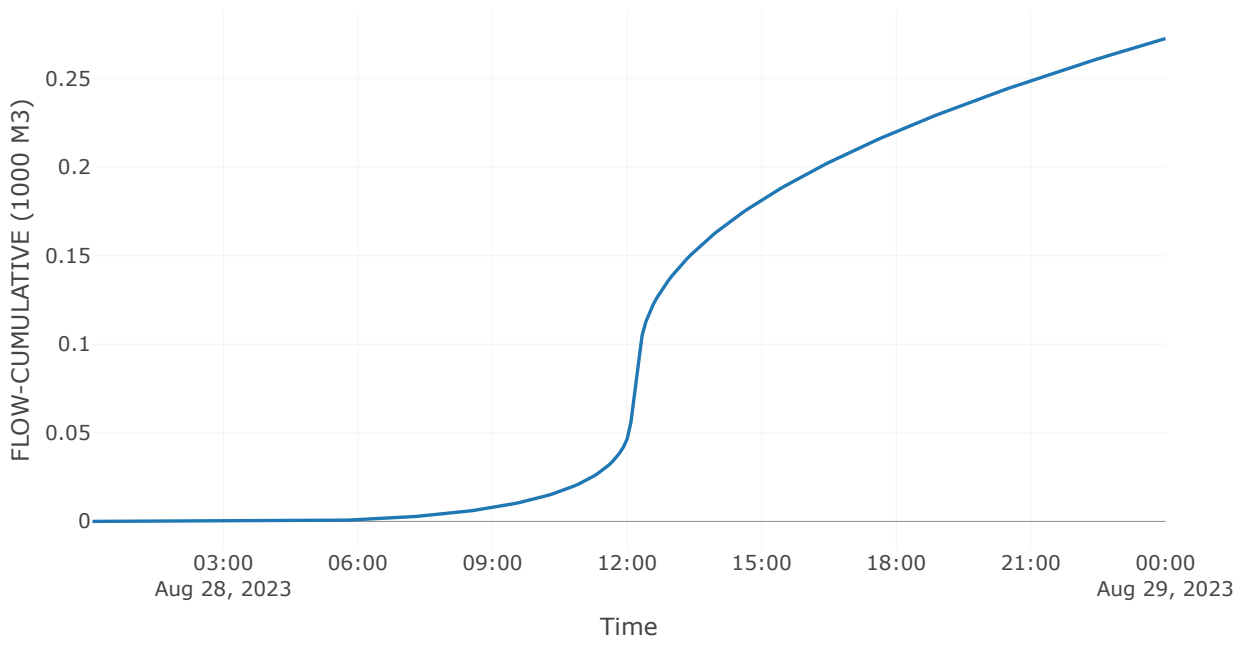
Precipitation and Outflow



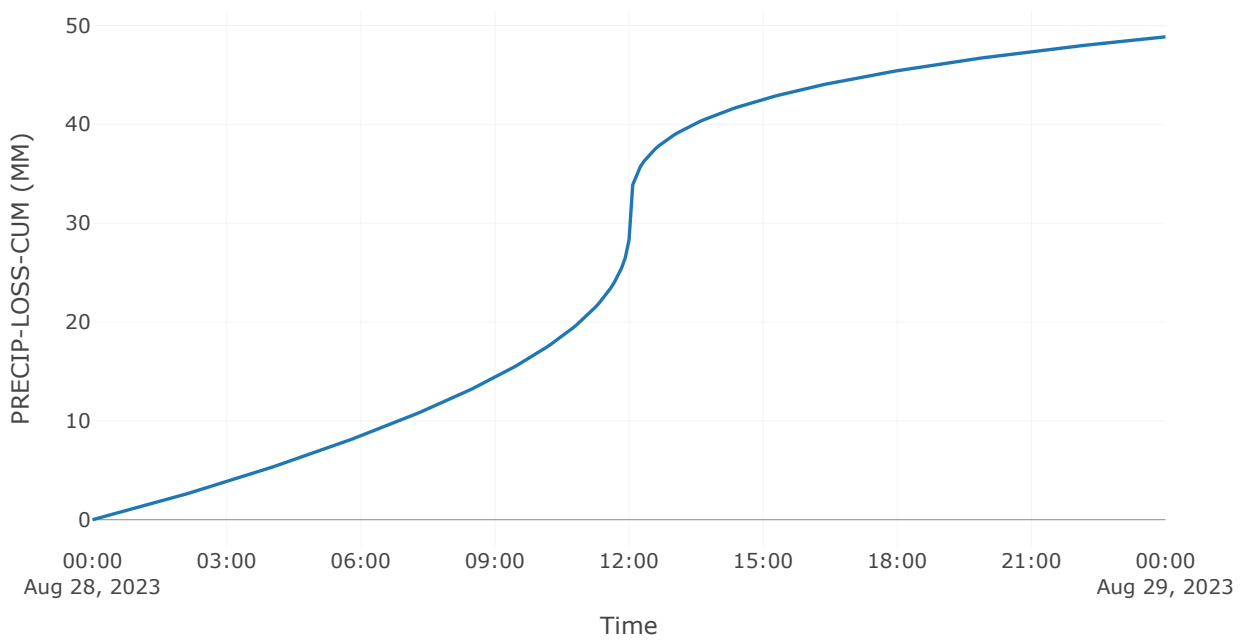
Cumulative Excess Precipitation



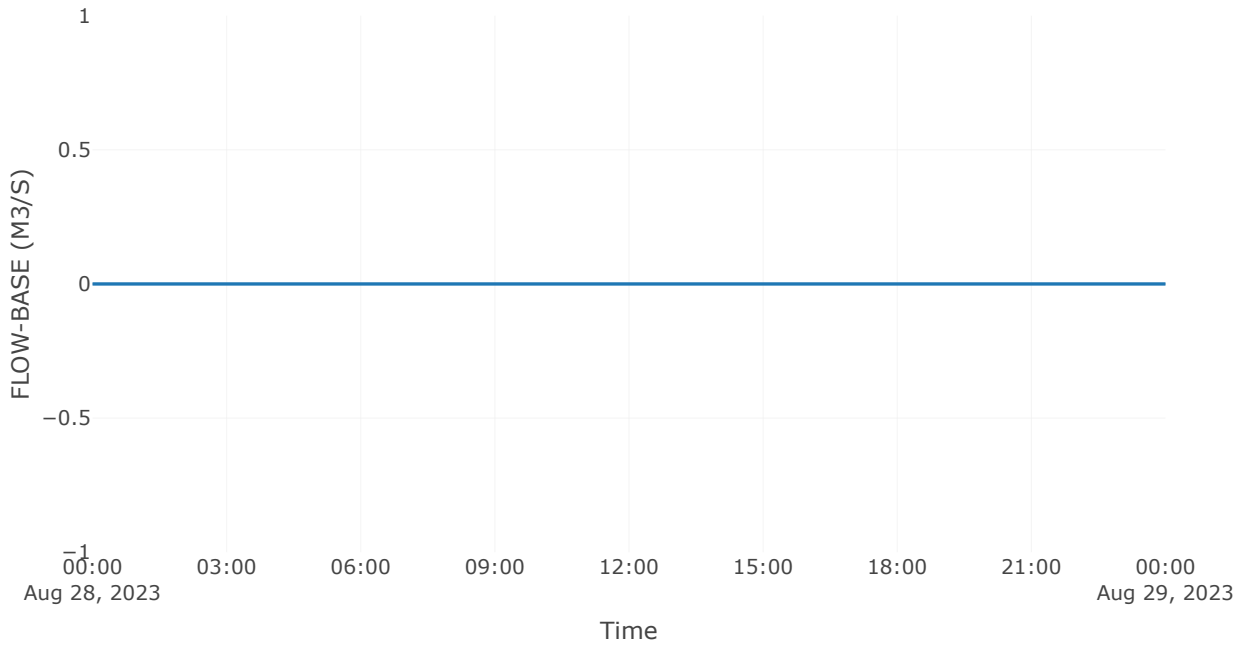
Cumulative Outflow



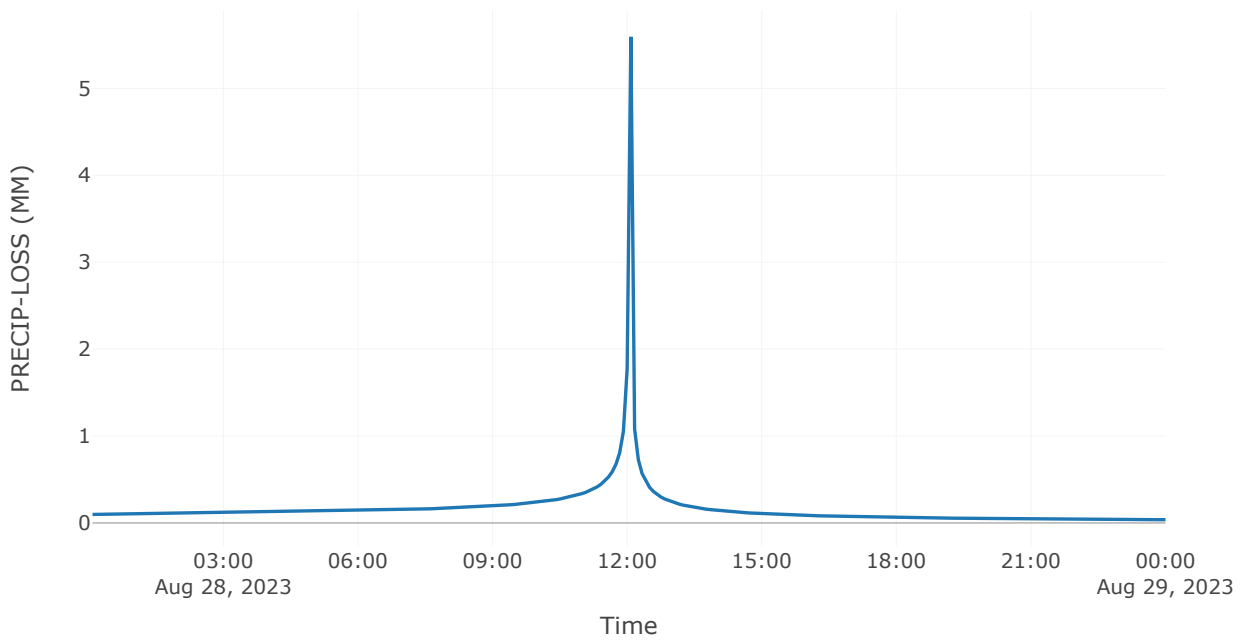
Cumulative Precipitation Loss



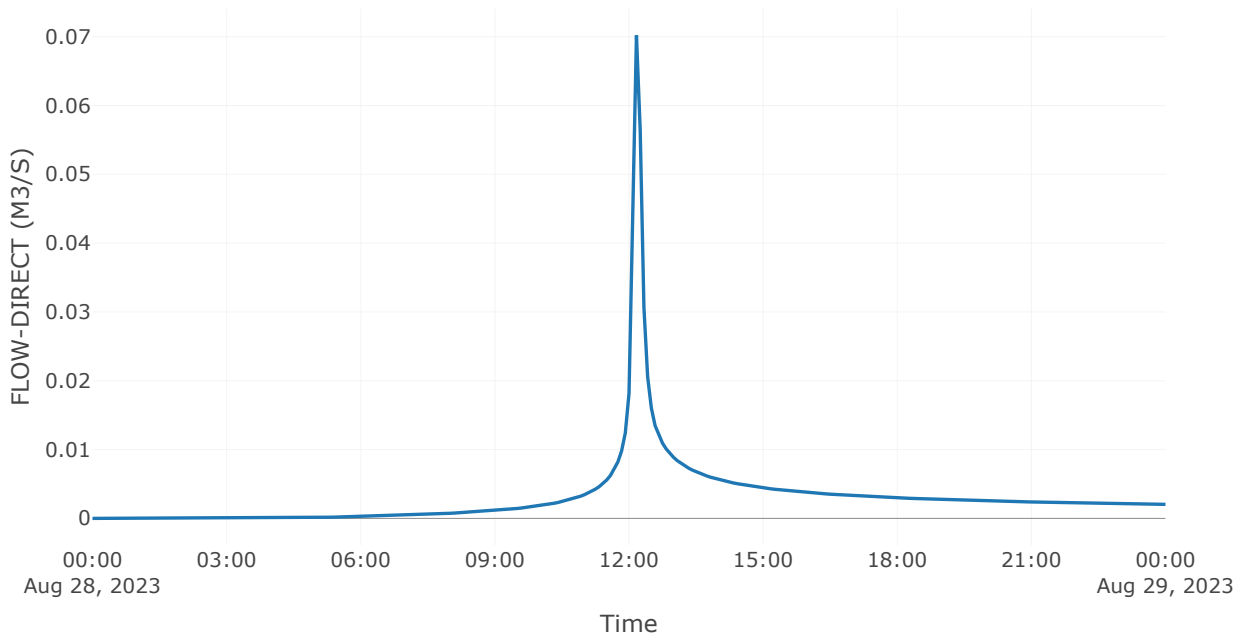
Baseflow



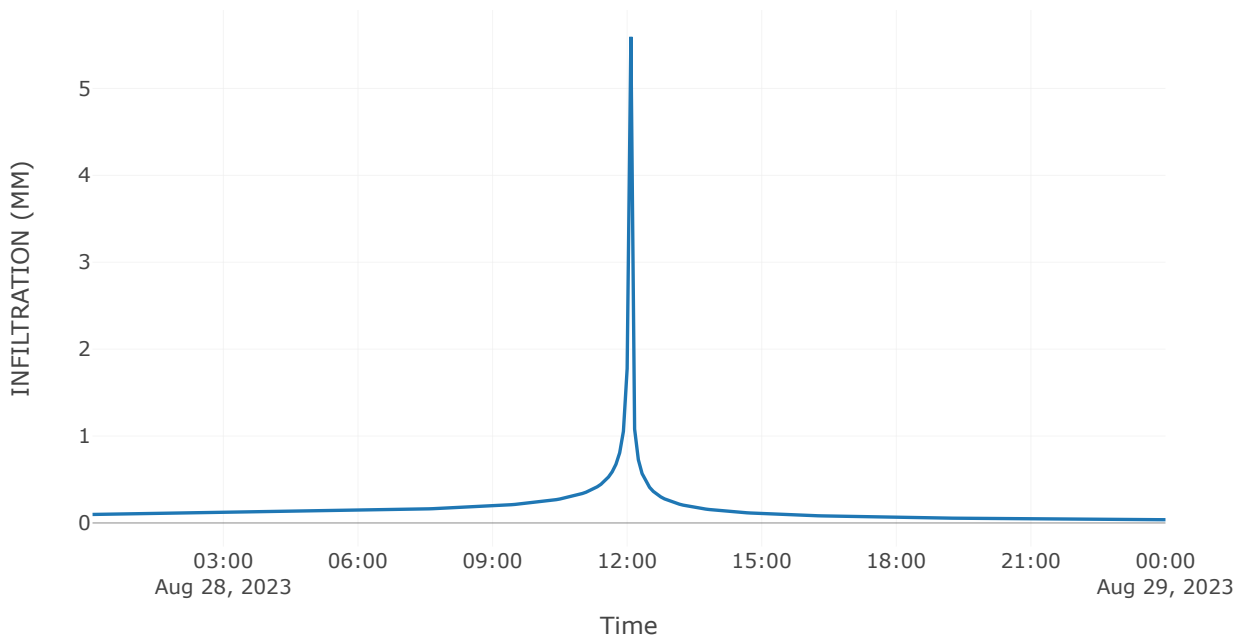
Precipitation Loss



Direct Runoff



Soil Infiltration

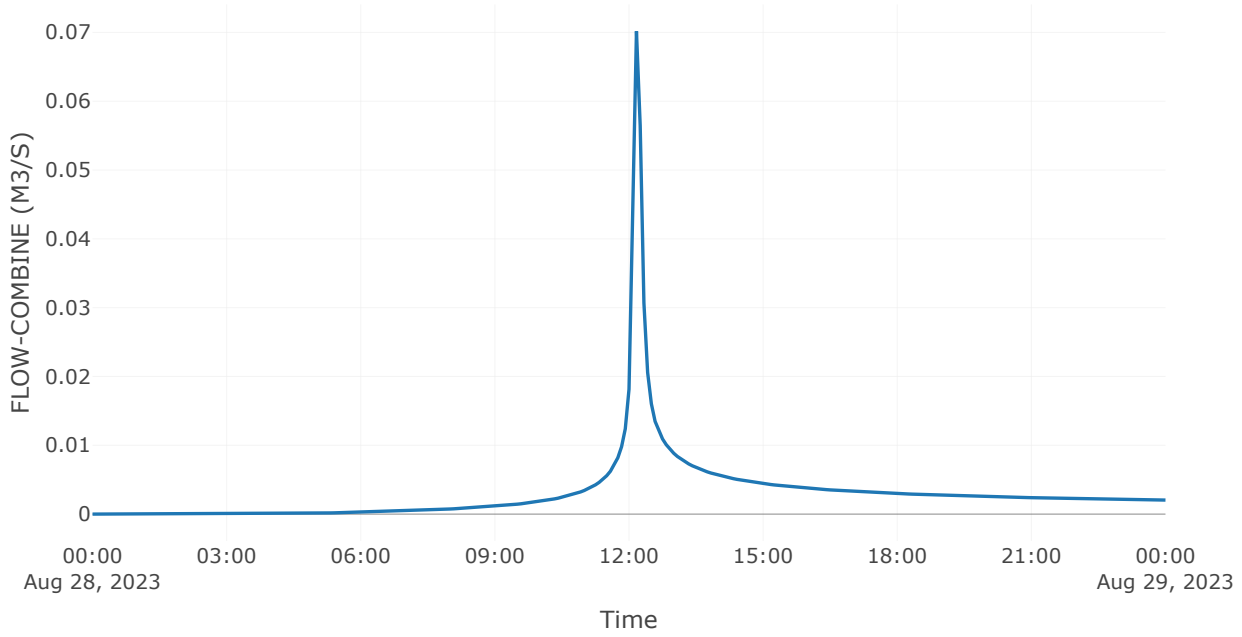


Junction: Natrual basin

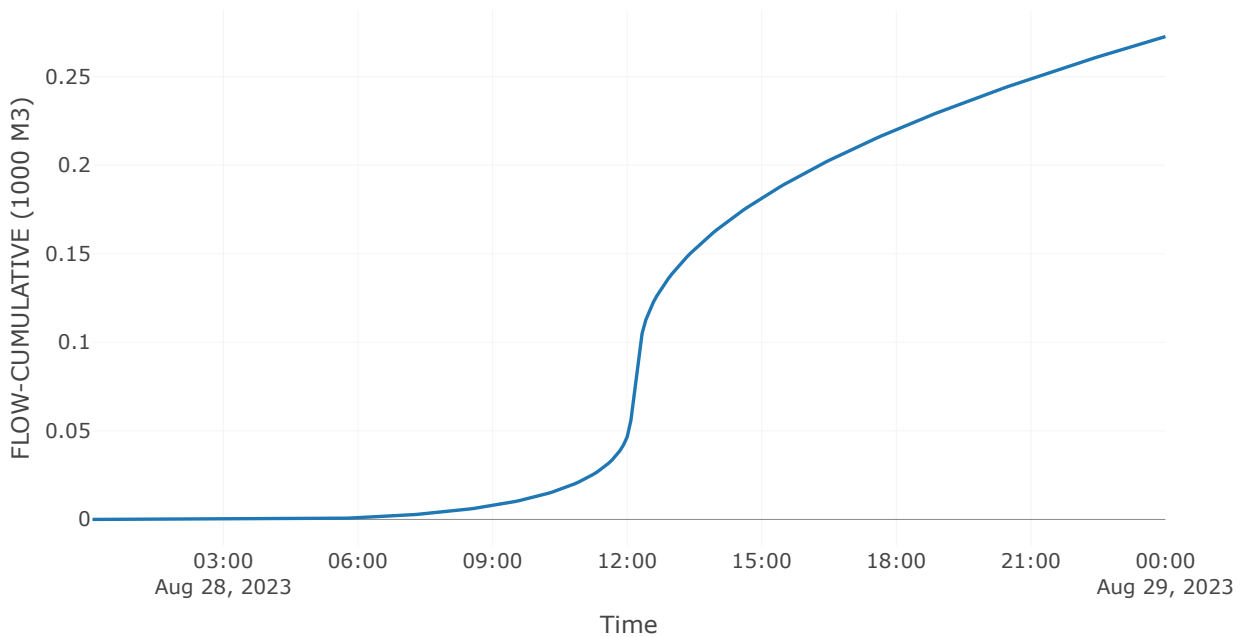
Results: Natrual basin

Peak Discharge (M ³ /S)	0.07
Time of Peak Discharge	28Aug2023, 12:10
Volume (MM)	27.26

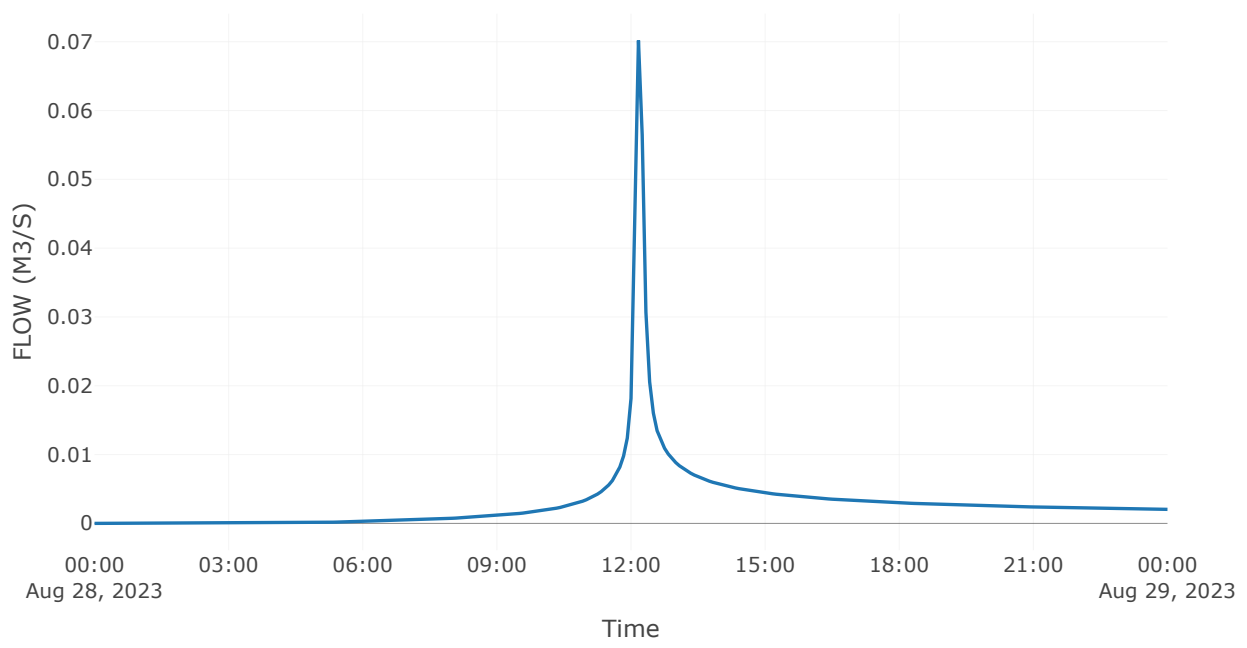
Combined Inflow



Cumulative Outflow



Outflow





Appendix B – Treatment Area Calculations

Representative 1 ha calculations supporting concept basin sizing and drawdown confirmation.

Includes:

- *B-1%AEP Treatment Area Calculations 1 Ha.pdf* – 1 % AEP to-ground sizing check
- *B-50%AEP WQV Treatment Area Calculations 1 Ha.pdf* – WQV treatment footprint and storage confirmation
- B-1% AEP Treatment Area Overflow Volume Assessment

These establish the per-hectare treatment requirement of 270 m² / ha adopted in Section 6.3, exceedance volumes in Section 7.3 and the 1 % AEP soakage sizing reference in Section 7.

WQV (1% AEP) – Overflow Volume Check (1 ha Catchment) – 270 m² Treatment Area Provided

To estimate the additional runoff volume generated by a 1 ha developed catchment (70% impervious) relative to greenfield conditions during the 24-hour 1% AEP storm event. This additional volume is used to estimate the extra storage required within the site-wide storage areas.

Time (h:mm)	1% AEP (m ³ /s)	Typical 1ha Development Area							
		Inflow (m ³ /s min)	Infiltration capacity (m ³ /s min)	Net surplus (m ³)	Running storage (m ³)	Available storage (m ³)	Overflow (m ³)	Cumulative Inflow (m ³)	Cumulative Infiltration (m ³)
22:15	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1223.175	56.7	1166.5	1522.5	299.325
22:20	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1224.45	56.7	1167.8	1524.9	300.45
22:25	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1225.725	56.7	1169.0	1527.3	301.575
22:30	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1227	56.7	1170.3	1529.7	302.7
22:35	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1228.275	56.7	1171.6	1532.1	303.825
22:40	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1229.55	56.7	1172.9	1534.5	304.95
22:45	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1230.825	56.7	1174.1	1536.9	306.075
22:50	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1232.1	56.7	1175.4	1539.3	307.2
22:55	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1233.375	56.7	1176.7	1541.7	308.325
23:00	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1234.65	56.7	1178.0	1544.1	309.45
23:05	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1235.925	56.7	1179.2	1546.5	310.575
23:10	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1237.2	56.7	1180.5	1548.9	311.7
23:15	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1238.475	56.7	1181.8	1551.3	312.825
23:20	0.008	2.4	1.125	1.275	1239.75	56.7	1183.1	1553.7	313.95
23:25	0.007	2.1	1.125	0.975	1240.725	56.7	1184.0	1555.8	315.075
23:30	0.007	2.1	1.125	0.975	1241.7	56.7	1185.0	1557.9	316.2
23:35	0.007	2.1	1.125	0.975	1242.675	56.7	1186.0	1560	317.325
23:40	0.007	2.1	1.125	0.975	1243.65	56.7	1187.0	1562.1	318.45
23:45	0.007	2.1	1.125	0.975	1244.625	56.7	1187.9	1564.2	319.575
23:50	0.007	2.1	1.125	0.975	1245.6	56.7	1188.9	1566.3	320.7
23:55	0.007	2.1	1.125	0.975	1246.575	56.7	1189.9	1568.4	321.825
End	0.007	2.1	1.125	0.975	1247.55	56.7	1190.9	1570.5	322.95

1% AEP – Volume Check (1 ha Catchment)

Purpose: To assess the additional footprint required for 1% AEP catchments by modelling full 1% AEP flows (HRDS rainfall, 1 ha development area, 70% impervious). The calculation estimates storage capacity and identifies the extra bioretention area needed beyond WQV treatment to accommodate the full 1% AEP event.

Typical 1ha Development Area									
Time (h:mm)	1% AEP (m ³ /s)	Inflow (m ³ /s min)	Infiltration capacity (m ³ /s min)	Net surplus (m ³)	Running storage (m ³)	Available storage (m ³)	Storage (m ³)	Cumulative inflow (m ³)	Cumulative infiltration (m ³)
22:25	0.008	2.4	3.229	-0.829166667	754.7041667	782.8	0.0	1527.3	749.0833333
22:30	0.008	2.4	3.229	-0.829166667	753.875	782.8	0.0	1529.7	751.4833333
22:35	0.008	2.4	3.229	-0.829166667	753.0458333	782.8	0.0	1532.1	753.8833333
22:40	0.008	2.4	3.229	-0.829166667	752.2166667	782.8	0.0	1534.5	756.2833333
22:45	0.008	2.4	3.229	-0.829166667	751.3875	782.8	0.0	1536.9	758.6833333
22:50	0.008	2.4	3.229	-0.829166667	750.5583333	782.8	0.0	1539.3	761.0833333
22:55	0.008	2.4	3.229	-0.829166667	749.7291667	782.8	0.0	1541.7	763.4833333
23:00	0.008	2.4	3.229	-0.829166667	748.9	782.8	0.0	1544.1	765.8833333
23:05	0.008	2.4	3.229	-0.829166667	748.0708333	782.8	0.0	1546.5	768.2833333
23:10	0.008	2.4	3.229	-0.829166667	747.2416667	782.8	0.0	1548.9	770.6833333
23:15	0.008	2.4	3.229	-0.829166667	746.4125	782.8	0.0	1551.3	773.0833333
23:20	0.008	2.4	3.229	-0.829166667	745.5833333	782.8	0.0	1553.7	775.4833333
23:25	0.007	2.1	3.229	-1.129166667	744.7541667	782.8	0.0	1556.8	777.8833333
23:30	0.007	2.1	3.229	-1.129166667	743.925	782.8	0.0	1557.9	779.6833333
23:35	0.007	2.1	3.229	-1.129166667	742.1958333	782.8	0.0	1560	781.7833333
23:40	0.007	2.1	3.229	-1.129166667	741.0666667	782.8	0.0	1562.1	783.8833333
23:45	0.007	2.1	3.229	-1.129166667	739.9375	782.8	0.0	1564.2	785.9833333
23:50	0.007	2.1	3.229	-1.129166667	738.8083333	782.8	0.0	1566.3	788.0833333
23:55	0.007	2.1	3.229	-1.129166667	737.6791667	782.8	0.0	1568.4	790.1833333
End	0.007	2.1	3.229	-1.129166667	736.55	782.8	0.0	1570.5	792.2833333

WQV (1/3 of 50% AEP) – Treatment Volume Check (1 ha Catchment)

Purpose: To assess the footprint required for a 1 ha development area (70% impervious). The calculation estimates the water quality volume (WQV) treatment area required to accommodate the water quality event.

Time (h:mm)	1/3 of 50% (m³/s)	Inflow (m³/5 min)	Typical 1ha Development Area				Overflow (m³)	Cumulative Inflow (m³)	Cumulative Infiltration (m³)
			Infiltration capacity (m³/5 min)	Net surplus (m³)	Running storage (m³)	Available storage (m³)			
23:15	0.001	0.3	1.125	-0.825	0	56.7	0.0	202.2	145.815
23:20	0.001	0.3	1.125	-0.825	0	56.7	0.0	202.5	146.115
23:25	0.001	0.3	1.125	-0.825	0	56.7	0.0	202.8	146.415
23:30	0.001	0.3	1.125	-0.825	0	56.7	0.0	203.1	146.715
23:35	0.001	0.3	1.125	-0.825	0	56.7	0.0	203.4	147.015
23:40	0.001	0.3	1.125	-0.825	0	56.7	0.0	203.7	147.315
23:45	0.001	0.3	1.125	-0.825	0	56.7	0.0	204	147.615
23:50	0.000966667	0.29	1.125	-0.835	0	56.7	0.0	204.29	147.905
23:55	0.000966667	0.29	1.125	-0.835	0	56.7	0.0	204.58	148.195
End	0.000966667	0.29	1.125	-0.835	0	56.7	0.0	204.87	148.485



Appendix C – Treatment Sizing and Groundwater Checks

Catchment-specific sizing, groundwater verification, and private-lot feasibility calculations.

Includes:

- *C-Treatment Sizing and Groundwater Check.pdf* – Catchment summary tables and groundwater clearance checks (refer Section 7.0)
- *C-Typical Private Attenuated Lot Calculations and Soakage.pdf* – Representative 550 m² lot assessment demonstrating feasibility of a 10 kL attenuation tank and 5.2 m³ soak pit achieving 1 % AEP neutrality
- *C-Rip Rap.pdf* – Outlet protection and energy-dissipation rip rap sizing for stormwater discharges. To verify spatial allowance of Stormwater Reserves.

These confirm treatment and soakage feasibility at concept stage, with ongoing groundwater monitoring to inform detailed design.

Table C-1 - Basin-Level Groundwater and Depth Feasibility Check

This table summarises the basin-level groundwater and vertical clearance checks for all proposed treatment catchments, together with updated treatment capacity adequacy based on the current catchment allocation schedule. Piezometer groundwater levels are based on summer-winter 2025/2026 monitoring data. Developed areas exclude lots with on-lot attenuation or soakage that are hydraulically neutral to the communal treatment network. Each basin has been assessed against a 1.10 m minimum depth stack between the adjacent road level and the base of the bioretention system, comprising 100 mm road-to-IG, 200 mm hydraulic tail, 100 mm IG-to-media, 600 mm media, and 100 mm sand. For catchments with multiple basin components, the groundwater and depth check adopts the most constrained sub-basin condition within that catchment.

Catchment ID	Treatment Basin Ref	Total catchment area (ha)	Developed area (ha)	Soakage requirement / rate	Total treatment area incl. forebay (m ²)	Road level (mRL)	Governing piezometer	Max observed GW level (mRL)	Check depth - avail - req (m)	Meets 1.10 m stack?	Groundwater approach / treatment form	Concept Design Treatment area Provided (m ²)	Treatment area surplus / deficit (m ²)	Meets treatment area requirement?	Estimated 10% AEP Peak Flow (m ³ /s)	Estimated 1% AEP Peak Flow (m ³ /s)
1	1_1, 1_2, 1_3, 1_4	18.07	8.71	no Use 270m ² /ha	2657.43	6.6	P03	5.41	0.09	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	2820.47	233.04	PASS	3.214	5.21
2	2_1	1.93	1.78	no Use 270m ² /ha	527.5	7.5	P07	6.76	-0.36	FAIL	Proprietary device required at concept stage	637.28	109.77	PASS	0.429	0.659
3	3_1, 3_2, 3_3	1.68	1.39	no Use 270m ² /ha	413.46	7.6	P01	6.41	0.06	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	434.95	21.49	PASS	0.324	0.494
4	4_1, 4_2, 4_3, 4_4	2.71	2.56	no Use 270m ² /ha	759.27	6.6	P06	5.53	0.17	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	1180.74	421.46	PASS	0.592	0.902
5	5_1	3.83	3.55	no Use 270m ² /ha	1053	7.5	P01	6.41	0	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	1179.11	126.1	PASS	0.656	1.313
7	7_1	1.66	1.54	no Use 270m ² /ha	457.46	6.9	P08	5.49	0.51	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	488.6	31.14	PASS	0.354	0.539
8	8_1	2.01	1.81	no Use 270m ² /ha	536.72	6.7	P09	5.31	0.29	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	618.29	79.58	PASS	0.416	0.632
9	9_1, 9_2, 9_3, 9_4	3.13	2.88	no Use 270m ² /ha	854.54	6.7	P06	5.53	0.07	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	1247.67	393.13	PASS	0.663	1.009
11	11_1	2.84	0.88	yes Use 775m ² /ha	582.62	8.8	P13	5.02	2.68	PASS	Soakage feasible	793.58	210.96	PASS	0.423	0.713
14	14_1	6.73	1.37	no Use 270m ² /ha	407.49	5	P16	2.9	1	PASS	Soakage feasible	1061.63	674.14	PASS	1.324	2.281
15	15_1	8.13	1.3	no Use 270m ² /ha	386.17	5.1	P18	2.9	1.1	PASS	Soakage feasible	766	379.83	PASS	1.239	2.133
16	16_1	3.04	0.46	no Use 270m ² /ha	135.85	10.1	P15	2.82	6.18	PASS	Soakage feasible	257.83	121.98	PASS	0.461	0.795
18	18_1	1.89	0.85	yes Use 775m ² /ha	553.71	5.9	P16	2.9	1.9	PASS	Soakage feasible	916.97	363.27	PASS	0.296	0.472
96	96_1	9.57	2.39	no Use 270m ² /ha	706.75	6.5	P11	4.69	0.71	PASS	Soakage feasible	974.91	266.16	PASS	1.536	2.599
99	99_1	8.92	2.74	no Use 270m ² /ha	815.18	6.5	P04	4.53	0.67	PASS	Soakage feasible	1492.53	677.35	PASS	1.443	2.41
102	102_1	3.39	3.03	no Use 270m ² /ha	898.58	6.5	P02	5.17	0.23	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	1564.84	666.27	PASS	0.696	1.059
103	103_1	1.73	1.52	no Use 270m ² /ha	459.97	6.6	P09	5.31	0.19	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	745.52	294.54	PASS	0.349	0.531
105	105_1, 105_2	0.73	0.7	no Use 270m ² /ha	207.51	6.6	P09	5.31	0.19	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	282.29	74.98	PASS	0.161	0.244
108	108_1	2.87	0.48	no Use 270m ² /ha	143.12	6.6	P17	3.65	2.05	PASS	Soakage feasible	507.52	364.4	PASS	0.445	0.765
112	112_1	7.92	6.37	no Use 270m ² /ha	1892.04	6.6	P03	5.41	0.06	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	2423.01	530.96	PASS	1.465	2.23
120	120_1	0.19	0.18	no Use 270m ² /ha	53.36	5	P16	2.9	1	PASS	Soakage feasible	143.4	90.02	PASS	0.041	0.063
121	121_1	1.44	0.58	no Use 270m ² /ha	170.87	4	P16	2.9	0	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	215.31	44.45	PASS	0.218	0.351
992	992_1, 992_2, 992_3	9.14	8.61	no Use 270m ² /ha	2556.74	6.7	P06	5.53	0.07	PASS	Soakage for groundwater recharge; not relied upon for stormwater management performance	2985.63	428.88	PASS	1.98	3.013

Notes:

- Groundwater levels are derived from site piezometers monitored through summer-winter 2025/2026. Monitoring will continue through detailed design to confirm seasonal peak groundwater levels.
- Check depth = available depth - 1.10 m. Positive values indicate the concept stage depth stack is achieved. Negative values indicate constrained geometry requiring refinement or an alternative treatment response.
- Groundwater approach / treatment form categories adopted in this table are:
 > 0.50 m clearance: Soakage feasible
 0.00 m to 0.49 m clearance: Bioretention with permeable base allowing groundwater recharge; infiltration/soakage not relied upon for stormwater management performance
 < 0.00 m clearance: Proprietary device required
- Where groundwater clearance is less than 0.50 m, treatment devices may incorporate a permeable base to allow groundwater recharge; however, infiltration/soakage is not relied upon for stormwater management performance and systems are designed to function effectively without infiltration.
- Catchment treatment capacity has been checked using aggregated provided treatment area against the catchment treatment area required, including forebay allowance where relevant.
- Basin 2 does not meet the 1.10 m stack check on the refreshed dataset and should be carried forward on the basis of a proprietary treatment response unless refined through detailed design and updates of groundwater review.
- Departure from the 0.5 m KCDC LDMR groundwater clearance criterion may be acceptable for non-soakage treatment devices where infiltration is not relied upon.
- Where a proprietary treatment response is required (e.g. Basin 2), the treatment strategy may be adjusted at detailed design, including redistribution between communal treatment and on-lot controls. This may result in revised lot-level control requirements to achieve the required water quality and hydraulic performance.

Stormwater Design Calculations - Private Lot				
Client:	Waikanae North Developments Ltd		Job Number:	2911
Job Name:	Generic Lot claculations		Date:	12/11/2025
Catchment:	Private Lot			
	Design Parameters		Runoff Coefficient	Coefficient x Area
	Design Storm Event:	Q100		
	Catchment Area	550 m ²	C= 0.35	192.5
	Roof Area	335 m ²	C= 0.9	301.5
	Hardstand Area	50 m ²	C= 0.85	42.5
	Additional Impermeable:	0 m ²	C= 0.85	0.0
	Permeable Balance:	165 m ²	C= 0.35	57.8
	Impermeable Percentage:	70%		401.8
	Design Limitations:	The design calculations attached rely on scheme plans. Any alterations to the design and assumed configurations will need to be assessed for compliance with this design. These calculations are for a hypothetical design for this subdivision, to demonstrate its suitability for development. These are not intended for any other use.		
	Attenuation Tank Design			
	Assumed Tank:	10,000 litres		
	Manufacturer:			
	Tank Height*:	2.47	*Clear internal dimension to top of design storage level	
	Base Thickness:	100mm		
	Attenuation Orifice Diameter:	40 mm		
	Design Max Attenuation Storage:	7,088 litres		
	Max Orifice Height above Base:	0.20 m		
	Note:	Orifice controlled outlet to be discharged to a suitable location.		
	Preferred Disposal System:	Outfall (eg Kerb Outlet)		
	Other Design Requirements:	Final tank sizing to be confirmed at the building consent stage once the building layout is finalised. Current sizing is indicative and demonstrates that the lot achieves hydraulic neutrality, even though a 50 m ² hardstand area is not expected to be connected. The tank is intended for attenuation only and is not to be counted towards water reuse.		
		In later design stages, the system may comprise attenuation only (as per these calculations), a combination of attenuation and soakage, or a soak pit alone, provided compliance with KCDC LDMR requirements for either attenuation or soakage is demonstrated.		
		On page 3 of this calculation sheet, a soak pit is shown sized to accommodate attenuated flows up to the 1 % AEP event. This provides an example for lots without a kerb outlet or available secondary flow path.		
	Calculations By:	Joseph Harris		
	Approved by:	Sushil Timsina		

STORMWATER ON-SITE DETENTION TANK (OSD) DESIGN 100 YEAR ARI STORM with 2 YEAR ARI STORM OUTLET		12 November 2025	
550 m ² of development with 60.9% site coverage.			
ADDRESS	Generic Lot claculations	Calcs By	0
NAME	Waikanae North Developments Ltd	Date	12-Nov-25
PHONE			
DATA		Calculated Height	Assumed Height
Depth of Water to orifice invert		2.27	1
2 Year Isohyet Value			71.5 mm
100 Year Isohyet Value			158 mm
Time of Concentration			10 min. (10,15,20,30,60)
Site Area		Area (m ²)	'C'
1. EXISTING SITE COVERAGE		550	
Existing Roof		0	0.9
Existing Paved		0	0.85
Existing Garden		550	0.35
TOTAL Existing Area		550	192.5
2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT			
Additional/Reduced Roof		335	0.9
Additional/Reduced Paved		50	0.85
Additional/Reduced Lawn/Garden		-385	0.35
TOTAL Addition Area (should be zero)		0	209.3
3. REMAINING UNDRAINED AREA			
Undrained Roof Area (Normally Zero)		0	0.9
Undrained Paved Area (Normally Zero)		0	0.85
Undrained Lawn/Garden Area		165	0.35
TOTAL Extg Not to Tank Area		165	57.8
CONTROL DATA			
Existing 'C'		0.35	('CA'extg/Site Area)
Developed 'CA' to OSD tank		344 (m ²)	('CA'extg+'CA'adds-'CA'undr)
Additional Area		0 (m ²)	('A'add)
RUNOFF DATA		for 2 year	for 100 year
Intensity I		67.6 mm/hr	149.3 mm/hr
Allowable Qmax whole site		3.62	7.99
Lost Flows		1.08	2.40
Allowable Qmax from tanks =		2.5 l/s	5.59 l/s
Allowable Qave from tanks =		1.6 l/s	3.6 l/s (Qmax * 0.65)
Orifice Calculation - PROTECTED DO NOT ENTER ANY FIGURES			
d=		41.6 mm	
Q10 outflow=		3.763545938 for h=	1
Q10 ave		2.446	
Q=		2.5	h(Q2)= 0.452531646
Qave		1.6 Q2	
STORAGE (2 year)		STORAGE (100 year)	
time (min)	depth (mm)	inflow (l)	outflow (l)
10	11.3	3874	987
15	13.1	4505	1481
20	14.6	5013	1974
30	16.9	5829	2962
60	21.9	7543	5923
120	28.4	9762	11846
180	33.0	11350	17769
240	36.7	12632	23693
300	39.9	13725	29616
360	42.7	14688	35539
420	45.2	15554	41462
480	47.5	16346	47385
540	49.6	17078	53308
600	51.6	17761	59231
660	53.5	18402	65154
720	55.3	19007	71078
		Max=	3039
time (min)	depth (mm)	inflow 100 yr (l)	outflow 100 yr (l)
10	24.9	8561	1468
15	28.9	9954	2202
20	32.2	11078	2936
30	37.4	12881	4403
60	48.5	16669	8807
120	62.7	21571	17613
180	72.9	25082	26420
240	81.1	27914	35227
300	88.2	30329	44033
360	94.4	32457	52840
420	99.9	34372	61647
480	105.0	36122	70454
540	109.7	37740	79260
600	114.1	39248	88067
660	118.2	40664	96874
720	122.1	42001	105680
1440	158.0	54352	211361
		Max=	8478
SUMMARY			
Tank Volume		8480.0 litres	
100 year Max Discharge		3.8 l/s	
2 Year Max Discharge		2.5 l/s	
Orifice Diameter		42 mm	

NOTE: Only fill in the blue (unprotected) cells

NOTE A "#DIV/0!" message appearing in a cell means that data has been entered incorrectly

NOTE The sum of the existing areas must equal the 'Site Area'

* NOTE If pre-development lawn areas are reduced a negative number is required to be entered.

Rainfall Intensities (mm)			
Normalised Rainfall			
MIN	Depth(I/24)	2 Yr (mm/hr)	100 yr (mm/hr)
10	0.16	67.6	149.3
15	0.18	52.4	115.7
20	0.20	43.7	96.6
30	0.24	33.9	74.9
60	0.31	21.9	48.5
120	0.40	14.2	31.4
180	0.46	11.0	24.3
240	0.51	9.2	20.3
300	0.56	8.0	17.6
360	0.60	7.1	15.7
420	0.63	6.5	14.3
480	0.66	5.9	13.1
540	0.69	5.5	12.2
600	0.72	5.2	11.4
660	0.75	4.9	10.7
720	0.77	4.6	10.2
1440	1.00	2.98	6.58

Adjust to Design "h" and selected Orifice Size:

Tank Volume	10000.00	L
Tank Height =	2.47	m
Diameter =	2.16	m
Storage rate	4049	L/m
Set Orifice Diameter to	40	mm
	Less than Calculated Orifice Diameter	

B) 'Adjust "h" in accordance with storage volume			
For Q100, Set h=	2.17	m	Adjust until it meets calculated "Storage Height H" below
Q100 outflow	5.1	L/s	Ave Flow 3.3 L/s
Q2 Outflow	2.3	L/s	Ave Flow 1.5 L/s
Allow Freeboard=	0.1	mm	
Min height to overflow=	2.3	m	
Max Storage (100 year)	7088	L	
Freeboard	0.1	m	OK
Calculated Storage Height H =	2.17	m	

Set Outlet height from (100mm) base of tank 0.20 m

Storage (2 yr)					Storage (100 yr)				
time (min)	depth (mm)	inflow (l)	outflow (l)	Storage (l)	time (min)	depth (mm)	inflow (l)	outflow (l)	Storage (l)
10	11.3	3874	911	2963	10	24.9	8561	1995	6566
15	13.1	4505	1367	3138	15	28.9	9954	2993	6962
20	14.6	5013	1822	3191	20	32.2	11078	3990	7088
30	16.9	5829	2733	3096	30	37.4	12881	5985	6896
60	21.9	7543	5466	2077	60	48.5	16669	11970	4699
120	28.4	9762	10933	0	120	62.7	21571	23941	0
180	33.0	11350	16399	0	180	72.9	25082	35911	0
240	36.7	12632	21866	0	240	81.1	27914	47882	0
300	39.9	13725	27332	0	300	88.2	30329	59852	0
360	42.7	14688	32799	0	360	94.4	32457	71823	0
420	45.2	15554	38265	0	420	99.9	34372	83793	0
480	47.5	16346	43732	0	480	105.0	36122	95764	0
540	49.6	17078	49198	0	540	109.7	37740	107734	0
600	51.6	17761	54665	0	600	114.1	39248	119705	0
660	53.5	18402	60131	0	660	118.2	40664	131675	0
720	55.3	19007	65597	0	720	122.1	42001	143646	0
0	0.0	0	0	0	1440	158.0	54352	287291	0
0				Max= 3191					Max= 7088

Attenuated Q100 Soakpit Size										
Job:	2911									
Name:	Generic Lot claculations									
Event:	Q100									
Soakage Rate SR=	225	mm/hr	Rainsmart Pit		Non-Trafficable					
Length L=	7.15	m	10	Units				Storage available:	11.31 m ³ (Based on Porosity)	
Width, W=	1.20	m	3	Units	0	at 30.00%		Max. outflow:	0.0000 m ³	
Effective Depth, D=	1.32	m	3	Units				Max soakage rate:	0.000100661 m ³ /s	
Cover =	0.4	m		allow	0	at 30.00%				
Initial Water Depth=	0.00	m								
Porosity, n=	0.95	(Volume voids/Total Volume)								
Central Riser, Dia=	0.45	m	2.00	Number of manholes						
Central Riser Area =	0.32	m ²								
Time	Runoff	Volume In	Base Soakage	Surplus	Storage Depth	Wall Soakage	Total Input	Total Soakage	Accumulated Storage	Trench outflow
s	m ³ /s	m ³	m ³	m ³	m ³	m ³	m ³	m ³	m ³	m ³
10	0.00333	2.00	0.32	1.67	0.21	0.11	2.00	0.43	1.56	0.00
15	0.00333	2.99	0.48	2.51	0.31	0.25	2.99	0.73	2.26	0.00
20	0.00333	3.99	0.64	3.35	0.41	0.44	3.99	1.08	2.91	0.00
30	0.00333	5.99	0.97	5.02	0.62	0.99	5.99	1.96	4.03	0.00
60	0.00333	11.97	1.93	10.04	1.23	3.96	11.97	5.89	6.08	0.00
120	0.00300	21.57	3.86	17.71	1.32	8.49	21.57	12.36	9.22	0.00
180	0.00232	25.08	5.79	19.29	1.32	12.74	25.08	18.53	6.55	0.00
240	0.00194	27.91	7.72	20.19	1.32	16.99	27.91	24.71	3.20	0.00
300	0.00168	30.33	9.65	20.68	1.32	21.24	30.33	30.89	0.00	0.00
360	0.00150	32.46	11.58	20.87	1.32	25.48	32.46	37.07	0.00	0.00
420	0.00136	34.37	13.51	20.86	1.32	29.73	34.37	43.24	0.00	0.00
480	0.00125	36.12	15.44	20.68	1.32	33.98	36.12	49.42	0.00	0.00
540	0.00116	37.74	17.37	20.37	1.32	38.22	37.74	55.60	0.00	0.00
600	0.00109	39.25	19.31	19.94	1.32	42.47	39.25	61.78	0.00	0.00
660	0.00103	40.66	21.24	19.43	1.32	46.72	40.66	67.95	0.00	0.00
720	0.00097	42.00	23.17	18.84	1.32	50.97	42.00	74.13	0.00	0.00
1440	0.00000	0.00	46.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.33	0.00	0.00

Job:	2911
Name:	Generic Lot claculations

Rainfall depths (mm) :: RCP8.5 for the period 2081-2100

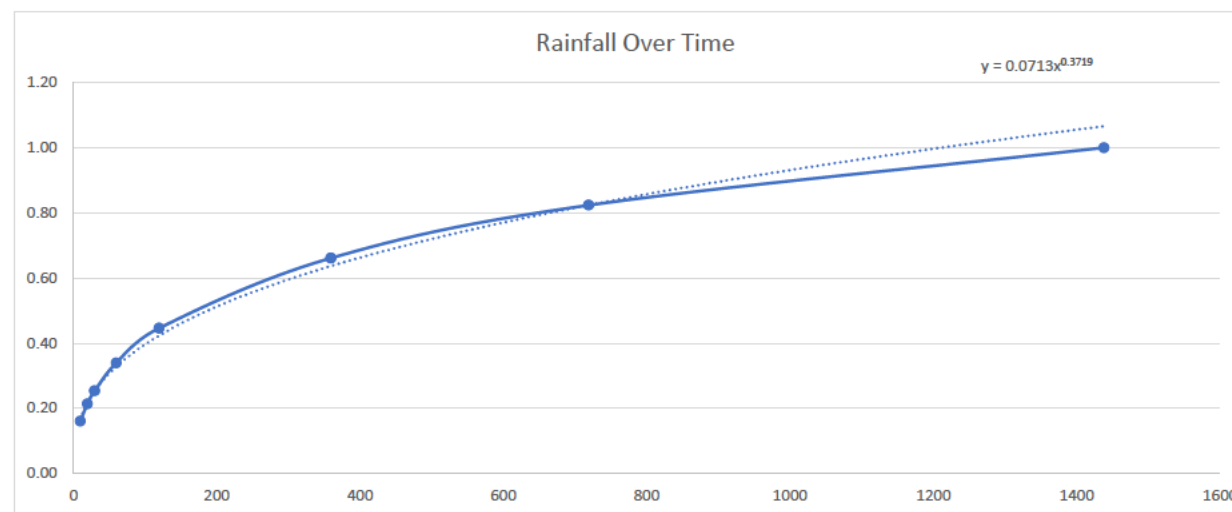
ARI	AEP	10m	20m	30m	1h	2h	6h	12h	24h	48h	72h	96h	120h
1.58	0.633	9.9	13.3	15.8	21.4	28.3	42.4	53.2	65.6	78.2	85.3	90.3	94.1
2	0.5	10.9	14.7	17.4	23.5	31.1	46.5	58.4	71.5	85.4	93.3	98.6	102
5	0.2	14.4	19.3	22.9	30.7	40.5	60.3	75.4	91.8	109	119	125	130
10	0.1	17.1	22.8	27	36.1	47.6	70.5	87.8	107	126	138	145	150
20	0.05	20	26.5	31.4	41.8	54.9	81	101	121	144	156	165	170
30	0.033	21.7	28.8	34	45.2	59.3	87.3	108	131	154	168	176	182
40	0.025	22.9	30.4	35.9	47.6	62.4	91.9	114	137	162	176	184	191
50	0.02	23.9	31.7	37.4	49.7	65	95.4	118	142	168	182	191	197
60	0.017	24.8	32.7	38.6	51.2	67	98.5	122	146	172	187	196	203
80	0.013	26.1	34.5	40.7	53.9	70.4	103	127	153	180	195	205	212
100	0.01	27.1	35.8	42.2	55.9	72.9	107	132	158	186	201	211	218
250	0.004	31.5	41.4	48.7	64.3	83.5	122	150	179	210	226	237	245

Rainfall Over Time

	10	20	30	60	120	360	720	1440	2880
Q2	0.15	0.21	0.24	0.33	0.43	0.65	0.82	1.00	1.19
Q5	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.33	0.44	0.66	0.82	1.00	1.19
Q10	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.34	0.44	0.66	0.82	1.00	1.18
Q100	0.17	0.23	0.27	0.35	0.46	0.68	0.84	1.00	1.18
Average	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.34	0.45	0.66	0.82	1.00	1.18

$y = Ax^n$	
A	0.0713
n	0.3719

Time	Calculated Depth	Normalised Depth
10	0.17	0.158
15	0.20	0.183
20	0.22	0.204
30	0.25	0.237
60	0.33	0.307
120	0.42	0.397
180	0.49	0.461
240	0.55	0.514
300	0.59	0.558
360	0.64	0.597
420	0.67	0.632
480	0.71	0.665
540	0.74	0.694
600	0.77	0.722
660	0.80	0.748
720	0.82	0.773
1440	1.07	1.000



HIRDS V4 Depth-Duration-Frequency Results

Sitename: Peka Peka Peka Peka
Coordinate system: WGS84
Longitude: 175.0648
Latitude: -40.8393
DFD Mode Parameter: c d e f g h i
Values: -0.00564 0.428403 -0.00517 -0.00266 0.243409 -0.00904 2.794195
Example: Duration (ARI (yrs) x y Rainfall Depth (mm)
24 100 3.178054 4.600149 129.5321

Rainfall depths (mm) :: Historical Data

Table with 14 columns: ARI, AEP, 10m, 20m, 30m, 1h, 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 96h, 120h. Rows include ARI values from 1.58 to 250.

Depth standard error (mm) :: Historical Data

Table with 14 columns: ARI, AEP, 10m, 20m, 30m, 1h, 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 96h, 120h. Rows include ARI values from 1.58 to 250.

Rainfall depths (mm) :: RCP2.6 for the period 2031-2050

Table with 14 columns: ARI, AEP, 10m, 20m, 30m, 1h, 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 96h, 120h. Rows include ARI values from 1.58 to 250.

Rainfall depths (mm) :: RCP2.6 for the period 2081-2100

Table with 14 columns: ARI, AEP, 10m, 20m, 30m, 1h, 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 96h, 120h. Rows include ARI values from 1.58 to 250.

Rainfall depths (mm) :: RCP4.5 for the period 2031-2050

Table with 14 columns: ARI, AEP, 10m, 20m, 30m, 1h, 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 96h, 120h. Rows include ARI values from 1.58 to 250.

Rainfall depths (mm) :: RCP4.5 for the period 2081-2100

Table with 14 columns: ARI, AEP, 10m, 20m, 30m, 1h, 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 96h, 120h. Rows include ARI values from 1.58 to 250.

Rainfall depths (mm) :: RCP6.0 for the period 2031-2050

Table with 14 columns: ARI, AEP, 10m, 20m, 30m, 1h, 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 96h, 120h. Rows include ARI values from 1.58 to 250.

Rainfall depths (mm) :: RCP6.0 for the period 2081-2100

Table with 14 columns: ARI, AEP, 10m, 20m, 30m, 1h, 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 96h, 120h. Rows include ARI values from 1.58 to 250.

Rainfall depths (mm) :: RCP8.5 for the period 2031-2050

Table with 14 columns: ARI, AEP, 10m, 20m, 30m, 1h, 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 96h, 120h. Rows include ARI values from 1.58 to 250.

Rainfall depths (mm) :: RCP8.5 for the period 2081-2100

Table with 14 columns: ARI, AEP, 10m, 20m, 30m, 1h, 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 96h, 120h. Rows include ARI values from 1.58 to 250.

RIP Rap sizing

Purpose: To understand indicative rip rap sizing required to accommodate maximum 1% and 10% AEP flows prior to discharge to identified outlet locations in drain and wetland.

Outlet Pipe			
Estimated Flow	2827	L/s	
Pipe Size	1200	mm	
Pipe Roughness	0.0015	k	
Grade	2.00%		
Velocity	2.50	m/s	
Capacity Flow	2827.43	L/s	Assumes full flow
Froude Number			
Depth of flow in pipe	1.200	m	Assumes full flow
	0.73		
RipRap Median Size			
Diameter	219.00	mm	TP10 Rip Rap Apron calculation
Apron Size			
Length	6.81	m	TP10 Rip Rap Apron calculation
Width	3.60	m	TP10 Rip Rap Apron calculation
Designer	JH		



Appendix D – Supporting Details and Soakage Tests

- *D-21512-CAL-C-001 – Soakage Tests.pdf* – Field soakage test results (CGW, 2025)

Job Number 21512
Job Name Waikanae North Subdivision
Calc Purpose Subdivision

Prepared SC
Reviewed CG
Date 14/05/2025

Falling Head (Variable Head) Percolation Test - ST01

This calculator is based on NZBC E/1 VM1. Note that sizing a soakage device using this percolation rate should be use base soakage only per NZBC E1/VM1 (i.e. no side soakage).

Result

Based on the testing carried out the percolation rate is assessed as 3000mm/hr

Testing Data

Test hole diameter	0.10m	Test hole depth (D)	1.00m
--------------------	-------	---------------------	-------

Table 1 - Test Log

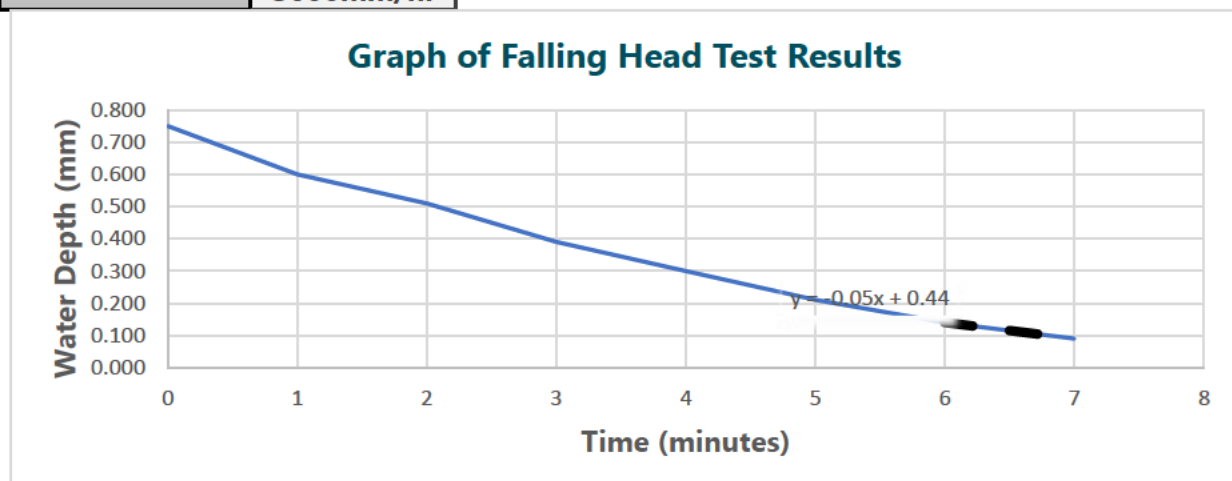
Time	Water Level	Water depth	Time steps		Interval	Depth steps		Water Drop Over interval	Interval Gradient		%age Empty
	d	D-d	t0	t1	x = t1-t0	h0	h1	y = h1 - h0	y/x		
min	mBGL	m	min	min	min	m	m	m - m	m/min	mm/hr	
0	0.250	0.750	-	-		-	-	- - -			25%
1	0.400	0.600	0	1	1	0.750	0.600	0.150	0.150	9000	40%
2	0.490	0.510	1	2	1	0.600	0.510	0.090	0.090	5400	49%
3	0.610	0.390	2	3	1	0.510	0.390	0.120	0.120	7200	61%
4	0.700	0.300	3	4	1	0.390	0.300	0.090	0.090	5400	70%
5	0.790	0.210	4	5	1	0.300	0.210	0.090	0.090	5400	79%
6	0.860	0.140	5	6	1	0.210	0.140	0.070	0.070	4200	86%
7	0.910	0.090	6	7	1	0.140	0.090	0.050	0.050	3000	91%
				0							
6		0.140	Selected points for minimum gradient								
7		0.090									

Minimum Gradient - assessed from graph below

y	0.050m	x	1min	Gradient	y/x	0.050
---	--------	---	------	----------	-----	-------

Percolation Rate

Percolation Rate =	3000mm/hr
--------------------	-----------



Job Number 21512
Job Name Waikanae North Subdivision
Calc Purpose Subdivision

Prepared SC
Reviewed CG
Date 14/05/2025

Falling Head (Variable Head) Percolation Test - ST02

This calculator is based on NZBC E/1 VM1. Note that sizing a soakage device using this percolation rate should be use base soakage only per NZBC E1/VM1 (i.e. no side soakage).

Result

Based on the testing carried out the percolation rate is assessed as 1800mm/hr

Testing Data

Test hole diameter	0.10m	Test hole depth (D)	0.60m
--------------------	-------	---------------------	-------

Table 1 - Test Log

Time	Water Level	Water depth	Time steps		Interval	Depth steps		Water Drop Over interval	Interval Gradient		%age Empty
T	d	D-d	t0	t1	x = t1-t0	h0	h1	y = h1 - h0	y/x		
min	mBGL	m	min	min	min	m	m	m - m	m/min	mm/hr	
0	0.000	0.600	-	-		-	-	- - -			0%
1	0.200	0.400	0	1	1	0.600	0.400	0.200	0.200	12000	33%
2	0.310	0.290	1	2	1	0.400	0.290	0.110	0.110	6600	52%
3	0.380	0.220	2	3	1	0.290	0.220	0.070	0.070	4200	63%
4	0.450	0.150	3	4	1	0.220	0.150	0.070	0.070	4200	75%
5	0.480	0.120	4	5	1	0.150	0.120	0.030	0.030	1800	80%
6	0.530	0.070	5	6	1	0.120	0.070	0.050	0.050	3000	88%

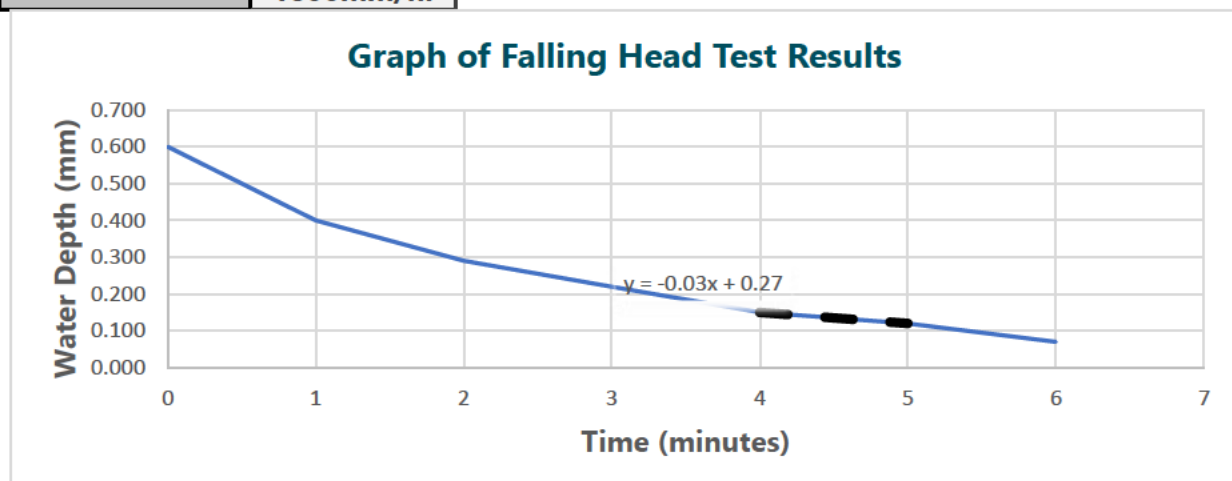
4	0.150	Selected points for minimum gradient
5	0.120	

Minimum Gradient - assessed from graph below

y	0.030m	x	1min	Gradient	y/x	0.030
---	--------	---	------	----------	-----	-------

Percolation Rate

Percolation Rate =	1800mm/hr
--------------------	-----------



Job Number 21512
Job Name Waikanae North Subdivision
Calc Purpose Subdivision

Prepared SC
Reviewed CG
Date 14/05/2025

Falling Head (Variable Head) Percolation Test - ST03

This calculator is based on NZBC E/1 VM1. Note that sizing a soakage device using this percolation rate should be use base soakage only per NZBC E1/VM1 (i.e. no side soakage).

Result

Based on the testing carried out the percolation rate is assessed as 2700mm/hr

Testing Data

Test hole diameter	0.10m	Test hole depth (D)	1.00m
--------------------	-------	---------------------	-------

Table 1 - Test Log

Time	Water Level	Water depth	Time steps		Interval	Depth steps		Water Drop Over interval	Interval Gradient		%age Empty
T	d	D-d	t0	t1	x = t1-t0	h0	h1	y = h1 - h0	y/x		
min	mBGL	m	min	min	min	m	m	m - m	m/min	mm/hr	
0	0.150	0.850	-	-		-	-	- - -			15%
1	0.380	0.620	0	1	1	0.850	0.620	0.230	0.230	13800	38%
2	0.490	0.510	1	2	1	0.620	0.510	0.110	0.110	6600	49%
3	0.560	0.440	2	3	1	0.510	0.440	0.070	0.070	4200	56%
4	0.640	0.360	3	4	1	0.440	0.360	0.080	0.080	4800	64%
5	0.700	0.300	4	5	1	0.360	0.300	0.060	0.060	3600	70%
6	0.750	0.250	5	6	1	0.300	0.250	0.050	0.050	3000	75%
7	0.800	0.200	6	7	1	0.250	0.200	0.050	0.050	3000	80%
8	0.840	0.160	7	8	1	0.200	0.160	0.040	0.040	2400	84%
9	0.890	0.110	8	9	1	0.160	0.110	0.050	0.050	3000	89%
10	0.930	0.070	9	10	1	0.110	0.070	0.040	0.040	2400	93%

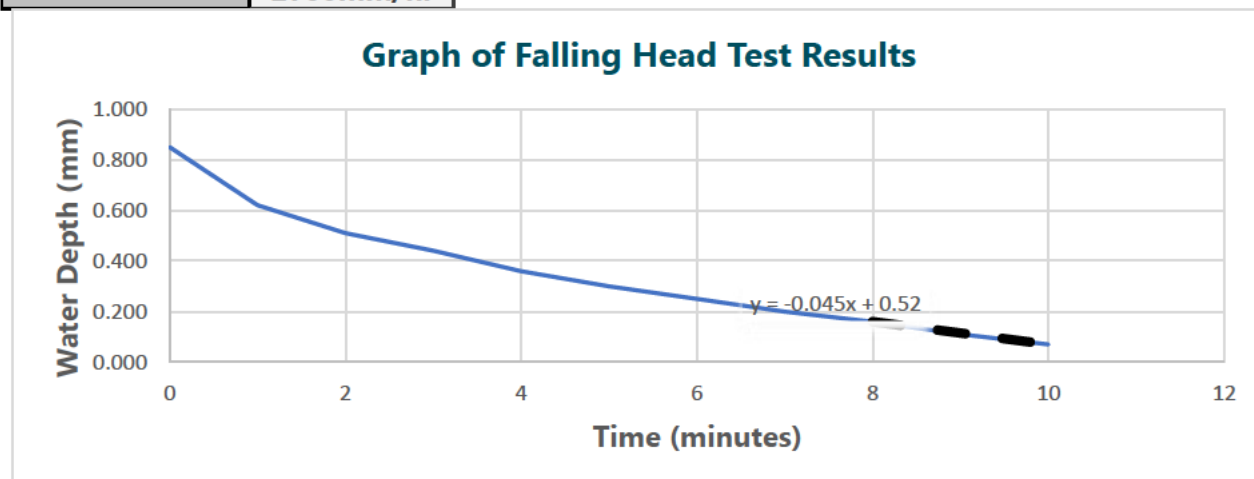
8	0.160	Selected points for minimum gradient
10	0.070	

Minimum Gradient - assessed from graph below

y	0.090m	x	2min	Gradient	y/x	0.045
---	--------	---	------	----------	-----	-------

Percolation Rate

Percolation Rate =	2700mm/hr
--------------------	-----------



Job Number 21512
Job Name Waikanae North Subdivision
Calc Purpose Subdivision

Prepared SC
Reviewed CG
Date 14/05/2025

Falling Head (Variable Head) Percolation Test - ST04

This calculator is based on NZBC E/1 VM1. Note that sizing a soakage device using this percolation rate should be use base soakage only per NZBC E1/VM1 (i.e. no side soakage).

Result

Based on the testing carried out the percolation rate is assessed as 1200mm/hr

Testing Data

Test hole diameter	0.10m	Test hole depth (D)	1.00m
--------------------	-------	---------------------	-------

Table 1 - Test Log

Time	Water Level	Water depth	Time steps		Interval	Depth steps		Water Drop Over interval	Interval Gradient		%age Empty
T	d	D-d	t0	t1	x = t1-t0	h0	h1	y = h1 - h0	y/x		
min	mBGL	m	min	min	min	m	m	m - m	m/min	mm/hr	
0	0.100	0.900	-	-		-	-	- - -			10%
1	0.420	0.580	0	1	1	0.900	0.580	0.320	0.320	19200	42%
2	0.540	0.460	1	2	1	0.580	0.460	0.120	0.120	7200	54%
3	0.640	0.360	2	3	1	0.460	0.360	0.100	0.100	6000	64%
4	0.700	0.300	3	4	1	0.360	0.300	0.060	0.060	3600	70%
5	0.730	0.270	4	5	1	0.300	0.270	0.030	0.030	1800	73%
6	0.850	0.150	5	6	1	0.270	0.150	0.120	0.120	7200	85%
7	0.890	0.110	6	7	1	0.150	0.110	0.040	0.040	2400	89%
8	0.910	0.090	7	8	1	0.110	0.090	0.020	0.020	1200	91%
9	0.930	0.070	8	9	1	0.090	0.070	0.020	0.020	1200	93%

7	0.110	Selected points for minimum gradient
9	0.070	

Minimum Gradient - assessed from graph below

y	0.040m	x	2min	Gradient	y/x	0.020
---	--------	---	------	----------	-----	-------

Percolation Rate

Percolation Rate =	1200mm/hr
--------------------	-----------

