Appendix G
Civil Design Advice Memorandum and Erosion and
Sediment Control Plan



## **DESIGN ADVICE MEMO**

### CIVIL

C01 Memo No

Rolleston Pak'nSave Job Name

Job No 211268/C/1

3 December 2021 Date

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### Introduction

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Foodstuffs (South Island) Ltd propose to establish and operate a Pak'nSave supermarket and offices at 157 Levi Road, Rolleston.

This memo is a desktop assessment of civil engineering matters related to the proposed development to support the resource consent application to Selwyn District Council (SDC)

This memo discusses the following:

- Existing site
- Proposed finished floor and site levels
- Earthworks cut and fill volumes
- Stormwater management
- 1:200 flood
- Sewer Infrastructure
- **Erosion & Sediment Control**

# **Existing Site**

Refer to SK1 attached to this memo, for an overview of the site.

#### SK1 shows:

- Existing site overview.
- Area of existing site proposed to be developed.
- Natural slope.

The total area of the site is 7.18 Ha

The portion of the to be developed is 4.18Ha

The existing site is a greenfield site which is predominantly grass farmland with tree shelter belts.

There is also a private residence and sheds on site which will be demolished.

Other than a brief drive-by in Oct 2021, no site visit has been completed by the civil designer.

The proposed developed portion of the site is bounded by:

- **NW Levi Road**
- SW Lincoln Rolleston Rd
- NE lifestyle block and farmland
- SE Farmland which will be available for future development.

The natural fall of the site is from Northeast to Southwest. For the extent of the site proposed to be developed there is an approximately 2m fall from a highpoint in the North to the low point in the South identified on SK1.

The low point is at Lincoln Rolleston Road. If ever required, this is the point of exit of stormwater secondary flow generated from the proposed developed portion of the site.

Refer to Whiterock Consulting Ltd memo for discussion of site conditions expected. A summary of Whiterock's assessment relevant to civil design is as follows:

- Expected soil types are shallow topsoil over sand
- The depth to free draining gravels is approximately 1.5-3m below ground level
- The depth to the seasonal water table is greater than 8m below existing ground level.



### Finished Floor and Site Levels.

Refer to SK2 for preliminary finished floor and site levels based on existing LIDAR levels. A full topographical survey is yet to be completed.

SDC do not have a minimum required minimum floor level for this site, and it is not identified as being within the current ECan defined or SDC recorded flood sites.

Preliminary site levels are designed to provide Building Code compliant stepdowns (level differences between FFL and outside surfaces for cladding protection), level thresholds and grades that are also safe for customer trolleys while still providing surface drainage. Sumps and channels where required for surface runoff drainage will also be located to minimise the impact on trolley manoeuvring for the PAK'nSAVE customers.

The impact of the modelled 1:200 flood level and the impact on the current proposed design levels is discussed in section 6 of this memo.

The preliminary finished floor level (FFL) for the new building is FFL 48.20.

### Earthworks Cut and Fill

Refer SK3 for an assessment of the earthworks cut & fill volumes is based on LIDAR levels and preliminary finished site levels.

The cut and fill volumes are based on the preliminary site levels of SK2

Assumptions used in assessing initial cut & fill volumes for the development are as follows:

- Estimated 250mm deep topsoil (based on estimates from surrounding subdivision works)
- Cut depth below proposed finished surface levels
  - Trafficked asphalt & pavements 350mm
  - Buildings 350mm
- Soak pits max 6m below ground level
- An allowance has also been made for:
  - **Building foundation beams**
  - Drainage pipework
  - A landscaped earth bund is proposed along the eastern boundary

After removal of the topsoil, areas of the site will require further cut & fill to obtain the required subgrade levels beneath pavement and building. The area shown in blue on SK3 shows where additional fill is required to build up to the required subgrade level.

It is possible that some of the material cut from the site is suitable for reuse in beneath future pavements so not necessarily removed from site. This will be confirmed by geotechnical engineers during detailed design.

The estimated earthworks volumes are:

Total cut 15100 m<sup>3</sup> 15700 m<sup>3</sup> Total fill Net fill 600m<sup>3</sup>

# Stormwater Management

Refer to SK4 for a preliminary assessment of stormwater catchments and disposal locations.

Below are the design parameters to be used for stormwater treatment and disposal for this site.

The design requirements for the stormwater treatment system are as follows:

Flow based treatment system ("Stormwater 360 Stormfilters") treatment flow: 10 mm/hr (as per SDC Engineering Code of Practice).

Soakpits will be designed to contain and discharge flow from all events including and up to the 2% AEP (1:50 year, 24 hour event, without impacting on the building or neighbouring sites.

As this site will have rapid soakage the critical duration is expected around 1 hour or less.

Surface water from rarer rain events (greater than 1:50) will discharge overland to Lincoln-Rolleston Road without detrimentally affecting neighbouring private properties.

Three soak pits are proposed all located within landscape areas:

- A large soakpit (Soakpit A) is proposed to be in the Northwest corner of the site. This soakpit will dispose
  - Approximately 7300m<sup>3</sup> of the supermarket roof stormwater
  - Approximately 10150m<sup>3</sup> of hardstand stormwater
- Soakpit B is proposed in the South corner of the site. This soakpit will dispose of:
  - Approximately 10250m³ of hardstand stormwater
- Soakpit C is proposed in the East corner of the site. This soakpit will dispose of:
  - o Approximately 1500m<sup>3</sup> of the remaining supermarket roof stormwater
  - Approximately 3550m³ of hardstand stormwater

SE of the proposed development kerb & channel (location shown in orange on SK1) will restrict secondary flow into the undeveloped portion of the site, directing it instead toward Lincoln Rolleston Road.



### 1:200 Flood Event

Refer to SK4 showing ECan 1:200-year event flood modelling through the site, as modelled by Environment Canterbury (ECan)

Modelling shows that during the 1:200-year flood, stormwater from Beaumont Drive cuts across Levi Road and into the proposed PAK'nSAVE site.

The extent of flooding shown in green and yellow on SK5 is based on existing site levels.

After site development it is anticipated the 1:200 flood can be directed further Southwest on Levi Road, to enter the site at the proposed landscaped area in the west corner. The altered route of this flow is shown in the light red highlighting on SK5.

Strictly the New Zealand Building Code requires the FFL of any building with an adjacent carpark adjacent, to have 500mm freeboard above a 1:50 year secondary flow event (not the 1:200-year event). This significant amount of freeboard is to prevent water damage to buildings from wave action from vehicles driving through the flooded areas.

Considering the extent of currently modelled flooding relative to the position of the proposed PAK'nSAVE building, the western end the market is 220mm higher than max ponding.

About halfway down the SW face of the proposed building the proposed FFL is 630mm higher than current modelled 1:200 flood event. (This ignores altered site levels post development)

The Northwest corner of the building is then the most critical area to consider regarding the 1:200-year flood potential risk to the building.

The anticipated risk though to the supermarket building and operations due to 1:200-year flooding is considered low for the following reasons:

- Ponded areas will be a fair distance from the building after development due to the relocated location of the secondary flow. This is especially true if by design the flood flow path can be moved to the large, landscaped area instead of flowing into the site directly opposite Beaumont Drive as it does currently.
- Flow velocity of 1:200 flood event is expected to be very low given the flat terrain
- Flooding affects only two of five vehicle accesses to the site (The southwest access to Levi Road & West access to Lincoln Rolleston Rd). The other accesses will still be available during the event
- Affected accesses and ponded carparks could be temporarily closed to prevent vehicle access, and resultant wave action
- Flooding temporarily puts out of action only approximately 35 of the 485 proposed carparks (7%).

Further coordination with ECan & SDC will be completed during the design process, regarding maintaining secondary flow paths, and suitability of the proposed building level due to the 1:200-year flood risk at the site



### **Existing Sewer Services**

Refer to SK6 showing SDC sewer infrastructure in the surrounding roads

There is a 300mmØ rising sewer main in Lincoln Rolleston Road. This is not available for use by the supermarket.

There is deep (approx. 3.5m below ground level) gravity sewer in Levi Road.

However, Levi Road is also the high point of the site. Despite existing pipework being deep, a private sewer pump station will be required from the site to discharge into this available sewer network.

Disposing all of the site sewer via gravity to the council system in Levi Road would require raising the building floor level significantly (approximately 1.2 m above currently proposed FFL) which unless required for other reasons would not be practical.

Unless as part of Rolleston greater area development, SDC provide deep sewer gravity infrastructure in Lincoln Rolleston Road (at the south, lower end of the proposed development) a sewer pumpstation will be required from this site.

### **Erosion and Sediment Control**

Refer to SK7 for an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) for the proposed development.

It is a living document showing main items to be considered further during design, and adapted as necessary during construction phase of the project.

The ESCP is developed under the guidance of the Environment Canterbury Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines 2007 and Selwyn District Council Engineering Code of Practice.

During construction the contractor will be required to take all necessary steps to control erosion and sediment runoff and minimise related damage or environmental deterioration to surrounding properties and the receiving environment.

### Sediment risks to be controlled include:

- Transporting material off site
- Runoff water containing sediment flowing across the boundary
- Silt build-up in new soakpits during construction

### Minimum considerations include:

- Silt fences at downstream ends of the site to prevent flow of sediment across the site boundary
- Stabilised exit(s) to remove soil from truck tyres, secured loads, and dampening to supress dust during
- Protection of all sumps and drainage inlets with an appropriate filter system to protect soak pits from silt
- Dust suppression by covering & dampening stockpiles and exposed soil
- Minimising the time excavations are open.
- Onsite fuelling and spill management (providing bunding, recording, staff training)
- Regular inspections and maintenance of the sediment control systems during the works, for extended periods when no work is being carried out, and when heavy rain occurs outside normal working hours

Due to the scale of the proposed development and the natural grade of the site a temporary retention pond is likely required to capture silt laden stormwater runoff at the very bottom of the site.

The retention pond would trap silt at the surface with the stormwater runoff discharging to the permeable ground below.

Possible locations for a main sediment basin are shown on SK7, within either the developed or undeveloped portion of the site. During design the preferred locations and sizes for these devices, if they are needed, will be determined.















