SITE BASED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR THE PROPOSED CARSELDINE VILLAGE HEART LOT 5003

LOCATED AT 520 BEAMS ROAD, CARSELDINE QLD 4034

PREPARED FOR DELUCA CORPORATION PTY LTD



Bornhorst & Ward Pty Ltd

A.B.N. 78 010 151 354 A.C.N. 010 151 354 Level 14, 133 Mary Street

Brisbane Qld 4000

Phone: (07) 3013 4699

E-mail: mail@bornhorstward.com.au

Bornhorst and Ward Project No: 23019

If you have any queries regarding this proposal, then please contact: Stewart Grant

Revision	Date	Description	Author	Rev.	Арр.
Α	10/Nov/2023	DRAFT REPORT	MK	RG	
В	13/Dec/2023	For Approval	MK	RG	RG
С	14/Dec/2023	For Approval	MK	RG	RG
D	8/Mar/2024	Further Issues Response	MK	RG	RG
E	27/Sep/2024	Engineering Drawings Revised	SG	RG	RG

RPEQ: 07048 Robert Gray

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1. INTRODUCTION

Bornhorst and Ward has been commissioned to develop a stormwater management plan for the proposed residential development located within 520 Beams Road, Carseldine, QLD 4034 (Lot 7003 on plan SP331690). In particular, it is on lots 5003 of the Stage V subdivision of the Carseldine Village. The proposal consists of constructing a residential tower with a basement carpark. Plans of the proposed development layout can be seen in Appendix A.

This document reports on the existing and proposed civil works and infrastructure required as part of the proposed development. The engineering requirements for this proposal shall be in accordance with Engineering Best Management Practices and the State Planning Policy (2017). This development falls under the Carseldine Village PDA within the Brisbane City Council area.

This report outlines the preliminary design methodology in support of a Development Application and should be read in conjunction with other documents issued by the consultant team.

2. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 LOCATION AND EXISTING FEATURES

The development site, located at 520 Beams Road, Carseldine is currently undergoing a subdivision. The following site characteristics we expect upon the completion of the subdivision are:

- The site is bound by a public plaza to the north, Plaza Place to the east and Meander Street to the south and west;
- The development site is comprised of scattered grassland;
- The total area of the site is approximately 0.141 ha for lot 5003;
- The site is only accessible from Meander Street.
- All easements through the site are expected to be removed as part of the subdivision works.
- There is also an Energex easement just outside the northwest corner of lot V001 which is not shown on Queensland Globe. The development area of lot V001 was reduced as a result.
- Cabbage Tree Creek is about 400m south of the site.



Figure 1: Site Locality Plan

2.2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The following points outline the extent of works for the proposed development:

- A residential development with a basement carpark.
- The site will only be accessible to vehicles from Meander Street. Pedestrians will be able to access the site from Plaza Place.

Refer to the development drawings in Appendix A for further details of the proposed development.

2.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND CATCHMENT CHARACTERISTICS

The expected topography and catchment characteristics at the conclusion of the subdivision works are as follows:

- The high point of the existing site is RL 16.0m AHD located on the western edge of the site;
- The development falls from the high point at an approximate grade of 1.2% to a low point of RL 15.5m AHD in the eastern edge of the site;



- During minor events and major storm events, runoff from the site discharges as overland flow over the eastern edge of the development site to Plaza Place;
- The site is not expected to have any external catchments.

See the survey plan in Appendix C for more information.

2.4 EXISTING FLOODING CONDITIONS AND FREEBOARD REQUIREMENTS

Information obtained from the Brisbane City Councils Floodwise Property Report for the site indicates that the current site is subject to flooding from Cabbage Tree Creek. Characteristics of the flooding are as follows:

- Likely flooding during 1% and 2% AEP events
- The flooding occurs on the eastern portion of the site.
- The 1% AEP flood level is 14.7m.
- The centre of lot V001 has a risk of overland flow due to an existing depression in the land.
- The site has low risk of coastal storm tide.

Please refer to the Brisbane City Council's Floodwise Property Report in Appendix C and the Flood Overlay Map in Figure 2 below for more details.

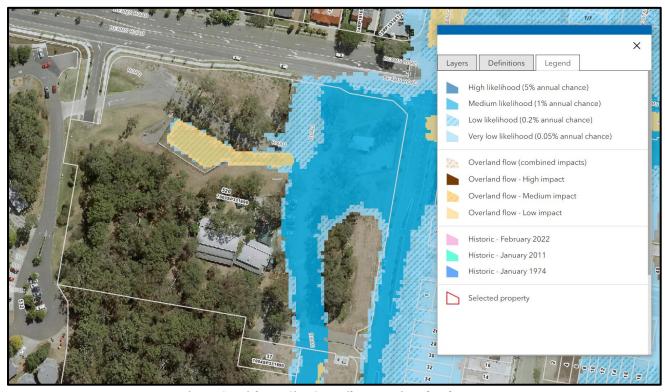


Figure 2: Brisbane City Council Interactive Flood Map

Design levels for the building must comply with the flood immunity standards specified by Brisbane City Council's City Plan (2014). The development will be assessed against the flood levels determined from our investigations. In accordance with the Brisbane City Council City Plan (2014), the minimum flood freeboard requirements would therefore be in order of:



Table 1: Flood Freeboard Requirements

Davidon mont Anna	Council Flood Freeboard	Council Required	Development Level
Development Area	Requirements (AHD)	Development Level (AHD)	(m AHD)
Building Floor Level			15.2
Habitable Room –	Category A	1% AEP flood level + 500mm	
Class 1-4			
Building Floor Level			15.0
Non-Habitable	Category B	1% AEP flood level + 300mm	
Room including	Category B	1% ALF 11000 level + 300111111	
Patio and Courtyard			
Basement entry	Category C	1% AEP flood level + 300mm	15.0
(Class 2)	Category	1% ALF 11000 level + 300111111	
Essential services	Catagony A	1% AEP flood level + 500mm	15.2
(including lifts)	Category A	1/0 ALF HOOG level + 300Hilli	
Building Floor level	Category C	1% AEP flood level	14.7
(Shopping Centre)	Category C	1/0 AEF 11000 level	

Table 8.2.11.3.C, Table 8.2.11.3.D and Table 8.2.11.3.L of the Brisbane City Council's Flood Overlay Code were used to determine recommended development levels. The flood immunity levels have been based on a BCA building classification of "1-4" and "5, 6 or 8" within Table 8.2.11.3D. Flood planning level categories associated with this building classification have been deemed as A & C.

Table 1 above states the relevant flood immunity levels for the site. The site can reduce the likelihood of flooding by filling the site to at least the recommended development level. It should be noted that the site we receive after the subdivision is expected to have the lowest elevation of 15.0m AHD. As a consequence, we expect a low risk of inundation. As a result, the basement entry appears to be the critical design level relative to the Meander Street pavement under construction.



3. EXISTING AND PROPOSED CIVIL WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 STORMWATER

3.1.1 Expected Infrastructure

The expected stormwater infrastructure based on the civil design drawings from KN group for the subdivision indicate the following infrastructure:

- A stormwater manhole and a field inlet is near the eastern boundary of lot V001 of the development pit.
- An existing 900mm stormwater pipe connects the manhole to the field inlet which subsequently discharges to the stormwater main in Plaza Place.
- The legal point of discharge for lot V001 is the existing manhole.
- A 1200mm stormwater pipe enlarging to 1350mm is located under Meander Street.
- A field inlet on the western boundary of lot 9001 is connected to the stormwater main under Meander Street.
 This is legal point of discharge for lot 9001.
- A field inlet on the southwestern corner of lot 5003 is connected to the stormwater main under Meander Street.
 This is the legal point of discharge for lot 5003.
- The stormwater infrastructure has been built for a fully developed catchment.

KN group infrastructure can be found in Appendix C of this report.

3.1.2 Proposed Infrastructure

The following points outline the proposed stormwater infrastructure for the development site:

- Roof water from 5003 will be collected internally and discharged to the legal point of discharge.
- Major events for lot 5003 will discharge as overland flow onto Meander Street.
- As the site is part of Carseldine Village which is directing adjacent to Cabbage Tree Creek, no stormwater detention is expected to be required as its located within the lower third of the catchment.
- No stormwater quality treatment measures are proposed as the site is less than 2500m2.

Refer to the Engineering drawings located in Appendix B.

4. STORMWATER QUANTITY ANALYSIS

The masterplan for Carseldine Village Heart was designed so that Stage 5 would contain commercial/residential lots comprising of 90% impervious area including surrounding verges. The proposed development of Lot 5003 is a relatively small area compared to the area of the adjacent verges.

As such the development falls within the 90% impervious design and meets the design criteria of the masterplan. Consequently, this development does not increase the run-off compared to the expected run-off, and thus no stormwater detention is expected to be required.

Refer Appendix C for the stormwater management plan relating to the entire Carseldine Village Heart precinct.



5. BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL CODES

The relevant Brisbane City Council Codes with respect to engineering aspects for assessment of the Development Application have been addressed. The codes will assist in assessing operational works requirements. The codes addressed in this report include:

- Flood overlay
- Stormwater Code

The completed codes can be found attached in Appendix D of this Report.

6. SUMMARY

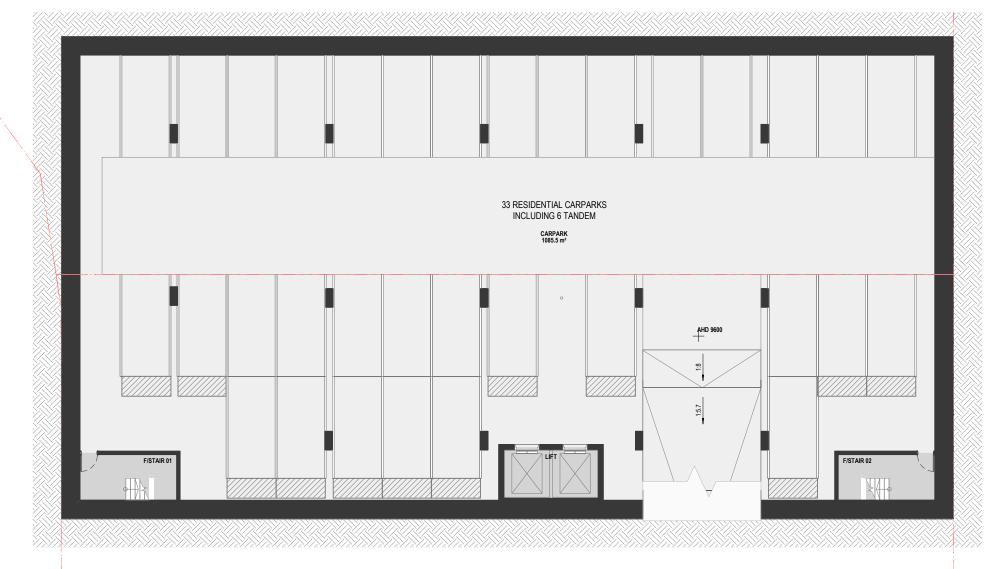
This Engineering Report has demonstrated that the proposed development located at 520 Beams Road, can be developed in accordance with Engineering Best Management Practice, Brisbane City Council guidelines, QUDM (2017) and the State Planning Policy (2017). The following points summarise the findings and recommendations:

- The site is contained within the Carseldine Village PDA masterplan and the development is generally in accordance with the masterplan. As a result, no major upgrades or amendments are required to service the project. Refer Appendix A for masterplan catchment.
- There will be an increase in peak stormwater runoff from the development, however the development is located within the lower third of the cabbage tree creek catchment. Detention is unlikely due to potential adverse effects.
- Lots 5003 is less than 2500m2 and therefore stormwater quality treatment is not required, and is part of the Carseldine Village Heart masterplan.
- All entrances to the building will have freeboard to the anticipated overland flow down Meander Street documented by KN Group.



APPENDIX A

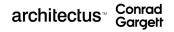
DEVELOPMENT DRAWINGS











Revision
REV DESCRIPTION
1 Prelim EDQ Pack

Client

DELUCA

THE VILLAGE CARSELDINE

Drawing

5003 - BASEMENT 02

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Project No. 23.0159
Revision 1

Number SK - AR - Details

Number SK - AR - DR - SK 090

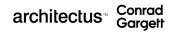
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Do not scale this drawing and verify all dimensions and levels on site.
Norminated Architect: Lawrence Todoo NSV/ABR Beg. 10255.
Norminated Architect : Ray Brown NSWARB Reg. 6359.

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REV DESCRIPTION
1 Prelim EDQ Pack

Client

DELUCA

THE VILLAGE CARSELDINE

Drawing

5003 - BASEMENT 01

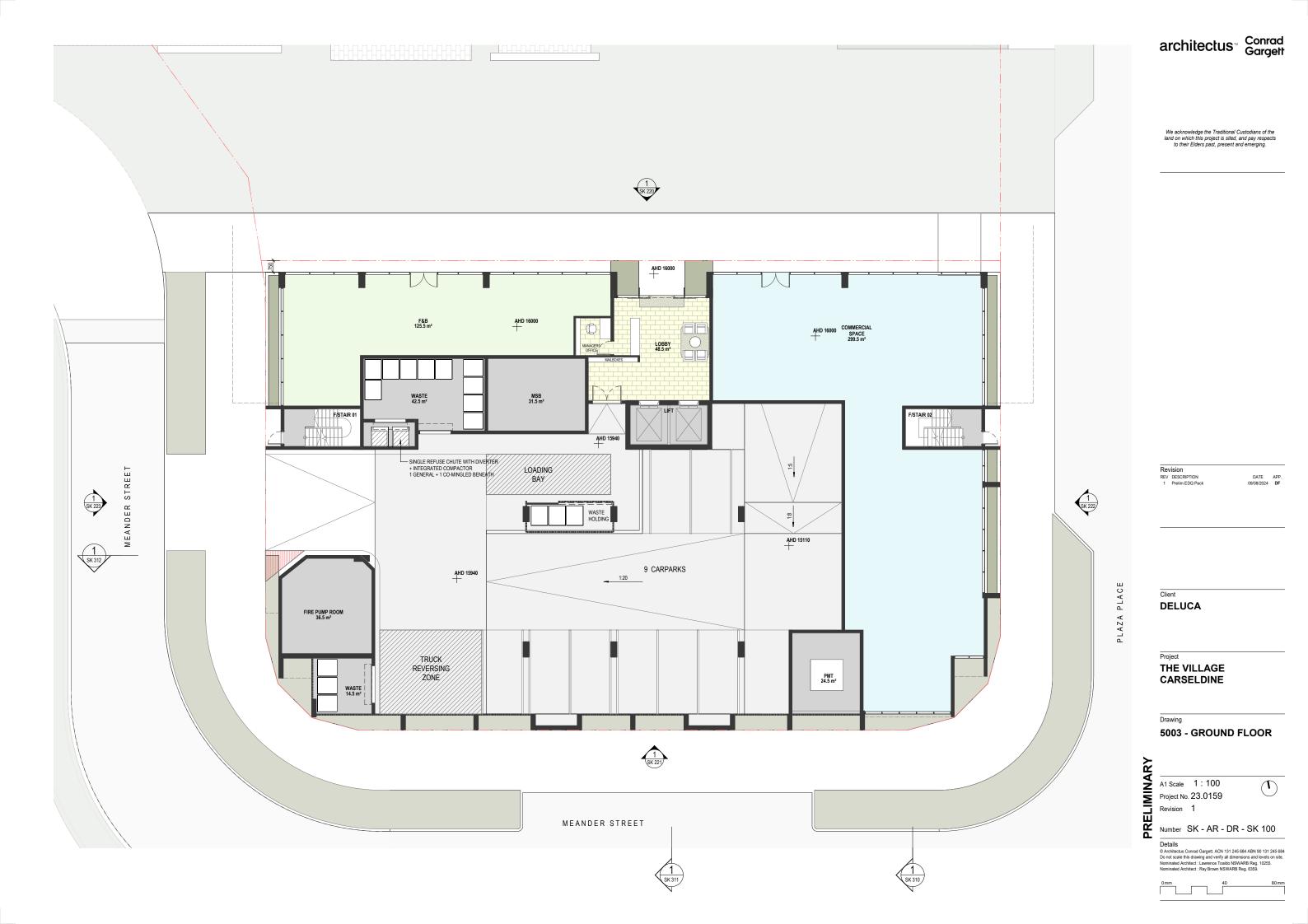
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Revision 1

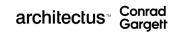
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Project No. 23.0159

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O Architectus Conrad Gargett. ACN 131 245 684 ABN 90 131 245 684 Do not scale this drawing and verify all dimensions and levels on site. Nominated Architect: Lawnero Toaldo NSWARB Reg. 10255. Nominated Architect: Ray Brown NSWARB Reg. 6359.





Revision
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THE VILLAGE CARSELDINE

Drawing

5003 - ROOF PLAN

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Revision 1

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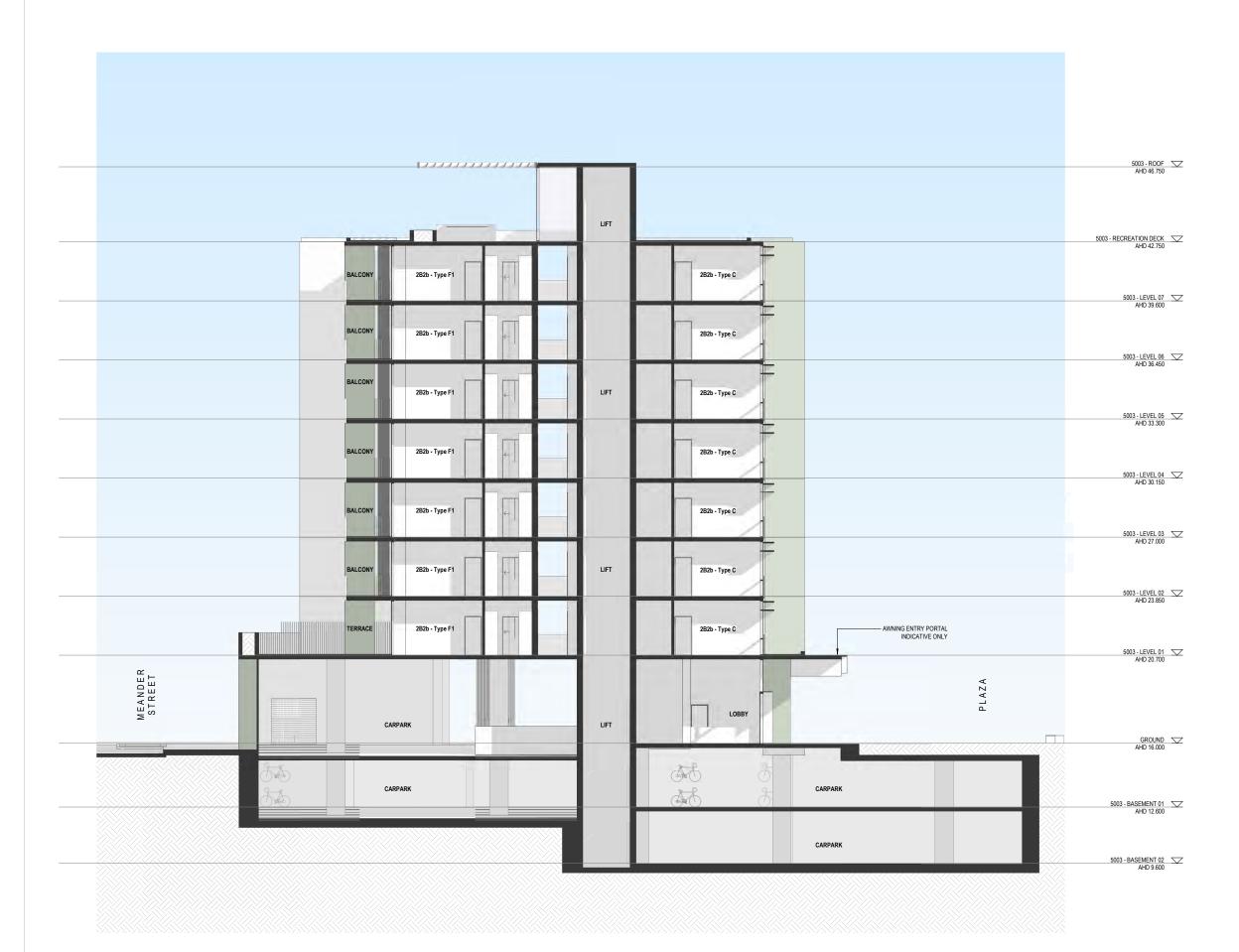
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DetailS

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Norminated Architect : Ray Brown NSWARB Reg. 6359.

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Revision
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DATE APP. 09/08/2024 **DF**

Client

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THE VILLAGE CARSELDINE

Drawing

5003 - SECTION 02

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Project No. 23.0159
Revision 1

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DetailS

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Norminated Architect : Ray Brown NSWARB Reg. 6359.

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which this project is sited, and pay respects to their Elders past, present and emerging. Revision
REV DESCRIPTION
1 Prelim EDQ Pack DATE APP. 09/08/2024 **DF** Client **DELUCA** THE VILLAGE CARSELDINE Drawing 5003 - SECTION 03 A1 Scale 1:100
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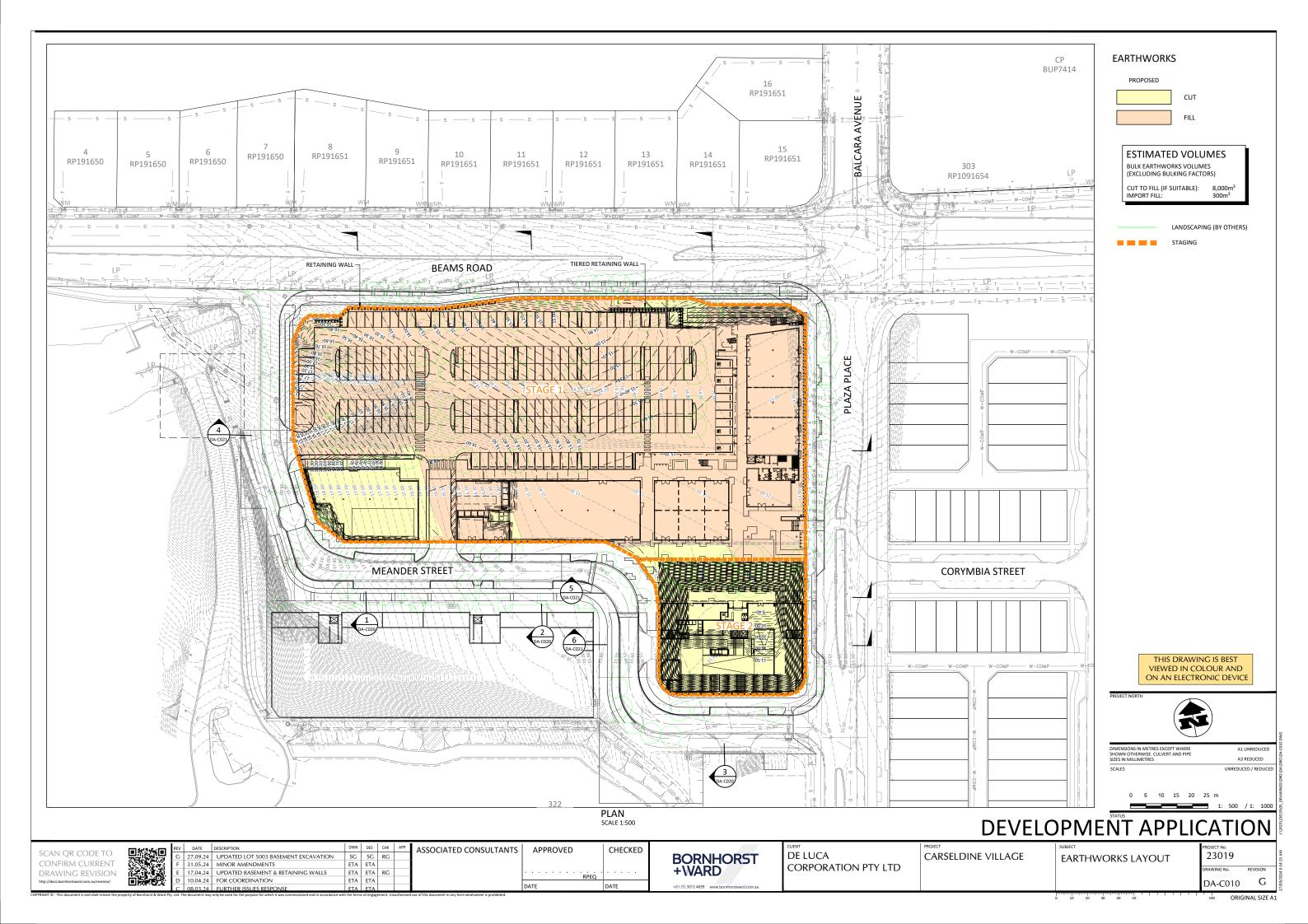
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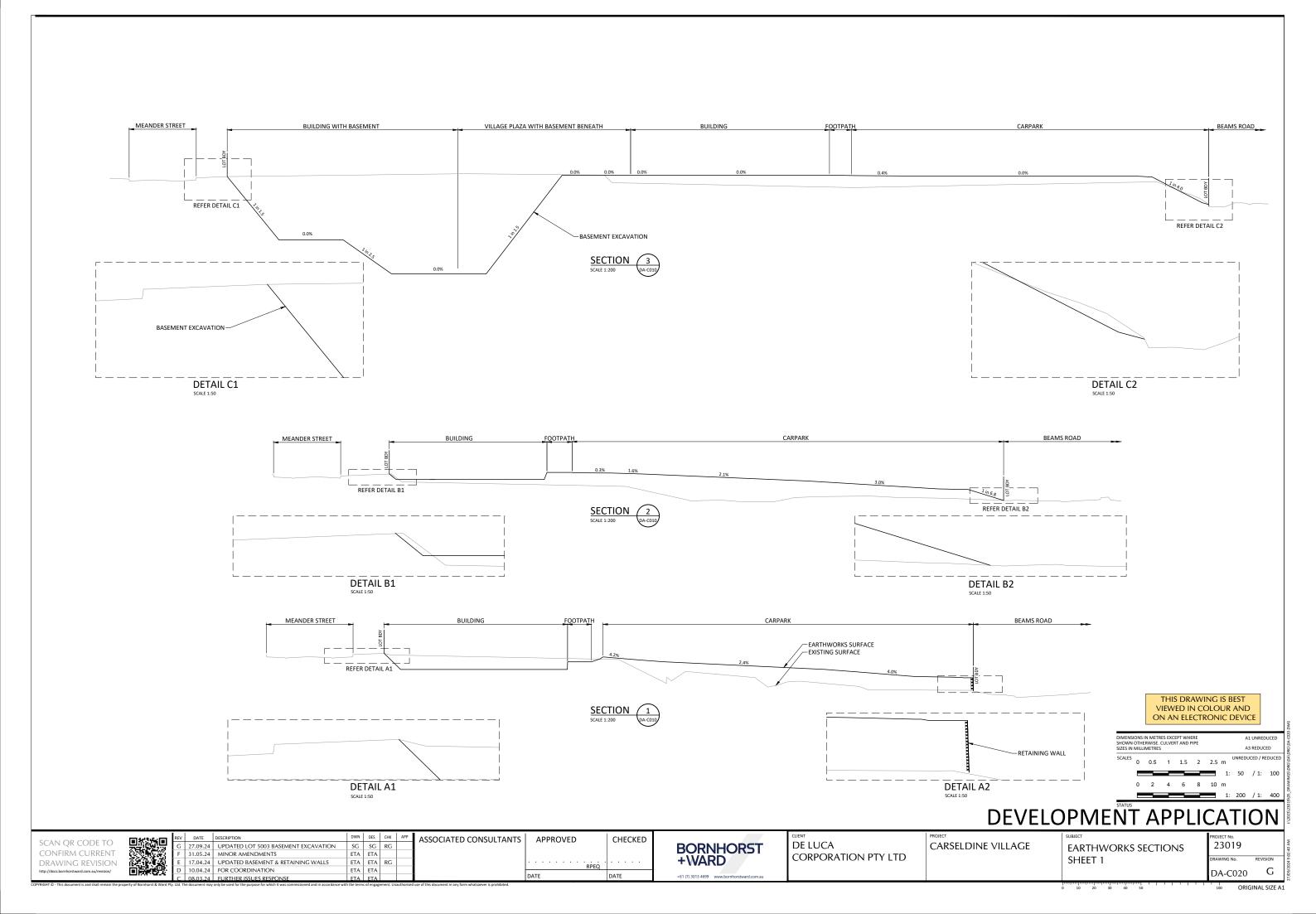


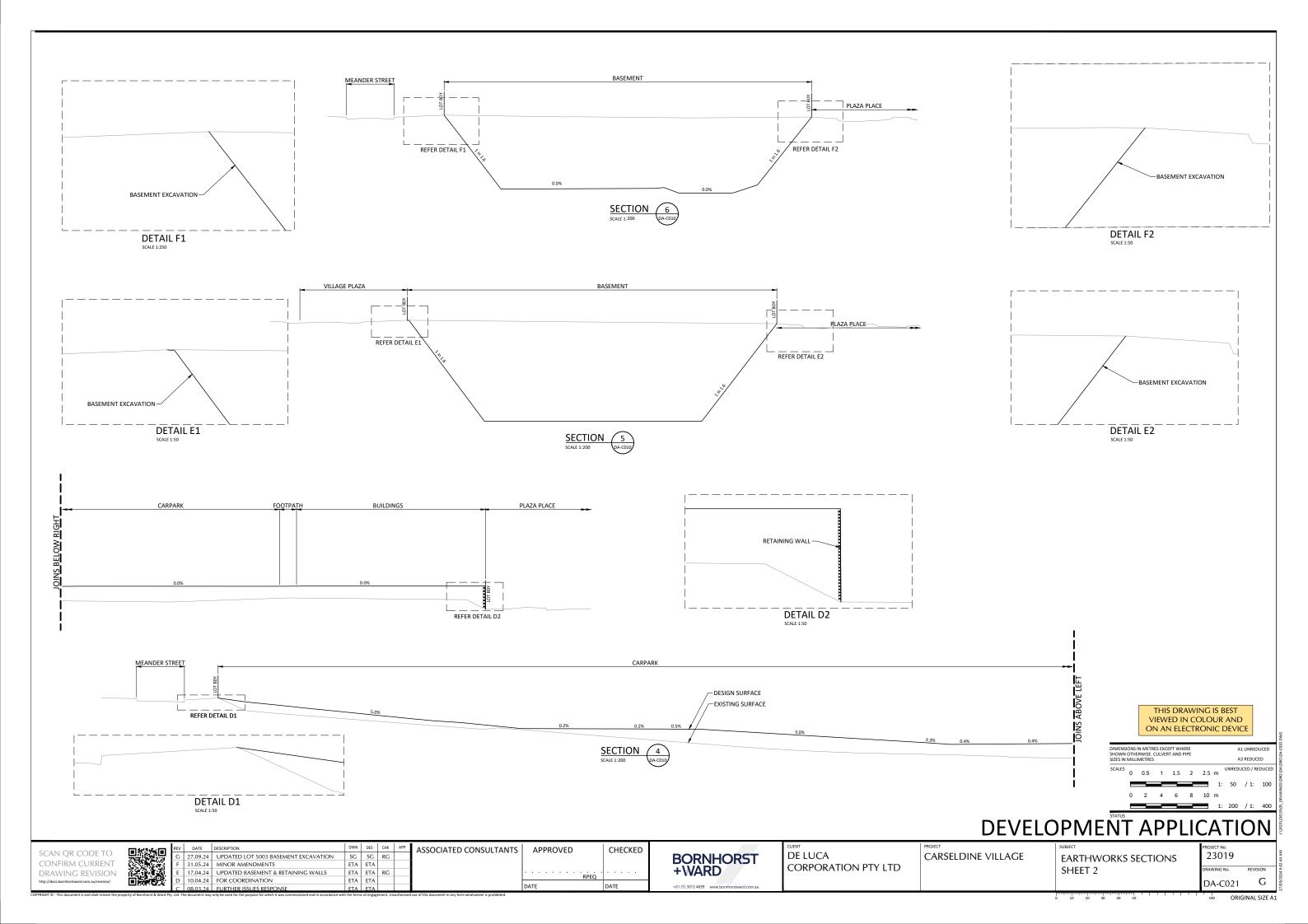


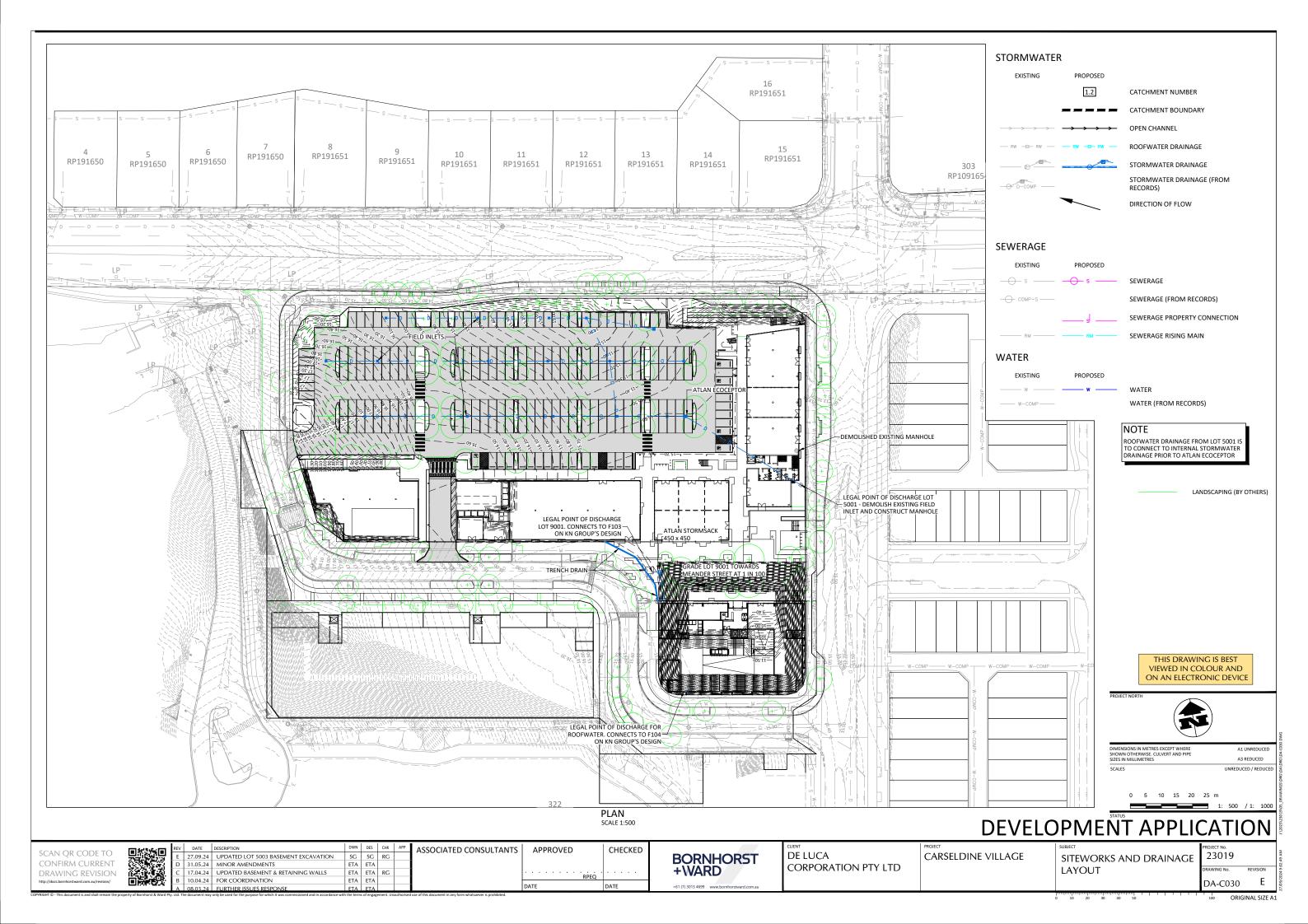
APPENDIX B

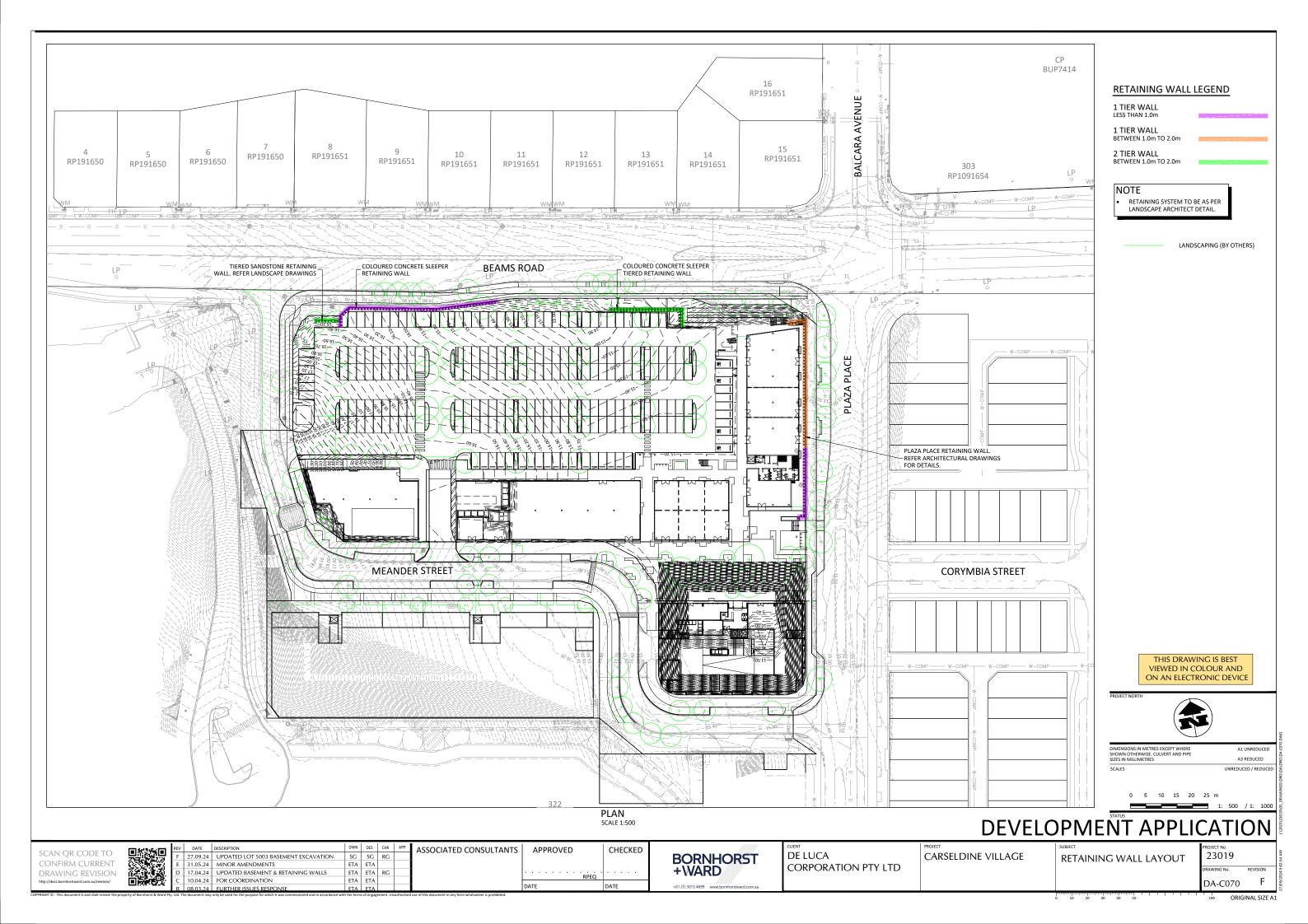
ENGINEERING DRAWINGS

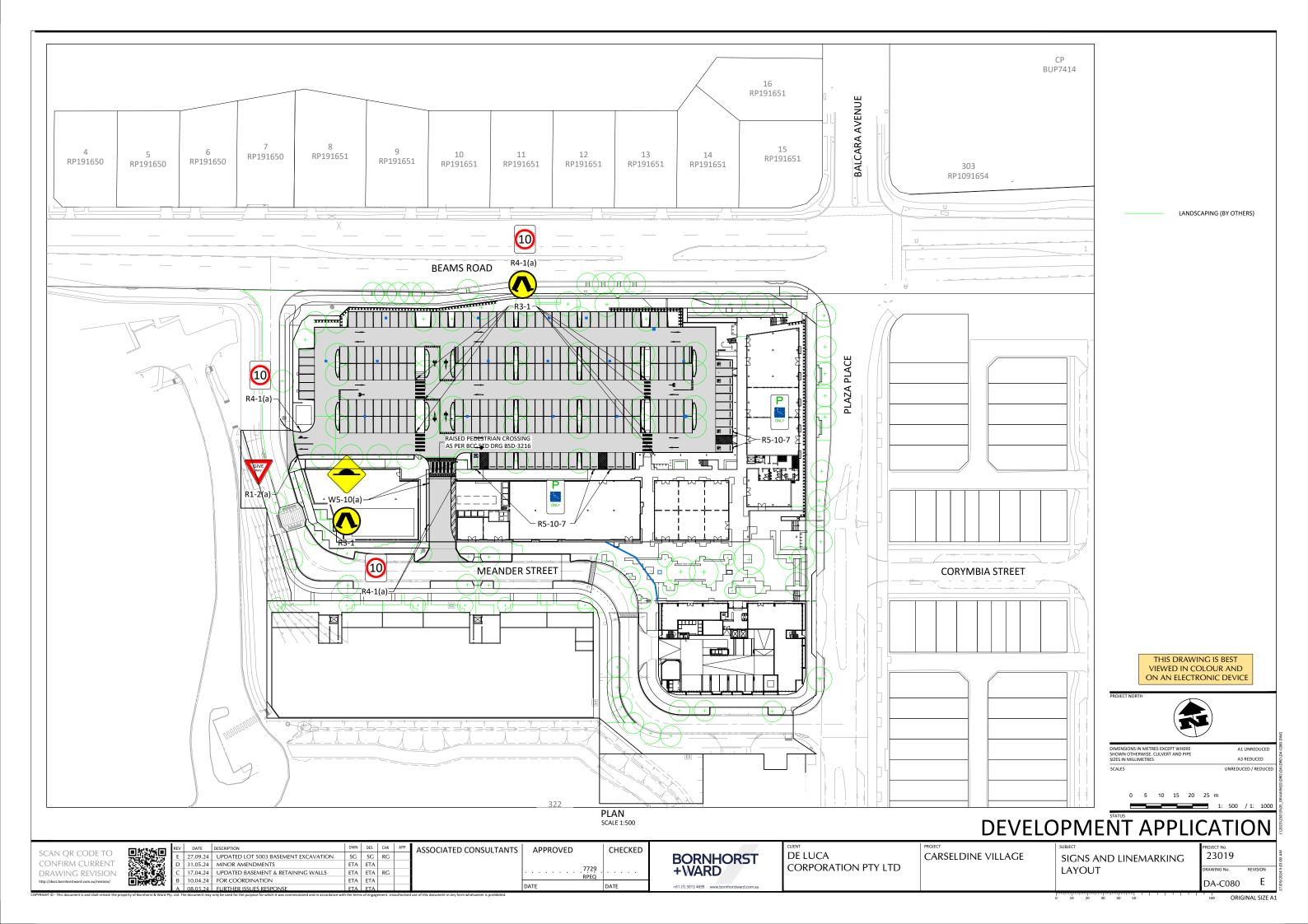










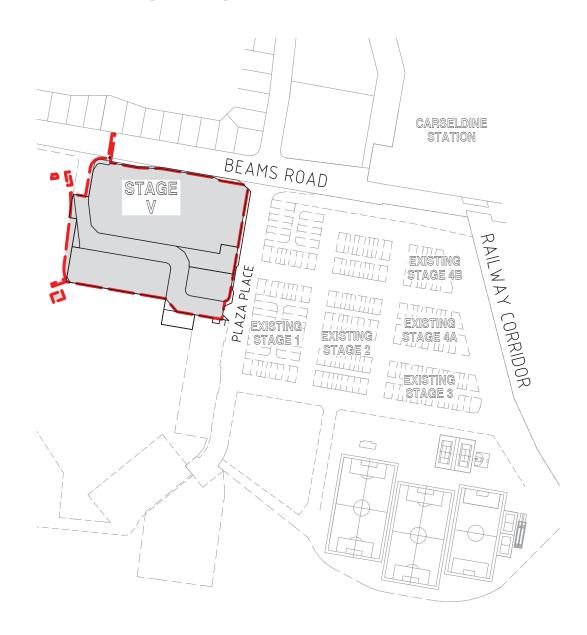




APPENDIX C

EXISTING SITE INFORMATION

STAGE V



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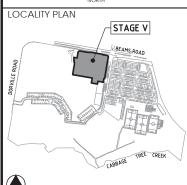
DRAWING INDEX

DRAWING NO.	DRAWING TITLE
21-121-01	GENERAL – LOCALITY PLAN, DRAWING INDEX AND NOTES
21-121-02	GENERAL - SETOUT PLAN
21-121-03	GENERAL - LAYOUT PLAN
21-121-04	EARTHWORKS - SPOT LEVELS PLAN
21-121-05	EARTHWORKS - GENERAL ARRANGEMENT - TIER RETAINING WALLS
21-121-06	EARTHWORKS - TIER RETAINING WALLS - SECTION AND DETAIL
21-121-07	ROADWORKS - LONGITUDINAL SECTION - MEANDER STREET
21-121-08	ROADWORKS - CROSS SECTIONS - MEANDER STREET
21-121-09	ROADWORKS - INTERSECTION DETAILS - SHEET 1
21-121-10	ROADWORKS - INTERSECTION DETAILS - SHEET 2
21-121-11	ROADWORKS - INTERSECTION DETAILS - SHEET 3
21-121-12	ROADWORKS – SIGNS AND LINEMARKING PLAN
21-121-13	STORMWATER - CATCHMENT PLAN
21-121-14	STORMWATER - CALCULATION TABLE - SHEET 1
21-121-15	STORMWATER - CALCULATION TABLE - SHEET 2
21-121-16	STORMWATER - LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS - SHEET 1
21-121-17	STORMWATER - LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS - SHEET 2
21-121-18	STORMWATER - MANHOLE DETAILS - SHEET 1
21-121-19	STORMWATER - MANHOLE DETAILS - SHEET 2
21-121-20	SAFETY IN DESIGN

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND (EDQ)

CARSELDINE VILLAGE STAGE V

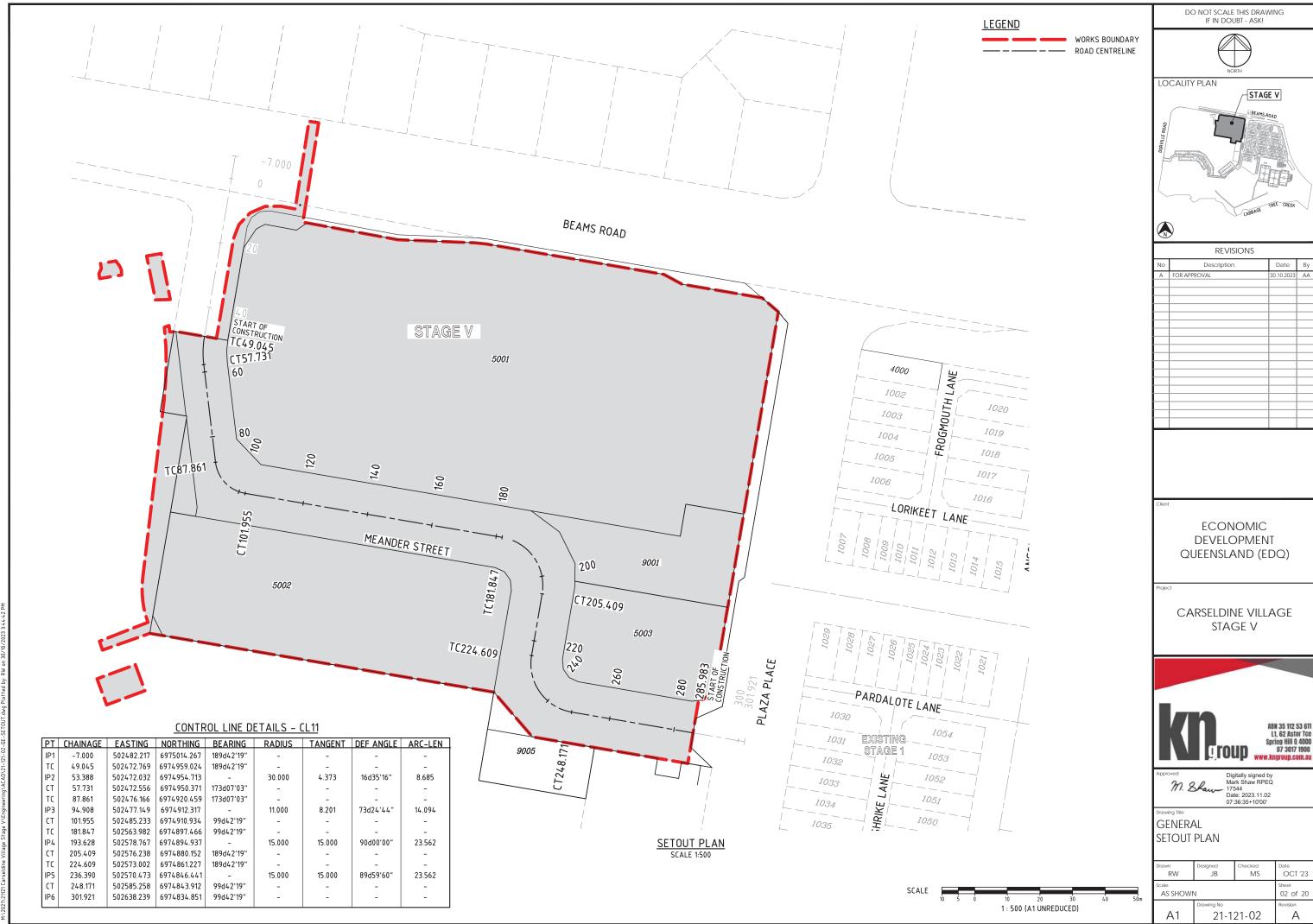


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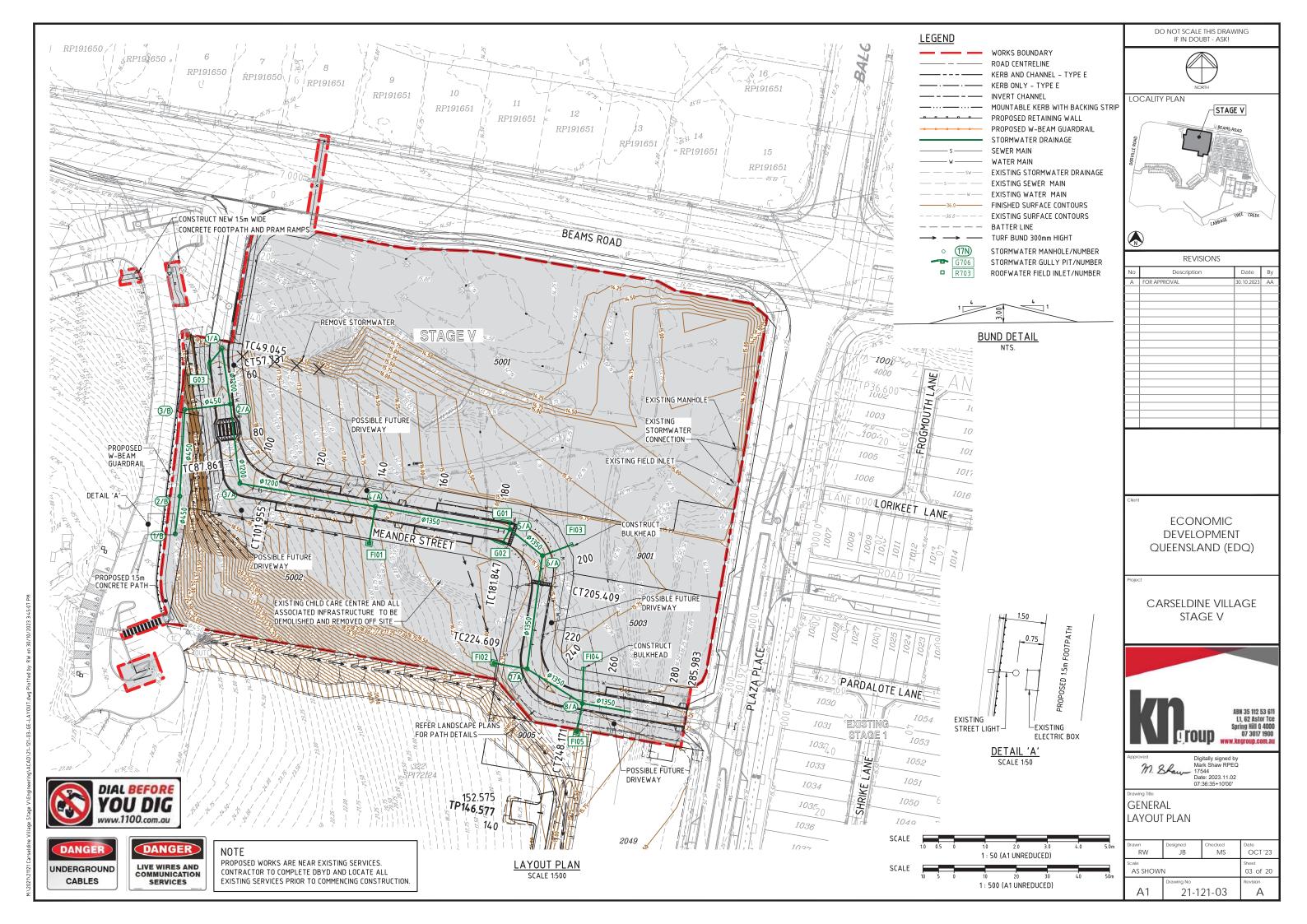
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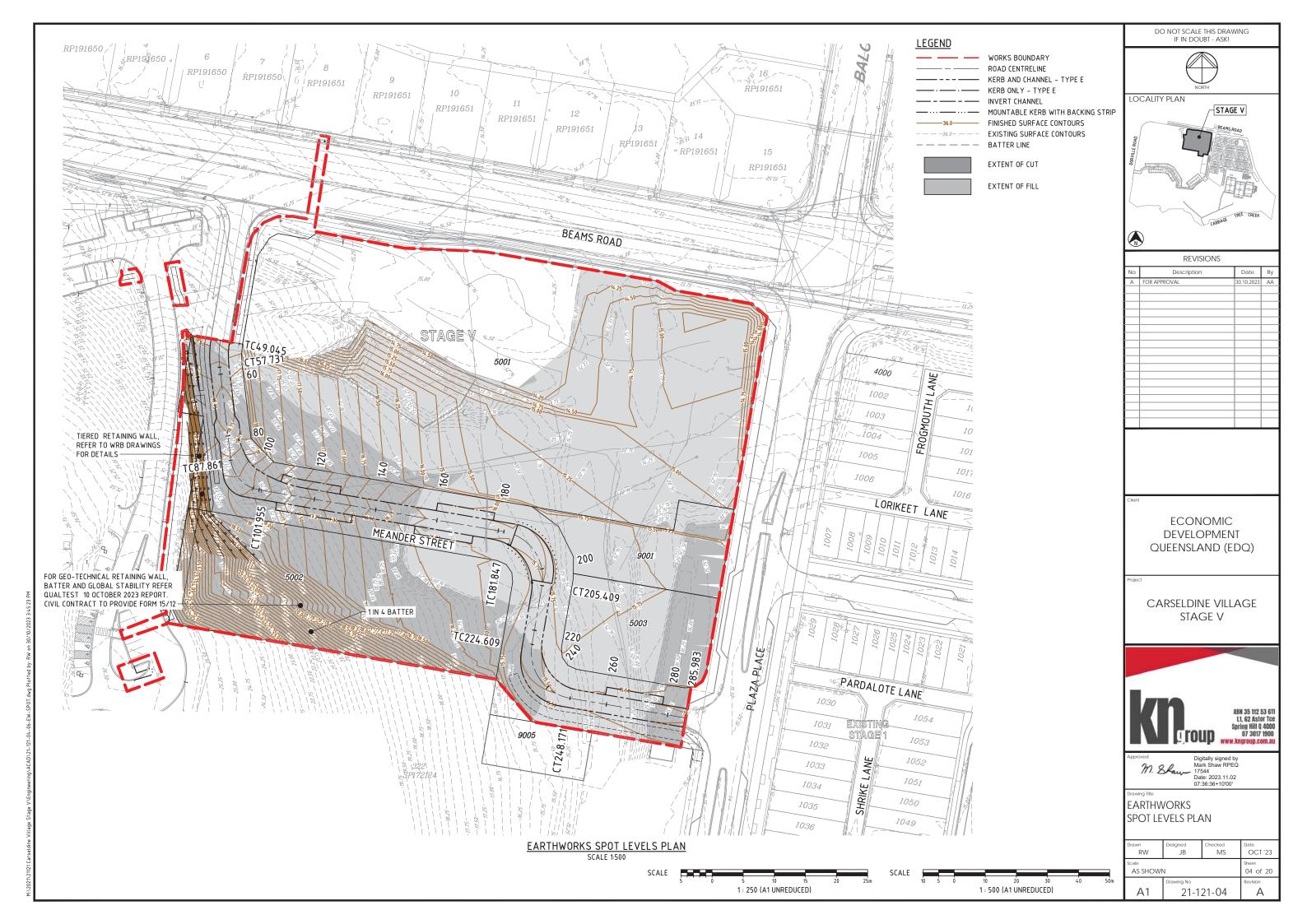
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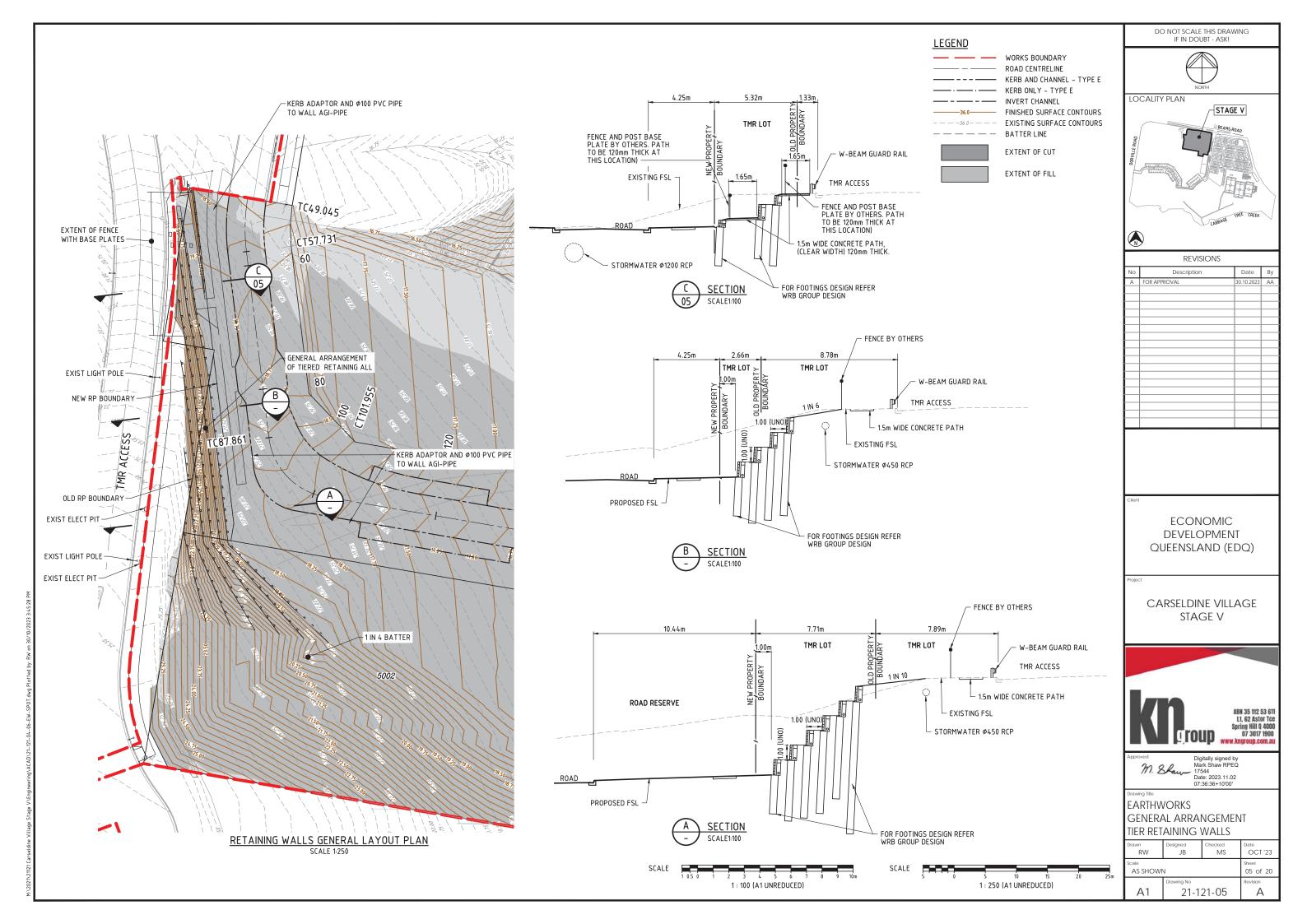
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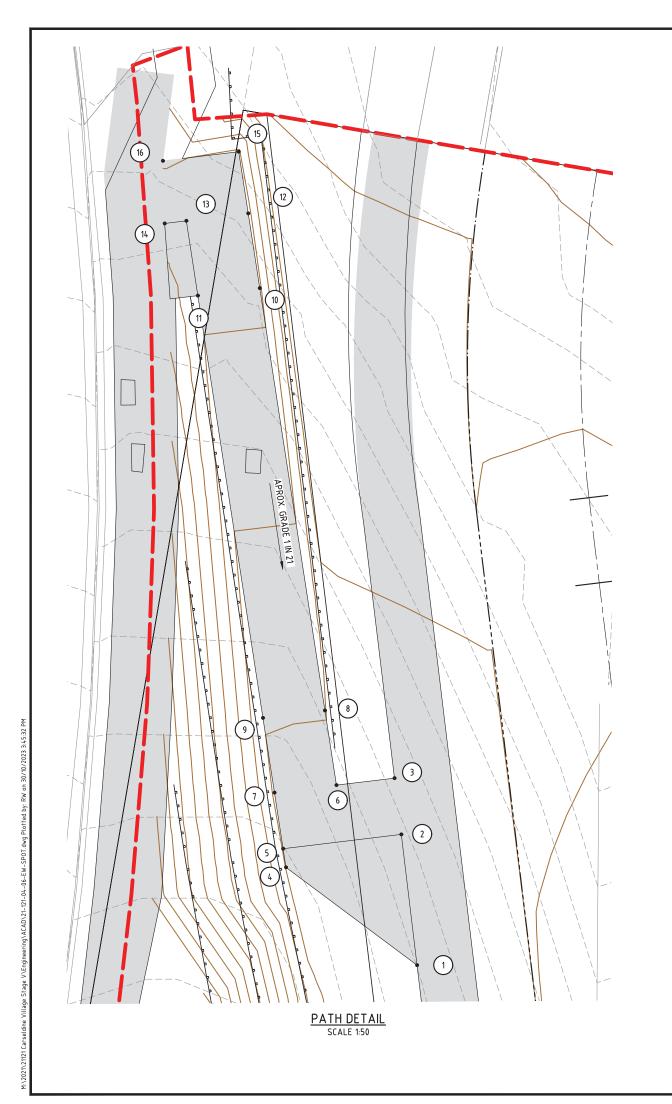


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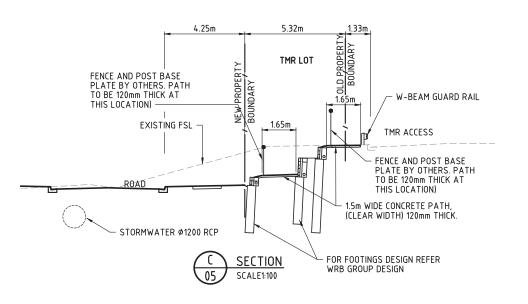






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6	502465.872	6974942.765	18.917
7	502464.233	6974942.568	18.958
8	502465.567	6974944.742	19.012
9	502463.928	6974944.545	19.012
10	502463.844	6974955.917	19.550
11	502462.205	6974955.719	19.550
12	502463.539	6974957.895	19.590
13	502461.900	6974957.697	19.631
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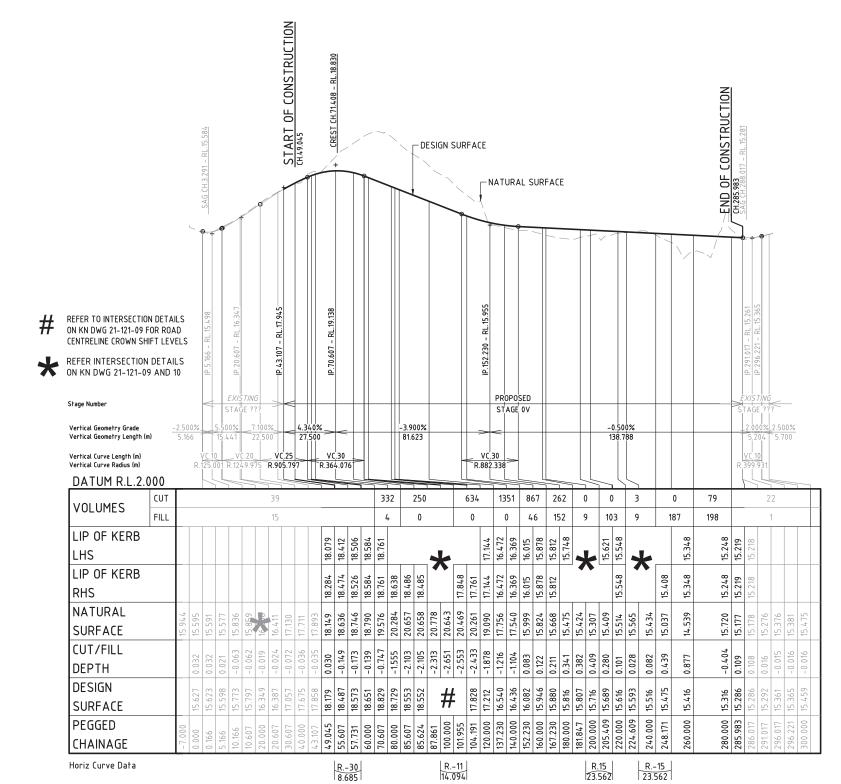
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LOCALITY PLAN STAGE V

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ROADWORKS LONGITUDINAL SECTION MEANDER STREET

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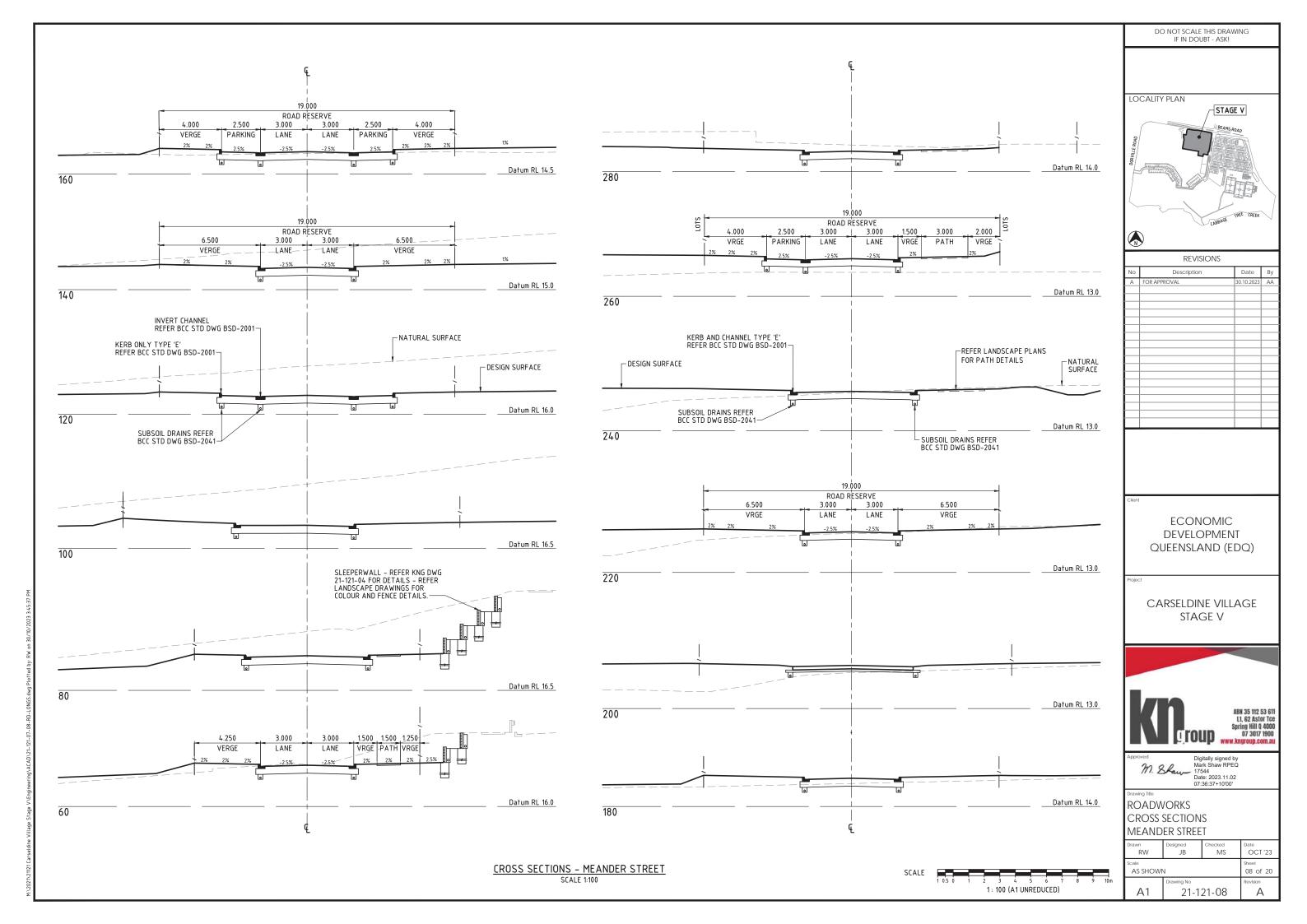
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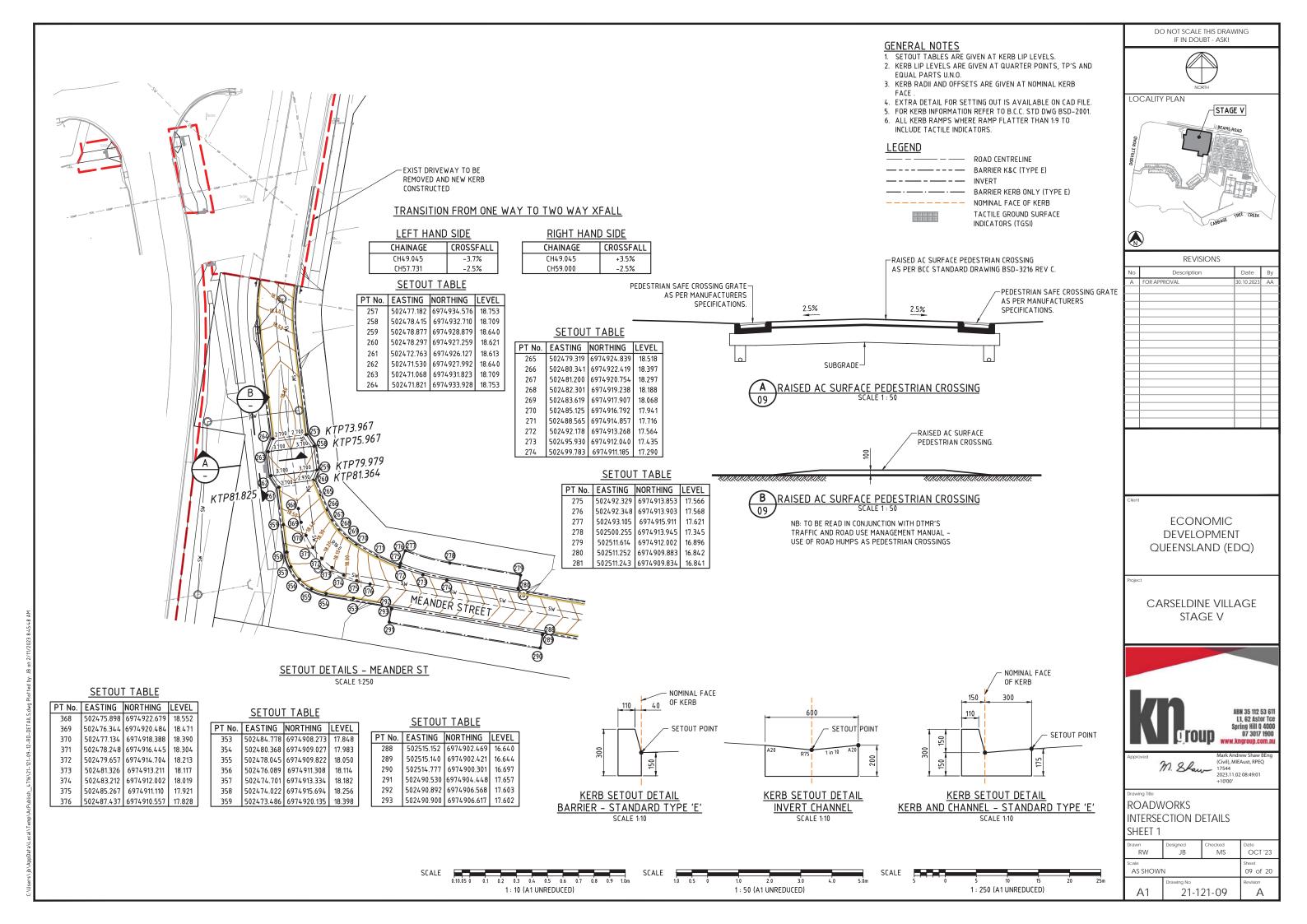
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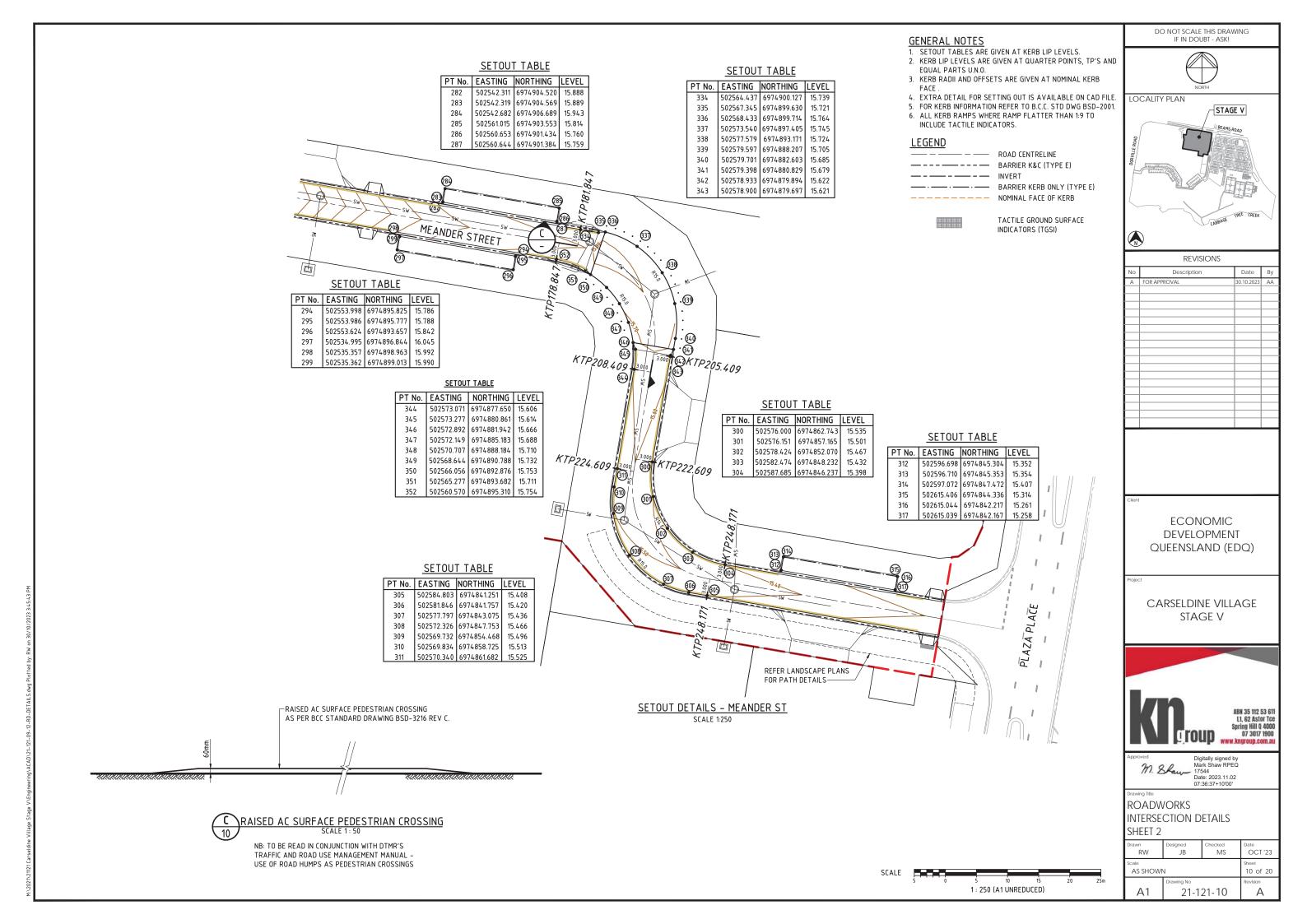
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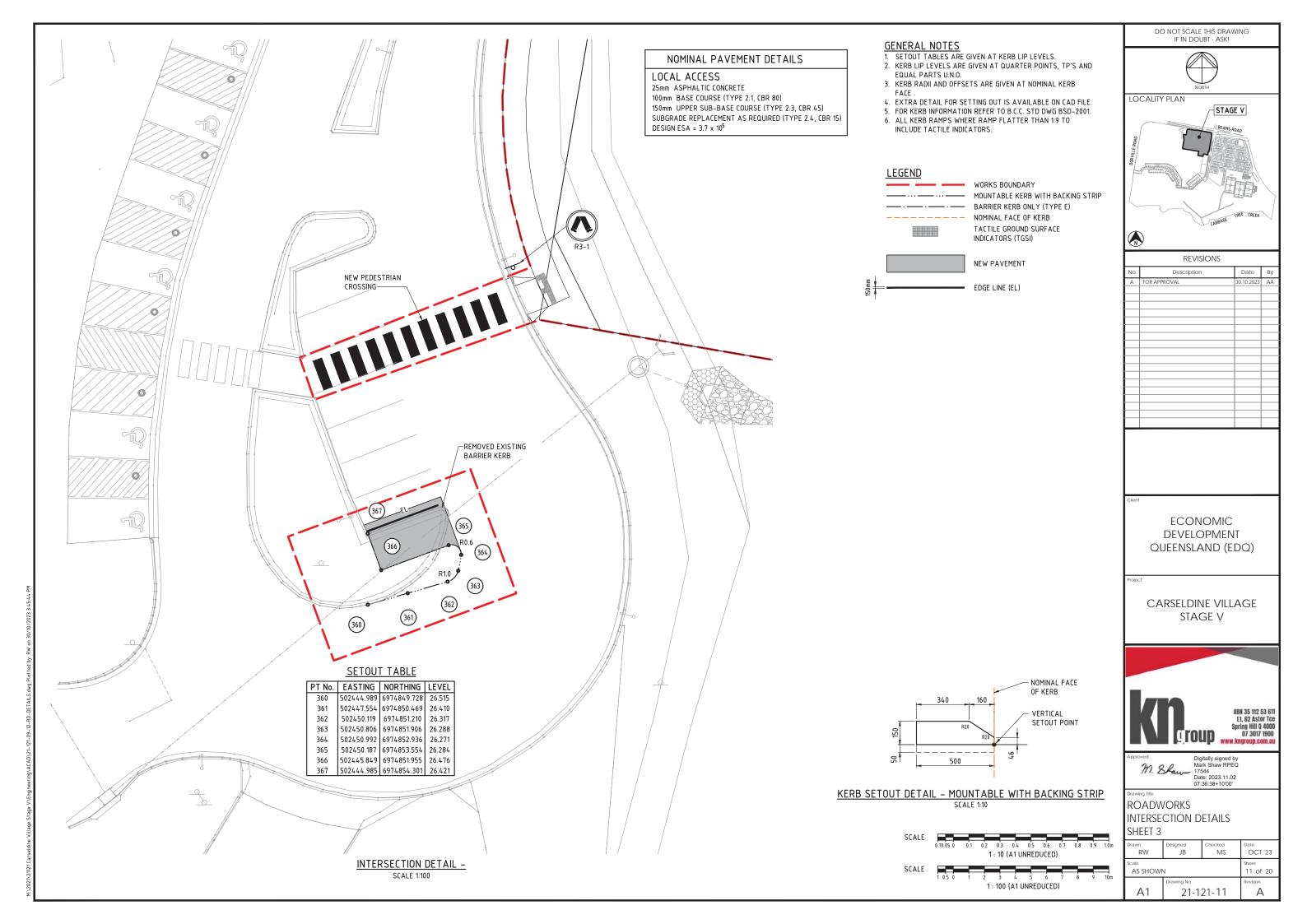
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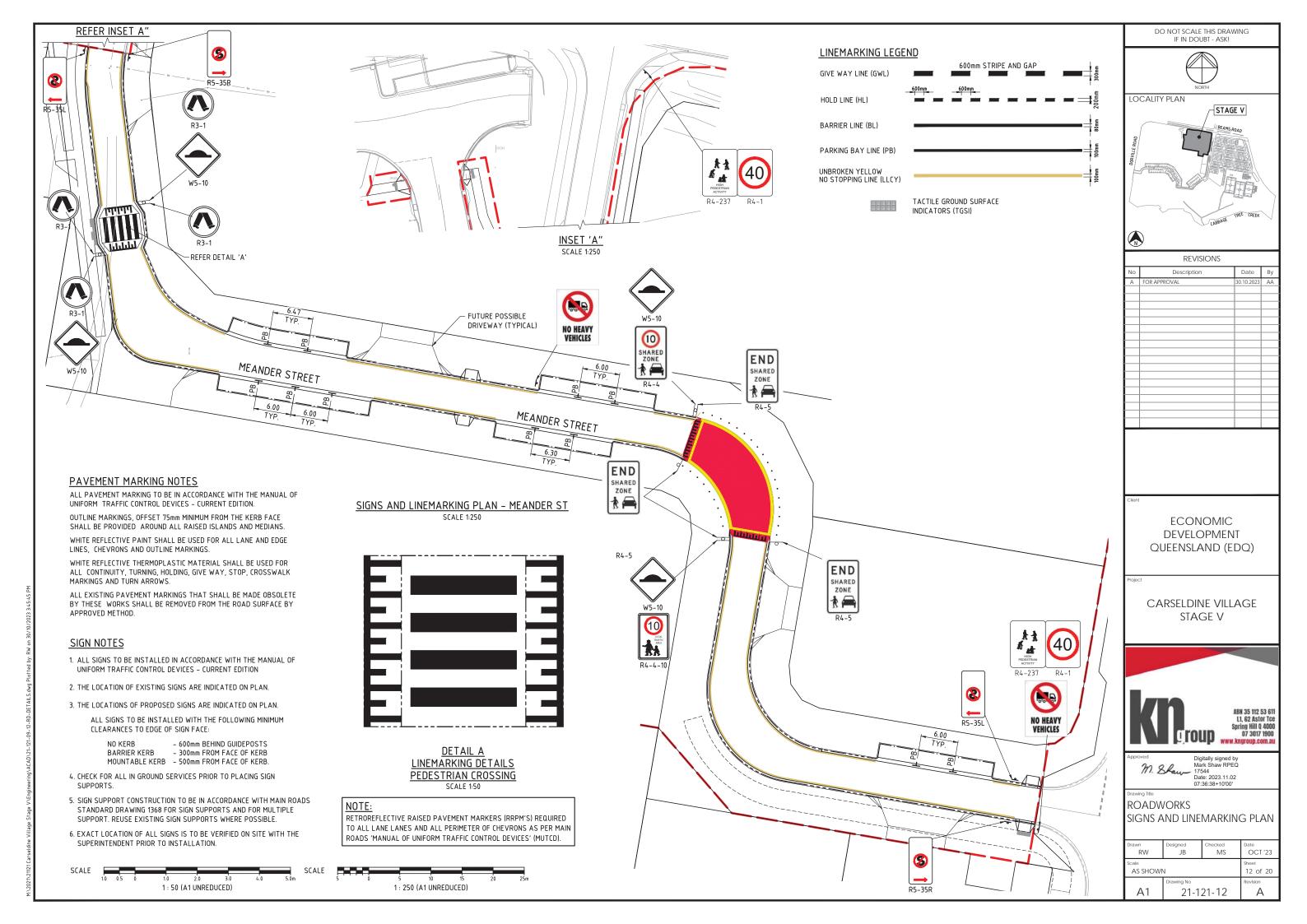
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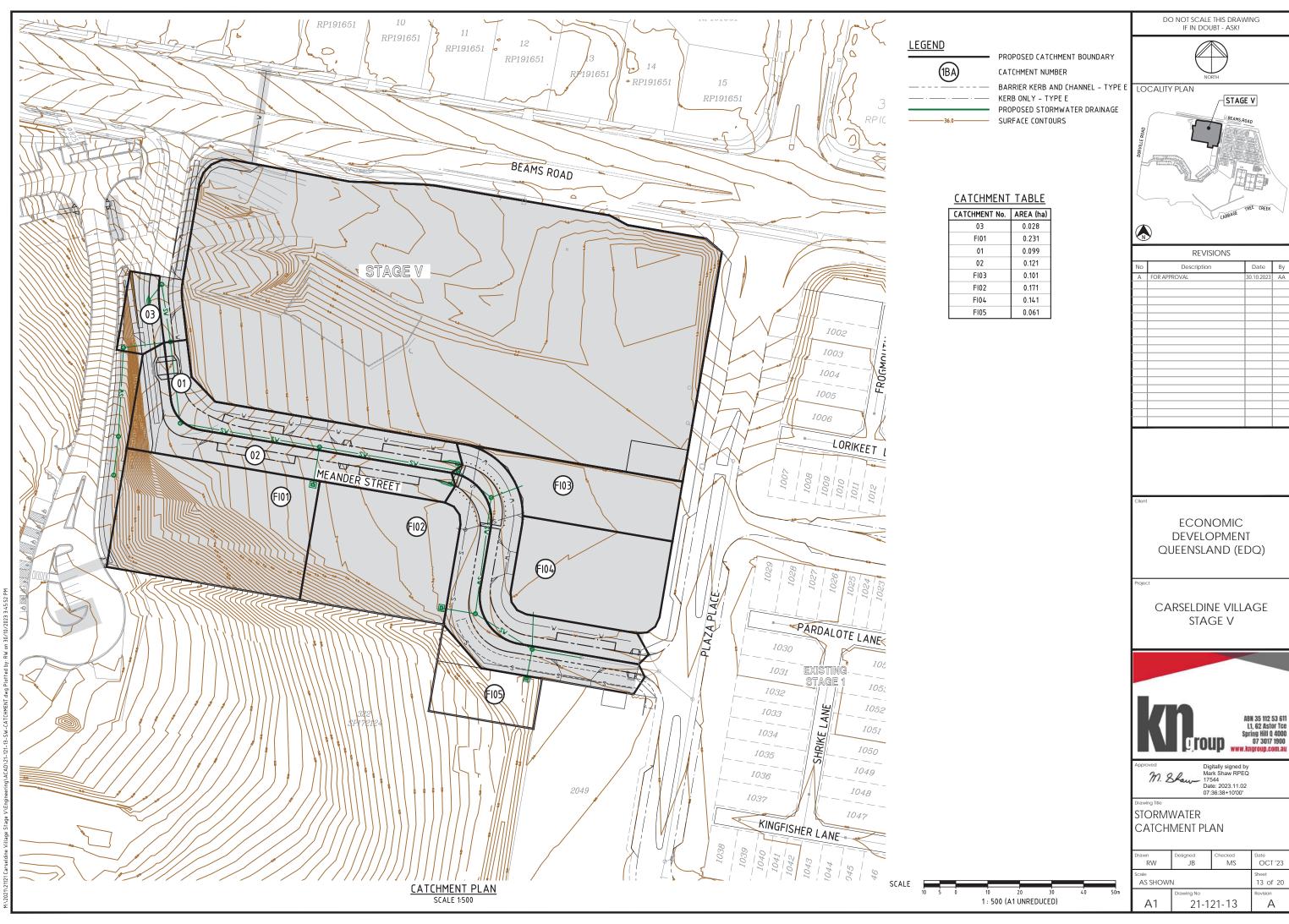














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CALCULATIONS TABLE

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LOCALITY PLAN STAGE V TREE CREEK

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STORMWATER CALCULATION TABLE SHEET 1

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A1	Drawing No 21-1	21-14	Revision A

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	L	LOCATIO	N		T	TIME _	_			HMENT						INLET								DRAIN											LOSSE						PART		L.,		DESIGN	N LEVEL	.S	
						tc	1 (C10	С	Α	C*A	+CA	Q				Qg	g Ql	0	tc	1	+CA	Qt	Qm	Qs	Qp	L S		V	T			V2	/2g	Ku I	hu	KI hI Kv	w h	w S	Sf ł	nf	Vp						
DESIGN ARI	STRUCTURE No.	DRAIN SECTION	SUB-CATCHMENTS CONTRIBUTING	LAND USE	SLOPE OF CATCHMENT	SUB-CATCHMENT TIME OF CONC.	RAINFALL INTENSITY	TOYL KUNOFF CO-EFFICIENT	CO-EFFICIENT OF RUNOFF	SUB-CATCHMENT AREA	EQUIVALENT AREA	SUM OF (C * A)	SUB-CATCHMENT DISCHARGE	FLOW IN K&C (INC. BYPASS)	ROAD GRADE AT INLET	MINOR FLOW ROAD CAPACITY	INCEL LYPE FLOW INTO INLET		BYPASS STDICTI IDE NO		1 1	TOTAL (C * A)	OTAL FLO	MAJOR SURFACE FLOW CAPACITY	MAJOR SURFACE FLOW	PIPE FLOW	REACH LENGTH	7 20 21	FLOW VELOCITY FULL (PIPE GRADE VELOCITY)	TIME OF FLOW IN REACH	CHART No.	STRUCTURE RATIOS FOR 'K' VALUE CALCIII ATIONS		VELOCITY HEAD	COEFFICIENT	HEADLOSS	CO-EFFICIENT LAT. PIPE STRUCT. HEADLOSS W.S.E	CO-EFFICIENT	CHANGE IN W.S.E PIPE FRICTION	SLOPE PIPE FRICTION	HEADLOSS (L * Sf) DEPTH	VELOCITY	OBVERTLEVELS	DRAIN SECTION H.G.L	UPSTREAM H.G.L	\vdash	W.S.E. SURFACE OR K&C	INVERT LEVEL STRUCTURE No.
yrs					%	min n	ım/h			ha	ha	ha	I/s	l/s	%	l/s	I/s	i //s	3	min	mm/h	ha	l/s	l/s	l/s	l/s	m %	mm	m/s	min				n		m	m	r	n s	% r	n m	m/s	m	m	m	m r	n m	
10 50	8/A	8/A to 9/A	03;FI01;01;02;FI0 3;FI02;FI04;FI05													2				8.93 8.93	236	2.598 2.713			e flow= \$u	ım upstr at	5.700 0.4 ten flows)	,	3) 1.10 (2.37)		Routi Join I F104 Vel1 Eq Di Routi CHAI High Dhy	1.600 Do 1350 tine 3.2 Pipes: I and 7/A 0.543 Vel2 1.058 Dia 1389 Angle 204 Flo tine 2.10 IRT 49 1 vel lat Eqv Fl04 & 7/A 1389 Ohv 1.574 (Dlv 3.7 Dhv/Do 1.03	w 1.574			Lo D Q N K C D In	hv/Qo 0.98 H 3.54 pw vel latr FI05 tv 375 Qiv 0.026 Div/IV lv/Qo 0.02 L - 0.15 H-1 o grate flow: H-1 - 0.2 : u=Kw# 3.49 HART 53 u/Do 1.0 Qu/Qo 0.98 terpolated Ku= 1.17	Do 0.28 L 3.69 = 3.49 Kw=Ku= Kw= 1.17	0.32	.09 0.0			14.115 14.052	15.190			276 15.43	
10 50	9/A	9/A to EXMH1	03;FI01;01;02;FI0 3;FI02;FI04;FI05													2	4			9.17 9.17	172 234	2.598 2.713	1764	(Pip		1600 2 im upstr at		2 1350(3	3) 1.10 (1.76)	0.37	CHAI K'w 0	1.600 Do 1350 ART 50 Du/Do1.00 alph 0.05 Vu 1.12 WSE 0.02 0.31 Kw 0.36	a 0	062 (0.31 0.	.019	0.3	86 0.0	023 0.	.09 0.0	021		14.032 13.978	15.171 15.150	15.190	15.	194 15.3	50 9/A
10 50	1/C	1/C to OUTC														2	4			0.00 0.00	215 291	0.000 0.000	0		(Pipe flor	0 4 w= Grate f	1.420 1.0 low)	0 450(3	0.00 (1.79)	0.07			0.	000	0.20 0.	.000	0.2	20 0.0	000 0.	.00 0.0	000		24.909 24.865	24.459 24.415	24.459	24.	459 26.03	36 1/C

CALCULATIONS TABLE

DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING IF IN DOUBT - ASK!

LOCALITY PLAN STAGE V

REVISIONS

Ш	No	Description	Date	Ву
П	Α	FOR APPROVAL	30.10.2023	AA
П				
П				
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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND (EDQ)

CARSELDINE VILLAGE STAGE V



m. Share Digitally signed by Mark Shaw RPEQ 17544 Date: 2023.11.02 07:36:39+10'00'

STORMWATER CALCULATION TABLE SHEET 2

Sheet Sheet 15 of 20	Drawn RW	Designed JB	Checked MS	OCT '23
		V		
	A1		21-15	Revision

STRUCTURE 3/B NAME STD BCC MANHOLE 1050mm DIAMETER STRUCTURE **DESCRIPTION** #CIVIL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE FORM 15/12 ON MANHOLE DESIGN & BUILD STAGE PROPOSED STAGE V PIPE SIZEmm (Class) 450(3) _ 450(3) 450(3) PIPE GRADE % PIPE SLOPE 1 in X FULL PIPE FLOW VELOCITY (m/s) 0.00 0.00 0.00 PART FULL FLOW VELOCITY (m/s) DATUM RL WATER LEVEL IN STRUCTURE HYDRAULIC GRADE LEVEL PIPE FLOW 0.000 0.000 0.000 (Cumecs) PIPE CAPACITY 0.884 0.710 0.806 AT GRADE (Cumecs) DEPTH TO INVERT INVERT LEVEL OF DRAIN DESIGN SURFACE LEVEL SETOUT CO-ORDINATE

27.856 27.

12.216 25.21

EXMH/A	;	#		5/A#		3/A ##		4/4			5/A		6/A		1/A		8/A		9/4		EXMH1
EXT BCC MANHOLE		STD BCC MANHOLE	REFER DETAIL	STD BCC MANHOLE	REFER DETAIL	STD BCC MANHOLE	REFER DETAIL	STD BCC MANHOLE	REFER DETAIL		STD BCC MANHOLE	REFER DETAIL	STD BCC MANHOLE	REFER DETAIL	STD BCC MANHOLE	REFER DETAIL	STD BCC MANHOLE	REFER DETAIL	EXT BCC MANHOLE	1500mm DIAMETER	
				_ []	NA TÚF	RAL	-DESIGN SURFACE					Sewer Line DN 160 (IL 13.04 approx) CL0.30	Sewer Line 10 17 19 annroy (1 0 30						—c(DNNECT KISTING ANHOLI	i
	EXISTIN 1200(3, 93.63 1.19	_>	1200(3 0.40% 250.00 1.19			10(3) +0% 0.00	1200(3 0.68% 147.04 1.19			PROPOS 1350(3) 0.20% 500.00 0.99	_	-	(3)	.149m 7m 1350(3 0.20% 500.00		1350(3 2.50% 40.00 1.05		1350(3 0.40% 250.00 1.10		EXISTAG 1350 0.22 454 1.10	E 02
16.102		16.006		15.835		15.792		15.598			15.558		15.554		15.377		15.276		15.194		15.150
16.102	15.993	15.977	15.847	15.825	15.801	15.770	15.651	15.598	15.588		15.558	15.496	15.486	15.405	15.377	15.293	15.276	15.204	15.190	12:171	15.150
	1.366	+	1.366		1.3		1.366			1.431		1.471		1.500		1.532		1.600		1.60	
	4.090	3.851	2.503	984.4	2.5	3.970	3.264 06 66	2.572	2.725	2.434	2.164	7.43	2.148	2.434	2.050	8.604	2.655	3.442	2.658	2.55 82.97	2.672
		+	14.364 3.9	14.291 4.	14.271 4.	14.169 3.9	14.149 3.0	13.848 2.5	13.695 2.		13.607 2.	13.587 2.7		13.540 2.	13.467 2.0	13.299 2.2	12.775 2.0	12.755 2.0	12.692 2.0	12.672 2.	12.618
17.521		18.275 1		18.777	1	18.139		16.420	_		15.771		15.708		15.517		15.430	-	15.350		15.290
E:502475.541	7		N:6974956.431	E:502476.006	N:6974938.475	E:502479.081	N:6974,913.001	E:502522.666	N:6974905.551		E:502565.958	N:6974898.152	E:502576.359	N:6974889.756	E:502571.457	N:6974853.365	E:502589.209	N:6974842.241	E:502604.678	N:6974839.558	E:502628.856
0.000	13.764	13.764	18.156	31.920	25.6	55.579	44.217	101.796		43.920	145.716	13.36	159.083	36.720	195.803	20.949	216.752	15.700	232.452	24.5.	256.991

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	PIPE CLASS		JM COMP TO PIPE		
		375ø	450ø	525ø	600¢
VIBRATORY RAMMER	2	0.450	0.400	0.400	0.350
(UP TO 75kg)	3	0.300	0.300	0.3000	0.250
VIBRATORY TRENCH ROLLER	2	0.400	0.400	0.350	0.250
(UP TO 2t)	3	0.250	0.200	0.200	0.200
VIBRATORY	2	0.700	0.700	0.650	0.650
SMOOTH DRUM (UP TO 7t)	3	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.350
VIBRATORY	2	0.850	0.850	0.800	0.800
SMOOTH DRUM (UP TO 10+)	3	0.550	0.550	0.500	0.500
EXCAVATOR &	2	0.700	0.650	0.650	0.650
COMPACTION WHEEL (15†)	3	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450
EXCAVATOR &	2	1.050	1.000	0.950	0.900
COMPACTION WHEEL (25†)	3	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650
GRADER (CAT120H)	2	0.600	0.600	0.450	0.200
(14.5†)	3	0.600	0.450	0.450	0.200
GRADER (CAT140H)	2	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.200
(17.0+)	3	0.600	0.200	0.200	0.200
SCRAPER	2	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600
(CAT613C11) (27.2†)	3	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600
SCRAPER (CAT621F)	2	0.700	0.700	0.650	0.650
(53.8†)	3	0.650	0.650	0.600	0.600
00750 (51707 5)	2	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.200
DOZER (CATD7 G)	3	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
00750 (54700 0)	2	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600
DOZER (CATD9 R)	3	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600
EXCAVATOR	2	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
(CAT315B) (15.8t)	3	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
EXCAVATOR	2	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
(CAT317) (17.3†)	3	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
EXCAVATOR	2	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
(CAT325B) (25.9t)	3	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200

DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING IF IN DOUBT - ASK!

STAGE V

KE VISIONS	
Description	
APPROVAL	

No	Description	Date	Ву
Α	FOR APPROVAL	30.10.2023	AA
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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND (EDQ)

CARSELDINE VILLAGE STAGE V



M. & Digitally signed by Mark Shaw RPEQ 17544 Date: 2023.11.02 07:36:39+10'00'

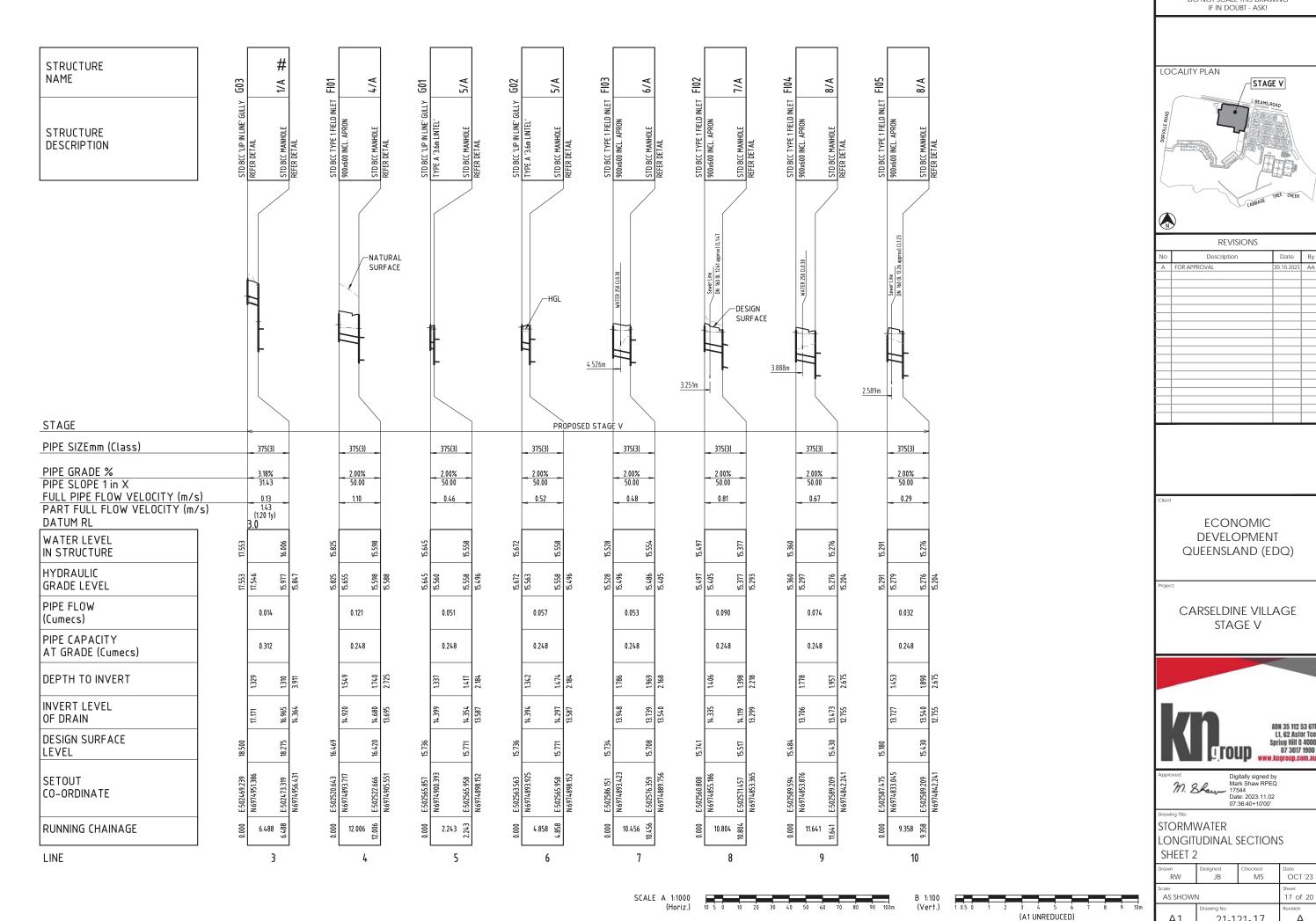
STORMWATER LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS SHEET 1

Drawn RW	Designed JB	Checked MS	Date OCT '23
Scale AS SHOWN	N		Sheet 16 of 20
A1	Drawing No 21-1	21-16	Revision A

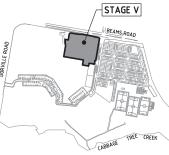
LINE

RUNNING CHAINAGE

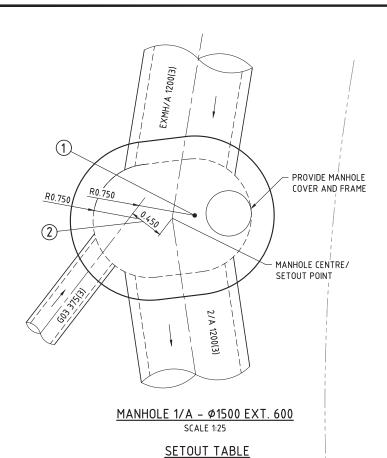




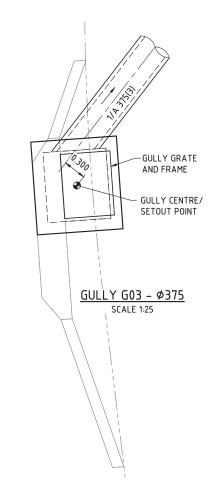
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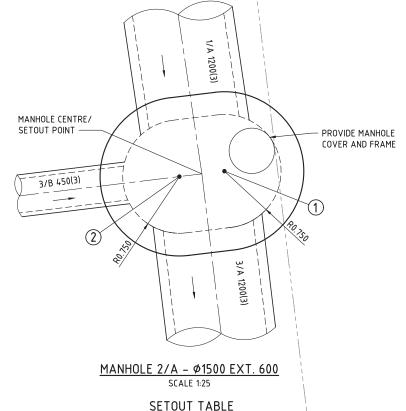


· · · · · ·	rn RW	hecked Date OCT '23	Designed JB
Drawing No Revision		Sheet 17 of 20	N
A1 21-121-17 A	A1		Drawing No 21-1

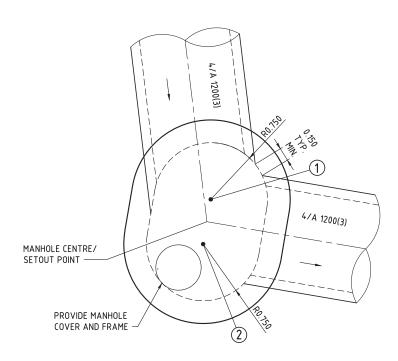


POINT EASTING NORTHING 502473.617 6974956.467 502473.021 6974956.395





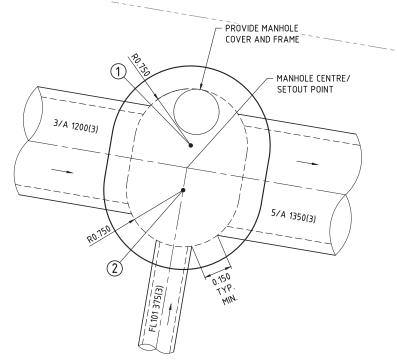
<u> </u>		
POINT	EASTING	NORTHING
1	502476.304	6974938.511
2	502475 708	6974938 439





SETOUT TABLE

POINT	EASTING	NORTHING
1	502479.132	6974913.297
2	502479.030	6974912.705



MANHOLE 4/A - Φ1500 EXT. 600 SCALE 1:25

SETOUT TABLE

POINT	EASTING	NORTHING
1	502522.717	6974905.847
2	502522.615	6974905.255

1: 25 (A1 UNREDUCED)

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LOCALITY PLAN STAGE V



	REVISIONS		
No	Description	Date	Ву
Α	FOR APPROVAL	30.10.2023	AA
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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND (EDQ)

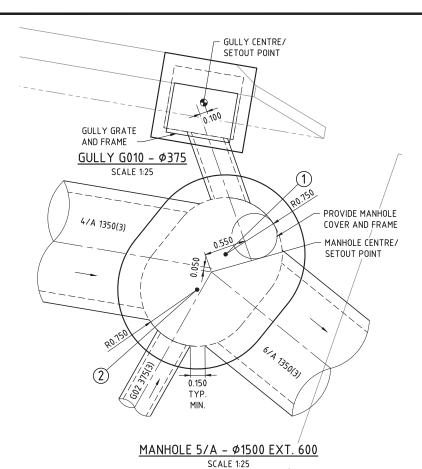
CARSELDINE VILLAGE STAGE V



M. & Digitally signed by Mark Shaw RPEQ 17544 Date: 2023.11.02 07:36:40+10'00'

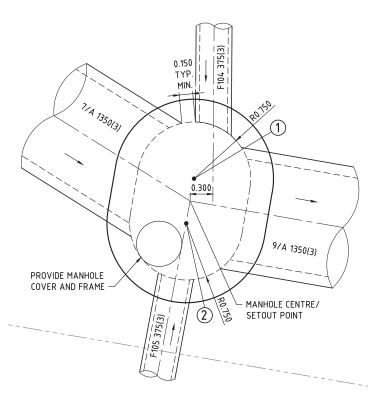
STORMWATER MANHOLE DETAILS SHEET 1

Designed JB	Checked MS	Date OCT '23
N		Sheet 18 of 20
Drawing No 21-1	21-18	Revision A
	JB V Drawing No	JB MS



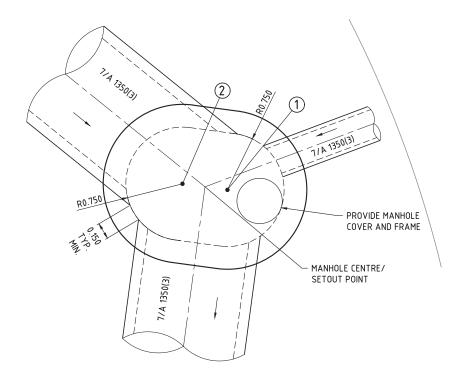
SETOUT TABLE

POINT	EASTING	NOR/THING
1	502566.146	6974898.385
2	502565.770	6974897.919



MANHOLE 8/A - Ø1500 EXT. 600 SCALE 1:25

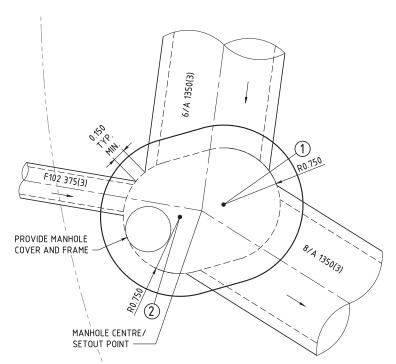
SETOUT TABLE		
POINT	EASTING	NORTHING
1	502589.260	6974842.537
2	502589.158	6974841.945



MANHOLE 6/A - Ø1500 EXT. 600 SCALE 1:25

SETOUT TABLE

POINT	EASTING	NORTHING
1	502576.656	6974889.716
2	502576 062	6974889 796



MANHOLE 7/A - Ø1500 EXT. 600

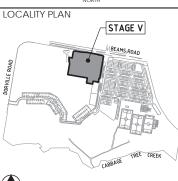
SETOUT TABLE

POINT	EASTING	NORTHING
1	502571.746	6974853.447
2	502571.168	6974853.283



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	REVISIONS		
No	Description	Date	Ву
Α	FOR APPROVAL	30.10.2023	AA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND (EDQ)

CARSELDINE VILLAGE STAGE V



M. & Digitally signed by Mark Shaw RPEQ 17544 Date: 2023.11.02 07:36:40+10'00'

STORMWATER MANHOLE DETAILS SHEET 2

Sheet Sheet 19 of 20 Drawing No Revision	Drawn RW	Designed JB	Checked MS	Date OCT '23
Drawing No Revision		V		
A1 21-121-19 A	A1		21-19	Revision A

Date: 08th August 2023 Date: 08th August 2023 Reviewed By: Mark Shaw

Safety in Design Analysis

. Complete Safety in Design Analysis by populating the table where applicable with all of the relevant safety issues for the project. For example:

Slope Stability

☐ Retaining Walls
☐ Dust Control
☐ Erosion and Sediment Control/Management
☐ Sediment Basin Construction
☐ Wetland/Dam Construction

Wetland/Dam Construction Working under traffic
 Working under traffic
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 Project Specific Design Elements:

issues for the project. For example:

| Positioning of new services adjacent to existing live services |
| Construction adjacent to existing road carriageways |
| Pedestrians |
| Civil Construction Workers |
| Maintenance Workers |
| Work Place Health and Safety Constraints |
| Unusual material handling |
| Falls from heights |
| Underground Services (existing) |
| Electrical Service Installation |
| Gas Service Installation |
| Traffic Signal Installation |
| Traffic Signal Installation |
| Landscape Workers |
| Line marking Workers |
| Excavation – open cut trenching – Trench excavation depths |
| Tunnel Boring |
| Confined Spaces |
| Lifting of loads |
| Unloading of materials and storage |
| Storage of hazardous materials |

☐ Storage of hazardous materials
☐ Geotechnical investigation – works
☐ Bulk Earthworks

List all relevant safety studies

The following table summarises the safety in design issues considered.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL

outcor	one category from each of the columns below that been if the potential hazard actually did occur. For each ikely outcome and not the 'absolute worst' case.		10,000
	Consequence	Ī	Likelihood
Α	Death – major environmental damage	1	Certain
В	Permanent Disability – severe environmental damage	2	Probable
С	Lost Time Injury – moderate environmental damage	3	Possible
D	Medical Treatment Injury – minor environmental damage	4	Unlikely
E	First Aid Treatment	5	Very Unlikely

Diel Assessment

RISK RATING

Certain - means an event or situation that is happening more or less all the time, including continuous situations

Permanent Disability - means a disability, such as loss of a limb or eyesight, loss of hearing, chronic skin disorder, chronic back disorder, emphysema, and the like

Section of Works	Identify any Potential Incident or Hazard	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Risk Control Measures SWMS required by Contractor		Likelihood	Residual Risk Rating (after design applied)	Risk Manager
Earthworks Material Investigation	Geotechnical Investigation	С	3	S			3	М	Contractor
Road/Earthworks Works			E	3	L	Contractor			
	Civil Construction Workers – Injury	А	4	н	TMP and SWMS required for all activities	С	2	5	Contractor
	Maintenance Workers	А	4	н	TMP and SWMS required for all activities	С	3	s	Contractor
	Underground Services (Existing)	А	3	н	DBYD information to be sort prior to design. Existing to be located by survey if applicable to design. All existing services to be located and depths confirmed prior to commencement. SWMS to be provided by Contractor	С	2	s	Designer/ Contractor
Working adjacent to existing Infrastructure	Conflict between construction equipment / personnel and live infrastructure in particular Power lines	В	4	5	All existing services highlighted in the documentation. Contractor to complete DBYD search before commencing works. SWMS to be provided by Contractor		4	М	Designer/ Contractor
Service trench/ pipe installation	Location of all trenches to provide clearance to all other services and all structures or battered embankments	Α	4	Н	Mains located with safe working clearance to existing pressure mains, structures and battered embankments	С	4	М	Designer
	Trench depth	Α	4::	M	Depth of trenches minimized for both safety and cost efficiency	С	4	М	Designer
Works within Confined Spaces	Construction of stormwater, sewer, water and wetland structures	А	4	М	Contractor to ensure works undertaken in a manner complying with safe work method statements		5	L	Contractor
Silt and Erosion Control	Public access to water retaining temporary sediment basins	Α	5	S	Protection measures – that is fencing of all water retaining structures with side slopes greater than 1 in 5 as described in International Erosion Control Association (Australasian) Table as		4	М	Designer/ Contractor

H: High Risk	S: S	ignificant	Risk		
M: Moderate Risk	L: L	ow Risk			
Read the Risk Rating	from the	matrix b	elow:		
Risk Assessment Matrix	A	В	С	D	E
1	н	н	Н	S	S
2	н	н	S	S	М
3	н	н	S	М	L
4	Н	S	М	L	L
5	S	S	М	L	L

 $\textbf{Probable} - \text{means an event or situation that occurs or is likely to occur about ten times or more per year$ Possible - means an event or situation that occurs or is likely to occur about once per year Unlikely – means an event or situation that occurs or is likely to occur less frequently than once every ten years DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING IF IN DOUBT - ASK!

LOCALITY PLAN STAGE V

REVISIONS

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND (EDQ)

CARSELDINE VILLAGE STAGE V



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CARSELDINE URBAN VILLAGE UPDATED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

DesignFlowPrepared for Economic Development Queensland
October 2019

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Author(s):	Ralph Williams
Reviewed By:	Shaun Leinster
Approved By:	Shaun Leinster RPEQ15637
	thate
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This investigation is based upon BCC's established flood model of the Cabbage Tree Creek floodplain. While some refinements have been made to BCC's models to suit the current project, overall the modelling approach and assumptions have been applied consistently with that of the established models. Consequently, the model accuracy limitations of BCC's flood models also generally apply to this investigation.

Modelling for this investigation is based on a design event approach and assumptions that are consistent with current industry practice. It is important to be aware that real world flood events are random and highly variable. Consequently, observed and future flooding characteristics may not reflect those described in this report.

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Study results should not be used for purposes other than those for which they were prepared.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Carseldine Urban Village (Lot 322 on SP172124) is a proposed development on a 45ha site, currently occupied by Queensland Government facilities and community sports fields. The development is currently being undertaken by Economic Development Queensland (EDQ) and involves the creation of lots for a mix of uses including commercial and retail, residential, retirement living and a sporting complex.

This report presents the details of an Updated Stormwater Management Plan for the development to meet the requirements under:

- State Planning Policy SPP (DLGIP, 2017) for the operational stormwater quality objectives;
- Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (QUDM) for stormwater quantity management; and
- Brisbane City Council Planning Scheme

This report supersedes the previously issued stormwater management plan for the site (DesignFlow, April 2018). This updated stormwater management plan captures the following updates and information that has been made available since the issue of the April 2018 report:

- Updated and approved overall masterplan for the development (source: RPS, October 2019)
- Latest earthworks associated with the development (source: Calibre Consulting, June 2019)
- Existing site pipe drainage survey (completed June 2019 source: Land Partners)

STORMWATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The updated stormwater treatment strategy includes two (2) bioretention basins that treat development runoff prior to discharge to Cabbage Tree Creek:

- Bioretention Basin B1 265m2 filter area treating Stages 2, 3 (part of) and S
- Bioretention Basin B2 500m² filter area total treating the remainder of the development (Stages 1,3 (part of), 4 and 5)

These basins are located outside of the Cabbage Tree Creek riparian corridor and will have low impact on existing vegetation. The proposed locations also avoid conflicts with the future busway corridor.

Drainage swales along the eastern boundary of the site and at the southern boundary of the Stage S sports fields also provide additional treatment.

FLOOD MANAGEMENT

Flood impact assessment demonstrates no significant impacts occurring external to the site as a result of development. Some afflux (~50mm) is observed immediately south east of the development boundary, however this afflux occurs within a low-lying flood prone bushland area and is not considered an actionable nuisance.

Improved flood conditions are observed at Beams Road and the rail line at the northeast end of the site. This is because much of the site drainage will be directed to Cabbage Tree Creek. Furthermore, during larger magnitude events, the proposed development fill restricts Cabbage Tree Creek breakout flow from entering this area.

Required mitigation measures to manage flood impacts external to the site include:

- Providing flood storage over the sports field zone for events greater than the 5% AEP (20 year ARI).
- Incorporation of a 1200mm dia pipe with one-way flap valve along the new drainage swale draining the eastern half of the development. This minimizes the impacts of Cabbage Tree Creek flows into the site via this new connection to Cabbage Tree Creek.
- Inclusion of a flood barrier (~1m high) along the eastern boundary of the site. This avoids increases in flood levels along the rail line adjacent to the site.

This report is based on regional flood modelling based upon the Brisbane City Council (BCC) flood model for Cabbage Tree Creek. Updated regional modelling and detailed local modelling will occur as part of continuing design development for the site.

1 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 SITE LOCATION

The Carseldine Urban Village development is located approximately 14km north of Brisbane. The site is bounded by Beams road to the north, Cabbage Tree Creek to the south, Brisbane rail to the east and Dorville Road to the west.

Figure 1 shows the location of the site.



Figure 1: Locality plan

1.2 CLIMATE

Figure 2 provides a summary of the monthly rainfall based on climate statistics for Brisbane (station No 40223).

The annual average rainfall is 1,190 mm, whilst annual evaporation is approximately 1,950mm. The figure clearly indicates the seasonal nature of rainfall and evaporation with lower rainfall and evaporation periods during the winter months.

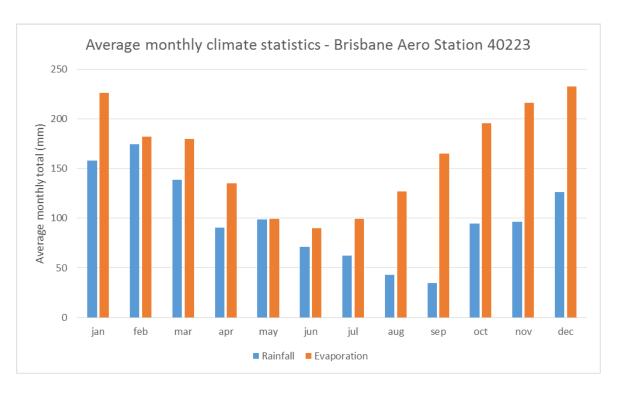


Figure 2 Average monthly climate statistics

1.3 TOPOGRAPHY, CATCHMENTS AND DRAINAGE

Ground levels across the site range from approximately RL28 at the high point located at the north western boundary of the development to approximately RL9.5 at the south eastern corner at Cabbage Tree Creek. Grades across the site are flat to moderate typically ranging from 0.5 to 10%.

The site is characterised by areas of low lying and poorly drained topography. Figure 3 shows the existing topography and general drainage of the current site. The majority of the site drainage is toward Cabbage Tree Creek to the south, whilst the north west section of the site drains northward. Poorly drained areas are also noted at the north east of the site.

Pipe drainage within the site discharges at two (2) outfalls to Cabbage Tree Creek. This drainage system minimises localised site flooding in the more frequent events, when regional flooding from Cabbage Tree Creek does not occur.

In general, the northern bank of Cabbage Tree Creek is higher than adjacent ground levels further north within the site. This means flood flows are initially contained within Cabbage Tree Creek but then break out of the banks of the creek over the high point on the northern bank and inundate low lying and poorly drained areas within the site.

At the north eastern end of the site, low lying areas occur adjacent to the rail line and at the northern boundary of the existing sports fields adjacent to Beams Road. This area appears to be providing an overland flow path for flood flows.

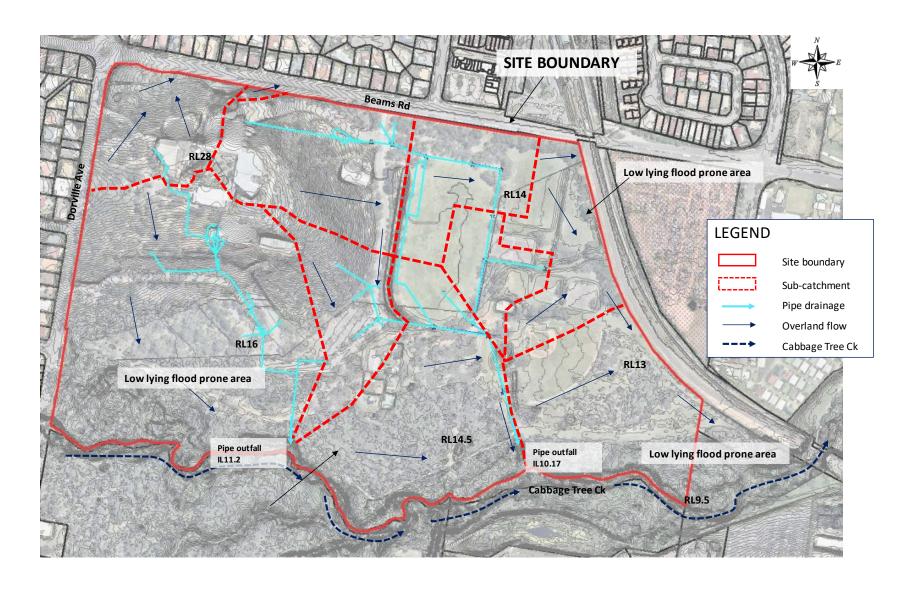


Figure 3: Topography and drainage

1.4 SOILS AND VEGETATION

Soils across the site are generally characterised by alluvial soils comprising surface clayey silt overlying medium to high plasticity silty clay and sandy clay, with interbedded layers of clayey sand, gravelly sand and gravel (SGS, 2017).

The site comprises of sports fields and government buildings in the northern half of the site. Extensive good value bushland occurs in the southern half of the site including the Cabbage Tree Creek riparian corridor (refer Figure 1).

1.5 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The Carseldine Urban Village development is located within a 45ha site. The site includes existing government facilities at the north western end of the development that are to be retained. Existing sports fields at the north eastern corner of the site are to be redeveloped, whilst a new sporting precinct will be constructed at the south eastern corner of the site. A future busway is planned at the southern end of the site. The existing QUT research facility at the southern end of the site is planned to be decommissioned in 2020.

The overall development will include approximately 10.3ha of new commercial and residential development, and an approximated 5 ha of new sporting complex area.

The current development layout for Carseldine Urban Village is shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4 Proposed Carseldine Urban Village development (Source: RPS 2019)

2 STORMWATER DESIGN OBJECTIVES

Stormwater management objectives have been established based on the following:

- State Planning Policy (DLGIP, 2017)
- Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (2016)
- Brisbane City Council (BCC) Planning Scheme

2.1 STORMWATER QUALITY

The stormwater quality management objectives that apply to the operational phase of the development are defined in the State Planning Policy (DLGIP, 2017) which applies load based objectives presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Stormwater quality objectives

Constituent	Discharge criteria
Total suspended solids (TSS)	80% reduction in post developed mean annual load
Total phosphorous (TP)	60% reduction in post developed mean annual load
Total nitrogen (TN)	45% reduction in post developed mean annual load
Gross pollutants	90% reduction in post developed mean annual load

Construction phase erosion and sediment control objectives are outlined in Table A Appendix 2 of SPP (DLGIP, 2017). Detailed erosion and sediment control plans will be provided with the Operational Works application.

2.2 FLOODING

The flood management objectives applicable to the site are presented in Table 2. Carseldine Urban Village development lies within Brisbane City Council (BCC) mapped City Wide Waterway corridor zone.

Table 2 Flood objectives

Criterion	Design Objective
No worsening hydraulic conditions	No worsening hydraulic impact to be demonstrated external to the site for the critical duration storm for the 39% AEP to 1% AEP events
	a) Maintains conveyance of flood waters to allow flow and debris to pass predominantly unimpeded through the site
BCC flood overlay code PO2 Development within a creek/waterway flood planning area	b) Does not concentrate, intensify or divert floodwater onto upstream, downstream or adjacent properties
	c) Will not result in a material increase in flood levels or flood hazard on upstream, downstream or adjacent properties
BCC Flood overlay code PO8 Development for filling or excavation in an area affected by creek/waterway flooding	Does not directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any material increase in flooding or hydraulic hazard or involve significant redistribution of flood storage from high to lower areas in the floodplain

3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The stormwater management strategy for the Carseldine Urban Village development has been developed based on discussions with EDQ, the design team and field inspections to identify opportunities and constraints.

When developing the strategy, several guiding principles were considered:

- achieve obligations under the State Planning Policy, BCC planning scheme policy and Queensland Urban Drainage Manual
- ensure stormwater management systems are functionally feasible within the constraints of the development and drainage levels
- avoid numerous stormwater management sites
- avoid works within the Cabbage Tree Creek riparian buffer zone
- minimize impacts on existing good value vegetation
- avoid works encroaching into the future busway corridor
- minimize the need for an on-site flood basin, where possible
- utilization of the 10m wide acoustic barrier at the eastern boundary of the site for drainage conveyance and treatment

Figure 5 shows the stormwater management strategy for the Carseldine Urban Village development. The strategy has been developed considering the proposed drainage for the development (source: Calibre Consulting). This includes pipe drainage for minor storm events and overland flows for flows exceeding pipe capacity.

Performance assessments of the proposed management strategy are presented in Section 4 (stormwater quality) and Section 5 (flooding).

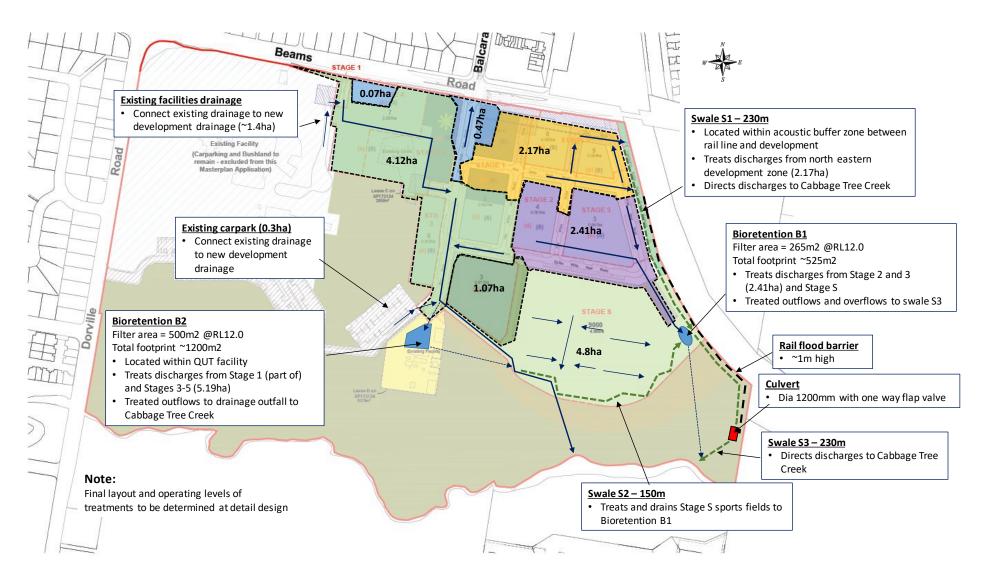


Figure 5 Stormwater Management Strategy Carseldine Urban Village

Table 3 Stormwater treatment elements

ID and Stages Treated	Treatment		Catchment	Comment
	Туре	Area/length	ha	
B1 – Stages 2,3 (part of) and S	Bioretention	265m²	2.41	Located within Stage S. Treats discharges from Stage 2 and 3 (part of). Receives treated flows from Stage S sports fields. Treated flows and overflows to swale S3.
B2 – Stages 1 and 3 (part of) and 4-5	Bioretention	500m²	5.19	Located within the QUT facility. Treats Stages 1 and 3 (part of) and Stages 4 and 5. Receives low from diversion from main drainage pipe. Treated outflows to drainage outfall to Cabbage Tree Ck.
S1 – Stages 1, 2 and 3 (part of) and 4	Swale	230m	2.17	Treats north eastern development zone (Stage 1, 2 and 3 (part of) and Stage 4).
S2 – Stage S	Swale	150m	4.8	Treats and drains Stage S sports fields to Bioretention B1
S3 – Stages 1 and 3 (part of) and 2,4 and S	Swale	230m	B1+S1+S2	Conveys eastern development zone discharges to Cabbage Tree Ck. Provides additional treatment for upstream discharges prior to discharge to Cabbage Tree Creek
Stage 1 (part of) – Beams Rd	untreated		0.54	Development treatment upsized to offset this untreated portion of the development
TOTAL			15.11	

3.1 STORMWATER TREATMENT

The treatment strategy includes two (2) bioretention basins treating the development zones as shown in Figure 5. Swales along the southern boundary of the Stage S sports fields and at the eastern boundary of the site will also provide a treatment function prior to discharge to Cabbage Tree Creek.

Two small development areas (o.54ha total) adjacent to Beams Road at the northern end of the development do not report to the treatments proposed. The stormwater treatment proposed as part of this strategy have been sufficiently sized to compensate (i.e. over-treat) for the treatment of this area. Refer to Section 4 for performance assessments.

It should also be noted that the proposed drainage strategy will connect existing drainage from the existing facilities at the north west of the site to drainage that will report to Bioretention basin B2. This provides treatment of an area that previously was untreated.

Bioretention Basin B1

Bioretention Basin B1 (filter area 265m² at RL12.0) treats Stage 2 development and the eastern Stage 3 development and receives treated discharges from the swale (S2) draining Stage S sports fields. This basin is located at the eastern boundary of the site, just south of Stage S carpark. Pipe discharges enter the basin from the development zone via the Stage S carpark.

Treated outflows from the bioretention basin discharge to swale S₃. Overflows from the bioretention connect directly to swale S₃ via an overflow weir.

Detail designs for this bioretention basin have now been completed and construction is currently underway as part of Stage S works. A general arrangement of the bioretention basin is shown in Figure 6.

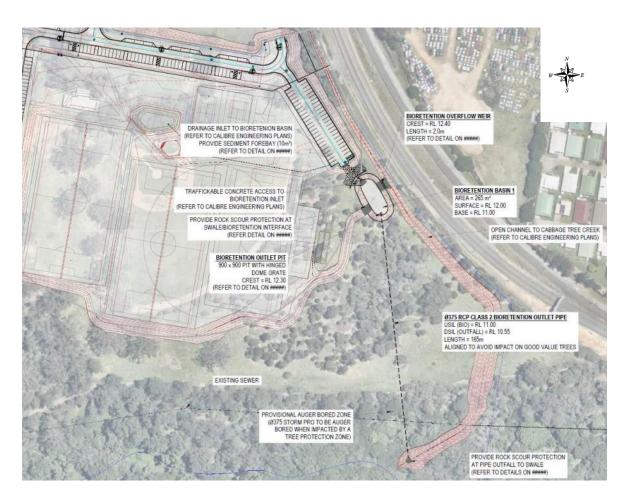


Figure 6 Bioretention basin B1 general arrangement

Bioretention Basin B2

Bioretention Basin B2 (filter area 500m² at RL12.0) treats parts of Stage 1 and 3 (west) development as well as Stages 4 and 5. The basin is proposed to be located within the footprint of the existing QUT research facility at the southern end of the site. This area, covering approximately 6,500m², is due to be decommissioned in 2020.

This treatment site could be incorporated as part of a future stormwater reuse scheme, by directing treated stormwater from the bioretention basin to an adjacent storage pond, which can then be used to supply harvested water for sports field irrigation.

Detail designs have now been completed for this bioretention. A general arrangement is shown in Figure 7.

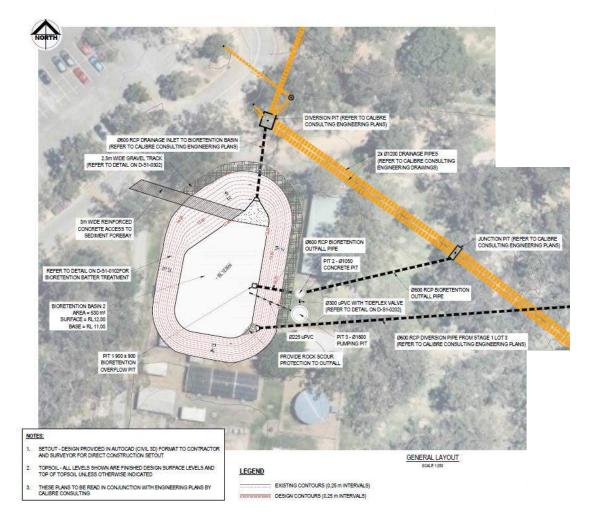


Figure 7 Bioretention basin B2 general arrangement

A diversion pit will direct development low flows to the bioretention basin at the northern end. In addition, a diversion pipe (600mm dia) will direct drainage from Stage 1 Lot 3 (1.07ha) to the bioretention basin at the southern end. High flows will continue to the drainage outfall to Cabbage Tree Creek via twin 1200mm dia pipes.

Treated outflows and bioretention overflows will be piped from the bioretention basin to the proposed 2x1200 mm dia drainage outfall pipes to Cabbage Tree Creek. A dia 1800mm pit is included with the bioretention basin works to facilitate connection to a future stormwater harvest scheme, should this proceed. This will allow the retrofit of future pumping infrastructure within this pit to pump bioretention treated outflows to a future holding pond. Regardless, the bioretention basin can operate under gravity to drain treated flows and overflows to the outfall of Cabbage Tree Creek i.e. the bioretention basin is not reliant on the inclusion of a stormwater harvest scheme and can operate entirely independently and under gravity.

Swale S1 (~230m)

Swale S1 (~230m) represents the drainage reserve formed at the eastern boundary of the development. Drainage from part of Stages 1 to 3 and Stage 4 will discharge to this

drainage reserve. This area is a minimum 10m wide and will be grassed and treed to form a buffer to the rail corridor. Drainage gradients along this zone are typically flat (~0.3%).

Swale S2 (~150m)

Swale S2 receives and treats drainage from the Stage S sports fields and directs this drainage to Bioretention Basin B1. This swale is turfed with 6H:1V batters. Drainage gradients are typically 0.6%.

Swale S₃ (~230m)

Swale S₃ connects drainage from the eastern half of the development zone to Cabbage Tree Creek. To minimise the impact on vegetation within the Cabbage Tree Creek riparian zone, batter slopes of 3H:1V are used. Drainage gradients along this zone are typically 0.6%. The swale will be vegetated with a mix of groundcovers and riparian vegetation to provide a treatment function and aid stability.

3.2 FLOOD MANAGEMENT

The majority of development runoff is directed southward to discharge to Cabbage Tree Creek. Development earthworks are configured to facilitate overland flows eastward and southward to allow the majority of development drainage to Cabbage Tree Creek. Developed lots are above 1% AEP levels (Q100), however the sports field earthworks allow flooding of the sports fields in events higher than the 5% AEP (Q20). This aids in offsetting loss of flood storage as a result of development and avoids flood impacts along Cabbage Tree Creek.

A new swale along the eastern boundary of the site drains stormwater from the eastern half of the site to Cabbage Tree Creek. A 1200mm dia culvert is included along this swale with a one-way flap valve to minimise backwatering effects of Cabbage Tree Creek flows into the development from this new swale.

A flood barrier is also included along the eastern boundary of the site to contain development flows within the site and avoid impacts along the rail corridor. This flood barrier can take the form of a low block wall (~1m high) and/or bund and can be incorporated with the future acoustic fence along this boundary. Further details are provided in Section 5.2.2.

4 STORMWATER QUALITY TREATMENT ASSESSMENT

MUSIC modelling was conducted to quantitatively assess the stormwater treatment performance of the proposed stormwater treatment strategy. MUSIC version 6.3 was used for the assessment and the parameters have been established in accordance with the MUSIC Modelling Guidelines for South East Queensland (Water by Design, 2010).

Details of the modelling assumptions, parameters used and results are presented in the following sections.

4.1 MODEL STRUCTURE

The structure of the MUSIC model is shown in Figure 8 with the general data upon which the model is based provided in Table 4.

Catchments have been derived from the proposed masterplan layout, considering the pipe drainage system that would apply (refer to Figure 5 previously). Only areas under development are included in the model.

The model adopts a lumped catchment approach.

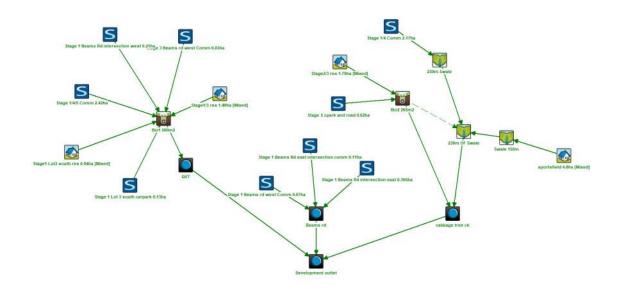


Figure 8 MUSIC model

Table 4 MUSIC model data summary

Parameter	Value
Source Data Rainfall data set	1990-1900 – Brisbane Aero Station No. 40223
Modelled time step	6 minute
Mean annual rainfall 19801990	1155 mm (for the period used)
Potential evapotranspiration	1,526mm (Table 3.1 Music modelling guidelines for SEQ)
Soil properties (runoff generation parameters)	Table 3.7 Music Modelling Guidelines for SEQ
Pollutant concentrations (base and storm flow concentration parameters)	Table 3.9 Music Modelling Guidelines for SEQ
Percent impervious	Table 3.6 Music Modelling Guidelines for SEQ Residential/mixed use (50dw/ha): 80% impervious Retail/commercial: 90% impervious Road: 90% impervious
Treatment Devices Bioretention	Filter media depth = 0.6 m Extended detention depth = 0.3 m Seepage = 0 mm/hr Saturated hydraulic conductivity 200mm/hr TN content ¹ 400 mg/kg Orthophosphate content ¹ 30mg/kg
Swale	Base width = 1m Top width = 10m Depth = 0.5m (S1 and S2); 1.5m (S3) Vegetation height = 0.05m (S1 and S2); 0.25m (S3) Slope 0.3% (S1); 0.6% (S2 and S3)

Note:

1. Water By Design have recently completed a review of important default values for bioretention basins. In terms of bioretention the parameters adopted are consistent with new values for filter media OP and TN content recently adopted by Healthy Waterways

4.2 RESULTS

The results of the MUSIC modelling are presented in Table 5.

Table 5 Summary of MUSIC modelling – Carseldine Urban Village

Treatment ID	Pollutant	Inflows (kg/yr)	Outflows (kg/yr)	Reduction achieved (%)	Water quality objective
CARSELDINE URBAN	VILLAGE				
Bio B1 Filter area 265m²	TSS TP TN	5720 10.8 65.6	802 2.2 26.7	86.0 79.7 59.2	
Bio B2 Filter area 500m²	TSS TP TN	11000 25.0 151	1910 6.08 66.7	82.6 75.7 55.8	
Swale S1 Length = 230m	TSS TP TN	4660 12.2 70.5	535 3.44 50.4	88.5 71.9 28.5	Water quality objective
Swale S2 Length = 150m	TSS TP TN	1570 4.06 32.6	654 2.48 27.6	58.2 39.1 15.3	applies to the combined site discharge
Swale S3 Length = 230m	TSS TP TN	1950 7.75 94.5	1200 6.41 86.2	38.4 17.3 8.8	
Stage 1 – Beams Rd 0.54ha untreated	TSS TP TN	1820 3.45 17.4	1820 3.45 17.4	0 0 0	
TOTAL	TSS TP TN	24700 55.6 337	4970 16.3 181	80.0 70.7 46.4	80 60 45

The results demonstrate that load based objectives are achieved for the Carseldine Urban Village Development with the proposed stormwater treatment strategy.

5 FLOOD ASSESSMENT

Flood modelling has been based on Brisbane City Council (BCC) supplied URBS and TUFLOW regional flood models for Cabbage Tree Creek. These models have been updated as necessary to make suitable for an impact assessment of the Carseldine Urban Village development.

The following describes model updates made to the Council supplied URBS and TUFLOW models to complete assessments on the impacts of the development.

5.1 URBS

URBS has been used to generate flows for the pre-developed and developed case scenarios for incorporation into TUFLOW. The following describes the model updates and assumptions used.

5.1.1 Pre-developed catchments

The Council supplied URBS model includes 70 sub catchments that delineate the approximate 43.1km² Cabbage Tree Creek catchment. URBS catchments covering the Carseldine Urban Village development zone within the Cabbage Tree Creek catchment have been refined to allow better representation of local catchment flooding characteristics in and around the development.

Sub-catchment 29 in the URBS model covers the proposed Carseldine Urban Village development zone. This has been split into 5 sub-catchments (291 to 295) to represent in finer detail site drainage based on existing topography obtained from Council supplied DEM model and ground truthing of current drainage.

Pervious and impervious fractions have been updated for these catchments, together with catchment slopes. Catchment slopes have been updated and estimated using the equal area method for each new sub catchment modelled.

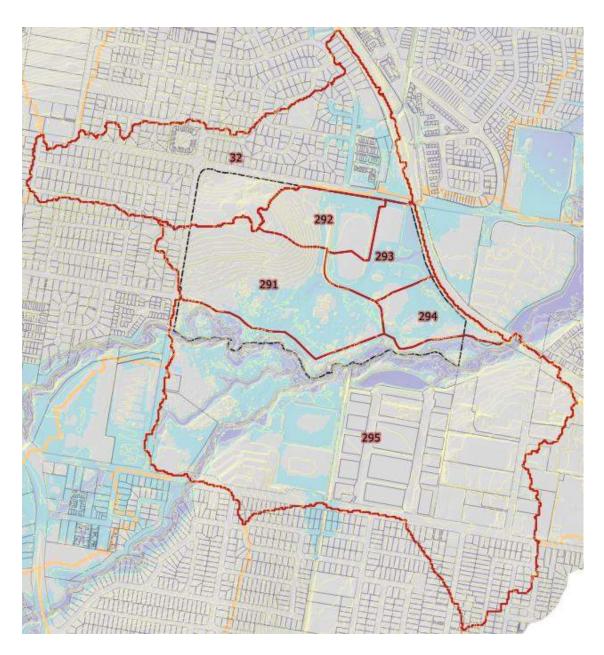
All other URBS catchments have been retained as per the original Council supplied model setup, including catchment slopes.

Figure 9 shows the predeveloped catchments relevant to the Carseldine Urban Village development. Table 6 provides a summary of sub-catchment land uses, areas and slopes modelled in and around the development. URBS model land use is applied by using various land use categories within each sub-catchment. URBS model land use categorisation has been adopted in accordance with the BCC model. Land use categories and associated fractions impervious values are:

- Urban Low Density (10% Impervious)
- Urban Medium Density (50% Impervious)
- Urban High Density (90% Impervious)
- Rural (0% Impervious)

Table 6 Pre-developed catchments

ID	Area		Land use (%)					
	ha	Low density	Medium density	High density	Rural	Slope %		
291	18.63	0%	0%	18.0%	82.0%	1.14		
292	6.57	0%	0%	9.7%	90.3%	2.04		
293	6.52	0%	0%	3.6%	96.4%	0.63		
294	5.09	0%	0%	0%	100%	0.55		
295	82.15	0%	19.3%	38.3%	42.4%	0.70		
32	36.52	0%	83.3%	3.8%	12.8%	1.30		



 $Figure \ 9 \ Refined \ URBS \ sub-catchments \ relevant \ to \ the \ development-base \ case$

5.1.2 Developed case catchments

Sub-catchments where development applies were adjusted to represent the proposed development for Carseldine Urban Village. This applies to sub catchments 291, 292, 293, 294 and 32. These sub-catchments are shown in Figure 10.

Catchment land uses have been adjusted to account for the increased impervious area associated with the development. Adjustments to sub-catchment boundaries have also been applied, where necessary to align with the drainage strategy of the developed site.

Sub-catchments 293 and 294 drain southwards to Cabbage Tree Creek via a new drainage swale between the railway line and the development. Sub-catchments 291 and 292 will drain to Cabbage Tree Creek via stormwater pipes that will discharge in the vicinity of the two existing outfalls. The final details of this drainage configuration will be undertaken as part of future detail design phases.

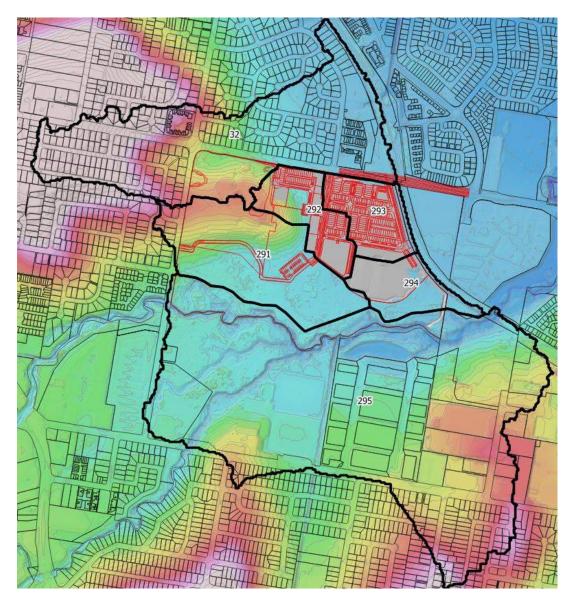


Figure 10 Developed case sub-catchments

Pervious and impervious areas were derived based on expected fraction impervious values for the various land uses. Percent impervious values applied to each land use were based on recommended values in QUDM (2007). The following values have been applied:

• pre-developed vegetation: 0%

Urban residential: 90%Retail/commercial: 90%

Sports fields: 0%

Modelled catchment areas and slopes for post developed conditions are summarised in Table 7.

Table 7 Carseldine Urban Village development - modelled catchment areas and slopes

ID	Area		Catchment			
	ha	Low density	Medium density	High density	Rural	Slope %
291	17.98	0%	0%	16.11%	83.89%	1.14
292	6.63	0%	0%	88.00%	12.00%	2.04
293	6.47	0%	0%	87.83%	12.17%	0.63
294	6.01	0%	0%	1.78%	98.22%	0.55
295	82.15	0%	19.28%	38.3%	42.4%	0.70
32	36.24	0%	83.98%	3.87%	12.15%	1.30

5.1.3 Rainfall

Design event modelling has been undertaken using Australian Rainfall and Runoff (ARR, 1987) industry standard approach of modelling multiple design rainfall burst durations and extracting the maximum values from these events.

Rainfall parameters were based on the following:

- Temporal Patterns were based on the Australian Rainfall and Runoff (1987) publication. Zone 3 is applied to this site.
- Rainfall Intensity Frequency Duration (IFD) data used is consistent with that used in previous modelling, based on AR&R.

Design storms for the 39%, 20%, 10%, 5%, 2% and 1% AEP events have been modelled for the 60, 90, 120, 180 and 360 minute duration storms.

Design event rainfall is retained as per the Council supplied URBS model.

Rainfall losses and roughness values

Loss rates are retained as per the Council supplied URBS model. The following loss rates are used for the pervious areas for all events modelled:

- initial loss 10 mm
- continuing loss omm/hr

Zero initial and continuing loss is applied to the impervious fractions.

5.2 TUFLOW

Flood modelling has been carried out using a refined version of BCC's Cabbage Tree Creek TUFLOW model. The following updates have been made to the model for this investigation:

- The model has been updated to a recent version of TUFLOW (2016-03-AE_64 _iSP_w64)
- Inflow hydrographs have been extracted from the refined URBS subcatchments.
- TUFLOW 'gully' lines have been incorporated to improve model representation of local gullies in the study area. In particular, the existing drain adjacent to the railway has been modelled using a 'gully' line.
- Inflow hydrographs from the refined URBS sub-catchments have been applied using 2d_sa polygons that have been trimmed to control where flows are input to the TUFLOW model.
- The major drainage pipes associated with the two existing outfalls to Cabbage Tree Creek have been incorporated using 1D pipe elements

Existing stormwater drainage pipes and inlets pits within the site have been incorporated into the pre-developed case TUFLOW model as shown in Figure 11. This is based in recent survey of the existing pipe infrastructure (June 2019). Pipe diameters are shown in metres in Figure 11.

All other model parameters and assumptions remain unchanged.



Figure 11 Existing site pipe drainage

5.2.1 Development earthworks

The proposed development has been incorporated into the TUFLOW model based on the latest earthworks design tin provided by the project civil engineers (Calibre Consulting).

5.2.2 Mitigation measures

Extensive iterative model assessments identified the following mitigation measures were required to avoid impacts external to the site:

- Sports field earthworks are designed to allow flooding during less frequent events (5% AEP and above)
- A 1200mm diameter culvert with a flood valve is included along the proposed eastern swale to minimize backwatering from Cabbage Tree Creek into the development via this swale this minimizes the impacts of Cabbage Tree Creek flows into the site via this new connection to Cabbage Tree Creek.
- The rail corridor external to the property boundary will be protected from any increase in flood levels through the incorporation of an engineered flood barrier (~1m high) along the eastern boundary of the site this avoids increases in flood levels external to the site adjacent to the rail line.

Details of the above mitigation measures are provided in Figure 12.

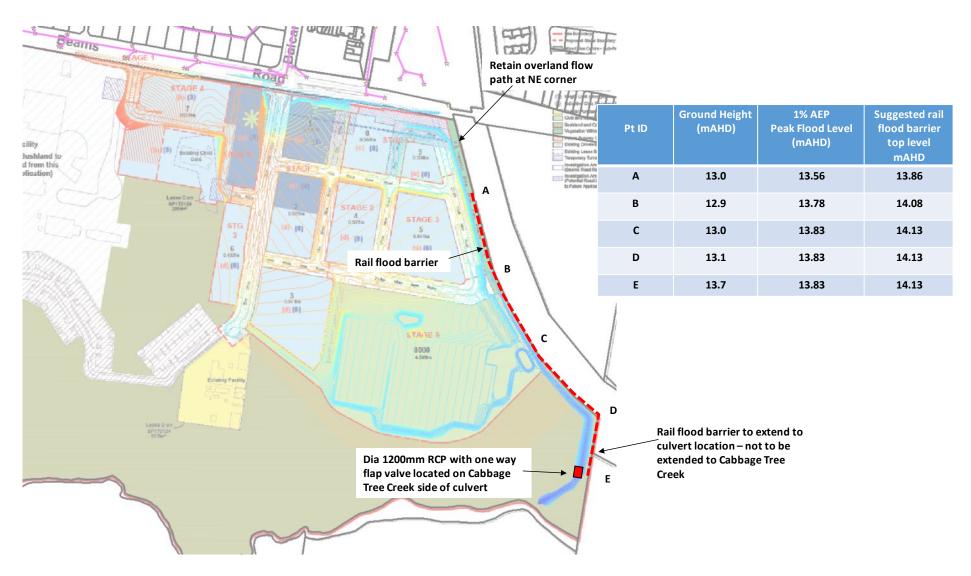


Figure 12 Proposed mitigation measures

The proposed rail flood barrier along the eastern boundary can take the form of a low blockwork wall and/or an earthen bund where space permits. This barrier can be combined with the future acoustic fence along the eastern boundary of the site e.g. the bottom of the acoustic fence takes the form of a blockwork wall with the acoustic fence installed above.

The extent and minimum flood levels for the flood barrier are provided Figure 12. This provides a 300mm freeboard to the expected 100 year developed flood levels. It should be noted that the flood barrier extends to the 1200mm dia culvert at the southern end and not to Cabbage Tree Creek to avoid constraining Cabbage Tree Creek flood flows and causing flood impacts downstream. The existing overland flow path at the north eastern end of the site is retained i.e. the rail flood barrier does not extend all to way to Beams Road.

5.3 RESULTS

Table 8 summarises peak flows immediately upstream of the Railway Bridge at Cabbage Tree Creek (reporting point 10), whilst Table 9 summarises peak water levels for pre and post conditions at various reporting location both within and external to the site. Figure 13 provides locations of reporting points.

Appendix A provides flood depth and impact maps for model runs. These include:

- Figure A1: Base case 39%AEP (Q2) flood depth
- Figure A2: Base case 5% AEP (Q20) flood depth
- Figure A3: Base case 1% (Q100) flood depth
- Figure A4: Developed case 39% AEP (Q2) flood depth
- Figure A5: Developed case 5% AEP (Q20) flood depth
- Figure A6: Developed case 1% AEP (Q100) flood depth
- Figure A7: Flood impact map 39% AEP (Q2)
- Figure A8: Flood impact map 20%AEP (Q5)
- Figure A9: Flood impact map 10% AEP (Q10)
- Figure A10: Flood impact map 5% AEP (Q20)
- Figure A11: Flood impact map 2% AEP (Q50)
- Figure A12: Flood impact map 1% AEP (Q100)
- Figure A13: Regional flood impact map 39% AEP (Q2)
- Figure A14: Regional flood impact map 1% AEP (Q100)

Table 8 Peak flows – Cabbage Tree Creek - Railway Bridge (Point 10)

AEP		Difference		
AEP	Pre	Post	Difference	%
39% (Q2)	74.80	74.66	-0.14	-0.2%
20% (Q5)	103.39	103.54	0.15	0.1%
10% (Q10)	122.74	122.59	-0.15	-0.1%
5% (Q20)	146.77	147.19	0.42	0.3%
2% (Q50)	176.57	176.68	0.11	0.1%
1% (Q100)	202.1	202.8	0.70	0.3%

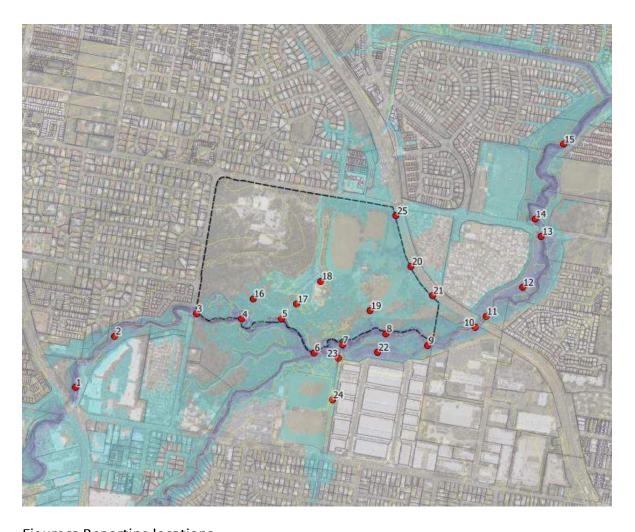


Figure 13 Reporting locations

Table 9 Peak water levels

								Water levels (mAHD)										
ID	39%AEP		P	20%AEP			10%AEP			5%AEP		2%AEP			1%AEP			
	pre	post	difference	pre	post	difference	pre	post	difference	pre	post	difference	pre	post	difference	pre	post	difference
1	17.791	17.791	0.000	18.270	18.270	0.000	18.53221	18.5323	0.000	18.804	18.804	0.000	18.999	18.999	0.000	19.077	19.077	0.000
2	16.866	16.866	0.000	17.364	17.364	0.000	17.638	17.639	0.000	17.941	17.942	0.000	18.169	18.169	0.000	18.262	18.262	0.000
3	15.475	15.476	0.001	16.008	16.010	0.002	16.272	16.274	0.001	16.542	16.543	0.001	16.717	16.717	0.000	16.779	16.779	0.000
4	15.165	15.167	0.002	15.693	15.696	0.003	15.953	15.955	0.002	16.217	16.218	0.001	16.372	16.373	0.001	16.428	16.428	0.000
5	14.553	14.557	0.004	15.083	15.090	0.006	15.318	15.322	0.004	15.543	15.545	0.002	15.703	15.705	0.002	15.796	15.797	0.001
6	13.739	13.742	0.003	14.217	14.222	0.006	14.462	14.467	0.005	14.734	14.739	0.005	15.044	15.048	0.004	15.267	15.270	0.003
7	13.387	13.388	0.001	13.831	13.835	0.004	14.064	14.067	0.004	14.331	14.337	0.006	14.635	14.638	0.003	14.875	14.879	0.004
8	12.934	12.932	-0.002	13.306	13.306	-0.001	13.499	13.498	-0.001	13.715	13.718	0.004	13.961	13.964	0.003	14.191	14.197	0.007
9	12.299	12.301	0.002	12.664	12.663	-0.002	12.867	12.859	-0.008	13.126	13.122	-0.004	13.443	13.437	-0.006	13.739	13.740	0.001
10	11.684	11.683	-0.002	12.084	12.086	0.002	12.338	12.335	-0.002	12.692	12.695	0.003	13.098	13.101	0.003	13.462	13.470	0.009
11	11.405	11.402	-0.002	11.799	11.800	0.001	12.039	12.037	-0.002	12.309	12.311	0.002	12.565	12.567	0.002	12.755	12.759	0.004
12	11.134	11.131	-0.003	11.573	11.575	0.001	11.835	11.834	-0.002	12.120	12.122	0.002	12.376	12.378	0.002	12.561	12.565	0.004
13	11.029	11.027	-0.002	11.484	11.485	0.001	11.750	11.748	-0.002	12.035	12.038	0.002	12.286	12.288	0.002	12.464	12.468	0.004
14	10.955	10.953	-0.002	11.395	11.396	0.001	11.643	11.642	-0.002	11.901	11.903	0.002	12.118	12.119	0.002	12.272	12.275	0.003
15	9.854	9.851	-0.003	10.346	10.346	0.001	10.596	10.594	-0.001	10.846	10.848	0.002	11.067	11.071	0.005	11.244	11.245	0.001
16	dry	dry	NA	dry	dry	NA	dry	dry	NA	16.109	16.109	0.000	16.240	16.240	0.001	16.282	16.282	0.000
17	dry	dry	NA	dry	dry	NA	dry	dry	NA	15.037	15.039	0.001	15.148	15.148	0.001	15.206	15.207	0.001
18	dry	dry	NA	dry	dry	NA	dry	dry	NA	dry	dry	NA	14.824	14.753	-0.071	14.919	14.849	-0.070
19	dry	dry	NA	dry	dry	NA	dry	dry	NA	dry	dry	NA	dry	dry	NA	14.252	14.307	0.055
20	12.810	dry	NA	12.911	dry	NA	13.037	dry	NA	13.213	12.865	-0.347	13.426	13.175	-0.251	13.529	13.481	-0.048
21	12.401	dry	NA	12.618	12.041	-0.577	12.791	12.310	-0.482	13.095	12.690	-0.406	13.383	13.122	-0.261	13.520	13.457	-0.063
22	11.961	11.964	0.003	12.720	12.717	-0.003	12.942	12.934	-0.008	13.254	13.254	-0.001	13.692	13.692	0.001	14.024	14.030	0.007
23	13.402	13.403	0.001	13.855	13.861	0.005	14.103	14.107	0.005	14.385	14.390	0.005	14.715	14.718	0.003	14.979	14.984	0.005
24	14.969	14.969	0.000	15.222	15.228	0.006	15.275	15.285	0.010	15.318	15.313	-0.005	15.357	15.358	0.000	15.403	15.403	0.000
25	12.860	dry	NA	13.061	dry	NA	13.118	12.992	-0.126	13.247	13.234	-0.013	13.442	13.401	-0.040	13.518	13.467	-0.051

5.3.1 Peak flows

Peak flows upstream at the Railway Bridge over the range of storm events up to the 1% AEP (100yr ARI) are effectively retained at predeveloped levels (+0.3% to -0.2%). For the 1% AEP a minor increase is observed and represents a 0.3% increase. No adverse impacts downstream of the Bridge are observed in all events tested.

5.3.2 Flood inundation – existing case

Existing case flood inundation maps indicate flooding of low-lying areas at the north eastern corner of the site occurs on a frequent basis. Existing drainage within the site directs this more frequent drainage to the existing drainage outfalls to Cabbage Tree Creek. No flooding of Beams Rd is expected for the more frequent flood events. Figure 14 shows inundation mapping for the minor 39% AEP (2 yr) event.

At the 5% AEP (20 yr ARI event - see Figure 15) breakout from Cabbage Tree Creek occurs along the northern bank at the western end of the site. These breakout flows are then predicted to flow generally in a north-east direction at shallow depths through the site. Inundation in the north-east of the site is constrained west of the rail corridor. Shallow flooding of Beams Road is expected in this case and is anticipated to extend north of Beams Road.

In the 1% AEP event (refer to Figure 16) there is a significant increase in the inundation area of breakout flows through the site. While there is a large increase in the inundation extent, the actual flood depths predicted over most of this area remain typically less than 250mm. Inundation is also predicted to occur across the rail corridor at the north eastern boundary of the site and extends along Beams Road and adjacent existing developed areas to the north and east. Flow depths are noted to be mostly less than 250mm in this case, except for low lying areas adjacent to the rail corridor.

Flooding across the site resulting from Cabbage Tree Creek breakout flows is characterised by shallow (typically less than 250mm), conveyance dominated flows. Consequently, flood storage influences are expected to be minor. For this reason, it would be expected that a loss of floodplain storage in these areas would be unlikely to cause significant adverse flood impacts. This is discussed in the following sections.

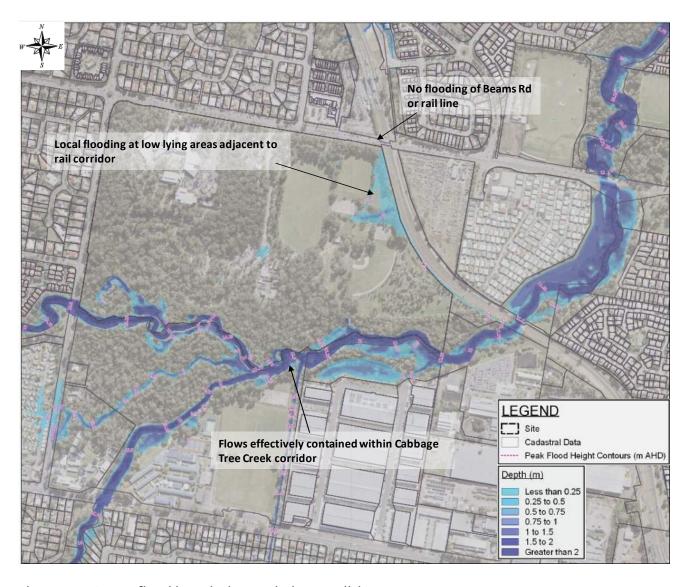


Figure 14 39% AEP flood inundation - existing conditions

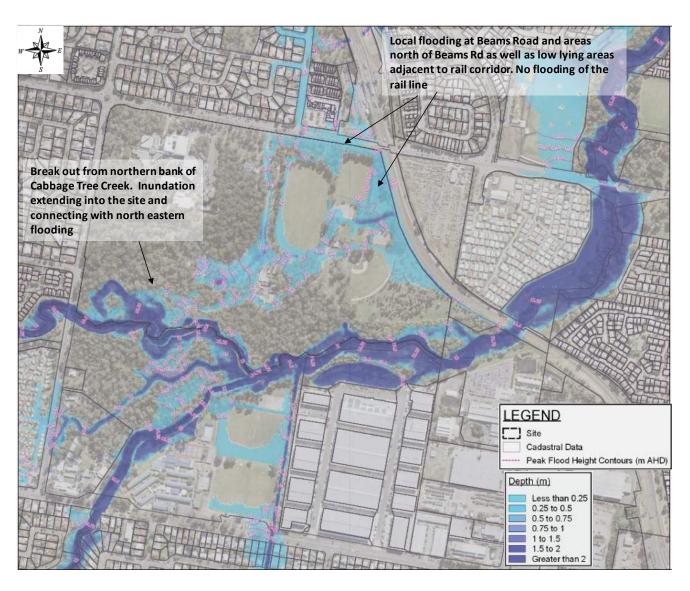


Figure 15 5% AEP flood inundation - existing conditions

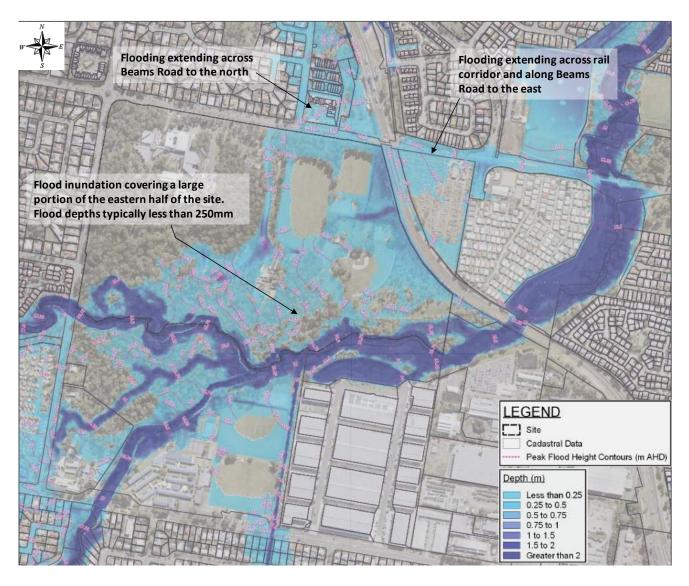


Figure 16 1% AEP flood inundation - existing conditions

5.3.3 Flood impacts

Table 9 previously summarises peak water levels for pre and post conditions at various reporting locations for the 39% AEP to 1% AEP model runs. Flood impacts maps for the 39% AEP to 1% AEP are included in Appendix A.

Flood impact maps demonstrate no significant adverse impacts occurring external to the site as a result of the development, with the proposed mitigation measures included.

Improved flood conditions are observed at Beams Road and the rail line at the northeast corner of the site. This is because much of the site drainage is directed to Cabbage Tree Creek as part of the development. Furthermore, during larger magnitude events, the proposed development filling restricts Cabbage Tree Creek breakout flow from entering this area.

Impacts noted on the afflux maps are typically contained within the site boundary and are associated with flooding of the sports fields (above 5% AEP event) and the operation of the development drainage swales. This is expected. Other low-lying riparian bushland areas already subject to flooding within the site also experience localised increases in flooding south west of the sports fields, however this does not impact on any existing facilities or infrastructure. Increases in flooding within the site as described above help offset loss of flood storage. Commercial and residential lots are protected from flooding during the 1% AEP (100 year ARI) event.

Minor impacts (typically up to 50mm) external to the site at the south eastern boundary are noted, however these occur in a low-lying bushland area currently subject to flooding from Cabbage Tree Creek and is not considered an actionable nuisance.

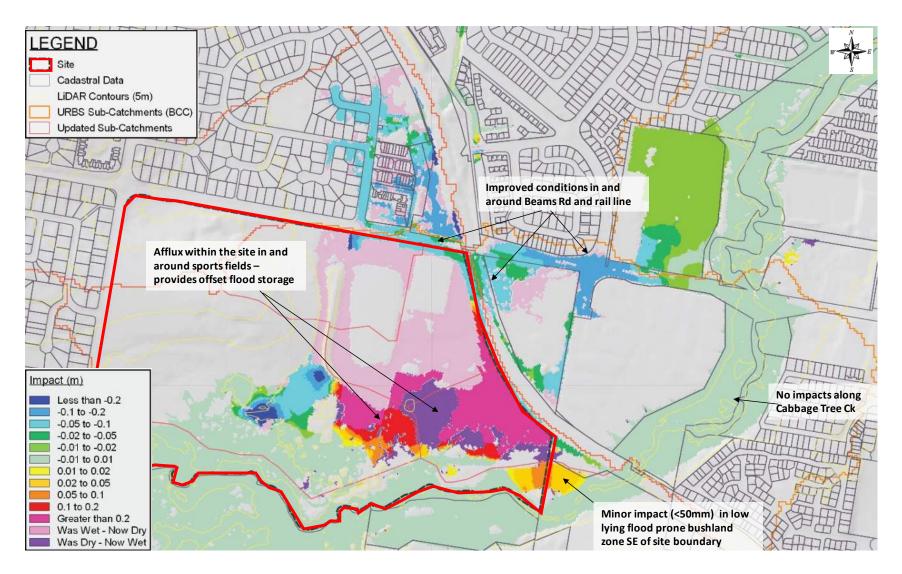


Figure 17 1% AEP flood impacts

5.3.4 Flood storage

An assessment of the impacts of development on flood storage has been completed for the 1% AEP event. This is to review compensatory earthworks, in line with BCC compensatory earthworks planning scheme policy for developments within mapped creek corridors.

Flood storage volumes within the site boundary have been calculated for the existing case and developed case scenarios. Table 10 summarises the estimated flood storage volumes, based on the current model assumptions.

Table 10 Flood storage volumes – 1% AEP

Scenario	Flood storage (m³)
Existing conditions	44,929
Developed case	38,208
Loss in storage	6,721

Overall, the flood modelling predicts that a loss of flood storage will occur (~15%). Despite this, the modelling also demonstrates that no significant adverse offsite flood impacts are expected to occur along Cabbage Tree Creek and improved flood conditions can be expected at both Beams Road and the rail line at the north east of the site. This is because the storage loss is relatively minor in the context of the regional floodplain and the site largely serves a flood conveyance (or overland flow) function as opposed to a flood storage function for Cabbage Tree Creek floodwaters.

6 MAINTENANCE

WSUD infrastructure such as bioretention basins require ongoing inspection and maintenance to ensure they establish and operate in accordance with the design intent. Potential problems associated with WSUD as a result of poor maintenance include:

- Decreased aesthetic amenity;
- Reduced functional performance;
- Public health and safety risks; and
- Decreased habitat diversity (dominance of exotic weeds).

6.1 MAINTENANCE PLAN

A Maintenance Plan will be required prior to handover of WSUD assets. The plan will provide detailed guidance around maintenance of WSUD assets, as well as frequency of maintenance activities. The manual will include performance inspection checklists. The document will be consistent with the methodologies and principles detailed in Maintaining WSUD Assets (Water by Design, 2012).

The maintenance plan and checklists will be a living document and can be refined where required in collaboration with Council assets and maintenance departments to ensure the structure and frequency of maintenance is consistent with current Council procedures. This will also provide an opportunity for transfer of knowledge in this regard to allow Council to effectively operate the sediment ponds and bioretention basin.

6.1.1 Bioretention basins

Typical maintenance of bioretention systems during operation will involve:

- Routine inspection of the bio-retention system profile to identify any areas of obvious increased sediment deposition, scouring from storm flows, rill erosion of the batters from lateral inflows, damage to the profile from vehicles and clogging of the bio-retention system (evident by a 'boggy' filter media surface).
- Routine inspection of inflows systems, overflow pits and under-drains to identify and clean any areas of scour, litter build up and blockages.
- Removal of sediment where it is smothering the bio-retention system vegetation.
- Repairing any damage to the profile resulting from scour, rill erosion or vehicle damage by replacement of appropriate fill (to match onsite soils) and revegetating.
- Tilling of the bioretention system surface, or removal of the surface layer, if there is evidence of clogging.
- Regular watering/ irrigation of vegetation until plants are established and actively growing.
- Removal and management of invasive weeds (herbicides should not be used).

- Removal of plants that have died and replacement with plants of equivalent size and species as detailed in the plant schedule.
- Pruning to remove dead or diseased vegetation material and to stimulate growth.
- Vegetation pest monitoring and control.

Maintenance should only occur after a reasonably rain free period when the soil in the bioretention system is dry. Inspections are also recommended following large storm events to check for scour and other damage.

7 CONCLUSION

An updated stormwater management strategy has been developed for the Carseldine Urban Village to meet the requirements of the *State Planning Policy* (DLGIP, 2017), QUDM and *Brisbane City Council Planning Scheme*.

STORMWATER TREATMENT

The updated strategy includes two (2) bioretention basins that treat development runoff prior to discharge to Cabbage Tree Creek:

- Bioretention Basin B₁ 265m² filter area treating Stages 2, 3 (part of) and S
- Bioretention Basin B2 500m² filter area total treating the remainder of the development (Stages 1,3 (part of), 4 and 5)

Drainage swales along the eastern boundary of the site and at the southern boundary of the Stage S sports fields also provide additional treatment.

FLOODING

Flood impact assessment demonstrates no significant impacts occurring external to the site as a result of development. Some afflux (~50mm) is observed immediately south east of the development boundary, however this afflux occurs within a low-lying flood prone bushland area and is not considered an actionable nuisance.

Improved flood conditions are observed at Beams Road and the rail line at the northeast end of the site. This is because much of the site drainage will be directed to Cabbage Tree Creek. Furthermore, during larger magnitude events, the proposed development fill restricts Cabbage Tree Creek breakout flow from entering this area.

Required mitigation measures to manage flood impacts external to the site include:

- Providing flood storage over the sports field zone for events greater than the 5% AEP (20 year ARI)
- incorporation of a 1200mm dia pipe with one-way flap valve along the new drainage swale draining the eastern half of the development this minimizes the impacts of Cabbage Tree Creek flows into the site via this new connection to Cabbage Tree Creek
- inclusion of a flood barrier along the eastern boundary of the site (~1m high) this avoids increases in flood levels external to the site adjacent to the rail line

Updated regional modelling and detailed local modelling will occur as part of continuing design development for the site.

8 REFERENCES

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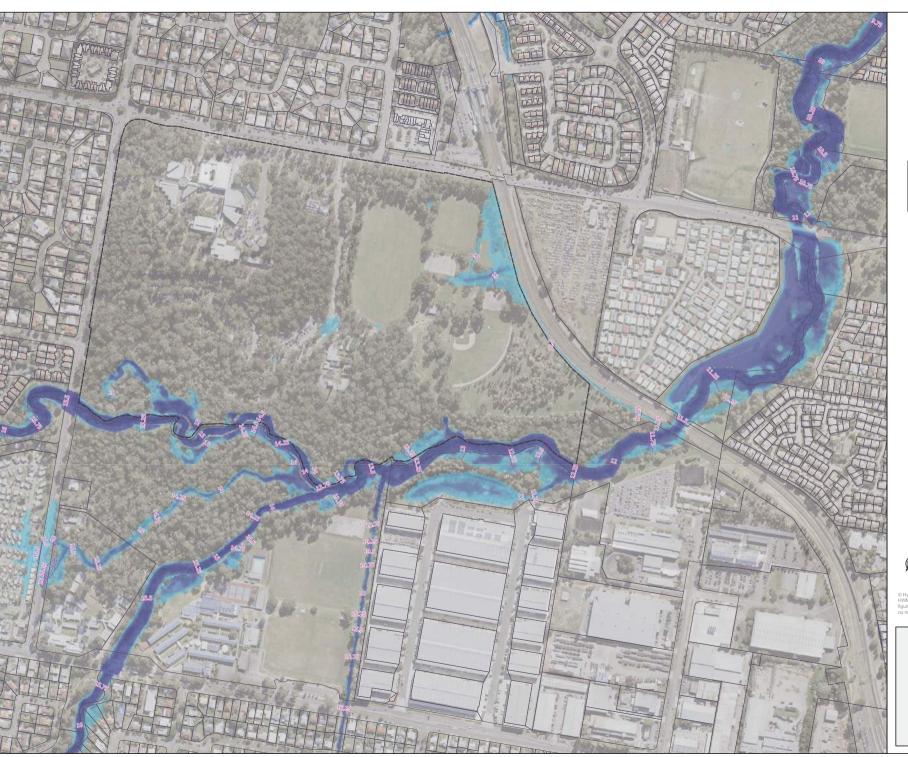
DLGIP (2017). State Planning Policy

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QUDM (2007). Queensland Urban Drainage Manual. Second Edition 2007. Department of Natural Resources and Water

SGS (2017). Geotechnical Investigation Report – Carseldine Urban Village, Beams Road, Carseldine. Prepared for Economic Development Queensland.

APPENDIX A – TUFLOW MODEL OUTPUTS

















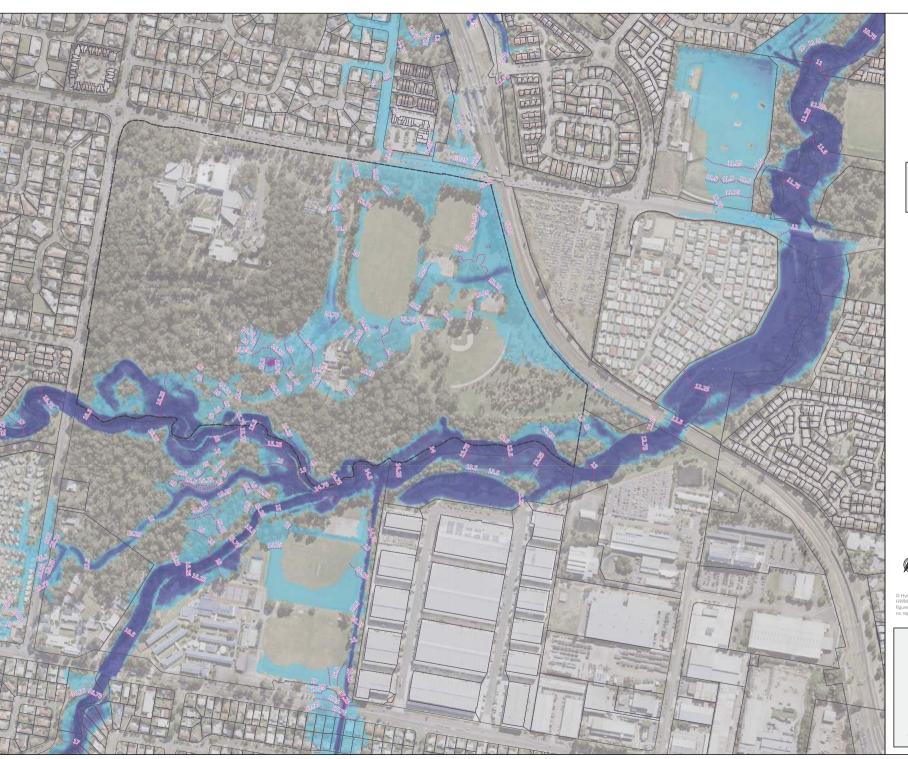
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Carseldine Urban Village

Peak Flood Depth & Peak Flood Level Contours

Existing Case (TUFLOW ID B01d)

39% AEP Event (Q002)

















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Peak Flood Depth & Peak Flood Level Contours

Existing Case (TUFLOW ID B01d)

5%AEP Event (Q020)

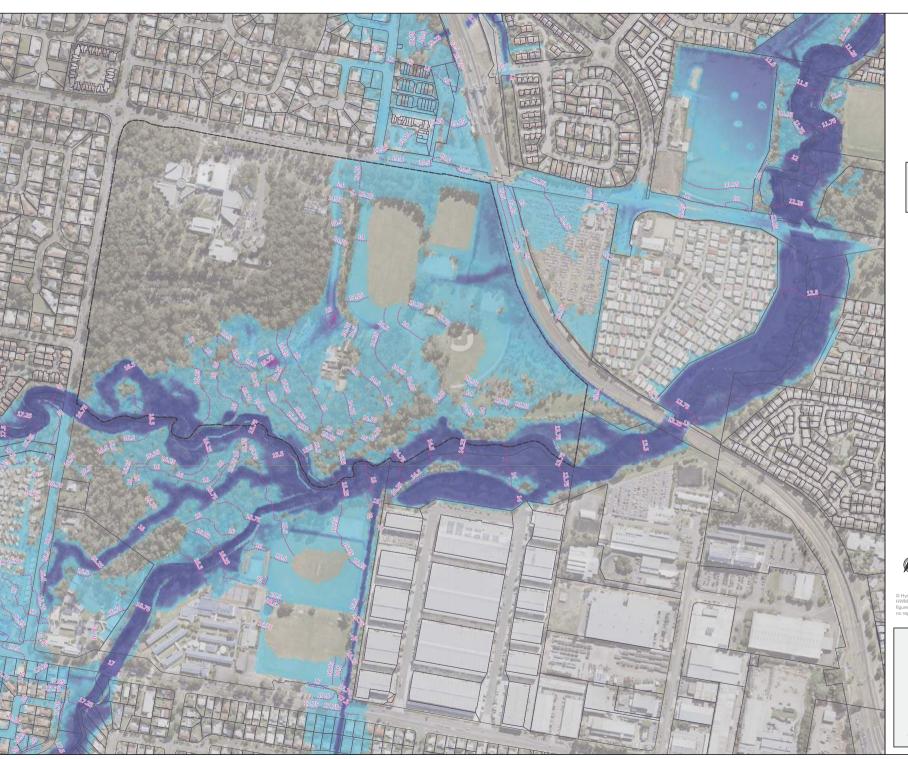










FIGURE A3





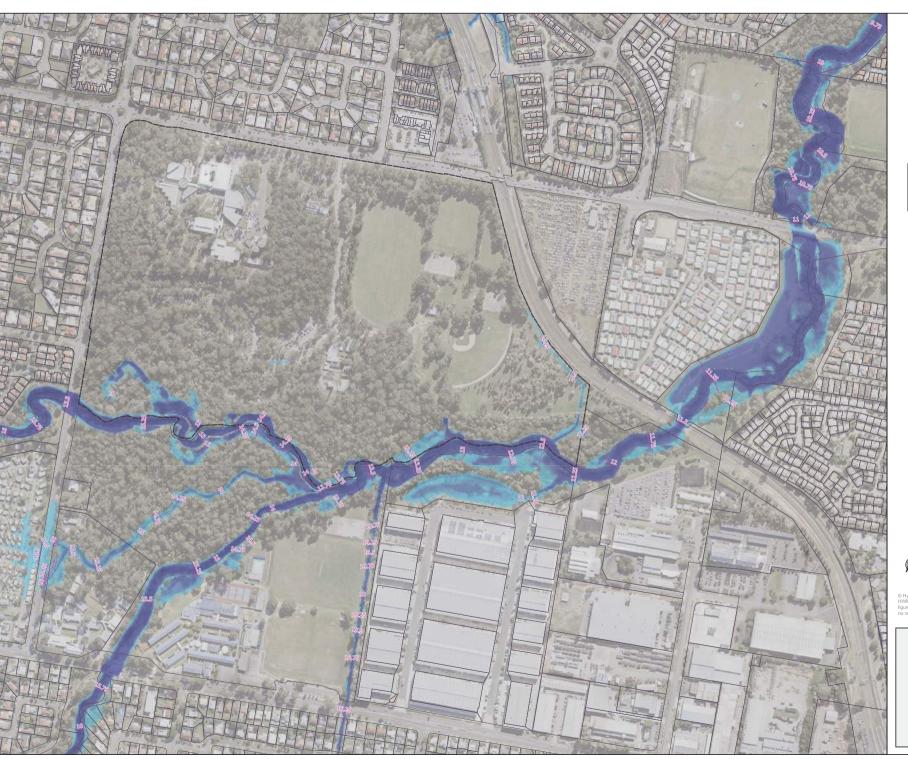
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Peak Flood Depth & Peak Flood Level Contours

Existing Case (TUFLOW ID B01d)

1%AEP Event (Q100)

















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Peak Flood Depth & Peak Flood Level Contours

> Proposed Case (TUFLOW ID P02j)

39% AEP Event (Q2)

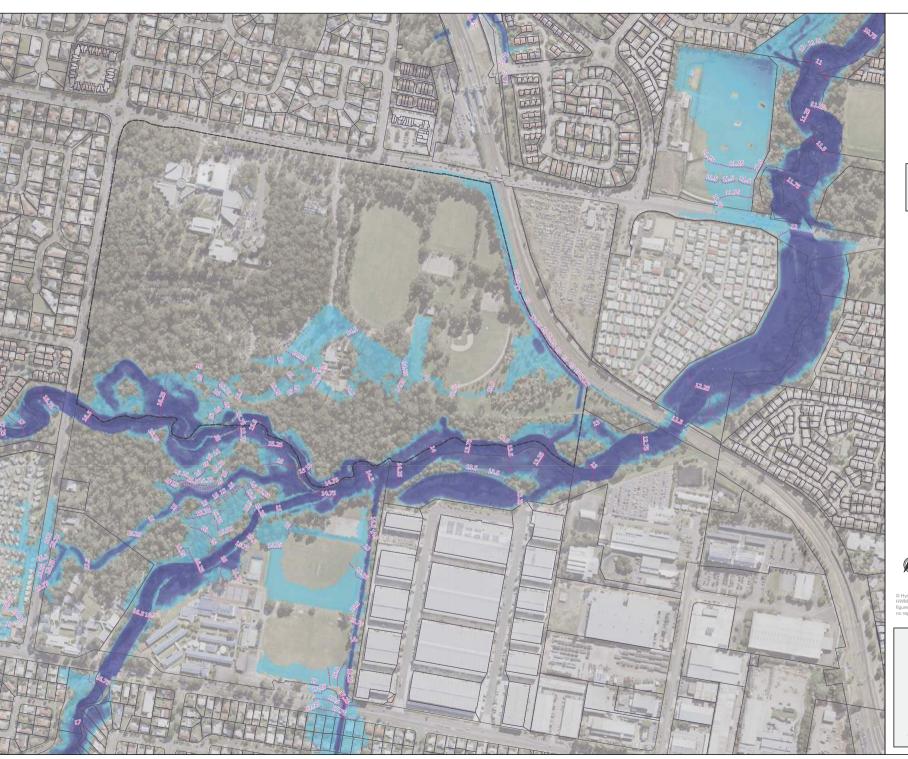










FIGURE A5





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Peak Flood Depth & Peak Flood Level Contours

> Proposed Case (TUFLOW ID P02j)

5%AEP Event (Q20)

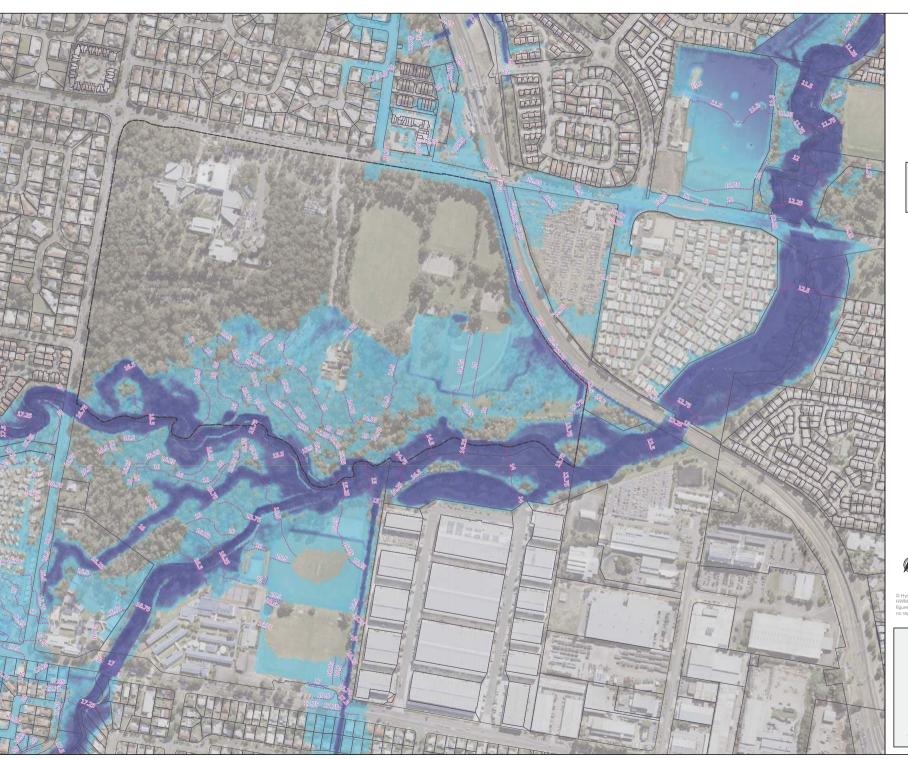










FIGURE A6





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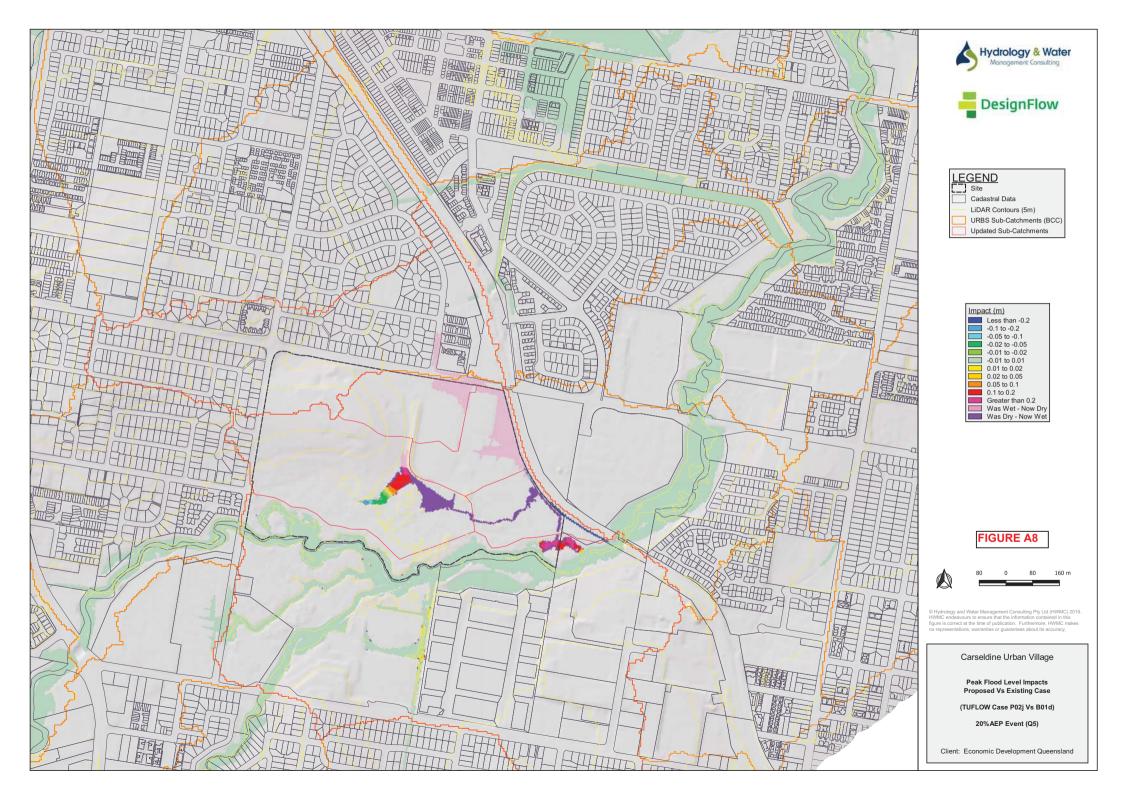
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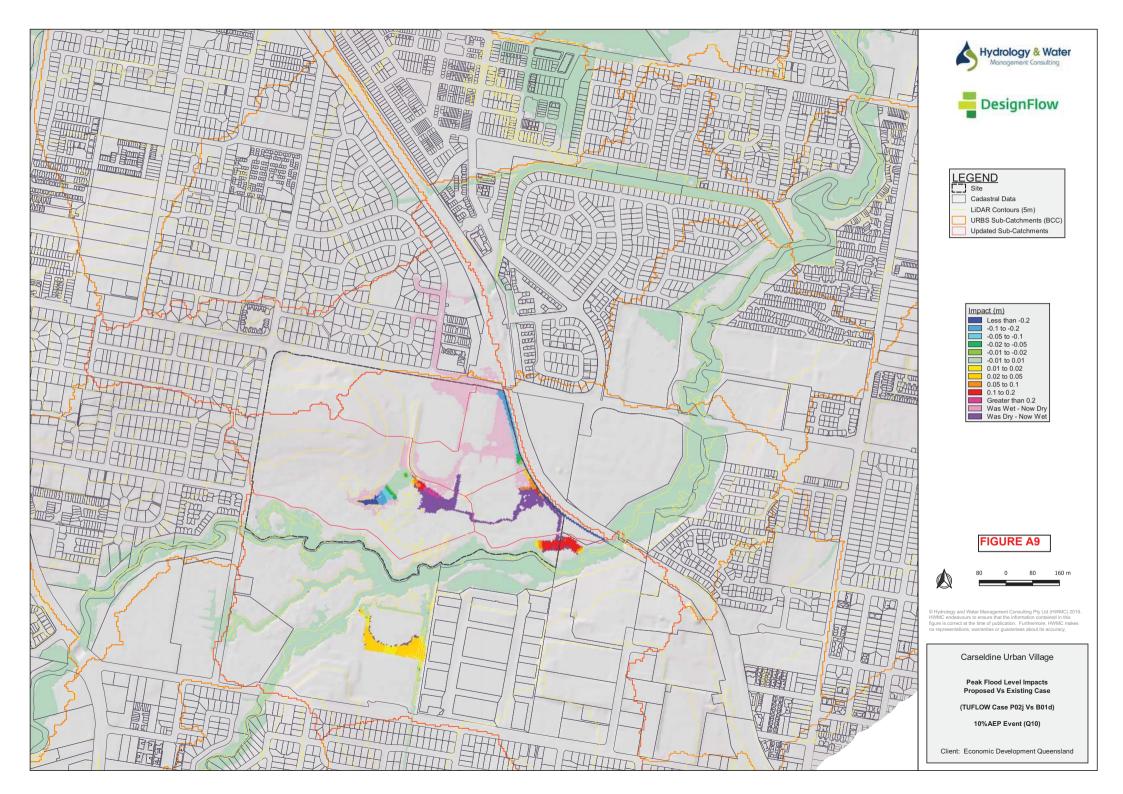
Peak Flood Depth & Peak Flood Level Contours

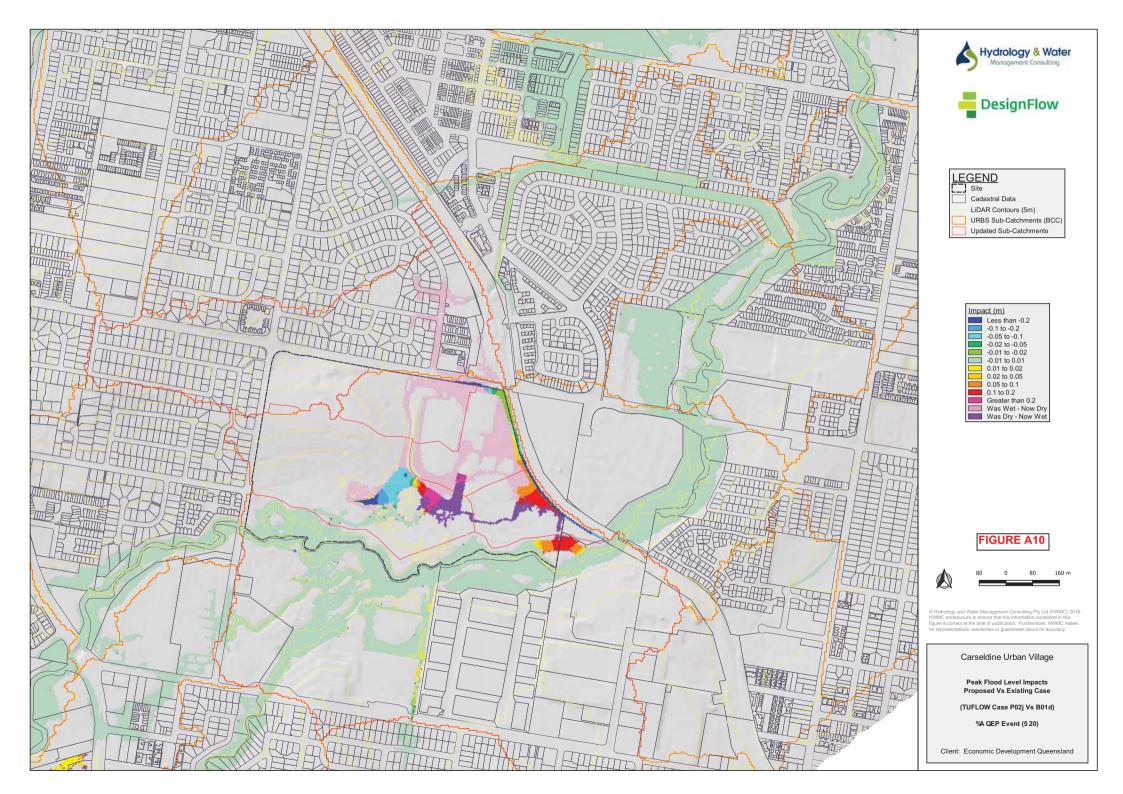
> Proposed Case (TUFLOW ID P02j)

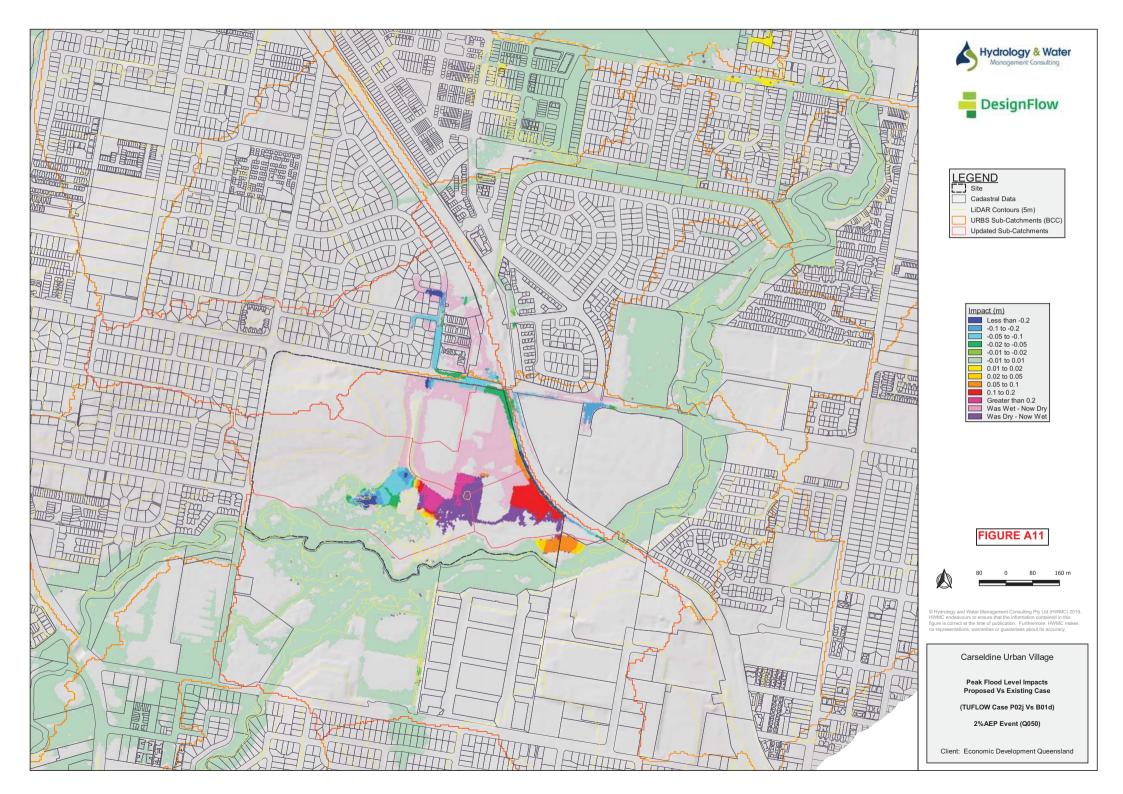
1%AEP Event (Q100)

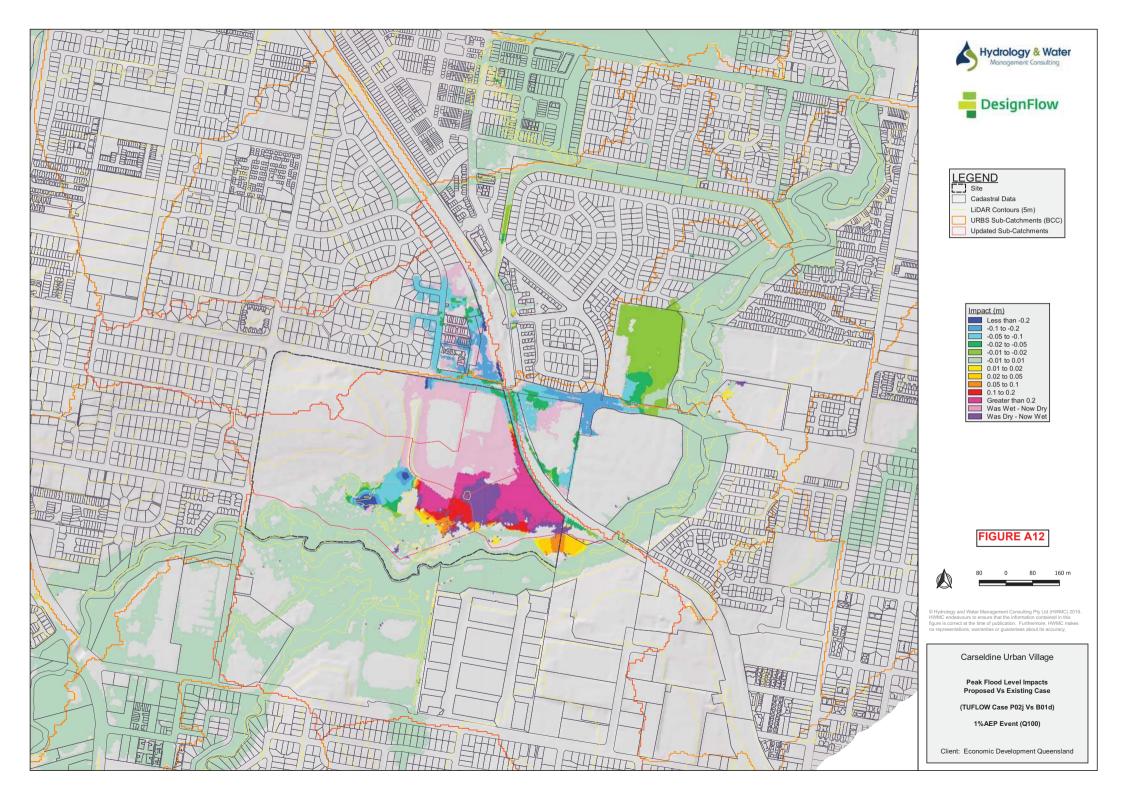


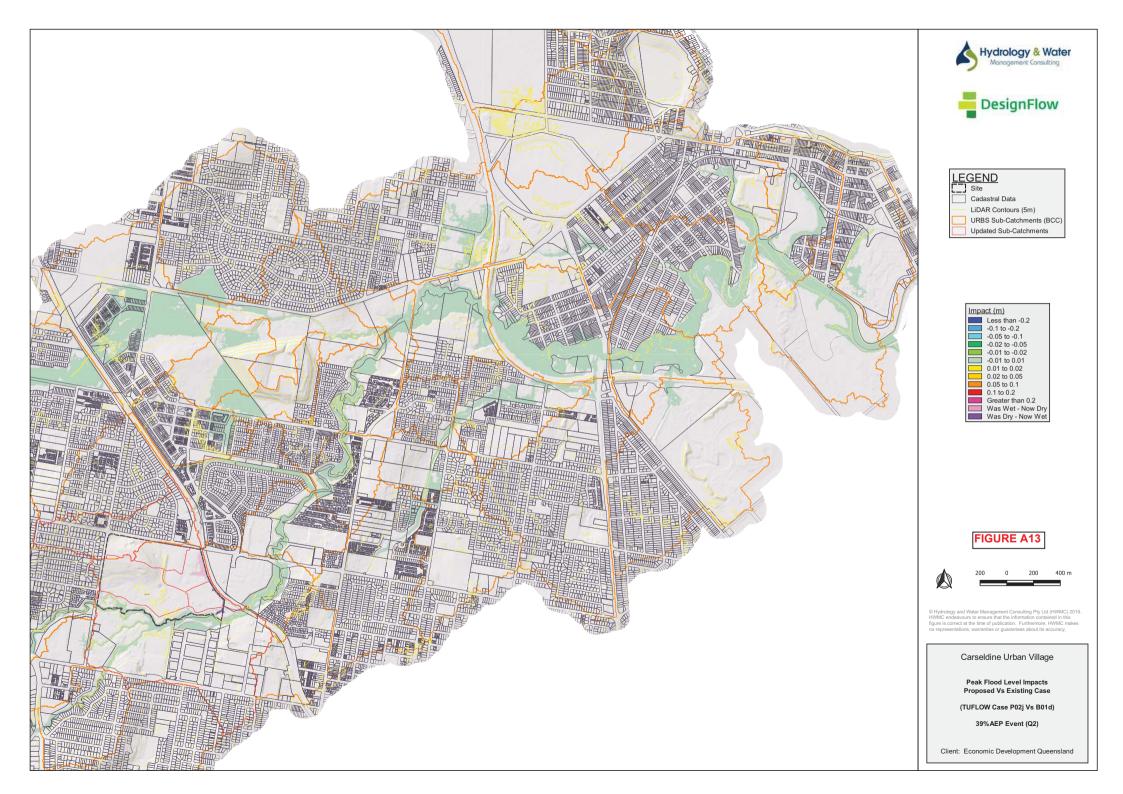


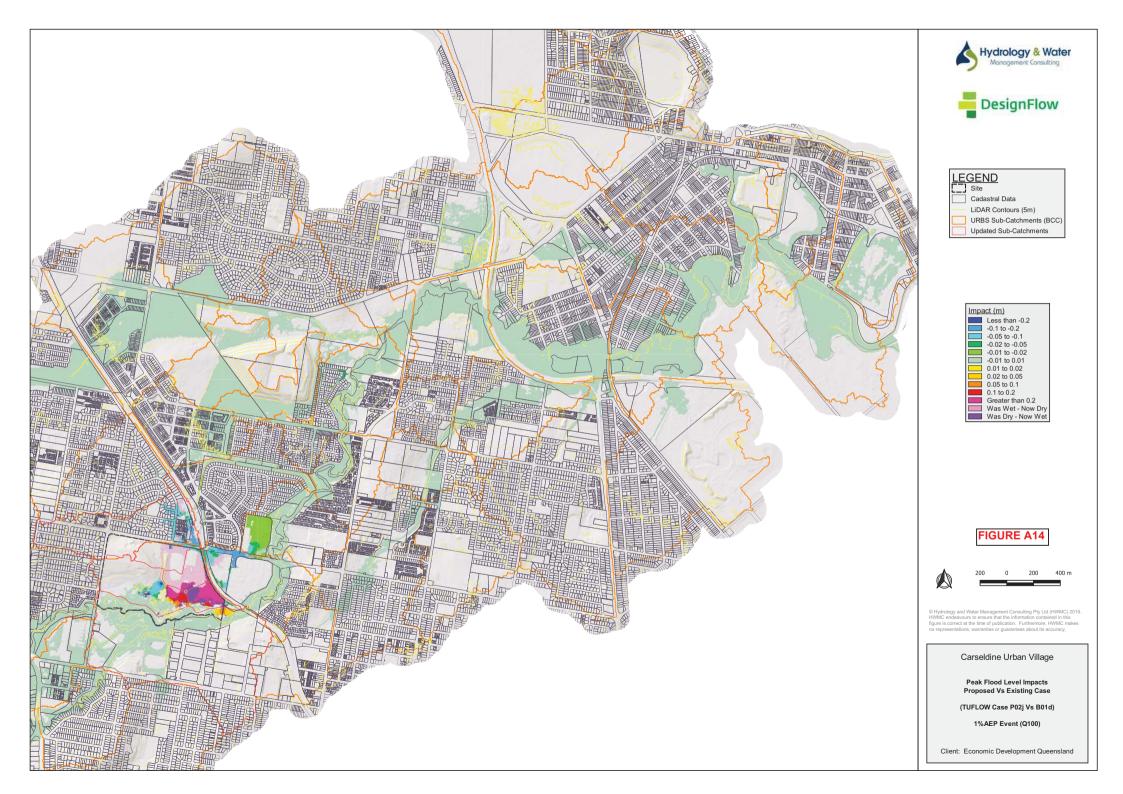


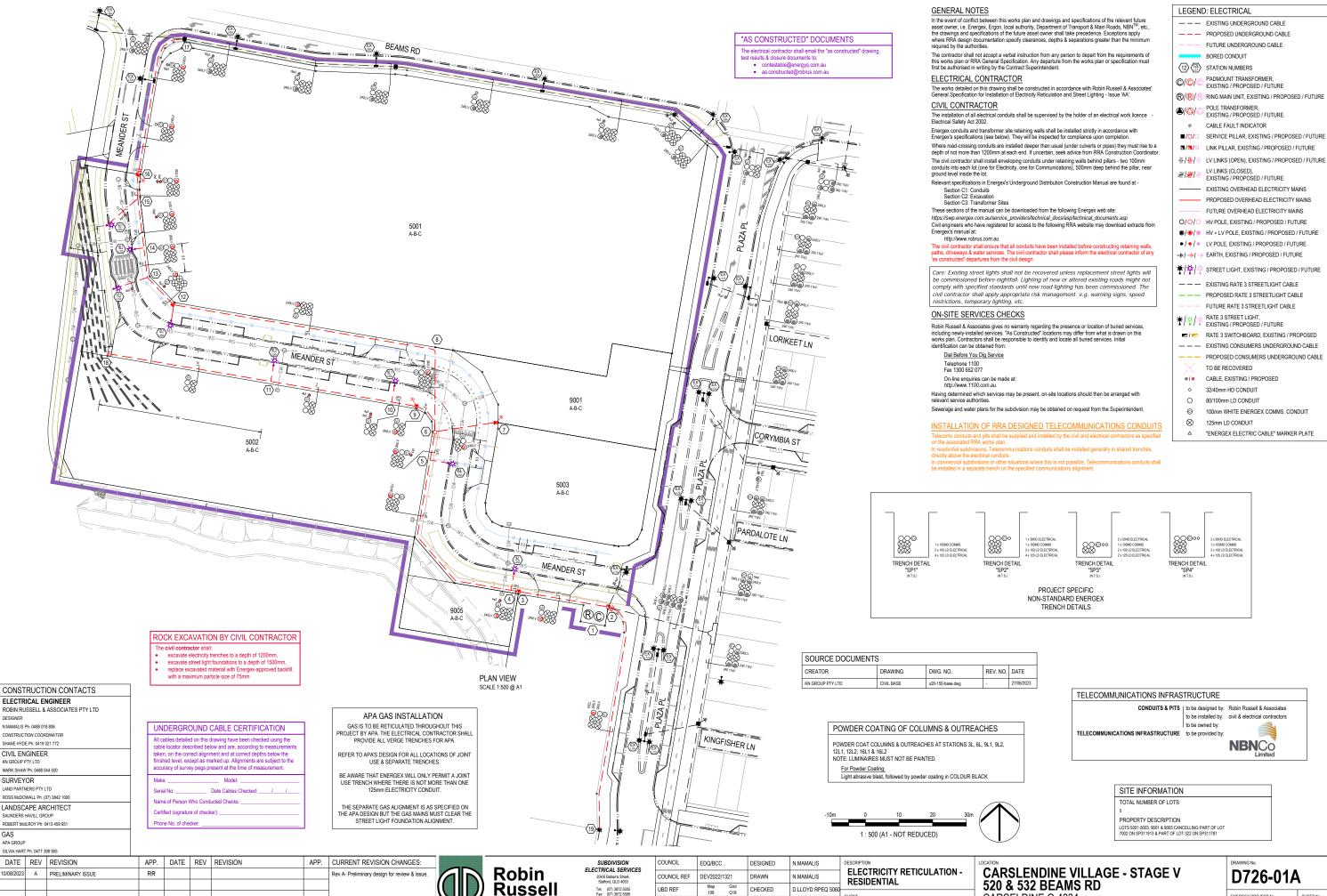












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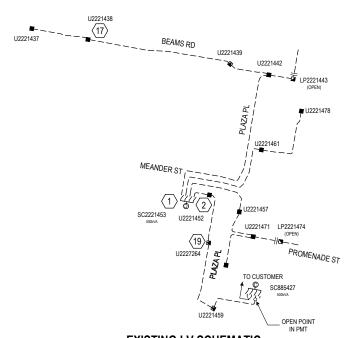
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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND

CARSELDINE Q 4034

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A1 S0107346 1 of 6



EXISTING LV SCHEMATIC

ALL NEW LV CABLES TO BE 4c 240mm AI XLPE (UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE)



The contractor shall check label details against existing labels on site Report any discrepancies immediately to the Contract Superintenden

CONDUIT BENDING RADIUS (mm)								
LOCATION	50mm Ø	100mm Ø	125mm Ø					
HORIZONTAL BEND	600	1830	1830					
PILLAR - MAIN CABLE	-	1200	-					
PILLAR - X-ROAD CABLE	-	450	-					
PILLAR - STREET LIGHT CABLE	600	-	-					
STREET LIGHT	300	-	-					
POLE TERMINATION	300	1200	1830					
TRANSFORMER	r	no bends require	d					

PROPOSED COMMISSIONING PLAN
Totalina and a subject to annual and by ENERGEY and an additional

- SWTCHING ONE Commission extension of SC2221453 Circuit 1

 1 x LV Only Switching

 Check open LV Link Pillar LP2221443 Beams Rd

 Open CCT 1 SC2221453 Meander St

 Check open LV Link Pillar LP2251425 Meander St

 Check open LV Link Pillar LP2251432 Meander St

 Check open LV Link Pillar LP12531932 Meander St

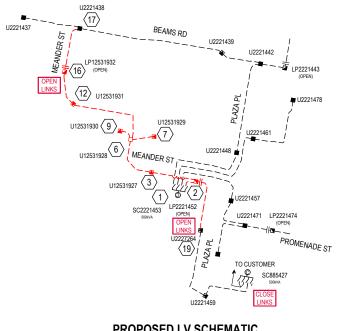
 Check open LV Link Pillar LP12531932 Meander St

 Following a satisfactory site specific Risk Assessment by the Electrical Contractor install new cabling and associated LV equipment.

 Following a satisfactory site specific Risk Assessment by the Electrical Contractor Install new cabling and associated LV equipment.

 Following a satisfactory site specific Risk Assessment by the Electrical Contractor terminate new 240mm Al. LV Cable at existing LIVE LV pillar Stn T IV2221438.

 Carry out commissioning checks and reverse switching, making sure CCT 3 out of SC88547 will now be in the closed position.



PROPOSED LV SCHEMATIC

ALL NEW LV CABLES TO BE 4c 240mm AI XLPE (UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE)

LV LINK	(PILLA	AR LA	BELS	AT MEANDER ST (STN 16) LP12531932			
CIRCUIT DIRECTION	LABEL SIZE	LABEL COLOUR	LETTER SIZE	LABEL INFORMATION			
CABLE TOWARDS STN 17	150x50	WB	5	TO MEANDER ST SC2221453 / BEAMS RD LP2221443 / PLAZA PL & SERVICES			
CABLE TOWARDS STN 2	150x50	WB	5	TO MEANDER ST SC2221453 / LP2221452 & SERVICES			

LV LIN	(PILL	AR LA	BELS	AT BEAMS RD LP2221443
CIRCUIT DIRECTION				LABEL INFORMATION
CABLE TOWARDS NORTH	150x50	WB	5	[EXISTING]
CABLE TOWARDS STN 1	150x50	WB	5	TO MEANDER ST SC2221453 / LP12531932 / BEAMS RD / PLAZA PL & SERVICES

LV LIN	(PILL	AR LA	BELS	AT MEANDER ST (STN 2) LP2221452
CIRCUIT DIRECTION	LABEL SIZE	LABEL COLOUR	LETTER SIZE	LABEL INFORMATION
CABLE TOWARDS STN 1	150x50	WB	5	TO MEANDER ST SC2221453 / LP12531932 & SERVICES
CABLE TOWARDS SOUTH	150x50	WB	5	TO PLAZA PL SC885427 & SERVICES

LV SWITCHBOARD LABELS AT MEANDER ST (STN 1) SC222							
CIRCUIT No.	T LABEL LABEL LETTER LABEL IN			LABEL INFORMATION			
TRANSF. ISOLATOR	80x35	WB	6	TRANSFORMER ISOLATOR			
1	80x35	WB	5	TO MEANDER ST LP2221452 / LP12531932 & SERVICES			
2	80x35	WB	5	[EXISTING]			
3	80x35	WB	5	[EXISTING]			
4	80x35	WB	5	TO PLAZA PL U2221448 DIRECT THEN BEAMS RD LP2221443 / MEANDER ST LP12531932 & SERVICES			

LV SWITCHBOARD LABELS PLAZA PL SC88542									
CIRCUIT No.	LABEL SIZE	LABEL COLOUR	LETTER SIZE	LABEL INFORMATION					
TRANSF. ISOLATOR	80x35	WB	6	TRANSFORMER ISOLATOR					
1	80x35	WB	5	[EXISTING TO CUSTOMER DIRECT]					
2	80x35	WB	5	[EXISTING TO CUSTOMER DIRECT]					
3	80x35	WB	5	TO MEANDER ST LP2221452 & SERVICES					
4	80x35	WB	5	[SPARE]					

	DATE	REV	REVISION	APP.	DATE	REV	REVISION	APP.	CURRENT REVISION CHAN
	10/08/2023	Α	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	RR					Rev A- Preliminary design for revie
-[
- 1									



SUBDIVISION ELECTRICAL SERVICES
204/6 Babarra Street, Stafford, QLD 4053
Tel: (07) 3872 5555 Fax: (07) 3872 5566
Email: rr@robrus.com.au www.robrus.com.au
A.B.N. 78 010 589 661

COUNCIL	EDQ/BCC	DESIGNED	N.MAMALIS
COUNCIL REF	DEV2022/1321	DRAWN	N.MAMALIS
UBD REF	Map Grid 109 Q18	CHECKED	D.LLOYD RPEQ 506
DWT REV.	V53-6 20211124	APPROVED	ROBIN RUSSELL RPEQ 1546
DATE	10/08/2023	SIGNED	Mi Rum

	DESCRIPTION ELECTRICITY RETICULATION - RESIDENTIAL
60	TEODERTINE
-	CLIENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND

LUCATION						
	RSLENI				STAG	ΕV
520	& 532 I	3EAM	IS RD)		
CAR	SELDINE	O 403	4			

DRAWING No.	
D726-02A	١
ENERGEX PROJECT No	9

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SHEET No. **A1** S0107346 2 of 6

URD CONDUIT SCHEDULE - ROADWAYS - BY CIVIL CONTRACTOR

	6 13 15	8 12L2 16L1	11 12	1	25	2	25	4	25	25 11 12	25 11 12	SP1 O O	2 2 2		25 11 12
MEANDER ST	FROM 6	/ - TO 7	50mm HD	No	100mm LD 18	No 2	125mm LD 18	No 2	ENERGEX 100mm Comms MD 18	(m)	TAPE	DETAIL	'E'	HEMATING	BY CIVIL
LOCATION		IONS			COND	UIT L	ENGTH (m)		PVC CABLE PROTECTION		TRENCH	KERB MARK	REMARKS	TRENCH

- 1. ROAD CROSSING CONDUITS SHALL BE INSTALLED STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ENERGEX UNDERGROUND DISTRIBUTION CONSTRUCTION (UDC) MANUAL.
- 2. ROAD CROSSING CONDUITS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COVER OF 800mm AT ALL PLACES UNDER THE ROAD, EXCEPT UNDER STATE-CONTROLLED "MAIN" ROADS, WHERE CONDUITS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COVER OF 1200mm
- 3. CONDUITS SHALL EXTEND TO WITHIN 900mm OF PROPERTY ALIGNMENT; PVC PROTECTIVE COVER STRIPS SHALL BE LAID ABOVE ALL ROAD-CROSSING CONDUITS FOR THEIR FULL LENGTH.
- 4. REFER ENERGEX $\it{UDC MANUAL}$ SECT. C2 FOR CROSS-SECTION DETAILS.
- 5. BRASS "E" MARKERS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN KERBS DIRECTLY ABOVE ELECTRICITY CONDUITS.
- 6. CAUTION: DO NOT CONSTRUCT RETAINING WALLS, CONCRETE PATHS OR WATER SERVICES UNTIL FOOTPATH CONDUITS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED.

URD CONDUIT SCHEDULE - FOOTPATHS - BY **ELECTRICAL** CONTRACTOR

					OONE	ut i	ENOTH /			`	X-SEC	TION (m)			
	STAT	TIONS			COND	JII L	ENGTH (r	n)		PVC CABLE	,	1	KERB		
LOCATION		M - TO	50mm HD	No	100mm LD	No	125mm LD	No	ENERGEX 100mm Comms MD	PROTECTION (m)	TAPE	TRENCH DETAIL	MARK 'E'	REMARKS	TRENCH
MEANDER ST	2	3			28	2	28	4	28		28	SP1			28
	3	4	3	1	3	2	3	4	3		3	SP2			3
	4	3L	5	1						5	5	0			5
	4	5			57	2	57	4	57		57	SP1			57
	5	6L	5	1						5	5	0			5
	5	6	9	1	9	2	9	4	9		9	SP2			9
	6 9				10	2	10	2	10		10	N			10
	9	10	8	2	8	2	8	2	8		8	SP3	SP3		8
	10	9L1	5	1						5	5	0			5
	10	11	46	1	46	2	46	2	46		46	Z			46
	11	9L2	5	1						5	5	0			5
	11	18			40	2	40	2	40		40	N		CAP CONDUITS	40
	8	12			79	2	79	4	79		79	SP1			79
	12	12L1	5	1						5	5	0			5
	12	13	11	1	11	2	11	4	11		11	SP2			11
	13	14			9	2	9	4	9		9	SP1			9
	14	16L2	3	1						3	3	0			3
	14	15	15	1	15	2	15	4	15	4	15	SP2			15
	15	16	8	2	8	2	8	4	8		8	SP4		TURN UP EXISITNG LV CONDUIT INTO NEW STN 16 PILLAR	8
ALL STREETS		LLARS												PVC COVER STRIP AT PILLARS AND TO LIGHT POLES	
TOTAL			144		646		1084		323	32	351				351
ENERGEX TOTAL															

- NOTES
 1. CONDUITS SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN A CORRIDOR 300-900mm FROM PROPERTY ALIGNMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ENERGEX UNDERGROUND DISTRIBUTION
- CONSTRUCTION (UDC) MANUAL.
- 2. FOOTPATH CONDUITS SHALL HAVE MINIMUM 700mm COVER, REGARDLESS OF ENERGEX'S REQUIREMENTS.
 3. CONNECT EXISTING CONDUITS, INCLUDING ROAD CROSSING CONDUITS, TO NEW FOOTPATH CONDUITS.
- 4. TELECOMMUNICATION CONDUITS SHALL BE INSTALLED ON A SEPARATE ALIGNMENT FROM THE PROPERTY BOUNDARY.

UNDERGROUND CABLE SCHEDULE

LOCATION	STATIONS FROM - TO		VOLTS	EX	REC	IN	CABLE SIZE/TYPE	MODEL ID	ROUTE LENGTH		BLE TH (m)	REMARKS
	FHOR	n - 10							(m)	NEW	REC	
MEANDER ST	1	2	LV	*			240mm² Al 4C XLPE/PVC	SCS820364	5		5	REFER NOTE 2
	-	-	LV			*	240mm² AI 4C XLPE/PVC	SCS820364	5	8		
	2	19	LV	*	*		240mm² Al 4C XLPE/PVC	SCS820364	68		68	REFER NOTE 2
	-	-	LV			*	240mm² AI 4C XLPE/PVC	SCS820364	68	71		
	2	17	LV			*	240mm² AI 4C XLPE/PVC	SCS820364	287	302		Via Stn 3, 6, 12 & 16
	6	7	LV			*	240mm² AI 4C XLPE/PVC	SCS820364	20	23		
	6	9	LV			*	240mm ² AI 4C XLPE/PVC	SCS820364	10	13		
	3	3L	SL			*	4mm² Cu 2C PVC/PVC	LVC24PVPV	8	12		
	6	6L	SL			*	4mm² Cu 2C PVC/PVC	LVC24PVPV	14	18		
	9	9L1	SL			*	4mm² Cu 2C PVC/PVC	LVC24PVPV	13	17		
	9	9L2	SL			*	4mm² Cu 2C PVC/PVC	LVC24PVPV	59	63		
	12	12L1	SL			*	4mm² Cu 2C PVC/PVC	LVC24PVPV	5	9		
	12	12L2	SL			*	4mm² Cu 2C PVC/PVC	LVC24PVPV	23	27		
	16	16L1	SL			*	4mm² Cu 2C PVC/PVC	LVC24PVPV	22	26		
	16	16L2	SL			*	4mm² Cu 2C PVC/PVC	LVC24PVPV	26	30		
ALL STREETS	AT PI	LLARS	LV			*	16mm ² Cu 4C XLPE/PVC	SCS820365		12		BRIDGING
VARIANCE	5	%										
							240mm² Al 4C XLPE/PVC	SCS820364		438	73	
TOTALS							16mm² Cu 4C XLPE/PVC	SCS820365		13		
							4mm² Cu 2C PVC/PVC			213		

- 1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MEASURE ACTUAL CABLE LENGTHS REQUIRED, AFTER INSTALLATION OF CONDUITS, THEN ORDER CABLE ACCORDINGLY.
- 2. INSTALL 240LV IF CABLE EXTENSION IS NOT UTILISED AS CABLES MAY NOT REACH NEW TERMINAL PANEL.

EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE - SERVICE PILLARS

LOCATION	STN NO.	SITE I.D.	EX	REC	IN	SIZE AND DESCRIPTION	COMP I.D.	CU/SC/ CONST. CODE	QTY	REMARKS
MEANDER ST	2	U2221452	*	*		2 WAY PILLAR & S/L	Pl1	LVSP4-6SL		2x240 (Existing)
	-	LP2221452				2 WAY LINK PILLAR, MEN & S/L	PI1	LVSP14-6SL	1	2x240
					*			1037-1	1	
						(L) LETTER		17319	1	
	-					240mm ² PHASE TERMINATION		1036-1	3	1x240(Added)
						240mm ² NEUTRAL TERMINATION		1035-5	1	
	3	U12531927			*	2 WAY C&I PILLAR, CFS & S/L	PI1	LVSP17-CFS	1	2x240
								1043-3	1	
	6	U12531928				4 WAY PILLAR & S/L	PI1	LVSP21-6SL	1	4x240
	7	U12531929				1 WAY C&I PILLAR, CFS, MEN	PI1	LVSP17-CFS	1	1x240
								1037-1	-1	
	9	U12531930				1 WAY C&I PILLAR, CFS, MEN & S/L	PI1	LVSP17-CFS	1	1x240. USE SPARE LV
								1043-3	1	FUSE FOR ADDITIONAL S
								1037-1	1	
	12	U12531931				2 WAY C&I PILLAR, CFS & S/L	PI1	LVSP17-CFS	1	2x240. USE SPARE LV
								1043-3	1	FUSE FOR ADDITIONAL S
	16	LP12531932				2 WAY LINK PILLAR, MEN & S/L	PI1	LVSP14-6SL	1	2x240. USE SPARE LV
					*			1037-1	1	FUSE FOR ADDITIONAL S
						(L) LETTER		17319	1	
	17	U2221438	*			2 WAY PILLAR & S/L	PI1	LVSP4-6SL		2x240 (Existing)
	-				*	1/2 WAY - 3 WAY PILLAR CONVERSION		LVSPC2W3	1	1x240(Added)
						SL SERVICE DIRECT FROM PILLAR (FUSE)		SUG SL PIL	9	
VARIOUS LOCATIONS						ADDITIONAL EARTH		ADE	4	

EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE - TFMR & JOINT

LOCATION	STN NO.	SITE I.D.	EX	REC	IN	SIZE & DESCRIPTION	COMP I.D.	CU/SC	QTY	REMARKS
MEANDER ST	1	SC2221453	*			500kVA PADMOUNT CFC HV FUSE LINK	TR1	2475044 DSHVF5SLK		
			*	*	*	240mm² LV PADMOUNT TERM CONCRETE SURROUND		LVPT4C240	1	RECOVER & REPLACE CUT & RE-INSTATE AS REQUIRED

STREET LIGHT SCHEDULE - Rate 2

	OTN					POLE OF	RCOMPONEN	TS							LANT	ERN					(OUTREACH	BRACKET		MOUNT	
LOCATION	No.	SITE I.D.		EXIST		POLE + O/R CODE	ACTION	ERECT	POLE TYPE	ASSY	ALIGN	COMP	EXIST	RECOVER	LUMINAIRE CODE	INST	ERE	СТ	ASSY / SC	EXIST	REC	ACTION	ERECT	ASSY	MOUNT HT (m)	REMARKS
			I.D.	(m)	(m)	7 522 7 577 5 552	71011011	(m)	, occ , , , c	,,,,,,	(mm)	I.D.	Erito.	LANTERN CUST			LANTERN	CUST.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(m)	(m)		(m)	71007		
MEANDER ST	3L	P12531933	P01			SB75115CI	INST	5.5	BPM	872-4	800 NFK	SL1			SLED PH 0257 A	INST	L25A L2	BCC	SEE NOTE 4			INST	1x1.5	815-1	7.5	PAINT BKT & POLE BLACK
	6L	P12531934	P01			SB75115CI	INST	5.5	BPM	872-4	800 NFK	SL1			SLED PH 0257 A	INST	L25A L2	BCC	SEE NOTE 4			INST	1x1.5	815-1	7.5	PAINT BKT & POLE BLACK
	9L1	P12531935	P01			SB 75 1 15 CI	INST	5.5	BPM	872-4	800 NFK	SL1			SLED PH 0257 A	INST	L25A L2	BCC	SEE NOTE 4			INST	1x1.5	815-1	7.5	PAINT BKT & POLE BLACK
	9L2	P12531936	P01			SB 75 1 15 CI	INST	5.5	BPM	872-4	800 NFK	SL1			SLED PH 0257 A	INST	L25A L2	BCC	SEE NOTE 4			INST	1x1.5	815-1	7.5	PAINT BKT & POLE BLACK
	12L1	P12531937	P01			SB 75 1 15 CI	INST	5.5	BPM	872-4	800 NFK	SL1			SLED PH 0257 A	INST	L25A L2	BCC	SEE NOTE 4			INST	1x1.5	815-1	7.5	PAINT BKT & POLE BLACK
	12L2	P12531938	P01			S B 90 1 15 U CI1	INST	7.0	BPM	809-6	800 NFK	SL1			SLED PH 0985 F	INST	L100FL2	BCC	2479871			INST	1x1.5	808-1	9.0	PAINT BKT & POLE BLACK
	16L2	P12531939	P01			S B 90 1 15 U CI1	INST	7.0	BPM	809-6	800 NFK	SL1			SLED PH 0985 F	INST	L100FL2	BCC	2479871			INST	1x1.5	808-1	9.0	PAINT BKT & POLE BLACK
	16L1	P12531940	P01			SB75115CI	INST	5.5	BPM	872-4	800 NFK	SL1			SLED PH 0257 A	INST	L25A L2	BCC	SEE NOTE 4			INST	1x1.5	815-1	7.5	PAINT BKT & POLE BLACK

- 1. ALL LIGHTS TO BE CONNECTED ON ENERGEX Rate 2.
- 2. CHECK CLEAR OF ALL SERVICES BEFORE EXCAVATING.
- 3. "NFK" ALIGNMENT MEASURED FROM NOMINAL FACE OF KERB (AS PER BCC BSD-2001 KERB PROFILE) TO FACE OF POLE.
- 4. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO SOURCE & SUPPLY STREET LIGHT LUMINAIRE + PE CELL (MANUFACTURE PART No. BRP391 LED36/NW 25W DWP PSD P7 ANZ911401667606 + SC5502)

T	OTALS			
•	S B 75 1 15 CI	6	SLED PH 0257 A	6
	S B 90 1 15 U CI1	3	SLED PH 0985 F	2



DATE	REV	REVISION	APP.	DATE	REV	REVISION	APP.	CURRENT REVISION CHANGES:
10/08/2023	Α	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	RR					Rev A- Preliminary design for review & issu



SUBDIVISION ELECTRICAL SERVICES				
204/6 Babarra Street,				
Stafford, QLD 4053				
Tel: (07) 3872 5555 Fax: (07) 3872 5566				
Email: rr@robrus.com.au www.robrus.com.au				
A D N 70 010 500 661				

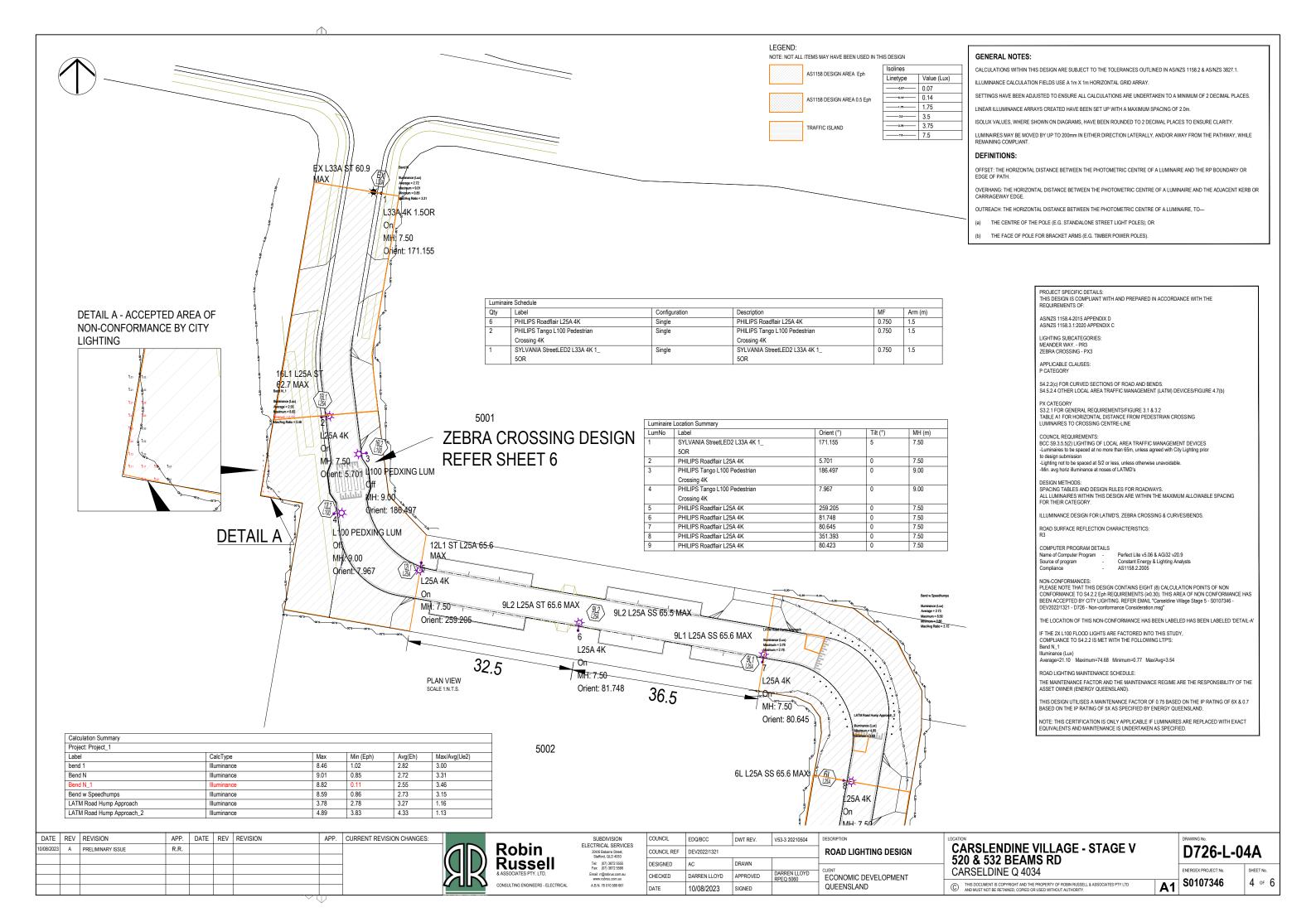
COUNCIL	EDQ/BCC	DESIGNED	N.MAMALIS
COUNCIL REF	DEV2022/1321	DRAWN	N.MAMALIS
UBD REF	Map Grid 109 Q18	CHECKED	D.LLOYD RPEQ 5060
DWT REV.	V53-6 20211124	APPROVED	ROBIN RUSSELL RPEQ 1546
DATE	10/08/2023	SIGNED	Mil.

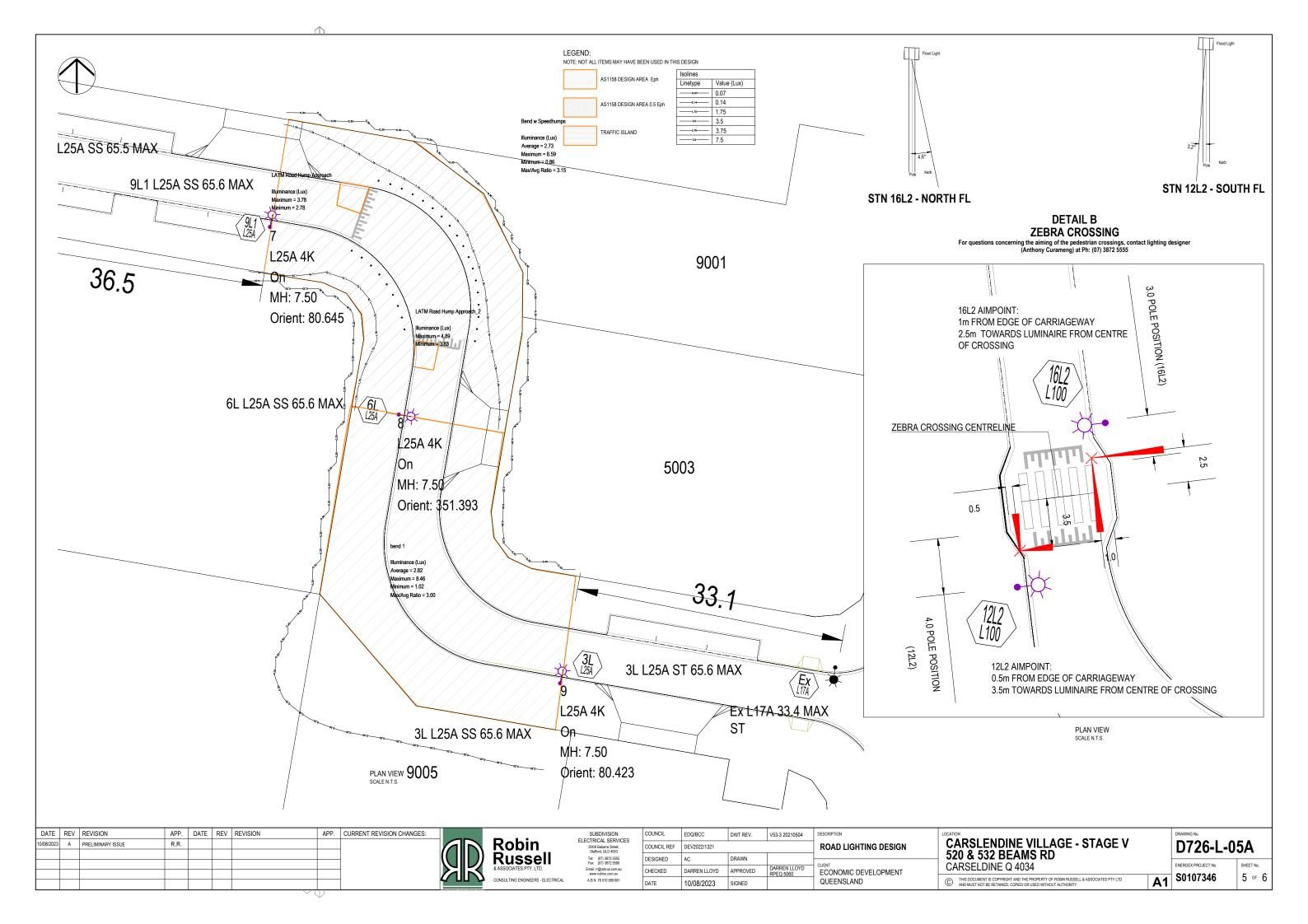
ESCRIPTION ELECTRICITY RETICULATION - RESIDENTIAL	CARSLENDINE VILLAGE - STAGE V 520 & 532 BEAMS RD
LIENT	CARSELDINE O 4034

BEAMS RD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUEENSLAND

DRAWING No.	
D726-03A	١
ENERGEY DRO JECT No.	

A1 S0107346 3 of 6







I-table Filename: O:\Lighting\iTables\Energy Queensland Conscitables\Minor Road\CIE\StreetLED2 28W 4K AERO - 1

80262PH.CIE Job Name: MEANDER WAY - PR3 - L33A - 4.25m P2221404 STAG Luminaire Description: StreetLED2 28W 4K AERO use 3467 lms Initial Lamp Flux: 3467 Ims Maintenance Factor: 0.75
Stores Code:
Upcast Angle: 5 degrees Arrangement: Staggered Offset Distance: 4.85 m Upward Waste Light Ratio: .1 %

Light Source: LED - Light Emitting Diode Luminaire Classification: Not specified Lighting Category: User Defined

Lighting Category: User Defined

Illuminance Criteria: Average Illuminance (Eav) >= 1.75 lx

(Maintained values) Minimum Illuminance (Eph) >= 0.30 lx

Illuminance Uniformity (Up) <= 8 Minimum Illuminance (Epv) >= NOT assessed

Calculation Grid: 20 x 11 points - Figure 3.7 of AS/NZS 1158.2

Mounting Maximum Spacing for different

Height Road Reserve Widths

-table Filename: \\RR-NAS1\RedirectedFolders\ac\Deskton\Standards\R

Luminaire Description: BRP391L36WW25WDWP 3600 lms

Initial Lamp Flux: 3600 lms

Arrangement: Staggered Offset Distance: 7.52 m

Upward Waste Light Ratio: .0 % Light Source: LED - Light Emitting Diode

Luminaire Classification: Not specified

@B Lighting Category: User Defined

Illuminance Criteria: Average Illuminance (Eav) >= 1.75 k (Maintained values) Minimum Illuminance (Eph) >= 0.30 k Illuminance Uniformity (Up) <= 8 Minimum Illuminance (Epv) >= NOT assessed

Calculation Grid: 20 x 11 points - Figure 3.7 of AS/NZS 1158.2

19.0

7.5 | 65.6 |

RP391 P category CIE\BRP391 LED36NW 25W DWP PSD P7

16.8 19.0

-table Filename: \\RR-NAS1\RedirectedFolders\ac\Desktop\Standards\B RP391 P category CIE\BRP391 LED36NW 25W DWP PSD F

Job Name: 16L1 ST

Luminaire Description: BRP391L36WW25WDWP 3600 Ims Initial Lamp Flux: 3600 lms Maintenance Factor: 0.75 Upcast Angle: 0 degrees Arrangement: Staggered Offset Distance: 11.23 m Upward Waste Light Ratio: .0 % Light Source: LED - Light Emitting Diode

Illuminance Criteria: Average Illuminance (Eav) >= 1.75 lx (Maintained values) Minimum Illuminance (Eph) >= 0.30 lx Illuminance Uniformity (Up) <= 8 Minimum Illuminance (Epv) >= NOT assessed

Calculation Grid: 20 x 11 points - Figure 3.7 of AS/NZS 1158.2

Maximum Spacing for different Road Reserve Widths

I-table Filename: \\RR-NAS1\RedirectedFolders\ac\Desktop\Standards\B

RP391 P category CIE\BRP391 LED36NW 25W DWP PSD P7

Joh Name: 3L SS

Luminaire Description: BRP391L36WW25WDWP 3600 Ims

Initial Lamp Flux: 3600 lms

Maintenance Factor: 0.75 Stores Code:

Upcast Angle: 0 degrees

Arrangement: Single Side
Offset Distance: 7.52 m
Upward Waste Light Ratio: .0 %
Light Source: LED - Light Emitting Diode

Luminaire Classification: Not specified

@B Lighting Category: User Defined

Illuminance Criteria: Average Illuminance (Eav) >= 1.75 lx

(Maintained citieria: Average minimalnace (Eph) >= 0.30 k (Maintained values) Minimum Illuminance (Eph) >= 0.30 k Illuminance Uniformity (Up) <= 8 Minimum Illuminance (Epv) >= NOT assessed

19.0

7.5 | 65.6 |

@B Height

Maximum Spacing for different

Road Reserve Widths

7.5 | 62.7 |

RP391 P category CIE\BRP391 LED36NW 25W DWP PSD P

Job Name: 12L1 ST

Luminaire Description: BRP391L36WW25WDWP 3600 lms Initial Lamp Flux: 3600 lms Maintenance Factor: 0.75 Upcast Angle: 0 degrees Arrangement: Staggered Offset Distance: 7.32 m Unward Waste Light Ratio: 0 % Light Source: LED - Light Emitting Diode uminaire Classification: Not specified

Illuminance Criteria: Average Illuminance (Eav) >= 1.75 lx (Maintained values) Minimum Illuminance (Fph) >= 0.30 lx Illuminance Uniformity (Up) <= 8 Minimum Illuminance (Fnv) >= NOT assessed

Calculation Grid: 20 x 11 points - Figure 3.7 of AS/NZS 1158.2

Maximum Spacing for different

19.0 7.5 | 65.6 |

I-table Filename: \\RR-NAS1\Red RP391 P category CIE\BRP391 LED36NW 25W DWP PSD P7

Job Name: 9L2 ST

Luminaire Description: BRP391L36WW25WDWP 3600 lms Initial Lamp Flux: 3600 lms Maintenance Factor: 0.75 Arrangement: Staggered Offset Distance: 7.37 m Upward Waste Light Ratio: .0 % Light Source: LED - Light Emitting Diode Luminaire Classification: Not specified

(Maintained values) Minimum Illuminance (Eph) >= 0.30 lx Illuminance Uniformity (Up) <= 8 Minimum Illuminance (Fpv) >= NOT assessed

Calculation Grid: 20 x 11 points - Figure 3.7 of AS/NZS 1158.2

Maximum Spacing for different Road Reserve Widths

19.0 7.5 | 65.6 |



ame: \\RR-NAS1\RedirectedFolders\ac\Desktop\Standards\B RP391 P category CIE\BRP391 LED36NW 25W DWP PSD P

Job Name: 9L2 SS

Luminaire Description: BRP391L36WW25WDWP 3600 Ims Upcast Angle: 0 degrees Arrangement: Single Side Offset Distance: 7.37 m Upward Waste Light Ratio: 0 % Light Source: LED - Light Emitting Diode iminaire Classification: Not specified

@B Lighting Category: User Defined

Illuminance Criteria: Average Illuminance (Eav) >= 1.75 lx (Maintained values) Minimum Illuminance (Eph) >= 0.30 lx Illuminance Uniformity (Up) <= 8
Minimum Illuminance (Epv) >= NOT assessed

Calculation Grid: 20 x 11 points - Figure 3.7 of AS/NZS 1158.2

Maximum Spacing for different Road Reserve Widths

19.0 7.5 | 65.5 |

I-table Filename: \\RR-NAS1\RedirectedFolders\ac\Deskton\Standards\R RP391 P category CIE\BRP391 LED36NW 25W DWP PSD P7

Job Name: 9L1 SS

Luminaire Description: BRP391L36WW25WDWP 3600 Ims Stores Code: Upcast Angle: 0 degrees Arrangement: Single Side Offset Distance: 7.52 m Upward Waste Light Ratio: .0 % Light Source: LED - Light Emitting Diode Luminaire Classification: Not specified

Illuminance Criteria: Average Illuminance (Eav) >= 1.75 lx (Maintained values) Minimum Illuminance (Eph) >= 0.30 lx Illuminance Uniformity (Up) <= 8 Minimum Illuminance (Fpv) >= NOT assessed

Calculation Grid: 20 x 11 points - Figure 3.7 of AS/NZS 1158.2

@B -----

19.0 7.5 | 65.6 |



I-table Filename: \\RR-NAS1\RedirectedFolders\ac\Desktop\Standards\B RP391 P category CIE\BRP391 LED36NW 25W DWP PSD P .cie

Job Name: 6L SS

Luminaire Description: BRP391L36WW25WDWP 3600 lms Initial Lamp Flux: 3600 lms Maintenance Factor: 0.75 Upcast Angle: 0 degrees Arrangement: Single Side Offset Distance: 7.57 m Upward Waste Light Ratio: .0 % Light Source: LED - Light Emitting Diode Luminaire Classification: Not specified

@B Lighting Category: User Defined

Illuminance Criteria: Average Illuminance (Eav) >= 1.75 lx (Maintained values) Minimum Illuminance (Eph) >= 0.30 lx Illuminance Uniformity (Up) <= 8 Minimum Illuminance (Epv) >= NOT assessed

Calculation Grid: 20 x 11 points - Figure 3.7 of AS/NZS 1158.2

Maximum Spacing for different @B Height Road Reserve Widths @B -----

> 19.0 7.5 | 65.6 |



I-table Filename: \\RR-NAS1\\RedirectedFolders\ac\\Desktop\\Standards\\B RP391 P category CIE\BRP391 LED36NW 25W DWP PSD P7

Joh Name: 6L ST

Luminaire Description: BRP391L36WW25WDWP 3600 Ims Stores Code: Upcast Angle: 0 degrees Arrangement: Staggered Offset Distance: 7.57 m Light Source: LED - Light Emitting Diode iminaire Classification: Not specified

@B Lighting Category: User Defined

Illuminance Criteria: Average Illuminance (Eav) >= 1.75 lx (Maintained values) Minimum Illuminance (Eph) >= 0.30 lx Illuminance Uniformity (Up) <= 8
Minimum Illuminance (Epv) >= NOT assessed

Calculation Grid: 20 x 11 points - Figure 3.7 of AS/NZS 1158.2

19.0 7.5 | 65.6 |

Maximum Spacing for different

Road Reserve Widths

I-table Filename: O:\Lighting\iTables\Energy Queensland Consolidated Itables\old\Minor Road\CIE\StreetLED3 17W 4K AERO 180805PH.cie

Job Name: MFANDER WAY - PR3 - I 17A - P2221417 STAG inaire Description: StreetLED3 17W 4K AERO 180805PH use 2009 Initial Lamp Flux: 2009 lms Maintenance Factor: 0.75 Upcast Angle: 5 degrees

Arrangement: Staggered Offset Distance: 5.834 m Upward Waste Light Ratio: .0 % Upward Waste Light Habit: 0. 9%
Light Source: LED - Light Emitting Diode
Luminaire Classification: Not specified
Lighting Category: User Defined
Illuminance Criteria: Average Illuminance (Eph) >= 1.75 k
(Maintained values) Minimum Illuminance (Eph) >= 0.30 kx Illuminance Uniformity (Up) <= 8

Minimum Illuminance (Epv) >= NOT asse Calculation Grid: 20 x 11 points - Figure 3.7 of AS/NZS 1158.2

Mounting Maximum Spacing for different

Height Road Reserve Widths

> 19.0 7.5 | 33.4 |

DATE REV REVISION APP DATE REV REVISION APP CURRENT REVISION CHANGES: 0/08/2023 A PRELIMINARY ISSUE



SUBDIVISION ELECTRICAL SERVICES 204/6 Babarra Street, Stafford, QLD 4053 Email: rr@robrus.com.au www.robrus.com.au A B N 78 010 589 661

COUNCIL EDQ/BCC		DWT REV.	V53-3 20210504	DESCRIPTION	
COUNCIL REF	DEV2022/1321		ROAD LIGHTING DESIGN		
DESIGNED	AC	DRAWN		CLIENT	
CHECKED	DARREN LLOYD	APPROVED	DARREN LLOYD RPEQ 5060	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
DATE	10/08/2023	SIGNED		QUEENSLAND	

520 & 532 BEAMS RD CARSELDINE Q 4034

CARSLENDINE VILLAGE - STAGE V

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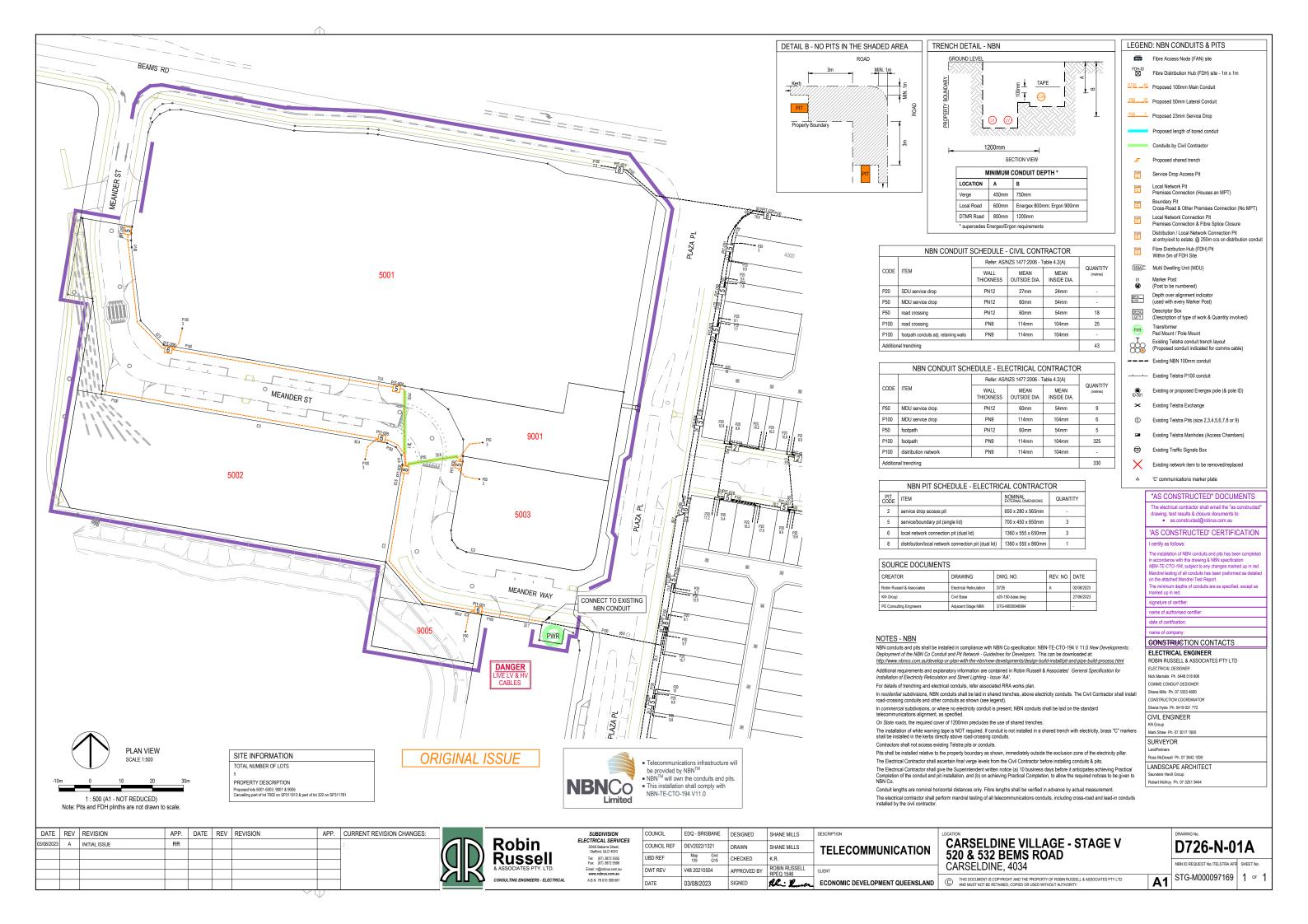
D726-L-05A					
ENERGEX PROJECT No.	SHEET No.				

A1 S0107346 6 of 6









FloodWise Property Report

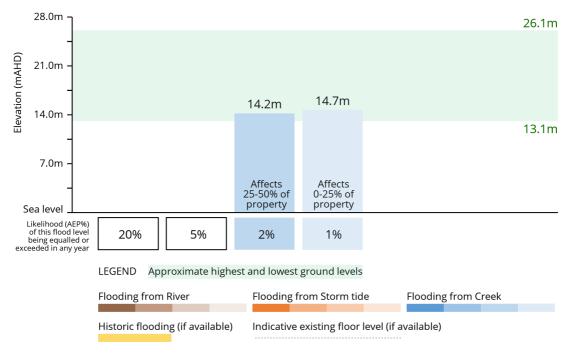
520 BEAMS RD, CARSELDINE 4034 Lot 7003 on SP331690



THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT IS FOR BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT

Brisbane City Council's FloodWise Property Report provides technical flood planning information including estimated flood levels, habitable floor level requirements and more. This report uses the adopted flood planning information in CityPlan, that guides how land in Brisbane is used and developed for the future. Find out more about planning and building. To understand how to be resilient and prepare for floods, visit Council's Be Prepared webpage. Find more information about how to read a FloodWise Property Report.

Graph showing only the highest source/type of flooding for 1%, 2%, 5% and 20% likelihoods. Also shows historic flood levels. Other flood types and levels may be present and will be listed in the Flood Planning Information table below. This graph does not include overland flow flooding. If applicable, overland flow information is shown in the Planning and Development Information section below. **NOTE:** See Useful Definitions section to explain terminology.



Combined 1% AEP for river, creek and storm tide flood extent (if applicable). Aerial map shows river and creek flooding extent from the adopted CityPlan. Read more about <u>CityPlan</u>.



Department of Resources and Brisbane City Council | Brisbane City Council | © Brisbane City Council ... Powered by Esri



Are you resilient and ready for flood?

- Sign up to the Brisbane Severe Weather Alert at brisbane.qld.gov.au/beprepared
- Visit bom.gov.au for the latest weather updates.
- Have an evacuation plan, emergency kit and important phone numbers ready.
- Observe where water flows from and to during heavy rain.
- Consider how flood-resilient building techniques will have you home faster and with less damage.

Life threatening emergencies **000** Police/fire/ambulance (mobiles **000** and **112**)

State Emergency Service (SES) **132 500** Energex **13 19 62** Brisbane City Council **3403 8888**

Technical Summary

This section of the FloodWise Property Report contains more detailed flood information for this property so surveyors, builders, certifiers, architects, and engineers can plan and build in accordance with Council's planning scheme.

Find more information about <u>planning and building</u> in Brisbane or talk to a Development Services Planning Information Officer via Council's Contact Centre on (07) 3403 8888.

Property Information Summary

The following table provides a summary of flood information for this property. More detailed flood level information is provided in the following sections of this report.

Property Summary	Level (mAHD) / Comment	Data Quality Code
Minimum ground level	13.1	С
Maximum ground level	26.1	С
Source of highest flooding	Creek/Waterway	

Report Reference: 59202310057692 05/09/2023 10:00:57

Flood Planning Information

The table below displays the peak estimated flood levels by probability for this property. Estimated flood level data should be used in conjunction with applicable planning scheme requirements - Refer to Flood Planning and Development Information section below for further information.

Note this table does not include overland flow. If overland flow is applicable to this property, refer to the Flood Planning and Development section below for further information.

Likelihood / Description	Level (mAHD)	Source
20%	N/A*	
5%	N/A*	
2%	14.2	Creek/Waterway (Cabbage Tree Creek)
1%	14.7	Creek/Waterway (Cabbage Tree Creek)
0.2%	14.7	Creek/Waterway (Cabbage Tree Creek)
Minimum Habitable Floor Level (dwelling house)	N/A*	

^{*} Council does not have this data available. Customers are recommended to engage a Registered Professional Engineer of QLD for further advice.

Flood Planning and Development Information

This section of the FloodWise Property Report contains information about Council's planning scheme overlays. Overlays identify areas within the planning scheme that reflect distinct themes that may include constrained land and/or areas sensitive to the effects of development.

Flood overlay code

The Flood overlay code of Council's planning scheme uses the following information to provide guidelines when developing properties. The table below summarises the flood planning areas (FPAs) that apply to this property. Development guidelines for the FPAs are explained in <u>Council's planning scheme</u>.

Flood planning areas (FPA)				
River Creek / waterway Overland flow				
	FPA4	Not Applicable		
	FPA5	пот Аррисавіе		

To find more information about Council's flood planning areas (FPAs) for Brisbane River and Creek/waterway flooding to guide future building and development in flood prone areas, please review <u>Council's Flood Planning Provisions</u>.

Coastal hazard overlay code

The Coastal hazard overlay code of Council's planning scheme uses the following information to provide guidelines when conducting new developments. The table below summarises the coastal hazard categories that apply to this property. Development guidelines for the following Coastal hazard overlay sub-categories are explained in Council's <u>planning scheme</u>.

Coastal hazard overlay sub-categories

There are currently no Coastal hazard overlay sub-categories that apply to this property.

Note: Where land is identified within one for more flood planning areas on the Flood overlay or is identified within one of the Storm tide inundation area sub-categories on the Coastal hazard overlay, the assessment criteria that provides the highest level of protection from any source of flooding applies.

Property development flags

Large allotment - This property is either a Large Allotment of over 1000 square metres or is located within a Large Allotment. Flood levels may vary significantly across allotments of this size. Further investigations may be warranted in determining the variation in flood levels and the minimum habitable floor level across the site.

For more information or advice, please consult a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ).

Useful Flood Information Definitions

Australian Height Datum (AHD) - The reference level for defining ground levels in Australia. The level of 0.0m AHD is approximately mean sea level.

Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) - The probability of a flood event of a given size occurring in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage annual chance.

- 0.2% AEP A flood event of this size is considered rare but may still occur. A flood of size or larger has a 1 in 500 chance or a 0.2% probability of occurring in any year.
- 1% AEP A flood of this size or larger has a 1 in 100 chance or a 1% probability of occurring in any year.
- 2% AEP A flood of this size or larger has a 1 in 50 chance or a 2% probability of occurring in any year.
- 5% AEP A flood of this size or larger has a 1 in 20 chance or a 5% probability of occurring in any year.
- 20% AEP A flood of this size or larger has a 1 in 5 chance or a 20% probability of occurring in any year.

Data quality

- Data Quality Code A Level data based on recent surveyor report or approved as-constructed drawings.
- Data Quality Code B Level data based on ground-based mobile survey or similar.
- Data Quality Code C Level data derived from Airborne Laser Scanning or LiDAR information.

Defined Flood Level (DFL) - The DFL is used for commercial and industrial development. The Defined flood level (DFL) for Brisbane River flooding is a level of 3.7m AHD at the Brisbane City Gauge based on a flow of 6,800 m /s. DFL is only applicable for non-residential uses affected by Brisbane River flooding.

Flood planning area (FPA) - Council has developed five Flood planning areas (FPAs) as part of City Plan Flood overlay mapping for Brisbane River, Creek/waterway flooding and Overland flow to guide future building and development in flood prone areas. Storm tide flooding is mapped separately. The FPAs are designed to recognise the flood hazard for different flooding types. Flood hazard is a combination of frequency of flooding, the flood depth, and the speed at which the water is travelling. <u>Find more information here</u>.

Maximum and minimum ground level - Highest and lowest ground levels on the property based on available ground level information. A Registered Surveyor can confirm exact ground levels.

Minimum habitable floor level (dwelling house) - The minimum level in metres AHD at which habitable areas of development (generally including bedrooms, living rooms, kitchen, study, family, and rumpus rooms) must be constructed as required by the Brisbane City Plan.

Indicative existing floor level - The approximate level in metres AHD of the lowest habitable floor in the existing building. This data is sourced from a range of sources with varying accuracy levels.

Property - A property will contain 1 or more lots. The multiple lot warning is shown if you have selected a property that contains multiple lots.

Residential flood level (RFL) - This flood level for the Brisbane River equates to the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) flood level.

To learn more, visit Brisbane City Council's Flood Information Hub

Brisbane City Council's Online Flood Tools

Council provides several online flood tools:

- to guide planning and development
- to help residents and businesses understand their flood risk and prepare for flooding.

Council's online flood tools for planning and development purposes include:

- FloodWise Property Report
- · Flood Overlay Code

For more information on Council's planning scheme and online flood tools for planning and development:

- phone (07) 3403 8888 and ask to talk to a Development Services Planning Information Officer
- visit brisbane.qld.gov.au/planning-building

Council's Planning Scheme - The City Plan (planning scheme) has been prepared in accordance with the Sustainable Planning Act as a framework for managing development in a way that advances the purpose of the Act. In seeking to achieve this purpose, the planning scheme sets out the Council's intention for future development in the planning scheme area, over the next 20 years.

Disclaimer

- 1. Defined flood levels and residential flood levels, minimum habitable floor levels and indicative existing floor levels are determined from the best available information to Council at the date of issue. These levels, for a particular property, may change if more detailed information becomes available or changes are made in the method of calculating levels.
- 2. Council makes no warranty or representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of a FloodWise Property Report. Council disclaims any responsibility or liability in relation to the use or reliance by any person on a FloodWise Property Report.



Planning to build or renovate?

For information, guidelines, tools and resources to help you track, plan or apply for your development visit brisbane.qld.gov.au/planning-building

You can also find the Brisbane City Plan 2014 and Neighbourhood Plans as well as other information and training videos to help, with your building and development plans.



APPENDIX D

BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL CODES

STORMWATER CODE

Job Ref No.: 23019

PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES	ACCEPTABLE OUTCOMES	SOLUTIONS ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
	, reconfiguring a lot, operational work or k outcomes and acceptable outcomes in this	_	demonstrated by the submission of a site-based stormwa	ter management pla
PO1 Development provides a stormwater management system which achieves the integrated management of stormwater to:	A01 Development provides a stormwater management system designed in compliance with the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.	✓	The proposal complies with the Infrastructure Design Planning Scheme Policy.	
(a) minimise flooding; (b) protect environmental values of receiving waters; (c) maximise the use of water sensitive urban design; (d) minimise safety risk to all persons; (e) maximise the use of natural waterway corridors and natural channel design principles.				
Editor's note—The stormwater management system to be developed to address PO1 is not intended to require management of stormwater quality.				

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

P02 Development ensures that the stormwater management system and site work does not adversely impact flooding or drainage characteristics of premises which are up slope, down slope or adjacent to the site.	AO2.1 Development does not result in an increase in flood level or flood hazard on up slope, down slope or adjacent premises. AO2.2 Development provides a stormwater management system which is designed in compliance with the standards in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.	✓	The proposal meets the requirements of Council's Infrastructure design planning scheme policy and does not result in an increase in flood level or flood duration on upstream, downstream or adjacent properties.	
PO3 Development ensures that the stormwater management system does not direct stormwater run-off through existing or proposed lots and property where it is likely to adversely affect the safety of, or cause nuisance to properties.	AO3.1 Development ensures that the location of the stormwater drainage system is contained within a road reserve, drainage reserve, public pathway, park or waterway corridor. AO3.2 Development provides a stormwater management system which is designed in compliance with the standards in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.	N/A	The design demonstrates that a drainage network will be provided that will comply with Council's Infrastructure design planning scheme policy. Conceptual drainage requirements for the proposal are identified in the SBSMP.	
	AO3.3 Development obtains a lawful point of discharge in compliance with the standards in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.	✓		

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

	AO3.4 Where on private land, all underground stormwater infrastructure is secured by a drainage easement.	N/A		
PO4 Development provides a stormwater management system which has sufficient capacity to safely convey runoff taking into account increased runoff from impervious surfaces and flooding in local catchments.	AO4.1 Development provides a stormwater conveyance system which is designed to safely convey flows in compliance with the standards in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy. AO4.2 Development provides sufficient area to convey run-off which will comply with the standards in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.	✓	The design demonstrates that a drainage network will be provided that will comply with Council's Infrastructure design planning scheme policy which safely conveys runoff taking into account increased runoff and flooding in local catchments.	
P05 Development designs stormwater channels, creek modification works, bridges, culverts and major drains to protect and enhance the value of the waterway corridor or drainage path for fauna movement.	AO5 Development ensures the design of stormwater channels, creek modifications or other infrastructure, permits terrestrial and aquatic fauna movement.	N/A	The proposed development does not have any channel, creek modification, bridge, culvert or major drain works.	

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

PO6 Development ensures that location and design of stormwater detention and water quality treatment: (a) minimises risk to people and property; (b) provides for safe access and maintenance; (c) minimises ecological impacts to creeks and waterways.	AO6.1 Development locates stormwater detention and water quality treatment: (a) outside of a waterway corridor; (b) offline to any catchment not contained within the development.	A/S	This development is part of the Carseldine Village Heart Precinct which has "communal" bioretention basins that satisfy all criteria except Gross Pollutants Reduction Target. Only this gross pollutant reduction target is met onsite. The rest discharges to the stormwater mains that lead to the bioretention basin.	
PO7 Development is designed, including any car parking areas and channel works to: (a) reduce property damage; (b) provide safe access to the site during the defined flood event.	AO7.1 Development (including any ancillary structures and car parking areas) is located above minimum flood immunity levels in Table 9.4.9.3.B, Table 9.4.9.3.C, Table 9.4.9.3.D,Table 9.4.9.3.E and Table 9.4.9.3.F. Note—Compliance with this acceptable outcome can be demonstrated by the submission of a hydraulic and hydrology report identifying flood levels and development design levels (as part of a site-based stormwater management plan).	*	The proposed development design provides flood immunity levels in accordance with the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy. A SBSMP has been prepared and demonstrates this	
	AO7.2 Development including the road network provides a stormwater management system that provides safe pedestrian and		The proposed development design provides a stormwater management system that ensures the safe pedestrian and vehicle access in accordance with	

A/S = Alternative Solution

N/A = Not applicable to this proposal

	vehicle access in accordance with the standards in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.		the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.	
PO8 Development designs stormwater channels, creek modification works and the drainage network to protect and enhance the environmental values of	AO8.1 Development ensures natural waterway corridors and drainage paths are retained.	N/A	The proposed development stormwater designs are in accordance with the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.	
the waterway corridor or drainage path.	AO8.2 Development provides the required hydraulic conveyance of the drainage channel and floodway, while maximising its potential to maximise environmental benefits and minimise scour. Editor's note—Guidance on natural channel design principles can be found in the Council's publication Natural channel design guidelines.	N/A	The proposed development does not include any channel or creek modification works.	
	AO8.3 Development provides stormwater outlets into waterways, creeks, wetlands and overland flow paths with energy dissipation to minimise scour in compliance with the standards in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.	N/A		
	AO8.4 Development ensures that the design of modifications to the existing design of new stormwater channels, creeks and major drains is in compliance with the standards in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.	N/A		

L:\civil\Authorities\BCC (Brisbane)\Codes\Stormwater

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

PO9 Development is designed to manage run-off and peak flows by minimising large areas of impervious material and maximising opportunities for capture and re-use.	AO9 No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	N/A		
PO10 Development ensures that there is sufficient site area to accommodate an effective stormwater management system. Note—Compliance with the performance outcome should be demonstrated by the submission of a site-based stormwater management plan for high-risk development only.	AO10 No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	✓	The proposed development ensures there is sufficient site area to accommodate an effective stormwater management system. This is demonstrated in the SBSMP. The proposed development will comply with Council's Erosion and Sediment Control Standard. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be submitted in the detailed design phase of the development. Strategies that will be implemented have been outlined in the SBSMP. A Detailed Erosion and Sediment Control Program will be prepared and submitted during the Operation Works phase of the development.	
PO11 Development provides for the orderly development of stormwater infrastructure within a catchment, having regard to the: (a) existing capacity of stormwater infrastructure within and external to	AO11.1 Development with up-slope external catchment areas provides a drainage connection sized for ultimate catchment conditions that is directed to a lawful point of discharge. AO11.2	N/A		

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

the site, and any planned stormwater infrastructure upgrades; (b) safe management of stormwater discharge from existing and future up-slope development; (c) implication for adjacent and downslope development.	Development ensures that existing stormwater infrastructure that is undersized is upgraded in compliance with the Priority infrastructure plan and the standards in the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.		
PO12 Development provides stormwater infrastructure which: (a) remains fit for purpose for the life of the development and maintains full functionality in the design flood event; (b) can be safely accessed and maintained cost effectively; (c) ensures no structural damage to existing stormwater infrastructure.	AO12.1 The stormwater management system is designed in compliance with the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy. AO12.2 Development provides a clear area with a minimum of 2m radius from the centre of an existing manhole cover and with a minimum height clearance of 2.5m.	√ N/A	
PO13 Development ensures that all reasonable and practicable measures are taken to manage the impacts of erosion, turbidity and sedimentation, both within and external to the development site from construction activities, including vegetation clearing, earthworks, civil construction, installation of services, rehabilitation, revegetation and landscaping to protect: (a) the environmental values and water	AO13 No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	N/A	

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

quality objectives of waters; (b) waterway hydrology; (c) the maintenance and serviceability of stormwater infrastructure. Note—The Infrastructure design planning scheme policy outlines the appropriate measures to be taken into account to achieve the performance outcome.				
		N/A		
PO14	AO14			
Development ensures that:	No acceptable outcome is prescribed			
 (a) unnecessary disturbance to soil, waterways or drainage channels is avoided; (b) all soil surfaces remain effectively stabilised against erosion in the short and long term. 				
		N/A	Site less than 2500m2.	
PO15	AO15			
Development does not increase:	No acceptable outcome is prescribed			
 (a) the concentration of total suspended solids or other contaminants in stormwater flows during site construction; (b) run-off which causes erosion either on site or off site. 				

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

Section B-Additional criteria which apply to high-risk development, being one or more of the following:

No acceptable outcome is prescribed.

T 1 1	urpose which involves greater than 2,500m ²	of land that:		
(i) will result in an impervious area greater	than 25% of the net developable area; or			
(ii) will result in 6 or more dwellings.				
	e that involves greater than 2,500m ² of land a		or more lots;	
(c) operational work for an urban purpose	which involves disturbing greater than 2,500	m² of land.		
			See PO15	
PO16	AO16			
Development ensures that the entry and	Development provides a stormwater			
transport of contaminants into	management system which is designed	✓		
stormwater is avoided or minimised to	in compliance with the standards in the			
protect receiving water environmental	Infrastructure design planning scheme			
values.	policy.			
Note—Prescribed water contaminants				
are defined in the Environmental				
Protection Act 1994.				
Note—Compliance with the performance				
outcome should be demonstrated by the				
submission of a site-based stormwater				
management plan for high-risk				
development only.				
PO17		✓		
Davidonment encures that	AO17			

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

Development ensures that:

avoided; or

(a) the discharge of wastewater to a

waterway or external to the site is

(b) if the discharge cannot practicably be avoided, the development minimises wastewater discharge through reuse, recycling, recovery and

A/S = Alternative Solution

treatment.		
Note—The preparation of a wastewater		
management plan can assist in		
demonstrating achievement of this		
performance outcome.		
Editor's note—This code does not deal		
with sewerage which is the subject of		
the <u>Wastewater code</u> .		

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA Section A—If for self-assessable or assessa	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS able development for a dwelling house inclu	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS ary dwelling	COUNCIL USE ONL
	does not require assessment against any oth			
PO1	AO1.1	✓		
Development involving any habitable or	Development for a dwelling		AO1.2 satisfied regarding basement	
on-habitable part of a dwelling house,	house including any secondary dwelling:			
ncluding any <u>secondary dwelling</u> , is				
ocated and designed to:	(a) is not located in the Brisbane River			
a) minimise the risk to people from flood	flood planning area 1, 2a or 2b sub-			
azard;	categories or the Creek/waterway flood			
b) achieve acceptable flood immunity; c) minimise property impacts from a	planning area 1 or 2 sub-categories; or (b) is only located in these sub-			
ood event up to and including the	categories, if a <u>Registered Professional</u>			
efined flood event;	Engineer Queensland certifies that			
d) minimise disruption to residents,	thedwelling house and any secondary			
ecovery time and rebuilding or	dwelling are structurally designed to be			
estoration costs after a flood event up to	able to resist hydrostatic and			
nd including the defined flood event.	hydrodynamic loads associated with			
	flooding up to and including the defined			
	<u>flood event</u> .			
	AO1.2			
	Development for a dwelling house and			
	any secondary dwelling complies with			
	the minimum flood planning levels			
	in <u>Table 8.2.11.3.B</u> .			
	Note—If located in an area that has no			
	flood level information available from			
	the Council such as an overland flow			
	path, a <u>Registered Professional Engineer</u>			

A/S = Alternative Solution

N/A = Not applicable to this Proposal

of Queensland with expertise in undertaking flood studies is to certify

Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION1	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
	that the flood level and development			
	levels for the dwelling house and any			
	secondary dwelling achieve the required			
	flood planning levels in <u>Table 8.2.11.3.B</u> .			
	Development involving a building undercroft complies with the minimum clearance requirements in Table 8.2.11.3.E. Editor's note—For creek/waterway, storm-tide and river flooding, applicable flood planning information is available from Council's FloodWise Property Report. Note—The Flood planning scheme policy provides guidance on undercroft design.			
PO2 Development within the Creek/waterway flood planning area sub-categories or Overland flow flood planning area sub-category: (a) maintains the conveyance of flood waters to allow them to pass predominantly unimpeded through the site; (b) does not concentrate, intensify or divert floodwater onto upstream, downstream or adjacent properties;	AO2 Development: (a) is not located within the Creek/waterway flood planning area 1, 2 or 3 sub-categories or the Overland flow flood planning area sub-category; or (b) provides an open undercroft area from natural ground level to habitable floor level for any area inundated by the defined flood event; or ote—This undercroft area is not suitable	N/A	The site is currently within the flood planning area however, this development occurs after a subdivision that is currently being undertaken which brings the entire development above the flood planning level. This criteria would have been applicable to that subdivision development.	

Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution
 A/S = Alternative Solution

FLOOD OVERLAY CODE Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION1	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
(c) will not result in a material increase in	for providing non-habitable rooms,			
flood levels or flood hazard on upstream,	secure storage of valuables, or future			
downstream or adjacent properties.	enclosing for storage or car parking. The			
	clear area may include structural			
	elements such as columns and floor			
	substructure. The <u>Flood planning scheme</u>			
	policyprovides guidance on undercroft			
	design.			
	Editor's note—An open undercroft			
	design may be achieved through a			
	'valance' treatment around the			
	perimeter of an otherwise internally			
	clear undercroft.			
	Editor's note—For Creek/waterway,			
	storm-tide and river flooding, applicable			
	flood planning information is available			
	from Council's FloodWise Property			
	Report.			
	(c) report from a Registered			
	Professional Engineer			
	Queensland certifies that the			
	development in the Creek/waterway			
	flood planning area or Overland flow			
	flood planning area sub-categories will			
	not result in a material increase in flood			
	level or flood hazard on upstream,			
	downstream or adjacent properties.			
	Note—Flood studies demonstrate that			
	the development and engineering			
	design methods conform to the			

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
	principles within the Flood planning			
	scheme policy and the Infrastructure			
	design planning scheme policy.			
	development other than for a dwelling hou		—	
Note—If self-assessable development com	plies with the acceptable outcomes of this pa	art, no further asse	essment against this code is required.	
PO3	AO3	✓		
Development:		•	Freeboard requirements for buildings are satisfied.	
(a) is compatible with flood hazard in	Development for a material change of			
a defined flood event;	use complies with <u>Table 8.2.11.3.C</u> .			
(b) minimises the risk to people from				
flood hazard;				
(c) does not reduce the ability of				
evacuation resources				
including emergency services to access				
and evacuate the site in a flood				
emergency, with consideration to the				
scale of the development;				
(d) minimises impacts on property from				
flooding;				
(e) minimises disruption to residents,				
business or site operations and recovery time due to flooding;				
(f) minimises the need to rebuild				
structures after a flood event greater				
than the defined flood event.				
Note—Where <u>Table 8.2.11.3.C</u> identifies				
that a flood risk assessment is required,				
compliance with this performance				
outcome can be achieved by submitting a				

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION1	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
flood risk assessment, which may be				
included within a flood study, addressing				
the criteria within this performance				
solution. Preparing flood risk assessments				
and flood studies is required to be in				
accordance with the Flood planning				
scheme policy.				
Note—An emergency management plan				
prepared in accordance with the Flood				
planning scheme policy, which sets out				
procedures for evacuation due to				
flooding may be used to demonstrate				
compliance with this performance				
outcome.				
204	4044	N1/A	No contributed	
PO4 Development for a park ensures that the	AO4.1 Development involving a building or	N/A	No park involved.	
design of a park and location of	structure in a park complies with the			
structures and facilities responds to the	flood planning levels specified in			
flood hazard and balances the safety of	Table 8.2.11.3.D.			
intended users with:	1401C 0.2.11.3.D.			
(a) maintaining continuity of operations;	AO4.2			
(b) impacts of flooding on asset life and	Development involving a building or			
ongoing maintenance costs;	structure where Table 8.2.11.3.D does			
(c) efficient recovery after flood events;	not apply:			
(d) recreational benefits to the city;	(a) is not located within the			
(e) availability of suitable land within	20% AEP flood extent of any			
the park.	creek/waterway or overland flow path;			
	or			
	(b) is located above the 20% AEP flood			
	level of any creek/waterway or overland			

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
	flow path.			
Section C—If for assessable development	other than for a <u>dwelling house</u>			
PO5	AO5.1	✓	Development complies with the flood planning levels	
Development is located and designed to:	Development complies with the flood		specified in <u>Table 8.2.11.3.D</u> .	
(a) minimise the risk to people from flood	planning levels specified in <u>Table</u>			
hazard on the site;	<u>8.2.11.3.D</u> .			
(b) minimise flood damage to the				
development and contents of buildings	Note—If located in an area with no			
up to the <u>defined flood event</u> ;	Council-derived flood levels such as an			
(c) provide suitable amenity;	overland flow path, a <u>Registered</u>			
(d) minimise disruption to residents,	<u>Professional Engineer Queensland</u> with			
recovery time and the need to rebuild	expertise in undertaking flood studies is			
structures after a flood event up to and	to derive the applicable flood level and			
including the defined flood event.	certify that the development meets the			
	required flood planning levels in <u>Table</u>			
	8.2.11.3.D. The study is to demonstrate			
	that the development and engineering			
	design methods conform to the			
	principles within the Flood planning			
	scheme policy and the Infrastructure			
	design planning scheme policy.			
	AO5.2			
	Development is:			
	(a) not located in the:			
	i. Brisbane River flood planning			
	area 1, 2a, or 2b sub-categories;			
	ii. Creek/waterway flood planning			
	area 1 or 2 sub-categories;			
	iii. Overland flow flood planning			
	area sub-category; or			

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

Job Ref No.: 23019 FLOOD OVERLAY CODE

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
	(b) only located in these sub-categories if			
	a Registered Professional Engineer			
	Queensland with expertise in			
	undertaking flood studies certifies that:			
	i. the development design, siting			
	and any mitigation measures will			
	ensure the development is			
	structurally adequate to resist			
	hydrostatic, hydrodynamic and			
	debris impact loads associated			
	with flooding up to the defined			
	flood event; and			
	ii. the risk to people is managed to			
	an acceptable level.			
PO6	AO6.1	✓		
Development involving essential electrical	Development ensures that:			
services or a basement storage area is	(a) all areas containing essential electrical			
suitably located and designed to ensure	services comply with the flood planning			
public safety and minimise flood recovery	levels in Table 8.2.11.3.D; or			
and economic consequences of damage	(b) if a basement contains essential			
during a flood.	electrical services or a private basement			
	storage area, the basement is a			
	waterproof structure with walls and			
	floors impermeable to the passage of			
	water with all entry points and services			
	located at or above the relevant flood			
	planning level in <u>Table 8.2.11.3.D</u> .			
	Note—A basement storage area does not			
	include a bike storage room, change			
	room, building maintenance storage and			

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

FLOOD OVERLAY CODE Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
	non-critical electrical services. AO6.2 Development involving a basement that relies on a pumping solution to manage floodwater ingress or for dewatering after a flood provides a redundant pump system with a backup power source for those pumps.			
PO7 Development does not directly or indirectly create a material adverse impact on flood behaviour or drainage on properties that are upstream, downstream or adjacent to the development.	AO7.1 Development: (a) does not block, or divert floodwaters for any area affected by creek/waterway or overland flow flooding, excluding storm-tide flooding and Brisbane River flooding sources; or (b) does not result in a material increase in flood level or hydraulic hazard on upstream, downstream or adjacent properties. Note—Compliance with this acceptable solution can be demonstrated by the submission of a flood study by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland with expertise in undertaking flood studies demonstrating that the development and engineering design methods conform to the principles within the Flood planning scheme policy and the Infrastructure	•	The development will not cause adverse impact to upstream, downstream or adjacent properties. The development will discharge flows as per existing conditions and provide detention. Overland flow did not pass through the site prior to this development and is not expected to pass through as a consequence of this development.	

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
	design planning scheme policy.			
	AO7.2 Development retains existing overland flow paths and does not rely wholly on piped solutions to manage major flows. AO7.3 Development which creates a new overland flow path or significantly modifies an existing overland flow path via earthworks does not materially worsen hydraulic hazard on the site from			
	existing conditions. Note—Compliance with this acceptable solution can be demonstrated by the submission of a flood study by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland with expertise in undertaking flood studies demonstrating that the development and engineering design methods conform to the principles within the Flood planning scheme policy and the Infrastructure design planning scheme policy.			
PO8 Development for filling or excavation in an area affected by creek/waterway flooding does not directly, indirectly or cumulatively cause any material increase	AO8 Development ensures that no filling or excavation greater than 100mm is located in the Creek/waterway flood planning area 1, 2 or 3 sub-categories if	✓	Note that this development is after the current subdivision that is occurring at the moment on site which lifts the whole site above the 1% AEP flood level.	

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

N/A = Not applicable to this Proposal

Job Ref No.: 23019 Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
in flooding or hydraulic hazard or involve	contained in the 5% AEP flood extent of			
significant redistribution of flood storage	any Creek/waterway flood planning area			
from high to lower areas in the	sub-category for which no waterway			
floodplain.	corridor has been mapped in			
	the Waterway corridors overlay.			
Note—This can be demonstrated by				
undertaking earthworks in compliance				
with the Compensatory earthworks				
planning scheme policy				
Note—This part of the code applies to all				
development other than a dwelling				
house and any secondary dwelling which				
involves filling or excavation, whether or				
not the development application				
comprises a separate development				
application for operational work involving				
filling or excavation.				
PO9	AO9.1	✓	The development is not expected to affect the	
Development ensures that the building	Development involving a building		conveyance capacity of overland flow through the	
and site design:	undercroft in the Creek/waterway flood		site.	
(a) maintains the conveyance capacity of	planning area sub-categories or the			
existing overland flow paths and	Overland flow flood planning area sub-			
creek/waterways;	category:			
(b) ensures floodwaters and flood debris	(a) complies with the minimum building			
can pass predominantly unimpeded	undercroft clearance requirements			
under a structure or building to minimise	in <u>Table 8.2.11.3.E</u> ;			
property or building damage, including	(b) not located directly above any part of			
for a flood larger than the <u>defined flood</u>	a waterway corridor as mapped in the			
event;	Waterway corridors overlay.			
(c) mitigates flood impacts by ensuring				

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions

UNCIL USE ONLY	COMMENTS	SOLUTION ¹	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
			AO9.2	that filling, excavation and location of
			Development involving a building	services are designed to allow for the
			undercroft in the Creek/waterway flood	conveyance of floodwater across the site.
			planning area sub-categories or the	
			Overland flow flood planning area sub	Note—The Flood planning scheme
			category:	policy provides guidance on relevant
			(a) has a ground level within the undercroft area is free draining;	considerations in determining minimum undercroft clearances and treatment of
			(b) does not involve excavation below	ground level in undercroft areas where
			ground level of more than 300mm within	floodwater conveyance is required
			the undercroft area.	underneath development.
			the director of the direct	and emedin development.
		N/A	AO10.1	PO10
		14/7	Development for <u>vulnerable</u>	Development for vulnerable uses, difficult
			uses, difficult to evacuate	to evacuate uses or assembly
			uses or assembly uses:	uses optimises vehicular access and
			(a) is not isolated in any event up to the	efficient evacuation from the
			relevant flood planning level specified	development to parts of the road
			in <u>Table 8.2.11.3.L</u> ; or	network unaffected by flood hazard, in
			(b) has direct vehicle access to a critical	order to:
			route or interim critical route in	(a) protect safety of users and emergency
				' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
			, ,	
			suitable flood-free location.	development.
			relevant flood planning level specified in Table 8.2.11.3.L; or (b) has direct vehicle access to a critical	development to parts of the road network unaffected by flood hazard, in order to:

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
Note—A flood risk assessment may be required to address the performance	Note—A suitable flood-free location is of a size and nature sufficient to provide for			
outcomes or acceptable solutions which	the size and characteristics of the			
deal with evacuation and isolation	population likely to need evacuation to			
arrangements, and the ability to take	that area.			
refuge. The Flood planning scheme				
policy provides information for undertaking flood risk assessments.				
undertaking 11000 risk assessments.				
PO11	AO11.1	A/S		
Development has access which, having	Development provides an access or		The adjacent road may experience temporary	
regard to hydraulic hazard, provides for	driveway into the site which is:		overland flow blocking access to the site. This	
safe vehicular and pedestrian movement and emergency services access to	(a) trafficable during the defined flood event;		overland flow is expected to be temporary.	
adjoining roads.	(b) not located in the Creek/waterway			
	flood planning area 1 sub-category;			
	(c) not located in the Overland flow flood			
	planning area sub-category if the			
	hydraulic hazard is unsafe in the <u>defined</u> flood event;			
	(d) the access or driveway is not			
	inundated by a 10% AEP flood.			
	AO11.2			
	Development located in the			
	Creek/waterway flood planning area 1, 2,			
	3 or 4 sub-categories locates any			
	disabled access in the highest part of the site.			
	51.0.			
	Note—explanation of hydraulic hazard			
	provided in the Flood planning scheme			

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

FLOOD OVERLAY CODE Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
	policy.			
PO12 Development involving a new road, a bridge or culvert is designed to minimise impacts to flood behaviour, minimise disruption to traffic during a flood and allow for emergency access.	AO12 Development involving a new road complies with the flood planning levels in Table 8.2.11.3.F.	N/A	The development does not involve a new road, a bridge or a culvert.	
PO13 Development for pedestrian and cyclist paths: (a) provides a suitable level of trafficability; (b) manages the impacts of flooding on asset life and ongoing maintenance costs; (c) balances route availability with recreational and transport connectivity benefits to the city.	AO13.1 Development for cyclist and pedestrian facilities other than on public roads, including those traversing through a park and adjacent to a watercourse and overland flow path, are located above the 39% AEP (2 year ARI) flood immunity from all flooding sources. Note—If the site is subject to more than one type of flooding, the requirement that affords the greatest level of protection will apply. AO13.1 All new on-road cyclist and pedestrian facilities comply with the flood planning levels and trafficability standards for the applicable category of road in Table 8.2.11.3.F or Table 8.2.11.3.K.	N/A	Development of cyclist and pedestrian facilities other than on public roads, including those traversing through a park and adjacent to a watercourse and overland flow path, will be located above the 39% AEP (2 year ARI) flood immunity from all flooding sources.	

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

FLOOD OVERLAY CODE Performance Criteria and Acceptable Solutions

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
PO14 Development which increases the residential population within the Brisbane River flood planning area sub-categories minimises the risk to people in all flood events with consideration to flood hazard, including warning time.	AO14 Development in the Brisbane River flood planning area sub-categories in areas where the residential flood level is greater than 12.8m AHD involving: (a) an increase in the number of residential dwellings; or (b) additional residential lots; or (c) is not subject to an unsafe hydraulic hazard in the 0.2% AEP flood event. Note—Explanation of a hydraulic hazard is provided in the Flood planning scheme policy.	N/A		
Additional criteria for essential community	infrastructur <u>e</u>		I	<u>l</u>
PO15 Development involving <u>essential</u>	AO15 Development involving essential	N/A		
community infrastructure:	community infrastructure:			
(a) remains functional to serve community need during and immediately after a flood event, or is part of a network that is able to maintain the function of	(a) is ancillary to and not relied upon for the provision of the essential service during a flood; or (b) is located above the flood planning			
the essential community infrastructure	levels in Table 8.2.11.3.G;			
when parts of the development are unable to function during or after a flood;	(c) has access to or provides the necessary back-up emergency electricity			
(b) is designed, sited and operated to	and communications supply in times of			
avoid adverse impacts on the community or the environment due to the impacts of	flood; (d) is designed and constructed to resist			
flooding on infrastructure, facilities or access and egress routes;	hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces as a result of inundation by the flood event			

1. Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution

A/S = Alternative Solution

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
(c) is able to remain functional or is part	listed for the development type in <u>Table</u>			
of a network which is able to remain	<u>8.2.11.3.G</u> ;			
functional even when other	(e) that services a local area:			
infrastructure or services (such as	i. is able to be accessed in times of			
electricity supply) may be compromised	flood to service local community			
in a flood event;	needs up to the event listed for			
(d) contains mitigation measures which	that development type in <u>Table</u>			
are not entirely dependent on human	<u>8.2.11.3.G</u> ; or			
activation to respond to a flood event.	ii. is consistent with the standards			
	contained in the Management of			
Note—Protection of function is required	hazardous chemicals in flood			
up to and including the flood event	prone areas planning scheme			
in <u>Table 8.2.11.3.G</u> .	policy and can operate without			
	risk of environmental harm			
	during a flood event.			
	Note: The Management of basedous			
	Note—The Management of hazardous chemicals in flood prone areas planning			
	scheme policy sets out further			
	information and processes including risk			
	assessment for the management of			
	hazardous chemicals in flood planning			
	areas.			
	areas.			
Additional criteria if development involves	s the processes in Table 8.2.11.3.H		1	1
·				
PO16	AO16	N/A		
Development involving the storage and	(a) Development does not include the			
handling of <u>hazardous materials</u> avoids or	storage or handling of hazardous			
minimises risks to public health and	chemicals that are equivalent to or			
safety and the environment, by:	exceed the threshold quantities in <u>Table</u>			
(a) protecting underground tanks for	<u>8.2.11.3.M</u> .			
hazardous materials against the forces of	(b) Development involving the processes			

Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution
 A/S = Alternative Solution

N/A = Not applicable to this Proposal

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION1	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
buoyancy, velocity flow and debris	listed in Table 8.2.11.3.H:			
impacts;	 i. where located in the Flood 			
(b) securing above-ground tanks for	overlay area, occurs only in the			
hazardous materials against flotation and	Creek/waterway flood planning			
lateral movement;	area 5 sub-category or the			
(c) preventing damage to hazardous	Brisbane River flood planning			
materials pipework or entry of	area 5 sub-category; or			
floodwater into hazardous materials	ii. is consistent with the standards			
pipework;	contained in the Management			
(d) preventing damage to or off-site	of hazardous chemicals in flood			
release of packages, drums or containers	prone areas planning scheme			
storing hazardous materials.	policy and can operate without			
	risk of environmental harm			
Note—A chemical hazards flood risk	during a flood event.			
report prepared in accordance with				
the Management of hazardous chemicals	Note—The Management of hazardous			
in flood prone areas planning scheme	chemicals in flood prone areas planning			
policy can assist in demonstrating	scheme policy sets out further			
achievement of this performance	information and processes including risk			
outcome.	assessment for the management of			
	hazardous chemicals in flood planning			
Note—A pump drainage system is not an	areas.			
acceptable measure to meet the				
performance outcome.				

Solution: ✓ = Acceptable Solution
 A/S = Alternative Solution

N/A = Not applicable to this Proposal

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
Additional criteria for reconfiguring a lot				
PO17 Development locates and designs all lots resulting from reconfiguring a lot to: (a) minimise the risk to people from flood hazard; (b) minimise damage to property from flood hazard; (c) facilitate safe and efficient evacuation. Note— Consideration of all floods up to the probably maximum flood is relevant to minimising the risk to people. Flood warning time is not considered sufficient in the Creek/waterway planning area sub-categories or the Overland flow flood planning area sub-category. Filling above the flood planning level for a flood event greater than the defined flood event cannot be assumed to mitigate the flood hazard.	AO17.1 Development creating new lots is to comply with Table 8.2.11.3.1. AO17.2 Development provides for reconfiguring a lot design that achieves a road and lot layout which: (a) provides trafficable vehicular egress for evacuation during a defined flood event; (b) optimises hazard-free movement away from sources of flood hazard within the development. Note—Further advice on road and lot layout is contained in the Flood planning scheme policy. AO17.3 Development which creates a new residential lot in an area subject to Brisbane River flooding, if the residential flood level is greater than 12.8m AHD is not subject to a hydraulic hazard greater than 0.6m²/s DV or 0.6m deep in a 0.2% AEP flood. Note—Refer to the Flood planning scheme policy for further explanation on the 0.2% AEP flood.	N/A	No reconfiguration of a lot.	

A/S = Alternative Solution

N/A = Not applicable to this Proposal

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
PO18	AO18.1	N/A		
Development involving reconfiguring a	Development involving reconfiguring a	N/A	No reconfiguration of a lot	
lot:	lot ensures:		No recomiguration of a lot	
(a) minimises the risk to people from	(a) all lots comply with the flood planning			
flood hazard;	levels in Table 8.2.11.3.J;			
(b) creates safe evacuation routes or	(b) a new road complies with the flood			
avoids isolation of the development	planning levels in <u>Table 8.2.11.3.F.</u>			
during a flood greater than the defined	planning levels in <u>rable officials.</u>			
flood event;	AO18.2			
(c) minimises damage to property and	Development involving reconfiguring a			
services;	lot creating more than 6 residential lots			
(d) provides lots and roads that are not	or a lot for industry ensures the flood			
frequently flooded or subject to nuisance	planning levels of a dedicated road			
ponding or seepage;	fronting the development or providing			
(e) ensures lots created for park or	primary access within 200m of the			
private open space minimise the risk to	development:			
people from flood hazard and are fit for	(a) complies with Table 8.2.11.3.K; or			
purpose; (f) provides a lot that is not	(b) has acceptable trafficability in			
substantially burdened by flood	accordance with the requirements in			
mitigation infrastructure.	the Flood planning scheme policy and the			
	Queensland Urban Drainage Manual.			
	Note—The Flood planning scheme			
	policy contains supporting information			
	about trafficability on existing roads and			
	serviceability during floods.			
	AO18.3			
	Development protects the conveyance of			
	flood hazard area by providing an			
	easement over the:			
	(a) 2% AEP flood extent for overland flow			
	(a) =			

A/S = Alternative Solution

N/A = Not applicable to this Proposal

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS	SOLUTION ¹	COMMENTS	COUNCIL USE ONLY
(b)	oding;) 1% AEP flood extent for eek/waterway flooding.			

A/S = Alternative Solution

N/A = Not applicable to this Proposal