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L&S Consulting (Pty) Ltd Structural & Civil Engineers

### **PROPOSED ACORN CITY TOWNSHIP**

ON

### PORTION 27 OF THE FARM ARTHURSSEAT No. 214 - KU, BUSHBUCKRIDGE, MPUMALANGA

### STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT

**PREPARED FOR** 



MPUMALANGA'S AFRICAN SMART CITY OF THE FUTURE

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#### 1. <u>SCOPE OF THE REPORT</u>

Dzana Investments (Pty) Ltd has appointed L&S Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd to prepare a stormwater management plan for the proposed development knowns as Acorn City.

The proposed development is situated within the Bushbuckridge Local Municipality in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality of the Mpumalanga Province and will consist of seven zones with different land use and zonings.

This report deals with the on-site stormwater management for the proposed development to comply with the general stormwater management requirements of the Local Municipality as well as that of the Department of Water Affairs.

#### 2. <u>DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE</u>

#### 2.1 <u>Locality</u>

The proposed development is located to the west of the R40 National Road and the Sefoma Township, Bushbuckridge, Mpumalanga. The Portion will be rezoned into a mixed use developed that will include a retail, residential, business, educational, institutional and agricultural areas as well as a filling station.

The site is accessed from the R40 to the west. Refer to the attached Appendix A for the Locality Plan.

- 2.2 <u>Site Characteristics</u>
- 2.2.1 <u>Topography</u>

Portion 27 is currently undeveloped and comprises of tall and short field grass, small diameter trees and a small portion of open gravel area.

Due to a natural watershed on site the site drains on surface in both an easterly direction, at an average fall of approximately 1:18, and south westerly direction, at an average fall of approximately 1:14.

To the south west of the site are two tributary watercourses that connect to the Klein-Sandrivier watercourse approximately 500m from the proposed development. Both of these tributary watercourses extend approximately 50m and 85m into the proposed development and both include a riparian edge and a 20m buffer zone.

#### 2.2.2 <u>Geology and Soils</u>

The soil conditions of the undeveloped site consists of medium to coarse grained quartzfeldspar-biotite gneiss of the Swazian Erathem. The site is divided into two geotechnical zones, namely Zone S (which includes Transported Hillwash overlaying localised Transported Pebble Marker, overlaying Residual Gneiss) and Zone C2 (which includes Transported Hillwash overlaying localised Transported Pebble Marker, overlaying thick potentially collapsible Reworked Residual Gneiss), with no perched water table or zones of seepage in any of the test pits. - 4 -

The depression storage values for the pervious and impervious areas for steep slopes as recommended in the HydrosimV manual were used (refer Table 5.1: Modeling parameters).

The infiltration rates for the Horton Curve are for loamy soil. The pervious Manning's roughness coefficients are as follows:

- Short veld grass in the pre-developed condition and
- Suburban gardens for the landscaped areas in the post-developed condition.

The impervious Manning's roughness coefficient used for the post-developed condition is for roofing and smooth concrete / asphalt.

#### 2.2.3 <u>Existing Stormwater Infrastructure</u>

No visible stormwater infrastructure was noticed in the vicinity of the site nor have any available information been obtained from the Bushbuckridge Local Municipality.

For the purposes of this report the existing drainage patterns will be adopted for determination of the new stormwater infrastructure positions. Stormwater discharging from the site will connect to the two tributary watercourses, as mentioned above.

Stormwater runoff from the existing R40 road reserve will be contained within the road reserve.

#### 2.2.4 <u>Post-Developed Condition</u>

Acorn City has a total site area of 49.6909 ha.

Portion 27 will be rezoned into a mixed use development with approximately 80% of the developed area being hardstand. Refer to the attached Appendix B for the Site Stormwater Layouts.

New stormwater piped systems will be installed within the proposed development to collect the on surface stormwater runoff that will be diverted to the new road reserves, i.e. collector, link and service roads. Collection of the internal stormwater runoff will be by means of catch pits, field inlets, grid inlets and kerb inlets constructed as part of the internal roadways.

The collected stormwater will be discharged into four adequately sized attenuation ponds constructed at every catchment area. Bio-retention areas with retention ponds will represent the attenuation ponds, as part of the proposed Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) proposed by the Developer / Client. The design and specification of these bio-retention areas and ponds will adhere to the South African Guidelines for Sustainable Drainage Systems document by the Water Research Commission.

The runoff from the above mentioned SuDS will ultimately discharge into the tributary watercourse to the Klein-Sandrivier watercourse, following the same drainage pattern as currently observed. Erosion protection will be provided at all outlets.

From the attached stormwater calculations (Refer to Appendix C), we estimate that the total volume of attenuation required is approximately 15 433m<sup>3</sup> to restrict the 1:5 and 1:20 year developed runoff from the site to that of the 1:5 and 1:20 year pre-developed conditions respectively in accordance with Department of Water Affairs requirements.

The site will be developed with roads and services to accommodate the proposed development. The natural watershed, as mentioned in sections above, will remain unchanged for the post development conditions. One pond per catchment area (four ponds in total) is proposed to reduce the total site runoff to that of the pre development runoff.

#### 3 STORMWATER DESIGN AND METHOD STATEMENT

#### 3.1 <u>Major Culverts / Bridge Structures</u>

There are two major tributary watercourse crossings that require major culverts/bridge structures as per the SANRAL Drainage Manual. The sizing of the waterway will be done after the hydrological study. A major culvert is described as a cellular structure with dimensions less than those defining a bridge, but with a clear span exceeding 2.1m, or with a total cross sectional opening exceeding  $5m^2$ .

It must be noted that the definitions for bridges and major culverts are purely for categorization purposes for structures management from a risk point of view. There will be no distinction for the applicable design code and requirements.

Minor stream crossings have also been identified at various points along the road alignment and culverts will be installed at these points to allow water crossings. All such crossings will be served with culverts designed for the 1:20 year flood conditions. Final details will be provided at the design stage.

#### 3.2 <u>Design Philosophy</u>

The following basic design philosophy for wetland service crossings will apply during the course of the development of the area:

- All new major access roads crossing defined watercourses will be supported by bridge structures. Care will be taken to avoid sensitive forest and wetland areas (where practical) when locating intermediate bridge supports.
- Where impractical to construct a bridge over defined watercourses and minor roads, the roads will be constructed on a 1,0m thick layer of clean dump rock to allow movement of groundwater under the road embankment in the valley bottom/wetland.
- Pipe crossings (typically water and sewer) and other services such as Telkom and electrical cables shall be ducted and designed within or attached to aforementioned structures where planning permits.
- Pipe crossings (particularly gravity services), over steep narrow wetland valley lines (where no structure is planned), will be designed as pipe bridges with pier locations designed to avoid or minimise impact on sensitive forest and wetland areas.

- Pipe crossings over flat wide valley lines should be designed to coincide with the necessary control devices i.e. where a storm water weir in a valley line is required to prevent erosion, the service crossing should be designed as an integral component of the device.
- Where no other alternative exists, pipes will need to be buried and alignment must avoid sensitive vegetation with manholes preferably located outside of defined watercourses.
- Where practical all services (longitudinally) will be located outside of sensitive/wetland Areas.

The natural water streams will collect all the water from the area with minimal pollution of the natural watercourses. All effort will be made to follow natural watercourses and not attempt to block or divert them to new paths. All discharge points into natural watercourse will have outlet controls (dissipaters) and treatment of runoff in the form of localized bioretention ponds.

The stormwater network is geared toward removal of runoff water from paved surface by means of surface channels and subsurface pipe network and discharging of such water to natural watercourses such as streams and rivers depending. The plan should allow for the channeling of stormwater away from building areas in the shortest time and safest way possible.

#### 3.3 Design flood calculation

For this development, the management of stormwater will be based on a typical 1:20 year rainstorm for the area. The generation of a maximum point rainfall in order to determine a design run-off will be based on the guideline as set in the planning and design manual of residential development. (Red Book)

All bulk stormwater networks will be designed in accordance with the sizes of the various stormwater elements as per applicable standards. The design will be subject to the approval of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality.

The following table indicate some of the typical guidelines to be used for runoff calculations:

#### Table 3.1: Design Flood Frequencies (Major):

Design Flood recurrence for Major Interval				
Land UseDesign Flood recurrence Interval				
Residential 50 Years				
Institutional 50 Years				
General Commercial 50 Years				
CBD 50 – 100 Years				

Design Flood recurrence for Minor Interval				
Land Use Design Flood recurrence Interval				
Residential	1-5 Years			
Institutional 2-5 Years				
General Commercial 5 Years				
CBD	5-10 Years			

#### Table 3.2: Design Flood Frequencies (Minor):

The flood line study conducted indicates that there are two tributary watercourses extending to the inside the boundary of the proposed development, hence there will be risk of inundation during a flood event with recurrence interval of 1: 100yrs. The purpose of the flood line at design stage would be:

- To finalise the town planning layout in terms of the placing of stands along the streams within development footprint
- To finalise the placement of collector sewers within the development
- To finalise the placement of storm water pipes and attenuation ponds

#### 3.4 <u>Design Standards</u>

The following table indicate some of the typical guidelines to be used for pipeline capacity calculations:

Suggested Minimum Grades for Pipes					
Pipe Diameter (mm)	Desirable minimum Gradient (1 in)	Absolute minimum Gradient (1 in)			
300	80	230			
375	110	300			
450	140	400			
525	170	500			
600	200	600			
675	240	700			
750	280	800			
825	320	900			
900	350	1000			
1050	440	1250			
1200	520	1500			

#### 3.5 <u>Proposed Stormwater Infrastructure</u>

The Proposed Scope of Stormwater related infrastructure will consist of the following:

- Stormwater Earthworks and installation of pipes
- Kerb inlet structures

- Catch pits, Chutes and stormwater draining facilities
- Construction of soil erosion protection measures
- Sub-soil drainage pipes, where and if needed
- Stormwater inlet and outlet structures
- Stormwater attenuation facilities or bio-retention ponds for storm control will form part of the landscaping and will serve the purpose as permanent water features as well as attenuation facilities and bio-retention ponds. Outlet controls will be implemented.

#### 4 MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

The external stormwater infrastructure of the proposed development will be taken over by the Local Authority and they will be responsible for the maintenance of the stormwater infrastructure.

All internal stormwater infrastructure within the proposed development will be taken over by an Owners Association that will be responsible for the maintenance of the internal stormwater infrastructure.

In addition to the above, refuse traps (typical detail below) will be installed at all outlet structures to mitigate debris ingress into the watercourses. Routine maintenance will be required by relevant stakeholders.



#### Figure 4.1: Typical Stormwater Outlet Debris/Refuse Trap

Routine maintenance will also be required along the natural watercourses and attenuation facilities whereby debris and refuse are removed from the inlet and outlet facilities.

The attenuation facilities or bio-retention ponds will act as silt traps, with overflow structures treating / controlling stormwater runoff in the form of dissipaters and localized reed beds. Typical details illustrating the high level treatment from these facilities as shown below. Site specific details will be developed together with the best suitable layout and or configuration for the proposed development.



#### Figure 4.3: Typical Bio-Retention Basin Elevation

In order to ensure sustainability of the above mentioned treatment facilities guidance towards monitoring and maintenance is provided for consideration. Guidance to develop and implement a monitoring study is outlined in a three-phase approach that is broken down into nine steps. The below paragraphs highlight the specific steps to support each phase as follows:

Phase 1: Determine Local Monitoring Needs

- <u>Step 1:</u> Define Monitoring Objective
- <u>Step 2:</u> Review Existing Studies and Databases

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Phase 2: Scope out a Specific Monitoring Study

- <u>Step 3:</u> Select Study Design Why is the study needed? (e.g. define scope) What is the basic approach to the study design?
- <u>Step 4:</u> Determine Data and Resource Needs. What data should be collected? (e.g. select monitoring parameters) How much sampling efforts is needed to get reliable results? (e.g. sample size and frequency) Who will be involved in the study? (e.g. in-house staff, volunteers, consultants) How much should be budgeted for the monitoring study?
- <u>Step 5:</u> Select Study Sites. What factors should be considered when selecting study sites? What data is needed to characterize site or drainage area conditions?
- <u>Step 6:</u> Develop a Monitoring Plan (to include a Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures). What unique sampling techniques and equipment are needed? What are special data management and quality control considerations? What monitoring problems can be anticipated? What are some good monitoring resources to consult?

Phase 3: Implement the Monitoring Study

- <u>Step 7:</u> Collect Field Data
- <u>Step 8:</u> Perform Laboratory Analyses
- <u>Step 9:</u> Evaluate Data and Draw Conclusions

#### 5 MODELING FOR THE PROPOSED SITE

5.1 <u>Model Selection</u>

The site hydrology was modeled using 'HydrosimV'.

HydrosimV contains a flood routing module enabling the user to simulate stormwater runoffs and generate hydrographs for dams, reservoirs or detention ponds. As such, HydrosimV was used for calculating the runoffs and hydrographs from the site in the pre and post condition and determining the volume of attenuation required.

5.2 <u>Modeling Parameters</u>

The following modeling parameters were used:

Parameter	Value
Depression Storage Pervious (mm)	4
Depression Storage Impervious (mm)	1.5
Initial Infiltration rate (mm/hr)	45
Final Infiltration rate (mm/hr)	6
Pervious Fraction Manning's "n" values from tables in Hydrosim	
Pre-Development – Short Field Grass	0.200
Post-Development – Suburban Garden	0.150
Impervious Fraction Manning's "n" values from tables in Hydrosim	
Pre-Development – Gravel Surface	0.018
Post-Development - Smooth Concrete / Asphalt	0.012

#### **Table 5.1: Modeling Parameters:**

The triangular rainfall type method was used to calculate both the pre-developed and postdeveloped runoffs for each catchment using a mean annual precipitation of 745mm per year.

The impervious area for the pre-developed conditions was assumed to be 5% of the site area.

The impervious area (hard stands/paved areas) for the post-developed condition was calculated to be 80% of the site area with the remaining 20% being landscaped. Refer to Appendix B for the Site Stormwater Layouts.

For attenuation of the post development conditions, attenuation ponds will be utilized at the low points of every catchment area (refer to tables below). This will however only be allowed in areas depending on the extent and sensitivity of the existing watercourses, their riparian edges and buffer zones.

Using the above pre and post development modeling parameters, our estimated runoffs and volume of attenuation required during the 1:5 and 1:20 recurrence intervals are tabulated below.

#### 5.3 <u>Attenuation Requirements</u>

#### <u>Table 5.2: Estimated stormwater runoffs and volume watercourse catchments –</u> <u>Catchment Area 1:</u>

Site Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Return Period	Pre Development Total Site Runoff (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Post Development Total Site Runoff (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Detention Pond Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Runoff after Detention (m³/s)
88 421	1:5 year	0.787	2.318	1 763	0.828
	1:20 year	1.447	3.895	2 909	1.112

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Site Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Return Period	Pre Development Total Site Runoff (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Post Development Total Site Runoff (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Detention Pond Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Runoff after Detention (m³/s)
62 390	1:5 year	0.217	0.961	1 186	0.310
	1:20 year	0.422	1.675	2 026	0.418

<u>Table 5.3: Estimated stormwater runoffs and volume watercourse catchments –</u> <u>Catchment Area 2:</u>

# <u>Table 5.4: Estimated stormwater runoffs and volume watercourse catchments – Catchment Area 3:</u>

Site Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Return Period	Pre Development Total Site Runoff (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Post Development Total Site Runoff (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Detention Pond Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Runoff after Detention (m³/s)
110 434	1:5 year	1.088	3.054	940	1.691
	1:20 year	1.986	5.096	2 222	1.976

#### <u>Table 5.5: Estimated stormwater runoffs and volume watercourse catchments –</u> <u>Catchment Area 4:</u>

Site Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Return Period	Pre Development Total Site Runoff (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Post Development Total Site Runoff (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Detention Pond Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Runoff after Detention (m³/s)
235 664	1:5 year	0.827	3.658	3 228	1.409
	1:20 year	1.610	6.376	6 700	1.633

#### Table 5.6: Estimated stormwater runoffs and TOTAL volume of attenuation:

Site Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Return Period	Pre Development Total Site Runoff (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Post Development Total Site Runoff (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Detention Pond Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Runoff after Detention (m³/s)
496 909	1:5 year	2.919	9.992	7 118	4.237
	1:20 year	5.465	17.042	13 857	5.138

From the above tables, a total attenuation volume of 13 857 m<sup>3</sup> is to be provided on site to accommodate the increase in stormwater runoff due to the proposed development.

#### 6 SITE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SCHEME

Stormwater runoff occurring during the 1:5 & 1:20 year storm condition will drain via pipes and on surface towards the lowest portions of the site, where it will drain into the attenuation ponds or bio-retentions ponds with the outflow restricted to that of the 1:5 and 1:20 predeveloped and conditions.

The outflow from the site will connect into the existing tributary watercourses adjacent to the proposed development. Refer to Appendix B for the Stormwater Layout.

Storms exceeding the 1:20 year event will drain on surface towards the existing watercourses adjacent to the development. The attenuation ponds will have controlled spillways to allow the excess water to drain towards the lower lying Klein-Sandrivier.

The attenuated 1:5 and 1:20 post-developed runoffs from the proposed site will coincide with the pre-developed 1:5 and 1:20 year runoffs for all catchments.

Monitoring and maintenance of the abovementioned systems are to be conducted as per the guidelines provided in this report. This is to ensure a sustainable system.

#### 7 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DURING CONSTRUCTION

- All stormwater on site will be diverted to the permanent attenuation pond locations. Permanent attenuation pond structures will be constructed under the main contract.
- The attenuation ponds excavation will act as a temporary silt trap during construction.
- The existing stormwater pipes will be used in order to discharge the stormwater generated on site during construction.

We trust that the above meets with your approval. Please feel free to contact the undersigned for any queries or additional information required.

Yours Faithfully L & S CONSULTING (PTY) LTD

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### APPENDIX A

# LOCALITY PLAN

Note: To avoid duplication, this report was omitted from Appendix A. Refer to Appendix D10.1 of the Draft EIR on Acorn City for further reference.

SITE STORMWATER LAYOUT











### APPENDIX C

## STORMWATER CALCULATIONS AND HYDROGRAPHS

Note: To avoid duplication, this report was omitted from Appendix C. Refer to Appendix D10.1 of the Draft EIR on Acorn City for further reference.

### APPENDIX D

# SITE CATCHMENT AREA LAYOUT WITH POND POSITIONS

