

STRUBENSVALLEY EXT.24

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared for



Prepared By



C-PLAN DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS

459 Ontdekkers Road
Florida Hills
Roodepoort

Tel: (011) 472-2277
Fax: (011) 472-2305

PO Box 6622
Westgate
1734

E-Mail: kco@iafrica.com
Web: www.cplan.co.za

Ref No.: 20521-SW
July 2021

<u>CONTENTS LIST</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1. <u>Scope of Report</u>	3
2. <u>Township Description</u>	3
2.1 Locality (Annexure-A)	3
2.2 Topography (Annexure-B/Figure A-B)	4
2.3 Flood Line	4
2.4 Existing Services	5
3. <u>Management Scheme</u>	5
3.1 Objectives	5
3.2 Drainage Philosophy	5
3.3 Stormwater Attenuation Objective	5
4. <u>Design Guidelines</u>	6
5. <u>Stormwater</u>	6
5.1 Layout and Design (Annexure-C)	6
5.2 Design Input Parameters	7
➤ Pre-Development Input Parameters (Table 1)	7
➤ Rainfall Pre-Development Data (Table 2/Annexure-D)	7/8
➤ Post-Development Input Parameters (Table 3)	8
➤ Rainfall Post-Development Data (Table 4/Annexure-E)	8/9
5.3 Design Output Results	9
➤ Pre-Development Peak Stormwater Discharge (Annexure-F/Table 5)	9
➤ Post-Development Peak Stormwater Discharge (Annexure-G/Table 6)	9
➤ Post-Development Peak Discharge after Attenuation of entire site (Annexure-H/Table 7)	10
5.4 Stormwater Attenuation Description	10
5.5 Stormwater Attenuation Design (Table 8)	10
5.6 Stormwater Management During Construction	11
6. <u>Conclusion</u>	11

Annexures

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| • Locality (Strubensvalley Ext.24) | (Annexure-A) |
| • Stormwater Catchment Areas | (Annexure-B) |
| • Stormwater Attenuation Layout Strubensvalley Ext.24
Drawing Number-20521-503 | (Annexure-C) |
| • Pre-Development design event rainfall data | (Annexure-D) |
| • Post-Development design event rainfall data | (Annexure-E) |
| Output Data | |
| • Pre-Development | (Annexure-F) |
| Output Data | |
| • Post-Development | (Annexure-G) |
| • Peak Downstream Discharge after Orifice. | (Annexure-H) |

Figures

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| • Strubensvalley Ext.24 Areas Pre-Development | (Figure. A) |
| • Strubensvalley Ext.24 Areas Post-Development | (Figure. B) |

Tables

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| • Pre-Development Input Parameters | (Table 1) |
| • Rainfall Data Pre-Development | (Table 2) |
| • Post-Development Input Parameters | (Table 3) |
| • Rainfall Data Pre-Development | (Table 4) |
| • Output Design Results Pre-Development
Strubensvalley Ext.24 | (Table 5) |
| • Output Design Results Post-Development
Strubensvalley Ext.24 | (Table 6) |
| • Post-Development Peak Discharge after Attenuation | (Table 7) |
| • Attenuation Design | (Table 8) |

1. SCOPE OF REPORT

The scope of this report is to describe how surface drainage will be accommodated within the site boundary lines and how the 5-year and 25-year post development peak stormwater discharge will be reduced to equal or below the 5 and 25 year pre-developed (Green State) peak stormwater discharge by making use of one attenuation pond namely Pond-A.

The report provides calculation for the development catchment that naturally drains to the proposed attenuation pond. The output calculations to follow in the report are to indicate that the attenuation requirement as set out by Johannesburg Road Agency will be conformed to.

The report therefore addresses the following:

- The conditions prevailing on and around the **Strubensvalley Ext.24** site,
- The impact of the development on pre-development flows,
- The high lying areas contributing flows under Q5,Q25,Q50 and Q100 year storm events naturally draining towards the attenuation pond situated on the North Easter boundary of the development,
- Typical flows, sizes, etc.

2. TOWNSHIP DESCRIPTION

2.1 Locality (Annexure-A)

The proposed Residential development is situated on Strubensvalley Ext.24

The development is bounded by: -

- Strubensvallei Ext.25 to the North,
- Metro Boulevard Servitude to the West,
- Christian De Wet to the South,
- Strubensvallei Ext.3 to the East.

2.2 Topography

The climate of the site is typical for the Highveld region and characterized by warm to hot summers and mild winters. Rainfall occurs predominantly in summer with little to no rainfall in the winter months. The average yearly rainfall is around 750mm and occurs mainly in the form of thundershowers.

The site is currently covered by grass and scattered trees. There is a natural slope over the Erf that falls from the North Eastern higher lying boundary to the South Western lower boundary line and drains to the South Western Boundary low point with a contour interval ranging between 44m and 32, resulting in a level difference of 12m over a distance of +- 201m which results in an average 6% fall over the Erf's.

There are no existing buildings on site and the development is affected by the proposed Metro Boulevard along the Western boundary, the planned on and off ramp to the Metro Boulevard and flood lines along the Southern Boundary.

The total site area is 1.9724 ha but the allowable development size contributing to stormwater discharge is ±1.507ha in extent and will be made up of the following (**Figure.B**):

- Pervious areas consisting of general landscaping and grasses lawns.
- Impervious areas consisting of paved roadways, paved walkways, building roof structures.

The catchment area consists of: (**Refer to Annexure-B; Figure. A pre-developed/****Figure.B post-developed**)

Catchments	Area (ha)	Percentage of Development (%)
Catchment	±1.507 ha @ 6.4% Slope	100%
Pervious Area	±0.452 ha	30%
Impervious Area	±1.055 ha	70%

2.3 Flood Lines

The developable area is not affected by a 100-year flood line as specified in Chapter 14, Part 3 of the Water Act (Act 36 of 1998), as required in terms of the Town Planning and Township Ordinance (Ordinance 15 of 1986).

No building we be constructed below the 100-year flood line.

2.4 Existing Services

Stormwater: (Catchment)

There is no formal stormwater system in close vicinity of the development to which the internal infrastructure can connect to.

3. MANAGEMENT SCHEME

3.1 Objectives

The objectives of stormwater management for this development inter alia include:

- To provide a stormwater drainage system for the conveyance of the stormwater runoff collected within the development and the protection of property from damage by the run-off from frequent storms,
- To prevent loss of life and reduce damage to property by the run-off from severe storms,
- To prevent land and watercourse erosion,
- To protect water resources from pollution,
- To prevent increased flood peaks in the existing major drainage system and further downstream from the development,
- To preserve natural watercourses and their ecosystems, and
- To achieve the foregoing objectives at minimal total cost,
- To reduce the peak 5-year and 25-year post development stormwater runoff to pre-development peak stormwater runoff values.

3.2 Drainage Philosophy

The minor and major drainage system situated within the proposed development will be designed to accommodate the Q5-yr and Q25-yr storm event respectively. Roads will form an integral component of both the major and minor system. This will be accomplished by strategically placed stormwater catch pits consisting of junction boxes, grid inlets inlets, energy dissipating structures and erosion control structures.

Collected stormwater within the property boundary lines will be collected within the underground stormwater conveyance system and discharge into the attenuation pond where after it will be attenuated by the choke inlet structures as indicated on drawing **20521-503** before being surface discharged further down within the 100-year flood line.

3.3 Stormwater Attenuation Objective

It is a requirement of Johannesburg Road Agency that provision is made for stormwater attenuation to reduce the increased stormwater run-off from the 5-year and 25-year post development storm event to equal or less than the 5 and 25-year pre-development peak run-off through the incorporation of stormwater attenuation structures situated within the development's boundary lines.

4. DESIGN GUIDELINES

The design of the Township's services will be based on the design principles in the "Guidelines for the Provision of Engineering Services and Amenities in Residential Township Development" published by the Department of Community Development and to the City of Johannesburg requirements for Engineering Services.

A competent contractor through acceptable tender process will install all services. The General Conditions for the Works of Civil Engineering Construction, Standard Specification SABS 1200 and relevant specifications will pertain to the contract.

5. STORMWATER

5.1 Layout and Design (Annexure-C)

Strategically places stormwater structures consisting of cut of grid inlets will be placed at positions best suited to collect the generated stormwater within the developments boundary lines and convey the collated stormwater runoff within the underground stormwater conveyance system which will direct and discharge the collected stormwater into the attenuation pond. Discharge into the pond will be through an energy dissipating structure for energy dissipating and erosion control. (**Refer to Annexure-C Drawing Number: 20521-503 for Attenuation Layout**).

The internal underground stormwater conveyance system will be designed to have adequate volume available to collect and convey the stormwater generated from a 1 in 25-yr storm event, additional flow from storm events more than 1 in 25 years will be accommodated within the internal roads therefore mitigating the risk of floods, damages and loss of life. All conveyance pipes will be sized and designed at slopes to prevent silting of the pipes under low flow conditions and maintenance of all internal stormwater structures will remain the responsibility of the developer/registered section 21 company.

The conveyed water will be choked by means of the choke inlet structure situated within the attenuation pond. This will reduce the outflow and velocity of the post development storm event to equal or less than the pre-development flood event.

The attenuated stormwater runoff will be conveyed by means of a new 450mm 100D interlocking concrete pipe before being surface discharged further down within the 100-year flood line.

5.2 Design Input Parameters

Output data from the SCS and Horton infiltration method were analyzed and based on the evaluated output data the Hortonian infiltration method was chosen as the most reliable method for the analysis of the Strubensvalley Ext.24 catchments.

Output data has been calculated by making use of

Design Software= PCSWMM version 7.1; 2017 with SWMM 5.1.012

All calculations have been checked by utilizing the Rational method.

➤ **Properties Pre-Development Input Parameters**
(Strubensvalley Ext.24)

Table-1

<u>Property</u>	<u>Value</u>			
Rain Gage	Johannesburg Triangular Synthetic Storm			
Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Slope (%)	Width (m)	Imperviousness (%)
Catchment	1.507 ha	6.4 %	301.4m	0 %
Roughness coefficient, impervious areas	0,013			
Roughness coefficient, pervious areas	0.4			
Depression storage, impervious areas	0.5 mm			
Depression storage, pervious areas	5 mm			
% of impervious area without depression storage	25%			
Max Infiltration Rate	127 mm/hr			
Min Infiltration Rate	10.92 mm/hr			
Drying Time	7 days			
Decay Constant	4			

Rainfall Data Pre-Development

Design event rainfall : South Africa SCS Type-3 Synthetic Storm (**Annexure-C**)

Design event 1-day rainfall Depth : JC Smithers and RE Schulze design rainfall software

Smithers, JC & Schulze, RE. (2002) Design Rainfall and Flood Estimation in South Africa.

Water Research Commission. WRC Project No: K5/1060

SA Weather Station (SAWB) : Sandton / Station Number: 0476093_W 81 Yr

Storm durations modelled : 24 hours

Table-2

Recurrence Interval	Precipitation Over Sub-Catchment (mm)	Peak Intensity
Rainfall 5-year recurrence interval	65 mm	135.6 mm/h
Rainfall 25-year recurrence interval	104 mm	216.9 mm/h
Rainfall 50-year recurrence interval	114 mm	237.8 mm/h
Rainfall 100-year recurrence interval	133 mm	277.4 mm/h

➤ **Properties Post-Development Input Parameters
(Strubensvalley Ext.24)**

Table-3

Property	Value			
Rain Gage	Johannesburg Triangular Synthetic Storm			
Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Slope (%)	Width (m)	Imperviousness (%)
Catchment	1.507 ha	6 %	430.57m	70 %
Roughness coefficient, impervious areas	0,013			
Roughness coefficient, pervious areas	0.4			
Depression storage, pervious areas	1 mm			
Depression storage, impervious areas	7.5 mm			
% of impervious area without depression storage	25%			
Max Infiltration Rate	127 mm/hr			
Min Infiltration Rate	10.92 mm/hr			
Drying Time	7 days			
Decay Constant	4			

Rainfall Data Post-Development

Design event rainfall : South Africa SCS Type-3 Synthetic Storm (**Annexure-D**)

Design event 1-day rainfall Depth : JC Smithers and RE Schulze design rainfall software

Smithers, JC & Schulze, RE. (2002) Design Rainfall and Flood Estimation in South Africa. Water Research Commission. WRC Project No: K5/1060

SA Weather Station (SAWB) : Sandton / Station Number: 0476093_W 81 Yr

Storm durations modelled : 24 hours

Table-4

<u>Recurrence Interval</u>	<u>Precipitation Over Sub-Catchment (mm)</u>	<u>Peak Intensity</u>
Rainfall 5-year recurrence interval	65 mm	135.6 mm/h
Rainfall 25-year recurrence interval	104 mm	216.9 mm/h
Rainfall 50-year recurrence interval	114 mm	237.8 mm/h
Rainfall 100-year recurrence interval	133 mm	277.4 mm/h

5.3 Design Output Results

➤ Pre-Development (Strubensvalley Ext.24)

Refer to Annexure-F for Hydrographs

Table-5

<u>Design Storm</u>	<u>Precipitation Over Sub-Catchment (mm)</u>	<u>Peak Intensity (mm/h)</u>	<u>Peak Runoff (m³/s)</u>
5-Year	65 mm	135.6 mm/h	0.0563 m³/s
25-Year	104 mm	216.9 mm/h	0.3169 m³/s
50-Year	114 mm	237.8 mm/h	0.3824 m³/s
100-Year	133 mm	277.4 mm/h	0.5182 m³/s

➤ Post-Development (Strubensvalley Ext.24)

Refer to Annexure-G for Hydrographs

Table-6

<u>Design Storm</u>	<u>Precipitation Over Sub-Catchment (mm)</u>	<u>Peak Intensity (mm/h)</u>	<u>Peak Runoff (m³/s)</u>
5-Year	65 mm	135.6 mm/h	0.397 m³/s
25-Year	104 mm	216.9 mm/h	0.805 m³/s
50-Year	114 mm	237.8 mm/h	0.900 m³/s
100-Year	133 mm	277.4 mm/h	1.089 m³/s

➤ **Post-Development Peak Discharge after Attenuation for the Entire Site**

Refer to Annexure-H for Hydrographs

Table-7

<u>Design Storm</u>	<u>Precipitation Over Sub-Catchment (mm)</u>	<u>Peak Intensity (mm/h)</u>	<u>Peak Runoff (m³/s)</u>
5-Year	65 mm	135.6 mm/h	0.0390 m³/s
25-Year	104 mm	216.9 mm/h	0.2936 m³/s

5.4 Stormwater Attenuation Description

The detailed layout and description of the attenuation pond (Pond-A) can be seen on Drawing number **20521-503**, the pond will be constructed out of concrete infill cavity wall designed by a competent structural engineering specialist with a maximum depth of 3.36m and a surface area of 182m² resulting in a total storage volume of **611.52m³**.

A choke inlet structure has been included in the attenuation pond and sized accordingly to reduce the peak 5-year and 25-year post development storm flows to below the peak 5 and 25-year pre-development flows. A Weir overflow with an overflow capacity of 0.667 m³/s has been designed and sized to allow for storm events in excess of 1:50 year to surface overflow onto the lower lying grassed area within the property development boundary lines after which the water will discharge through weep hole openings constructed in the boundary wall therefore reducing any risk of flooding or loss of life.

The pond choke inlet structure is situated at an invert level that will allow for the draining of the entire pond therefore the pond will function as a dry pond. The pond will be fenced off and the maintenance of the pond and associated structures will remain the responsibility of the developer/registered section 21 company.

5.5 Stormwater Attenuation Design

JRA recommends 350 m³ per ha: $350 \times 1.507 = 527.45$ m³ as a guideline.

The storage volume provided onsite within the attenuation pond amount to **611.52m³**.

Therefore, based on the hydraulic calculations there is sufficient volume available within the attenuation pond to meet the attenuation requirements.

➤ **Attenuation Design**

Table-8

<u>Attenuation Details</u>	<u>Max Design Depth (m)</u>	<u>Surface Area (m²)</u>	<u>Attenuation Volume (m³)</u>
Pond-A	3.34 m	182 m ²	611.52 m ³

5.6 Stormwater Management During Construction Phase

Sandbags and soil trenches and berms will be implemented during the construction phase at areas that may pose a safety risk due to increased stormwater flow.

These will be maintained during the construction phase and monitored by the site engineer on a weekly basis.

The attenuation pond mass earthworks will start immediately on site and will act as temporary rainwater storage areas during the construction phase all water will be directed to the pond.

The site poses a very low flood risk to adjacent properties.

6. CONCLUSION

There is sufficient space available within the development to attenuate the peak generated stormwater runoff from the post development land use type to pre-development conditions.

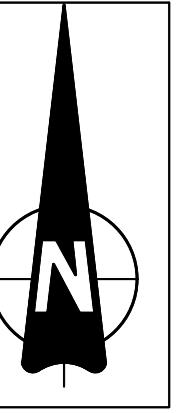
Based on the hydrology calculations the attenuated flows will equal or be lower than the pre-developed flows before being discharged downstream from the development at velocity's lower or equal to that of the pre-development conditions.

The output calculations therefore verify that the stormwater management objectives will be met.

Locality

Strubensvalley Ext.24

Annexure-A



Untitled Map

Write a description for your map.

Legend

- Feature 1
- Strubensvallei Ext.24
- Sure Makro Travel



Google Earth

© 2020 ATIGIS (Pty) Ltd.

© 2020 Google

200 m

DEPARTMENT	APPROVED	DESIGNATION	DATE

CONSULTING ENGINEERS SURVEYED
SARAH DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS DESIGNED G.HUYSAMEN OCTOBER 2020
17 Harrison Street
Private Bag X2022
Portside Hills
Johannesburg
1700
E-Mail: koukaas@jw.co.za
Website: www.johannesburgwater.com
SERVICES CHECKED
GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
SERVITUDES
PRIVATE DRAWING NO APPROVED
Pr. Eng. No.
20521-300
DATE

JOHANNESBURG WATER (PTY) LTD
17 HARRISON STREET
MARSHALLTOWN
JOHANNESBURG
2107
TEL: (011) 688-1400
FAX: (011) 688-1529
Johannesburg Water

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG
LOCALITY LAYOUT OF STRUBENSVALLEI EXT.24

DESIGN MANAGER	SCALE	AMENDMENTS	APPROVED DATE	DRAWING No.
A0		A ISSUED FOR COUNCIL INFORMATION	2020/10/06	20521-300
				1 OFF 1
				FILE No

Site Description

Fig.A / Fig.B

Annexure-B

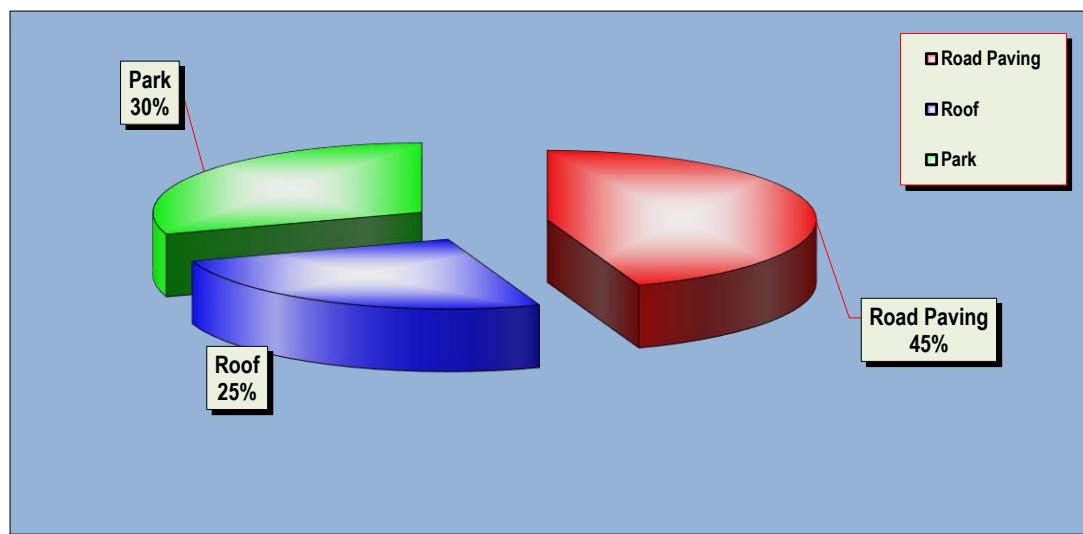
Figure.1 Land Use
(Pre Development Conditions)
Strubensvalley Ext.24



*Indicating the percentage of hydrological catchment areas
utilised in the application of specific infiltration rates*

Area = 1.507 ha

Figure.1 Land Use
(Post Development Conditions)
Strubensvalley Ext.24



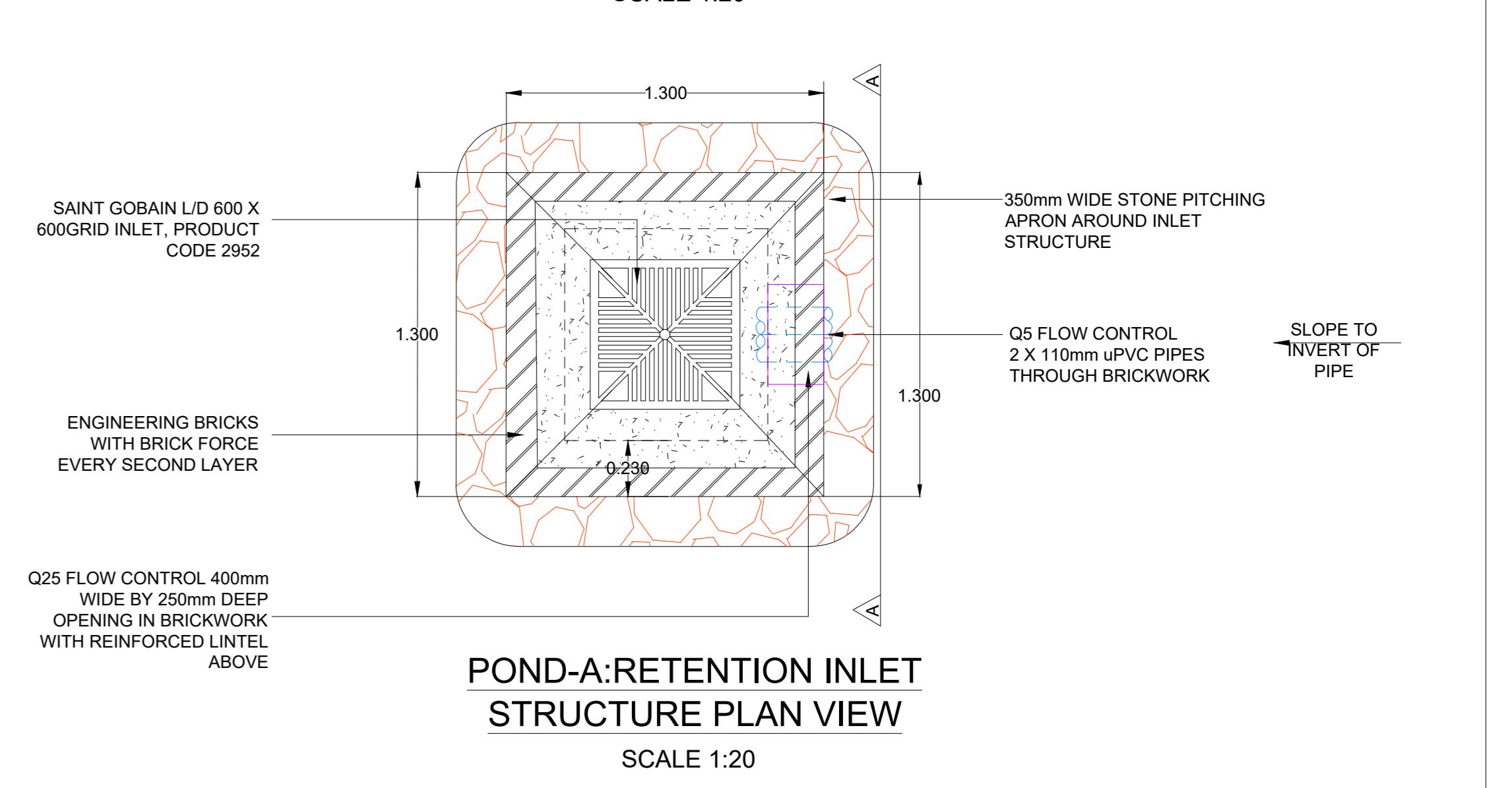
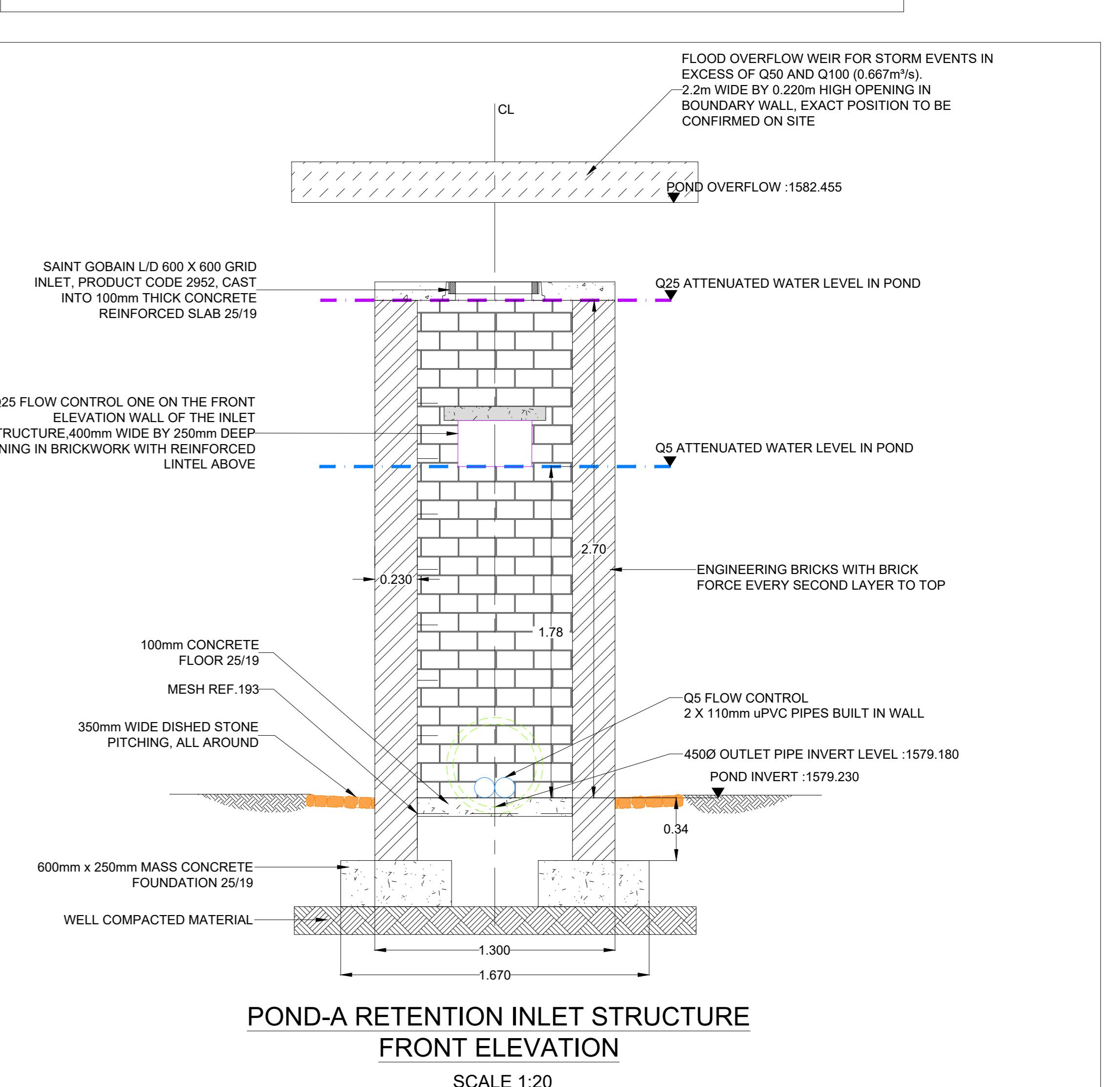
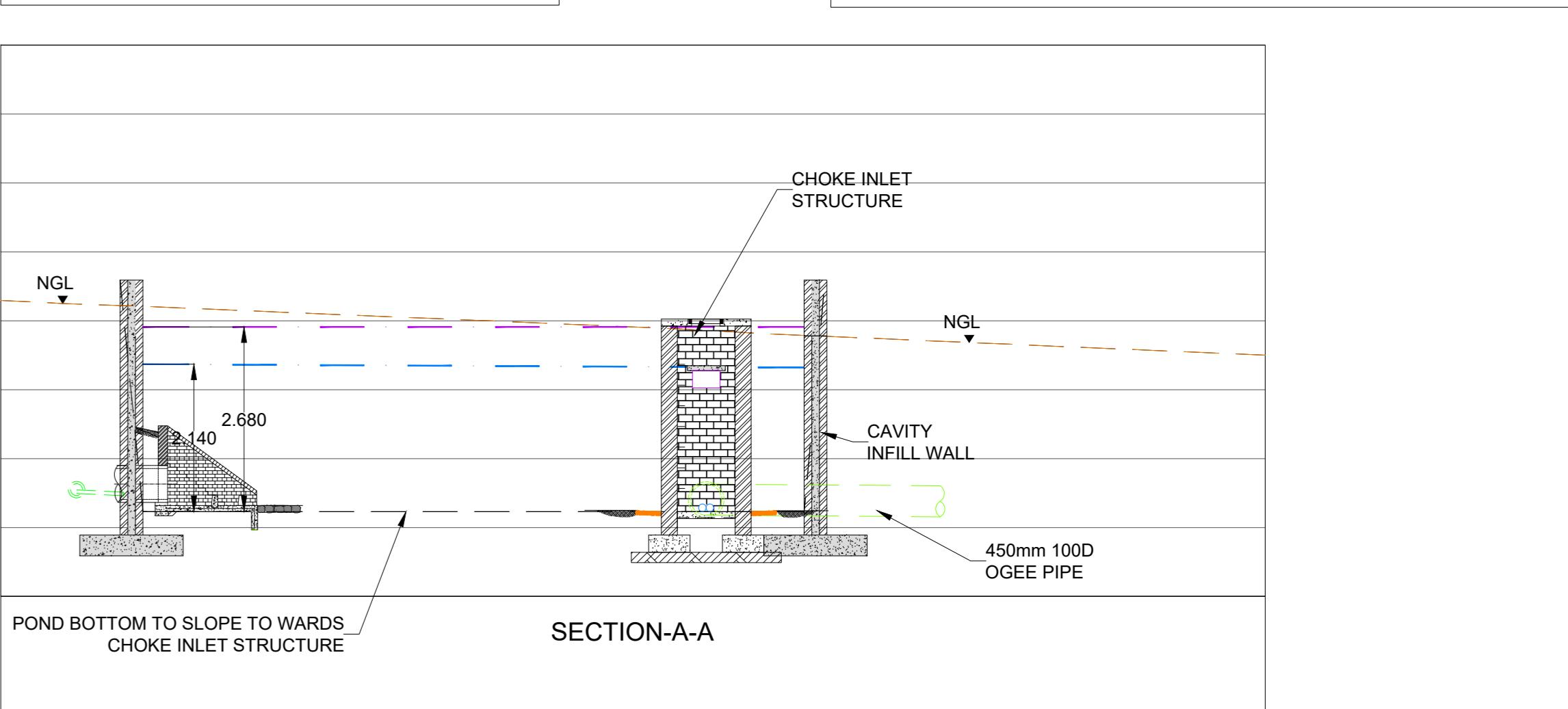
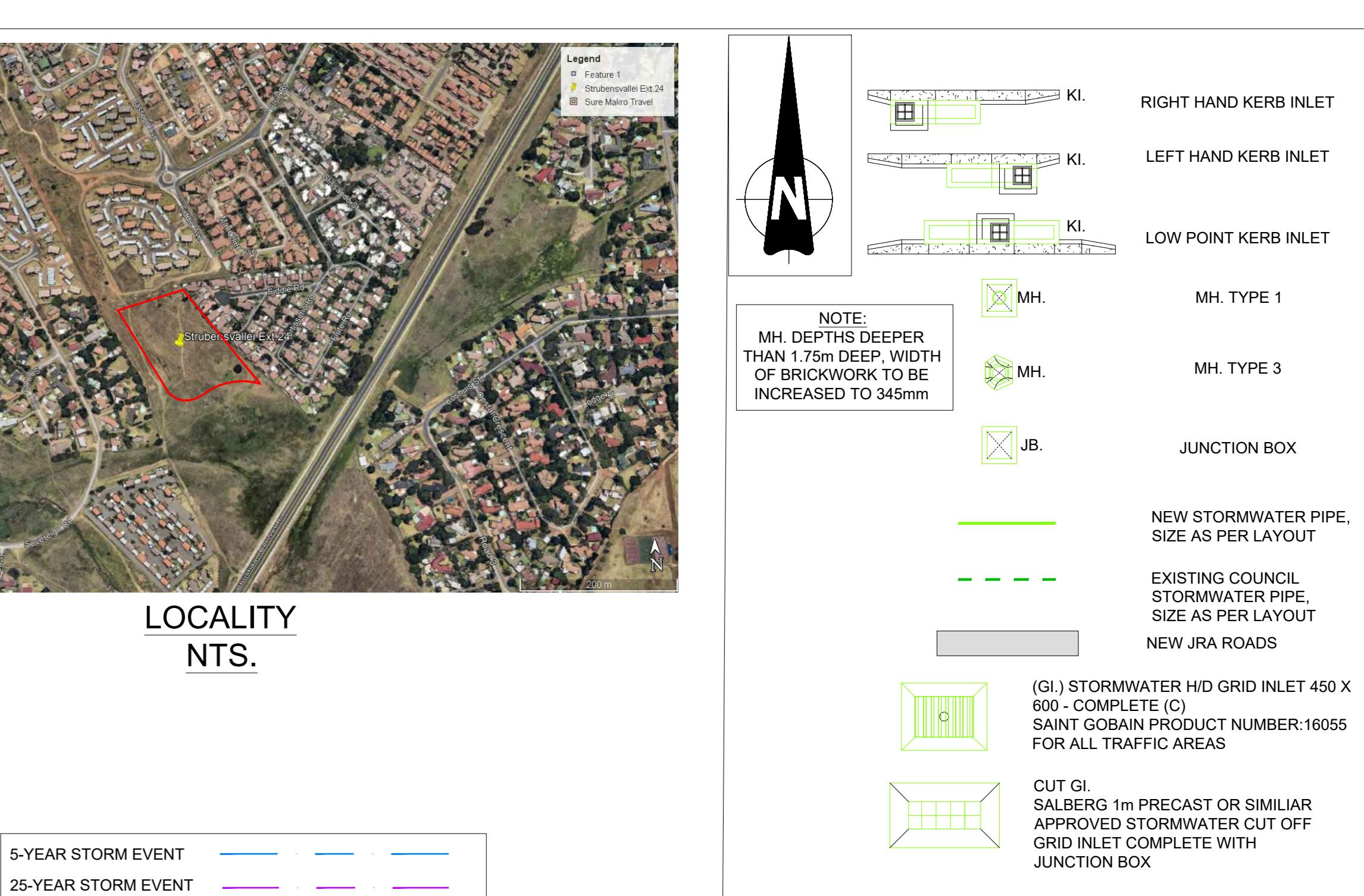
*Indicating the percentage of hydrological catchment areas
utilised in the application of specific infiltration rates*

Area = 1.507 ha

Stormwater Attenuation Layout

Drawing Number:20521-503

Annexure-C



PRIVATE DRAWING NO. APPROVED
Pr. Eng. No.
DATE

PRIVATE DRAWING NO. APPROVED
Pr. Eng. No.
DATE

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
C-PLAN DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS
DRAWN BY: G.HUYSAMEN OCTOBER 2020
CHECKED BY: G.HUYSAMEN OCTOBER 2020
SERVICES CHECKED
GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
SERVITUDES
APPROVED

JOHANNESBURG ROADS AGENCY
66 Pixley Sauer Street
(Previously Sauer Street)
cnr Rosetta Moosa Street
Johannesburg 2107
TEL: (011) 298-6000
FAX: (011) 298-5178

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG
STORMWATER ATTENUATION POND LAYOUT FOR THE
NEW PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON
STRUBENSVALLEI EXT.24

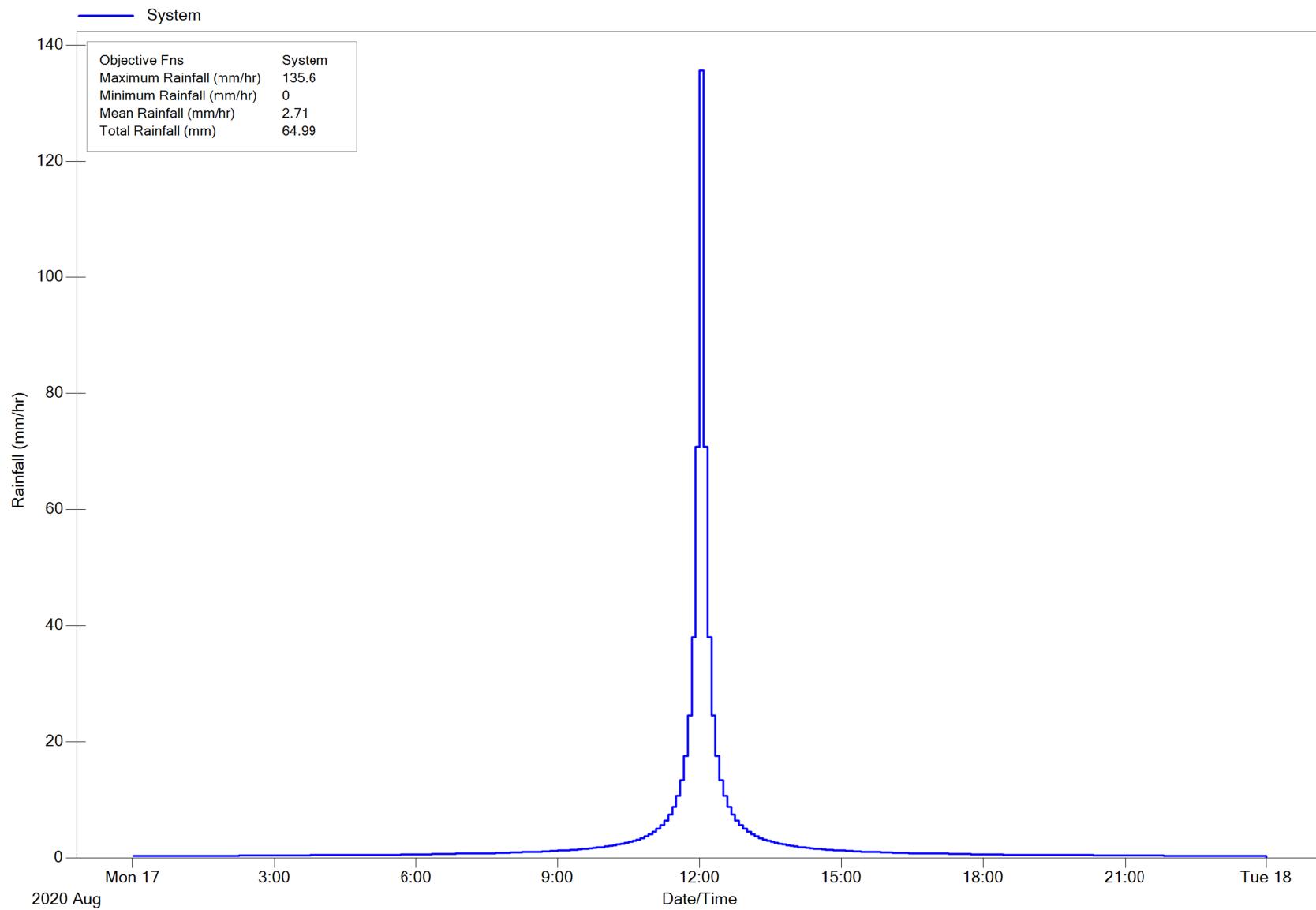
DESIGN MANAGER
SCALE
AMENDMENTS
APPROVED DATE
DRAWING No.
A ISSUED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL
2021/07/14
20521-503
1 OFF 1
FILE No.
DATE

Rainfall Data Pre-Development Design

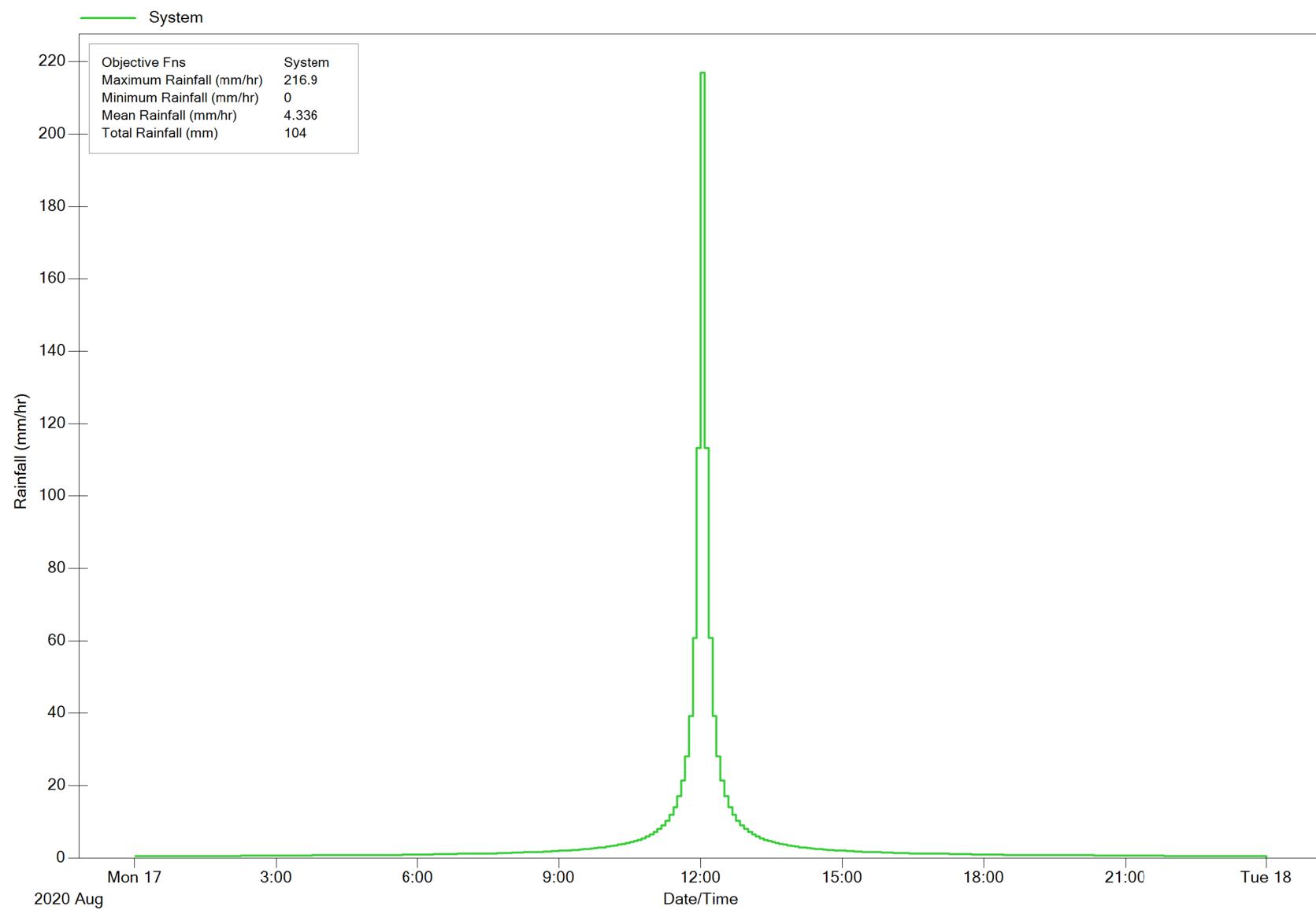
Event Rainfall

Annexure-D

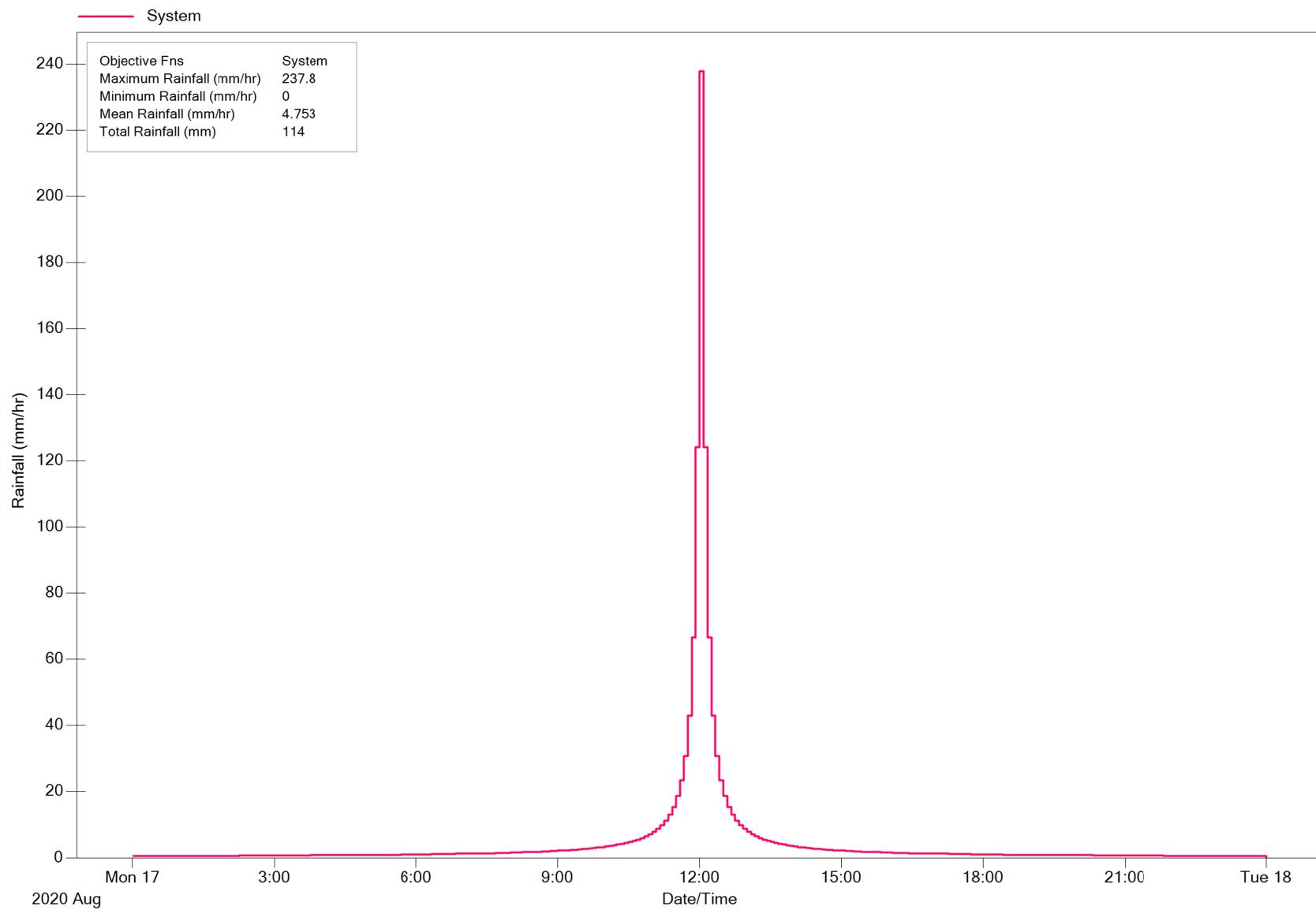
Q5 Rainfall



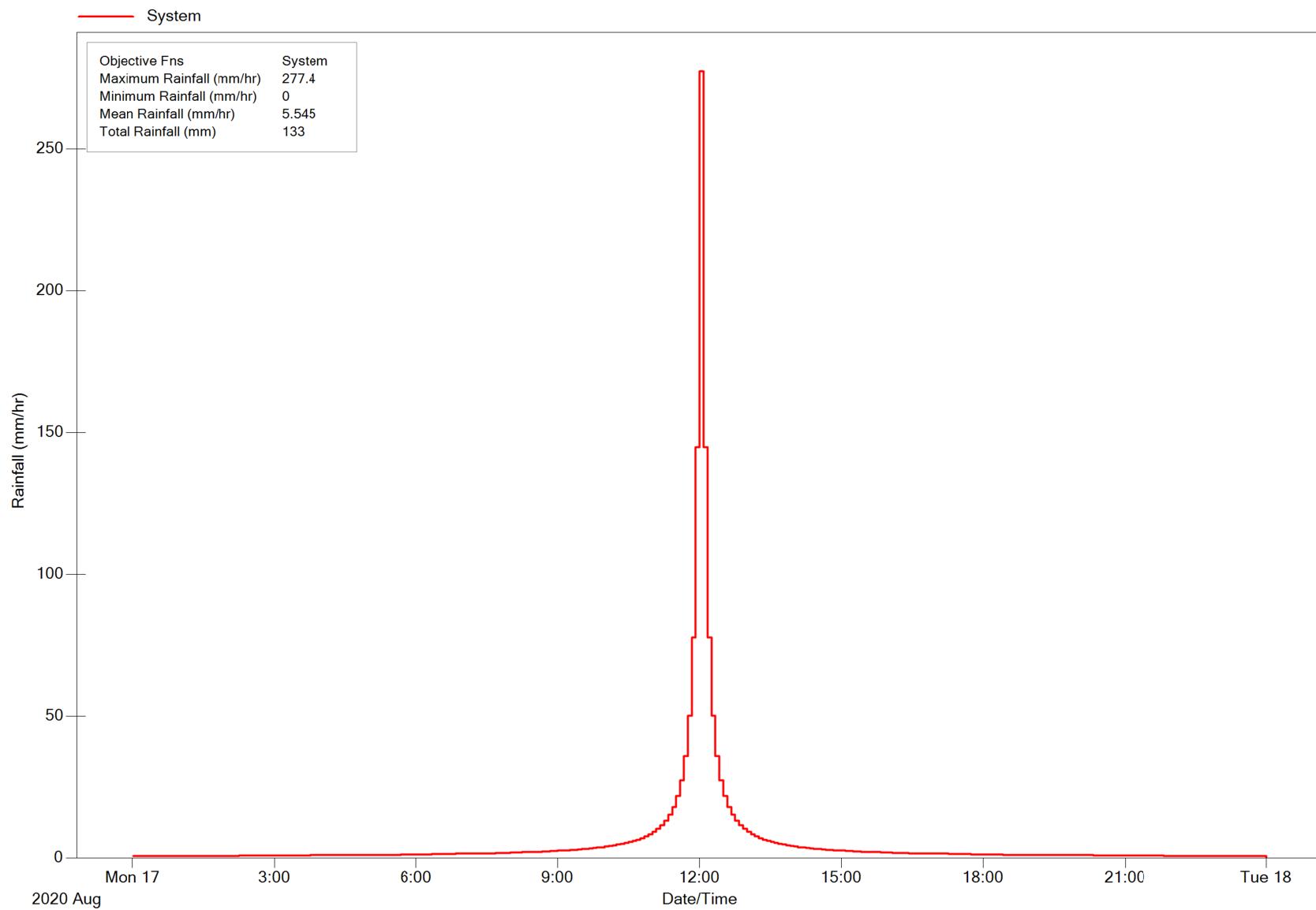
Q25 Rainfall



Q50 Rainfall



Q100 Rainfall

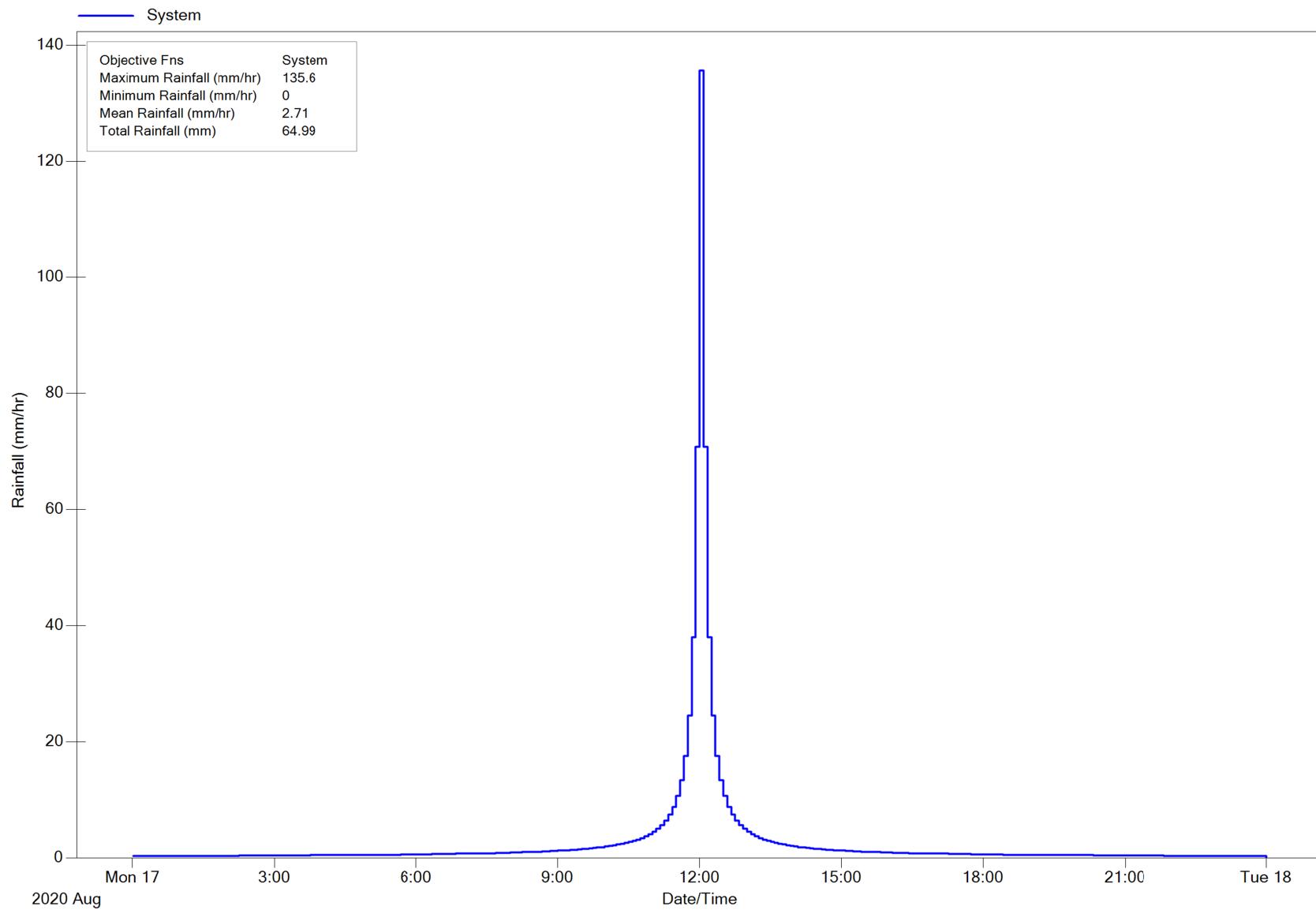


Rainfall Data Post-Development Design

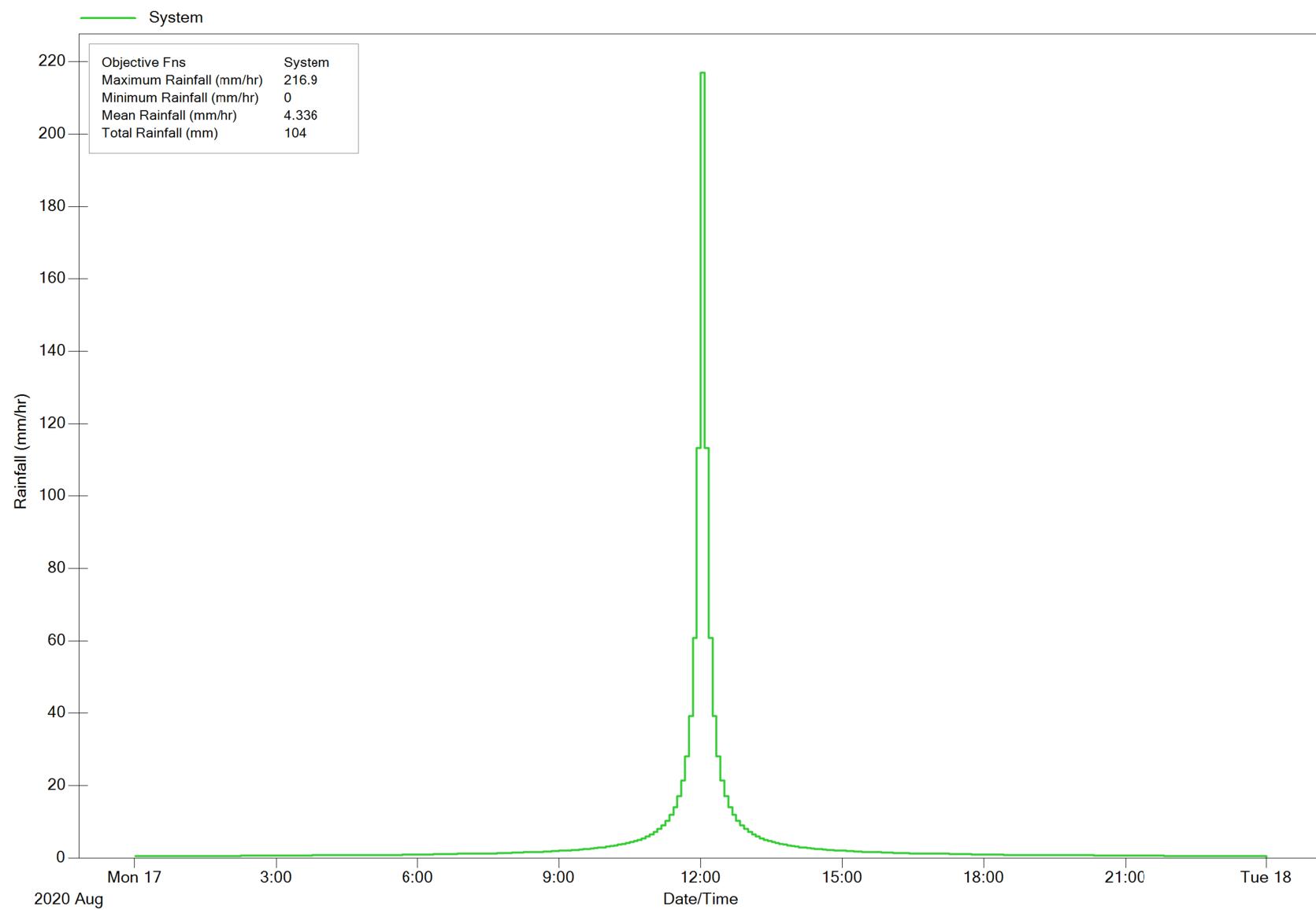
Event Rainfall

Annexure-E

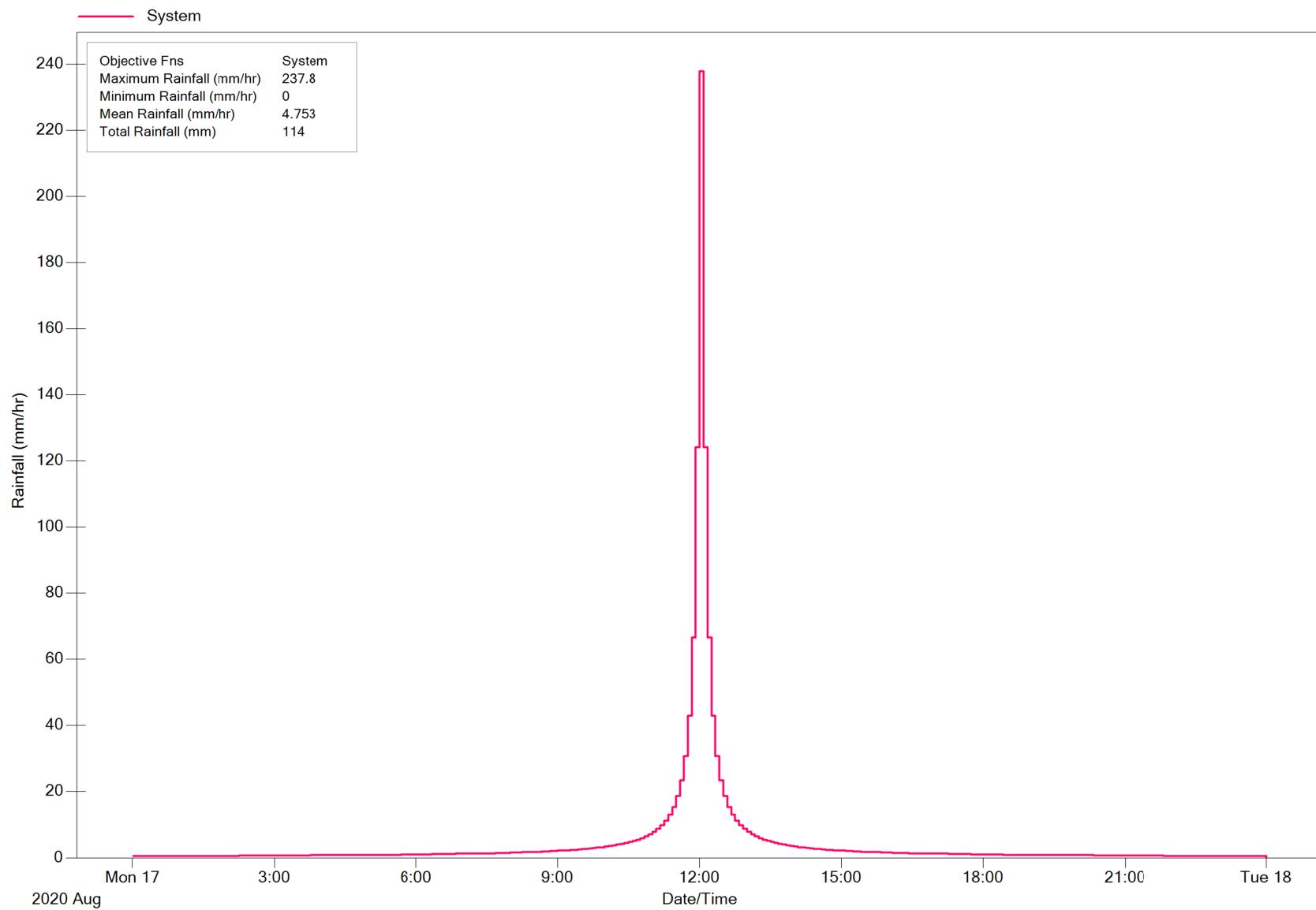
Q5 Rainfall



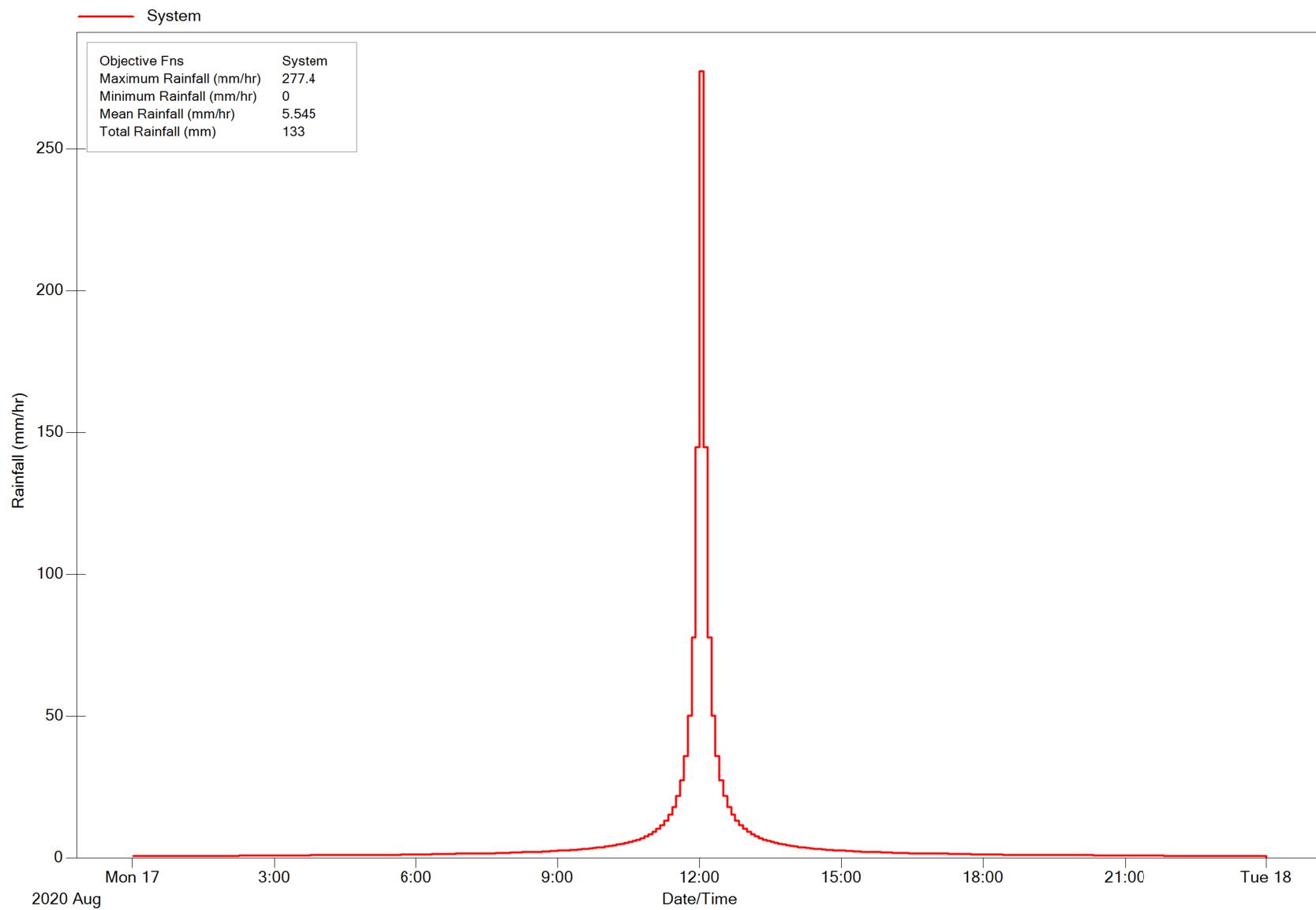
Q25 Rainfall



Q50 Rainfall



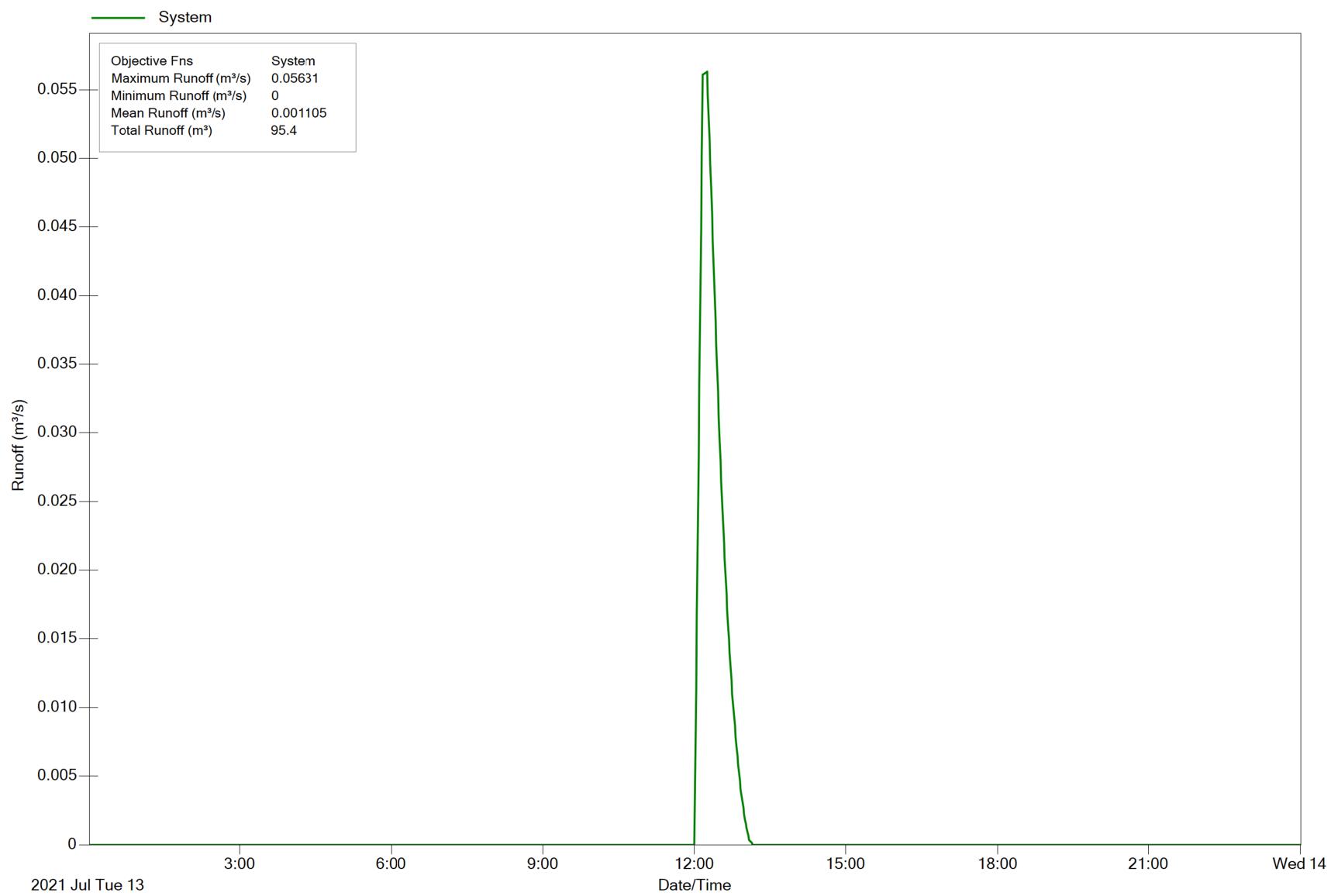
Q100 Rainfall



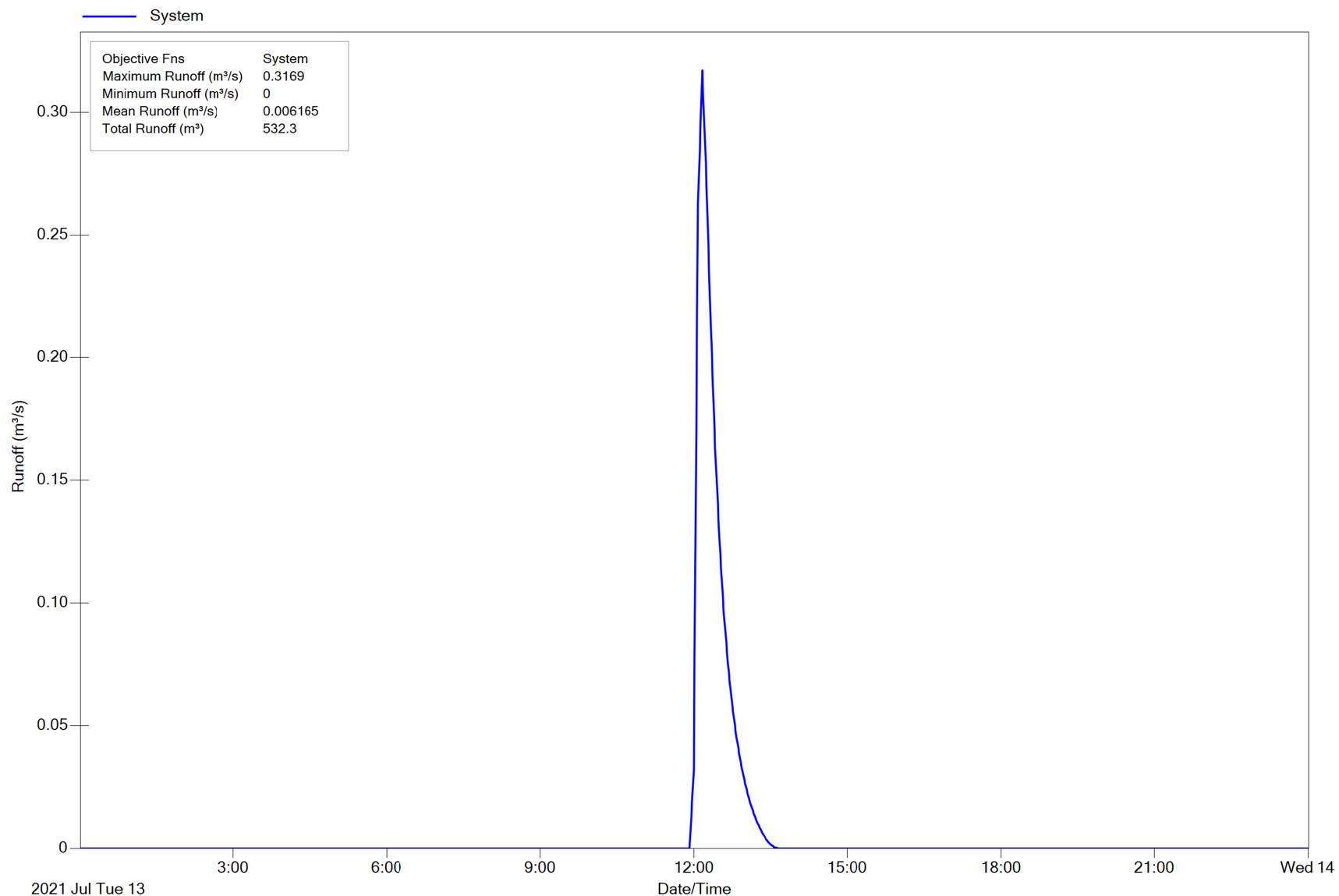
Pre-Development Hydrographs

Annexure-F

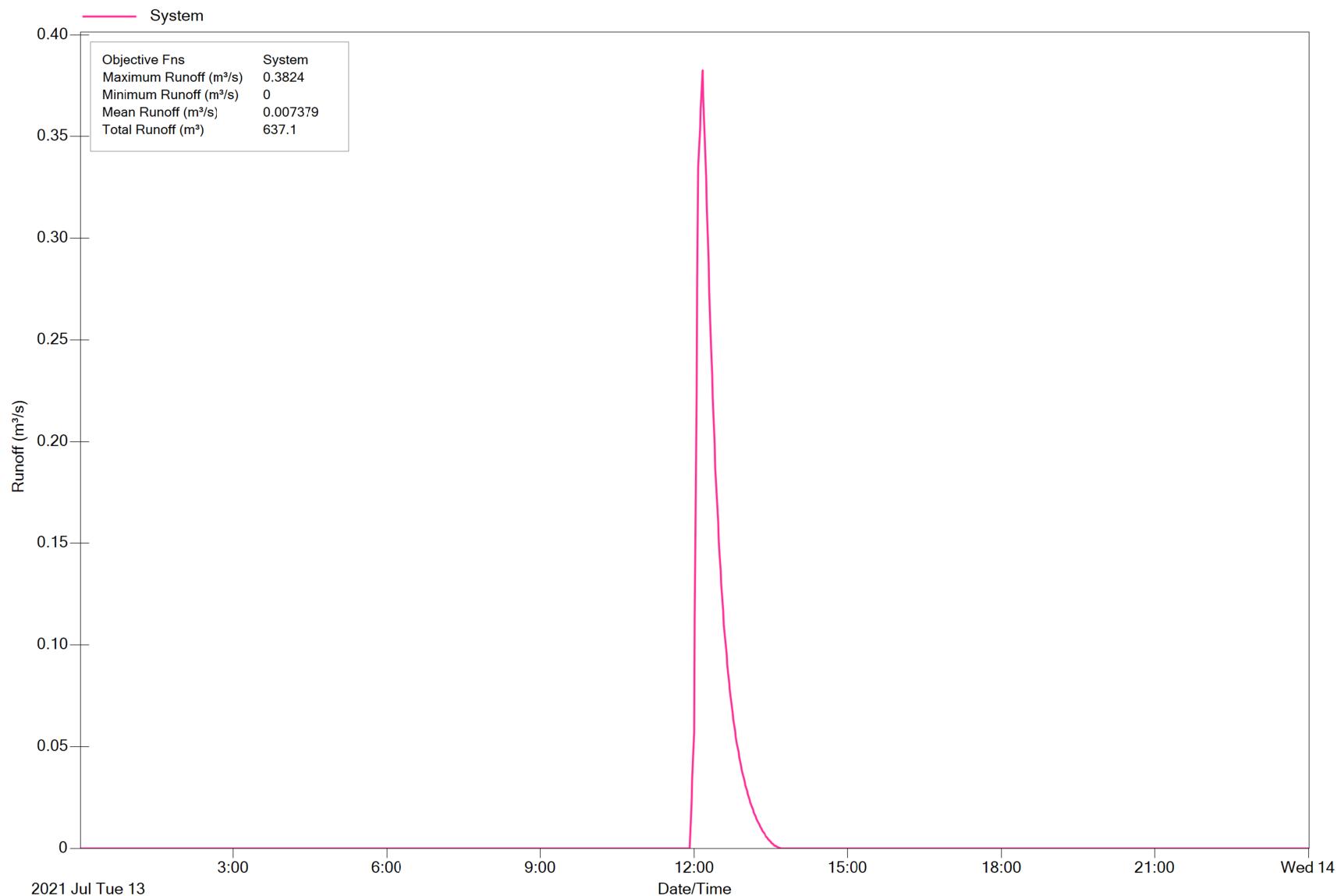
Pre-Development Q5 Peak Runoff



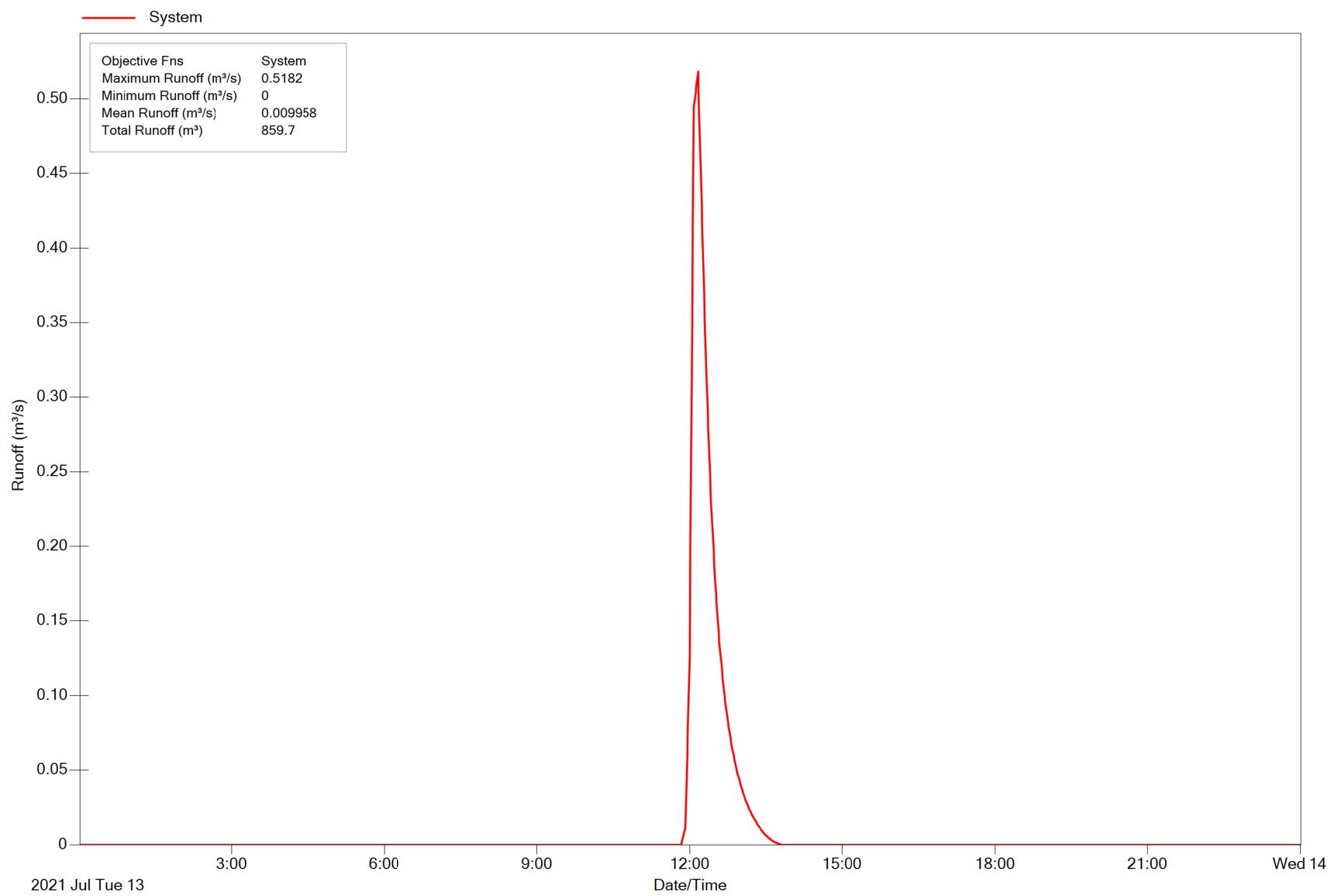
Pre-Development Q25 Peak Runoff



Pre-Development Q50 Peak Runoff



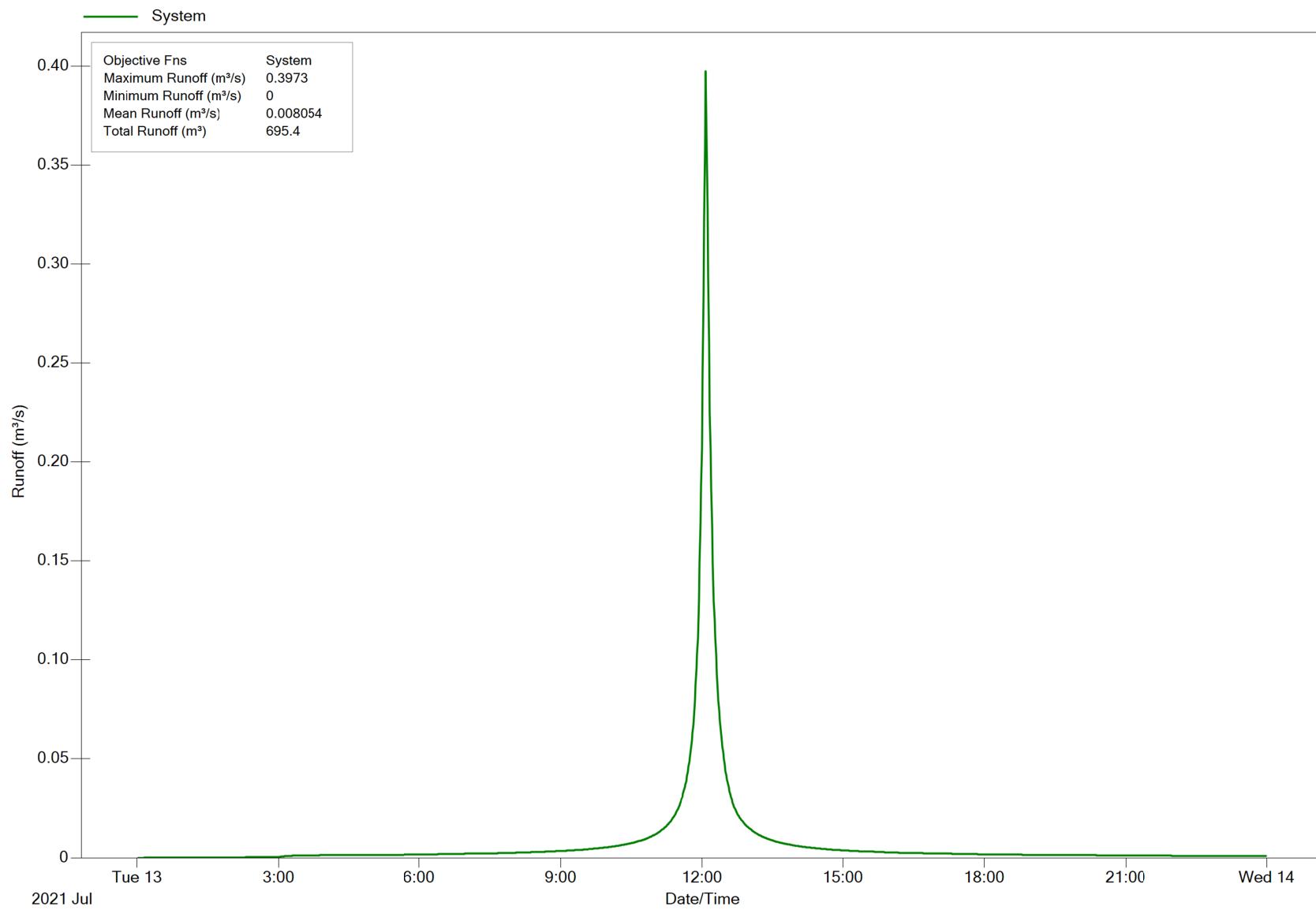
Pre-Development Q100 Peak Runoff



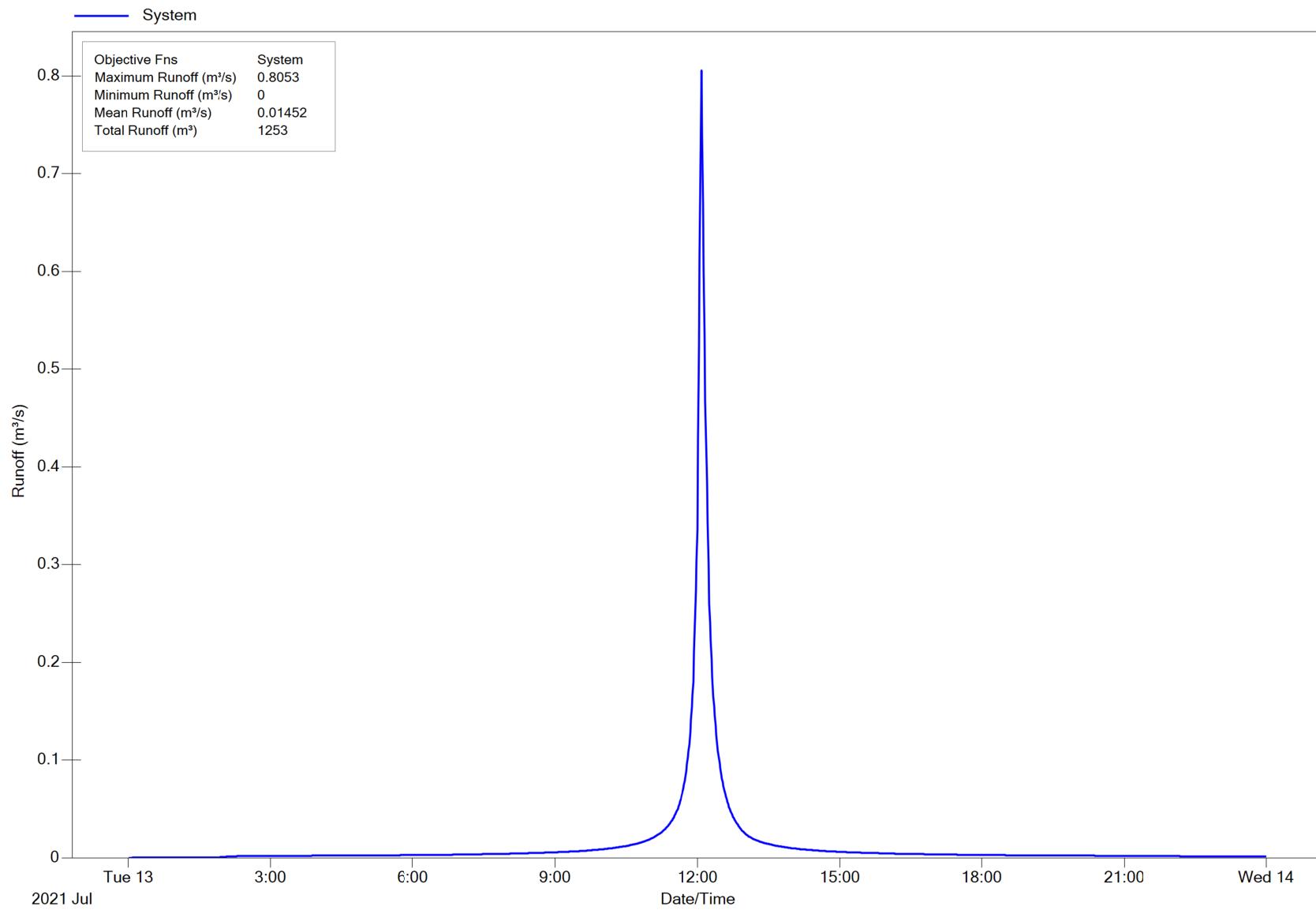
Post-Development Hydrographs

Annexure-G

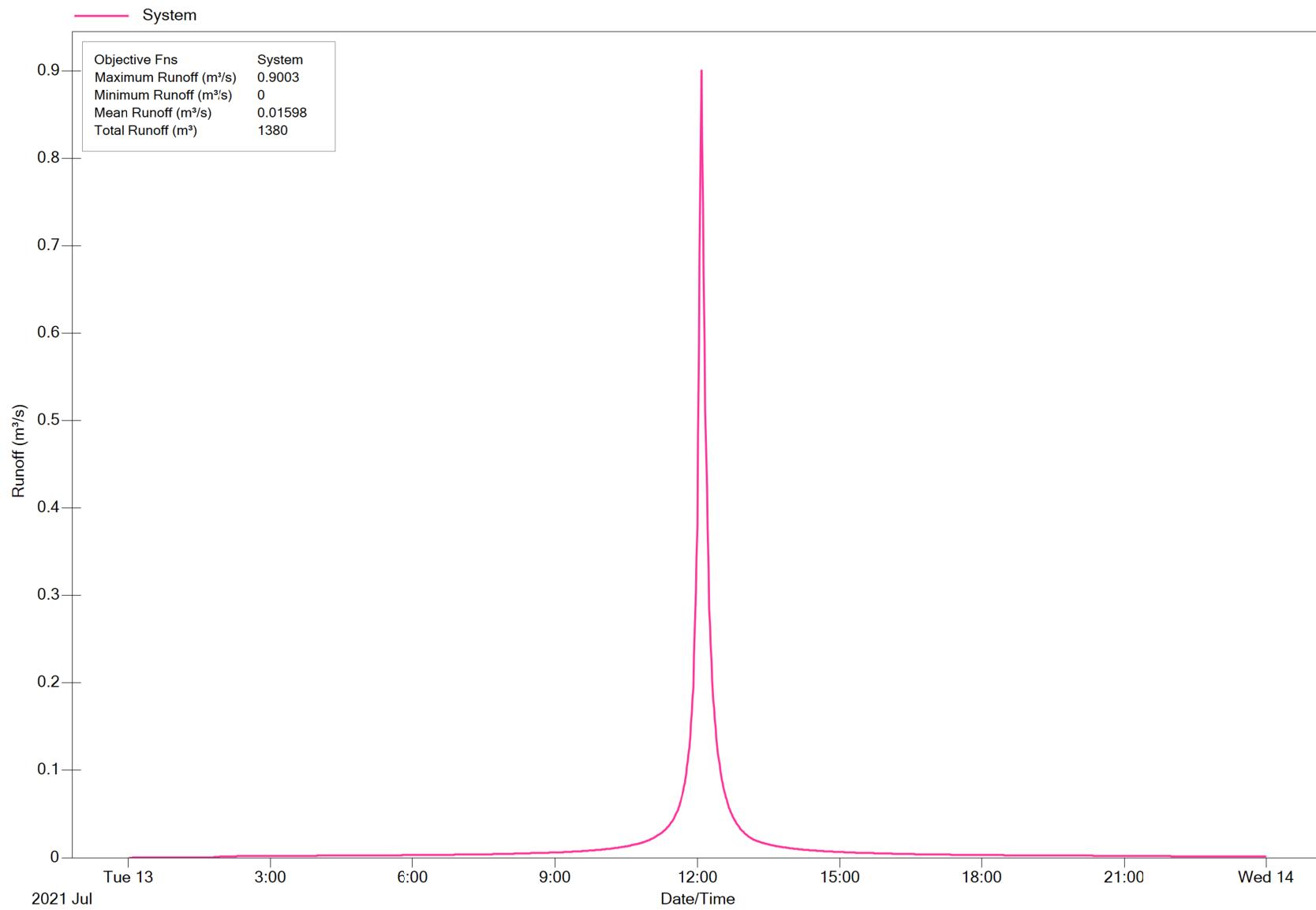
Post Development Q5 Peak Flow



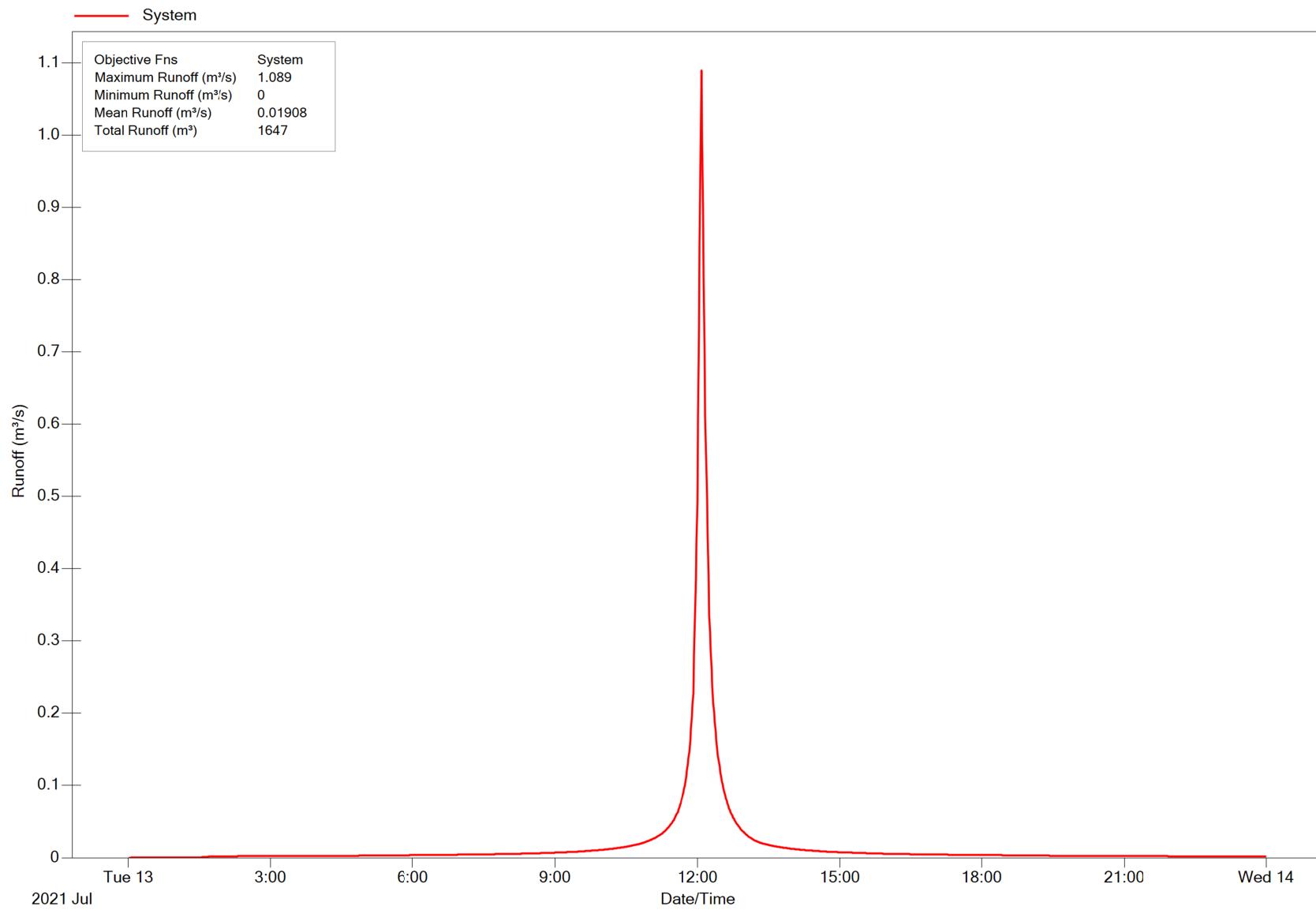
Post Development Q25 Peak Flow



Post Development Q50 Peak Flow



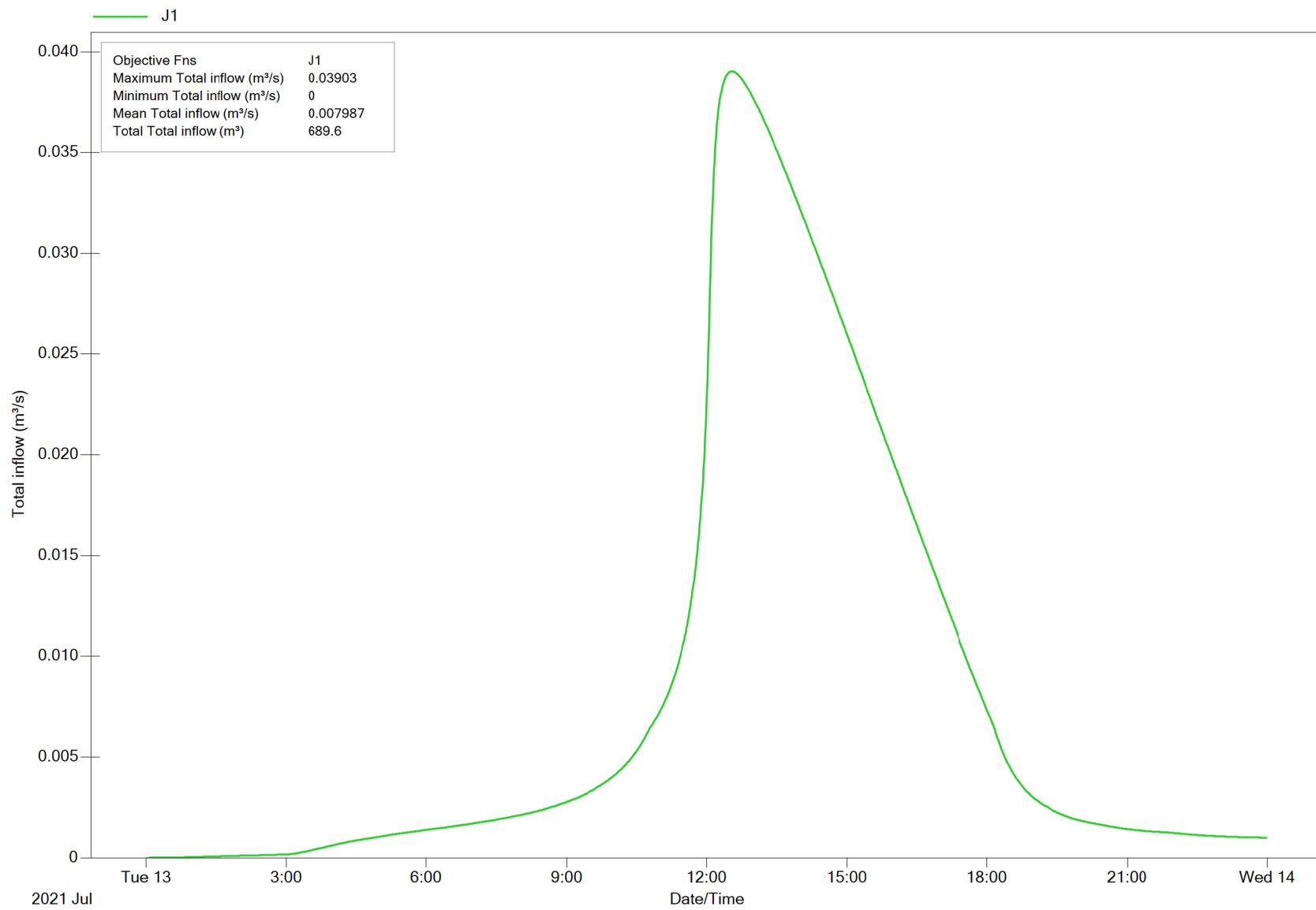
Post Development Q100 Peak Flow



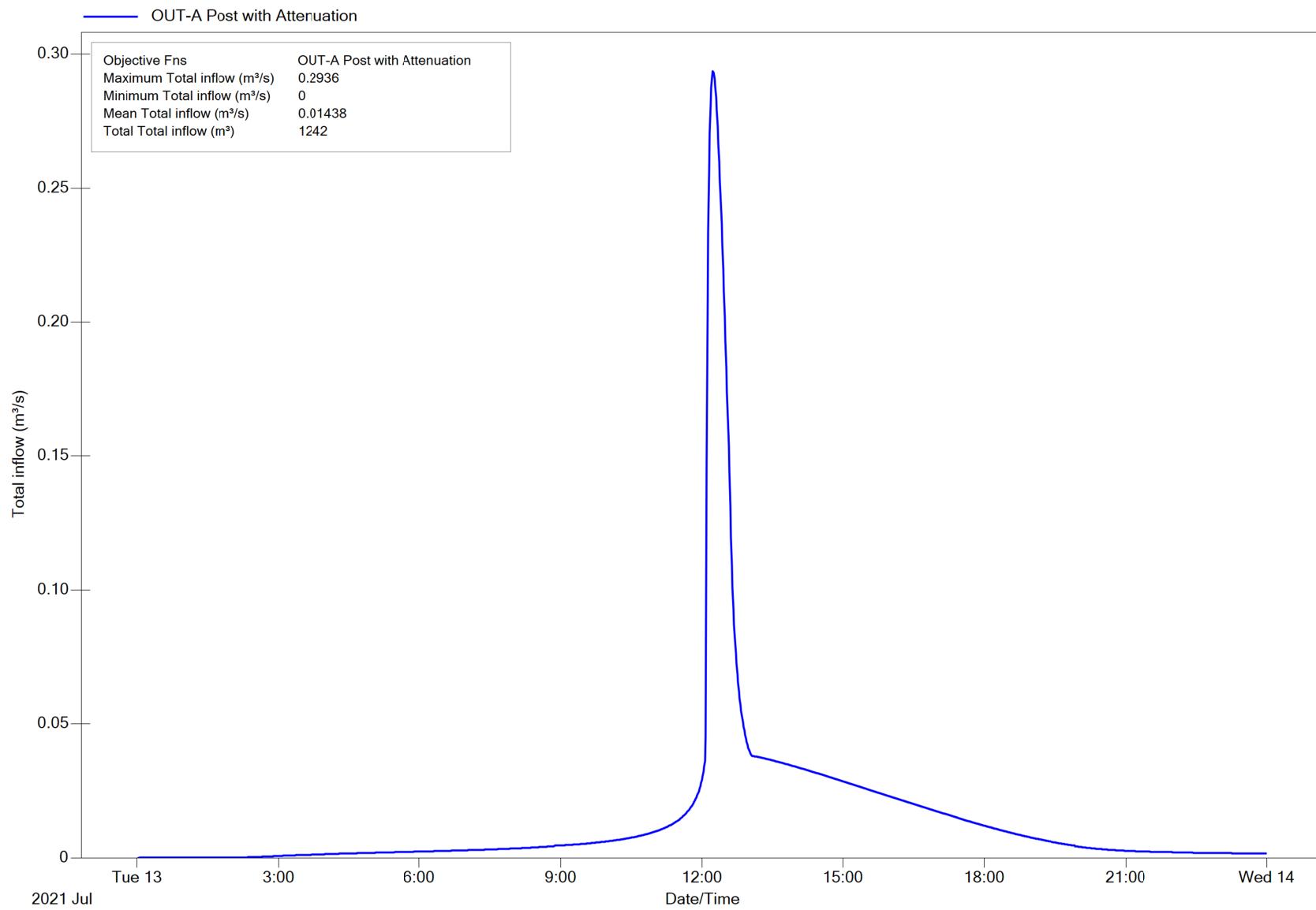
**Post-Development Peak Discharge After
Attenuation Hydrographs**

Annexure-H

Peak Q5 Discharge after Attenuation

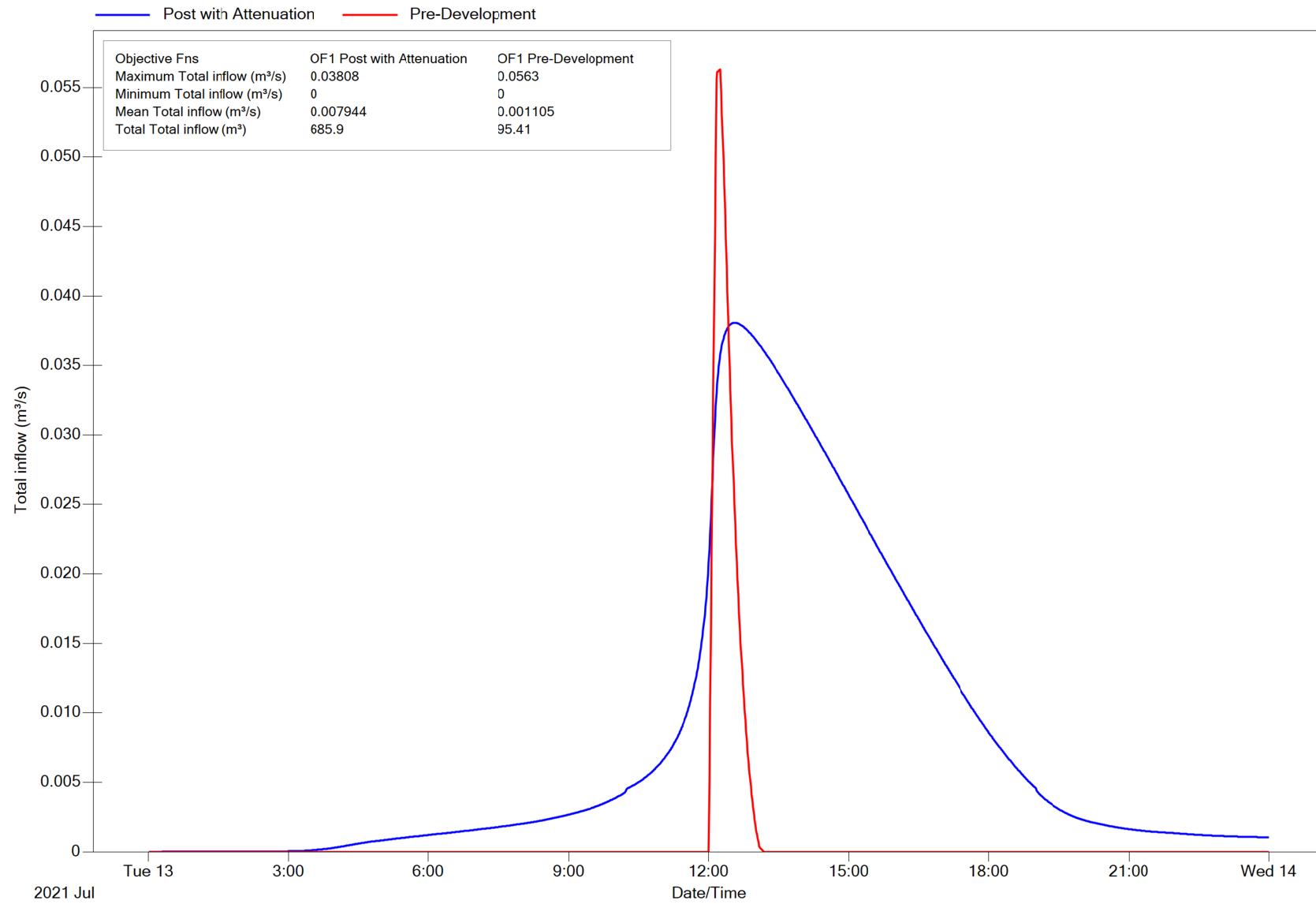


Peak Q25 Discharge after Attenuation



Node OF1

Flow Comparison Pre VS Post Attenuated Q5



Node OF1

Flow Comparison Pre VS Post Attenuated Q25

