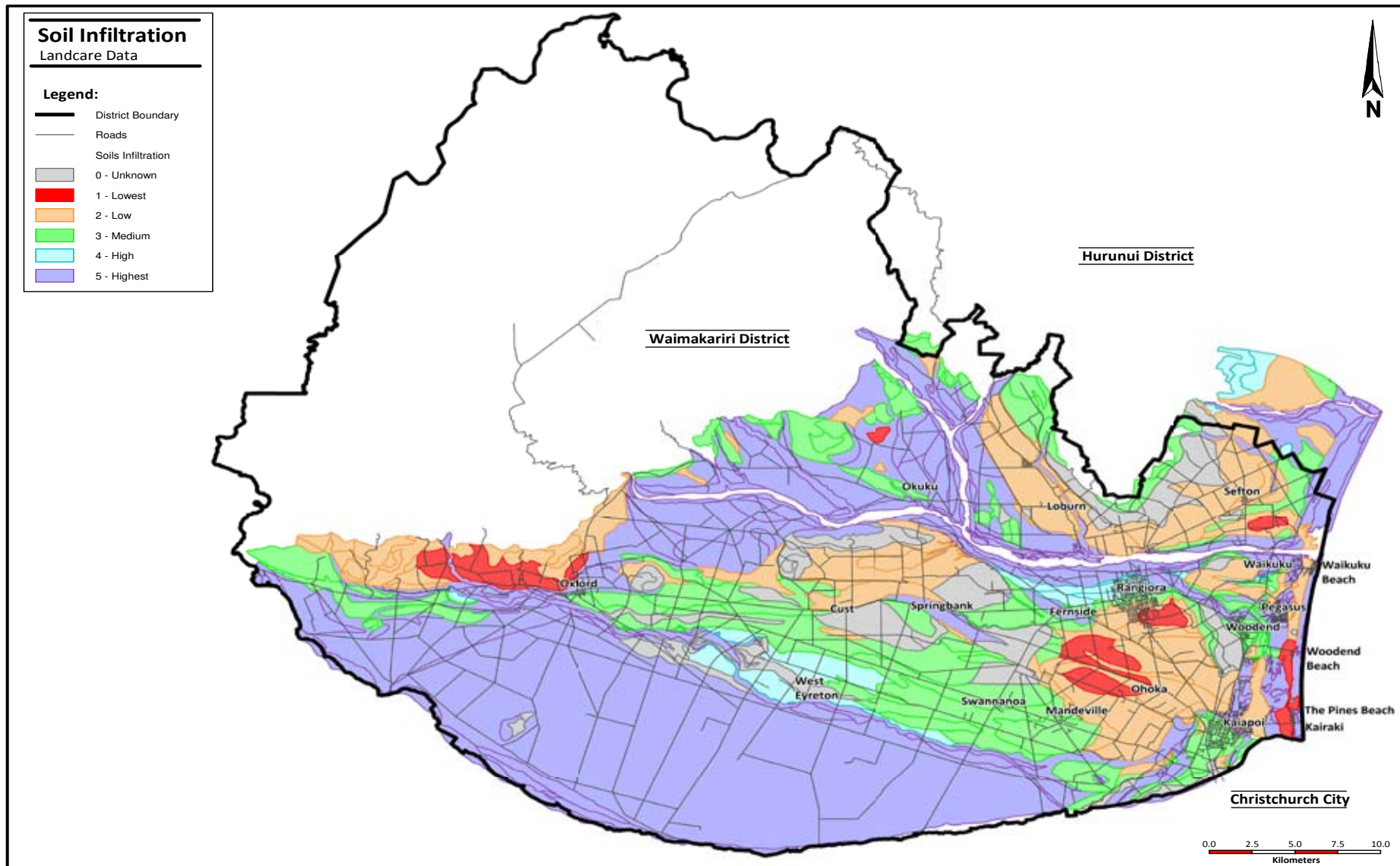


# Guide for the Disposal of Stormwater in the Waimakariri District

## Stormwater Disposal - Acceptable Means of Discharge



**Area 5: Highest (purple)** - Where no Council reticulated service is available, stormwater should be disposed of via soak pits, designed to the NZBC E1 surface water.

**Area 4: High (light blue)** - Where no Council reticulated service is available, stormwater should be disposed of via soak pits, designed to the NZBC E1 surface water.

**Area 3: Medium (green)** - Where no reticulated system is available, stormwater should be disposed of via specifically designed soak pits, swales/retention ponds with a controlled outlet to Council public drains or watercourse.

**Area 2: Low (orange)** - No reticulated system available. Minimal ground soakage available due to the high presence of clay. Stormwater disposal by way of a holding tank/retention pond, via sealed pipework into a swale or natural watercourse.

**Area 1: Lowest (red)** - Specific design required, to be approved by the Waimakariri District Council Drainage Asset Manager.

**Area 0: Unknown (grey)** - No data is available for this area, any stormwater disposal system will need to be designed specifically for this area and approved by the Waimakariri District Council Drainage Asset Manager.

## Other Approved Comments:

### Consent Notices:

If a consent notice is issued stating 'the consent holder shall provide an on-site detention pond, tank or swale to collect stormwater from the building roofs, seal and hardstanding areas', this water must be contained on the individual property and not allowed onto neighbouring properties.

### Soak Pits:

Advice only: For **Areas 5 and 4** the base area of a soak pit should be a minimum of 1 m<sup>2</sup> per 100 m<sup>2</sup> of roof area (the base is to be into the free-draining material). Waimakariri District Council Standard Drawing 600-330 is available.

### Discharge to Natural Ground:

When a farm shed is built without spouting, if the property is located within **Areas 5, 4 or 3** (from soil infiltration map details), the stormwater may be discharged directly to the ground, however the building should be located a minimum of 10 metres from the neighbouring boundary.

### Watercourse or Creek:

If stormwater is to go to a Council maintained watercourse/creek then prior approval from the Waimakariri District Council Drainage Asset Manager is required. The maximum outlet pipe is 100 mm and the area surrounding the outlet of the pipe should be protected against erosion.

### Alternative Solution:

If an alternative stormwater solution is to be used, then prior approval from the Waimakariri District Council Drainage Asset Manager is required prior to the consent being issued.

### Commercial Projects:

All stormwater plans to include hardstand areas, oil/grit separators and sumps and must be approved by the Waimakariri District Council Drainage Asset Manager prior to the consent being issued.

### Hardstand Areas for Vehicles:

If large amounts of hardstand areas are indicated on the plans, these will need to be included within the stormwater disposal system utilising oil/grit separators and sumps. Plans are to be approved by the Waimakariri District Council Drainage Asset Manager. Note: Some urban subdivisions include mandatory requirements for drainage of all hardstanding areas.

### Other Information:

- Disposal of stormwater into watercourses should be via a sealed pipework system from the building to ensure contaminants are not permitted to enter.
- Stormwater cannot discharge into an irrigation or stockwater race.