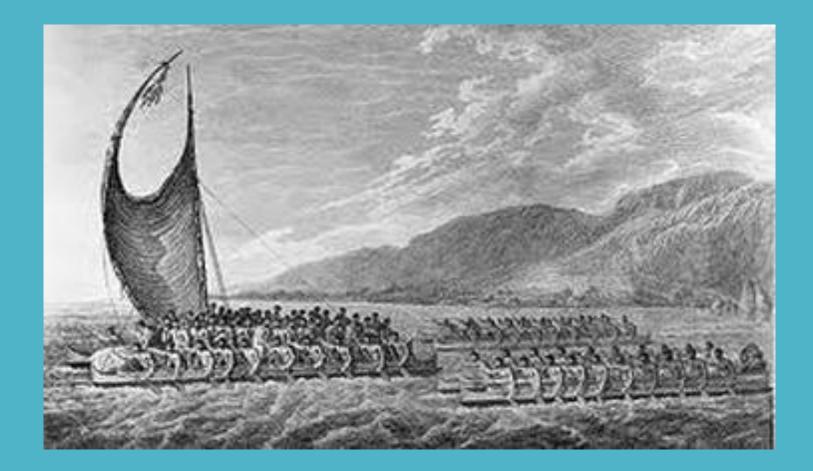
Stormwater Management for the Regeneration of the Three Kings Quarry

Roger Seyb, Beca Ltd Richard Brunton, Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd

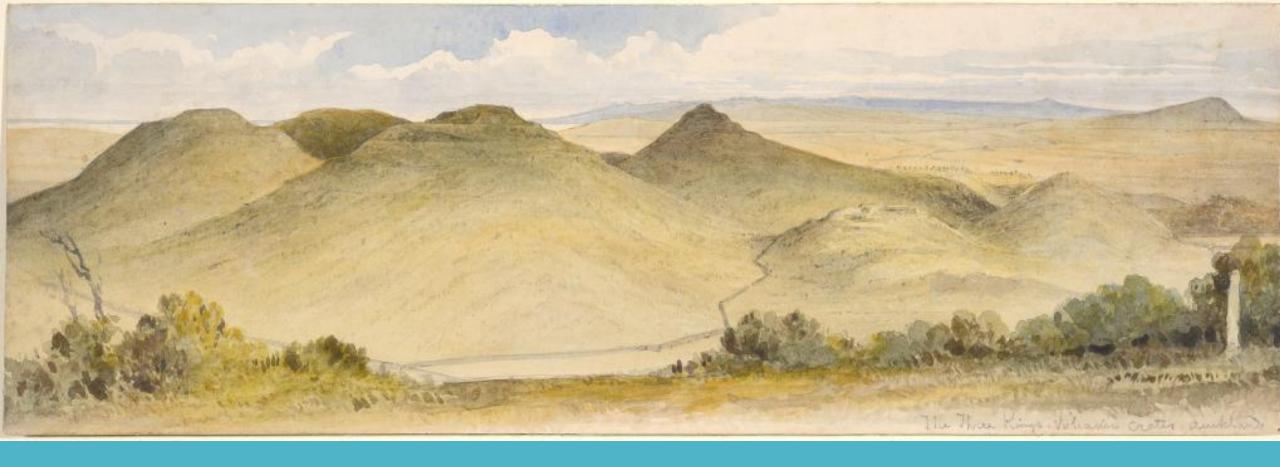
## **Three Kings** Quarry Development

# Part A: Introduction

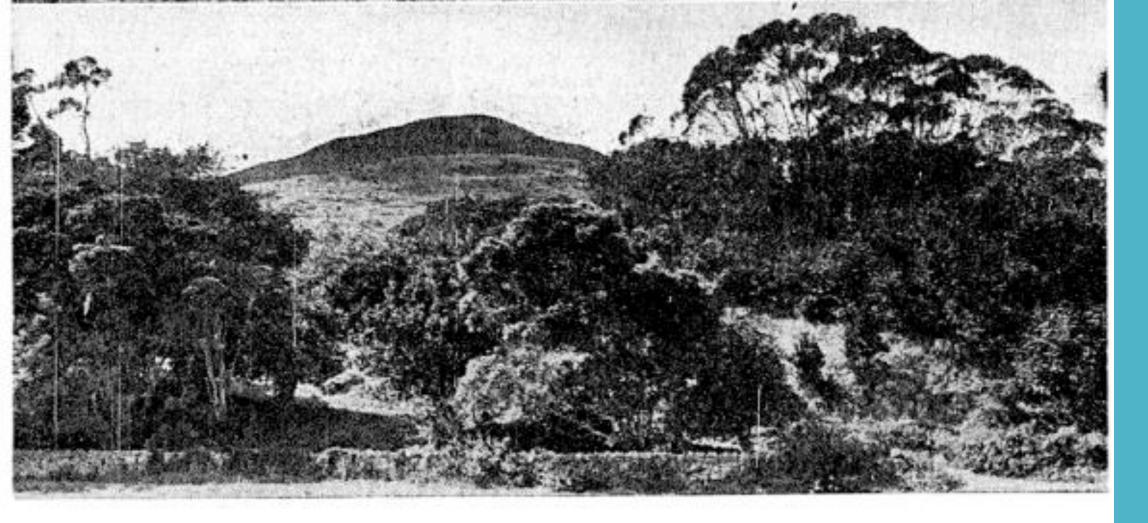
A background to the development



#### Te Tatua Riu ki uta



#### Kinder watercolour of the Three Kings



BEAUTIFUL AUCKLAND PROPERTY PURCHASED FOR STATE HOUSING Scenes on the Wesley Trust Estate. Three Kings, which has been purchased by the Government for the erection of about 600 houses. It is hoped that the hundreds of fine trees, planted while the Wesley Training College occupied the property between 1848 and 1922, will be preserved. The upper view shows the remains of the first college buildings. The Big King, 440ft. high, appears in the lower photograph.

Figure 49 Photograph from New Zealand Herald, 8 April, 1939, p. 10 Column 2 to 4



Quarrying and housing development 1940s



The Quarry surrounds



#### The Quarry



#### Three Kings today



Masterplan vers 22B, Sept 2017



Section west to east



Section west to east

#### LEGEND

- 1. Upper Level pedestrian entry
- Balconies and living spaces activate the facade and provide passive surveillance of open spaces
- 3. Landscaped podium-top

-N

Park

- 4. Top floor apartment setback from bottom levels
- 5. Floating toof element
- 6. Lower level pedestrian entry
- 7. Carpark and service spaces built against slope



#### Cascading Apartments

**Bection through proposed cascading apartments** 

# Tatua on Eden **Onyx** Apartments



In this established neighbourhood you're spoilt for choice! With great transport links on your doorstep, the CBD is within 6km from home and you'll enjoy easy access to cafes, restaurants, schools, The kitchen is complete with quality Fisher & Paykel appliances including an integrated fridge, Caesarstone benchtop and lacquered & laminate cabinetry.

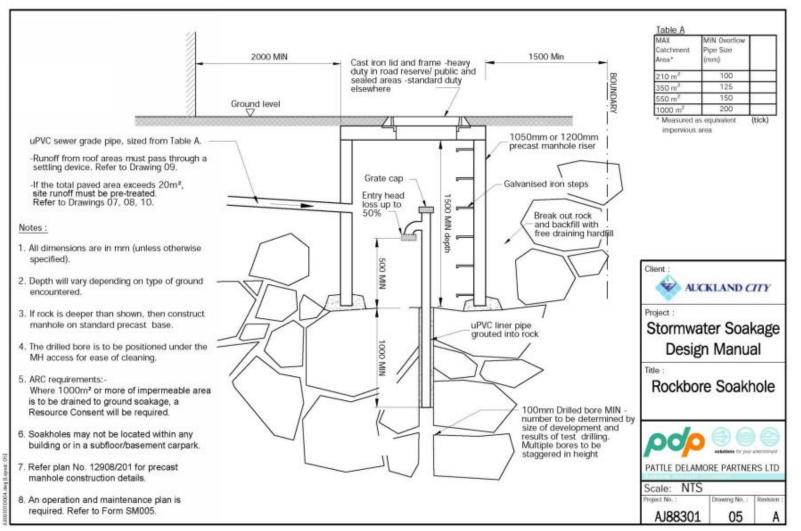
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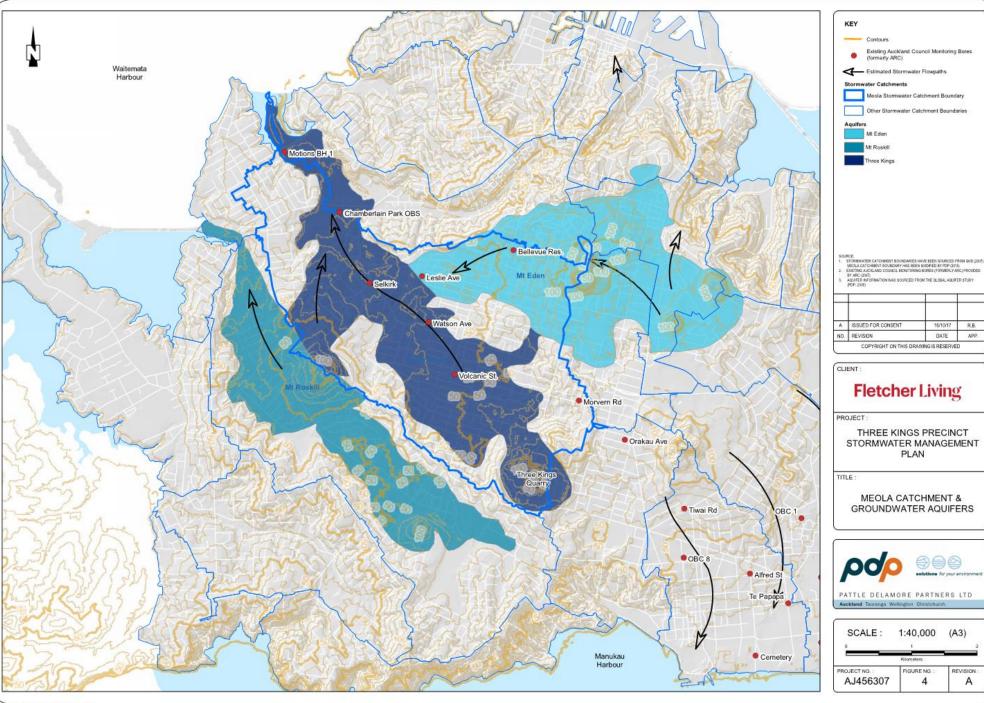
#### SHA Apartments

# Part B: Concept

Soakage and geology

### Why use Soakage?





#### Groundwater aquifers

16/10/17

DATE

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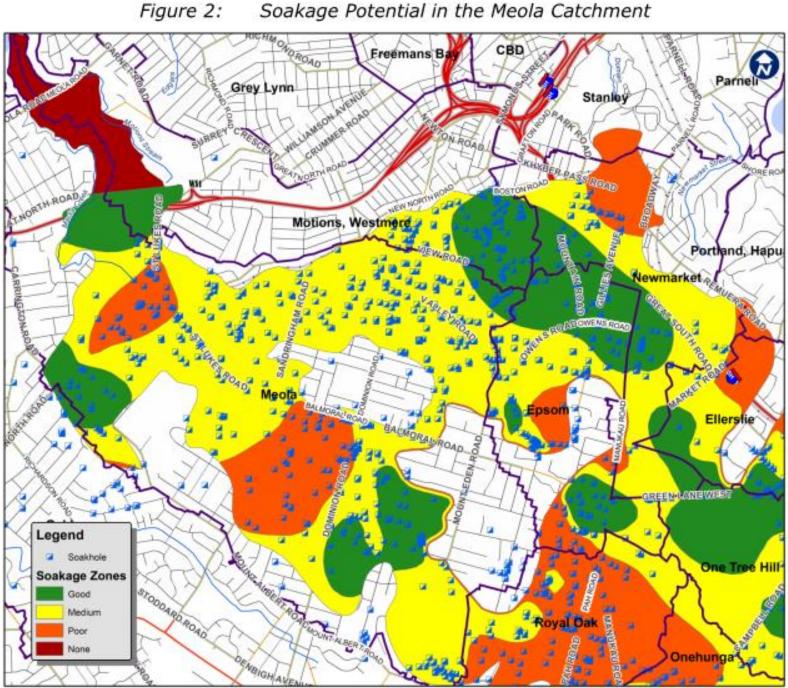
4

REVISION :

Α

R.B.

APP.



Soakage Potential (after PDP and Miselis)

Data source: Auckland Council Stormwater Asset GIS Dataset.



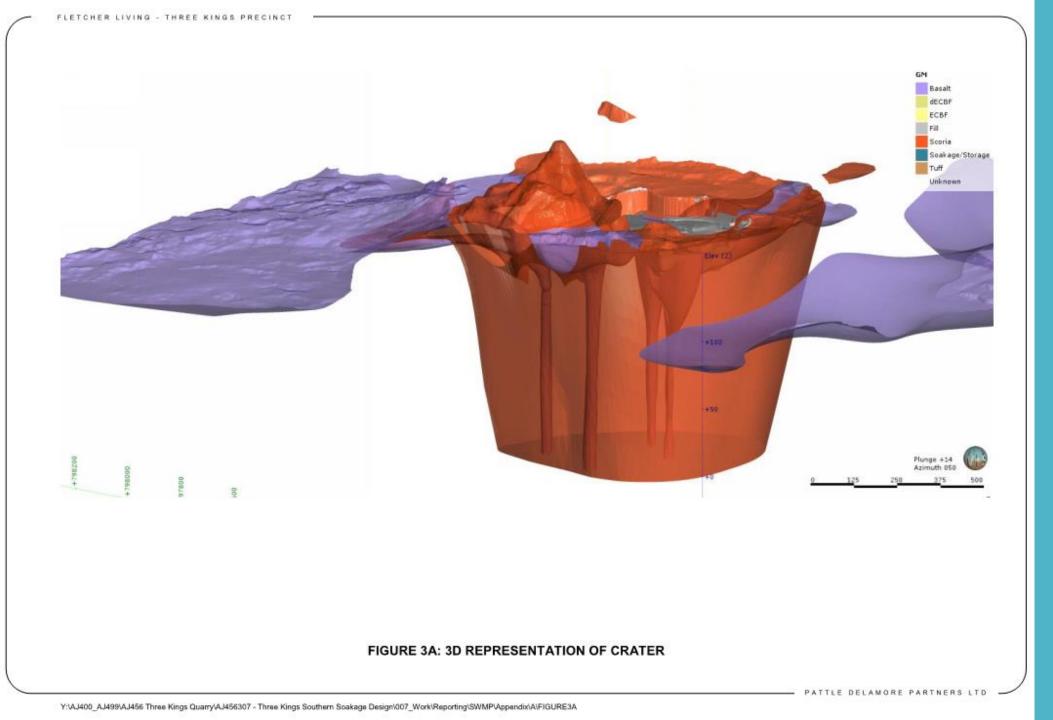
#### Landscape Road Cave



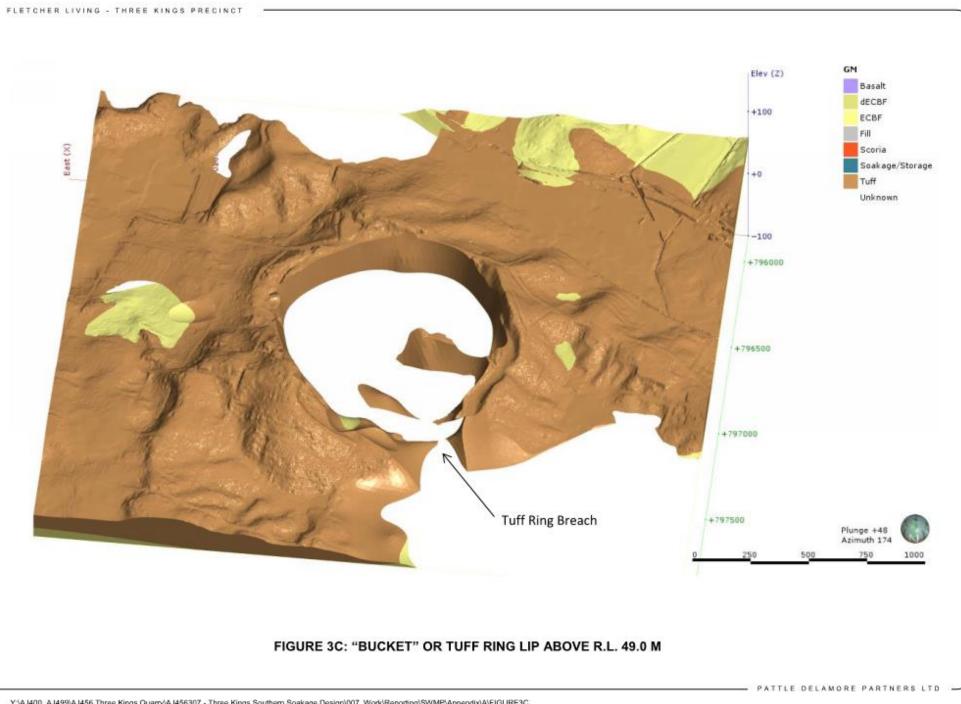
#### Landscape Road Cave



#### Geology

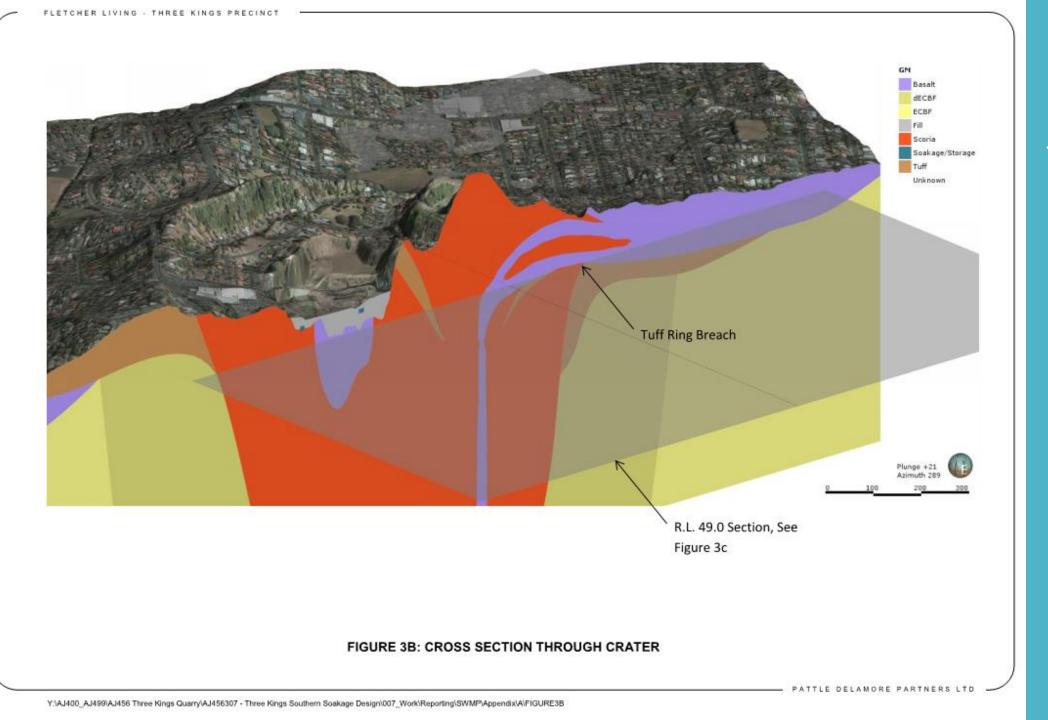


#### The Bucket



#### The Bucket

Y:\AJ400\_AJ499\AJ456 Three Kings Quarry\AJ456307 - Three Kings Southern Soakage Design\007\_Work\Reporting\SWMP\Appendix\A\FIGURE3C



#### The Bucket



#### The Design

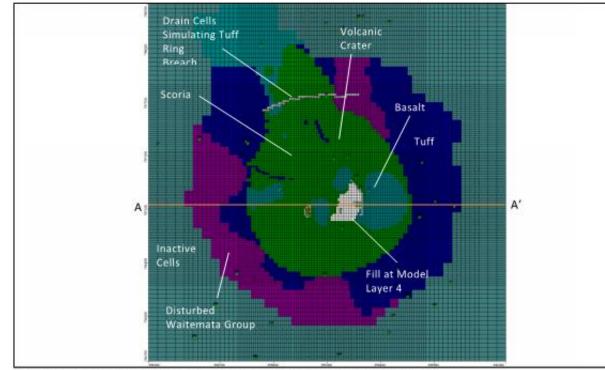
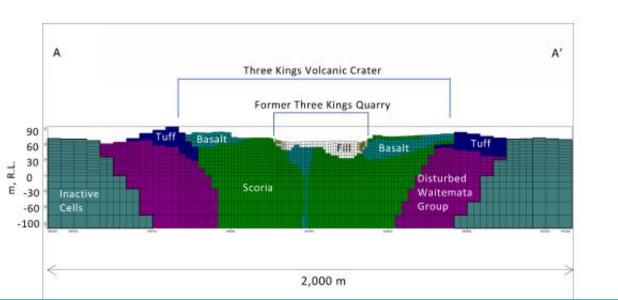


Figure D-5: Model Grid and Boundary Conditions (model layer 4)



#### Groundwater model

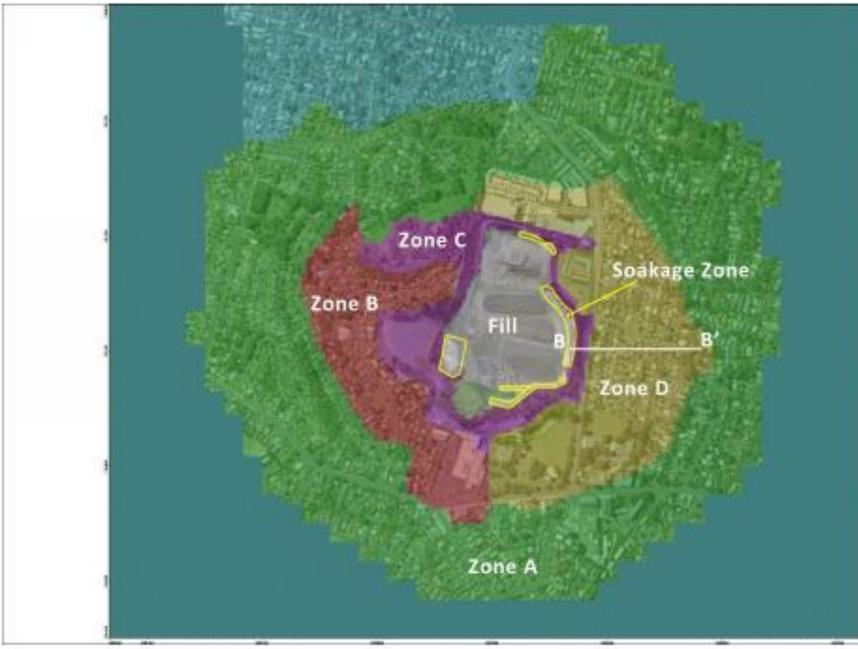
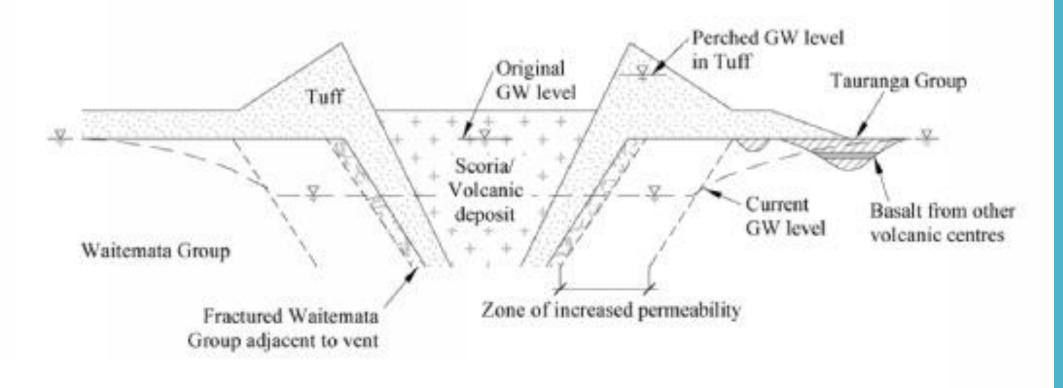


Figure D-12: Modelled Infiltration Zones (also showing Section BB')

Groundwater model and soakage

# Part C: Design Approach

Key design constraints and overall approach



#### Ground water levels

#### BH2B (Inside the cones)

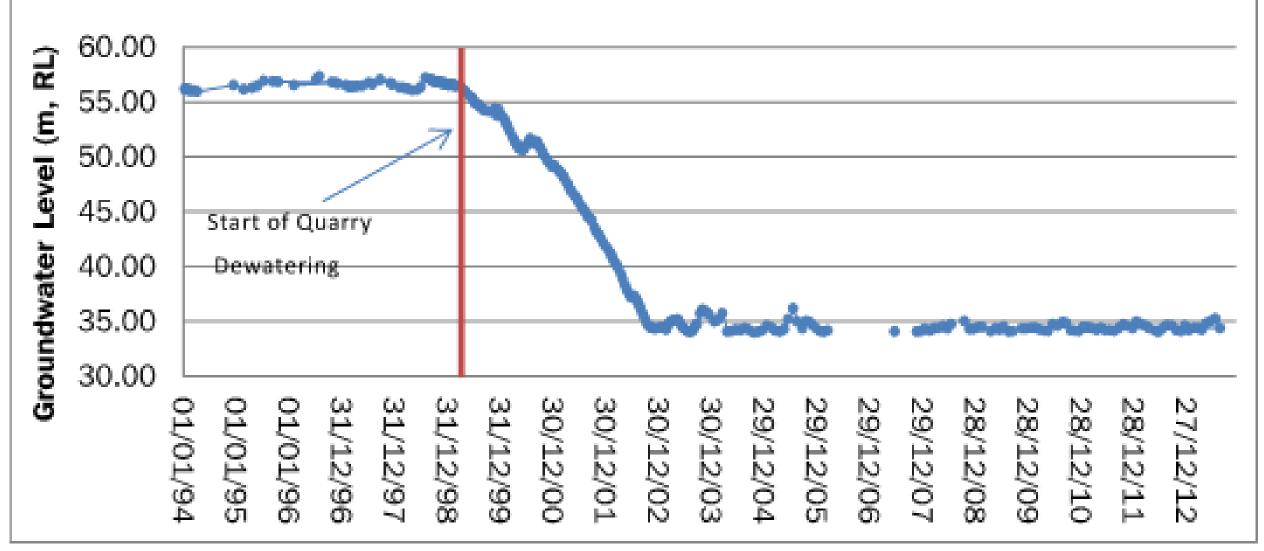
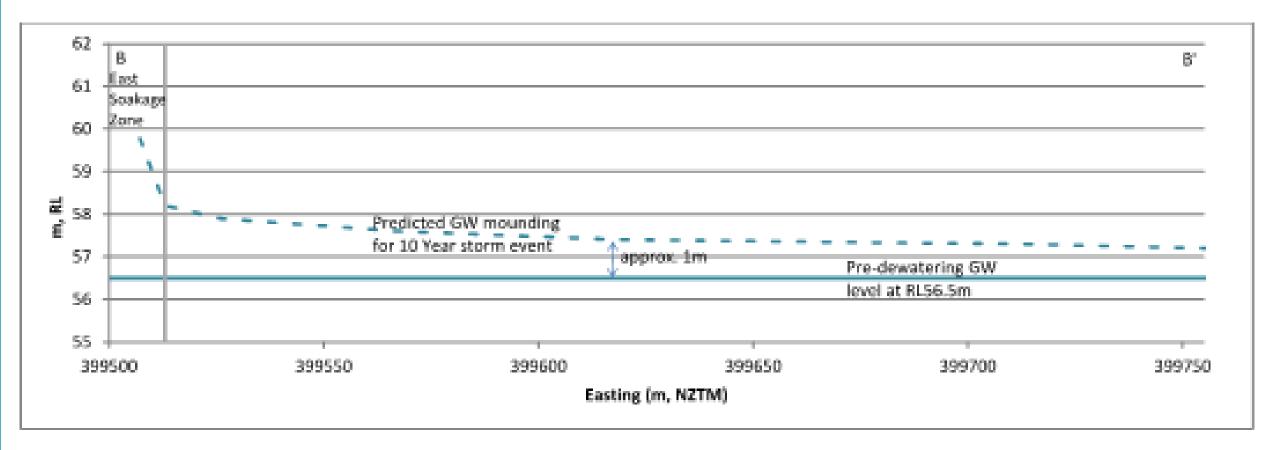
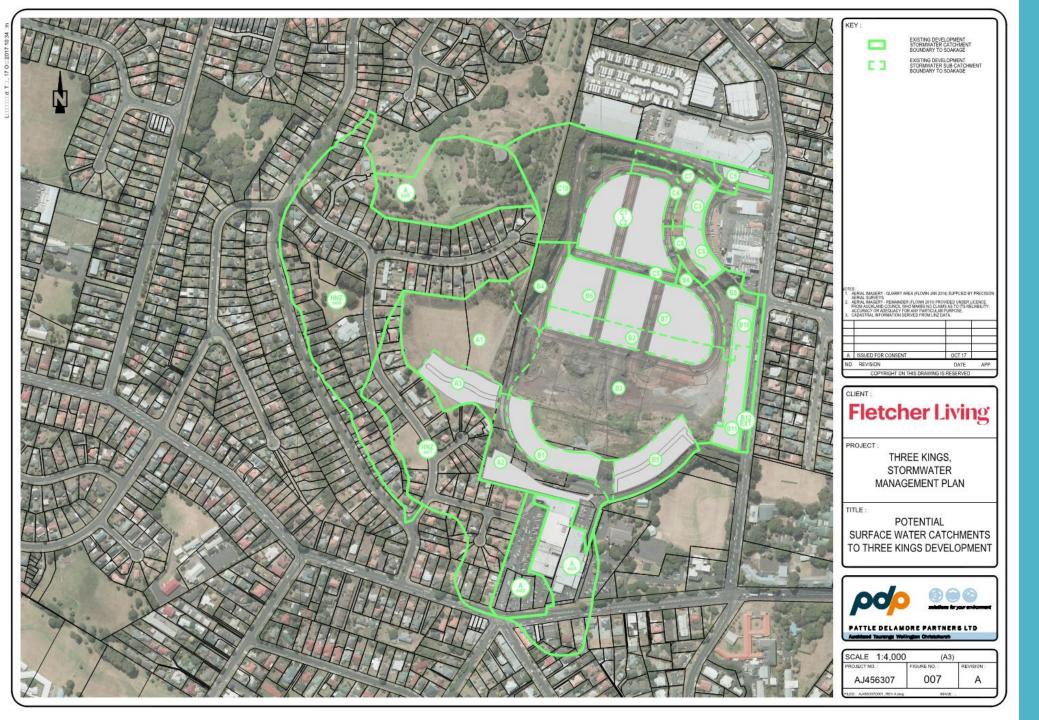


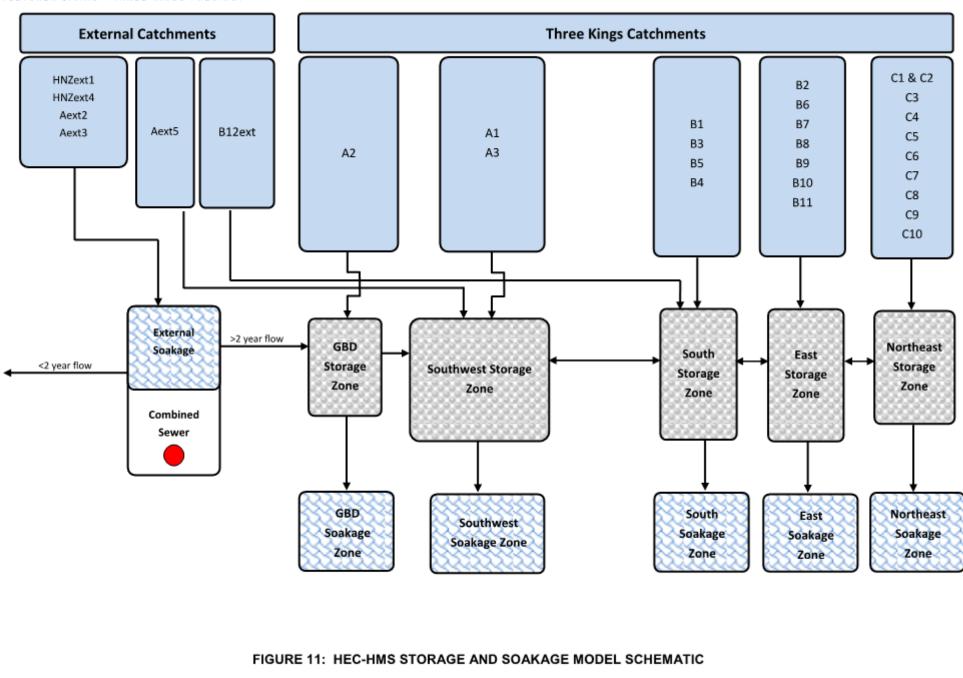
Figure D-2: Groundwater Level Hydrographs for BH2B (inside the crater)



#### Figure D-13: Groundwater Mounding along Section BB' (Figure D-12)



#### Catchments



#### Ground water levels

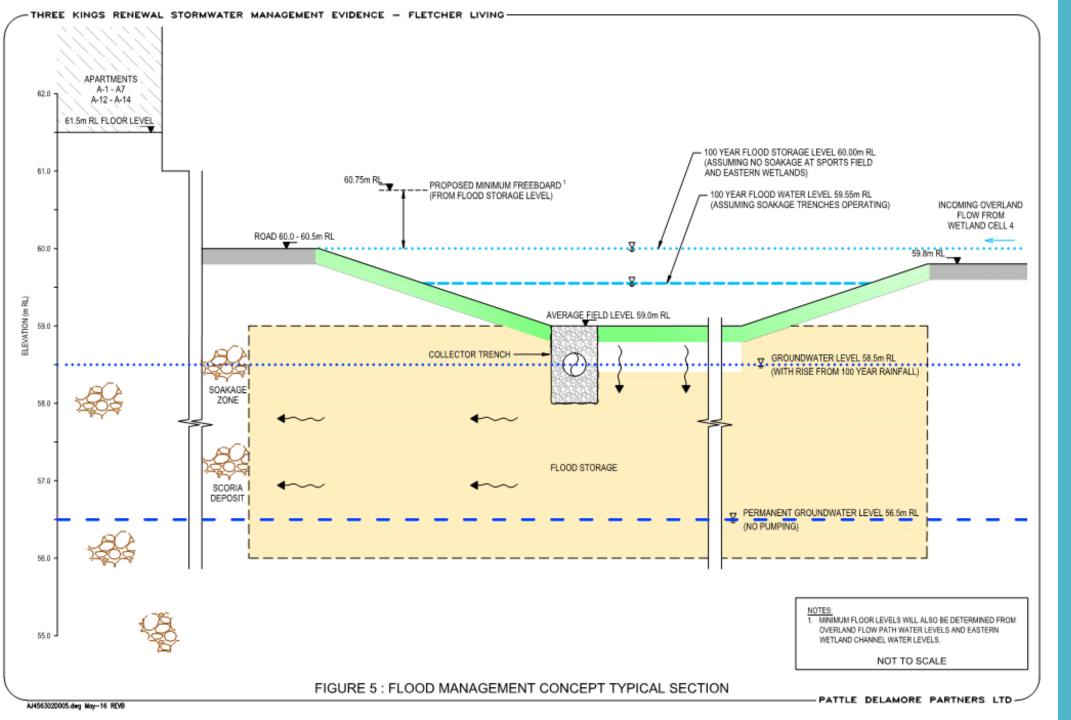
## Flood Risk

Floor levels adjacent to the sports field were set based on either:

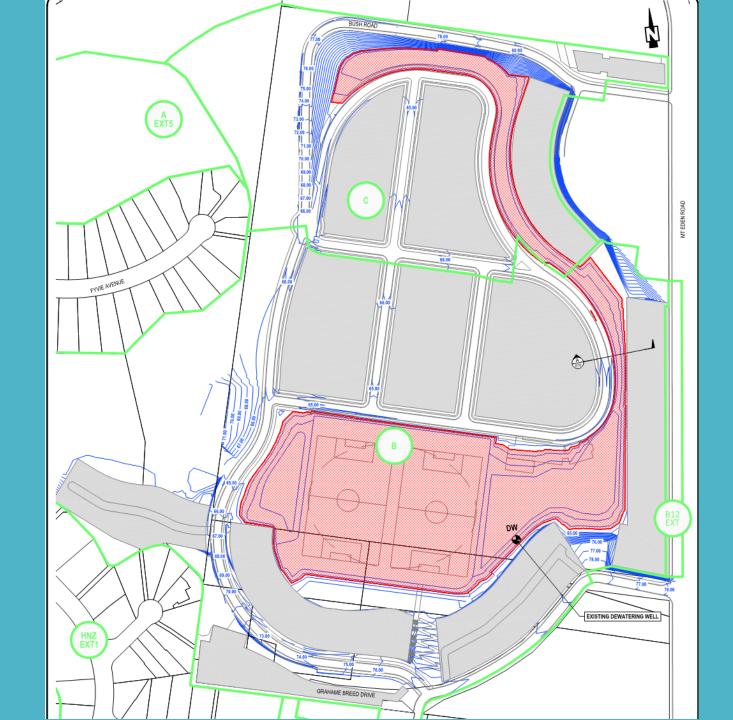
- 1. keeping building floor levels above the 100-year ARI flood level;
- 2. keeping road low points above 100-year ARI flood levels and overland flow grades; or
- 3. pipe drainage hydraulics above the 10 year ARI flood level and minimum required cover.

## Flood Risk Scenarios

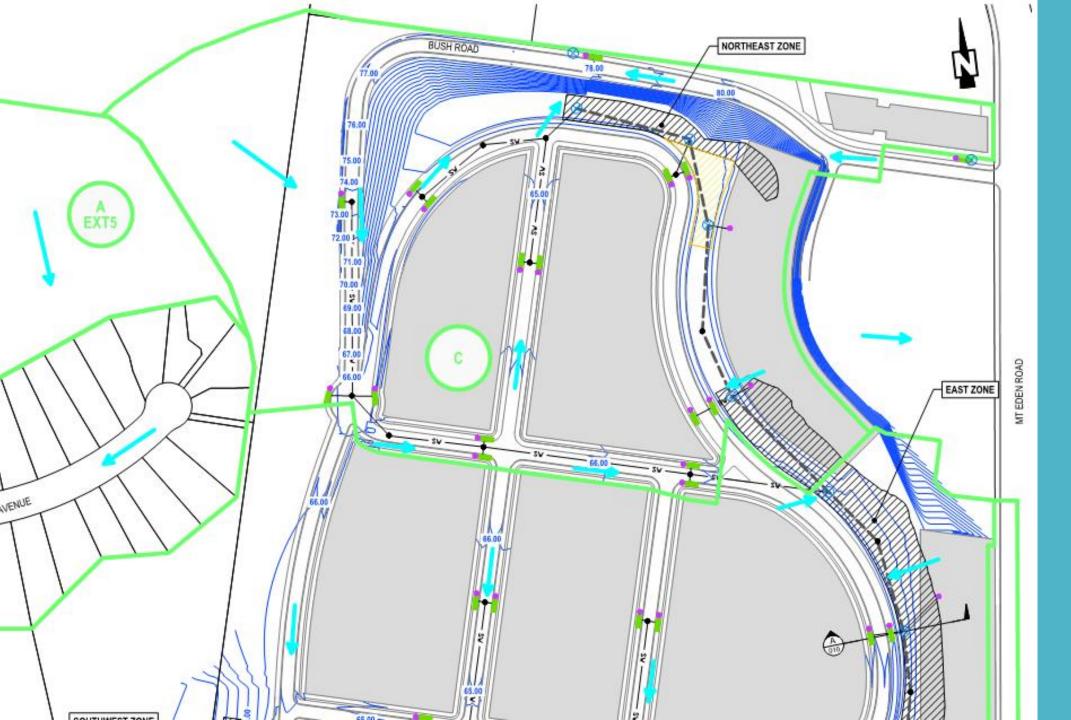
- 1. Regular operation of the sports fields (no ponding in the 10 year event)
- 2. An impaired drainage system scenario
- 3. Overland flow paths
- 4. No soakage. Storing the entire rainfall, not runoff, volume for the 100 year event
- 5. Two sequential 100 year events with the soakage system operating at an impaired rate
- 6. Consideration of the Probable Maximum Flood effects



#### The Sandwich of Groundwater and Flooding



## Flood Levels



## The Design

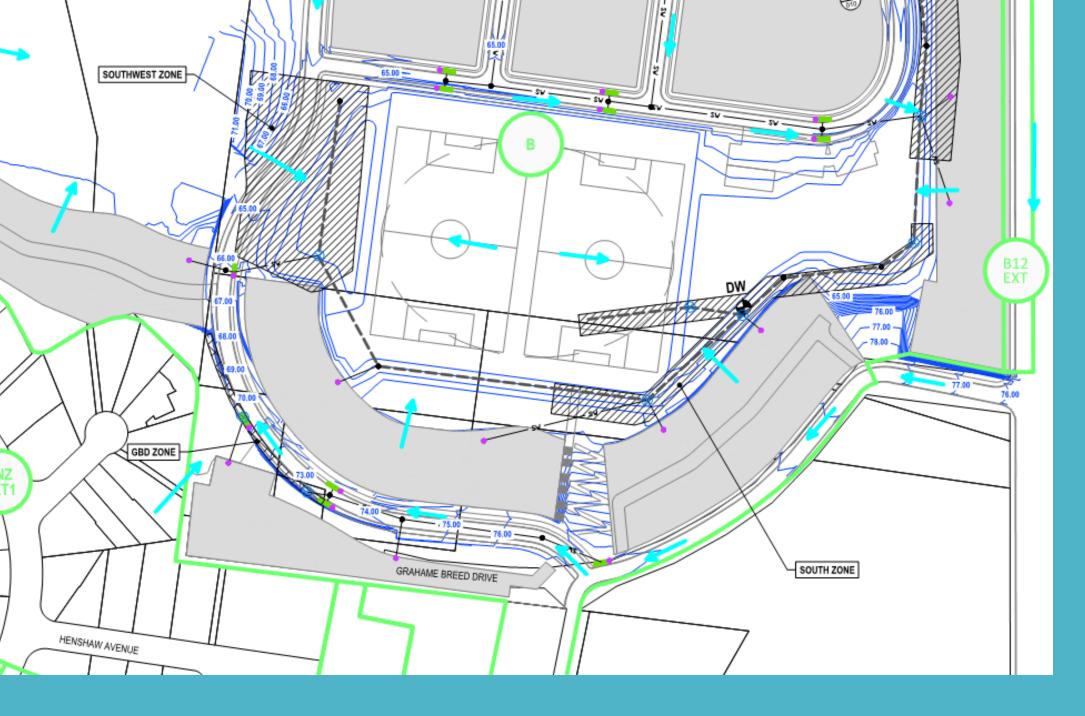
## Design Approach

The drainage system operates as follows:

1. Stormwater from individual buildings and roads is treated and discharged to nearby soakage zones.

2. Excess runoff from the north is collected in an eastern swale and discharges to underground flood storage and soakage in the north east corner of the site.

3. Runoff from the eastern apartment buildings goes to the eastern soakage zone below the eastern swale.



## The Design

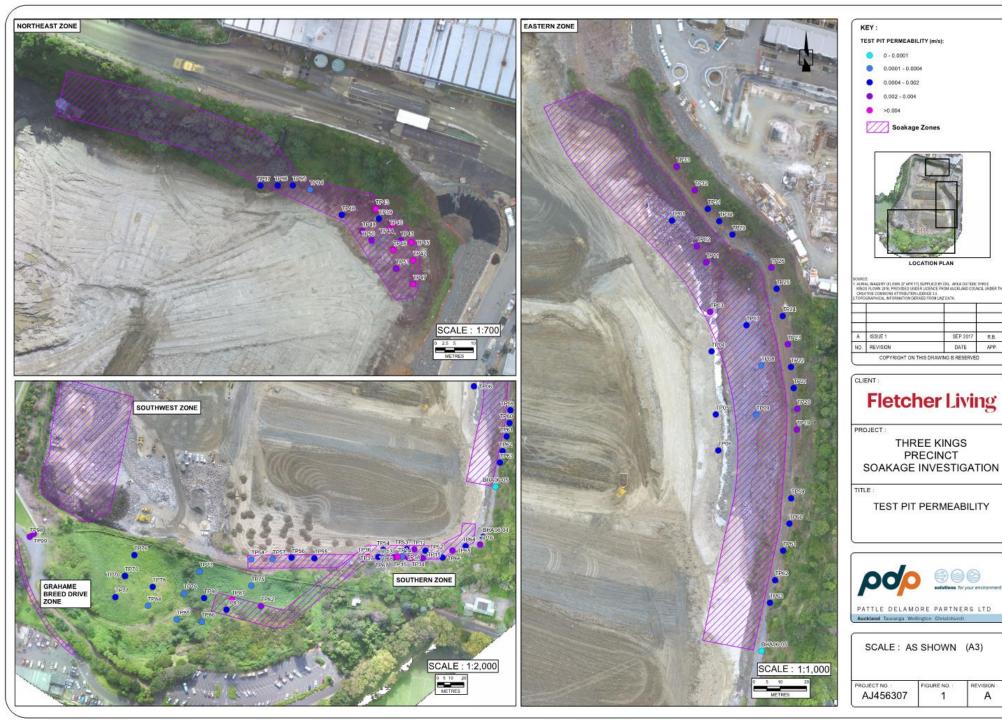
## Design Approach

4. The eastern swale ends at soakage areas to the north-east and south-east of the sports field.

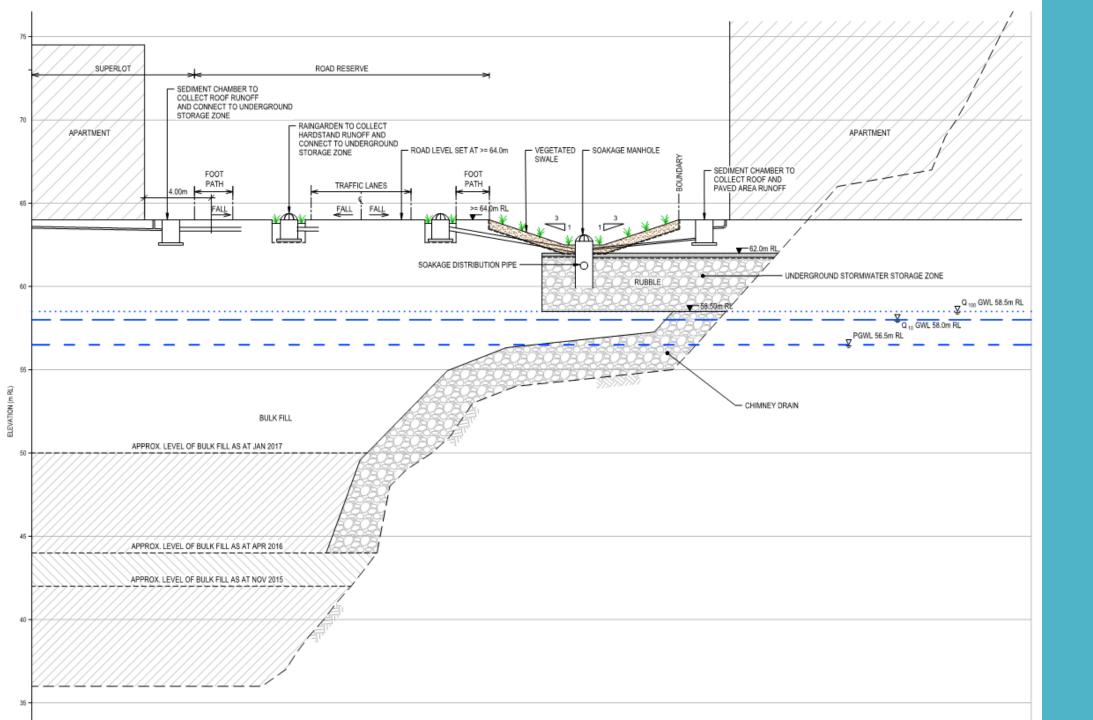
5. The sports field drains toward the south eastern or south western soakage zones.

6. Soakage allows for short term rises in groundwater levels and drains both vertically into the aquifer and horizontally into unsaturated zones.

7. A balancing stormwater pipe connects all soakage zones to make the best use of the available soakage.



#### Soakage Zones



#### Soakage Zones



#### Eastern face



#### Eastern face



### Eastern soakage blanket



### Eastern Soakage Blanket

## Factor of Safety

Review of soakage factors of safety across NZ – 2 to 3 Mean permeability rates and level of confidence analysis Larger extent of soakage adopted based on available geological strata

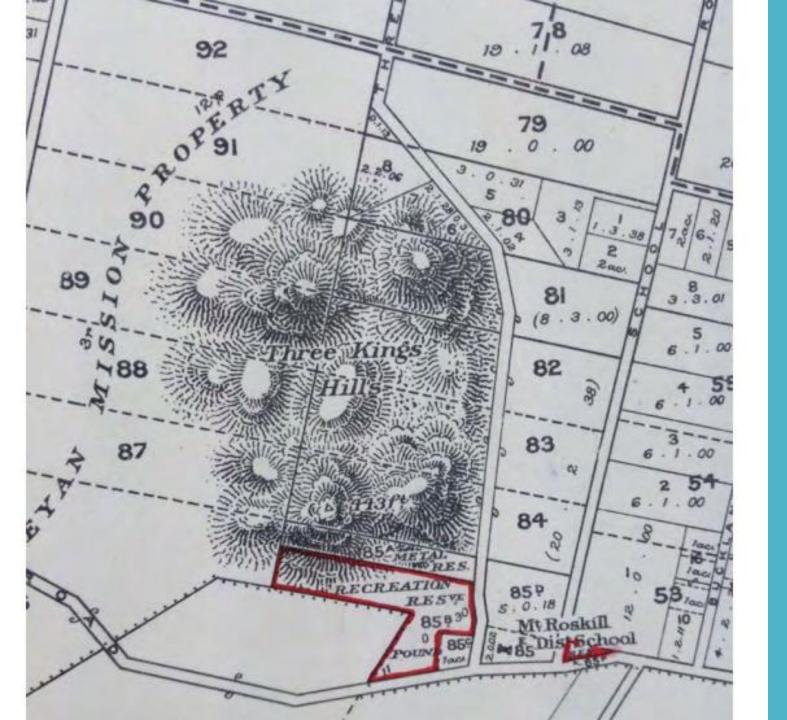
Physical testing to achieve the design flow rates

# Part D: Design Issues

Points of interest

## Cultural

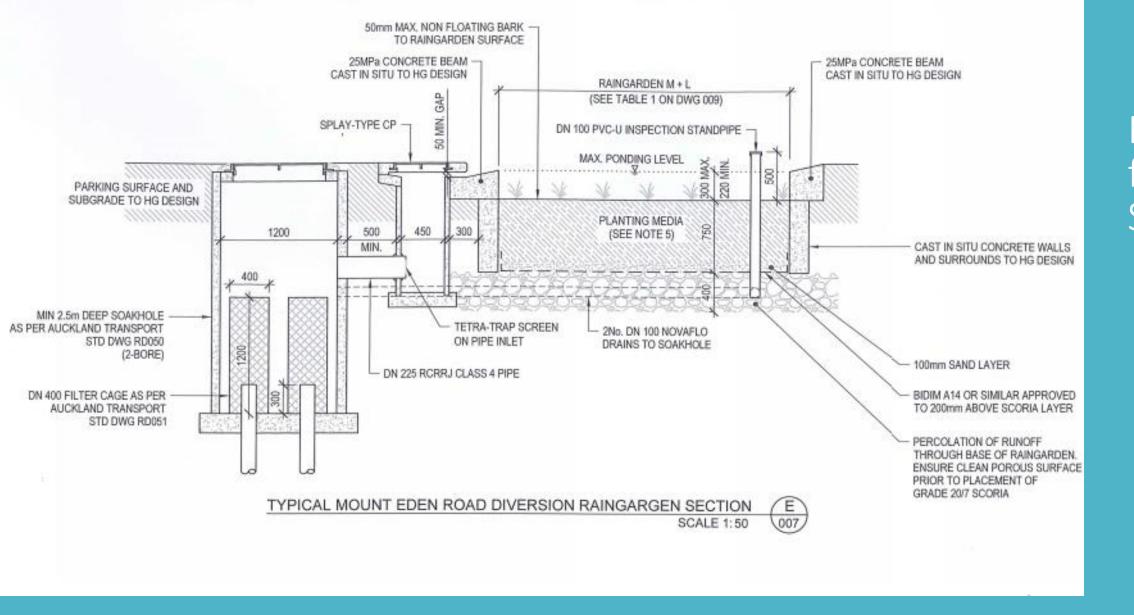
Early engagement and providing design elements in recognition of Te Tatua a Riu-ki-uta



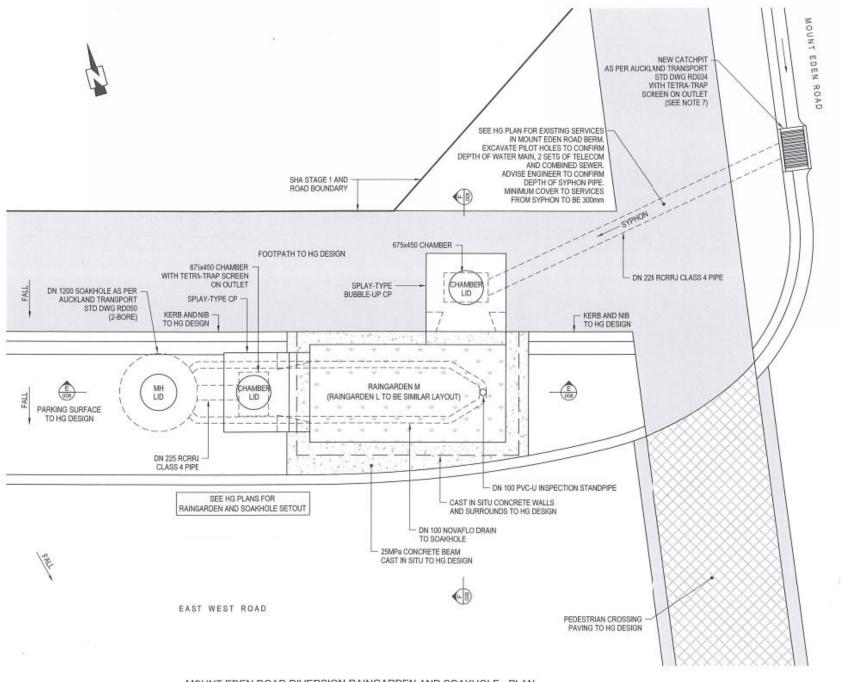


## WSD

Soakage presented a unique opportunity to manage stormwater on site at a large scale across a full range of hydrological events



#### Example from the SHA



Removal of stormwater from the combined sewer and provide treatment

#### MOUNT EDEN ROAD DIVERSION RAINGARDEN AND SOAKHOLE - PLAN

#### SCALE: 1:50



Water Sensitive Design and combined Sewers

## Sediment during construction

Construction phase sediment is a key risk to soakage



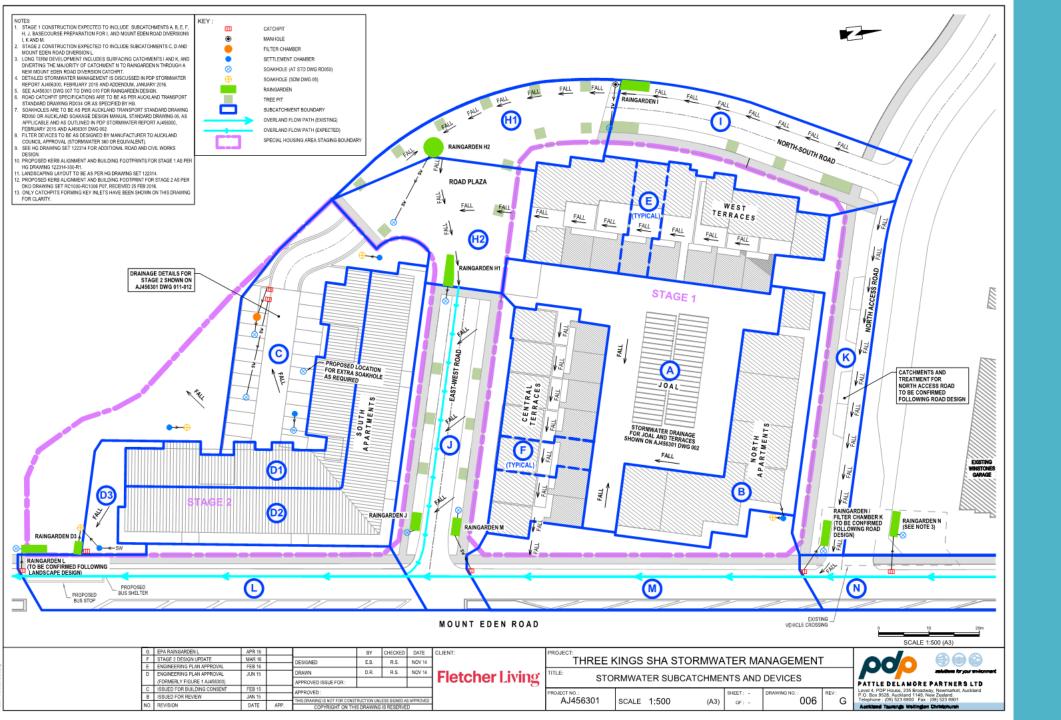
### Filling the quarry



Filling the quarry

## Stormwater Quality Treatment

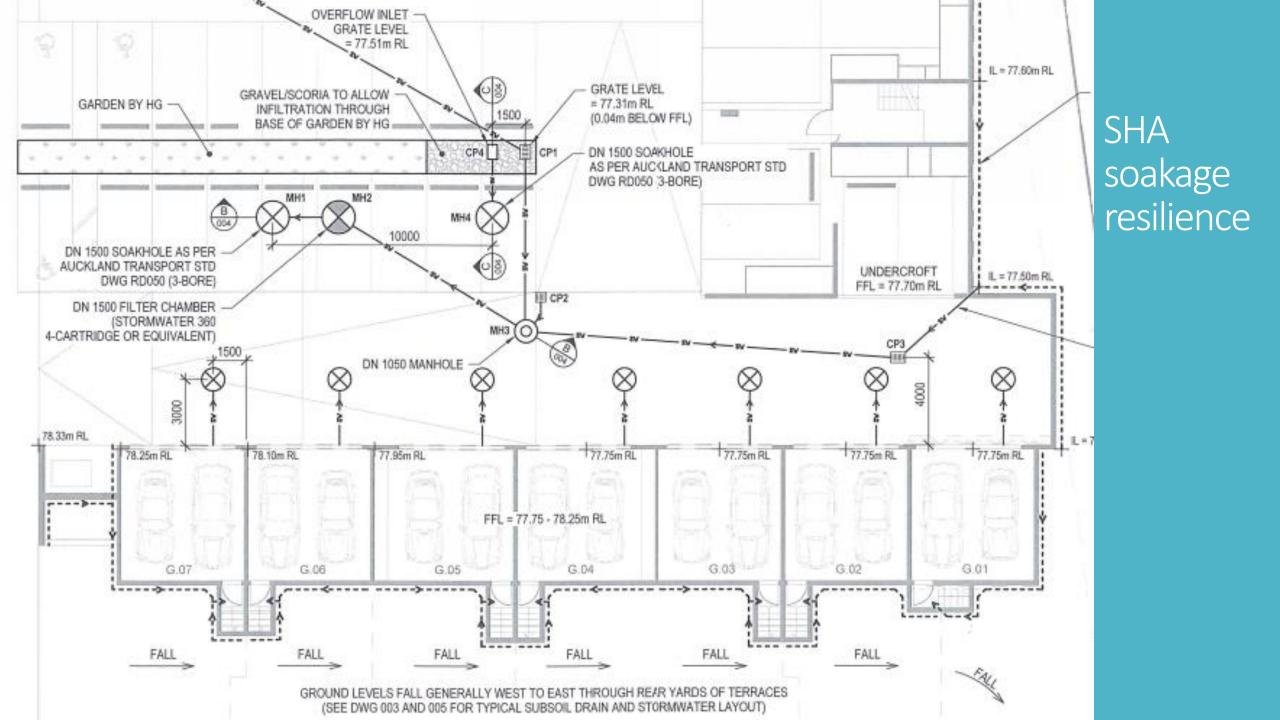
Removing contaminants and part of the system to maintain long term viability



#### SHA Treatment

## Public Assets - Resilience

- 1. Maintenance of sediment treatment devices
- 2. Monitoring of groundwater levels and performance of soakage areas
- 3. What if it blocks?, needs more soakage?
- Monitoring during construction to allow adaption,
- Extension of soakage zones
- Existing groundwater pump



Summary

## Summary

- 1. The Three Kings Crater acts like a bucket with a overflow to the Meola aquifer to the north-west
- 2. No long term pumping
- 3. Groundwater provides the lower bound for stormwater storage
- 4. Flood levels during extreme events set the upper bound for storage and minimum building floor levels

## Summary

- 5. Floor levels set above storage of the 100 year rainfall volume6. Water Sensitive Design across a full range of hydrology
- 7. Construction sediment and post development treatment is integral to the soakage approach

## Acknowledgements

This work was carried out by PDP Ltd for Fletcher Residential.

Thank you to Fletcher Residential, PDP Ltd and my co-author for their support in preparing this paper.