

28 September 2023

Megan Barr Consultant Resource Consents Planner Kapiti Coast District Council

By Email to: Megan.Barr@kapiticoast.govt.nz

## RM230036- Response to Section 92 Request for 126-130 Rosetta Road

Kia ora Megan,

Below are our responses to your Section 92 request received on 23 March 2023 for the above application: For ease of reference, I have set them out in the same order that they were asked.

The architectural plans have been updated (attachment 9) to give effect to the recommendations that were made in David Wanty's draft traffic report and to also reflect the recommendations regarding stormwater disposal and attenuation. David Wanty received the updated plan set and acknowledged the changes that were made in his finalised traffic report (attachment 8).

- Landscape and Visual Assessment (LVA). Please find this report and recommended landscape plan (which is adopted for mitigation purposes) at attachment 1. If this report is to be peer reviewed we would request the Council to advise the costs involved and how long this would take. I note that there is no mechanism for the Council to put the application on hold while the report is being peer reviewed.
- Dwellings constructed prior to titles being issued. Our client would like the flexibility to
  possibly construct the dwellings whilst undertaking works to complete the subdivision. An
  assessment of the dwellings, as per the updated architectural plans (provided at attachment
  9), is provided at attachment 2 against the District Plan provisions.
- 3. **Existing dwelling additions and alterations.** The existing dwelling received building consent to replace the existing deck and windows. These renovations have not altered the building footprint. The plans are provided at **attachment 3**.
- 4. **Retaining walls.** These have been added to the plans which annotates the retaining walls that will be 1.2-2m in height and will have a 1-1.2m high fence atop of the retaining wall (as measured from the proposed ground level for building consent purposes). This is shown on the updated architectural plans at **attachment 9** for House 1. An assessment is provided at **attachment 2.**
- 5. Conceptual Stormwater Report, Version 4 dated 24 August 2023. The stormwater report has been updated and revised with version 3 of the report being peer reviewed by CGW as per the information requirements listed in 5(a) to 5(d) and item 8. The report, which was updated to incorporate the recommendations made in the CGW peer review is provided at attachment 4. CGW's peer review is also provided at attachment 4.

The architectural plans at **attachment 9** have been updated to reflect the recommendations regarding attenuation in the Conceptual Stormwater Report, Version 4. Commentary





regarding how the architectural plans align with the recommendations made in the Conceptual Stormwater Report is provided below:

- Lot 01 (House 01): It is proposed that 2x 5,000lt above ground water storage tanks (10,000lt total) with an additional above ground 5,000lt stormwater attenuation tank to meet the 4,680lt minimum attenuation volume noted in the report for lot 01, are to be positioned against the rear retaining wall. The attenuation tank will have a 21mm outlet orifice positioned 150mm above the base of the tank and a 100mm overflow at the top which will connect into the new stormwater lateral at the boundary.
- > Lot 02 (House 02) and Lot 03 (House 03) are to have inground water storage tanks installed as there is no suitable location for above ground tanks.
- > Lot 02 (House 02): It is proposed that a 25,000lt inground concrete water tank is installed to provide the required 10,000lt water storage and the 5,000lt stormwater attenuation, to meet the 4,180lt minimum attenuation volume noted in the report for lot 02. The required 18mm outlet orifice is to be positioned 500mm below the top of the tank to provide 5,000lt attenuation and a 100mm overflow at the top which will connect into the new stormwater lateral at the boundary.
- > Lot 03 (House 03): It is proposed that a 25,000lt inground concrete water tank is installed to provide the required 10,000lt water storage and the 5,000lt stormwater attenuation, to meet the 2,810lt minimum attenuation volume noted in the report for lot 03. The required 20mm outlet orifice is to be positioned 500mm below the top of the tank to provide 5,000lt attenuation and a 100mm overflow at the top which will connect into the new stormwater lateral at the boundary.
- > The proposed stormwater storage and attenuation volume proposed for Lot 02 and Lot 03 exceed the stormwater requirements in Leith Consulting's Conceptual Stormwater Disposal Report dated 24 August 2023.
- 6. **Slope Stability Assessment.** This has been undertaken by CGW and provided at **attachment**
- 7. Right of Way long section. This is provided at attachment 6.
- 8. Soakage Test for Lot 3. Please refer to the peer reviewed Stormwater Report provided at attachment 4.
- 9. **Soakpits for Lot 3 and 4.** These are shown on sheet #2 of the updated scheme plan set at attachment 7.
- 10. **Integrated Traffic Assessment.** This has undertaken by David Wanty and is provided at **attachment 8.** The architectural plans have been updated to show the tracking curves for Lots 2, 3 and 4 which the ITA acknowledges.
- 11. **Gradient of right of way.** Please refer to the Long Section at **attachment 6** which confirms the gradient will not exceed 1 in 5.
- 12. **Dimensions of car parking spaces for existing dwelling.** The architectural plans have been updated at **attachment 9** to show there is sufficient room for two car parking spaces side by side. A 99<sup>th</sup> percentile vehicle has been used to show there is sufficient room.
- 13. Further information from the Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust:
  - > Condition requiring that a future dwelling to be built on the Site is relocatable. We do not consider this type of condition to be suitable or practicable for the proposed development which requires retaining and concrete block walls. We consider the





climate change/sea level rise scenario for the site to be of a low natural hazard risk due to the low probability of the modelled worst scenario (in terms of sea level rise and the longest timeline projection) occurring for which the Coastal Qualifying Matter Precinct.

- > Recommendations made in CGW reports. We agree to adopt the recommendations of the CGW reports and agree to a condition to this effect.
- > **Stormwater disposal.** Attenuation has been recommended as the most effective method of capturing stormwater for this site. The updated landscaping plan provided by David Goodyear at **attachment 1** will help to absorb some of the stormwater run-off for this site.
- > **Sediment control measures.** We are agreeable to conditions of consent in relation to sediment and erosion control measures for the earthworks and construction phase of the project.
- Protection or replacement of native vegetation. Native vegetation is likely to be removed on this site to construct the access, outdoor living spaces and new houses. Vegetation will be retained or replanted where possible as per the updated landscape plan provided at attachment 1. This site does not contain any protected vegetation via the District Plan such as notable trees, key indigenous trees listed in schedule 2, an ecological site listed in schedule 1 or contains rare and threatened vegetation species listed in schedule 3 which would give effect to Policy 11 of the NZ Coastal Policy Statement 2010. Thus, undertaking the removal of vegetation on this site is a permitted activity under the District Plan and we do not propose to restrict this right via conditions of consent.
- > Accidental Discovery Protocol. We agree to a condition of consent that acknowledges that the Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai ADP as set out in the Whakarongotai o te moana, Whakarongotai o te wā: Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Kaitiakitanga Plan is the specific ADP used in the event an archaeological site or materials are discovered.

Please let me know if any clarification is required. We look forward to receiving the draft conditions for review when they are ready.

Ngā mihi,

HWhite

Louise White, BREP(Hons)

**Resource & Environmental Planner** 

**Leith Consulting Ltd** 

## Attachments:

- 1. LVA Assessment and New Landscaping Plan
- 2. Assessment of new dwellings and retaining walls that are 1m in height or more against District Plan Provisions
- 3. Building plans of existing house alterations
- 4. Peer reviewed Stormwater Report (Authored by Leith Consulting and peer reviewed by CGW)
- 5. Slope Stability Assessment by CGW
- 6. Right of Way Long Section
- 7. Updated Scheme Plans





- 8. Integrated Traffic Assessment by David Wanty
- 9. Updated Architectural Plans

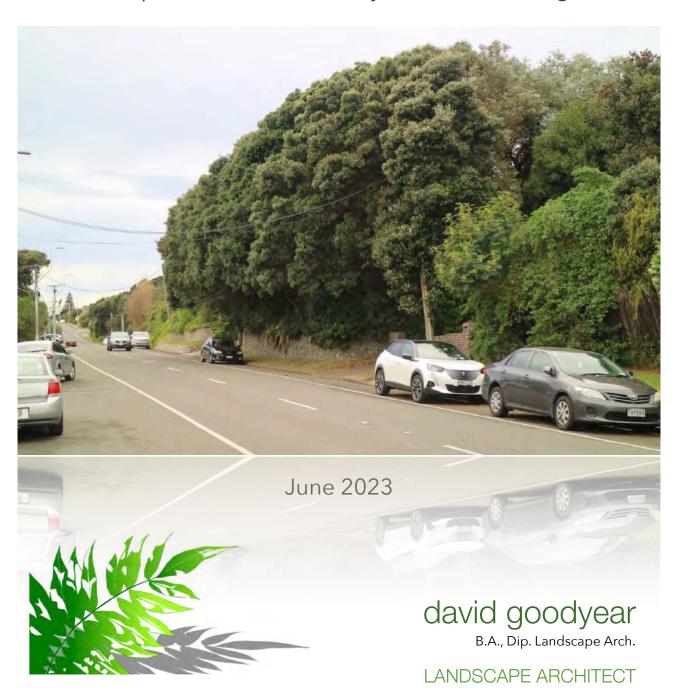


# **ATTACHMENT 1**

## VISUAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

Proposed Subdivision Development 126-130 Rosetta Road, Raumati,

Prepared for Lawrence Fay / Leith Consulting



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This assessment of visual effects has been prepared by David Goodyear, Landscape Architect, in respect of an application by Leith Consulting for a proposed 4 lot subdivision at 126-130 Rosetta Road, Raumati. The purpose of the report is to assess the likely visual effects of the proposed development and to make recommendations for mitigation measures where appropriate.

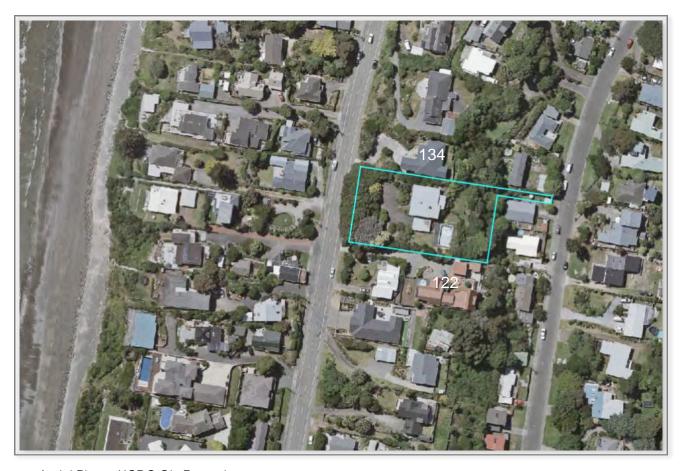
## 2.0 THE SITE & ENVIRONS

Rosetta Road runs in a roughly North-South orientation, parallel to, and approximately 130m back from the coast at Raumati. The road runs between parallel North trending sand dunes flanked by generally single dwellings ranging from smaller bach- type dwellings to large family homes on individual allotments and generally located on elevated sites on both sides of the road.

Rosetta Road is well vegetated with blocks of often mature vegetation on both sides of the road. Pohutukawas are the predominant tree species but the vegetation includes a diverse range of exotic and indigenous species.

126-130 Rosetta Road, legally described as Lots 1-2 DP 18137, has been well described in application documents. The following is a brief summary.

The site itself is situated on the sand dune to the Eastern side of Rosetta Road and spans the full width of the dune.. The site is accessed by a single crossing at the South Western



Aerial Photo. KCDC Gis Records

corner of the site and a double crossing at the North Western corner which gives access to a double concrete garage located on the Northern end of the street frontage and set into the dune. Between these two access points, an approximately 1.3m high stone retaining wall , set 2m into the road reserve, retains the base of the dune.

Behind this wall, the site rises some 5m to a flatter area at the centre of the site occupied by the existing house and garage and a concrete swimming pool, The Eastern side of the site slopes steeply down towards Renown Road where a non utilised access leg connects to the street.

## **VEGETATION**

The Rosetta Street Frontage is dominated by a close set line of 8-10m tall Pohutukawas set some 2m into the site that are likely to have been planted as a windbreak or hedge. The trees extend across the full width of the site frontage, even extending to the North end of the site where the trees grow over the roof of the existing garage. These trees are not individually good specimens as their proximity to each other has resulted in spindly, intertwined group of trees rather than individual specimens, but they do constitute a significant block of foliage that has a presence on the street..



View looking South on Rosetta Road showing the Pohutukawa screen

The vegetation along the frontage extends down the Northern and Southern side boundaries, again dominated by several Pohutukawas with a mixture of smaller native and exotic trees and shrubs on both sides of the boundary.

To the East of the site, the steep slopes above Renown Road are densely vegetated in a mature mixture of native and exotic species heavily infested with exotic vines that is part of an extended belt of mature vegetation that extends North and South along the leeward side of the dune.

## 3.0 PROPOSAL

The applicant is proposing to subdivide the property into 4 residential sections, one of which would accommodate the existing house and extend to the Eastern Boundary. Lot 1 in the NW corner of the site would replace the existing double garage with a 2 storey dwelling set into the NorthWest corner of the site. The house proposed would feature a double garage with a first floor patio above set in a prominent location in the North West corner of the site and utilising the existing double crossing. The bulk of the rest of the house would be set at a higher level behind.

Lot 2 would occupy the central portion of the front of the site. As with Lot 1, the house will have a double garage with patio above, set some 2-3m back from the front boundary with the bulk of the house set into the dune behind. Lot 3 would be located to the South of the existing house and to the immediate West of the existing pool with a similar configuration to House 2. Lot 4 would encompass the existing house and the balance of the site. The existing Southern access off Rosetta Rd would be widened to a double width driveway and extended to the boundary and will give access to Lots 2, 3 and 4. Formation of this access drive will necessitate removal of all of the existing boundary vegetation on the subject site,



Proposed Development Plan. Box Architecture. 18/1/23

although some of the plants, amongst them 2 small Totara, Camellias, a Rhododendron and a Banksia are located on the neighbouring property and would remain.

On the Rosetta Road frontage, the garage and deck of the proposed house 2 would be located practically on the line of the trunks of the existing Pohutukawa screen, so these trees will not be able to be retained.

## 4.0 VISUAL EFFECTS

Due to the nature of the topography and existing vegetation, views to the subject site are limited to those from close distances, from the street and from adjoining properties.

## FROM THE STREET

Currently, the existing Pohutukawa screen that extends across the Western street Frontage and around to the Northern and Southern side boundaries creates a near total screen of the site. The only opening is the narrow driveway entrance to the SE corner flanked by Pohutukawas on each side. The only visible structure on the site from the street is the double garage at the road edge in the NW corner.

The proposed development, which will involve the removal of the existing vegetation to the front of the site represents a significant change to the appearance of the site, exposing views in to the site and to the proposed dwellings. Houses 1 and 2 would be particularly visible, located as they would be towards the front of the site, with House 1 set right at the edge of the road reserve, while house 2 would be set some 2m back from the front boundary but also elevated above the road which would increase its apparent height and significance.

Views to House 3 from the street would be largely screened by house 2 in front, although the widening of the driveway creates a view shaft up to the house and the thinning of the boundary vegetation on the subject site will allow views from the South West, albeit filtered by the remaining vegetation along the neighbouring side of the boundary. Views up to the existing house from the street would be substantially screened by the proposed houses 1 and 2.

The widening of the Southern access to create the new driveway and vehicle manouevring space extends the hard surfacing right to the boundary. This creates a large expanse of hard paving edged with a low retaining wall and a 40m long stretch of boundary fence on one side, with the bulk of the 2 houses with double garage doors facing the space on the other side.

The trees located on the neighbouring site would remain, and provide an intermittent screen to views from properties to the South and from the road looking North East.

## FROM No. 134 ROSETTA ROAD



View from in front of No.134 towards existing double garage

The house at No. 134 is located on the flatter, higher portion of the site, close to the boundary and the existing house on the subject site, and generally facing towards the NorthWest. The 2 houses are separated with a screen of mature vegetation that will remain.

In the NW corner of the subject site, House 1 would replace the existing double garage. House 1 has a deck that would be located tight to the front boundary and some 600mm off the Northern boundary. This deck would overlook the front portion of No.134 but this section of that site is occupied by driveway that zigzags up the slope and associated planting areas and there should be no privacy issues or adverse visual impacts

## FROM No. 122 ROSETTA RD

The house at No. 122 is located on a back lot accessed by ROW along the Southern boundary of the subject site. The house itself is sited well back on the site, opposite and further East of the existing pool with screening vegetation and a garage on the boundary. The proposed house 2 on the subject site would be located some 10 - 11m from the house itself on No.122 As with the boundary situation at the Rosetta Road end of the boundary, some of the vegetation would be removed from the subject site side of the boundary, but much will remain on the neighbouring side of the boundary and this, combined with the distance between the houses would mitigate any privacy issues.



View from the driveway of No.122 showing existing boundary planting

## FROM RENOWN RD

Views to the existing house from Renown Road are completely obscured by the steep East facing slope of the back of the dune and the dense vegetation that clothes it. As the development proposal does not propose changes to the bank and its cover, there would be no visual impact on views from this direction.

## 5.0 MITIGATION

The proposed landscape plans attached to this report show the landscape and planting measures proposed to mitigate the adverse visual effects associated with the proposed development.

One of the most significant visual effects of the proposed development is likely to be those associated with the removal of the Pohutukawa screen across the street frontage. These trees form a significant feature of the site and their replacement will be a large component of the visual changes to the Rosetta Road frontage resulting from the development.

While their replacement is not possible due to the reduced amount of space available, the landscape plan proposes replanting of the bank using massed plantings of lush native, coastal tolerant species. The planting space available would extend from the back of the stone retaining wall on the road reserve to the deck/garage wall of House 2, a distance of some 4+m. This is probably inadequate and too close to the building for a replacement of the Pohutukawa screen, and would likely also create unacceptable shading effects for the proposed house, would prevent views out and hinder any passive surveillance opportunities to surrounding areas. Instead, a multi layered planting is proposed with plant species that step up from wall cascaders at the street edge to tall shrubs/ smalltrees (3-8m) at the back beneath a canopy of trees. A Pohutukawa is proposed at the driveway edge to screen house 2 and narrow the visual width of the driveway. Other trees proposed include Ngaio between houses 1 and 2 to visually separate the buildings, and lighter foliaged Kowhai and Nikau in the centre to allow light in/views out while still filtering views to the house.



Landscape Development Plan. David Goodyear, Landscape Architect 2/7/23

Planting in front of Lot 1 would include hedge planting down the Northern boundary of House 1 to soften the building edge and serve as a backdrop to to the neighbour's bank planting. The planting bed at the front of house 1 incorporates a Puka at the base of the bank together with the Ngaio and Kowhai on the bank above to soften the side of the building

The images on the following page show an impression of the proposed planting with about 5-10 years growth superimposed onto the Architectural perspective views from Rosetta Road.

On the Southern boundary, the widening of the vehicle access to the boundary and the removal of the trees on that boundary creates an expanse of unbroken hard surfacing and a 40m long exposed boundary fence with views of House 2 and up the driveway to House 3. Trees on the neighbouring property would likely remain and provide some filtering of views and boundary demarcation between the properties.

The vehicle circulation requirements offers limited scope for new planting to replace the boundary trees removed and to soften the Southern boundary. In order to break up and soften the expanse of hard paving, it is proposed to incorporate contrasting paving bands at intervals with matching contrast panels in the fence to break up the hard landscape elements of the the driveway space and to separate the drive into sections associated with each of the houses.



SCALE 1:1



## 6.0 PLANNING CONTEXT

The subject site is located within the Beach Residential Precinct of the General Residential Zone. Appendix 3 of the District Plan sets out the Special Character Area Guidelines for the Beach Residential Precinct. Guidelines relating to the landscaping and visual impact of developments in this zone are as follows

## **GRZ-P4** Beach Residential Precincts

Subdivision, use and development in the Beach Residential Precincts will be undertaken in a manner that protects the valued character and qualities of these areas in accordance with Appendix 3 Special Character Areas Design Guidelines.

Where new *subdivision* or *development* is proposed in the Beach Residential Precincts, specific consideration will be given to the extent to which the proposal:

- 1. contributes to the collective identity of the local *environment*;
- 2. reinforces an attractive, defined and coherent streetscape character and is responsive to specific local *conditions*;
- 3. is sympathetic to and maintains the integrity of the existing landscape, landform and vegetation;
- 4. is compatible in scale with its built context;
- 5. is coherently designed and of good design quality; and
- 6. retains mature vegetation, reinforces existing planting patterns and integrates *buildings* into the existing landscape setting.

## GRZ-P12 Landscaping

Landscaping will be required for non-residential activities and intensive residential development in the Residential Zones to enhance residential amenity, while promoting water conservation and biodiversity and allowing for the natural infiltration of surface waters through permeable treatments.

Landscaping will be located and designed in accordance with the following principles:

- 1. the visual impact of large *buildings* will be reduced by appropriate screening and planting;
- 2. service areas, *loading* areas and *outdoor storage* areas will be screened;
- 3. on-site *outdoor living spaces* will be defined and enhanced by *landscaping*;
- 4. *sunlight* access and passive surveillance to adjoining areas will not be unreasonably restricted;
- 5. public *infrastructure* and services will not be damaged or blocked;
- 6. planting of locally *indigenous vegetation* will be encouraged; and permeable surfaces will be provided for the natural infiltration of surface *waters*.

The GPRZ-P4 Guidelines cover the general overall development goals to achieve developments that are sympathetic in scale and form to the existing environment and streetscape. While this development may be a little more intense than is normal in the area, and houses 2 and especially 1 are closer to the Road than is common, the buildings proposed would be set into the slope of the dune with excavation confined largely to the building footprint so as to be retained and concealed by the building itself. Outdoor spaces are generally provided by decked areas to minimise additional excavation for outdoor living areas. The driveway servicing houses 2,3 and 4 generally follows the existing slope with minimal level changes.

Vegetation: The proposed removal of vegetation on the Rosetta Road frontage would be contrary to the guidelines in GPRZ-P4 regarding the retention of mature vegetation. Unfortunately, retention of the existing Pohutakawa screen is incompatible with the development proposed due to the amount of the site that the Pohutukawas occupy. The visual effect of the removal of these trees is not necessarily to completely open up views into the site as replacement planting is proposed as described.

The planting proposed in mitigation, while not being a replacement for the vegetation removed and not recreating the total screening of the site,, seeks to fulfill the other guidelines as outlined in GRZ-P12 for landscaping.

The planting proposed uses native species of a sufficient scale to soften and filter views, and to reduce the visual impact of the buildings. Boundary planting between buildings is incorporated to separate them visually and to integrate the houses into the streetscape and also to define living and service areas . Species selection uses native coastal tolerant species chosen to respond to the requirements to balance screening with preserving sunlight access and views to neighbouring areas.

## PLAN CHANGE 2

The Council has publicly notified proposed changes to the District Plan, known as Plan Change 2 (PC2)- Intensification (Intensification Planning Instrument). This incorporates changes in relation to national direction on the Medium Density Residential Standards. The amendments to the subdivision and landscaping guidelines are as follows.

## 4.10 Amend policy GRZ-P4 as follows:

## GRZ-P4 Beach Residential Precincts

Subdivision, use and development in the Beach Residential Precincts will be undertaken in a manner that protects the valued character and qualities of these areas in accordance with Appendix 3 Special Character Areas Design Guidelines.

Where new subdivision or development is proposed in the Beach Residential Precincts, specific consideration will be given to the extent to which the proposal:

- 1. contributes to the collective identity of the local environment.
- reinforces an attractive, defined and coherent streetscape character and is responsive to specific local conditions;
- is sympathetic to and maintains the integrity of the existing landscape, landform and vegetation;
- 4. is compatible in scale with its built context;
- 5. is coherently designed and of good design quality; and
- retains mature vegetation, reinforces existing planting patterns and integrates buildings into the existing landscape setting.

Kapiti Coast District Plan Proposed Plan Change 2 - Intensification - Council Officer Reply Version PC(R2)

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4.0 Proposed amendments to the General Residential Zone Chapter

<u>Subdivision</u>, use and <u>development</u> in the Beach Residential Precincts (excluding the Waikanae Beach Residential Precinct) will give consideration to:

- Maintaining, where practicable, the intactness of existing dune landforms;
- Retaining, where practicable, existing mature trees and areas of extensive vegetation; and
- The relationship between built form and the landscape and streetscape setting, having regard to (1) and (2).

## 4.15 Amend policy as GRZ-P12 follows:

## GRZ-P12 Landscaping

Landscaping will be required for non-residential activities and intensive residential development in the Residential Zones to enhance residential amenity, while promoting water conservation and biodiversity and allowing for the natural infiltration of surface waters through permeable treatments. Landscaping will be located and designed in accordance with the following principles:

- the visual impact of large buildings will be reduced by appropriate screening and planting;
- service areas, loading areas and outdoor storage areas will be screened;
- on-site outdoor living spaces will be defined and enhanced by landscaping:
- sunlight access and passive surveillance to adjoining areas will not be unreasonably restricted:
- public infrastructure and services will not be damaged or blocked;
- 6. planting of locally indigenous vegetation will be encouraged; and
- permeable surfaces will be provided for the natural infiltration of surface waters.

GRZ-P12 is almost unchanged. The more significant changes to the guidelines occur with GRZ-P4 where the matters for consideration are reduced to 3, covering retention of existing topography and landform, retention of existing mature trees and extensive areas of vegetation and a more general clause about the relationship between proposed structures and the existing landscape setting.

- 1. This is a more specific clause targeting the retention of the dune landform and as discussed, the proposed development is designed to avoid unnecessary excavation and preserve as much as possible the existing dune form.
- The retention of existing vegetation is still a matter to be considered and probably not fulfilled as discussed, although in this case it could be considered that the retention of the existing Pohutukawas along the Rosetta Road frontage is "not practicable" for the development proposed.
- 3. The planting and landscape measures proposed to integrate the development into the existing landscape and streetscape setting are in response to this guideline.

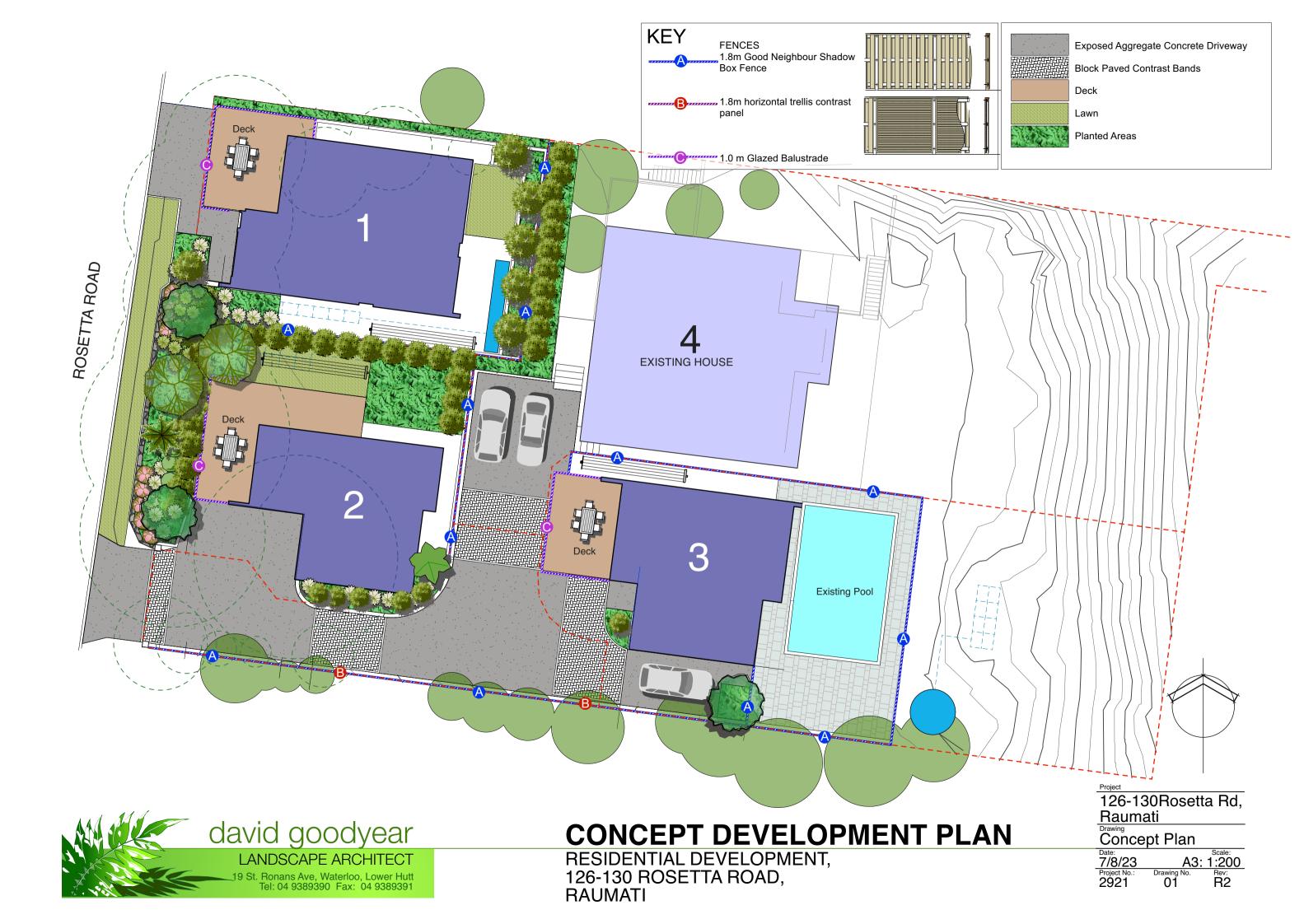
## 9.0 Conclusion

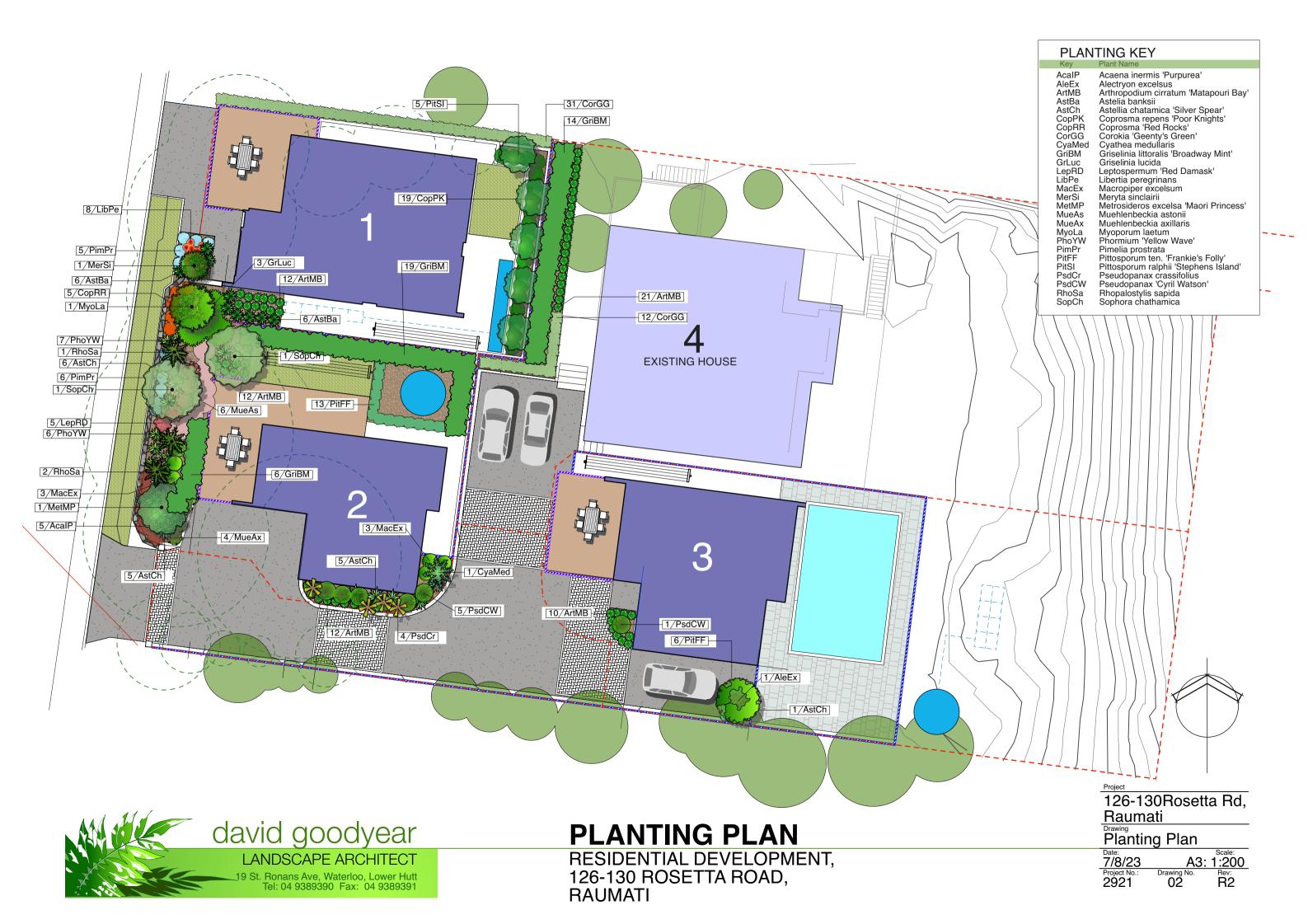
To summarise, the application is for a 4 lot subdivision on land at 126-130 Rosetta Road and construction of dwellings on the subdivided lots. Subdivision developments in the Beach Residential Precinct are subject to the Special Character Area Guidelines for the Beach Residential Precinct.

The development, although not always in accordance with the Special Character Area Design Guidelines, particularly with regard to vegetation retention does seek to integrate the proposed dwellings into the existing dune landform with minimal earthworks.

The visual effects of the development on surrounding properties to the North, South and East are considered to be less than minor. The main visual effects of the development involve views to the site's Rosetta Road frontage where proximity of the two front houses to the street, changes to the main vehicle access and removal of the existing Pohutukawa screen create possible adverse visual effects.

To mitigate these, planting and landscape measures are proposed, designed to filter and soften views to the new houses, create separation between the buildings and the street while still preserving access to sunlight and views out. The drive and entry area of the site will be broken up with the use of contrasting materials and textures to articulate the spaces and create interest. The resulting development is not considered therefore to be out of character with the local environment and to generally comply with the Design Guidelines for the Special Character Area.





## Plant List - 126-130 Rosetta Road

ID	Qty	Botanical Name	Common Name	Scheduled Size	Remarks
AcalP	5	Acaena inermis 'Purpurea'	Bidibidi	PB5	
AleEx	1	Alectryon excelsus	Titoki / New Zealand Oak	PB95	
ArtMB	67	Arthropodium cirratum 'Matapouri Bay'	Rengarenga, Rock Lily	PB5	
AstBa	12	Astelia banksii	Small silver flax	PB5	
AstCh	17	Astellia chatamica 'Silver Spear'	Chatham Is. Astelia, Silver Flax	PB5	
CopPK	19	Coprosma repens 'Poor Knights'		PB5	
CopRR	5	Coprosma 'Red Rocks'		PB5	
CorGG	43	Corokia 'Geenty's Green'	korokio	PB5	
CyaMed	1	Cyathea medullaris	black tree fern, mamaku	PB40	
GriBM	39	Griselinia littoralis 'Broadway Mint'	Broadleaf (Griselinia)	PB5	
GrLuc	3	Griselinia lucida	Puka	PB5	
LepRD	5	Leptospermum 'Red Damask'	Manuka	PB5	
LibPe	8	Libertia peregrinans	Creeping New Zealand Iris	PB5	
MacEx	6	Macropiper excelsum	kawakawa; pepper tree	PB5	
MerSi	1	Meryta sinclairii	Puka	PB40	
MetMP	1	Metrosideros excelsa 'Maori Princess'	pohutakawa	PB95	
MueAs	6	Muehlenbeckia astonii	Bush Pohuehue	1m	
MueAx	4	Muehlenbeckia axillaris	Pohuehue	PB5	
MyoLa	1	Myoporum laetum	Ngaio	PB95	
PhoYW	13	Phormium 'Yellow Wave'	Yellow Wave New Zealand Flax	PB5	
PimPr	11	Pimelia prostrata	NZ Daphne	PB5	
PitFF	19	Pittosporum ten. 'Frankie's Folly'	Dwarf Kohuhu	PB5	
PitSI	5	Pittosporum ralphii 'Stephens Island'		PB5	
PsdCr	4	Pseudopanax crassifolius	lancewood; horoeka	PB40	
PsdCW	6	Pseudopanax 'Cyril Watson'	·	PB40	
RhoSa	1	Rhopalostylis sapida	Nikau	PB95	
SopCh	2	Sophora chathamica	Coastal Kowhai	PB95	

## SOFT WORKS BRIEF SPECIFICATION

## PREPARATION:

STANDARD OF WORK

Work shall be carried out in accordance with the best trade practice by competent tradespersons conforming with the relevant NZ standards.

Any asphalt, concrete, hardcore or other unsuitable or waste material shall be excavated and removed from site.

## **EXISTING VEGETATION**

Existing areas of native vegetation able to be retained shall be identified prior to starting clearance work and protected from construction and herbicide overspraying. Where existing vegetation to be retained is adjacent to areas of construction activity, install a temporary glowmesh irridescent fence around the perimeter of the vegetation to be retained which is to remain in place for the duration of the works or for each

Existing vegetation identified for removal shall be removed mechanically, including the bulk of the root ball where possible. Plants that are too large to be dug out shall be stump ground to below ground level

## **GROUNDWORKS**

Excavation shall be carried out where necessary to achieve either of the following soil profiles:

- 1. Where existing site soils are suitable, preparation shall consist of rotary hoeing to a minimum depth of 300mm, incorporating fertiliser and a min.100mm deep layer of planting compost.
- 2. Where no suitable existing soil exists (new planters, cleared areas, tops of retaining walls, etc., or where existing soil is contaminated by spilled cement, oil, etc.
- \* 600mm of topsoil with 50mm planting compost incorporated
  \* 75mm of mulch (to be maximum of 25mm below finished levels of surrounding kerbs and paving.)
- Total depth of excavation 700mm below surrounds
- Tree pits for specimen trees (PB40 and above) shall be excavated 1000mm wide x 1000mm deep and backfilled with a 50/50

The bottom of the pit shall be broken up an additional 300mm to facilitate root penetration, air movement and free drainage.

The subgrade of new planting shall be firm but free draining. Where excessive compaction exists, the subgrade shall be broken up to a depth sufficient to ensure free drainage through the underlying materia

## PLANTING COMPOST

Planting Compost shall comprise suitable humus-forming material such as leaf mould, spent mushroom compost, composted bark or other

## SHRUBS AND GROUNDCOVERS

Shall be supplied in minimum PB5 container size. Shrubs shall be strong, well rooted and have a good bushy form.

shall be supplied in minimum PB95 or EL45 grade unless otherwise instructed by the Principal.



## PLANTING:

Planting operations shall generally be carried out during the period from 1 April to 30 September.

Planting holes shall be dug to at least twice the diameter and one and a half times the depth of the root ball and the sides and bottom of the planting hole broken up to allow root penetration into the existing soil. The plants shall be set upright to the same depth that they were growing at in the container and backfilled with a 50/50 mixture of excavated soil and planting compost, with incorporated fertiliser.

Water all planted areas immediately after planting to ensure that the entire root zone is thoroughly saturated.

After watering, a 75mm deep consolidated layer of shredded bark shall be spread over all plant beds and over each tree pit. Stake all trees with two stakes to ensure no rocking of the root ball. Wooden tree stakes shall be used for trees and shall be straight 1500x50x50mm H4 treated Pinus radiata (or equivalent approved ) stakes. Stakes shall be pointed at one end and set not less than 500mm above ground level, and shall be firm on completion. Reinforced hessian webbing tree ties shall be positioned to provide firm support but allow some trunk movement

DEFECTS LIABILITY PERIOD

The Defects Liability Period will extend from the date of Practical Completion of the Works for a period of twelve (12) months.

## MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE SUMMARY:

All planted areas shall be maintained for a period of twelve (12) months after the date of Practical Completion. Maintenance operations shall include minimum regular monthly visits to carry out watering as necessary, weeding, pruning for form and cutting back of weed species, and any other operations necessary to assure good plant growth and attain a tidy weed free appearance

All chemical application shall be carried out by qualified trained personnel and according to the Growsafe Code of Practice for Safe Use of Pesticides and Herbicides, NZS8409: 'The Agrichemical Users Code of Practice' and any Manufacturers directions. All spraying operations shall be carried out in windless, dry conditions, when rain is not imminent for at least 12 hours and at times which minimise possible hazards or disruption to the public, animals, or other beneficial fauna. Care shall be taken to prevent spray drifting onto

Mulch depth shall be maintained around the plants for the duration of the maintenance period and replenished or redistributed as necessary to maintain the original mulch depth.

The Contractor shall replace at his own expense any plants which are lost through whatever cause other than vandalism up to the end of the Defects liability Period. All replacement stock shall be to the same standard as described in this specification.

Final Completion shall be certified at the end of the Defects Liability Period. At Final Completion, all failed plants (other than vandalised material) shall have been replaced and all other defects made good to the Principal's reasonable satisfaction. Mulch shall be left at a minimum of 75mm deep across all mulched beds and all stakes and ties properly positioned and tightened. The site shall be left tidy and weed free. The final weedkiller application shall be with a translocated weedkiller, unless otherwise instructed by the Principal.

PLANTING SCHEDULE

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. 126-130 ROSETTA ROAD. RAUMATI

126-130Rosetta Rd. Raumati Planting Schedule 2921

# **ATTACHMENT 2**



# Assessment of proposed dwellings in relation to current lot boundaries and retaining walls over 1m in height against the District Plan Provisions (Item 2 and 4 of RFI)

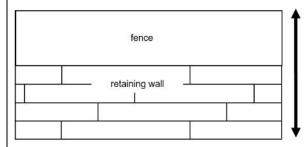
Part 3: Area Specific Matters- Residential Zones	
Standards	
1. The activity must not cause offensive or objectionable odour, dust or smoke at or beyond the boundary of the site on which it is occurring.	Complies- the activity will not create offensive or objectionable odour, dust or
<ol> <li>Each allotment must have a permeable surface area that is not covered by buildings, paving or other impermeable objects of not less than 30% of the total allotment area.</li> <li>Any lighting must be directed so that the spill of light is contained within the boundaries of the site on which the activity occurs. Light level from the activity must not exceed 10 lux, when measured 1.5 metres inside the boundary of any other site located in the Residential Zones or Rural Zones. This standard does not apply to street lighting on legal roads.</li> </ol>	Smoke  Complies: The parent allotment (Lot 1 and Lot 2) of 2,423m² will have around 45.5% permeable area.  All lighting will be contained within the application site
Standards  Height (measured above original ground level)  1. The maximum height of any fence or wall on a boundary shall be 2 metres, except:  a. in the front yard, where the maximum height shall be 1.8 metres;  b. in the front yard in the Waikanae Beach Precinct where the maximum height shall be 1.8 metres if it is at least 50% visually permeable otherwise the maximum height shall be 1.2 metres;  c. along any boundary which	Complies:  House 01 will require retaining walls up to 2m in height with a timber fence up to 1.2m atop these retaining walls bringing the total combined height along the northern boundary of up to 3.2m as measured from the proposed ground level after excavation.
	1. The activity must not cause offensive or objectionable odour, dust or smoke at or beyond the boundary of the site on which it is occurring.  2. Each allotment must have a permeable surface area that is not covered by buildings, paving or other impermeable objects of not less than 30% of the total allotment area.  3. Any lighting must be directed so that the spill of light is contained within the boundaries of the site on which the activity occurs. Light level from the activity must not exceed 10 lux, when measured 1.5 metres inside the boundary of any other site located in the Residential Zones or Rural Zones. This standard does not apply to street lighting on legal roads.  Standards  Height (measured above original ground level)  1. The maximum height of any fence or wall on a boundary shall be 2 metres, except:  a. in the front yard, where the maximum height shall be 1.8 metres;  b. in the front yard in the Waikanae Beach Precinct where the maximum height shall be 1.8 metres if it is at least 50% visually permeable otherwise the maximum height shall be 1.2 metres;





Space or Open Space Zone (excluding the Private Recreation and Leisure Precinct), esplanade or any access strip, where the maximum height shall be 1.8 metres.

 For the purposes of calculating maximum height under standard (1) above where a fence is erected atop a retaining wall, the height shall be the combined distance measured vertically from the base of the retaining wall to the top of the fence.



**Note:** For the avoidance of doubt, the standards for fences and walls do not apply to seawalls that are constructed for natural hazard mitigation purposes. In addition, any wall used as an internal partition or external surface of any building shall be excluded from this rule.

As measured from the original ground the total level, combined height will be between approximately 0.2m to 1.8m in height as the depth of the earthwork occurring along this northern boundary differs in places in order to establish building the platform. The original ground level also changes along this elevation as it slopes up from the road boundary to the east.

Retaining walls inbetween house 01 and house 02 will be between 0.4 to 0.6m measures in height and may have timber fencing of up to 1m atop these retaining walls.

Retaining walls to the south and east of house 02 will be between 0.4 to 0.6m measures in height and may have timber fencing of up to 1m atop these retaining walls.

## **Permitted Activity**

GRZ-R6: New buildings, and any minor works, additions or alterations to any building

## Standards

## Maximum number of residential units

2. For any allotment in the General Residential Zone which is not in a focused infill precinct, no more than one residential unit may be erected, except that:

Does not comply.
The parent lot (Lot 1 and 2) will contain 4 residential dwellings temporarily whilst subdivision and





		building potentially
		occur concurrently.
	Minor residential units	N/A- no minor residential units are proposed
	Coverage	Complies:
	5. The maximum building coverage of any allotment shall be 40%, except in the Beach Residential Precinct where it shall be 35%	The parent allotment will have building coverage of approximately 28.6%.
	Floor area ratio	Complies:
	Any allotment in the Beach Residential Precinct shall have a maximum floor area ratio of 0.6:1.0, excluding the Beach Residential Precinct at Waikanae Beach where it shall be 0.5:1.0.	Combined GFA of all four houses in relation to the parent lot area expressed as ratio:  0.39:1.0
GRZ-R6	Standards	All houses comply
	ii. each residential unit or retirement unit must be separated by a distance not less than 4.5 metres, except that this shall not apply to any attached residential units;	with this requirement except for House 03 and House 04 (existing house) which will have a separation distance from each other of approximately 3.3m. For amenity purposes, the internal breach of 1.2m is considered less than minor as House 03 has been designed to have small windows along this aspect to protect the amenity of house 04. The breach is occurring on House 04's southern aspect which does not contain any outdoor living along this

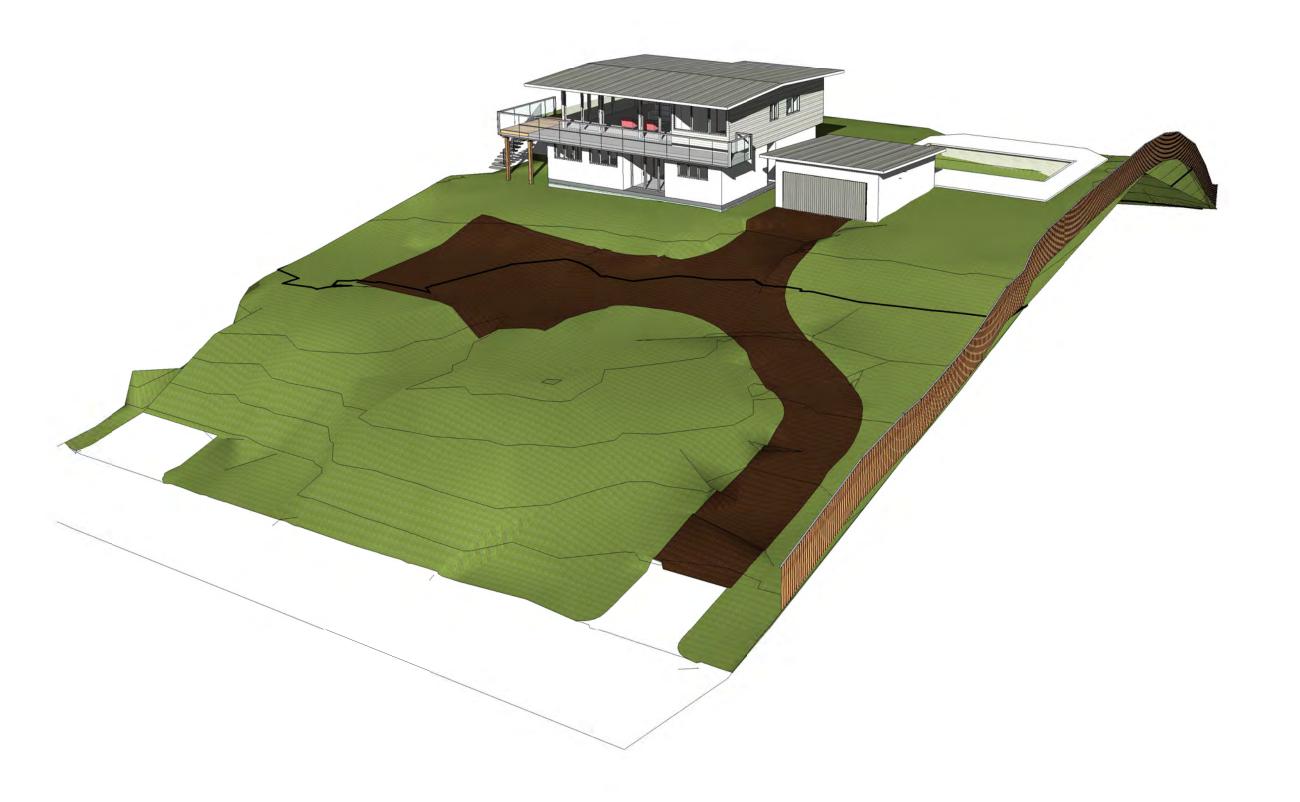




	elevation for which
	could be shaded or
	overlooked (privacy
	concerns) by House
	03.



# **ATTACHMENT 3**



PLISHKE HOUSE DECK
RAUMATI
COBIE TRADING LIMITED

PROJECT:

REPLACE DEMOLISHED LEAKING FRONT DECK AND TIMBER DECK STRUCTURE

REMOVE AND REPLACE FRONT LARGE WINDOW AND DOOR SLIDER

info@i4c.co.nz +64.27.39.38.361

PLISHKE HOUSE DECK
RAUMATH
COBIE TRADING LIMITED









IMAGES - EXISTING A010 @A3 08/08/2022

SITE PLAN A050 1:200 @A3 08/08/2022

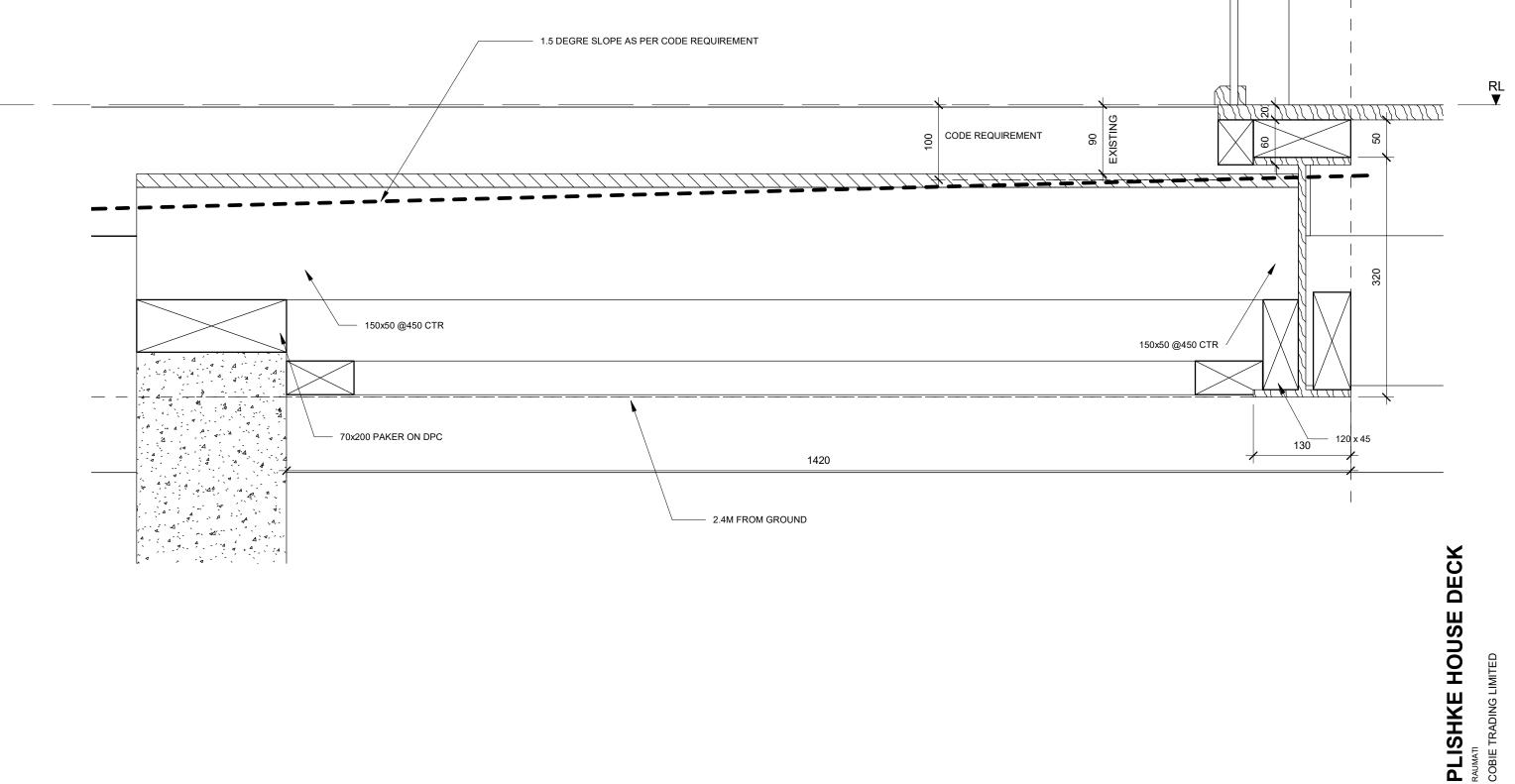
PLISHKE HOUSE DECK
RAUMATH
COBIE TRADING LIMITED

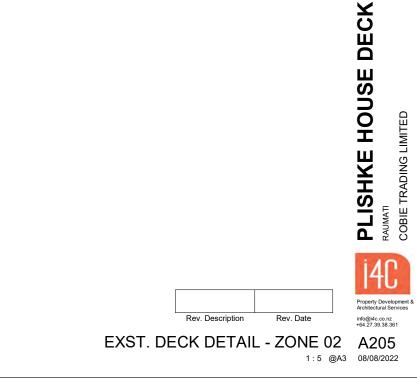
DEMOLISH REPLACE

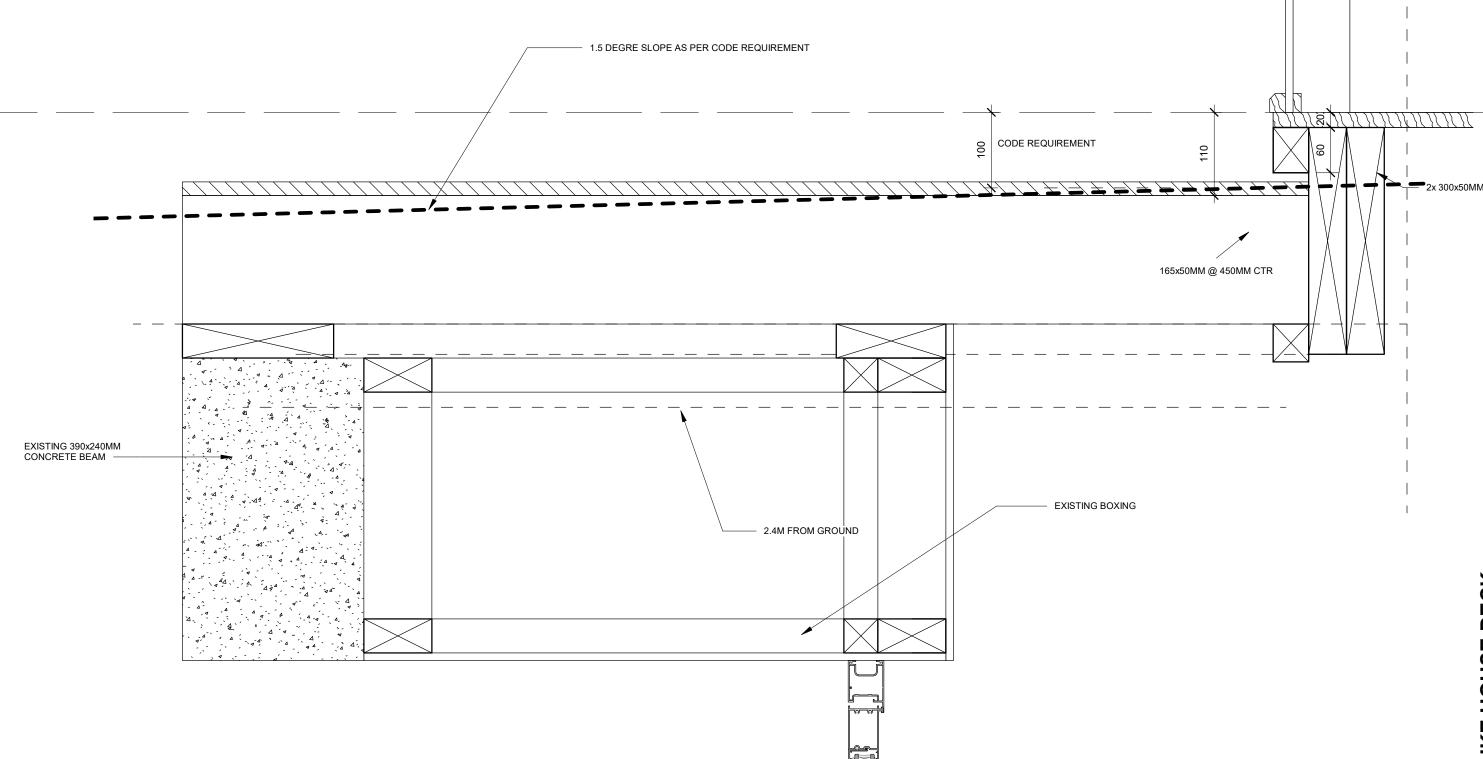
info@i4c.co.nz +64.27.39.38.361



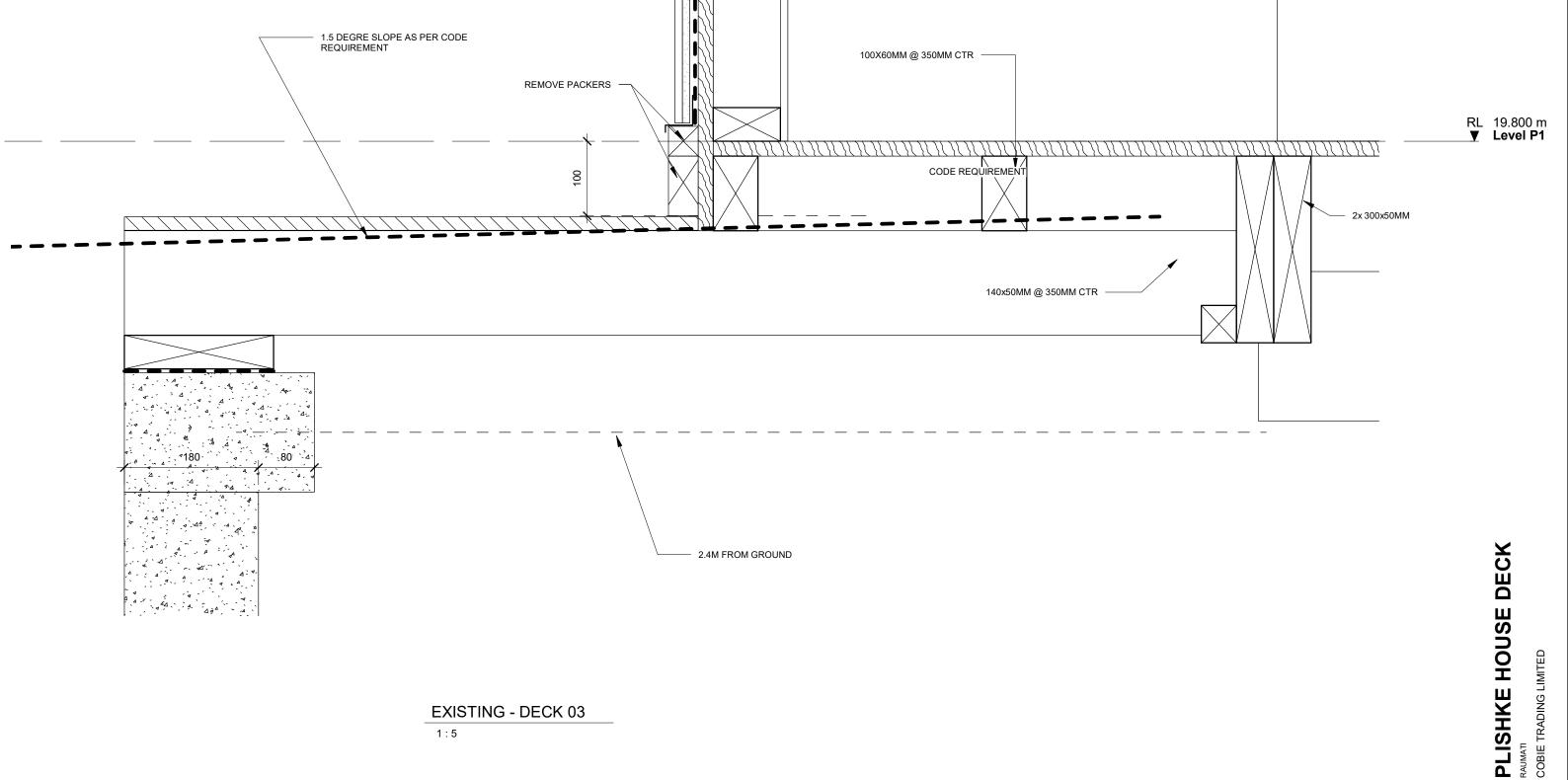
Rev. Description







info@i4c.co.nz +64.27.39.38.361



1:5

**EXISTING - DECK 03** 

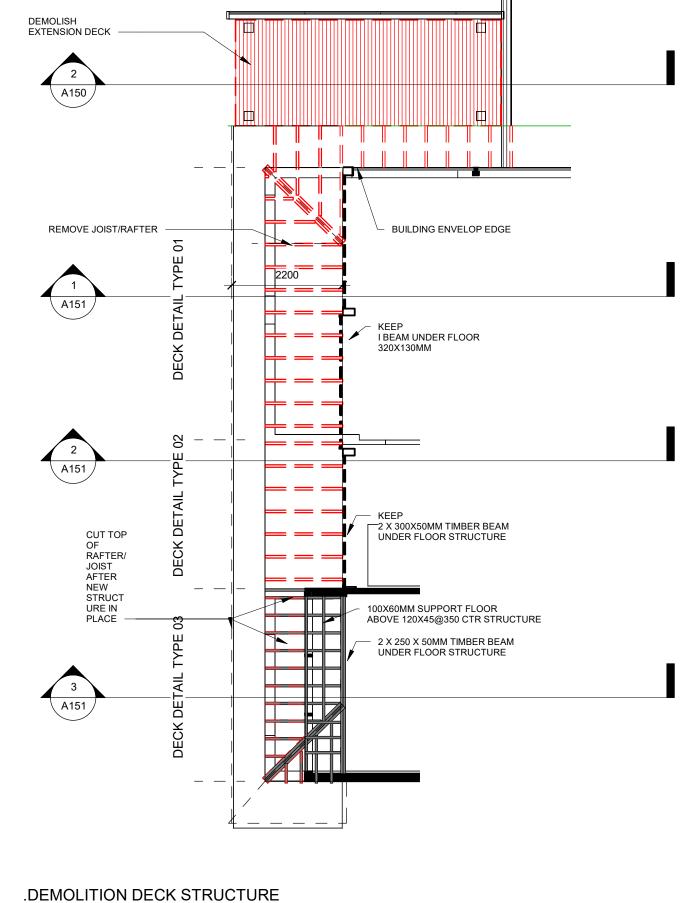
info@i4c.co.nz +64.27.39.38.361 DEMO - DECK A300 1:75 @A3 08/08/2022

PLISHKE HOUSE DECK

RAUMATI COBIE TRADING LIMITED

Property Development & Architectural Services

Rev. Description



ROOF AREA: 30M2

SIZE SPOUTING

RAUMATI SOUTH - SAY MAXIMUM 170MML/H FLOW LOAD FACTOR: 2.92 ROOF AREA: 30M2

FLOW CAPACITY MAX: 30x2.92=87.6L/MIN MIN GUTTER AREA: (62.4/0.0016)^0.8=6,176.00MM2

GUTTER CHOICE: 1 /METAL CRAFT BOX GUTTER 125 OR EQUIVALENT HAS A CAPACITY OF 8,345MM2 2/ MARLEY - OVATION HAS A CACITY OF 13,834MM2

SIZE DOWNPIPE IN ACCORDANCE TO NZBC E1 / TABLE 5:

ROOF PITCH: 1.5 DEGREE ROOF AREA: 30M2

MINIMUM INTERNAL SIZE : 80MM DIAMETER

PLISHKE HOUSE DECK
RAUMATI
COBIE TRADING LIMITED

Property Development & Architectural Services

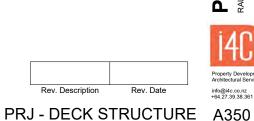
Rev. Description Rev. Date

Rev. Date | Info@Mc.co.nz | He4.27.39.38.361 | PRJ - DECK | A330 | 1:100 | @A3 | 08/08/2022 |



PRJ - ELEVATION A340
1:100 @A3 08/08/2022

A405



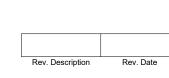
PLISHKE HOUSE DECK

RAUMATI COBIE TRADING LIMITED

Property Development & Architectural Services

info@i4c.co.nz +64.27.39.38.361

1:75 @A3 08/08/2022





VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE PRIOR TO STARTING WORK. REPORT ANY DISCREPANCY TO ARCHITECT, PRIOR TO AFFECTED WORK PROCEEDING. IF ANY FURTHER INFORMATION IS REQUIRED, REFER TO ARCHITECT. DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWINGS.

NEW DECK STRCUTURE & FOUNDATIONS TO BE DESIGNED BY

PROPOSED 2 X 120X45 JOIST/RAFTERH3.2 @ 450 CTR

PROPOSED 2 X 120X45 JOIST/RAFTERH3.2 @ 450 CTR

PROPOSED 2 x 200x45MM END JOISTS

A355

PROPOSED NEW 2 x 90x45MM ON EACH SIDE OF EXISITNG CUT RAFTERS 140x50MM @ 350MM CTR

TO BE BOLTED M10 @ 300CTR NOGGING BETWEEN 2 90X45

A411

700 MAX

7

ECK DETAIL TYP

DECK DETAIL

5355

BUILDING ENVELOP EDGE

I BEAM UNDER FLOOR 320X130MM

RETAIN —2 X 300X50MM TIMBER BEAM UNDER FLOOR STRUCTURE

RETAIN 100X60MM SUPPORT FLOOR ABOVE 120X45@350 CTR STRUCTURE

TO BE RETAINED AND CUT TO ACCOMADATE SLOPE

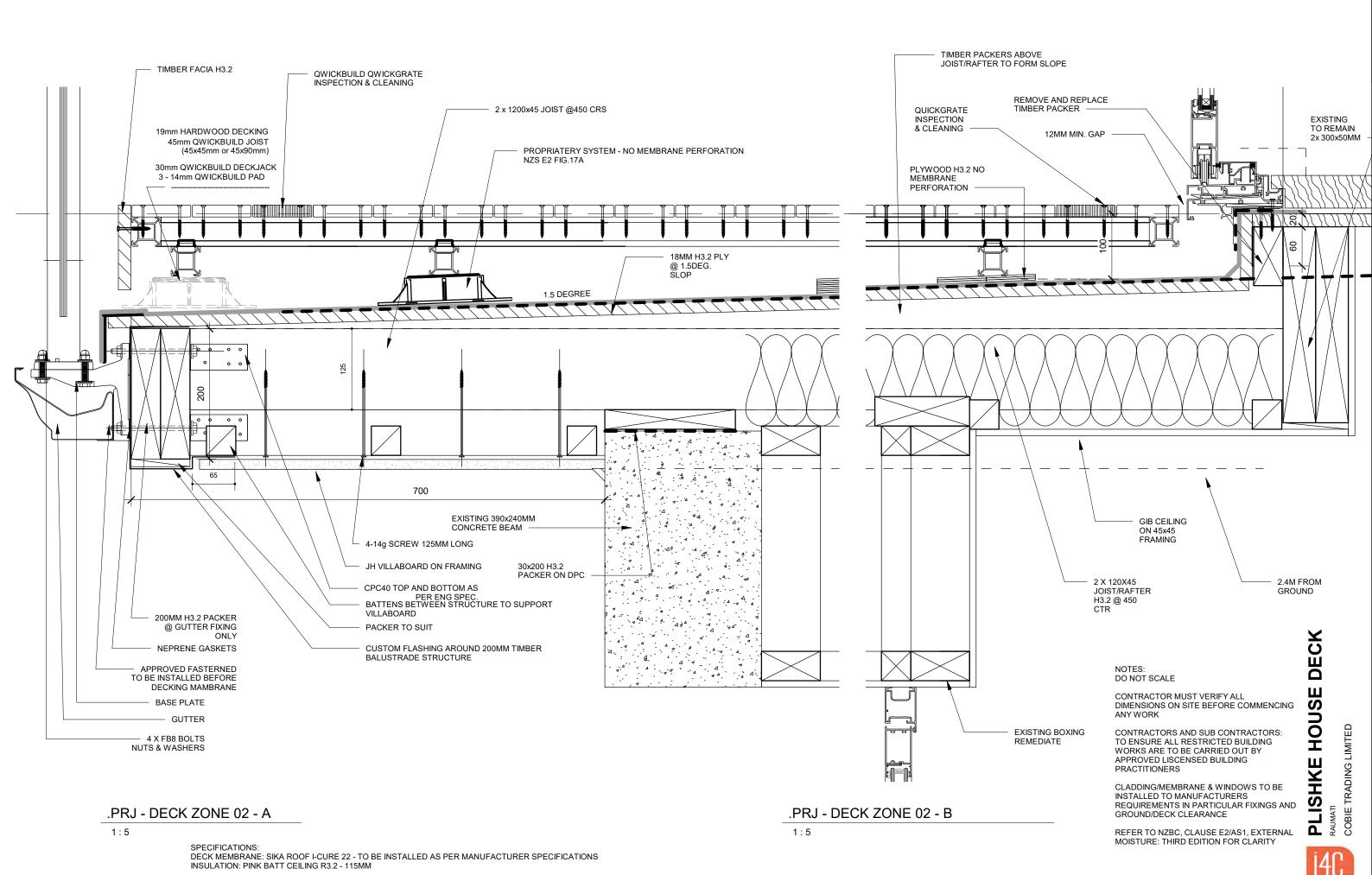
EXISTING 140x50MM @ 350MM CTR

2280

RETAIN 2 X 250 X 50MM TIMBER BEAM UNDER FLOOR STRUCTURE

info@i4c.co.nz +64.27.39.38.361 PRJ - SECTIONS A355 1:100 @A3 08/08/2022

info@i4c.co.nz +64.27.39.38.361



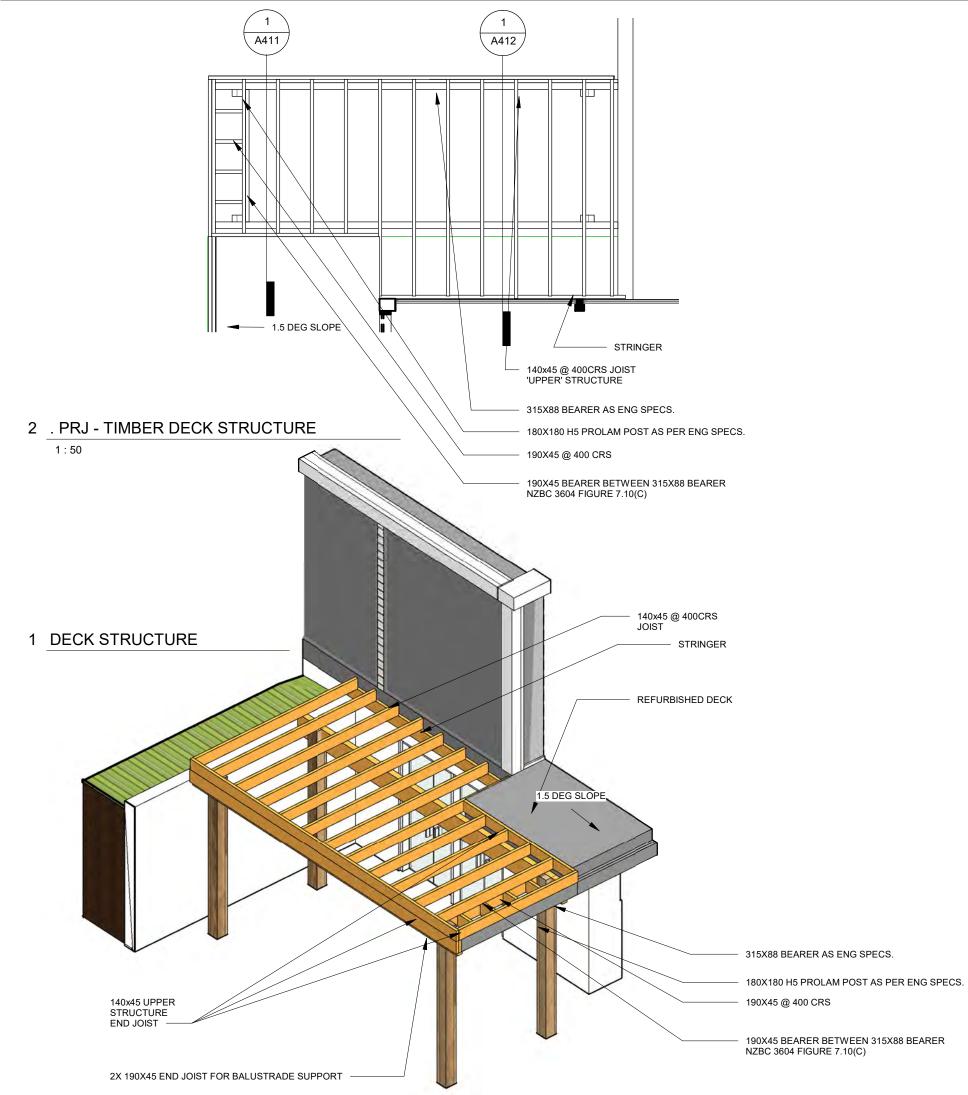
PRJ - DETAIL -DECK ZONE 02 A402

info@i4c.co.nz +64.27.39.38.361

PRJ - DETAIL -DECK ZONE 03 A403

info@i4c.co.nz +64.27.39.38.361

COBIE TRADING LIMITED



SECTION 7 - FLOORS NZS 3604:2011

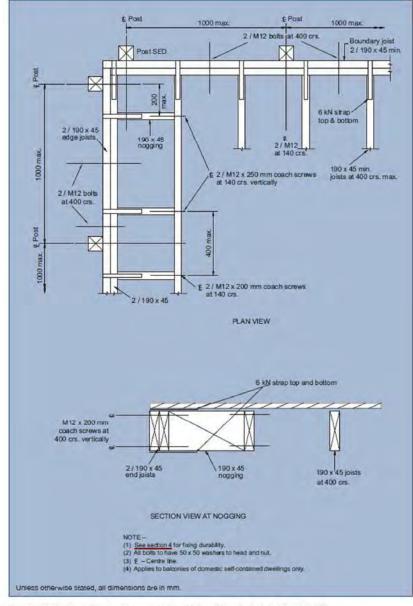
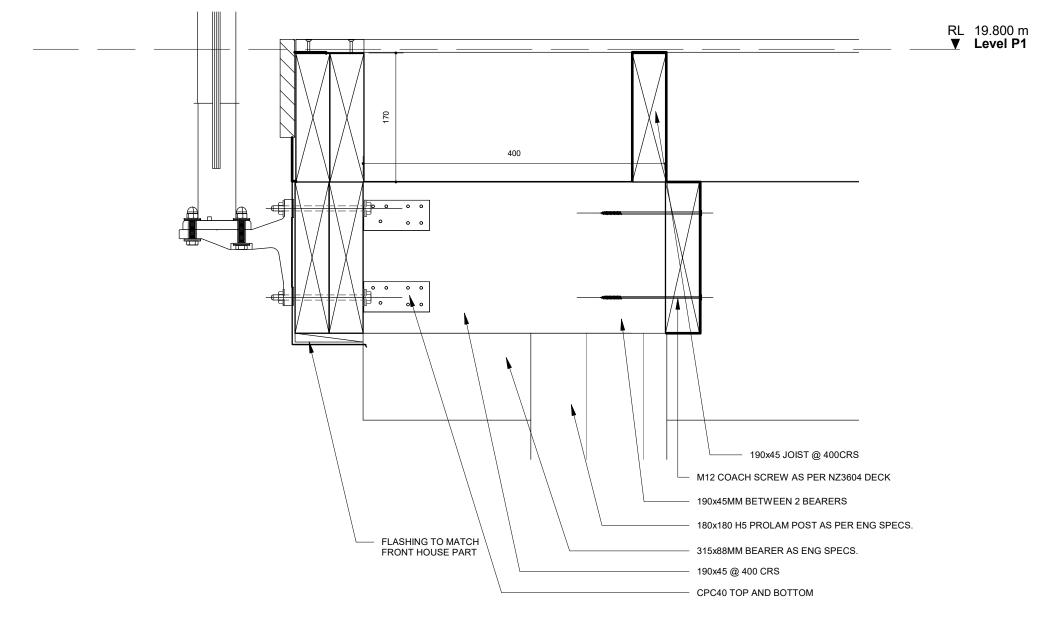


Figure 7.10(c) - Face-fixed post support detail for cantilever balustrade (see 7.4.1.3)

NZ3604







1 .DETAIL - TIMBER DECK

1:5

NOTES: DO NOT SCALE

CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING ANY WORK

CONTRACTORS AND SUB CONTRACTORS: TO ENSURE ALL RESTRICTED BUILDING WORKS ARE TO BE CARRIED OUT BY APPROVED LISCENSED BUILDING PRACTITIONERS

CLADDING/MEMBRANE & WINDOWS TO BE INSTALLED TO MANUFACTURERS REQUIREMENTS IN PARTICULAR FIXINGS AND GROUND/DECK CLEARANCE

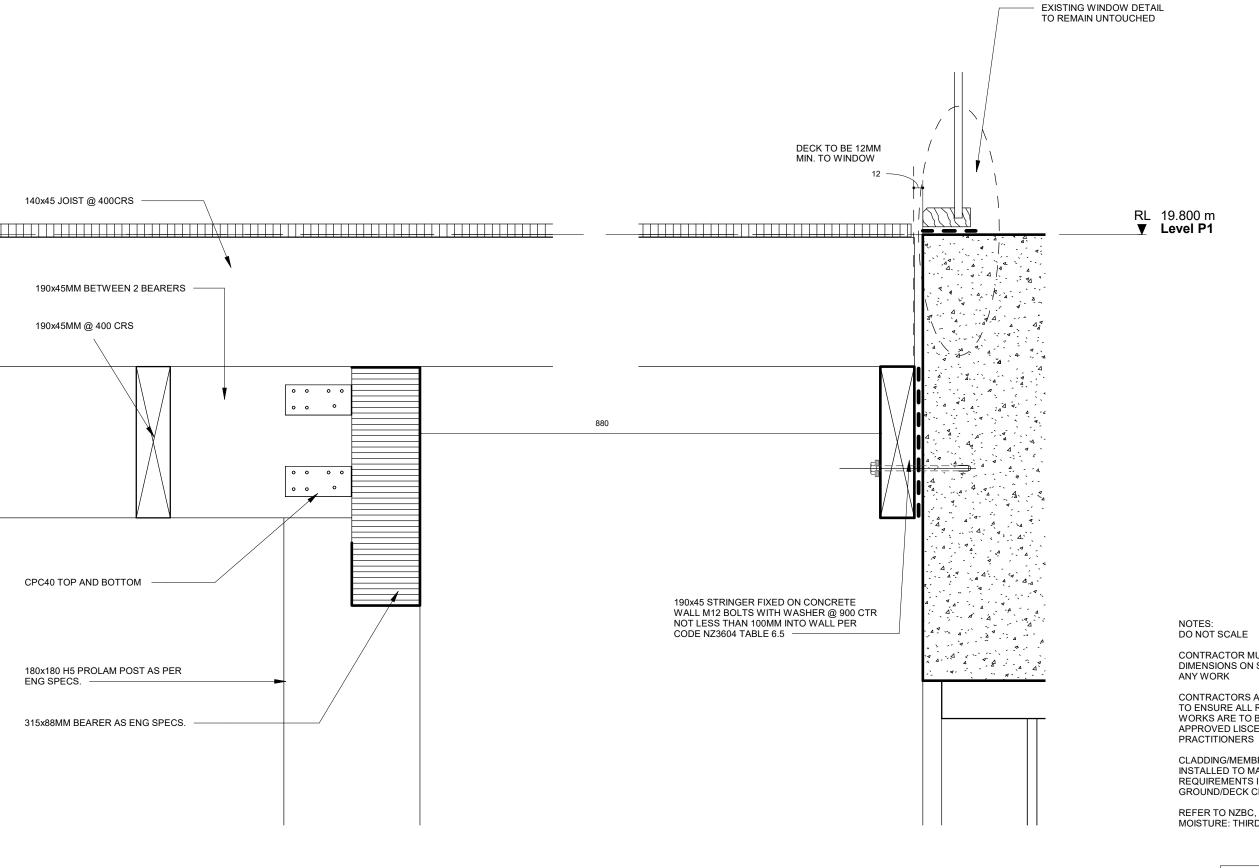
REFER TO NZBC, CLAUSE E2/AS1, EXTERNAL MOISTURE: THIRD EDITION FOR CLARITY

1	Rev. Description	Rev. Date

PRJ - DETAIL - DECK ZONE TIMBER DECK A411

MOISTURE: THIRD EDITION FOR CLARITY

1 .PRJ - DECK TIMBER



NOTE: WINDOW EXACT SIZE TO BE MEASURED

NOTE: ALL EXTERNAL WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE

ALL GLAZING TO BE DOUBLE GLAZED

GLAZING TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NZS 4223

JOINERY MANUFACTURER TO SUPPLY DWG OF ALL JOINERY UNITS & SMAPLE SELECTIONS TO DESIGNER FOR REVIEW &

EXTERNAL JOINERY VIEWVED FROM EXTERIOR

REFER TO FLOOR PLANS FOR ALL DOOR SWINGS.

MANUFACTURER TO SUIT.

GLASS TYPE & GAUGE TO BE CONFIRMED BY JOINERY MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO MANUFACTURE OF ANY JOINERY

JOINERY MANUFACTURE TO ENSURE WEATHERTIGHT DETAILS OF ALL JOINERY

DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE PRIOR TO FABRICATION. THESE DRAWINGS ARE INTERED TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE PROPORTIONS OF THE ITEM. ANY INCONSISTENCIES TO BE REVIEWS WITH DESIGNER PRIOR TO MANUFACTURE.

ALL ITEMS TO COMPLY WITH ALL RELEVANT CLAUSES OF NZBC AND APPROVED STANDARDS.

JOINERY MANUFACTURER TO ENSURE THE JAMB / REVEAL ARE SIZED TO ALLOW FOR CAVITY SYSTEM & EXTERIOR CLADDING

SG: SAFETY GLASS



1:50









WINDOWS - EXISTING





NOTES: DO NOT SCALE

ANY WORK

PRACTITIONERS

CLEARANCE

CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING

CONTRACTORS AND SUB CONTRACTORS: TO ENSURE ALL RESTRICTED BUILDING WORKS ARE TO BE CARRIED OUT BY APPROVED LISCENSED BUILDING

CLADDING & WINDOWS TO BE INSTALLED TO MANUFACTURERS REQUIREMENTS IN PARTICULAR FIXINGS AND GROUND/DECK

REFER TO NZBC, CLAUSE E2/AS1, EXTERNAL MOISTURE: THIRD EDITION FOR CLARITY



1 DETAIL - DOOR SLIDER JAMB

PAINTED FACIA

SLIDING

DOOR PROFILE

1:2

EXISITNG HOUSE STRUCTURE

CONTINUOUS AIRSEAL

FIXED WINDOW PROFILE

SLIDING DOOR PROFILE —

LINE OF FLASHING ABOVE

WINDOW TAPE SEAL

EXISITNG HOUSE STRUCTURE

TRIM

PAINTED FACIA

TIMBER PACKER

BUIDING PAPER

DIM. TO SUIT

50x50MM CORNER FLASHING WITH HEM ON VERTICAL EDGES FIT OVER WALL UNDERLAY

EXISTING WEATHERBOARD

NZS E2 - FIGURE 79

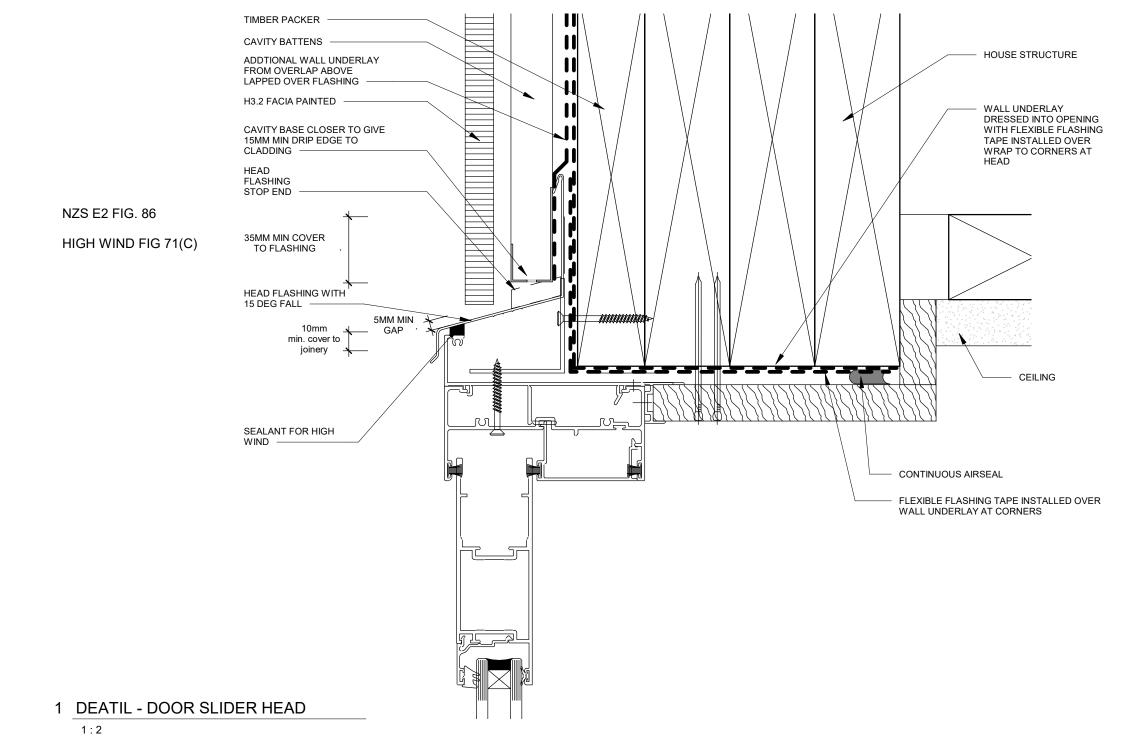
DETAIL - DOOR SLIDER & FIXED WINDOW JAMB - DIAGRAM

VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE PRIOR TO STARTING WORK, REPORT ANY DISCREPANCY TO ARCHITECT, PRIOR TO AFFECTED WORK PROCEEDING. IF ANY FURTHER INFORMATION IS REQUIRED, REFER TO ARCHITECT. DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWINGS.

TIMBER PACKER

LINE OF FLASHING ABOVE

A501





# **ATTACHMENT 4**

CGW Ref: 21118-LET-C-001-A

Date: 11 August 2023

Leith Consulting Ltd 12 Ihakara Street Paraparaumu

Attention: Monique Leith

Dear Monique,

# RE: 21118 – 126-130 Rosetta Road, Raumati Residential Subdivision - Stormwater Disposal Design Peer Review

#### 1. Introduction

CGW have been engaged by Leith Consulting to carry out a peer review of the Conceptual Stormwater Disposal Report for a residential subdivision development at 126-130 Rosetta Street, Raumati (Report Version 3, dated 15 June 2023).

The following data sources have been used for the analysis:

- Kapiti Coast District Council Land Development Minimum Requirements 2022 (KCDC-LDMR:2022)
- The Building Code E1: Surface Water

# 2. Report Commentary

The report is well structured and easy to follow. A few design considerations are proposed below.

# 2.1 Natural Hazards (Report Section 3.2)

The KCDC Flood Hazards Map indicates a ponding area east of the site which is not mentioned in the report. The development will contribute additional runoff to this area, so KCDC may request on-site attenuation of the 1% AEP Storm Event, additional to the current attenuation proposal.

## 2.2 Proposed Right-of-Way (Report Section 5)

It is recommended to note that the proposed driveway will not have any attenuation

Telarc.



devices due to site constraints; however, the unattenuated coverage will remain nearly the same when compared to the existing driveway, so stormwater runoff directed to Rosetta Road is unchanged. Additionally, it is recommended to control the discharge through a drainage system directed to a kerb outlet.

We recommend using a strip drain for steeper sections of driveway where a catchpit may be ineffective.

We recommend adding in a table to summarise the breakdown:

**Table 1: Unattenuated Driveway Coverages** 

Description	Area (m²)
EXISTING	
Existing Driveway	274
PROPOSED	l
Proposed Right-of-Way	165
Proposed Driveway for Lot 3	57
Existing Driveway for Lot 4	53
Total	275

# 2.3 Proposed Lots 1,2 and 3 (Report Section 5)

#### 2.3.1 Proposed Lot 1

Please note that this garage will be removed.

We agree omitting the vegetated roof area from the calculations as a conservative measure. Although vegetated roof areas are not considered pervious as these can only absorb ~5mm of rainfall, it is a good approach to omit this from existing coverage areas.

We recommend adding in a table to summarise the breakdown:

**Table 2: Proposed Lot 1 Coverages** 

Description	Area (m²)	Considered for Attenuation (m²)
Proposed Roof Areas (attenuated)	198	198
Proposed Driveway (over-mitigated)	30	30
Total	228	228

#### 2.3.2 Proposed Lot 2

We recommend adding in a table to summarise the breakdown:



**Table 3: Proposed Lot 2 Coverages** 

Description	Area (m²)	Considered for Attenuation (m²)
Proposed Roof Areas (attenuated)	159	159
Proposed Driveway (over-mitigated)	31	31
Total	190	190

#### 2.3.3 Proposed Lot 3

We recommend adding in a table to summarise the breakdown:

**Table 4: Proposed Lot 3 Coverages** 

Description	Area (m²)	Considered for Attenuation (m²)
Existing Garage (to be removed)*	52	0
Existing Pool with existing soakage system	60	0
Existing Paving at pool with existing soakage system	76	0
Proposed Roof Areas (attenuated)	144	144
Proposed Driveway (Refer to ROW Section)	57	0
Total	337	144

<sup>\*</sup>Excluded from total

# 2.4 Recommendations (Report Section 7)

The report notes that the 1% AEP Storm Event was also considered; however, attenuation measures are only provided for the 10% AEP Storm Event.

# 2.5 Attenuation Calculations (Report Appendix 1)

Based on the Geotech Testing Results and soakage rate, the soils can be classified as high soakage soils in terms of the Building Code E1; however, due to the slopes, we recommend using a run-off coefficient of **0.3**. The 0.35 used in the report is more suited to soils with low soakage rates.



## 3. Conclusions

We recommend considering the comments in the above review.

It is recommended to provide a concept site plan with tank details to provide further clarification to the report.

Further clarification is recommended on the disposal points for each site.

Yours faithfully,

Prepared by

Ben Steenkamp

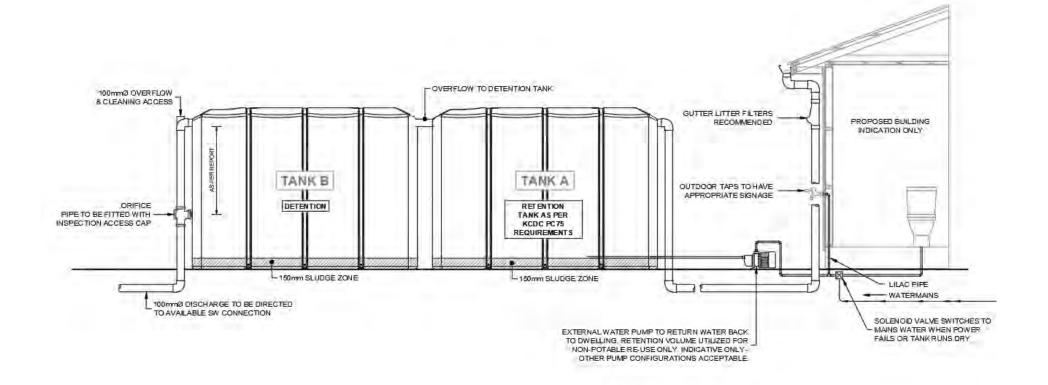
Senior Civil Engineer CPEng, BEng Civil, BSc (Geology), CMEngNZ Approved

Stephen Whyte

Principal Civil Engineer
MEng CPEng CMEngNZ IntPE(NZ)



# 4. Appendix A – Concept Tank Detail



Document Number: 230359-LET-001-A

Issued: 11 August 2023







Conceptual Stormwater

Disposal Report

Residential Subdivision Development 126-130 Rosetta Road, Raumati Beach

Version 4

24 August 2023

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**Appendix One:** Attenuation Tanks Calculations

Version:	Date of Issue:	Purpose:	Authorised By:
1	21 January 2022	Issued for resource consent application	T Mills
2	22 February 2023	Issued for resource consent application	T Mills
3	15 June 2023	Lot 3 System Revised	T Mills
4	24 August 2023	Incorporating CGW comments	T Mills



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### 1 INTRODUCTION

This Conceptual Stormwater Disposal Report has been prepared to accompany an application for resource consent for a proposed 4-lot residential subdivision of 126-130 Rosetta Road, Raumati Beach.

This purpose of this report is to outline potential methods and options for disposing the additional stormwater runoff generated by roof and impervious areas associated with the development.

#### 2 REFERENCE DOCUMENTATION

The conceptual stormwater options discussed in this report and shown on the plans appended to the Assessment of Environmental Effects have been designed with reference to the following documentation:

- NZS4404:2010 New Zealand Standard for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure
- Kāpiti Coast District Council Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements
   2012
- Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment Acceptable Solutions and Verification Methods For New Zealand Building Code Clause E1 Surface Water
- Kāpiti Coast Rainwater and Greywater Code of Practice Guidelines
- ♦ Kāpiti Coast District Council on-site detention tank calculator
- CGW Consulting Engineers Limited assessment dated 31 March 2021 titled 'Geotechnical Site Suitability Report – 126-130 Rosetta Road, Raumati'
- Box Architecture Limited Architectural Plans titled 'Rosetta Road Dev.' sheets 'A000-A630' dated 18 January 2023.





### 3 SITE ANALYSIS

## 3.1 Site Description and Proposal

The site is located within the dune area of Raumati Beach and, as such, comprises of undulating topography. The site has two road frontages, the primary frontage with a driveway from Rosetta Road to the west and a second unutilised frontage from Renown Road to the east. The topography of the site rises from Rosetta Road at 10.0m AMSL to a centrally located plateau at approximately 17.0m AMSL then falls rapidly to Renown Road at approximately 7.0m AMSL.

The main house is situated at the centre of the site, with a garage and pool to the south and several ancillary buildings surrounding. There is also a double garage positioned directly on the Rosetta Road frontage. The site currently has numerous impervious areas which are to be removed or retained in accordance with the scheme plan included in the Assessment of Environmental Effects.

The applicant is seeking to subdivide the property into four new residential lots with Lot 1 to be accessed directly off Rosetta Road and Lots 2-4 to be accessed via a right of way along the southern boundary.

A detailed description of the site is included within the Assessment of Environmental Effects. Geotechnical conditions are described in the assessment prepared by CGW Consulting Engineers titled 'Geotechnical Site Suitability Report – 126-130 Rosetta Road, Raumati' dated 31 March 2021.

#### 3.2 Natural Hazards

The eastern road frontage onto Renown Road is subject to the KCDC Q100 flood extend and is also subject to a Fill Control designation. This development does not propose to direct any additional runoff into this catchment or to undertake earthworks within the Fill Control area.

While the Rosetta Road frontage is not within the KCDC Q100 flood extent, this area feeds into an area to the south which is affected by this designation.

#### 3.3 Groundwater Conditions

The geotechnical assessment reports that the water table was not encountered during testing. This aligns with our field observations, detailed in Section 4 of this report.

#### 3.4 Design Considerations

Stormwater disposal from new dwellings and impervious areas on Lots 1, 2 and 3 have been designed to cater for a 1% AEP storm event as the secondary flow path feeds to the KCDC Q100 flood extent on Rosetta Road to the south of the site as outlined in Section 3.2 above.

The new dwellings proposed on Lots 1-3 are to have 10,000 litre rainwater storage tanks or a combination of a 4,000 litre rainwater storage tank and a greywater re-use irrigation system in accordance with KCDC's Plan Change 75.

Onsite test results and details of the above conceptual design are outlined in Sections 4 and 5 below.





### 4 PERCOLATION TESTING

# 4.1 Methodology

An onsite percolation test was conducted on 10 May 2021 to ascertain the soakage rate in the likely vicinity of a right of way soakpit. The test was undertaken in the location shown on Figure 1 below, with the base of the augered hole at approximately 11.4m AMSL.

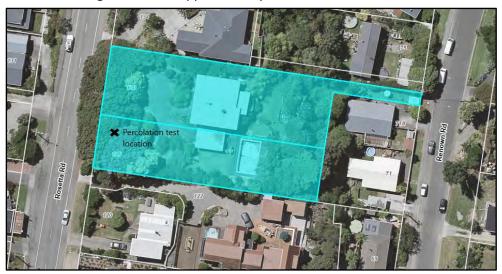


Figure 1 - Percolation test location

The percolation test was conducted using the falling head method whereby a sleeve was inserted into a hand augered hole and the rate of drainage was recorded at regular time intervals. Soil extracted during augering comprised of sand material and topsoil - refer Figures 2 and 3 below. The water table was not encountered during hand augering.

#### 4.2 Test Results



Figure 3 – Percolation test (looking south-west)

Figure 2 - Soil extracted during hand augering

Percolation test results are graphed in Figure 4 and summarised below:





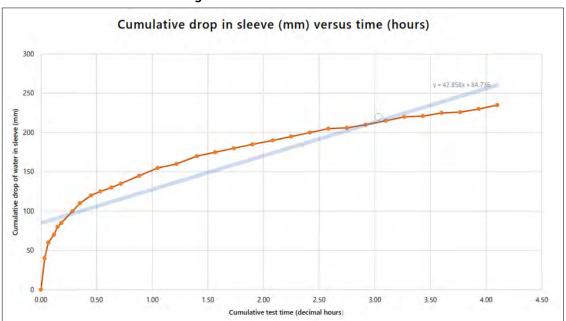


Figure 4 - Percolation test results

Soakage test results		
Raw soakage rate (from onsite testing)	43mm/hour (refer Figure 4 above)	
Design soakage rate (with Factor of Safety*)	11mm/hour (Raw soakage rate x 0.25*)	

<sup>\*</sup> as required by the KCDC Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements (2012) Clause 4.3.7.9.

A design soakage rate of **11mm/hour** is insufficient to allow stormwater disposal by way of soakpits within this area. Therefore, attenuation is required in order to achieve hydraulic neutrality.

It is noted that the soakage rate observed above may not necessarily represent potential percolation rate elsewhere within the site as testing was undertaken at the low point of the dune. From previous experiences on similar sites, percolation rates are typically faster in areas of higher elevation.





#### 5 CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

## 5.1 Proposed Right of Way

The site currently has a 274m² sealed driveway which includes a turning area and access to the existing garage. Stormwater captured on this driveway currently drains directly into Rosetta Road. This driveway is to be removed in its entirety and re-aligned as a 165m² formed right of way along the southern boundary of the site with 110m² of contributing driveways from Lots 3 and 4.

It is proposed that runoff from the right of way and contributing driveways of Lots 3 and 4 be discharged directly to Rosetta Road, offsetting the existing pre-development runoff. To avoid the existing sheet flow over the vehicle crossing, a street catchpit and strip drain is proposed at the road boundary with a 100mmØ outlet pipe feeding directly into the kerb and channel within Rosetta Road.

In summary, the proposed right of way will not have any attenuation devices due to site constraints. However, the unattenuated coverage will remain nearly the same when compared to the existing driveway. Thus stormwater runoff directed to Rosetta Road is unchanged – refer to Table below:

Unattenuated Driveway Coverages		
Description	Area (m²)	
EXISTING		
Existing Driveway	274	
PROPOSED		
Proposed Right of Way	165	
Proposed Driveway for Lot 3	57	
Proposed Driveway for Lot 4	53	
Total	275	





## 5.3 Proposed Lots 1, 2 and 3

#### 5.3.1 Proposed Lot 1

Proposed Lot 1 is situated in the north-western corner of the site. Measuring approximately 309m², Lot 1 currently encompasses an existing double garage with a vegetated roof to be removed on the Rosetta Road frontage and a portion of the existing driveway. As per Sheet A200 of Box Architecture Ltd.'s drawings titled "Rosetta Road Dev" dated 18 January 2023, a new 165m² dwelling with a 33m² decked garage roof and an additional 30m² of unattenuated impervious areas are proposed. As the existing garage roof area is vegetated, it has not been considered when determining net additional impervious areas. Therefore, the net impervious areas proposed on Lot 1 are assessed as 198m² roof area and 30m² paved area as summarised in the table below:

Proposed Lot 1 Coverages			
Description	Area (m²)	Considered for Attenuation (m²)	
Proposed Roof Areas (attenuated)	198	198	
Proposed Driveway (over-mitigated)	30	30	
Total	228	228	

#### 5.3.2 Proposed Lot 2

Proposed Lot 2 measures approximately 303m² and is bounded by Lot 1 to the north and the right of way to the south. As per Sheet A200 of Box Architecture Ltd.'s drawings titled "Rosetta Road Dev" dated 18 January 2023, a new 115m² dwelling with a 44m² decked garage roof and an additional 31m² of unattenuated impervious areas are proposed. No existing impervious areas have been used to offset calculations for an attenuation tank on Lot 2 and, as such, the net impervious areas proposed are assessed as 159m² roof area and 31m² paved area as summarised in the table below:

Proposed Lot 2 Coverages			
Description	Area (m²)	Considered for Attenuation (m²)	
Proposed Roof Areas (attenuated)	159	159	
Proposed Driveway (over-mitigated)	31	31	
Total	190	190	





#### 5.3.3 Proposed Lot 3

Proposed Lot 3 measures approximately 810m² which includes 183m² of right of way and 57m² of driveway directly discharged to Rosetta Road (as discussed in Section 5.1), resulting in a net area of 570m² to assess the proposal upon. Lot 3 currently contains an existing 52m² double garage to be removed along with a 60m² pool and 76m² of surrounding paved areas which are to remain. Perusal of the KCDC building file indicates that overflow from the pool (and surrounding concrete areas) currently drains into a soakpit located within the eastern half of the proposed Lot – refer Figure 5 below. It is proposed that this soakpit remains so long as it is only used as existing, and no additional runoff be directed into it.

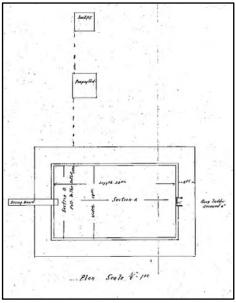


Figure 5 – Swimming pool details (Source: Building file)

As per Sheet A200 of Box Architecture Ltd.'s drawings titled "Rosetta Road Dev" dated 18 January 2023, a new 124m² dwelling with a 22m² deck over garage is proposed while keeping the 76m² of impervious areas associated with the existing pool. The net increase in impervious areas within Lot 3 is assessed as **144m² roof area** as per the table below, noting that approximately 57m² of new driveway has been offset against the existing driveway discussed in Section 5.1 and will be discharged directly to Rosetta Road.

Proposed Lot 3 Coverages			
Description	Area (m²)	Considered for Attenuation (m²)	
Existing Garage (to be removed)*	52	0	
Existing Pool with existing soakage system	60	0	
Existing Paving at pool with existing soakage system	76	0	
Proposed Roof Areas (attenuated)	144	144	
Proposed Driveway (Refer Section 5.1)	57	0	
Total	337	144	

<sup>\*</sup> Excluded from total





#### 5.3.4 Attenuation Tank Design

Onsite attenuation tanks are proposed for the overflow from the 10,000 litre PC75 roof water tank or 4,000 litre grey-water re-use tank on each of Lots 1, 2, and 3. It is envisaged that Promax Slimline water tanks (or similar) could be used to provide the attenuation storage. The attenuation tank calculations have been undertaken assuming that runoff from driveways and other impermeable surfaces will be discharged directly into the system and roof run-off has been over-attenuated to compensate.

Tank calculations have been undertaken using the Kāpiti Coast District Council on-site detention tank calculator with the results included at Appendix One. The orifices of each attenuation tank are proposed to discharge to a kerb adaptor in the right of way or directly to Rosetta Road at the restricted rates summarised below:

Lot number	Min storage volume	Max discharge (Q100 event)	Max discharge (Q2 event)	Orifice diameter
Lot 1	4,680 litres	1.3 litres/second	0.8 litres/second	21mm
Lot 2	4,180 litres	1.0 litres/second	0.6 litres/second	18mm
Lot 3	2,810 litres	1.2 litres/second	0.7 litres/second	20mm

#### 5.4 Proposed Lot 4

Proposed Lot 4 is the largest allotment in this development. At approximately 1001m<sup>2</sup>, it will include the existing 190m<sup>2</sup> dwelling with access from the proposed right of way to the west of proposed Lot 3.



Figure 6 – Downpipe junction on eastern face of dwelling

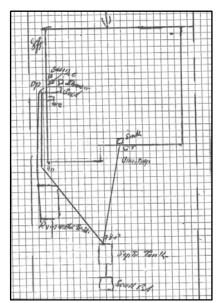


Figure 7 – Original Drainage Plan (Source: KCDC Building File)

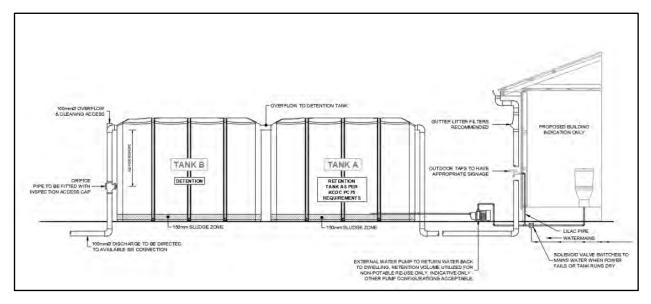
The drainage plan from Council's building file, along with on-site inspections indicates that all downpipes drain to the rear of the existing building and feed into a rainwater tank which overflows to a soakpit. Figures 6 and 7 below show this downpipe junction along with the original drainage plan. It is proposed that this existing system remains as is.





## 5.5 Conceptual Design Summary

- 1. Stormwater runoff from the proposed right of way and private driveways for Lots 3 and 4 has been offset against the existing impermeable driveway and is to be routed to a standard kerb and channel following the southern boundary to a sump and 100mmØ bubble-up outlet to the kerb within Rosetta Road.
- 2. Stormwater runoff from new dwellings on proposed Lots 1, 2 and 3 are to be attenuated based on roof areas to be confirmed at the building consent stage. For preliminary design purposes, the indicative values are detailed in Sections 5.2.1, 5.2.2 and 5.2.3 and are sourced from Sheet A200 of Box Architecture Ltd.'s drawings titled "Rosetta Road Dev" dated 18 January 2023. These attenuation tanks are over-sized to allow the proposed driveways to be discharged directly to the kerb and are required in addition to the 10,000-litre rainwater re-use or 4,000-litre greyware re-use tanks necessitated by Plan Change 75. Overflow from the attenuation tanks are to be routed to kerb adaptors via stormwater laterals constructed to the boundary of each Lot. A conceptual tank layout is shown below:



- 3. Overflow from the existing concrete area and pool on proposed Lot 3 is to continue to be discharged into the existing system.
- 4. The existing system on Lot 4 is currently within the confines of the Lot as shown in Section 5.4 and is proposed to remain as.
- 5. Alternative methods of disposal may be assessed at the time of engineering approval and are to be subject to Council approval.





# 6 OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND ACCESS

The owners of each allotment are to be responsible for the maintenance of stormwater devices with that allotment. It is also envisaged it will be the collective responsibility of the allotments contributing to and utilising any stormwater devices situated within easements to collective share inspection and maintenance obligations.

### 6.1 Soakage Devices

The primary requirement of a soakage device is that it maintains the soakage rates at or above those used during design. Clogging of the device by sediment will reduce soakage rates and therefore proactive inspections and maintenance should be undertaken periodically. Maintenance is likely to include (but is not limited to) the following:

- Clearing out of driveway sumps/silt traps
- Maintaining devices in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
- Recording of dates in which inspections and maintenance have occurred

During dwelling construction, it shall be the responsibility of the builder to inspect and maintain soakage devices and sumps at least fortnightly or after a significant rainfall event. There is a greater likelihood of sediment laden stormwater entering the device(s) during construction and the builder shall install and maintain protection measures to prevent soil and debris from entering sumps.

#### 6.2 Attenuation Tanks

Tanks are to be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Where required, entry into confined spaces should only be undertaken by a suitably qualified person and all should be undertaken in accordance with A/NZS 2865:2001 Safe Working in a Confined Space.





#### 7 RECOMMENDATIONS

This report has been prepared to support an application for subdivision consent and through conceptual design, has outlined potential methods to dispose of the additional stormwater runoff generated by the development in a 1% AEP rainfall event.

Designs are preliminary and shall be verified once further details of buildings and impervious areas are confirmed. It will be the responsibility of future owners to provide certified calculations verifying the sizing of systems within each lot relative to the parameters used in this report at the time of building consent, once roof and impervious areas are confirmed. It is anticipated that a consent notice will be recorded on the titles of these allotments to ensure this requirement is accounted for during the building consent phase and complied with on an ongoing basis. Alternative designs may be considered but will need to be supported by relevant calculations, technical specifications and/or additional testing if required.

#### 8 LIMITATIONS

This document has been prepared for resource consent approval purposes only and is to be refined during the detailed engineering design phase and submitted to Council for acceptance and approval prior to works commencing onsite. If required, specific sizing will be undertaking as part of detailed design.

The content of this report is based on the information available at the time of writing. Sub-surface conditions have been ascertained from a discrete test location and do not necessarily represent of conditions in other areas of the site. The base of any excavations will need to be inspected at the time of construction to verify that the soil characteristics are consistent with the assumptions made in this conceptual design.

Prepared by:

Tom Mills, BSurv, MSSNZ

Licensed Cadastral Surveyor

**Leith Consulting Ltd** 





# APPENDIX ONE: ATTENUATION TANK CALCULATIONS



	R ON-SITE DETENTION			.ET	24-Aug-23							
PROPOSED LOT 1  309 m2 Lot with 198m² house plus 30m² impervious												
NAME ADDRESS	KAP-0460 126-130 Rosetta Road, F	Paumati Ros	ich.	Calcs By	TEM			NOTE:	in the blue			
PHONE	120-130 Noselia Noau, I	Nauman Dea	ICII	Date		24-Aug-23		_	cted) cells			
DATA Depth of Tank			1.85	m					A "#DIV/0!" messa means that data h			
2 Year Isoheyt 100 Year Isohe				mm mm								
Time of Conce				min. (10,15,20	,30,60)							
Site Area	TE COVERAGE		Area (m²)	`C'		CA (m²)	1					
Existing Roof Existing Paved			0	0.9 0.85		0.0			The sum of the ex		is must	
Existing Garde	n		309 309	0.35		108.2 <b>108.2</b>			oquao			
Additional/Red			198	0.9		178.2		* NOTE If pr	e-development lav	vn areas a	ire	
	uced Lawn/Garden		30 -228	0.85 0.35		25.5 -79.8		reduced a	negative number i	s required	to	
3. REMAINING	n Area (should be zero) UNDRAINED AREA		(Not routed thru	detention tank aft	er development)	<b>123.9</b> 0.0						
Undrained Pav	of Area (Normally Zero) red Area (Normally Zero) rn/Garden Area		30 81	0.85 0.35		25.5 28.4						
	ot to Tank Area		111	0.00		53.9						
CONTROL DATE Existing `C'		0.30		(`CA'extg/Site				]				
Developed `CA Additional Area			(m²) (m²)	(`CA'extg+`CA (`A'add)	'adds-`CA'undr)							
		0.00	0	0				Rainfall In	tensities (mm)			
RUNOFF DATA	<b>.</b>	for 2 year		for 100 Year					Normalised Ra Depth(I/I₂₄)	infall	2 Yr(mm/hr)	100 yr(mm/hr)
Intensity I			mm/hr		mm/hr			10 15	0.11 0.14		52.8 44.8	108.9 92.4
Allowable Qma		1.59 0.79		3.27 1.63	.,			20 30	0.16 0.19		38.4 30.4	79.2 62.7
	ax from tanks =	0.8		1.64		SE)		60 120	0.26 0.35		20.8 14.0	42.9 28.9
Allowable Qave	e from tanks =	0.5	<i>V</i> S	1.1	l/s (Qmax * 0.6			180 240 300	0.46 0.51 0.56		12.3 10.2 9.0	25.3 21.0 18.5
Orifice Calcula d=	tion - PROTECTED DO I 20.7 mm	NOT ENTER	ANY FIGUR	ES				360 420	0.60 0.64		8.0 7.3	16.5 15.1
Q100 outflow= Q100ave	1.270035646 for h 0.8	<b>1=</b>	1.85					480 540	0.68 0.71		6.8 6.3	14.0 13.0
Q= Qave	0.797194687 for i 0.5 Q2	n in Q2	0.7289013					600 660 720	0.75 0.78 0.81		6.0 5.7 5.4	12.4 11.7 11.1
STORAGE (2 y	0.25)						STORA	AGE (100 Y	nar)			
time (min)	depth	inflow (I)	outflow (I)	storage (I)			time (min)	depth	(I)	inflow	100 yr outflow (I)	Storage (100 yr) (I)
10 15	8.8 11.2	1568 1996	310.90593 466.35889	1257 1529	inflow=`CA'de		10 15	18.2	(-)	3234 4116	495.3139018 743	2739 3373
20 30	12.8	2281	622	1659	diff=inflow-out		20 30	26.4		4704 5587	991	3714
60	15.2 20.8	2709 3707	933 1865	1776 1841			60	31.4 42.9		7645	1486 2972	4101 4673
120 180	28.0 36.8	4990 6558	3731 5596	1259 961			120 180	57.8 75.9		10291 13525	5944 8916	4347 4610
240	40.8	7271	7462	0			240	84.2		14996	11888	3108
300 360	44.8 48.0	7983 8554	9327 11193	0			300 360	92.4 99.0		16466 17642	14859 17831	1606 0
420 480	51.2 54.4	9124 9694	13058 14923	0			420 480	105.6 112.2		18818 19994	20803 23775	0
540	56.8	10122	16789	0			540	117.2		20876	26747	0
600 660 720	60.0 62.4 64.8	10692 11120 11547	18654 20520 22381	0 0 0			600 660 720	123.8 128.7 133.7		22052 22934 23816	29719 32691 35663	0 0 0
			Max=	1841			<u> </u>				Max=	4673
SUMMARY Tank Valume		4600 C	litroo									
Tank Volume 100 Year Max		4680.0 1.3										
2 Year Max D	_	0.8										
Orifice Diam	•		mm									

200   100		R ON-SITE DETENTION			FT	24-Aug-23							
MARIE   Control   Color   Colo	PROPOSED LO	OT 2											
ADDRESS   100-100   Receives Foods, Roumant Basech   Date   24-56/23   Compared   Compar			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,									
DATA  DATA  DATA  2 Year lawkey Value  1	NAME ADDRESS		l, Raumati Bea	ıch	Calcs By	TEM			_	in the blue			
1,00   1,00	PHONE				Date	:	24-Aug-23		(unprote	ected) cells			
2	DATA								NOTE	A "#DIV/0!" messa	ige appea	ring in a cell	
100 Year Inchesys Value	Depth of Tank 2 Year Isohevt	Value								means that data h	as been e	ntered incorrectly	
Answer   Answer   C   C   C   C   C	100 Year Isohe	yt Value		165	mm								
Site Area    Site Area   Site	Time of Conce	ntration				,30,60)	0.1 ( 2)						
Existing Roof Existing Parker    0	Site Area	TE COVERACE					CA (m²)						
Existing for Carbon And Carbon An	Existing Roof											as must	
2. RECORDED EVELOPMENT Additional Reduced Roof	<b>Existing Garde</b>	n		303			106.1			equal the 'Site Are	ea'		
AdditionalReduced Paved Lawring and Catholican Reduced Lawring and College Catholican Reduced Reduced Lawring and College Catholican Reduced Reduce							106.1						
Additional Area				31			26.4						
3. REMAINIS UNDRAINED AREA Underlander OAT AND Internation 1					0.35				be entered	<b>.</b>			
Undrained Pawed Area (Nemally Zere)	3. REMAINING	UNDRAINED AREA				er development)							
TOTAL Exity Not to Tank Area  CONTROL DATA Excepting C  Exerting C  Outside of C   Outside of C	Undrained Pav	ed Area (Normally Zero)		31	0.85		26.4						
Existing C' 0.30 (CA estgSille Area) 145 (mf) (CA estgSille Area) 146 (mf) (A edd) CA to OSD lank Additional Area 0 (mf) (A edd) CA edds: CA'undr) Additional Area 0 (mf) (A edd) CA' edds: CA'undr) Additional Area 0 (mf) (A edd) CA' edds: CA'undr) Additional Area 0 (mf) (A edd) CA' edds: CA'undr) Additional Area 0 (mf) (A edd) CA' edds: CA'undr) Additional Area 0 (mf) (A edd) CA' edds: CA'undr) Additional Area 0 (mf) (A edd) CA' edds: CA'undr) Additional CA'undre CA' edds: CA'undr) Additional CA' edds: CA'undr)					0.00								
Developed 'CA' to OSD tank   143   (m')		ГА	0.30		(`CA'exta/Site	Area)			1				
RUNOFF DATA    For 2 year   For 100 Year   For 100 Year   Intensity   Section 2   Section 2   Section 3   Section	Developed `CA		143		(`CA'extg+`CA								
Runoff Data	Additional Area				· · ·								
RINOFF DATA   for 2 year			0.00	U	U								
Intensity	RUNOFF DATA	١	for 2 year		for 100 Year				MIN	Depth(I/I <sub>24</sub> )	ınıalı		
Lost Flows	Intensity I			mm/hr		mm/hr			15	0.14		44.8	92.4
Allowable Qave from tanks = 0.4 l/s 0.8 l/s (Qmax *0.65)	Lost Flows		0.97		2.00				30	0.19		30.4	62.7
Allowable Qave from tanks =	Allowable Qma	ax from tanks =	0.6	I/s	1.22	I/s							
Orifice Calculation - PROTECTED DO NOT ENTER ANY FIGURES de	Allowable Qave	e from tanks =	0.4	l/s	0.8	I/s (Qmax * 0.6	5)		180	0.46		12.3	25.3
Accordance	Orifice Calcula	tion - PROTECTED DO	NOT ENTER	ANY FIGUR	ES				300	0.56		9.0	18.5
STORAGE (2 year)   Common	d=	18.0 m	m						420	0.64		7.3	15.1
Qave 0.589454267 for h in Q2 0.7080941 Qave 0.4 Q2  STORAGE (2 year)  time depth inflow outflow storage (100 year)  (min) (mm) (l) (l) (l) (l) (l) (min) (mm) (l) (l) (l) (l) (l) (l) (l) (l) (l) (l	Q100 outriow=			1.00					540	0.71		6.3	13.0
STORAGE (2 year) time depth (min) (mm) (l) (l) (l) (l) (l) (l) (l) (l) (l) (l	Q= Qave			0.7080941					660	0.78		5.7	11.7
time (min) (min) (mm) (l)         (l) (l)         (l	44.0	V. 1	-							0.0.		<u> </u>	
(min)         (mm)         (I)         (I)<			inflow	outflow	storage					ear)	inflow	100 yr outflow	Storage (100 yr)
15	(min)	(mm)	(I)	(I)	(I)	inflow=`CA'day	*denth	(min)	(mm)	(I)		(I)	(1)
30 15.2 2175 690 1485 30 31.4 4486 1115 3371 60 20.8 2976 1379 1597 60 42.9 6139 2229 3905 120 28.0 4007 2759 1248 120 57.8 8264 4459 3805 180 36.8 5266 4138 1128 180 75.9 10861 6688 4173 240 40.8 5838 5517 321 240 84.2 12042 8918 3124 300 44.8 6411 6897 0 300 92.4 13222 11147 2075 360 48.0 6869 8276 0 360 99.0 14167 13377 796 420 51.2 7327 9655 0 420 105.6 15111 15606 0 480 54.4 7785 11035 0 480 112.2 16056 17836 0 540 56.8 8128 12414 0 540 112.2 16056 17836 0 540 56.8 8128 12414 0 540 117.2 16764 20065 0 600 60.0 8586 13793 0 600 123.8 17709 22295 0 660 62.4 8929 15173 0 660 128.7 18417 24524 0 560 60 62.4 8929 15173 0 660 128.7 18417 24524 0 5720 64.8 9273 16549 0 720 133.7 19125 26754 0 5720 64.8 9273 16549 0 720 133.7 19125 26754 0 5720 64.8 9273 16549 0 720 133.7 19125 26754 0 5720 64.8 9273 16549 0 720 133.7 19125 26754 0 5720 64.8 9273 16549 0 720 133.7 19125 26754 0 5720 64.8 9273 16549 0 720 133.7 19125 26754 0 5720 64.8 9273 16549 0 720 133.7 19125 26754 0 5720 64.8 9273 16549 0 720 133.7 19125 26754 0 5720 1700 64.8 9273 16549 0 720 133.7 19125 26754 0 5720 133.7 1912	15	11.2	1603	344.83075	1258	outflow=Qave*	time	15	23.1		3306	557	2748
60 20.8 2976 1379 1597 60 42.9 6139 2229 3906 120 28.0 4007 2759 1248 120 57.8 8264 4459 3805 180 36.8 5266 4138 1128 180 75.9 10861 6688 4173 240 40.8 5838 5517 321 240 84.2 12042 8918 3124 300 44.8 6411 6897 0 300 92.4 13222 11147 2075 360 48.0 6869 8276 0 360 99.0 14167 13377 799 420 51.2 7327 9655 0 420 105.6 15111 15606 C 480 544 7785 11035 0 480 112.2 16056 17836 C 540 56.8 8128 12414 0 540 117.2 16764 20065 C 600 60.0 8586 13793 0 600 123.8 17709 22295 C 600 660 62.4 8929 15173 0 660 128.7 18417 24524 C 720 64.8 9273 16549 0 720 133.7 19125 26754 C Max= 1597  SUMMARY  Tank Volume 4180.0 litres  100 Year Max Discharge 0.6 1/s						diff=inflow-outfl	ow						3035 3371
180 36.8 5266 4138 1128 180 75.9 10861 6688 4173 240 40.8 5838 5517 321 240 84.2 12042 8918 3124 300 44.8 6411 6897 0 300 92.4 13222 11147 2075 360 48.0 6869 8276 0 360 99.0 14167 13377 790 420 51.2 7327 9655 0 420 105.6 15111 15606 0 480 54.4 7785 11035 0 480 112.2 16056 17836 0 540 56.8 8128 12414 0 540 117.2 16764 20065 0 600 60.0 8586 13793 0 600 123.8 17709 22295 0 660 62.4 8929 15173 0 660 128.7 18417 24524 0 720 64.8 9273 16549 0 720 133.7 19125 26754 0  SUMMARY  Tank Volume 4180.0 litres 100 Year Max Discharge 1.0 l/s 2 Year Max Discharge 0.6 l/s	60	20.8	2976	1379	1597			60	42.9		6139	2229	3909
240													3805
300													3124
420 51.2 7327 9655 0 420 105.6 15111 15606 0 480 54.4 7785 11035 0 480 112.2 16056 17836 0 540 56.8 8128 12414 0 540 117.2 16764 20065 0 600 60.0 8586 13793 0 600 123.8 17709 22295 0 660 62.4 8929 15173 0 660 128.7 18417 24524 0 720 64.8 9273 16549 0 720 133.7 19125 26754 0 640 Max= 1597  SUMMARY  Tank Volume 4180.0 litres 100 Year Max Discharge 1.0 1/s 2 Year Max Discharge 0.6 6 /s	300	44.8	6411	6897	0			300	92.4		13222	11147	2075
480 54.4 7785 11035 0 480 112.2 16056 17836 0 540 56.8 8128 12414 0 540 117.2 16764 20065 0 600 60.0 8586 13793 0 600 123.8 17709 22295 0 660 62.4 8929 15173 0 660 128.7 18417 24524 0 720 64.8 9273 16549 0 720 133.7 19125 26754 0 Max= 1597  SUMMARY  Tank Volume 4180.0 litres 100 Year Max Discharge 1.0 l/s 2 Year Max Discharge 0.6 l/s													790 0
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Max= 1597 Max= 4173  SUMMARY  Tank Volume 4180.0 litres 100 Year Max Discharge 1.0 l/s 2 Year Max Discharge 0.6 l/s	660	62.4	8929	15173	0			660	128.7		18417	24524	0
Tank Volume 4180.0 litres 100 Year Max Discharge 1.0 l/s 2 Year Max Discharge 0.6 l/s			32.0						. 30.7				4173
100 Year Max Discharge 1.0 I/s 2 Year Max Discharge 0.6 I/s	SUMMARY												
2 Year Max Discharge 0.6 l/s													
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_											
ormoo Diamoto.		•											
	Of Ince Diam	U LUI	10										

	R ON-SITE DETENTION				24-Aug-23							
100 YEAR ARI STORM with 2 YEAR ARI STORM OUTLET PROPOSED LOT 3												
570 m2 Lot with 159m² house plus 31m² impervious**  **240m² discharged directly to Rosetta Road and not included in these calculations (Gross Lot size = 810m²)												
NAME	KAP-0460			Calcs By	TEM			NOTE:				
ADDRESS PHONE	126-130 Rosetta Road, F	Raumati Bea	ich	Date	,	24-Aug-23		_	in the blue cted) cells			
HONE				Dale				(unprote	cieu, cens			
DATA								NOTE	A "#DIV/0!" messa	nge appearin	ng in a cell	
Depth of Tank			1.85						means that data h			
2 Year Isoheyt 100 Year Isohe				mm mm								
Time of Conce				min. (10,15,20	,30,60)							
			Area (m²)	`C'		CA (m²)	ı					
Site Area 1. EXISTING SI	TE COVERAGE		570									
Existing Roof			0	0.9		0.0			The sum of the ex		must	
Existing Paved Existing Garde			70 500	0.85 0.35		59.5 175.0		1 '	equal the `Site Are	ea		
TOTAL Existin	g Area DEVELOPMENT		570			234.5						
Additional/Red	uced Roof		144	0.9		129.6		-	e-development lav			
Additional/Red Additional/Red	uced Paved uced Lawn/Garden		0 -144	0.85 0.35		0.0 -50.4		reduced a	negative number i	s required to	0	
TOTAL Additio	n Area (should be zero)		0	•		79.2						
	UNDRAINED AREA of Area (Normally Zero)		(Not routed thru	detention tank afte 0.9	er development)	0.0						
Undrained Pav	red Area (Normally Zero)		70	0.85		59.5						
	n/Garden Area ot to Tank Area		356 426	0.35		124.6 <b>184.1</b>						
CONTROL DAT	ГА							1				
Existing `C' Developed `CA	' to OSD tank	0.30 130	(m²)	(`CA'extg/Site	Area) 'adds-`CA'undr)							
Additional Area			(m²)	(`A'add)	. Lado On ullui)							
		0.00	0	0				L				
									tensities (mm) Normalised Ra			
RUNOFF DATA	<b>\</b>	for 2 year		for 100 Year				MIN	Depth(I/I <sub>24</sub> )		Yr(mm/hr)	10 yr(mm/hr)
Intensity I		52.80	mm/hr	108.9	mm/hr			10 15	0.11 0.14		52.8 44.8	108.9 92.4
Allowable Qma	ax whole site	3.44		7.10				20	0.16		38.4	79.2
Lost Flows Allowable Qma	ax from tanks =	2.70 0.7	l/s	5.57 1.53	I/s			30 60	0.19 0.26		30.4 20.8	62.7 42.9
						Ε)		120	0.35		14.0	28.9
Allowable Qav	e irom tanks =	0.5	ı/S	1.0	I/s (Qmax * 0.65	<i>)</i>		180 240	0.46 0.51		12.3 10.2	25.3 21.0
Orifice Calcula	tion - PROTECTED DO	NOT ENTER	ANY FIGURE	=8				300 360	0.56 0.60		9.0 8.0	18.5 16.5
d=	20.0 mm			_3				420	0.64		7.3	15.1
Q100 outflow= Q100ave	1.178661342 for h 0.8	1=	1.85					480 540	0.68 0.71		6.8 6.3	14.0 13.0
Q=		in O2	0.7200040					600	0.75		6.0	12.4
Q= Qave	0.73993761 for h 0.5 Q2	ı ili QZ	0.7290946					660 720	0.78 0.81		5.7 5.4	11.7 11.1
STORAGE (2 y	ear)						STOPA	AGE (100 Y	aar)			
time	depth	inflow		storage			time	depth		inflow 1		Storage (100 yr)
<b>(min)</b> 10	(mm) 8.8	(I) 1140	(I) 288.57567	(I) 852	inflow=`CA'dev	depth	(min) 10	(mm) 18.2	(I)	2352	(I) 459.6779233	(I) 1893
15	11.2	1452	432.8635	1019	outflow=Qave*t	ime	15	23.1		2994	690	2304
20 30	12.8 15.2	1659 1970	577 866	1082 1104	diff=inflow-outfle	DW .	20 30	26.4 31.4		3421 4063	919 1379	2502 2684
60	20.8	2696	1731	964			60	42.9		5560	2758	2802
120 180	28.0 36.8	3629 4769	3463 5194	166 0			120 180	57.8 75.9		7484 9837	5516 8274	1968 1562
240 300	40.8 44.8	5288 5806	6926 8657	0			240 300	84.2 92.4		10906 11975	11032 13790	0
360	48.0	6221	10389	0			360	99.0		12830	16548	0
420 480	51.2 54.4	6636 7050	12120 13852	0			420 480	105.6 112.2		13686 14541	19306 22065	0
540 600	56.8 60.0	7361 7776	15583 17315	0			540 600	117.2 123.8		15183 16038	24823 27581	0
660	62.4	8087	19046	0			660	128.7		16680	30339	0
720	64.8	8398	20773 Max=	0 1104			720	133.7		17321	33097 Max=	0 2802
SUMMARY												
Tank Volume	9	2810.0	litres									
100 Year Ma		1.2										
2 Year Max [	_	0.7										
Orifice Diam	eter	20	mm									
<u> </u>							<u> </u>					

CGW Ref: 21118-LET-C-001-A

Date: 11 August 2023

Leith Consulting Ltd 12 Ihakara Street Paraparaumu

Attention: Monique Leith

Dear Monique,

# RE: 21118 – 126-130 Rosetta Road, Raumati Residential Subdivision - Stormwater Disposal Design Peer Review

#### 1. Introduction

CGW have been engaged by Leith Consulting to carry out a peer review of the Conceptual Stormwater Disposal Report for a residential subdivision development at 126-130 Rosetta Street, Raumati (Report Version 3, dated 15 June 2023).

The following data sources have been used for the analysis:

- Kapiti Coast District Council Land Development Minimum Requirements 2022 (KCDC-LDMR:2022)
- The Building Code E1: Surface Water

# 2. Report Commentary

The report is well structured and easy to follow. A few design considerations are proposed below.

# 2.1 Natural Hazards (Report Section 3.2)

The KCDC Flood Hazards Map indicates a ponding area east of the site which is not mentioned in the report. The development will contribute additional runoff to this area, so KCDC may request on-site attenuation of the 1% AEP Storm Event, additional to the current attenuation proposal.

## 2.2 Proposed Right-of-Way (Report Section 5)

It is recommended to note that the proposed driveway will not have any attenuation

Telarc.



devices due to site constraints; however, the unattenuated coverage will remain nearly the same when compared to the existing driveway, so stormwater runoff directed to Rosetta Road is unchanged. Additionally, it is recommended to control the discharge through a drainage system directed to a kerb outlet.

We recommend using a strip drain for steeper sections of driveway where a catchpit may be ineffective.

We recommend adding in a table to summarise the breakdown:

**Table 1: Unattenuated Driveway Coverages** 

Description	Area (m²)
EXISTING	
Existing Driveway	274
PROPOSED	
Proposed Right-of-Way	165
Proposed Driveway for Lot 3	57
Existing Driveway for Lot 4	53
Total	275

# 2.3 Proposed Lots 1,2 and 3 (Report Section 5)

#### 2.3.1 Proposed Lot 1

Please note that this garage will be removed.

We agree omitting the vegetated roof area from the calculations as a conservative measure. Although vegetated roof areas are not considered pervious as these can only absorb ~5mm of rainfall, it is a good approach to omit this from existing coverage areas.

We recommend adding in a table to summarise the breakdown:

**Table 2: Proposed Lot 1 Coverages** 

Description	Area (m²)	Considered for Attenuation (m²)
Proposed Roof Areas (attenuated)	198	198
Proposed Driveway (over-mitigated)	30	30
Total	228	228

#### 2.3.2 Proposed Lot 2

We recommend adding in a table to summarise the breakdown:



**Table 3: Proposed Lot 2 Coverages** 

Description	Area (m²)	Considered for Attenuation (m²)
Proposed Roof Areas (attenuated)	159	159
Proposed Driveway (over-mitigated)	31	31
Total	190	190

### 2.3.3 Proposed Lot 3

We recommend adding in a table to summarise the breakdown:

**Table 4: Proposed Lot 3 Coverages** 

Description	Area (m²)	Considered for Attenuation (m²)
Existing Garage (to be removed)*	52	0
Existing Pool with existing soakage system	60	0
Existing Paving at pool with existing soakage system	76	0
Proposed Roof Areas (attenuated)	144	144
Proposed Driveway (Refer to ROW Section)	57	0
Total	337	144

<sup>\*</sup>Excluded from total

# 2.4 Recommendations (Report Section 7)

The report notes that the 1% AEP Storm Event was also considered; however, attenuation measures are only provided for the 10% AEP Storm Event.

# 2.5 Attenuation Calculations (Report Appendix 1)

Based on the Geotech Testing Results and soakage rate, the soils can be classified as high soakage soils in terms of the Building Code E1; however, due to the slopes, we recommend using a run-off coefficient of **0.3**. The 0.35 used in the report is more suited to soils with low soakage rates.



## 3. Conclusions

We recommend considering the comments in the above review.

It is recommended to provide a concept site plan with tank details to provide further clarification to the report.

Further clarification is recommended on the disposal points for each site.

Yours faithfully,

Prepared by

Ben Steenkamp

Senior Civil Engineer CPEng, BEng Civil, BSc (Geology), CMEngNZ Approved

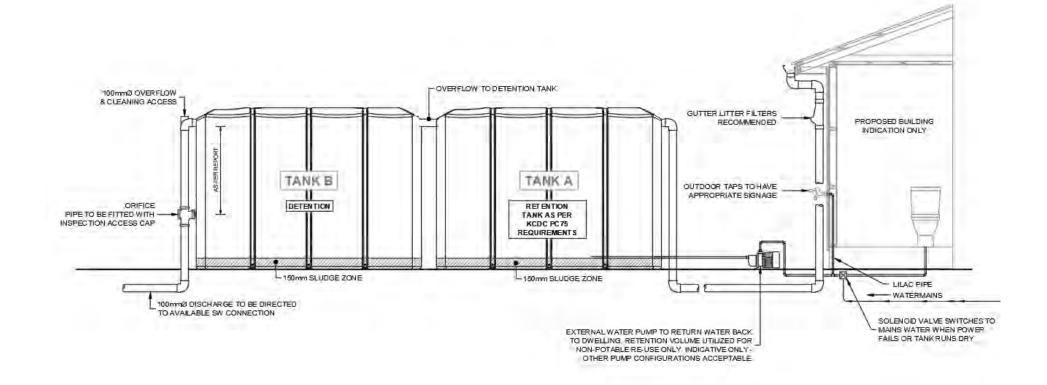
Stephen Whyte

Principal Civil Engineer

MEng CPEng CMEngNZ IntPE(NZ)



# 4. Appendix A – Concept Tank Detail



Document Number: 230359-LET-001-A

Issued: 11 August 2023





# **ATTACHMENT 5**



# **Geotechnical Site Suitability Report**

126-130 Rosetta Road, Raumati, Paraparaumu

Lawrence Fay c/ Leith Consulting

Document Number: 21118-RPT-G-001-C

Date: 15 August 2023

Prepared by

Tom Van Deelen

**Engineering Geologist** 

BSc, MEngNZ

Approved by

R. Smith

**Robert Smith** 

Principal Geotechnical Engineer

CMEngNZ CPEng IntPE(NZ) / APEC Engineer

Consulting Civil, Structural, Environmental & Geotechnical Engineers

Directors: V.J. Anderson BE C&M • R.A. Puklowski NZCE (Civil) REA MEngNZ • C.F. Short BBS PG Dip Man • A.R. Wilton BE CMEngNZ CPEng IntPE DipMS





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# **Executive Summary**

Table 1: E	xecutive Sum	mary	
		Site Address	126-130 Rosetta Road, Raumati
Project		Consent Application	Resource/ Building Consent
_		Consent Authority	Kapiti Coast District Council
		Liquefaction Risk	TC1
		Lateral Spreading Risk	TC1
		Slope Stability Risk	Quantitatively Assessed
nent	Geotechnical	Setbacks/No Build Areas	N/A
Site Assessment	Hazard Assessment	Groundwater Level	Not encountered within the investigated depths.
Site		Site Subsoil Classification	Class D – Deep or Soft Soils
		AS2870:2011 Expansive Soils Classification	Class A – Non-Expansive
		HAIL Assessment	Not Part of CGW scope
nent &	Geote	chnical Ultimate Bearing Capacity 200 kPa Depth	0.4 – 2.0 m bgl
ssessn	Founda	ation Recommendations	TC1 foundations
ndation Assessmen Recommendations	Additi	onal Key Considerations	In-ground wall at eastern margin
Foundation Assessment & Recommendations	Further Geote	chnical Review Required	Geotechnical Drawing Review of Foundation Drawings



#### 1. Introduction

CGW Consulting Engineers (CGW) have been engaged by Lawrence Fay C/- Leith Consulting (client) to undertake a site investigation and site suitability assessment for a new proposed residential subdivision at 126-130 Rosetta Road, Raumati (site).

The purpose of this investigation is to assess the suitability of the site for residential development and provide design recommendations for foundations that comply with the New Zealand Building Code. We will provide a geotechnical analysis confirming bearing capacity, ground conditions and a quantitative assessment of the liquefaction risk for the site suitable for both subdivision and building consenting purposes.

The report summarises our findings and recommendations and may be used to support a subdivision and/ or building consent to Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC). Our limitations are presented within Appendix A of this report.

# 2. Proposed Development

It is understood the client is proposing to develop a 4 Lot subdivision while retaining the existing dwelling as part of the proposed Lot 3. Access to the proposed lots will be from Rosetta Road along the existing driveway in the south western corner of the site. Figure 1 below shows the preliminary proposed development layout.



Figure 1: Proposed Development, provided by Leith Consulting, 18 January 2023.



# 3. Scope of Works

Our scope of works, as per the signed short form agreements dated 4<sup>th</sup> March 2021 and 11<sup>th</sup> June 2023, are as follows:

- Two CPT tests to 10 m or refusal.
- Shallow investigations using machine excavated test pits, hand auger boreholes, and Scala Penetrometer tests;
- Slope measurements and slope stability modelling;
- Preparation of a geotechnical assessment report with recommendations regarding liquefaction potential, slope stability, and foundation design.

#### 4. Site Information

#### 4.1 Site Description

The site, 126-130 Rosetta Road, Raumati is located approximately 3.5 km south west of Paraparaumu Town Centre and is legally described as Lots 1 and 2 DP 19137 CT 824/62.

Topographically the site is situated on a north-trending sand dune, including a west facing slope, relatively flat area in the centre of the site, and a moderately steep to steep slope in the eastern extent of the site. From the survey information provide site levels appear to vary between Reduced Level (RL) 11 in the west to RL 19 in the centre and then down to RL 8 in the east.

Access to the site is from Rosetta Road, however a narrow section of the property can be accessed from Renown Road in the east. Access to the existing dwelling is from Rosetta Road, as the Renown Road extent of the property is steep.

The site is approximately 130 m east of Raumati beach, and the lower eastern extent of the site is in a KCDC Fill Control Area due to flooding risk.

An existing dwelling is situated in the centre of the site, along with a large swimming pool. The western and eastern portions of the site appear heavily vegetated from aerial imagery. A concrete/ stone retaining wall approximately 1.2 m high spans the length of the western property boundary alongside Rosetta Road.

#### 4.2 Published Geology

According to GNS mapping of the Wellington region (2000), the site is underlain by beach deposits (Q1d), described as 'active dunes'.

Mapping indicates the closest major active fault is the Ohariu Fault. It is mapped approximately 5 km north east of the site and trends north east, with a recurrence interval of 2000<3500 years.



Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) liquefaction mapping of the Wellington region indicates the site as having 'high' liquefaction potential.

#### 4.3 NZGD Review

A review of the New Zealand Geotechnical Database (NZGD) identified no ground investigations within 300 m of the site.

### 4.4 Property Review

A review of the KCDC hazard mapping and GIS database indicate the following:

- The site is zone as beach residential;
- The eastern extent of the site is mapped within a KCDC flood extent;
- The eastern extent of the site is mapped within a fill control area.

# 5. CGW Site Walkover and Investigation

A CGW engineering geologist attended the site on 15th March 2021 and 7<sup>th</sup> July 2023 and undertook a site walkover including both shallow and deep site investigations across the site.

#### 5.1 CGW Site Walkover

During the site walkover the following was observed:

- The eastern portion of the site slopes down to the east at approximately 25° to 35°.
- The north-western and eastern portions of the site are densely vegetated with trees and bushes.
- The eastern boundary could not be accessed due to the vegetation.
- A double underground garage is present in the north-western corner of the site and its internal concrete wall is retaining up to approximately 2.5 m to 3.0 m of uphill slope.
- An approximately 1.2 m high concrete and stone retaining wall is present along the western boundary of the site.
- An underground pump house is present immediately east of the existing swimming pool, which is to be removed.
- On the northern side of the dwelling, a 2.1 m high concrete retaining wall is present.





Figure 2: Existing dwelling and pool, looking north east.

#### **5.2 CGW Site Specific Investigations**

CGW site specific investigations comprised:

- Two cone penetrometer tests (CPT) to final depths of between 8.56 m and 10.43 m bgl, where refusal was met due to anchor failure.
- Two machine excavated test pits to final depths of between 1.9 m to 2.1 m bgl in target material.
- Five hand auger boreholes to a target depth of 3.0 m bgl.
- Eight Scala penetrometer tests to target depth of 3.0 m bgl.
- Three geological cross-sections (A-A', B-B', and C-C').

The site investigations were undertaken by a CGW engineering geologist who set out the investigation locations, supervised the sub-contractor and carried out in-situ testing. A visual tactile classification of the soils encountered during the investigation was carried in accordance with the NZGS guidelines (2005). Scala penetrometer testing was completed in accordance with NZS 4402:1988 Test 6.5.2.

Testing locations are indicated on the plan within Appendix B. Investigation logs are presented in Appendix C.

#### 6. Ground Model

Ground conditions are summarised from the CGW investigations at the site.

#### **6.1** Subsurface Conditions

Table 2 below present the soils conditions encountered at the site, including Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) inferred by the CPT analysis software.



Table 2: Site Ground Model								
Soil Type	Depth to base of layer (m bgl)	Thickness (m)	Relative Density / Consistency					
TOPSOIL (where encountered) – fine sandy SILT to silty fine SAND	0.1 - 0.4	0.1 - 0.4						
NON-ENGINEERED FILL – silty fine SAND, GRAVEL	0.4 - 0.5	0.2 – 0.3	Very loose to medium dense					
DUNE DEPOSITS – fine to medium SAND	>10.4	Not determined	Very loose to dense					

#### 6.2 Groundwater

Groundwater was not encountered within the shallow or deep investigations completed by CGW. Groundwater conditions and levels may vary in response to environmental factors including seasonal variations or weather events.

#### 6.3 Site Subsoil Classification

We consider that the site subsoil category in terms of NZS1170.5 Clause 3.1.3 is Class D (deep or soft soils) based on the following:

- Shallow site specific investigations indicate dune deposits.
- Geology mapping of the Wellington region (2000).
- Clause 3.1.3 and Table 3.2 of NZS1170.5:2004.

# 7. Liquefaction and Lateral Spreading Hazard

Considering the CPT testing did not encounter groundwater, within the 10.4m investigated depth, liquefaction is unlikely to occur. We consider liquefaction induced settlements would be expected to be nil to minor. Liquefaction induced lateral spreading is not likely to occur. The liquefaction outputs are presented in Appendix D.

#### 7.1 Expected Future Land Performance

Although not developed for non-residential building or construction outside of Canterbury, the MBIE Canterbury earthquake guidance provides a useful benchmark in classifying the liquefaction risk to a property and is now being used more widely across New Zealand.

The MBIE Guidelines provide broad classifications of land for future land performance based on index values of expected settlements. Given in Table 3 below is a summary of expected future land performance criteria for the site based on



MBIE Technical Category and our analysis of the deep geotechnical data collected from the site.

Table 3 - Expe	Table 3 - Expected Future Land Performance Categories								
Technical Category	Expected SLS Land Settlement (mm)	S	Expected L Land Settlement (mm)		Expected Global Late Movement (mm)		Expected U Lateral Stre (mm)		
TC1	0 -15	<b>✓</b>	0 – 25	<b>✓</b>	Nil	<b>√</b>	Nil	<b>√</b>	
TC2	0 – 50		0 – 100		<300 (Minor to moderate)		<50 (Minor)		
тсз	>50		>100		300 – 500 (Major)		0 – 200 (Minor to Moderate)		

Our liquefaction analysis indicates that liquefaction-induced ground subsidence is generally consistent with an MBIE Technical Category TC1 land performance designation.

# 8. Slope Stability Analysis

Slope stability analysis of three slope transects (A-A', B-B', and C-C') have been undertaken to better quantify the stability of the sloping ground under existing conditions and conditions under the proposed development. The computer programme SLIDE Version 7 for soil slope stability analysis, developed by Rocscience Inc. was used for our slope stability calculations. Stability of slip surfaces was assessed using Bishops Simplified method of vertical slice limit equilibrium. The modelled site stratigraphy has been inferred from site-specific testing data and site features, and the soil properties include Mohr-Coulomb effective stress shear strength and Drained/ Undrained parameters.

We have undertaken a back analysis of the three slope transects to validate the soil parameters assumed prior to developing our developed slope stability sections.

The slope profiles (A-A', B-B', and C-C') that have been used for the slope stability analysis were measured on site and are considered the worst-case profile in relation to the proposed development.

Four different soil conditions were modelled to determine possible failure mechanisms at the site, these include:



- Normal groundwater with an estimated groundwater level of approximately
   4.0 m bgl (a conservative groundwater level has been used for modelling purposes).
- Extreme groundwater worst case groundwater conditions, to account for significant rainfall events.
- Seismic SLS event where a PGA of 0.13 g is assigned to the site to model a serviceability limit state type earthquake.
- Seismic ULS event where a PGA of 0.68 g is assigned to the site to model an ultimate limit state type event.

Values for the peak ground acceleration (PGA) were determined for the site following the guidelines in the Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering Practice Module 1 (revised Nov 2021) as follows for structures with an Importance Level of IL2.

Lower bound effective shear strength parameters used for our analysis are summarised in Table 4 below. It should be noted that these were selected on the basis of the soil description, in-situ strength testing, reference to literature, limited back analysis and our experience with similar soil types from the Kapiti area. Slope stability analysis models are presented in Appendix E.

Table 4: Design Parameters for Slope Stability Analysis								
Mohr-Coulomb Effective Stress Parameters								
Soil Type  Effective   Effective Friction   Unit Weight   Cohesion (kPa)   Angle (°)   (kN/m³)								
Topsoil/ Non-engineered Fill	1	28	18					
Engineered Fill	3	33	19					
Driveway/ Road Fill	3	33	18					
Upper Dune Sand (top 1.5 m)	10	35	19					
Middle Dune Sand (1.5 m to 4.5 m)	15	40	20					
Drained/ Undrained Parameters								
Soil Type Cu (kPa) C/Cu Ratio Phi (deg)								
Lower Dune Sand (>4.5 m)	250	0.5	35					



#### 8.1 Slope Stability Analysis and Discussion

Slope stability analysis has been undertaken using assumed circular failure surfaces for two different scenarios': the slope in its current state and the slope with the proposed development. Best practice for slope modelling in New Zealand indicates the following minimum Factors of Safety (FoS) are required when modelling slopes for lightweight buildings.

Static (normal groundwater) - > 1.5

Extreme (worst credible) - >1.3

Seismic SLS Event - > 1.2

Seismic ULS Event - > 1.0

Table 5, 6, and 7 below presents the minimum FoS's from the analysis for the two different scenarios (Undeveloped and Developed) for transects A-A', B-B', and C-C'. The complexity of the ground conditions, the adequacy of information obtained from site investigation, the accuracy of the design parameters, such as soil friction angle and shear strength, determine the accuracy of the quantified Factor of Safety.

Table 5: Slope Stability Results – A-A'							
Section	Scenario	Required FoS	Minimum FoS	Comments			
	Normal Groundwater	-	2.569	Min FoS Achieved.			
Cross Section A-A' Undeveloped.	Extreme Groundwater	-	2.309	Min FoS Achieved.			
	Seismic SLS	-	1.812	Min FoS Achieved.			
	Seismic ULS	-	0.716	Failure in the upper T.S/ Non-engineered fill layers.			
Cross Section A-A' Developed.  T.S/ Non-engineered	Normal Groundwater	1.5	2.590	Min FoS Achieved.			
replaced with engineered fill beneath	Extreme Groundwater	1.3	2.590	Min FoS Achieved.			



Table 5: Slope Stability Results – A-A'								
Section	Scenario	Required FoS	Minimum FoS	Comments				
development footprint. Concrete walls used for	Seismic SLS	1.2	2.273	Min FoS Achieved.				
development retaining.	Seismic ULS	1.0	0.991	FoS >1.0 achieved through development.				

Table 6: Slope Stability Results – B-B'							
Section	Scenario	Required FoS	Minimum FoS	Comments			
Cross Section B-B' Undeveloped.	Normal Groundwater	-	2.028	Min FoS Achieved.			
	Extreme Groundwater	-	1.904	Min FoS Achieved.			
	Seismic SLS	-	1.582	Min FoS Achieved.			
	Seismic ULS	-	0.671	Failure in the upper T.S/ Non-engineered fill layers.			
Cross Section B-B' Developed.	Normal Groundwater	1.5	2.115	Min FoS Achieved.			
T.S/ Non-engineered replaced with engineered fill beneath development footprint. Concrete walls used for development retaining.	Extreme Groundwater	1.3	1.812	Min FoS Achieved.			
	Seismic SLS	1.2	1.833	Min FoS Achieved.			
	Seismic ULS	1.0	1.139	Min FoS Achieved.			



Table 7: Slope Stability Results – C-C'							
Section	Scenario	Required FoS	Minimum FoS	Comments			
	Normal Groundwater	-	0.911	Failure on steep slopes in upper soils.			
Cross Section C-C'	Extreme Groundwater	-	0.651	Failure on steep slopes in upper soils.			
Undeveloped.	Seismic SLS	-	0.764	Failure on steep slopes in upper soils.			
	Seismic ULS	-	0.373	Failure on steep slopes in upper and mid-depth soils.			
	Normal Groundwater	1.5	0.911	FoS >1.5 achieved through development.			
Cross Section C-C' Developed.  Concrete pile placed at crest of slope. 3.5 m bgl embedment.	Extreme Groundwater	1.3	0.716	FoS >1.3 achieved through development.			
	Seismic SLS	1.2	0.764	FoS >1.2 achieved through development.			
	Seismic ULS	1.0	0.365	FoS > 1.0 achieved through development.			

#### 8.2 Developed Slope Model Discussion

The developed slope stability models for A-A', B-B', and C-C' are described below. The required FoS was achieved for the modelled development, and the developed slope model is described below:

- The modelled internal and retaining walls associated with the development have been modelled as engineered reinforced concrete retaining walls.
- Upon the crest of the steep slope located along the eastern extent of the proposed development, a row of in-ground retaining walls consisting of 3.5 m deep concrete reinforced or timber encased concrete piles has been placed.



- Any topsoil/ non-engineered fill underlying the proposed development has been replaced with engineered fill.
- A groundwater level of 4.0 m has been used for slope stability modelling purposes. This level is considered conservative and is likely to be deeper.

# 9. RMA Section 106 Suitability Assessment

#### 9.1 Criteria

In accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), the site has been assessed in accordance with Section 106 for natural hazards. Section 106 states:

- There is significant risk from natural hazards; or
- Sufficient provision has not been made for legal and physical access to each allotment to be created by the subdivision.

For the purpose of subsections 1a, an assessment of the risk from natural hazards requires a combined assessment of:

- The likelihood of natural hazards occurring;
- The material damage to land in respect of which consent is sought, other land or structures that would results from natural hazards;
- Any likely subsequent use of land in respect of which the consent is sought that would accelerate, worsen or result in material damage of the kind referred to in paragraph b.

#### 9.2 Assessment

The site is considered based on site mapping, site investigations and local knowledge, to not be subject to the following natural hazards:

- **Fault Rupture** the site is not located within an identified fault hazard area by KCDC, and mapping indicates there are no mapped faults within 1.0 km.
- **Inundations (water, soil, rock debris)** the site is not located at the base of a major slope and is not interpreted as at risk in the KCDC flood hazard map, except in the lowest eastern extent.

However, we consider the site may be subject to the following hazards, which will need to be mitigated as part of the development design:

- **Liquefaction and Settlement** The site is considered consistent with a MBIE TC1 categorisation with regards to liquefaction risk.
- **Slope Stability** The site has been quantitively assessed for slope instability. The eastern steep slope exhibits potential instability, particularly under an extreme groundwater and ultimate limit state seismic event. We have mitigated



this risk by modelling recommended in-ground retaining along the crest of this sloping ground to mitigate the identified slope instability risk.

In our opinion, under Section 106 of the RMA, there are no geotechnical reasons to not undertake the development, provided the developer follows the recommendations in this geotechnical report.

## 10. Geotechnical Engineering Recommendations

The following geotechnical recommendations are for the proposed subdivision development. If an alternative development is proposed for the site, then further site investigations may be required to be undertaken.

#### 10.1 Foundations

Scala Penetrometer testing and CPT testing indicates the site does not meet the requirements of NZS3604 'good ground'. An ultimate bearing capacity (UBC) of 200 kPa exists at depths ranging from 0.4 m to 2.0 m within the natural soils.

The site has been assessed as being consistent with a TC1 categorisation regarding liquefaction risk (refer Section 7). We consider TC1 compliant foundations to be applicable.

Alternatively, piled foundations can also be considered. This will need to be specifically designed.

#### 10.2 Retaining Walls

#### 10.2.1 Internal and External Walls

Multiple internal and external retaining walls are proposed for the development. Details of the proposed walls have yet to be determined. We consider specific Engineering Design (SED) retaining walls is recommended, to be designed by a suitably qualified structural engineer.

#### 10.2.2 In-ground Wall – Eastern Side of Property

It is recommended that an in-ground retaining wall is placed along the crest of the steep slope located along the eastern extent of site. The in-ground wall is required to be embedded a minimum of 3.5 m bgl and span the length of the eastern property boundary.

This in-ground retaining wall will need to be Specific Engineering Design (SED). Retaining wall design can rely upon the soil parameters provided in Table 4.

#### 10.3 Earthworks

Any earthworks should be undertaken in accordance with NZS4431:2022. We recommend construction be undertaken during the drier summer months to



minimise unnecessary earthworks as a result of over disturbance of the existing subgrade. Any excavation sidewalls should be battered no steeper than 1H:1V to a maximum depth of 1.5 m. Excavations deeper than 1.5 m will need specific geotechnical input. Site preparation should generally include the following procedures:

- Remove vegetation, topsoil and soil containing significant amounts of organic material from beneath building footprints, foundations and proposed fill areas;
- Excavate where required to the design foundation levels;
- Proof roll and compact the exposed subgrade materials using a heavy roller to reveal soft or loose areas and to densify the subgrade soils, where required.
   Soft or loose areas which do not improve with compaction should be over excavated and replaced with compacted engineered fill; and
- Backfill where required to the design foundation levels with compacted engineered fill.

Fill should be placed in layers not exceeding 200 mm loose thickness and compacted to the recommended level prior to placing the next layer. It is recommended that granular fill should comprise of well graded crushed aggregate (AP65) and extend at least 600 mm beyond the edge of the foundations. Any sloping ground that requires filling will need to be appropriately benched to ensure the fill is keyed into the natural ground. This will need to be assessed by a geotechnical engineer prior to construction.

The recommended compaction level is a density ratio of at least 95% Standard Compaction MDD (Maximum Dry Density) as specified by NZS4431. If required, additional imported fill materials will need to be tested for geotechnical suitability/compaction criteria and be approved by CGW prior to use.

Earthworks should be supervised by a suitably qualified person and compaction levels checked and certified by field density (Nuclear Density – ND) testing or Clegg Impact Hammer testing at appropriate spacing and lift intervals.

#### 10.4 Stormwater Control

All stormwater from dwelling roof structures and paved areas needs to be controlled and discharged into an appropriate stormwater network. No stormwater should be allowed to infiltrate or run down any excavations or sloping ground during construction where it may cause erosion and/ or excavation instability.

#### 10.5 Pavement and Roading

All topsoil and soft organic soils should be removed from any proposed pavement areas. Following topsoil stripping, we consider the existing ground provides a suitable subgrade for the base of any proposed pavement area. We recommend



that the preliminary pavement design be based upon a (unsoaked) CBR value of 5%, which is generally applicable for the underlying soils across the site. This should be confirmed by testing in the early stages of construction.

#### 10.6 Construction Considerations

It is recommended that the in-ground wall located at the eastern margin of site is installed first to mitigate any temporary or unforeseen slope instability risks. Additionally, it is recommended that construction is undertaken during periods of fine weather.

#### 11. Further Geotechnical Involvement

#### 11.1 Geotechnical Drawing Review

A geotechnical engineer familiar with the findings of this report should be engaged to review the final working drawings of the proposed development prior to submission to the Building Consent Authority; to ensure the geotechnical recommendations of this report have been interpreted and implemented correctly. Further geotechnical analysis may be warranted at this stage, subject to the specifics of the development proposal.

#### 11.2 Construction Monitoring

A geotechnical engineer familiar with the findings of this report should be engaged to carry out observations during earthworks and foundation construction to confirm any fill material is placed correctly and certified, excavations are stable and that soil and bearing strata conditions are consistent with this report. Inspections will not be carried out prior to Council issuing the required Building Consents, and unconsented works will not be inspected.

#### 12. References

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- Idriss, I.M., and Boulanger, R.W., (2008) *Soil liquefaction during earthquakes, Earthquake Engineering Research Institute Monograph, MN012*.
- Ministry of Building, Innovation and Employment (2021) *Module 1: Overview of the Geotechnical Guidelines.*
- New Zealand Geotechnical Society (2005) Field Description of Soil and Rock. Guideline for the Field Classification and Description of Soil and Rock for Engineering Purposes.



- New Zealand Standards (2022) NZS4431:2022 Code of Practice for Earth Fill for Residential Development.
- Robertson, P.K., Cabal K.L., (2012) *Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 5<sup>th</sup> ed. Gregg Drilling & Testing, Inc.*
- Standards New Zealand. (1988) *NZS4402.6.5.2:1988 Methods of testing soils* for civil engineering purposes Soil strength tests Determination of the penetration resistance of a soil Test 6.5.2 Hand method using a dynamic cone penetrometer.
- Standards New Zealand (2011) NZS3604:2011 Timber Framed Buildings
- Zhang, G, Robertson, PK & Brachman, RW (2002) *Estimating Liquefaction-Induced Ground Settlements from CPT for Level Ground, Canadian Geotechnical Journal, vol. 39, pp. 1168 1180.*
- Van Dissen, R. & Heron, D. (2003) *Earthquake Fault Trace Survey, Kapiti Coast District.*



# **Appendix A: Limitations**

This report has been prepared solely for the benefit of our client, Lawrence Fay c/ Leith Consulting, as per our brief and an agreed consultancy agreement. The reliance by any other parties on the information or opinions contained in this report shall, without our prior agreement in writing, be at such parties' sole risk.

The conclusions and recommendations contained within this report are based on the investigations as described in detail above. The nature and continuity of subsoil conditions are inferred and it must be appreciated that actual conditions could vary considerably. Defects and unforeseen ground conditions may remain undetected which might adversely affect the stability of the site and the recommendation made herein.

This report has been prepared solely to address the issues raised in our brief, and shall not be relied on for any other purpose.

In the event the third party investigation data has been provided to us, the client acknowledges that we have placed reliance on this information to produce our report and CGW will accept no liability resulting from any errors or defect in the third party data provided to us.



# **Appendix B: Testing Location Plan**

Document Number: 21118-RPT-G-001-C Issued: 15 August 2023





Approximate
True North

#### Legend:



Hand Auger Test Location



Geological Cross Section



Dynamic Cone Penetrometer Test Location



Test Pit Test Location



**CPT Test Location** 

#### Notes:

- 1. CGW Consulting Engineers Test Location Plan adapted from KCDC online maps.
- 2. It should be borne in mind that locations of features are approximate only.
- 3. Original plan size A4.

CGW
Consulting Engineers

Civil Structural Environmental Geotechnical

**Nelson** Ph: 548 - 8259 **Christchurch** Ph: 348 - 1000

DATE:	July 2023	
DRAWN:	SC	
SCALE:	NTS	
CAD REF:	21118	

Test Location Plan 126-130 Rosetta Road Raumati Kapiti DRAWING NO:

21118/1

SHEET 1 OF 1



# **Appendix C: Testing Data**

		Project Title: 126-130	Rosetta Roa	d, Raum	nati			
	GW	Project Number: 21118	}	Client:	Lawrence F	ay	HA01	
Cons	ulting Engineers	GL (mAOD):		N Coor	d: 0		E Coord: 0	
Date: 07/07/20	)23	Method: Hand Auger		Logged	By: SC		Scale: 1:20 Sheet 1	Of 1
Blows (per 100mm) 3 6 9	UBC (kPa) S (Stockwell) 100200300	amples / Testing	Level mAHD	Legend	Depth (m)	Description		Water
3 6 9	100200300				-	Very loose; (TOPSOIL) Fine SANI	D with minor silt; greyi se to medium dense; mo POSITS)	sh _
			-		-			-

KEY

D - Disturbed Sample B - Bulk Sample W - Water Sample V - Hand Shear Vane kPa

 $\nabla$  - Groundwater Strike - Groundwater Level

## REMARKS

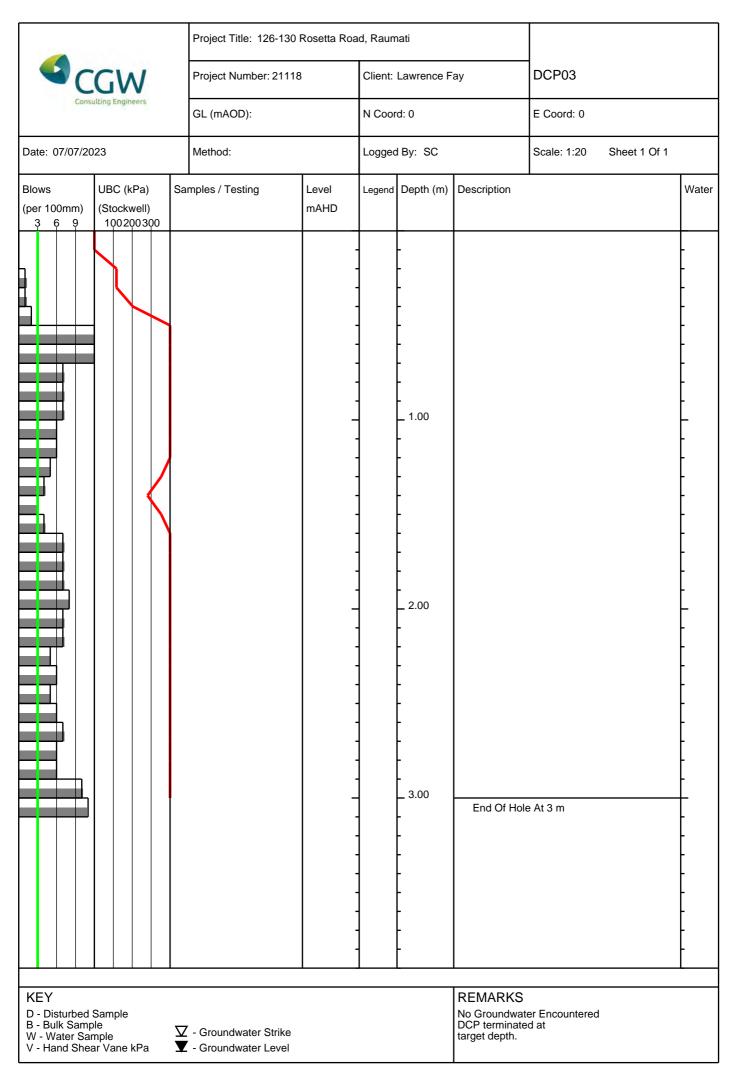
No Groundwater Encountered Hand auger terminated at target depth.

_	Project Title: 126-1	30 Rosetta Ro	oad, Rauma	ti			
<b>CGW</b>	Project Number: 21	118	Client: La	awrence F	ay	HA/DCP02	
Consulting Engineers	GL (mAOD):		N Coord	: 0		E Coord: 0	
Date: 07/07/2023	Method: Hand Aug	Method: Hand Auger/DCP		By: SC		Scale: 1:20 Sheet 1 Of 1	
Blows UBC (kPa) (per 100mm) (Stockwell) 3 6 9 100200300	Samples / Testing	Level mAHD	Legend [	Depth (m)	Description		Wate
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D - Disturbed Sample B - Bulk Sample W - Water Sample V - Hand Shear Vane kPa

 $\nabla$  - Groundwater Strike - Groundwater Level

No Groundwater Encountered Hand auger and DCP terminated at target depth.



		Project Title: 126-13	80 Rosetta Roa	d, Raum	nati			
	GW	Project Number: 211	18	Client:	Lawrence F	ay	HA04	
Cons	ulting Engineers	GL (mAOD):		N Coor	rd: 0		E Coord: 0	
Date: 07/07/20	023	Method: Hand Auge	er .	Logged By: SC			Scale: 1:20 Sheet 1 Of 1	_
Blows (per 100mm) 3 6 9	UBC (kPa) S (Stockwell) 100200300	Samples / Testing	Level mAHD	Legend	Depth (m)	Description		Water
						Fine SANI brown. Loos (DUNE DEF	D with some silt; brown. medium dense; moist. POSITS)  D with minor silt; greyish se to medium dense; moist. POSITS)	
KFY						REMARKS		

D - Disturbed Sample B - Bulk Sample W - Water Sample V - Hand Shear Vane kPa

✓ - Groundwater Strike✓ - Groundwater Level

No Groundwater Encountered Hand auger terminated at target depth.

<b>4</b>	GW	Project Number: 21	118	Client:	Lawrence F	ay	HA/DCP05		
Consu	Ilting Engineers	GL (mAOD):		N Coor	d: 0		E Coord: 0		
Date: 07/07/20	23	Method: Hand Auger/DCP		Logged	By: SC		Scale: 1:20 Sheet 1 Of 1		
Blows per 100mm) 3 6 9	UBC (kPa) Sai (Stockwell) 100200300	mples / Testing	Level mAHD	Legend	Depth (m)	Description	adium arayalı CAND with	Wate	
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D - Disturbed Sample B - Bulk Sample W - Water Sample V - Hand Shear Vane kPa

 $\nabla$  - Groundwater Strike ▼ - Groundwater Level

No Groundwater Encountered Hand auger terminated at target depth. DCP refusal in fill, augured to 1m bgl.

		Project Title: 126-130 F	Rosetta Roa	ıd, Raum	nati				
	GW	Project Number: 21118	3	Client:	Lawrence F	ay	DCP06		
Cons	sulting Engineers	GL (mAOD):		N Coor	d: 0		E Coord: 0		
Date: 07/07/20	)23	Method:	Method:				Scale: 1:20	Sheet 1 Of 1	
Blows (per 100mm) 3 6 9	UBC (kPa) Si (Stockwell) 100200300	amples / Testing	Level mAHD	Legend	Depth (m)	Description			Water
KEY					- 1.00 - 1.00 - 2.00 	End Of Hole	e At 3 m		
NEY D - Disturbed B - Bulk Samp W - Water San V - Hand Shea	Sample ble mple ar Vane kPa	<ul><li>Z - Groundwater Strike</li><li>✓ - Groundwater Level</li></ul>				I	er Encountered d at		

		Project Title: 126-1	30 Rosetta Ro	ad, Raun	nati				
<b>4</b>	GW	Project Number: 21	118	Client:	Lawrence F	ay	DCP01/TP		
Cons	sulting Engineers	GL (mAOD):		N Coor	d: 0		E Coord: 0		
Date: 15/03/20	021	Method: Excavator	Method: Excavator				Scale: 1:25 Sheet 1 Of 1		
Blows (per 100mm) 3 6 9	UBC (kPa) (Stockwell) 100200300	Samples / Testing	Level mAHD	Legend	Depth (m)	Description		Water	
	100200300				1.00	silt, trace brownish g graded. (DUNE DEF	e, fine to medium SAND; grey; dry to moist, poorly POSITS)		
KEY D - Disturbed B - Bulk Samp W - Water Sa V - Hand She	Sample ple imple ar Vane kPa	☑ - Groundwater Strik ▼ - Groundwater Leve				REMARKS No Groundwate Terminated at 1 depth. Hole col dry sand.	target		

		Project Title: 126-130 Rosetta Ro									Rosetta Ro	oa	d, Raum	nati			
	4		C	G	V	V			Project Number: 2	1118	}		Client:	Lawrence F	ay	TP02	
		8	Consu	ilting	Engine	eers			GL (mAOD):			1	N Coor	d: 0		E Coord: 0	
Da	te: 1	15/0	3/20	21					Method: Excavate	or			Logged	I By: SB		Scale: 1:25 Sheet 1 Of 1	
	ws er 10	0mr	′	(Sto		vell)		Sam	mples / Testing		Level mAHD		Legend	Depth (m)	Description		Water
		60		10	00.20	0030	)0								dark greyish (TOPSOIL)  Loosely pad trace fibrougrey; dry, p (DUNE DEF		
D B W	- Bu - W	lk Sa ater	amp Sar	mple		kPa			- Groundwater Str - Groundwater Le						REMARKS No Groundwate Terminated due collapse in very sands.	er Encountered e to hole y dry	

							Project Title: 126-	130 Rosetta Roa	d, Raum	nati				
	4	3		V	V		Project Number: 2	1118	Client:	Lawrence F	ay	DCP02		
		Cor	sulting	Engine	eers		GL (mAOD):		N Coor	d: 0		E Coord: 0		
Da	ite: 1	15/03/2	021				Method: DCP		Logged	By: SB		Scale: 1:25	Sheet 1 Of 1	
(pe		0mm) 6 9	(St	BC (k tockv		Sai	mples / Testing	Level mAHD	Legend	Depth (m)	Description	Description		Water
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										-	End Of Hole	e At 0.7 m		-
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Date: 15/03/2021  Blows	Project Number: 21118 GL (mAOD): Method: Hand Auger/l	DCP	N Coor	Lawrence F d: 0	ay	DCP03/HA		
Date: 15/03/2021  Blows	Method: Hand Auger/l			d: 0		E Coord: 0		
Blows UBC (kPa) Sai (per 100mm) (Stockwell)			Logged			E Coord: 0		
(per 100mm) (Stockwell)	mples / Testing	11	"	I By: SB		Scale: 1:25 Sheet 1 Of 1		
		Level mAHD	Legend	Depth (m)	Description		Water	
KEY				_ 0.10 - 0.50 - 1.00 - 1.20 - 1.60 - 2.00 	greyish brow (TOPSOIL)  Very loose, minor fine organics;	SAND, minor to some silt; dry, poorly graded. POSITS)  nse, fine SAND, minor silt; poorly graded. POSITS)		

		Project Title: 126-130 F	Rosetta Roa	d, Raum	nati				
<b>4</b>	GW	Project Number: 21118		Client:	Lawrence F	ay	DCP04		
Cons	ulting Engineers	GL (mAOD):		N Coor	d: 0		E Coord: 0		
Date: 15/03/20	)21	Method: DCP	Logged By: SB			Scale: 1:25	Sheet 1 Of 1		
Blows (per 100mm) 3 6 9	UBC (kPa) Sa (Stockwell) 100200300	amples / Testing	Level mAHD	Legend	Depth (m)	Description			Water
KEY					- 1.00 - 1.00 - 2.00 3.00 	End Of Hole	e At 3.4 m		
D - Disturbed B - Bulk Samp W - Water Sai V - Hand Shea	Sample ble mple ar Vane kPa	7 - Groundwater Strike 7 - Groundwater Level	No Groundwate Terminated at t depth.	er Encountered arget					

		Project Title: 126-130 F	Rosetta Roa	d, Raum	ati				
<b>4</b>	GW	Project Number: 21118		Client:	Lawrence F	ay	DCP05		
Cons	ulting Engineers	GL (mAOD):		N Coor	d: 0		E Coord: 0		
Date: 15/03/20	)21	Method: DCP	Logged By: SB			Scale: 1:25	Sheet 1 Of 1		
Blows (per 100mm) 3 6 9	UBC (kPa) Sa (Stockwell) 100200300	amples / Testing	Level mAHD	Legend	Depth (m)	Description			Water
KEY						End Of Hole	e At 3.4 m		
D - Disturbed B - Bulk Samp W - Water Sal V - Hand Shea	Sample ble mple ar Vane kPa	<ul><li>Z - Groundwater Strike</li><li>Z - Groundwater Level</li></ul>		No Groundwate Terminated at t depth.	er Encountered arget				



# **Appendix D: Liquefaction Outputs**

Document Number: 21118-RPT-G-001-C Issued: 15 August 2023

# Nelson - Wellington - Christchurch - Wanaka



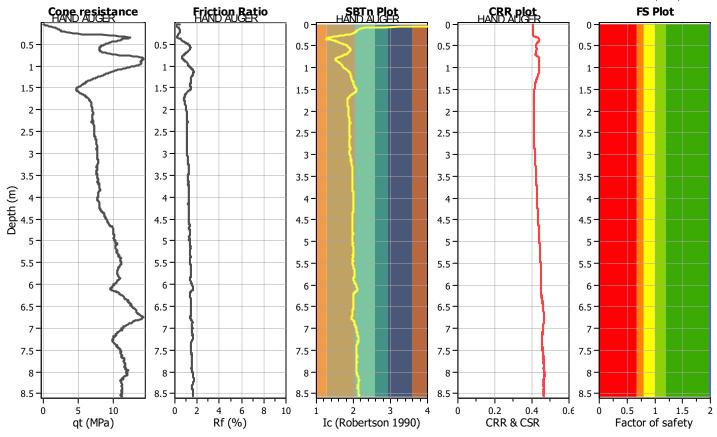
## LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

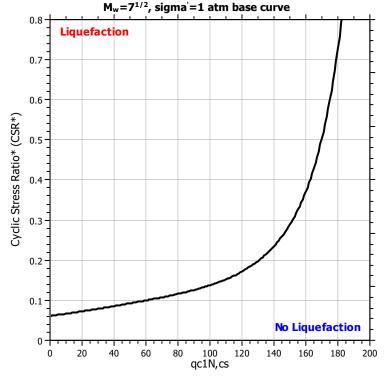
Project title: 21118 - 126-130 Rosetta Road Raumati Location:

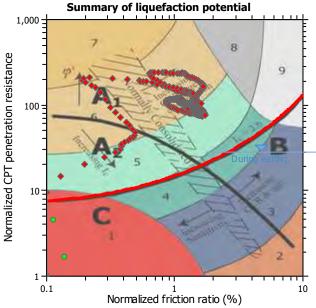
**CPT file: CPT01 - ULS** 

### Input parameters and analysis data

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Zone A<sub>1</sub>: Cyclic liquefaction likely depending on size and duration of cyclic loading Zone A<sub>2</sub>: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss likely depending on loading and ground

Zone B: Liquefaction and post-earthquake strength loss unlikely, check cyclic softening Zone C: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss possible depending on soil plasticity. brittleness/sensitivity, strain to peak undrained strength and ground geometry

### CPT basic interpretation plots SBT Plot Soil Behaviour Type Cone resistance Friction Ration Sensitive fine grained Sand & silty sand Silty sand & sandy silt 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5-0.5-Sand & silty sand 1 . 1 1 . Silty sand & sandy silt 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 -1.5 -Sand & silty sand 2 · 2 2 2 -2 -Silty sand & sandy silt Sand & silty sand 2.5 2.5 2.5 -2.5 2.5 -Sand & silty sand 3 · 3 -3. 3 -3 -Silty sand & sandy silt 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 -3.5 -Sand & silty sand Depth (m) 4 4.5 Depth (m) Depth (m) Depth (m) Depth (m) Silty sand & sandy silt Sand & silty sand 5 5 · 5 -5 -5 -Sand & silty sand 5.5 5.5 5.5 -5.5 -5.5 6 6 -6-Silty sand & sandy silt 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 -6.5-Sand & silty sand 7 · 7 -7-Silty sand & sandy silt 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 -7.5 Sand & silty sand 8 -8 8 -8 -Silty sand & sandy silt Sand & silty sand 8.5 8.5 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 10 0 8 10 10 15 6 qt (MPa) Ic(SBT) SBT (Robertson et al. 1986) Rf (%) u (kPa) Input parameters and analysis data Analysis method: B&I (2014) Depth to GWT (erthq.): 13.00 m Fill weight: N/A **SBT legend** Fines correction method: B&I (2014) Average results interval: Transition detect. applied: No Based on Ic value Ic cut-off value: $K_{\alpha}$ applied: Points to test: 2.60 Yes 4. Clayey silt to silty 7. Gravely sand to sand 1. Sensitive fine grained Clay like behavior applied: Earthquake magnitude Mw: 7.70 Unit weight calculation: Based on SBT Sands only 5. Silty sand to sandy silt 8. Very stiff sand to 2. Organic material

Limit depth applied:

Limit depth:

No

N/A

3. Clay to silty clay

6. Clean sand to silty sand

CLiq v.2.2.0.28 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 23/02/2023, 11:17:16 AM Project file:

Use fill:

Fill height:

No

N/A

Peak ground acceleration:

Depth to water table (insitu): 13.50 m

9. Very stiff fine grained



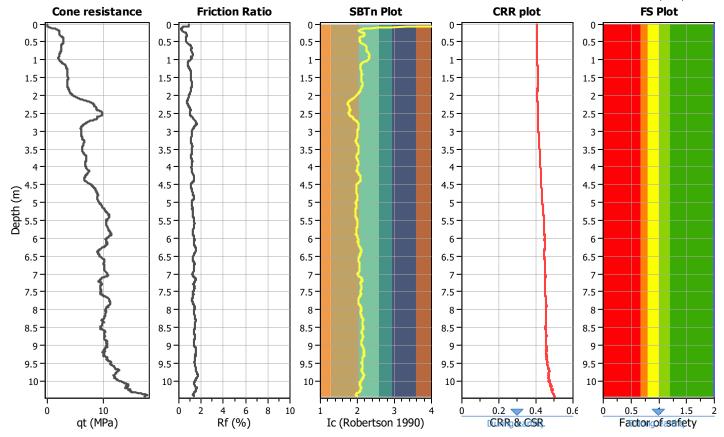
## LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

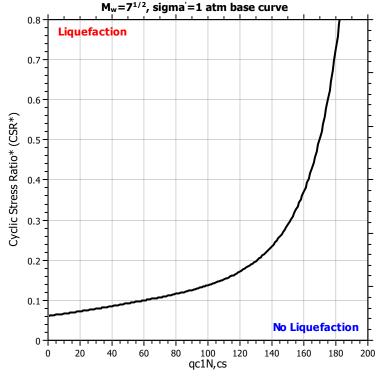
Project title: 21118 - 126-130 Rosetta Road Raumati Location:

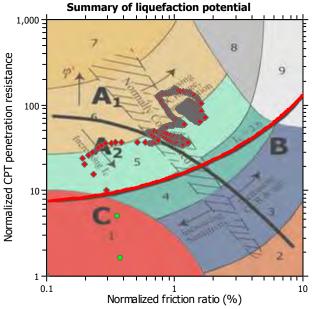
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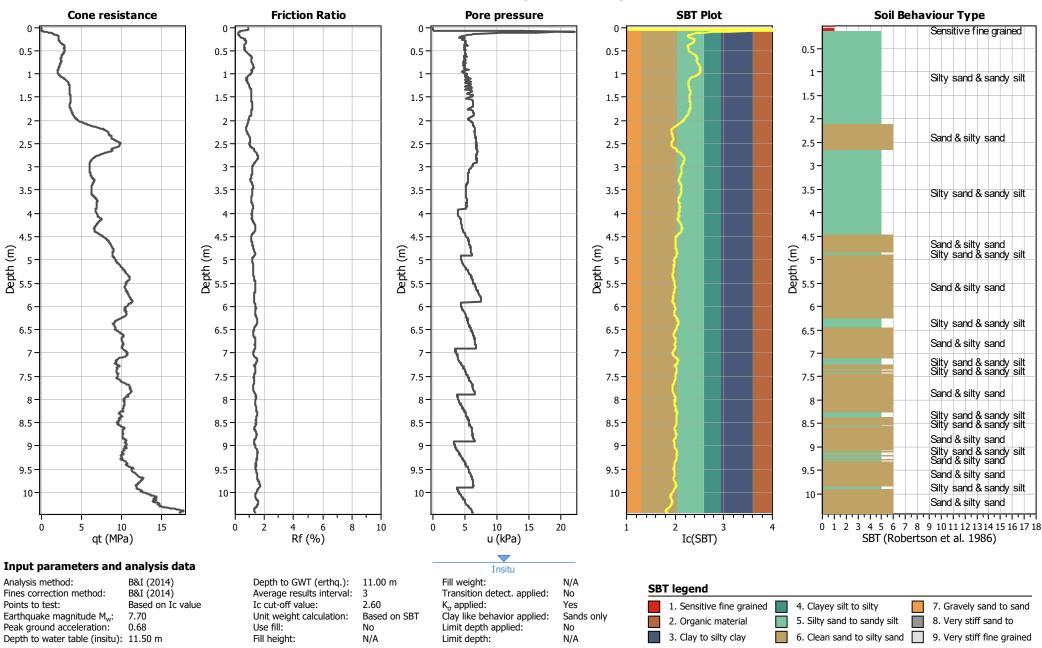


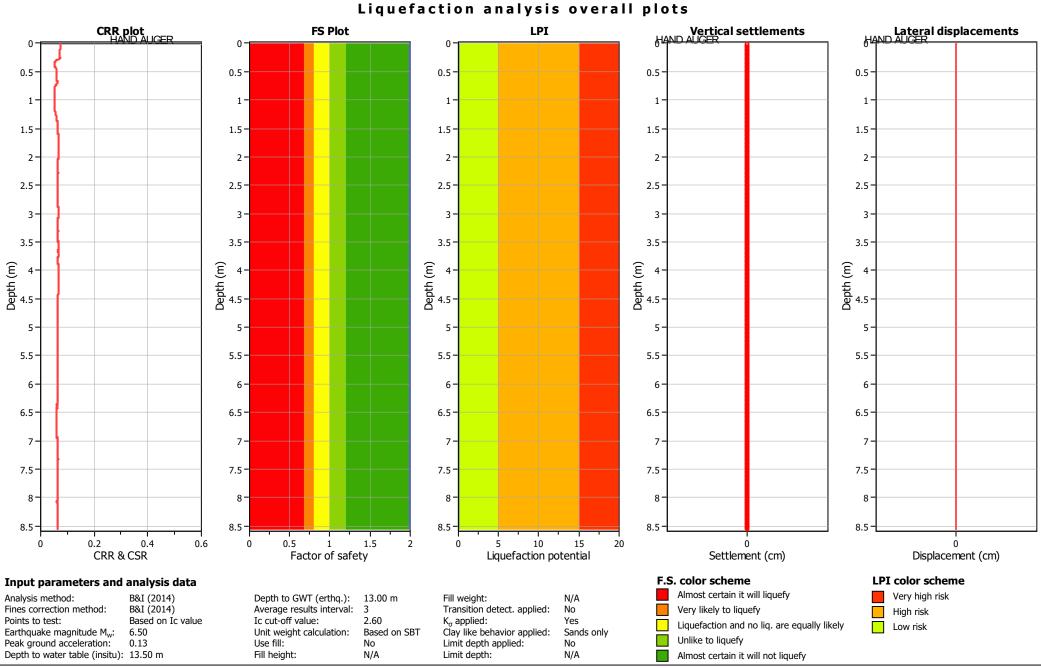


Zone  $A_1$ : Cyclic liquefaction likely depending on size and duration of cyclic loading Zone  $A_2$ : Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss likely depending on loading and ground geometry

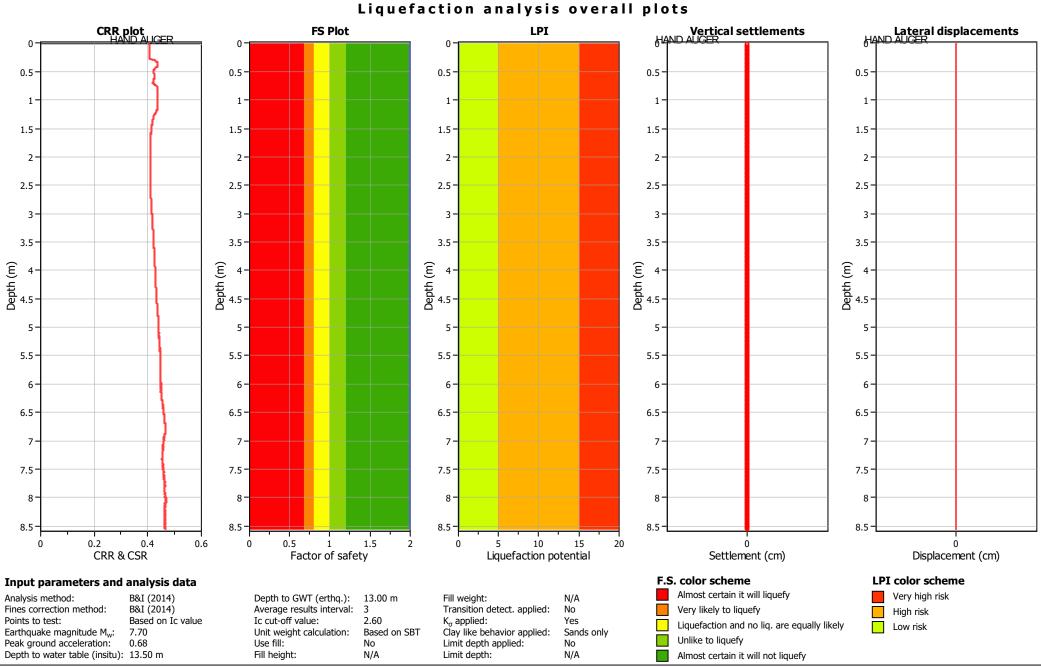
Zone B: Liquefaction and post-earthquake strength loss unlikely, check cyclic softening Zone C: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss possible depending on soil plasticity, brittleness/sensitivity, strain to peak undrained strength and ground geometry

## CPT basic interpretation plots





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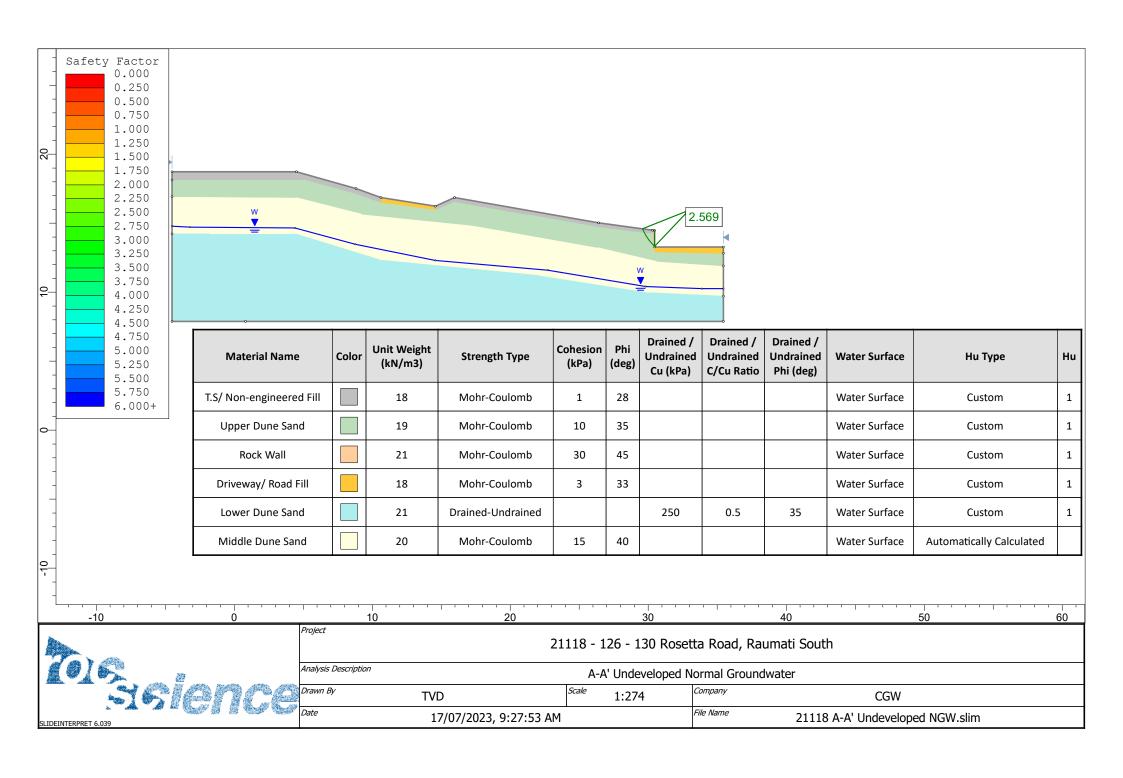
#### Liquefaction analysis overall plots **CRR** plot FS Plot LPI **Vertical settlements Lateral displacements** 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 1-1 -1 1 -1.5-1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2.5 2.5 2.5-2.5 2.5 3-3 -3 -3 -3 -3.5 3.5 3.5-3.5 3.5 4-4-4 -4-4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 -Depth (m) Depth (m) Depth (m) Depth (m) Depth (m) 6 6-6-6 6. 6.5 6.5-6.5 6.5 6.5 7-7-7-7-7-7.5 7.5-7.5-7.5 7.5 8-8-8 8 -8. 8.5-8.5 8.5-8.5 8.5 9. 9 -9 -9. 9-9.5-9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 10 10-10-10 10-0.2 0.4 0.5 1.5 10 15 CRR & CSR During earthq. Factor of safety During earthq. Liquefaction potential Settlement (cm) Displacement (cm) F.S. color scheme LPI color scheme Input parameters and analysis data Almost certain it will liquefy Very high risk Analysis method: B&I (2014) Depth to GWT (erthq.): 11.00 m Fill weight: N/A Transition detect. applied: Fines correction method: B&I (2014) Average results interval: 3 No Very likely to liquefy High risk Based on Ic value Ic cut-off value: $K_{\alpha}$ applied: Points to test: 2.60 Yes Liquefaction and no liq. are equally likely Low risk Earthquake magnitude M<sub>w</sub>: Based on SBT Clay like behavior applied: 7.70 Unit weight calculation: Sands only Unlike to liquefy Peak ground acceleration: 0.68 Use fill: Limit depth applied: No No Depth to water table (insitu): 11.50 m Fill height: N/A Limit depth: N/A Almost certain it will not liquefy

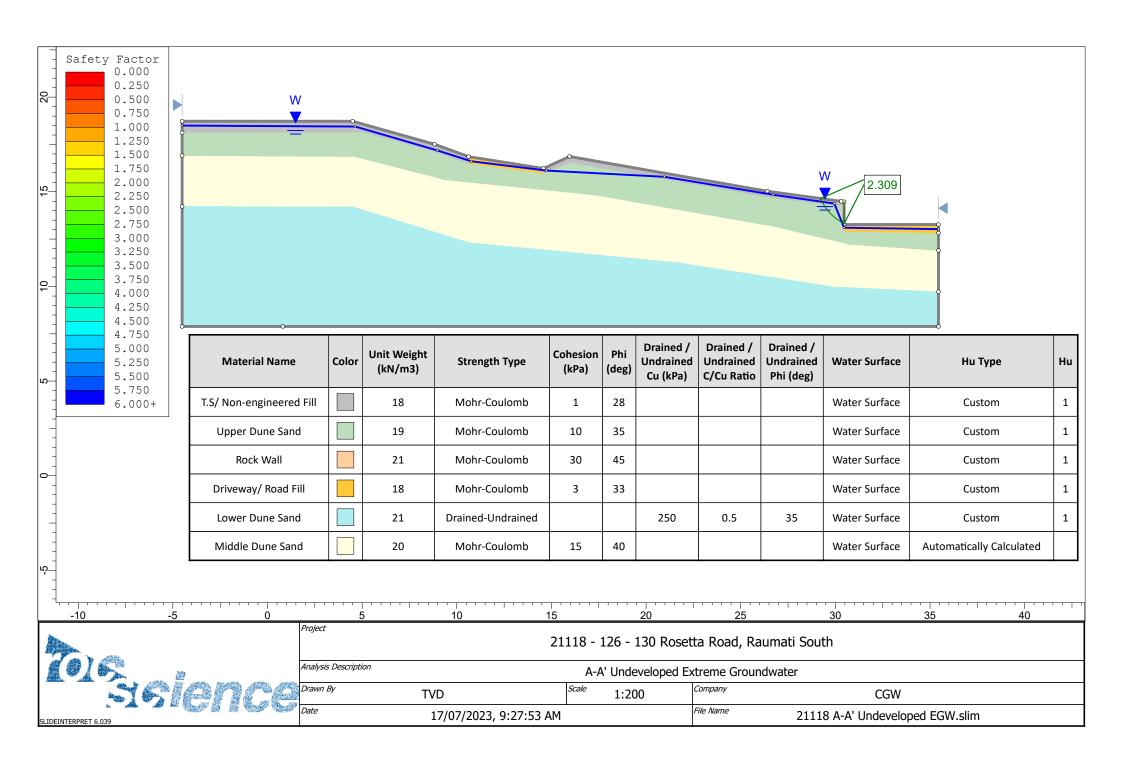
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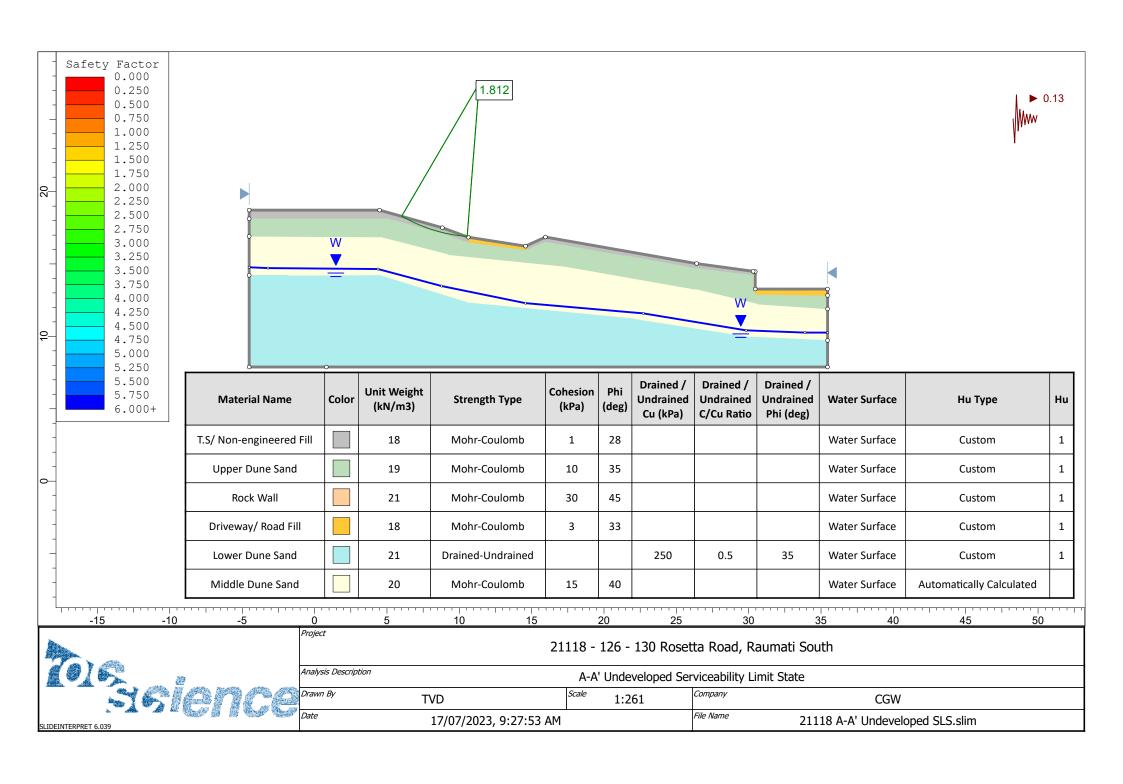


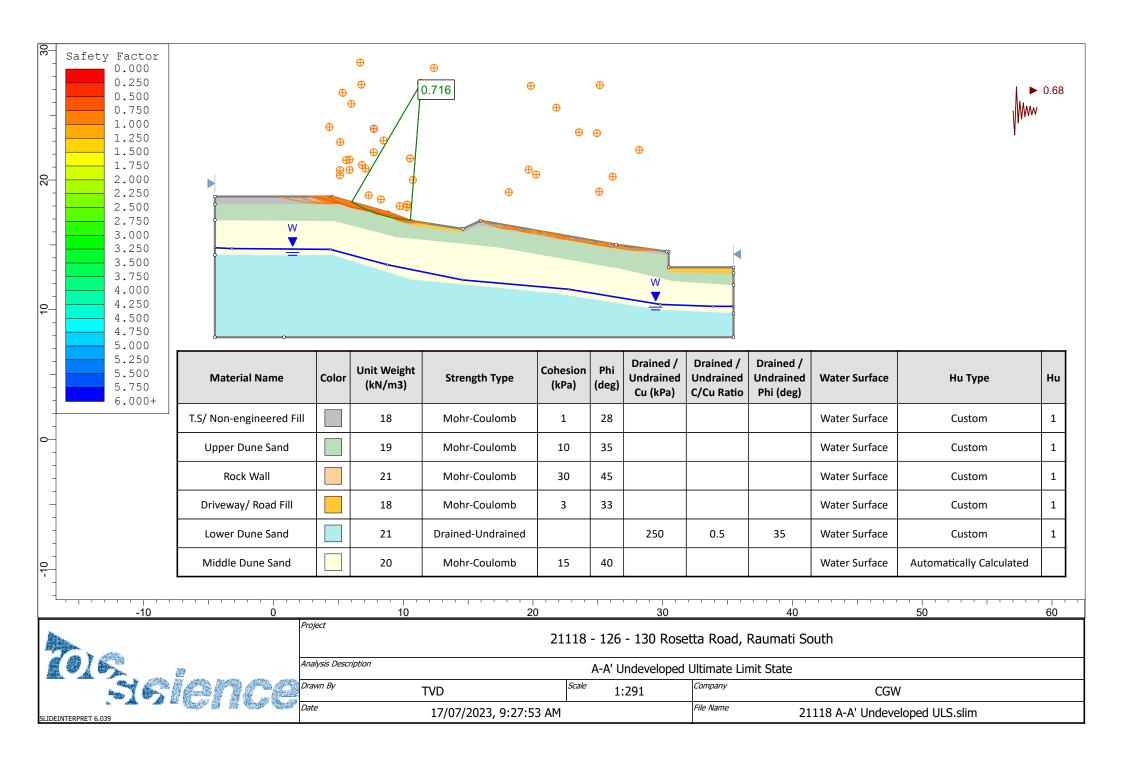
# **Appendix E: Slope Stability Outputs**

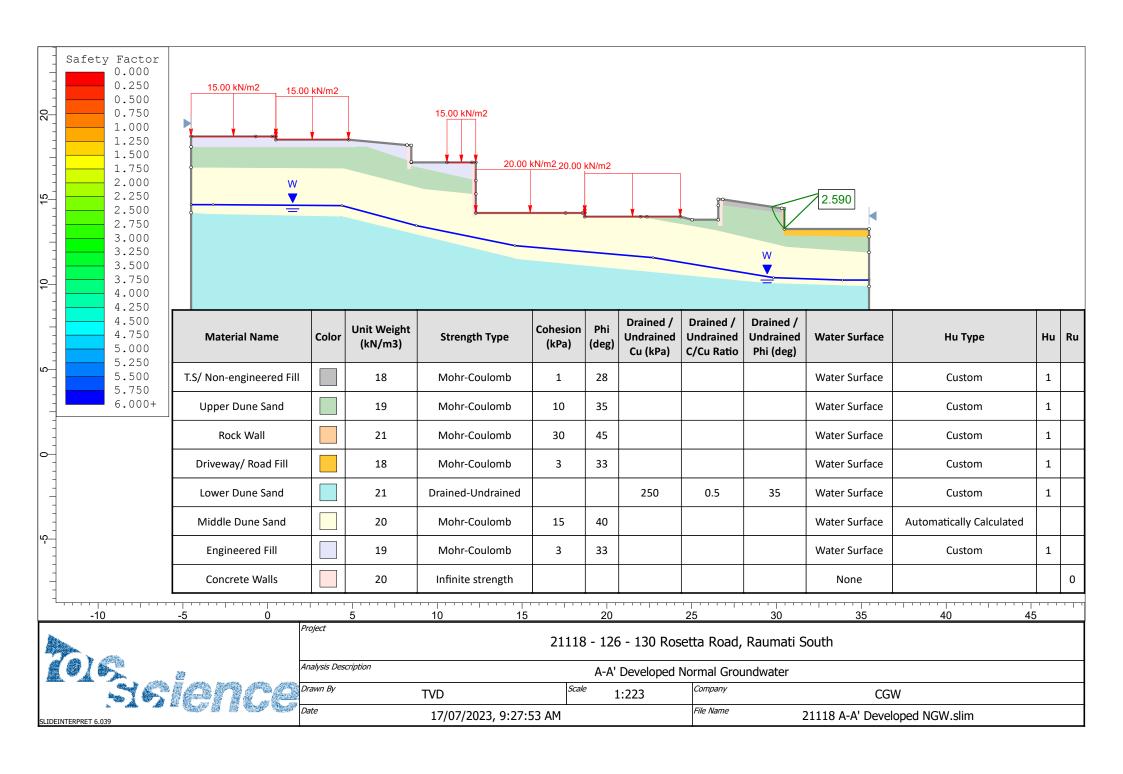
Document Number: 21118-RPT-G-001-C Issued: 15 August 2023

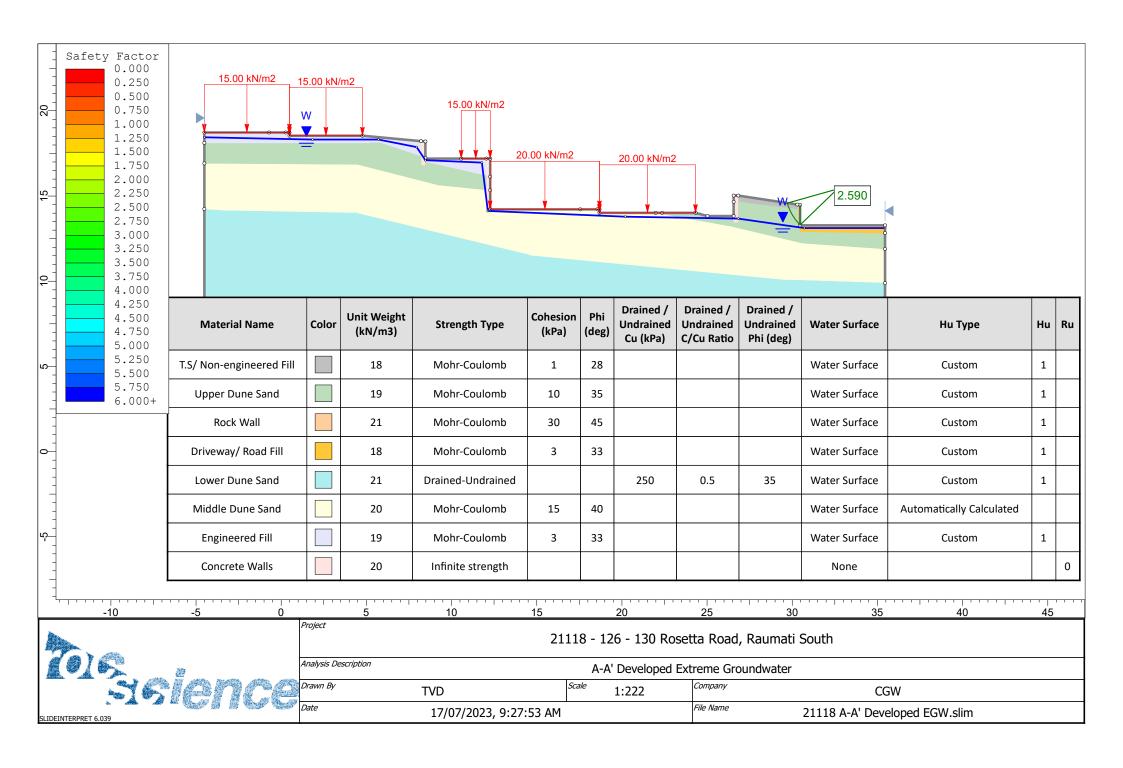


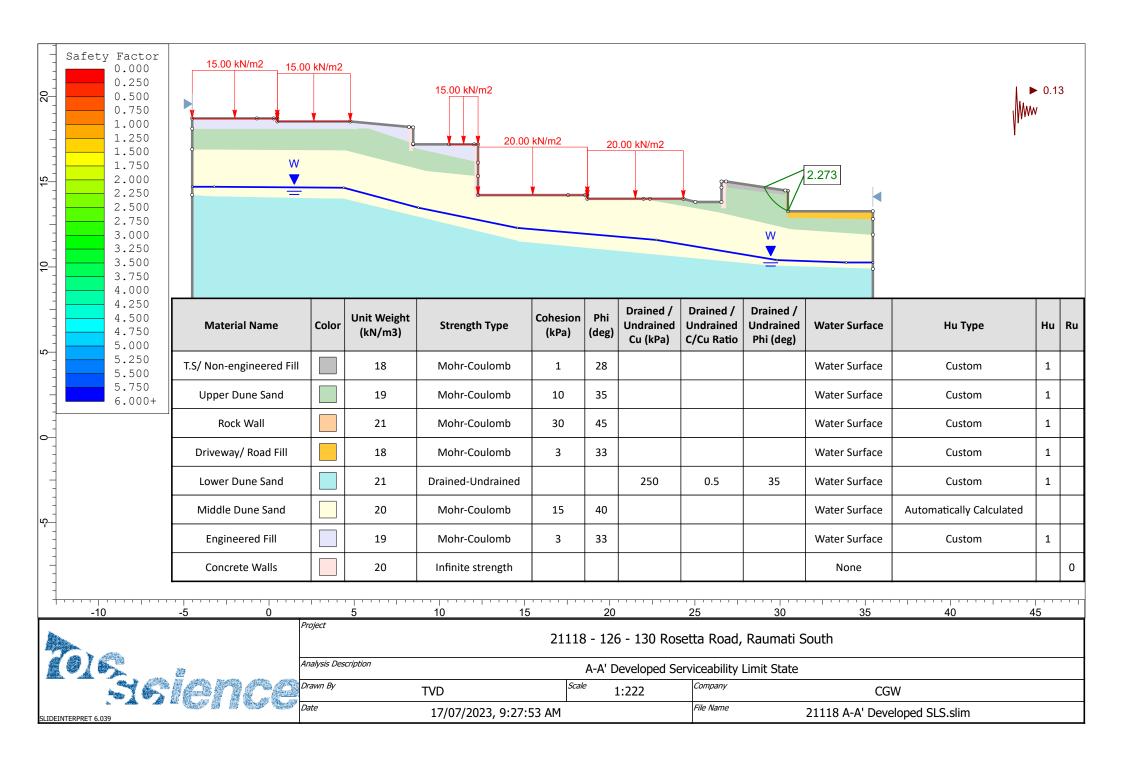


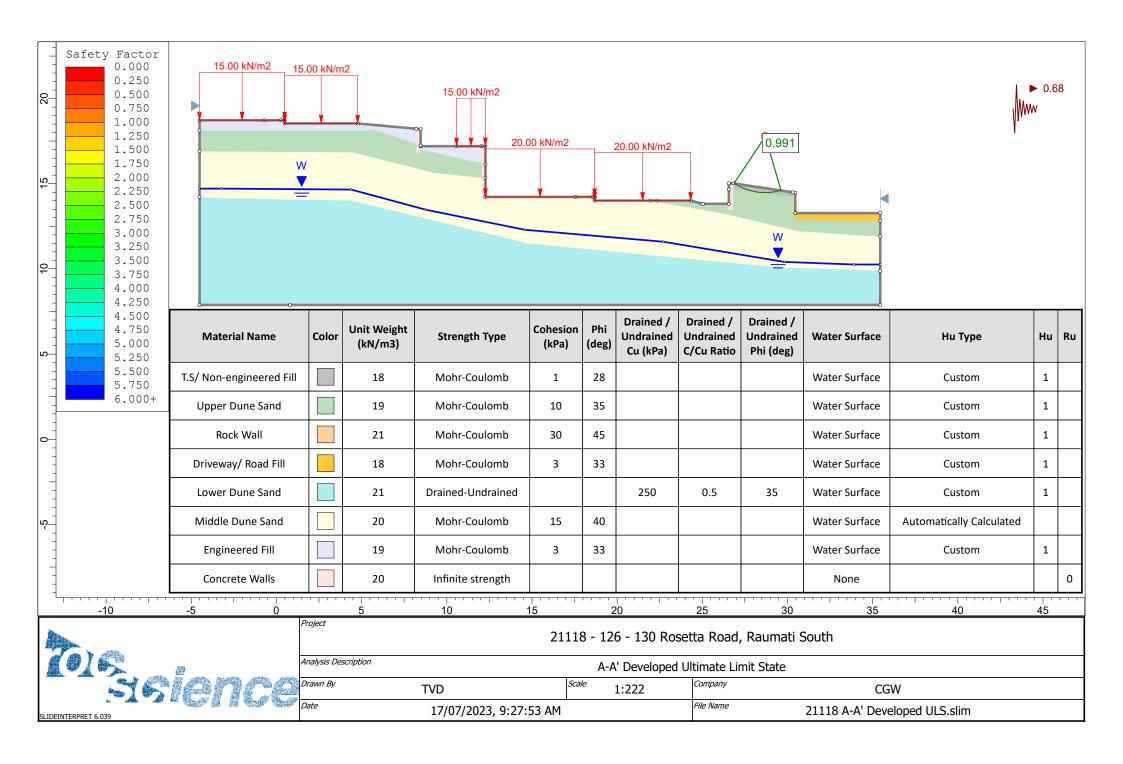


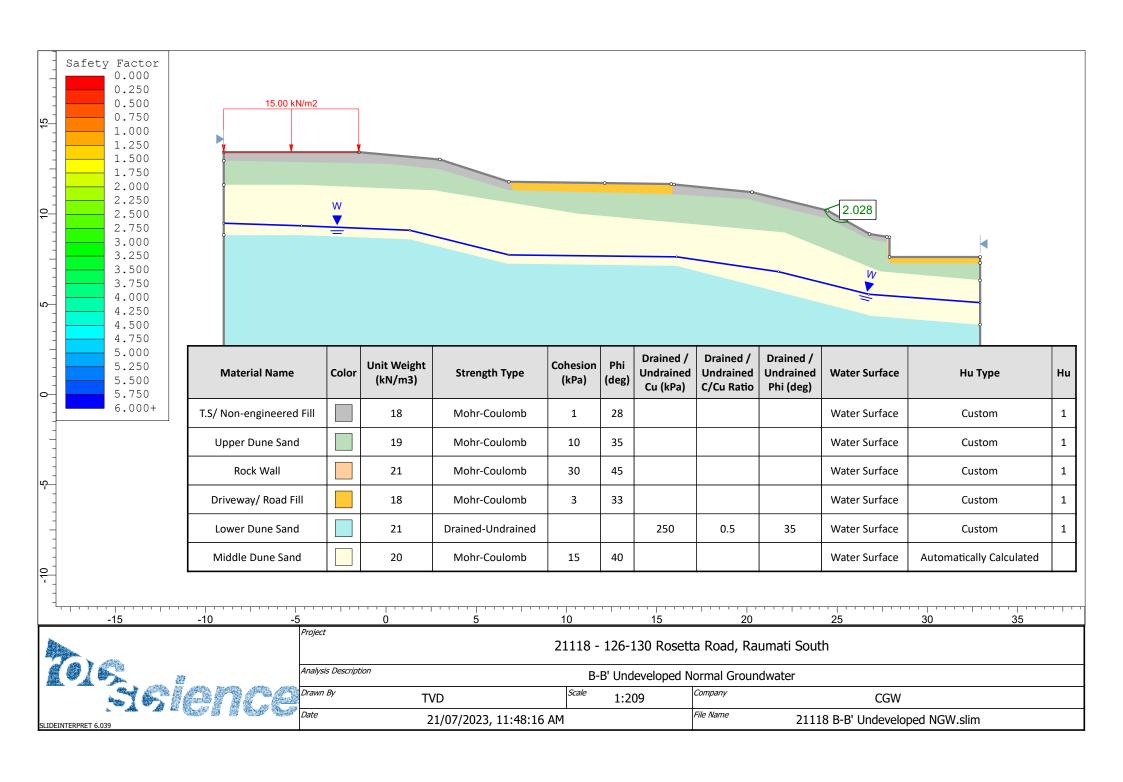


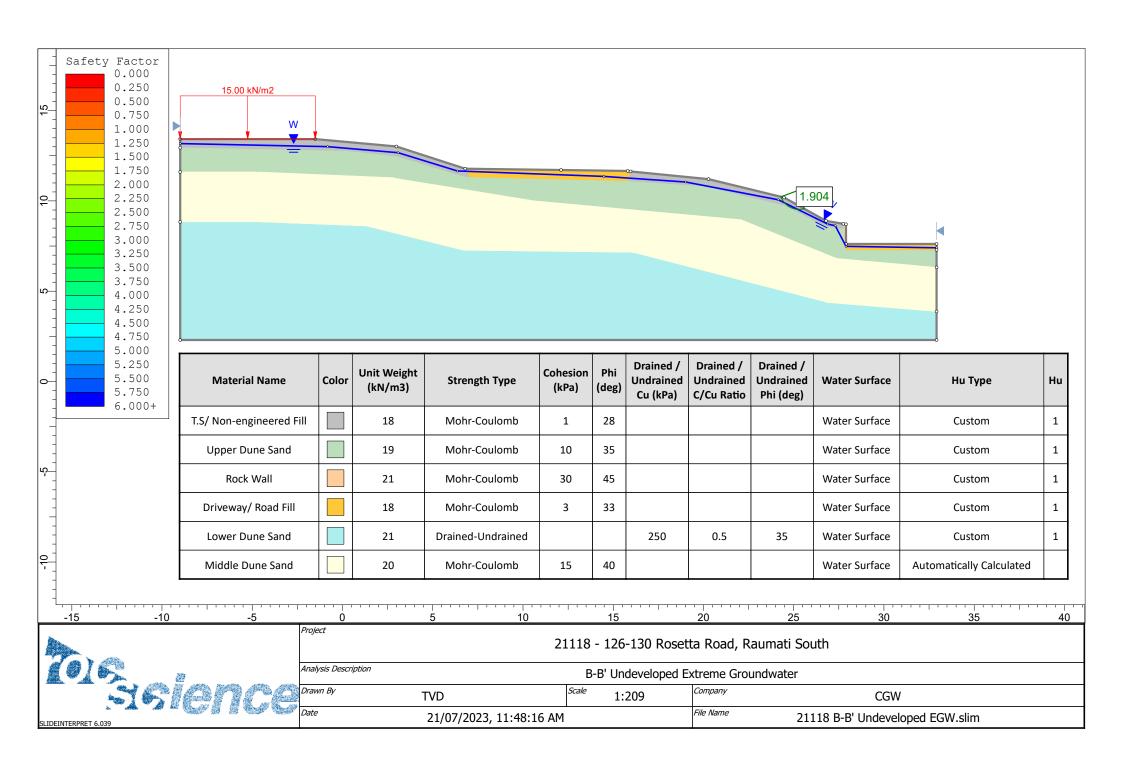


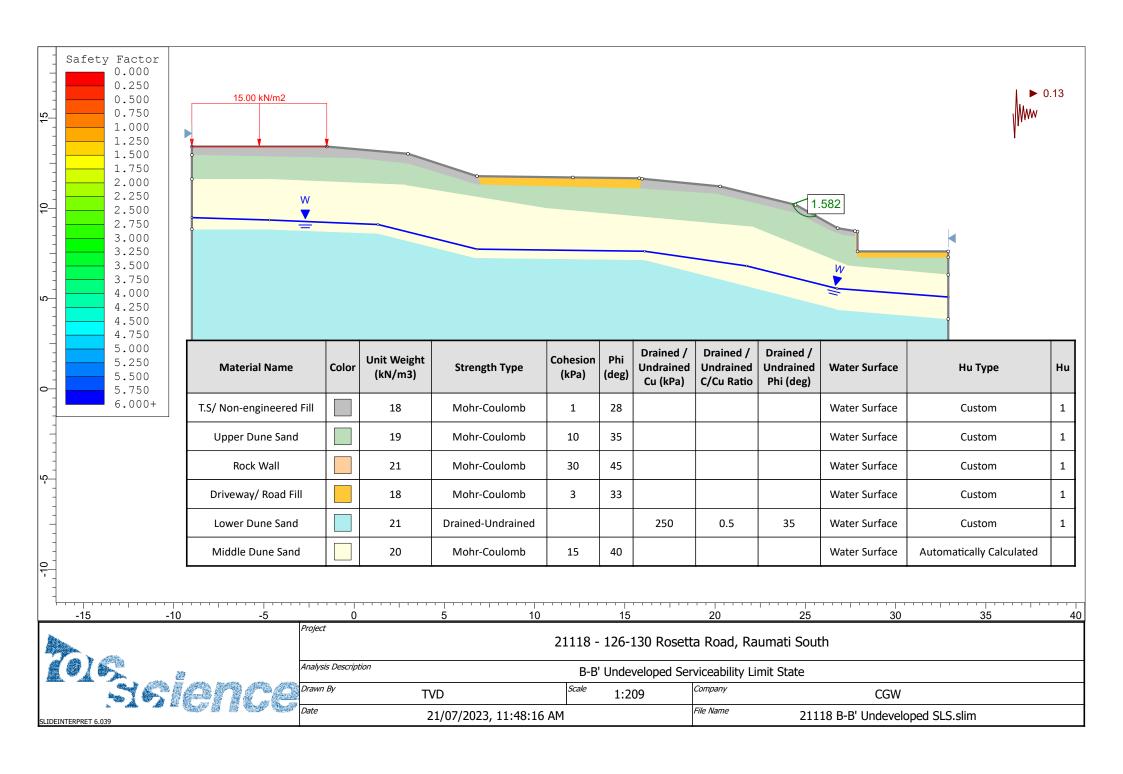


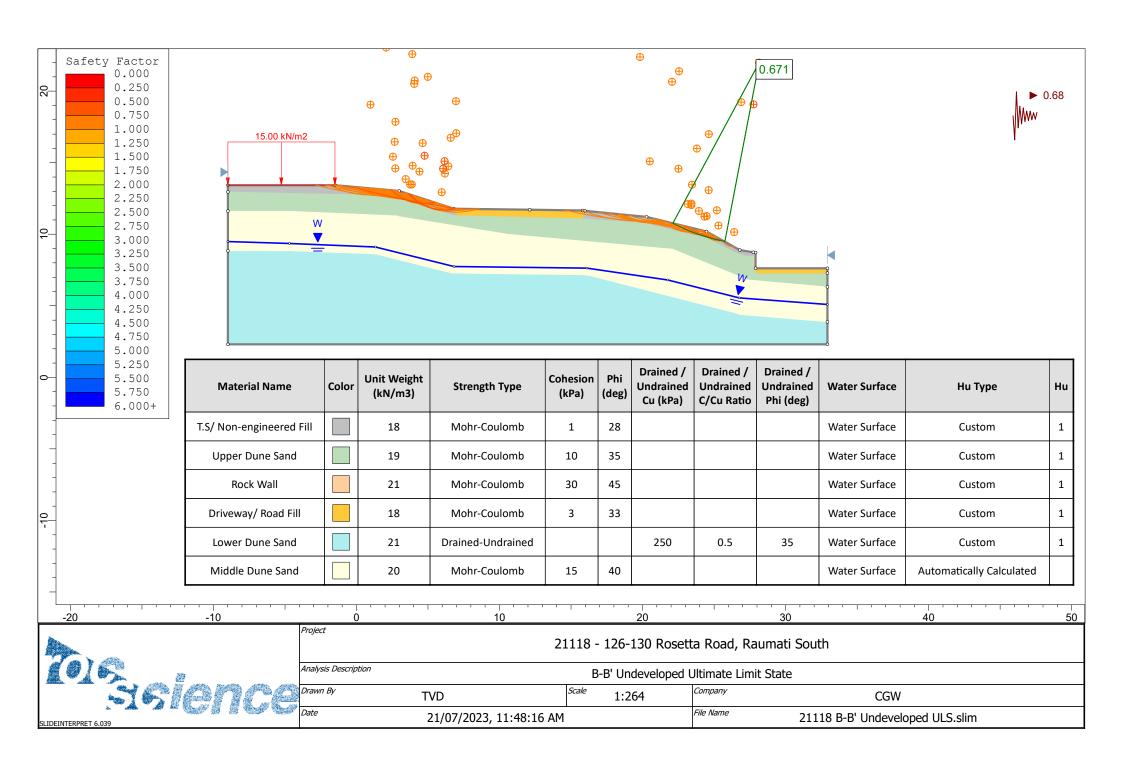


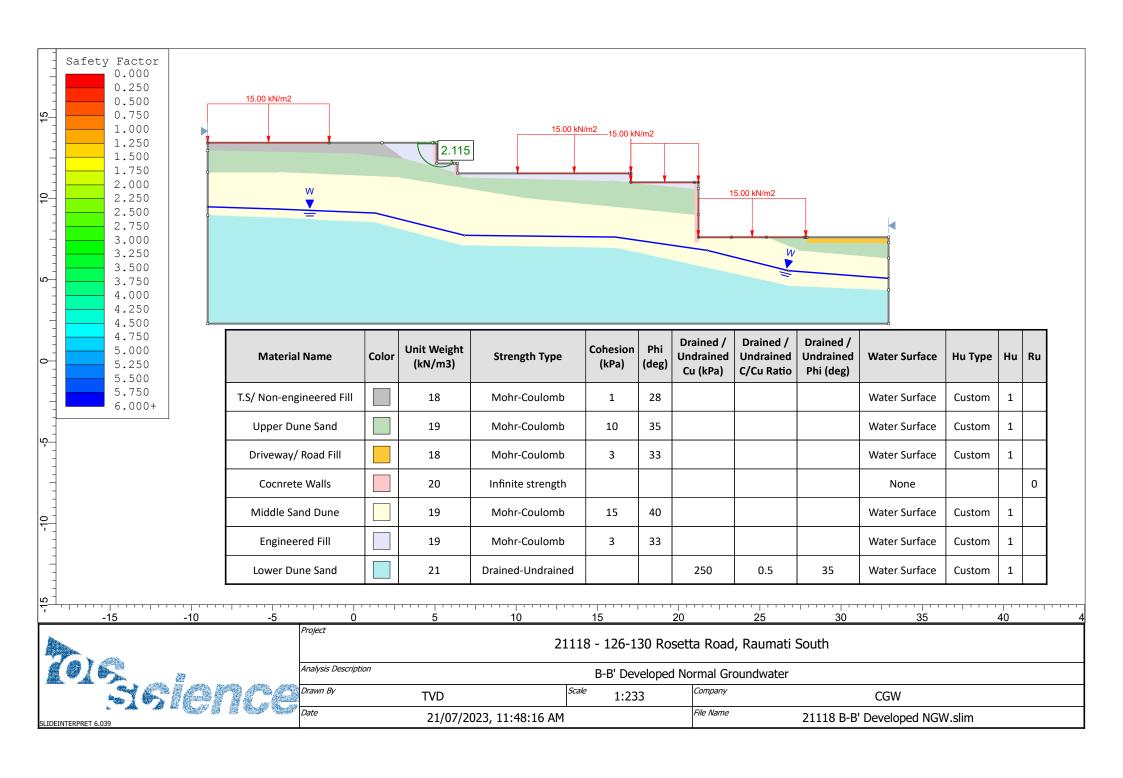


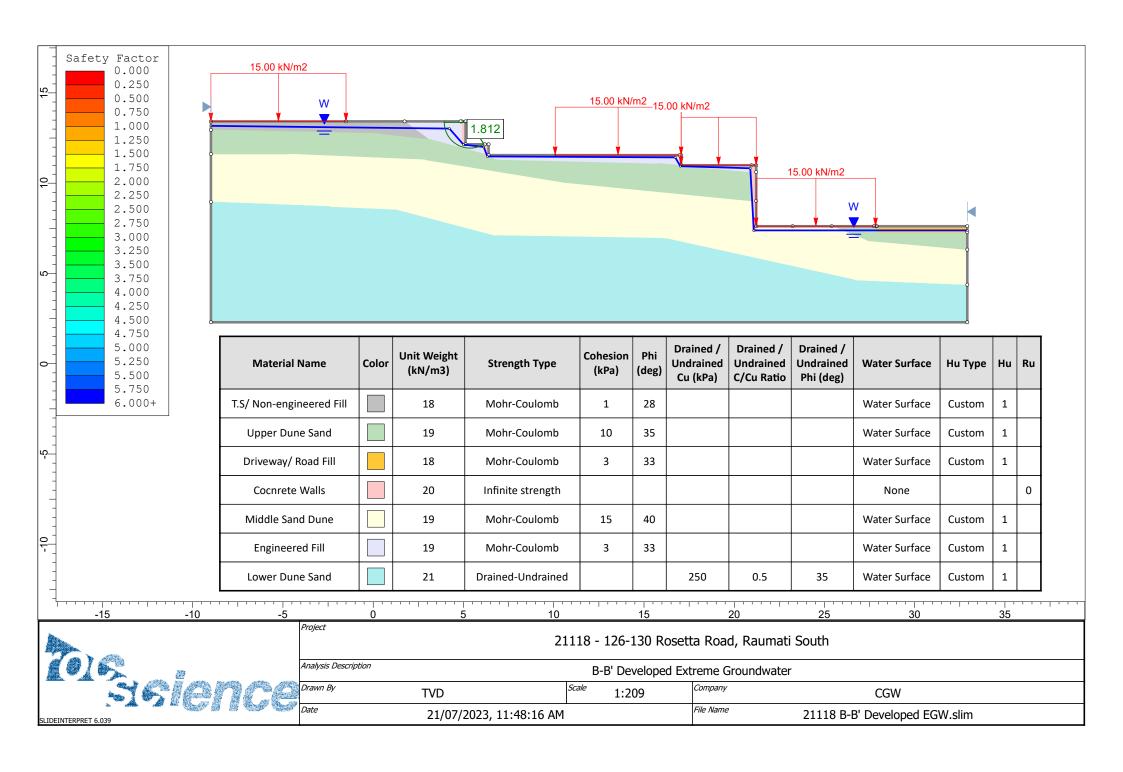


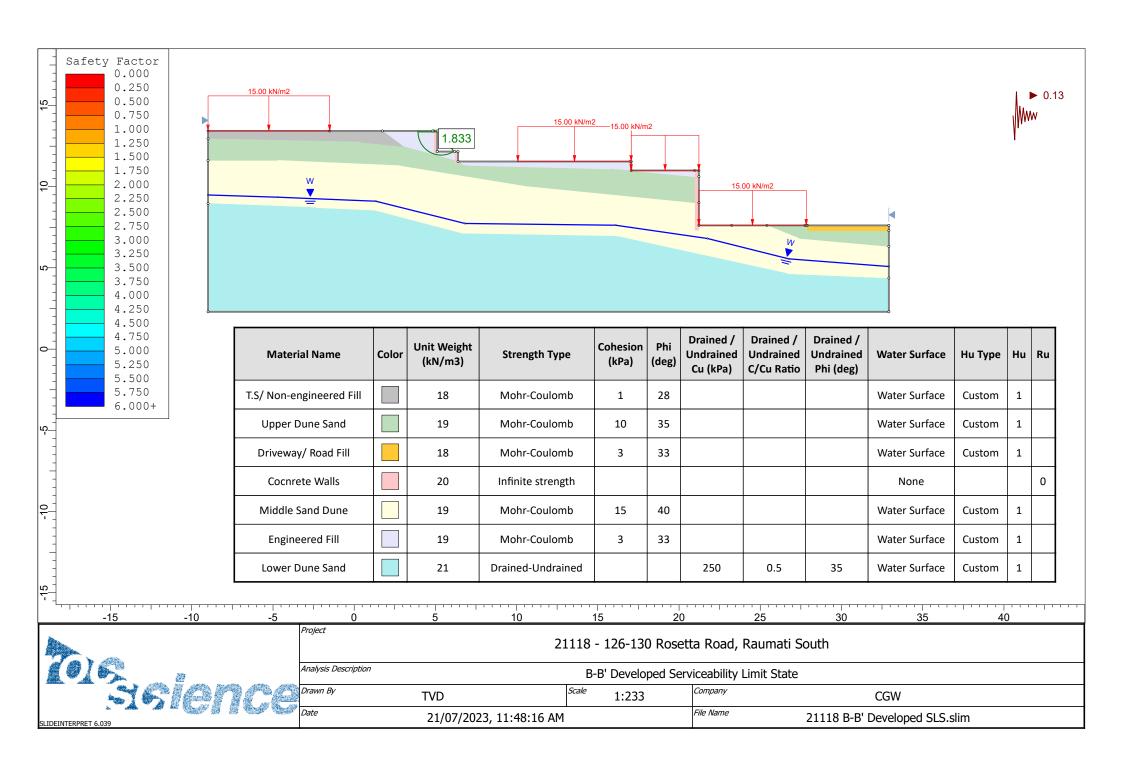


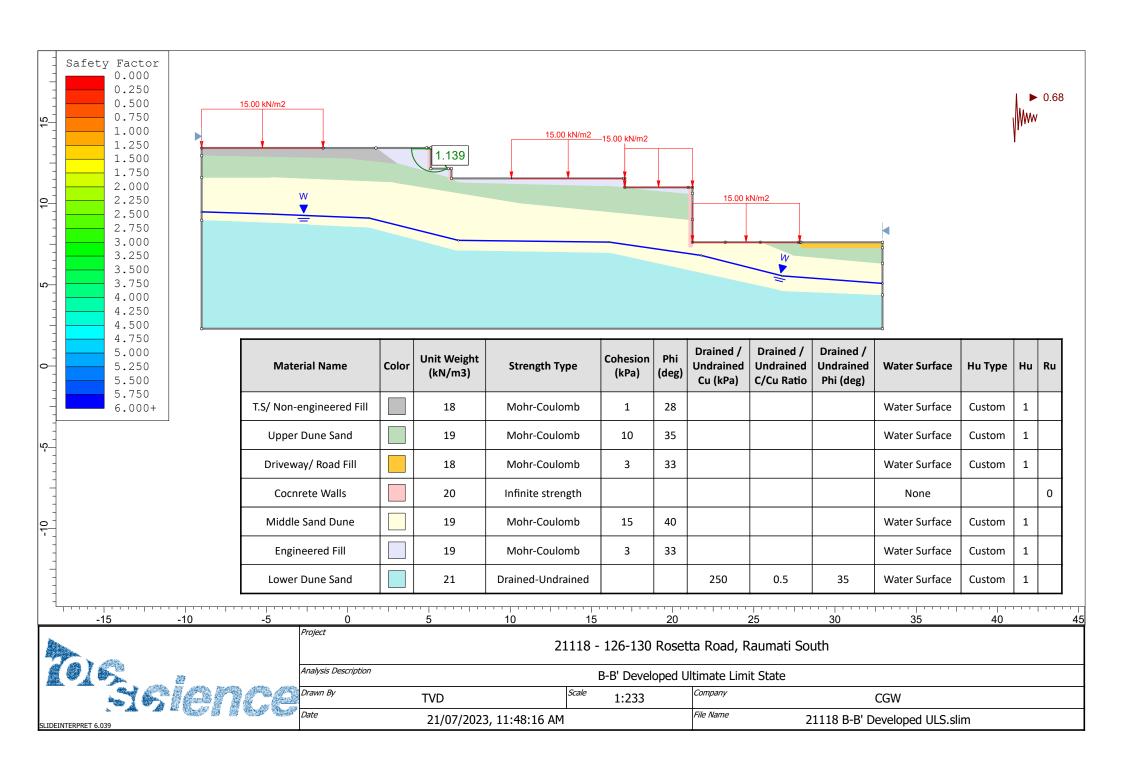


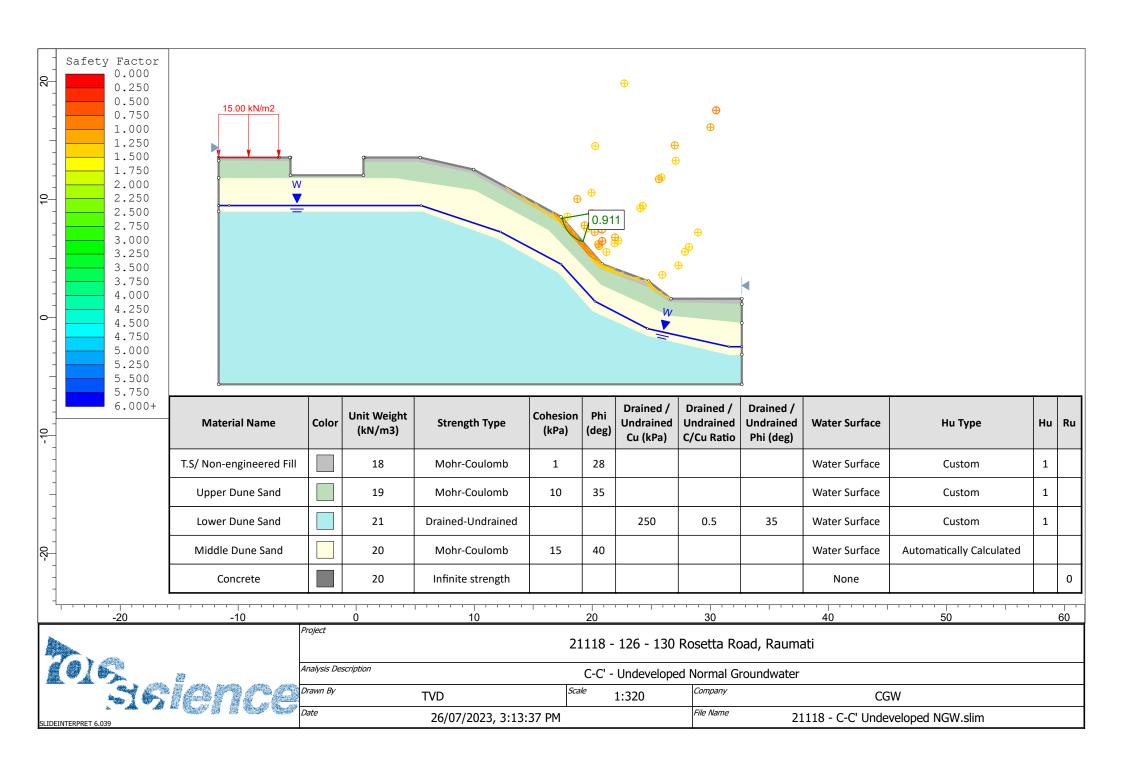


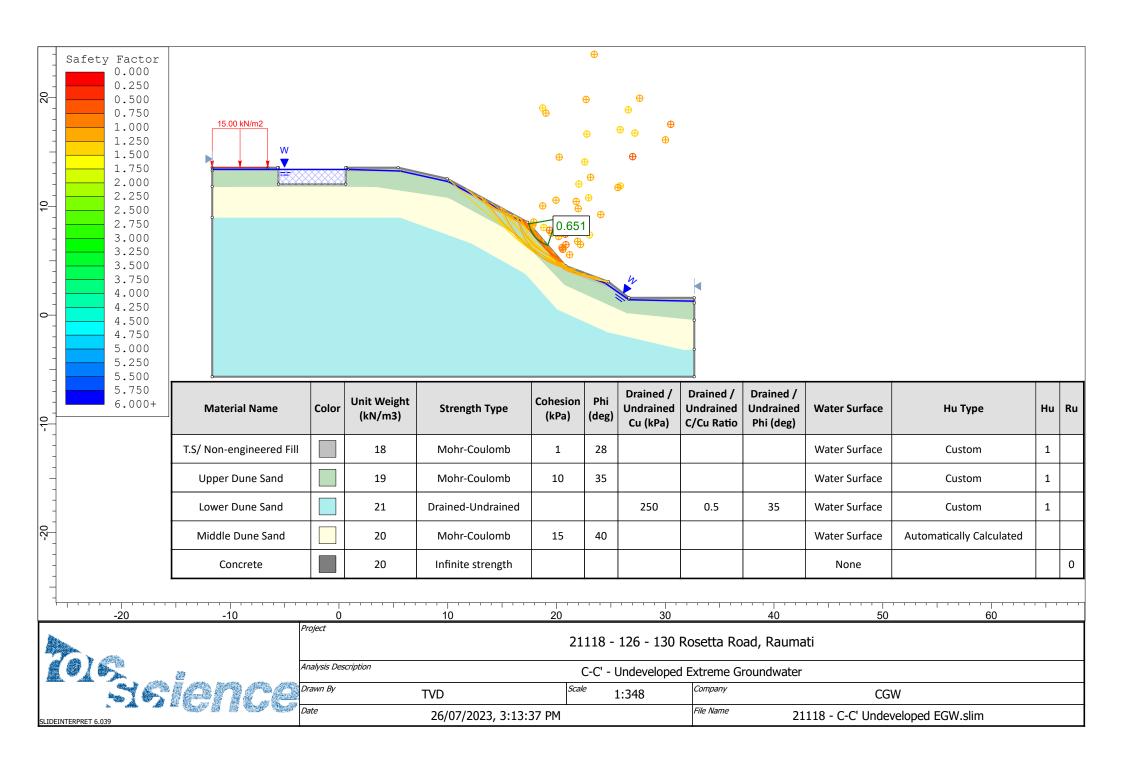


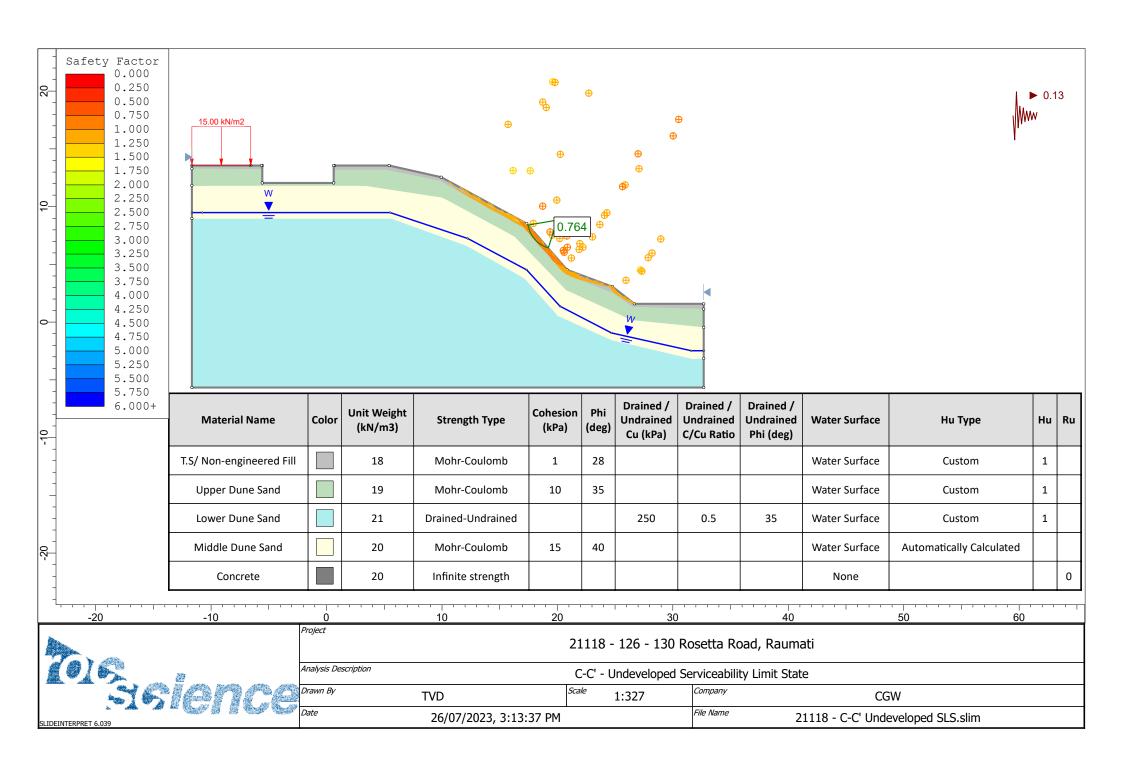


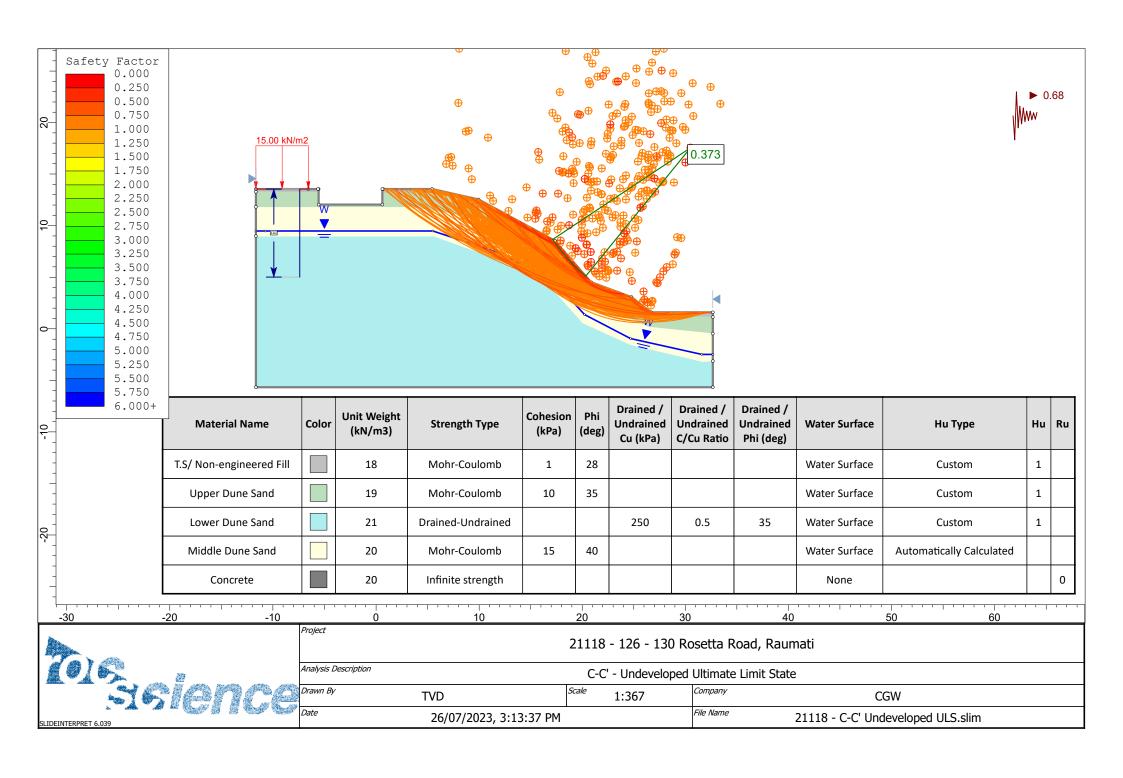


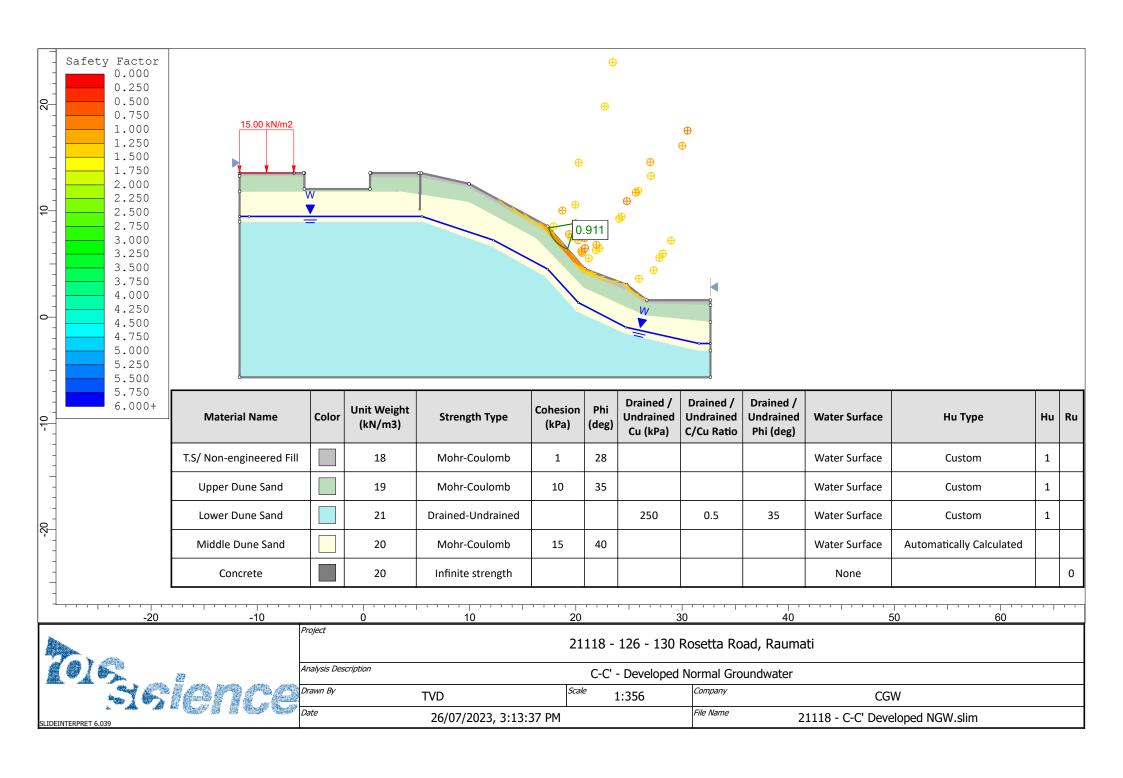


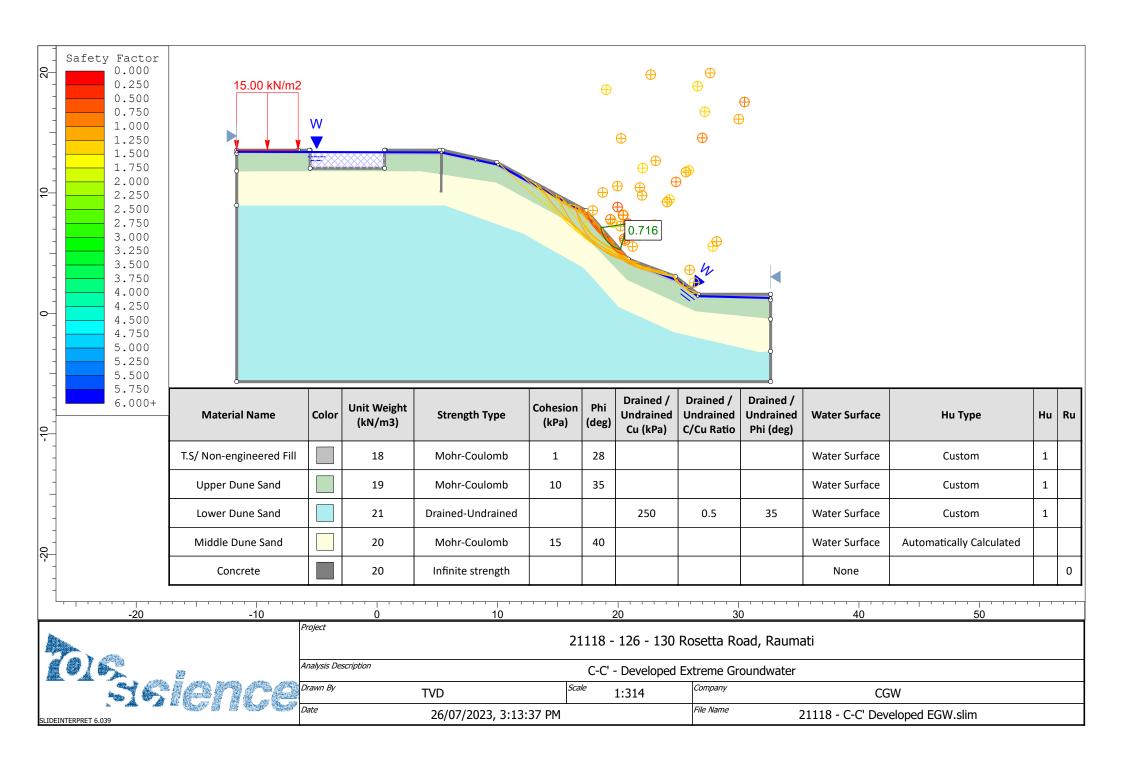


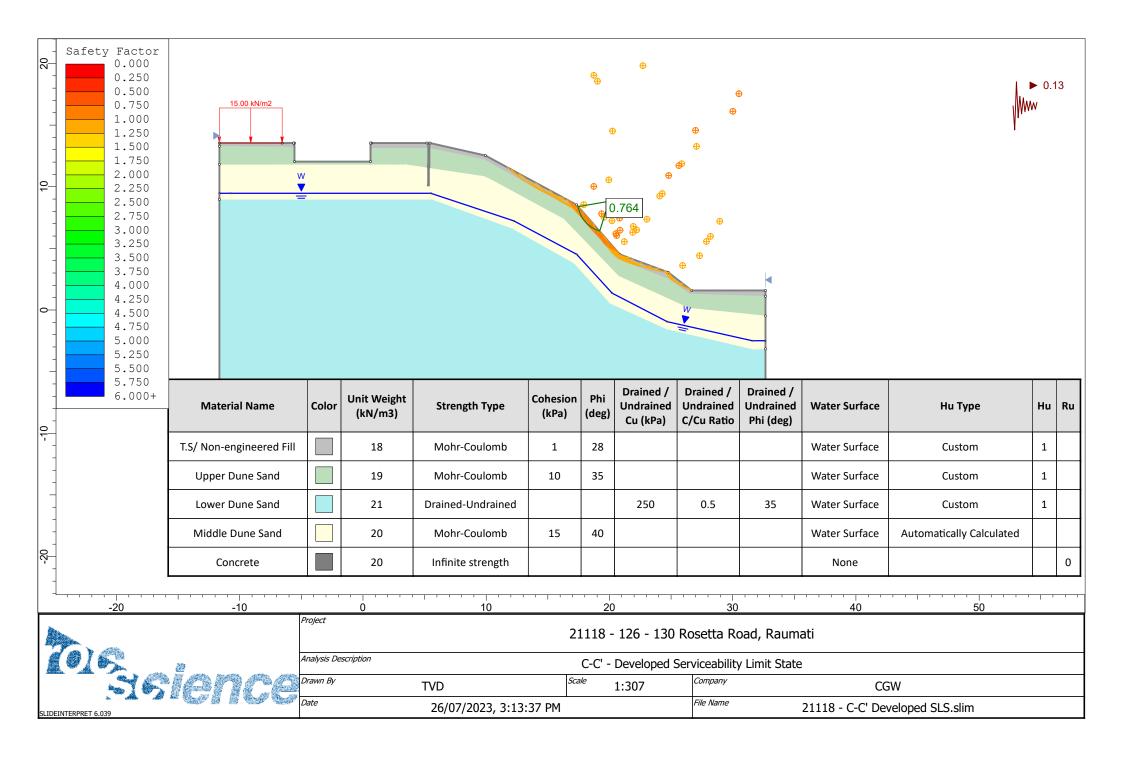


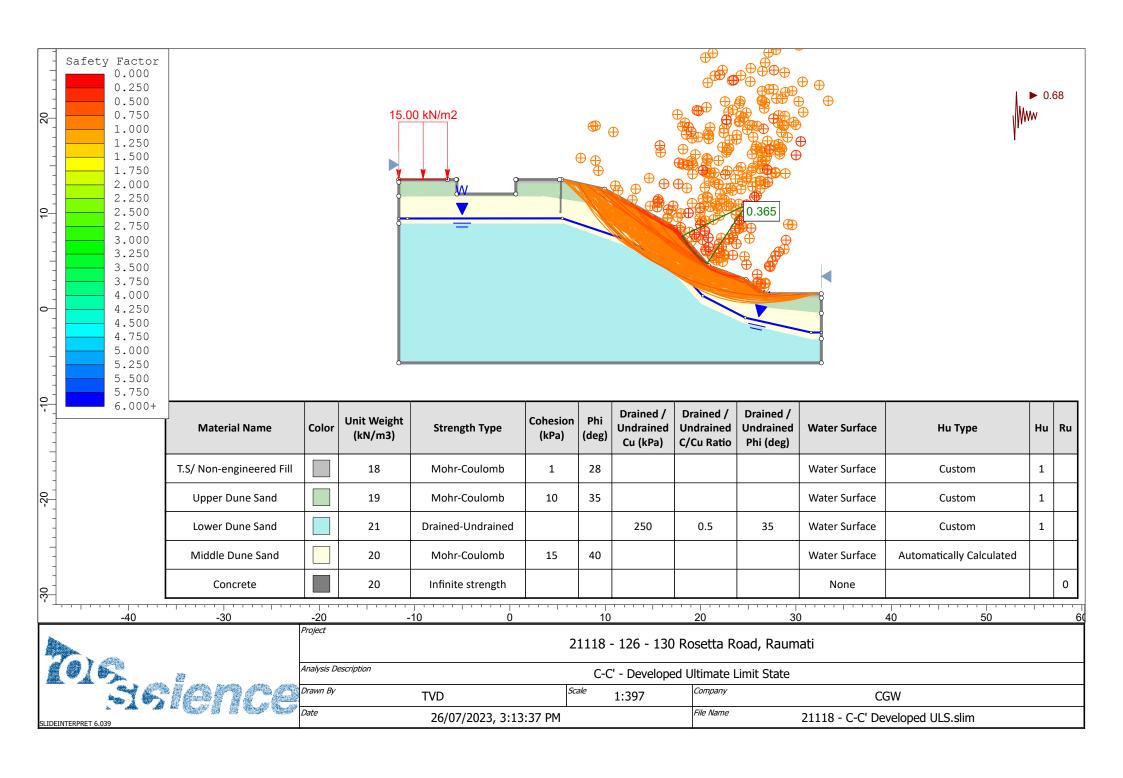














### **Appendix F: Statement of Professional Opinion**

Document Number: 21118-RPT-G-001-C Issued: 15 August 2023

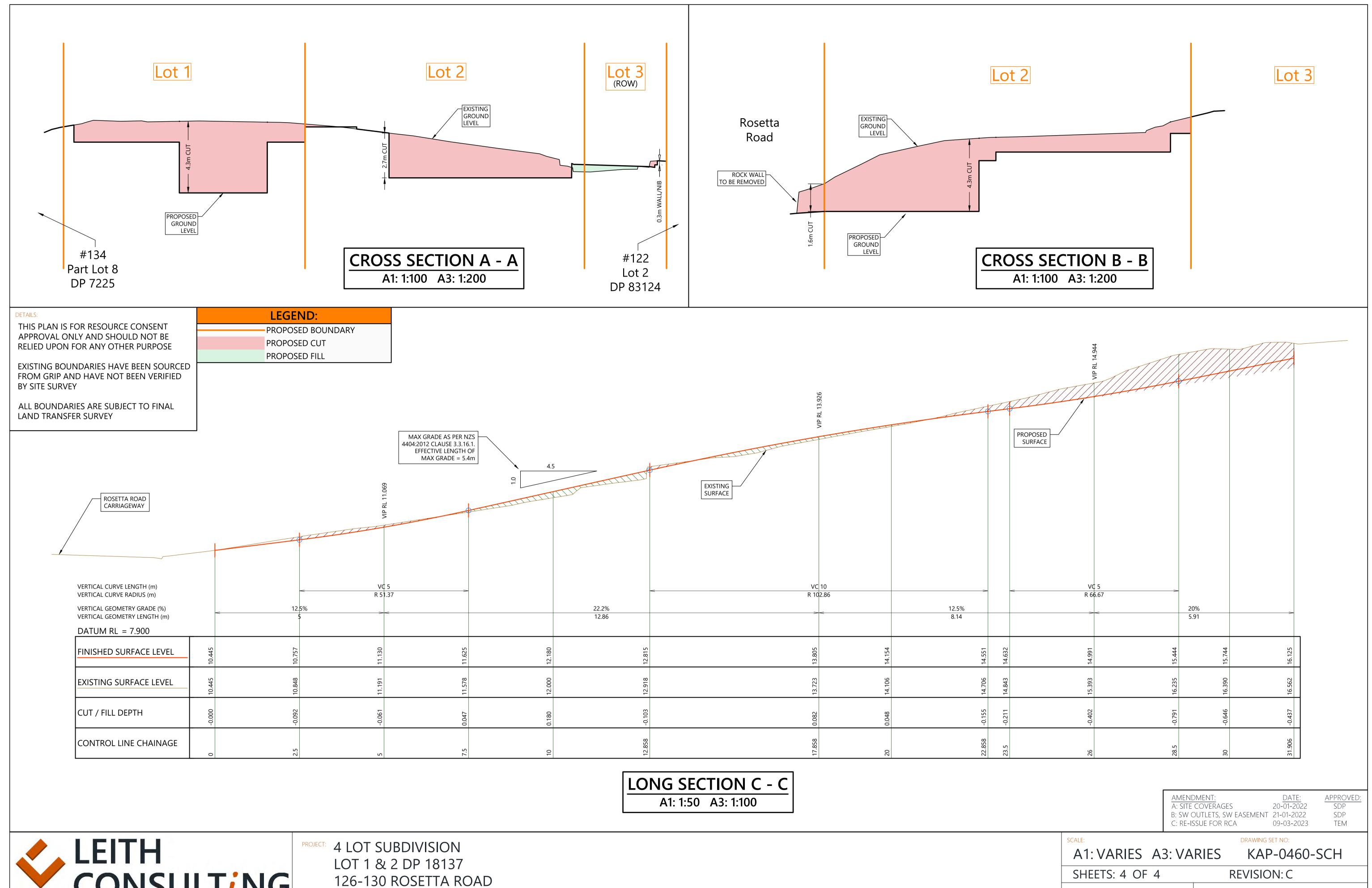
## Statement of Professional Opinion on the Suitability of Land for Subdivision

ISSU	ED BY: CGW Consulting Engineers		
	(Geotechnical engineering firm or suitably qualified Geoprofessional)		
TO:	Kapiti District Council		
	(Territorial authority)		
TO B	E SUPPLIED TO: Lawrence Fay		
	(Owner/Developer)		
IN RE	Proposed Residential Subdivision		
AT: _	(Description of infrastructure/land development) 126-130 Rosetta Road, Raumati, Paraparaumu		
	(Address)		
Ι	Robert Bruce Smith on behalf of		
	(Geoprofessional)		
	CGW Consulting Engineers		
la a a la	(Geotechnical engineering firm)  by confirm:		
and the al	m a suitably qualified and experienced Geoprofessional employed byCGW Consulting Engineers the geotechnical firm named above was retained by the owner/developer as the Geoprofessional on bove proposed development.  e geotechnical assessment report, dated		
(i)	Details of and the results of my/the site investigations.		
(ii)	A liquefaction and lateral spreading assessment.		
(iii)	An assessment of rockfall and slippage, including hazards resulting from seismic activity.		
(iv)	An assessment of the slope stability and ground bearing capacity confirming the location and appropriateness of building sites.		
(v)	Recommendations proposing measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate any potential hazards on the land subject to the application, in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the Resource Management Act 1991.		

granting consent incorporating the following conditions:				
(i)SED TC1 Foundations be allowed for.				
(ii)An in-ground wall be designed and constructed to mitigate the identified slope stability hazard				
4. This professional opinion is furnished to the territorial authority and the owner/developer for their purposes alone, on the express condition that it will not be relied upon by any other person and does not remove the necessity for the normal inspection of foundation conditions at the time of erection of any building. It is limited to those items referred to in clause 2 only.				
5. This statement shall be read in conjunction with the geotechnical report referred to in clause 2 above, and shall not be copied or reproduced except in conjunction with the full geotechnical completion report.				
6. Liability under this statement accrues to the geotechnical firm only and no liability shall accrue to the individual completing this statement.				
7. The geotechnical engineering firm issuing this statement holds a current policy of professional indemnity insurance of no less than $$200,000.00$				
(Minimum amount of insurance shall be commensurate with the current amounts recommended by ENGINEERING NEW ZEALAND, ACENZ, NZTA, INGENIUM.)  Date:15-08-23				
(Signature of engineer, for and on behalf of CGW Consulting Engineers)				
Qualifications and experience				
CMEngNZ CPEng IntPE(NZ) / <u>APEC Engineer</u>				
This form is to accompany Form 9 – Resource Management Act 1991 (Application for a Resource Consent (Subdivision))				

3. In my professional opinion, not to be construed as a guarantee, I consider that Council is justified in

# **ATTACHMENT 6**





LAWRENCE FAY

SCHEME PLAN - EARTHWORKS SECTIONS

 STATUS:
 SURVEYED:
 JLL
 10-02-2021

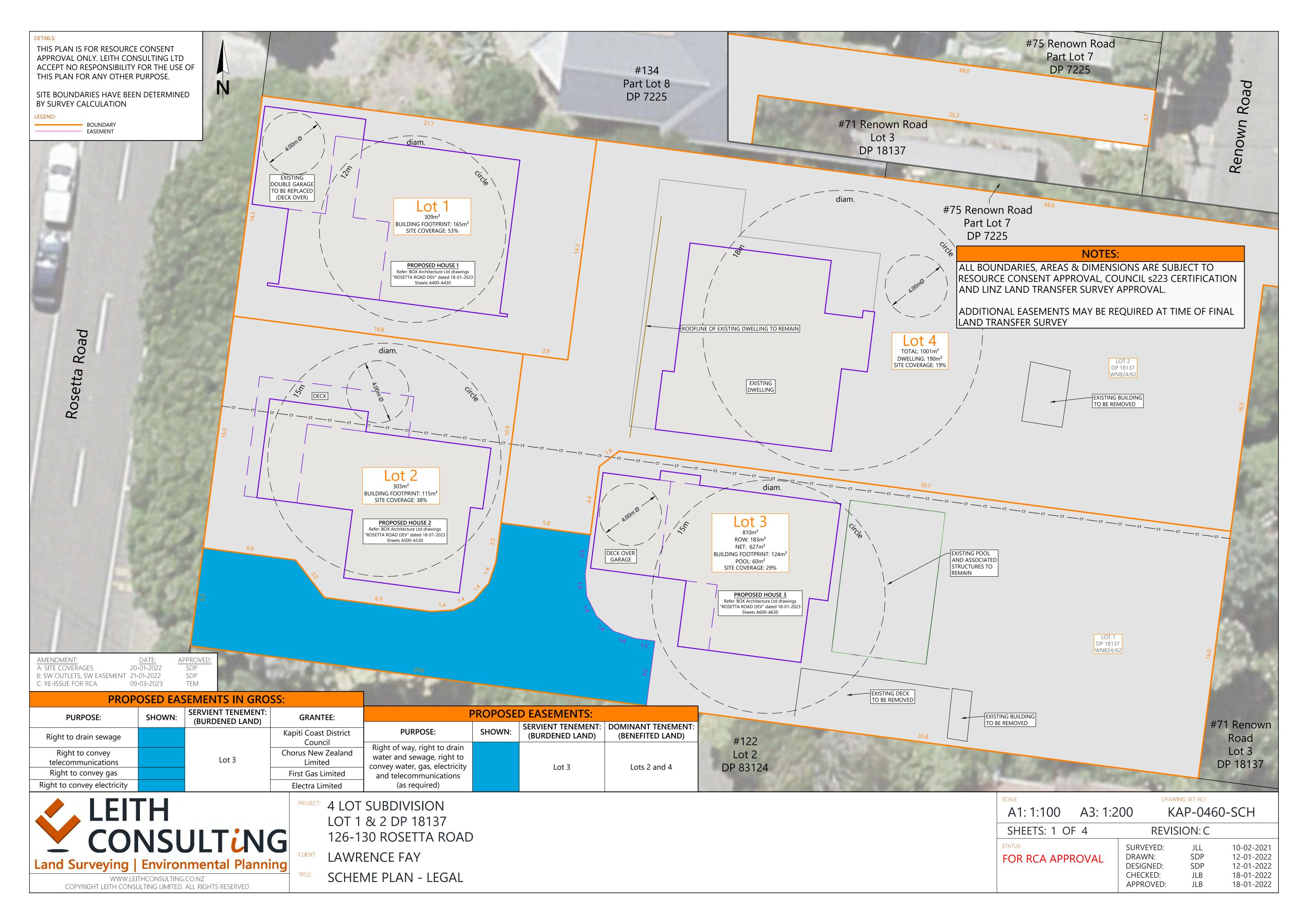
 DRAWN:
 SDP
 14-01-2022

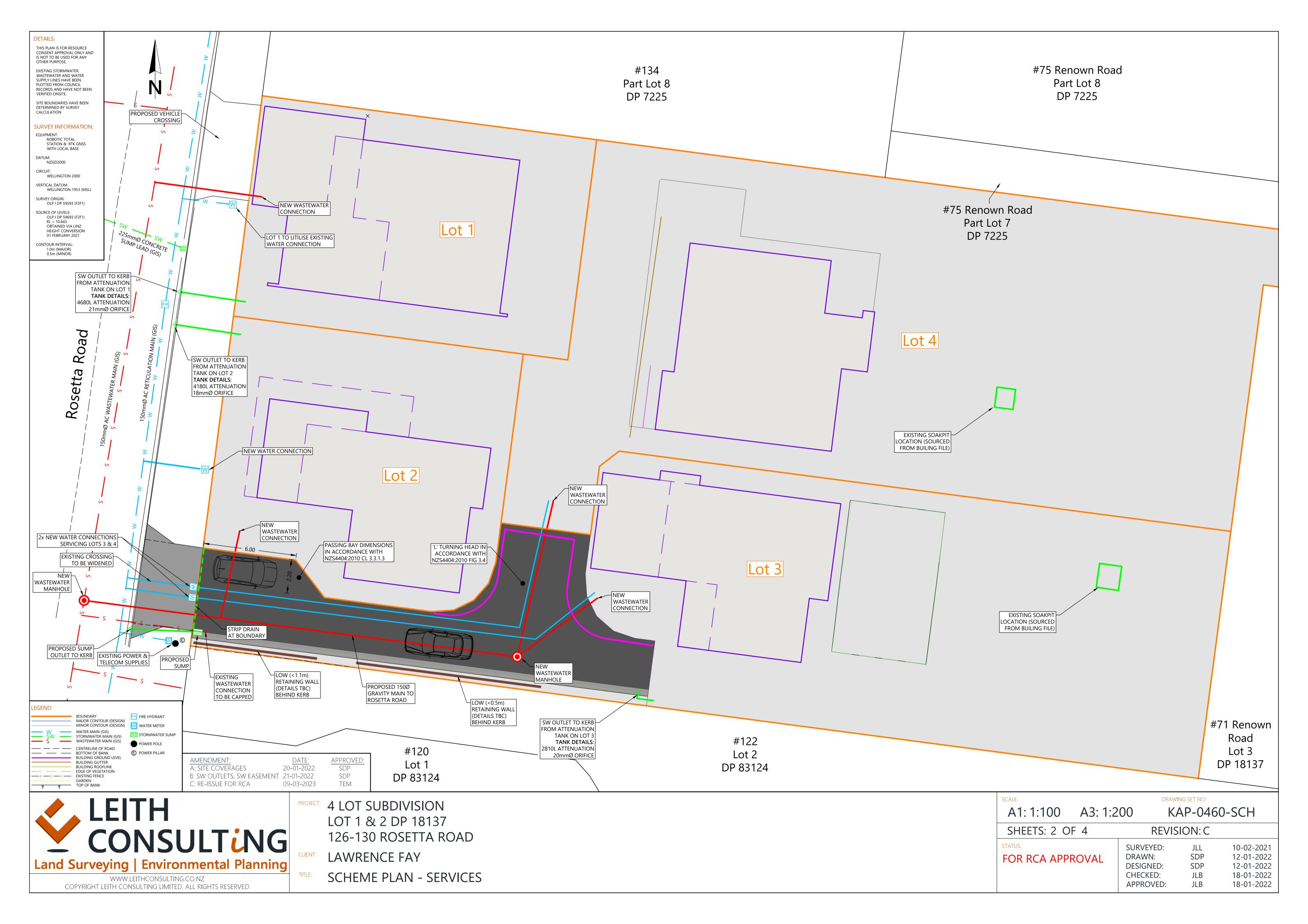
 DESIGNED:
 SDP
 14-01-2022

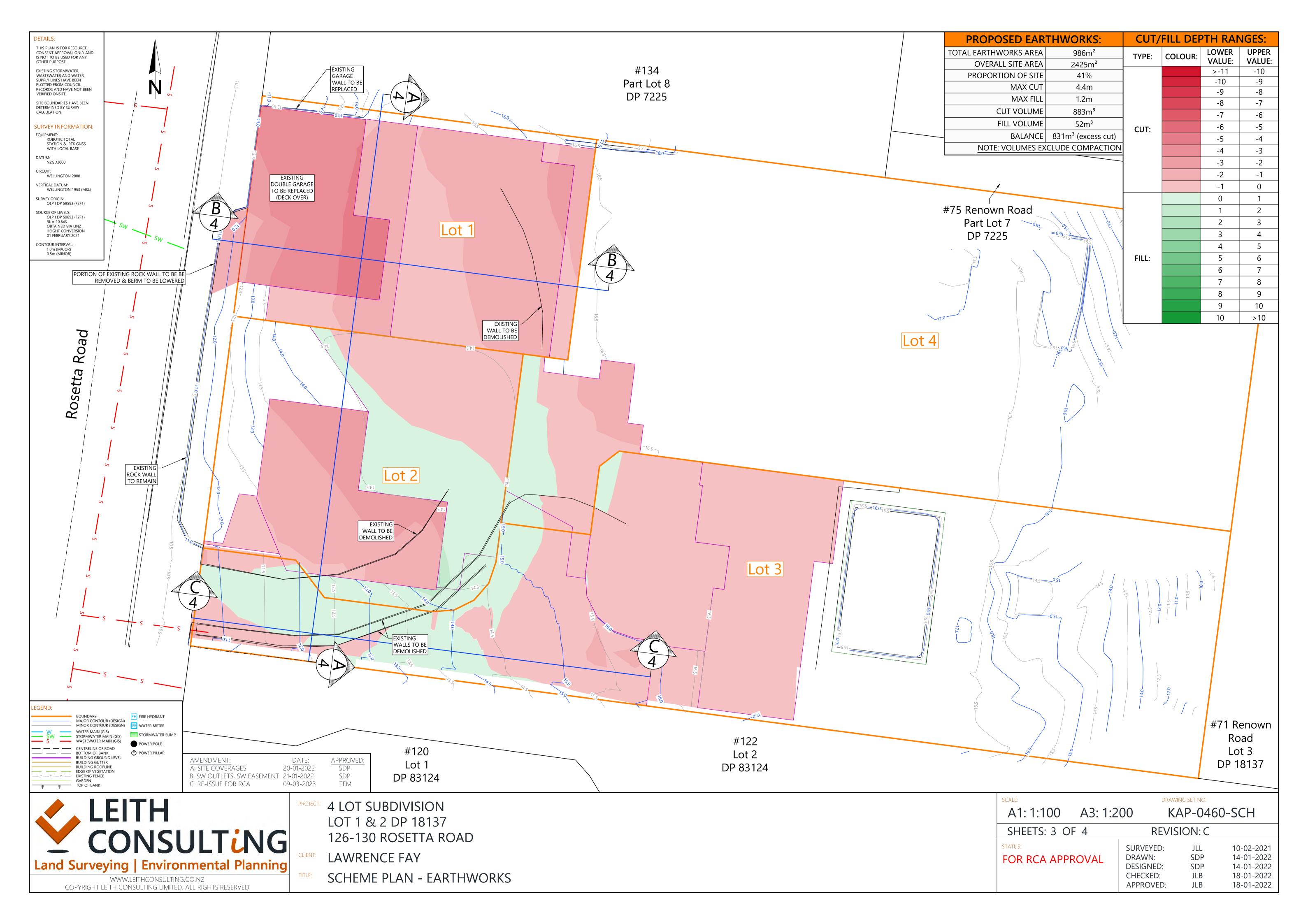
 CHECKED:
 JLB
 18-01-2022

 APPROVED:
 JLB
 18-01-2022

# **ATTACHMENT 7**







# **ATTACHMENT 8**

# 126-130 Rosetta Rd, Raumati South small subdivision





## **Integrated Transport Assessment**

Prepared for Louise White, Applicant's planning representative



#### **David Wanty**

Tel: 04 9711423 Mob: 022 6431065 Email: <a href="mailto:david@transportconsultant.co.nz">david@transportconsultant.co.nz</a>

DRAFT FINAL
22 September 2023

Rev.	Date	Description	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Approved By
	4/5/2023	Draft based on 18/1/23 plan & RFI 29/3/23	David K Wanty		
	22/9/2023	Revised plans 11/9/23 and 21/9/23	David K Wanty		

This report has been prepared in accordance with a specific agreement. The reliance by other parties on the information or opinions contained in this report shall without our prior review and agreement in writing, be at such party's sole risk. In preparing this report reliance has been made on written and verbal advice of parties involved. Wanty Transportation Consultancy Ltd has not necessarily independently verified all information and is not endorsing all information as to its accuracy. This report does not constitute legal advice or opinion.

# INTEGRATED TRANSPORT ASSESSMENT 126-130 Rosetta Rd Raumati South small subdivision

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#### 1 Introduction

David Wanty, Wanty Transportation Consultancy Ltd (WTC), a Chartered Professional transport engineer was engaged by the Applicant to undertake a traffic impact assessment (TIA) of the proposed subdivision of the two-lot site to provide an additional three houses in addition to the existing house that is to be retained.

This report follows the request for an integrated transport assessment by Kāpiti Coast District Council in its Request for Further Information.

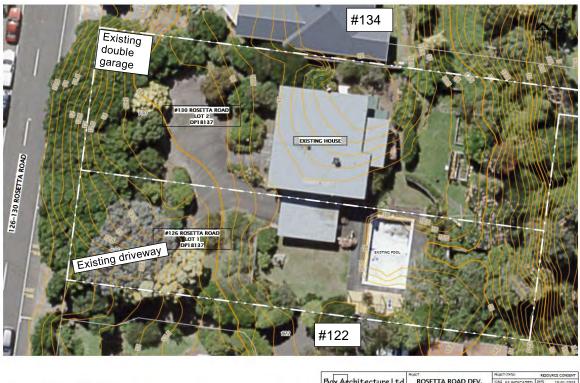






Figure 1: Existing site (overlaid on KCDC GIS with contours at 0.5 m)

#### 2 Proposal

The Applicant has recently moved back into the existing house and wishes to continue to reside there will subdividing the site and constructing a house in front on the same existing Lot 1, and two houses on existing Lot 1 of the site with the existing pool as part of the proposed rear house 3. Each house will have a ground floor double garage and a double carpad will be constructed for the existing house.

Pedestrian access directly off Rosetta Road is proposed to House 1 beside the existing/proposed garage.

Following the draft ITA prepared in May 2023 the plans were updated in mid-September with changes made as follows (those highlighted in yellow pertain to transport aspects):

- 1. Fences shown on top of retaining walls over 1.0m high.
- 2. General heights of retaining walls noted on plans.
- 3. Existing house car pad cross slope decreased to 3 degrees.
- 4. House 03 exterior parking bay length increased to 10 m (corner end subsequently chamfered)
- 5. ROW leg increased to 11 m
- 6. Stormwater attenuation tanks shown and soak pits removed.
- 7. Vehicle turning shown on sheets A200, A510, and A610
- 8. Updated renders to show the above.



#### 2.1 Current Environment and Site location

Rosetta Road in the One Network Framework (ONF) is in the "Urban Connectors" urban family (ONRC "Secondary Collector"). The current level of daily traffic past the site is estimated as approximately 2600 vehicles per day.



Figure 2: KCDC 2021 GIS aerial

#### 2.2 Latest plans



Figure 3: Site plan and driveway cross-section



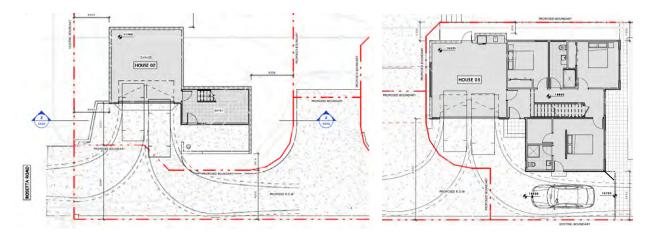


Figure 4: Garage B85 vehicle turning paths



Figure 5: Perspectives: front and rear

#### 2.3 Site measurements

The following cross-section measurements for Rosetta Road were derived near the site driveway:

Measured on site

Western berm (has footpath)

Northbound shoulder
 1.85 m (4.4 m by Rosetta Café)

Northbound traffic lane
Median (if any)
Southbound traffic lane
3.0 m

Southbound shoulder
 2.0 m by driveway (1.85 by garage)

• Eastern berm (no footpath) 1.90 m to base of stone wall (1.23 by #134)

Measurements were also taken at the existing driveway entrance which is to be modified. The internal width between the nib walls was 5.50 m comprising 0.89 northern and 0.75 m southern sides to the 3.86 m between the 0.35/0.36 m wide entrance wingwalls (1.19 northern and 1.50 m southern external wingwall lengths). The wooden pole face to the southern wingwall face was 1.35 m.

On this basis the concept plan A200 Rev 2 stating "6.0 m maximum vehicle crossing width" might better show 5.5 m width on the presumption that the existing nib walls will be retained and the entrance wingwalls removed to be flush with them (thus providing 0.6 m clearance to the pole and approximately 0.40 m to the existing black 400V utility box).

It is furthermore presumed that the letterboxes for the four houses, not presently shown on the plans, will be positioned on the northern side of the main access.

With respect to the existing gradients, the existing driveway was observed to be typically 13.5-14.5% within the road reserve and 10-14% within the first 5 m within the site. For the existing double garage (3.0 m wide doors with 0.2 m wide central pillar), the typical driveway slope within the road reserve was 15.5-16.5% for the southern half and 16.5-18.5% for the northern half. By comparison the slope for the neighbouring #134 driveway (shared combined crossing) was 21.9-24.7% within the road reserve, which makes it fairly impractical to lessen the existing slope, noting that no footpath is provided along the eastern (site) side of Rosetta Road (note the low stone wall behind the kerb and the upper stone wall less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m from kerb face in front of neighbouring #134 site).



#### 2.4 Main site access sight lines and initial grades

The existing access crossing will be widened to provide 5.5 m width at the site boundary with the crossing splayed as agreed with Council ensuring that there is at least 1.0 m separation at the kerb to the neighbouring (#122) crossing.

The existing vegetation behind the stone retaining wall will be trimmed back to improve the sight visibility for residents exiting the main access. It is expected that the existing driveway gradient within the first few metres will be more or less retained which will help exiting motorist to see over the nominally 1.2 m high stone wall to observe for example any cyclists using the southbound shoulder.



Figure 6: Views from 3.5 m from edgeline (lower) and closer to edgeline (upper)

There is a dip to the north along Rosetta Road that coincides with its slight deviation to the east, resulting that southbound cars are hidden temporarily in the dip when view from more than approximately 1½ m from the kerb (presuming any obscuring vegetation is trimmed). Closer to the kerb, and certainly within 2.5-3.0 m from the traffic lane (Austroads Guides measure sight lines from 2.5 m from the traffic lane), southbound vehicles are seen even within the dip although any cyclists in the shoulder would not be; however the latter would be travelling more slowly such that there would be at least 4-5 seconds of observable traffic time satsifying the Guide acceptable gap sight distances.

#### 2.5 Secondary site access and House 1 double garage

The existing driveway to the existing double garage will be retained. It is stated that the "existing garage to be replace (deck over)" due to the structural requirement to support the proposed deck above and part of the house 1 lounge. Reversing in/out of the proposed double garage will be required as is presently the case (and as is required for #118 for instance).

At present the kerb is not cutdown as far or in the same manner as that for immediately adjacent #134 crossing but presumably could be (if required by Council).

The sight lines are similar in nature to those at the main access although because the garage is closer to the dip and the neighbouring stone wall is closer to the road, the sight lines are shorter. Careful inspetion of the left images reveals that the front right of the southbound vehicle can just be seen, and more plainly in the next image. The lower two images are taken from a position slightly closer to the kerb where the whole southbound lane in the dip to the north and beyond is readily visibile.



In practise the reversing driver is likely to stop and look when the front of their car is just clear of the garage door, which coincides with being able to see past the northern stone wall while the rear of the car is not yet encroaching into the traffic lane. Prior to this from a point offset 3.5 m from the edgeline, when the front of the car has not fully exited the garage, visibility is restricted to approx.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  seconds of soutbound vehicle travel time, noting that southbound drivers (and cyclists) have good approach sight visibility of the rear of any car reversing from the double garage.

The Appendix illustrate the sight lines from the garage (plus the main driveway), confirming that there is adequate sight visibility past the existing stone walls, not to unduly compromise safety.



Figure 7: Views north from the House 1 garage driveway

With respect to southbound vehicles approaching the site, drivers (including cyclists) have reasonably good forward sight visibility of any vehicles exiting the site or the neighbouring #134 property. The parked ute in the video images below was parked just north of the existing site driveway, while the southbound vehicle (which also did a U-turn at ) is approximately by the existing site garage in the first (left) image; the second (right) image was taken 10 seconds after the first and 4 seconds before I

reached the garage. Accordingly any southbound motorists would be aware of the front or rear of a car exiting the garage (or neighbouring #134 driveway) once it was past the #134 upper stone wall.



Figure 8: Views from the north from a southbound driver's viewpoint

#### 2.6 Main access internal gradients and parking

The long section along the driveway in the concept plan is given below (should be labelled C-C). This reveals some initial regrading of the first 5 metres to be at 13.7% taking into account the vertical transition curve; otherwise at 12.5% (1 in 8) that equates with the AS/NZS 2890.1 3.3 (a) maximum grade allowable for the first 6 m (noting however that the 5% criteria at the boundary line is not met as the existing driveway and crossing is being used albeit widened).

It should be noted that the road and its berm are incorrectly positioned from CH0 if the latter is positioned at the site boundary; however it would appear that CH2.5 is more or less at the site boundary and the end of the long section is at the proposed internal ROW boundary with House 3. Usefully I have superimposed the approximate positions of the Houses 2 and 3 double garages and the existing house double carpad, noting that the RoW long-section is unchanged from previously.

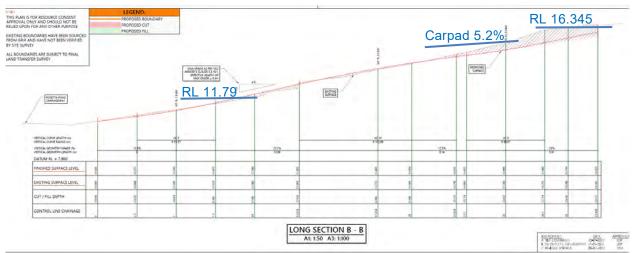


Figure 9: Long section (boundary is at approx chainage 2.5)

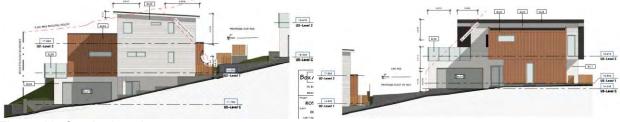


Figure 10: South elevations

House 2 double garage has internal dimensions 6.0 x 6.2 with a 4.7 m wide (tilt) door and 0.65 m offsets at stated RL 11.79. With a nominal 3.5 m initial offset this would result in an approximate 19% grade on the inside left wheel tracking to the space nearest the road, just below the 20% allowable.



The gradient would be less for the space further the road and in front of it where the resident might park to wash a car for example, being just clear off the main access and more than 6 m from the road boundary but just inside the common area unless the internal boundary was suitably repositioned.

House 3 double garage has internal dimensions 6.0 x 5.9/6.0 with a 4.7 m wide (tilt) door and 0.6/0.7 m offsets at stated RL 16.345 although E9 seems to infer that it is at a lower level (RL 16.05?) which would be more consistent with the long section.

The levels for the existing house (relocated) carpad have been revised to provide a 5.2% cross-slope which complies with the AS/NZS2890.1 2.4.6.1 allowable limit of 6.25%. A 5.0% limit parallel to the angle of parking also applies; at the end of the driveway (not shown in the long section) by House 3 where a resident may choose to park at the end (10 m provided for this allows for two stacked cars) the calculated slope is 1 in 36.5 or 2.74%, well under the Standard (comfort) criterion.

With respect to a turning area which is required in NZS 4404:2010 for three or more dwellings off the same access as is the case here, the same maximum 6.25% might be deemed to apply although a limit of 10% (maximum 12.5%) is commonly applied. It should also be noted that the threshold of 3 for provision of a turning area is seldom applied to medium density housing with a higher threshold usually applied for B85 vehicles (4.91 m long car).

The proposed layout and common area effectively provides a L shape with 4 m inner radius and eastern end leg of 11 m, which should mean that no incursion over the invisible boundary line need occur when making a standard 3-point turn for a B85 vehicle (refer Standard reversing figure).

Previously it was suggested that the eastern internal boundary by House 3 be moved eastward by 0.5 metres and the end of the driveway extended by 1.1+ m to provide 10 m of allocated paved driveway. This has been actioned, which enables two nominal 5.0 m spaces at the end of the Row for stacked parking (potentially also enabling a visitor to park). Since then the corner nearest the house has been chamfered to provide a greater width to the nearby swimming pool, without compromising manoeuvring.

#### 2.7 House 1 garage

Drawing Sheets A410 Rev 2 and A430 Rev 2 are shown below for the House 1 garage, with scaled internal dimensions 6.1 m wide by 6.25 m deep, the proposed garage door is 2.1 m high and 4.7 m wide (offset 0.7 m each side). No laundry is shown within the garage but is instead upstairs. The garage floor level is shown as 10.900 with the kerb scaled as RL 10.30 offset by 3.8 m. This would indicate an average gradient of 15.8% although the section A-A shows an initial gradient of 12.5% (1 in 8, 0.4/3.2) and then a short steeper grade (1 in 3, 0.2/0.6).

AS/NZS2890.1 5.3.1 states that the headroom "shall be a minimum of 2200 mm". Compared to the earlier design the garage fllor has been lowered by 0.15 m to ensure that the driveway grade is no more than the allowable 1 in 8 and to thus also dispense with any need for a short transition curve to the (level) garage floor (a minimum garage door height of 2.2 m can be provided). This is an improvement on the existing situation and a lateral transition will be provided to tie in with the neighbouring driveway sharing the same crossing.

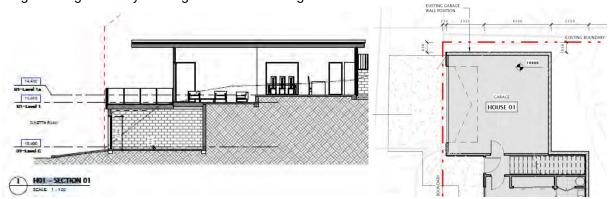


Figure 11: House 1 garage elevation (floor lowered by 0.15 m from previously) and ground floor plan



#### 2.8 Road safety in the local vicinity

A search of the Waka Kotahi NZTA CAS database (version 2.3.1) was conducted on 2/5/2023 for reported crashes in the past eight calendar years 2015-2022 and 2023 year to date.

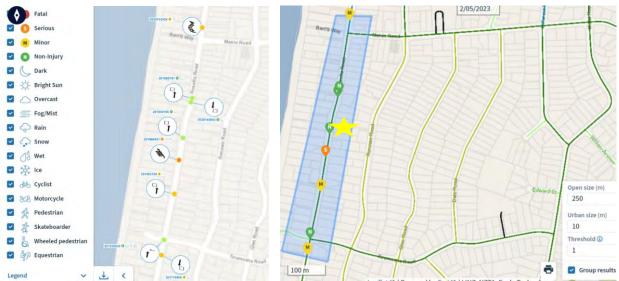


Figure 12: Reported crashes in the past 8+ years (2015-2023)

Along Rosetta Road between the Tiromoana Road crossroads and the Menin Road Tee intersection there were five crashes recorded (the queried area includes three other crashes as seen above).

Of the five crashes there was one severe crash, namely a serious injury crash on Saturday 31/8/2019 at 4 pm whereby a northbound motorcyclist lost control and hit the kerb after suffering a "vehicle fault".

There was one minor injury crash that occurred on Monday 25/3/2019 at 2:30 pm when a (speeding?) northbound car hit a car parked after moving to the left in response to an oncoming southbound truck.

A non-injury crash occurred near the site when a northbound car (driver fatigued, drugs suspected) clipped the wing mirror of a legally parked car beside the Rosetta café. The other two non-injury crashes north of the site also involved hitting a parked car (no factor codes other than "too far left"); one of these was recorded as being dark (8:40 pm Thursday 24/9/2020, the latest reported crash) – it is unknown whether the LED streetlighting had been installed at that time.

The safety history for the past 3+ years in the immediate vicinity of the site is considered very good with in general hitting parked vehicles (property damage only) crashes the only issue. The proposal is not expected to worsen the existing good crash history, noting that there is room sufficient for three cars to be parked on site other than for House 1 whereby any visitors would be likely to park on-street.

#### 2.9 Existing Traffic

The Mobile Road App gives the following estimates of the Average Daily Traffic (ADT, measured in vehicles per day – vpd and the percentage of heavy vehicles (HV), plus the seal width

Rosetta Road: Poplar Ave – Tiromoana Rd
 Rosetta Road: Tiromoana Rd – Menin Rd
 Tiromoana Road (460): east of Rosetta Rd
 Menin Road (1009): east of Rosetta Rd
 2411, 6% HV, 23/6/2022, 9.7 m
 2406, 6% HV, 23/6/2022, 9.2 m
 654, 6% HV, 23/6/2022, 5.6/6.7 m
 1664, 6% HV, 23/6/2022, 8.6 m

All these road sections have ONRC classification of *Secondary Collector*. The site is approximately 729-764 m along Rosetta Road north of Poplar Ave.

During the Friday 28 April 2023 late afternoon site visit a video was recorded (4 GB, 27+ minutes) which was processed to give the following recorded movements south of and at the Menin Road intersection (its western leg was not clearly visible). A total of 11 movements occurred between the intersection and the site (included one opposite the driveway), most of which were motorists turning left from Menin Road and then right into a western driveway (one motorist reversed into a western driveway). One of these involved a ute reversing out of an eastern driveway making a right turn into a western driveway and then reversing back to then effect a U-turn to head north.



Two southbound cyclists were observed and two northbound cyclists (one at the end of the video). Two pedestrians were observed walking along the footpath (western side) and three in the distance crossing Rosetta Road by Menin Road. Most of the Menin Road traffic was to/from the north rather than from the south, so the traffic flow along Rosetta Road south of the site in the 20 minutes from 4:15-4:35 pm was 90 vehicles (includes cyclists) compared to 115 vehicles north of Menin Road.

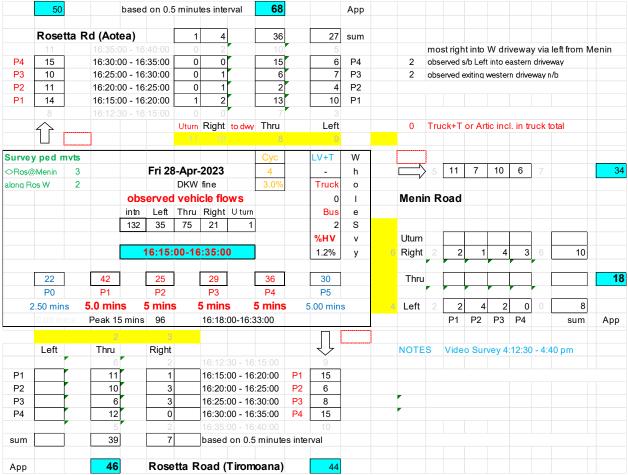


Figure 13: Observed traffic at and south of the Menin Road intersection: 4:12:30-4:40 pm

One bus was observed turning right out of Menin Road and one southbound bus was observed (Raumati South service 250). The site is thus within 400 m of two bus routes, while the road shoulders in shared paths in the wider area provide relatively safe opportunities for cycling.

#### 2.10 Traffic and Safety impact

The proposal makes little impact on traffic levels along Rosetta Road, adding less than 1½ percent of motor vehicle traffic.

Residents and visitors to the existing house and Houses 2 and 3 will be able to drive into and exit the site in the forward direction with sufficient sight visibility. The initial width of the driveway allows for a car to enter at the same time as a car waiting to exit, while there is sufficient road width for any closely following northbound car to pass a car waiting to turn right into the site on the rare occasion this situation arises.

With no public footpath on the eastern side the pedestrian sight visibility triangle requirement (AS/NZS 2890.1 and NZS4404) does not apply, although the boundary wall is such that an exiting driver can see over it. There is very good sight visibility to the left (south) when exiting and sufficient, albeit restricted by the tree branches extending past the stone wall, to the right (north). Trimming of the vegetation will be undertaken and maintained to ensure that it does not provide any undue obstruction to the sight lines, noting that the driveway gradient allows approach sight lines over the 1.2 m high boundary stone wall on exiting.



The matter of sight visibility mainly relates to the existing double garage that will be replaced with a new double garage (single wide door as compared to existing two wooden doors) for House 1. Reversing to/from a garage for a single dwelling is generally allowed by Councils except onto arterial roads, even when there is a public footpath and pedestrian sight visibility triangles are not met. With no footpath there is no inherent danger to pedestrians and the offset to the road plus the wide shoulder does not constitute a significant danger to any southbound cyclists who would have clear visibility from afar of any car reversing out of the driveway. The reversing driver should have clear visibility to the north past the neighbouring stone wall within in the road reserve before encroaching into the southbound lane, and thus be able to safely exit in the forward direction. The local nearby widening by the Rosetta Café provides an opportunity to make a safe unimpeded U-turn if wishing to exit to the north instead of reversing out across to the northbound lane or shoulder.

Refer to the Appendix for illustration of the available sight lines. It is concluded that the traffic and safety impact of the proposed access arrangements should be less than minor.

#### 2.11 Other issues

It is possible that the grades will be such to exceed the usual desired maxima in manoeuvring areas, which is commonplace; they will however satisfy the general maximum 1 in 5 grade with allowance for 1 in 4.5 on short straights applying to driveways. There should be sufficient offset of the garages and carpads to transition to the garage floor level or proposed carpad (which has cross-slope of 5.2%).

#### 3 Summary and Conclusion

The concept plan prepared in principle meets the various Standards except potentially with regard to the cross-slopes in manoeuvring areas, noting however that for private residential situations usually higher slopes are commonly accepted.

Earlier minor changes were recommended and pleasingly were acted upon, with regard to the House 1 garage (an improvement on the existing garage), the carpad manoeuvring cross-slope, the end of the driveway slope (2.7%) that allows for two stacked car parking or one resident/one visitor space, and slight increase in the turning area to ensure that aB85 vehicle can make a 3-point turn within the common area so can exit in the forward direction.

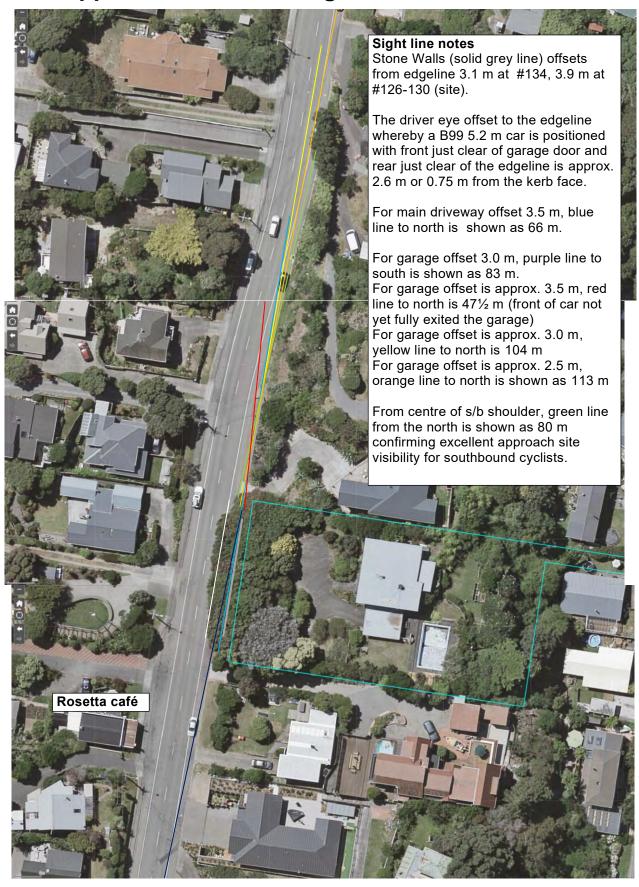
Sight lines for exiting the main driveway are good on the presumption that the vegetation will be trimmed and maintained. The width of the main driveway at the road end if retaining the existing nib walls would be nominally 5.5 m as measured, which would facilitate a car being able to enter when a car was waiting to exit.

With respect to the reversing required to/from the proposed double garage replacing the existing, it is concluded that there is in practice sufficient sight visibility and reversing back out onto the road (shoulder) should not unduly compromise the existing good road safety record.

It is concluded that the traffic and safety impact of the proposed access arrangements should be less than minor and that there are no reasonable transport grounds to decline the application, subject to the vegetation trimming and minor recommended design and common area changes (that could largely be considered at the detailed design stage).



### 4 Appendix: GIS aerial sight lines





# **ATTACHMENT 9**

# ROSETTA ROAD DEV.

FOR: COBIE TRADING LIMITED

ADDRESS: 126–130 ROSETTA ROAD, RAUMATI BEACH

ISSUE DATE: 21/09/2023

	DRAWING LIST	
SHEET	DISCRIPTION	REV.
A000	COVER PAGE & INDEX	3
A100	EXISTING AERIAL SITE IMAGE	2
A 2 0 0	PROPOSED SUBDIVISION PLAN	3
A 2 0 5	PROPOSED DWELLING STORMWATER	3
A300	PROPOSED R.O.W SECTION	3
A400	HOUSE 01 - VIEW	3
A410	HOUSE 01 - PLAN LO	3
A411	HOUSE 01 - PLAN L1	3
A 4 2 0	HOUSE 01 - ELEVATIONS	4
A 4 2 1	HOUSE 01 - ELEVATIONS	3
A430	HOUSE 01 - SECTION	4
A 5 0 0	HOUSE 02 - VIEW	4
A 5 1 0	HOUSE 02 - PLAN LO	2
A 5 1 1	HOUSE 02 - PLAN L1	3
A 5 1 2	HOUSE 02 - PLAN L2	2
A 5 2 0	HOUSE 02 - ELEVATIONS	3
A 5 2 1	HOUSE 02 - ELEVATIONS	3
A 5 3 0	HOUSE 02 - SECTION 02	3
A600	HOUSE 03 - VIEW	4
A610	HOUSE 03 - PLAN L1	3
A611	HOUSE 03 - PLAN L2	2
A 6 2 0	HOUSE 03 - ELEVATIONS	3
A 6 2 1	HOUSE 03 - ELEVATIONS	3
A630	HOUSE 03 - SECTIONS	3



JOB NUMBER:

22-006



PO BOX 287 | PARAPARAUMU | 5254 MBL: 021 440 566 EMAIL: mark@boxarchitecture.co.nz





**EXISITNG SITE - AERIAL IMAGE** 

SCALE: 1:200

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PO BOX 287 | PARAPARAUMU | 5254 MBL: 021 440 566 EMAIL: mark@boxarchitecture.co.nz ROSETTA ROAD DEV.

126-130 ROSETTA ROAD, RAUMATI BEACH

COBIE TRADING LIMITED

 PROJECT STATUS
 RESOURCE CONSENT

 SCALE AS INDICATED
 DATE 21/09/2023

 DESIGN - DRAWN MD
 MD

 PROJECT NO. SHEET NO. 22-006
 REV A100





TOTAL LAND AREA: APPROX. 2424m<sup>2</sup>

LOT 01 (HOUSE 01)

LAND AREA: 309m<sup>2</sup> FOOTPRINT: 165m<sup>2</sup> PERMEABLE AREA: 58m<sup>2</sup>

SITE COVERAGE (%): 53% PERMEABLE AREA (%): 19%

TOTAL FLOOR AREA: 209m<sup>2</sup>

LOT 02 (HOUSE 02)

LAND AREA: 303m<sup>2</sup> FOOTPRINT: 115m<sup>2</sup> PERMEABLE AREA: 130m<sup>2</sup>

SITE COVERAGE (%): 37% PERMEABLE AREA (%): 42%

TOTAL FLOOR AREA: 222m<sup>2</sup>

LOT 03 (HOUSE 03)

LAND AREA: 627m<sup>2</sup> FOOTPRINT: 124m<sup>2</sup> POOL AREA: 60m<sup>2</sup> PERMEABLE AREA: 289m<sup>2</sup>

SITE COVERAGE (%): 29% (Including Pool) PERMEABLE AREA (%):46%

TOTAL FLOOR AREA: 209m<sup>2</sup>

LOT 04 (EXISTING)

LAND AREA: 1001m<sup>2</sup> FOOTPRINT: 190m<sup>2</sup> PERMEABLE AREA: 626m<sup>2</sup>

SITE COVERAGE: 19% PERMEABLE AREA(%): 62%

TOTAL FLOOR AREA: 317m<sup>2</sup>

Box Architecture Ltd

PO BOX 287 | PARAPARAUMU | 5254 MBL: 021 440 566 EMAIL: mark@boxarchitecture.co.nz **ROSETTA ROAD DEV.** 

CLIENT **COBIE TRADING LIMITED** 

126-130 ROSETTA ROAD, RAUMATI BEACH

PROJECT STATUS RESOURCE CONSENT DATE SCALE AS INDICATED 21/09/2023 DESIGN DRAWN PROJECT NO. SHEET NO. 22-006 A200 3





PROPOSED DWELLING STORMWATER ATTENUATION

SCALE: 1:200

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#### ROSETTA ROAD DEV.

126-130 ROSETTA ROAD, RAUMATI BEACH

COBIE TRADING LIMITED

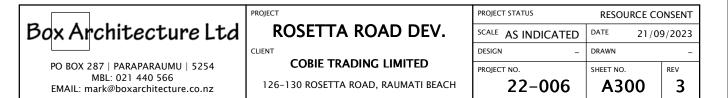
22-006	A205	3	
PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	REV	
DESIGN	DRAWN	MD	
SCALE AS INDICATED	DATE 21/09	9/2023	
PROJECT STATUS	RESOURCE CONSENT		

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
CHECK AND VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS ON SITE PRIOR TO WORK COMMENCING. ALL WORK TO COMPLY WITH NZBC, NZS3604:2011 AND LOCAL TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY REGULATIONS.
DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION.
DO NOT SCALE OFF DRAWINGS.



1 DRIVEWAY SECTION 01

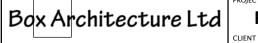
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3D VIEW (HOUSE 01)
SCALE: 1:1

HOUSE 01

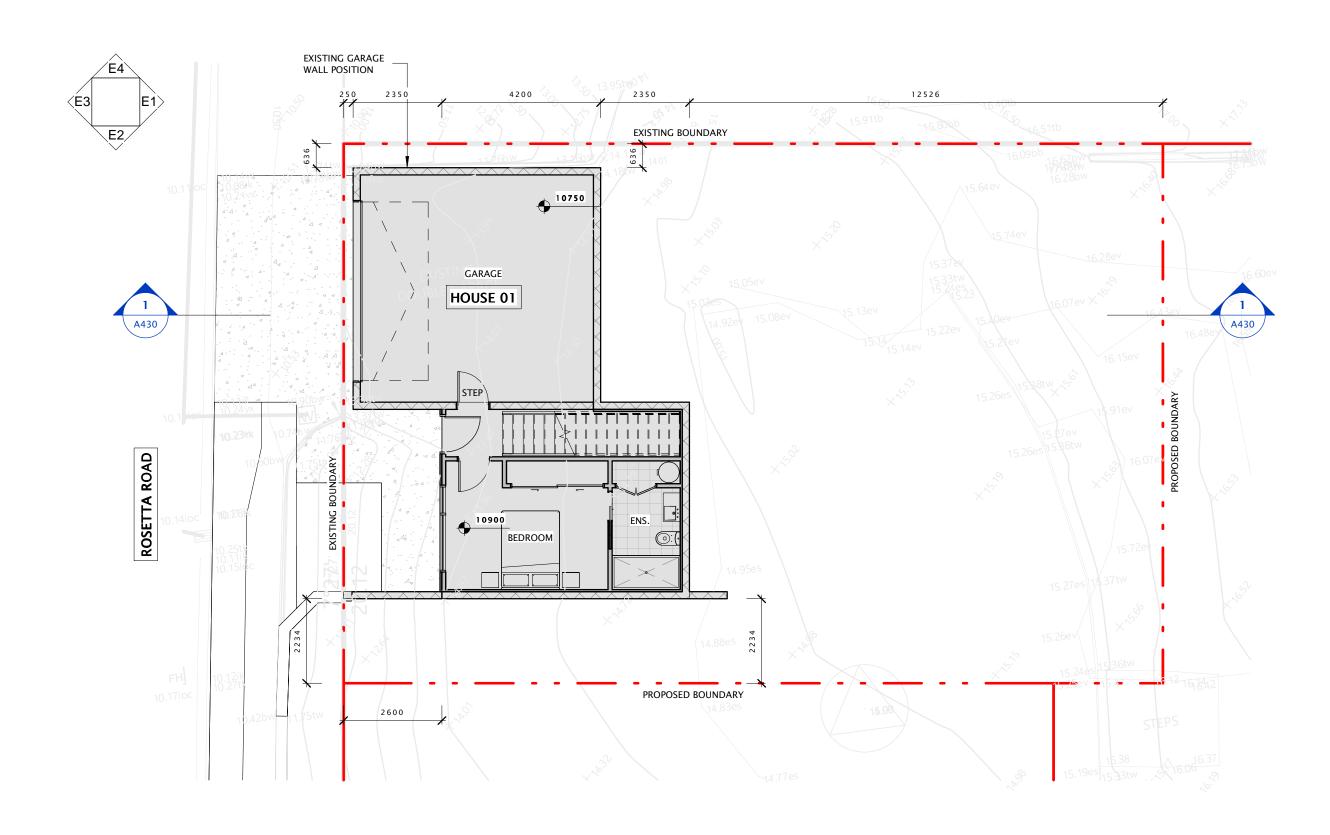


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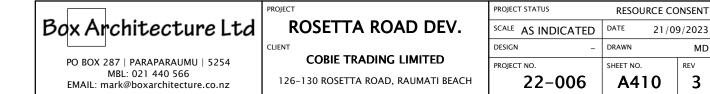
## ROSETTA ROAD DEV.

PROJECT STATUS	RESOURCE CO	NSENT
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PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	REV
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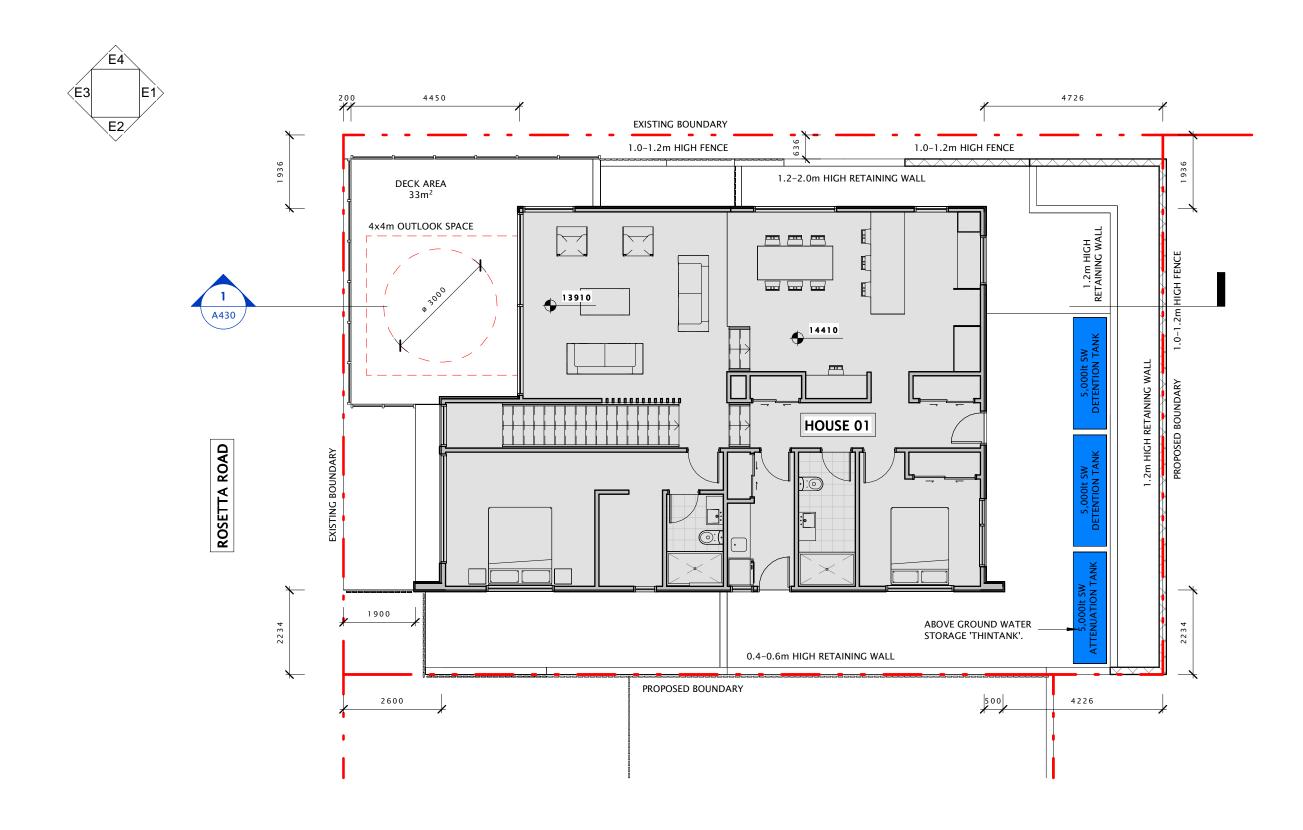






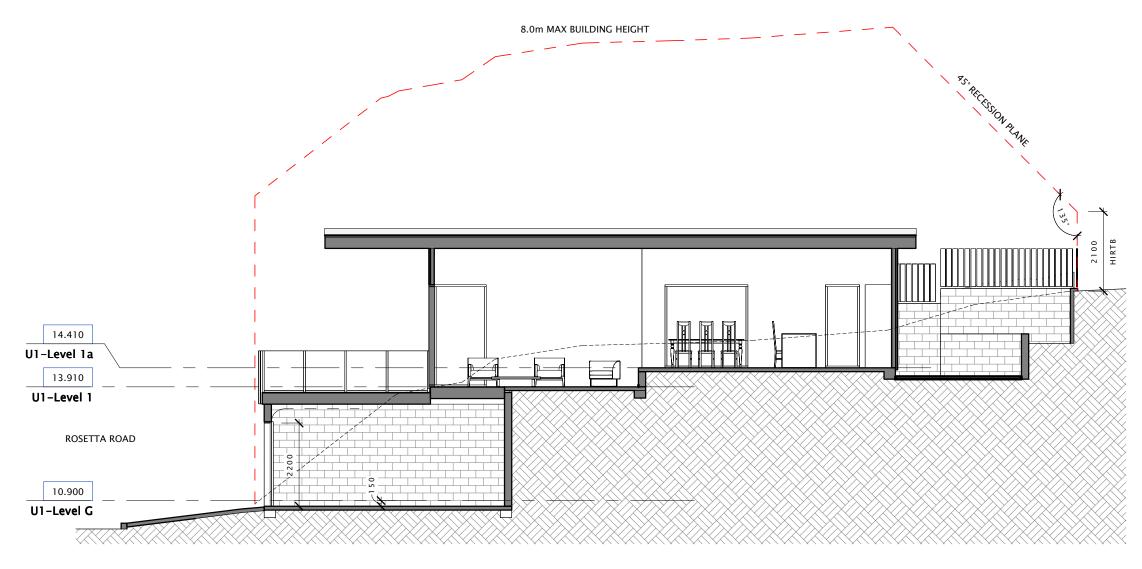








	PROJECT	PROJECT STATUS	RESOURCE CO	NSENT
Box Architecture Ltd	ROSETTA ROAD DEV.	SCALE AS INDICATED	DATE 21/09	9/2023
	CLIENT	DESIGN _	DRAWN	-
PO BOX 287   PARAPARAUMU   5254	COBIE TRADING LIMITED	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	REV
MBL: 021 440 566 EMAIL: mark@boxarchitecture.co.nz	126-130 ROSETTA ROAD, RAUMATI BEACH	22-006	A411	3



1 H01 - SECTION 01 SCALE: 1:100



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PROJECT

### **ROSETTA ROAD DEV.**

CLIENT

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SCALE AS INDICATED	DATE 21/09	9/2023	
DESIGN _	DRAWN	-	
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22-006	<b>Δ430</b>	4	

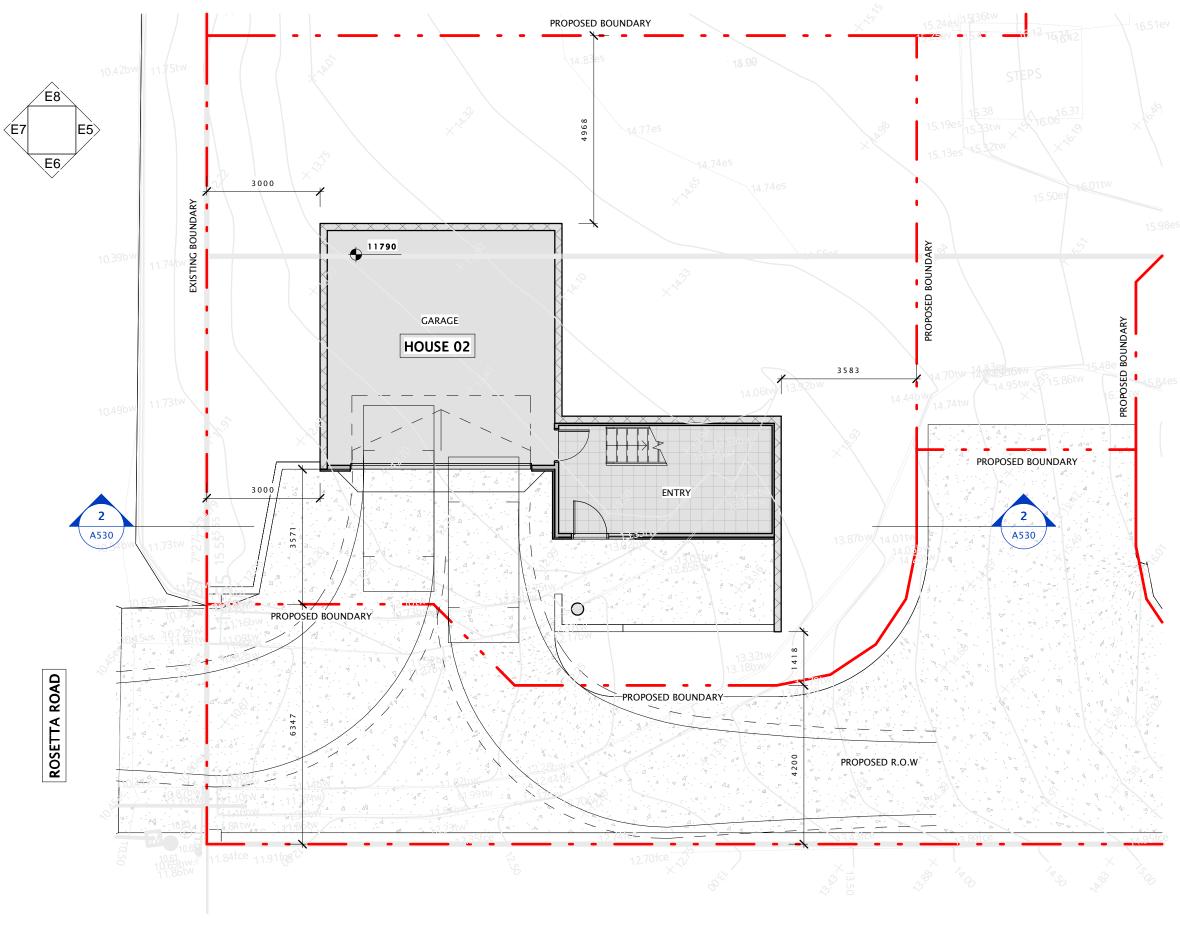


2 3D VIEW (HOUSE 02)

SCALE: 1:1









HOUSE 02 – GROUND FLOOR

SCALE: 1:100

B	ox A	Architec	ture L	.td
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SCALE AS INDICATED	DATE 21/09	9/2023
DESIGN –	DRAWN	MD
PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	REV
22-006	A510	2



1

**HOUSE 2 - FIRST FLOOR** 

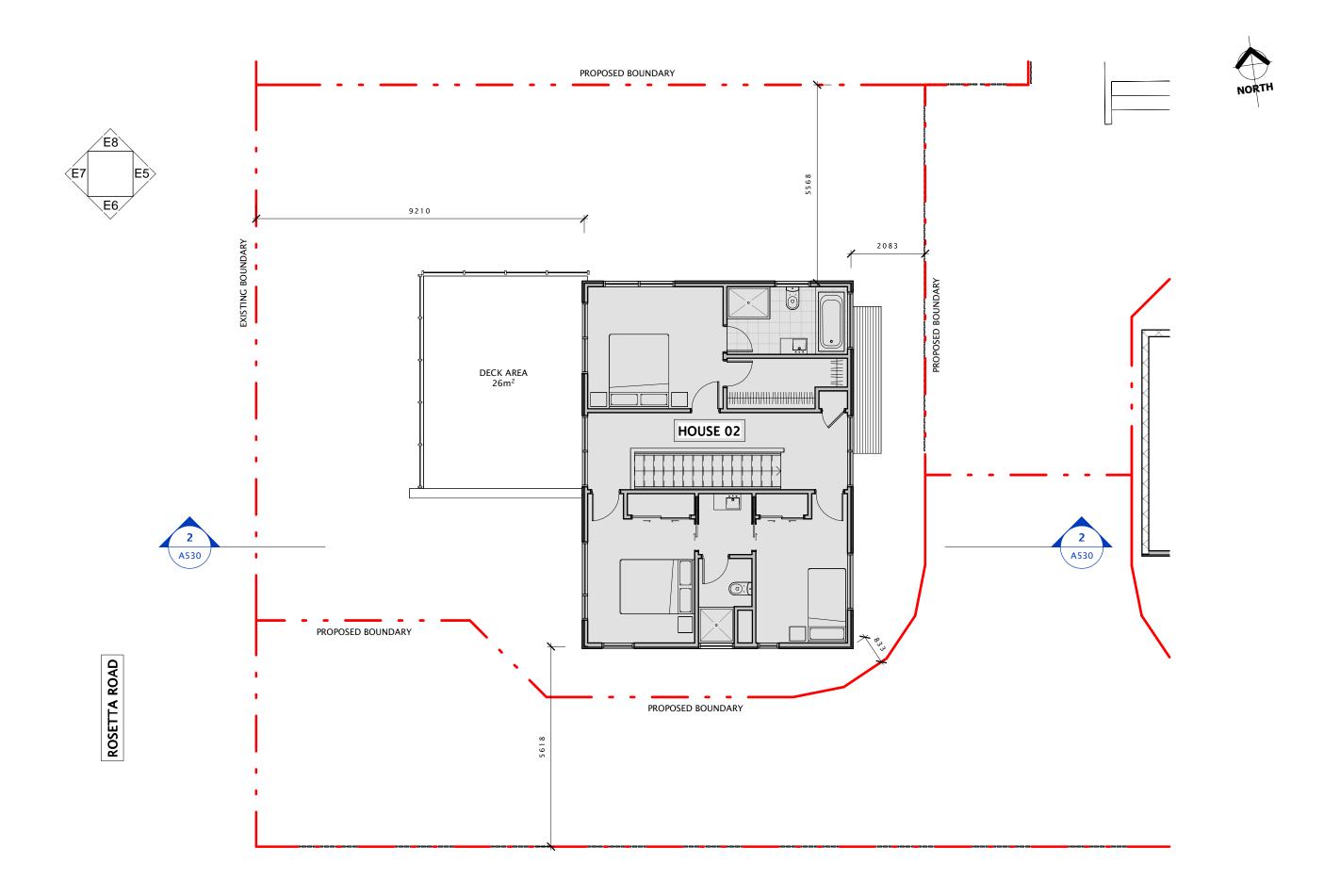
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PROJECT STATUS	RESOURCE CONSENT		
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DESIGN _	DRAWN	MD	
PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	REV	
22-006	A511	3	





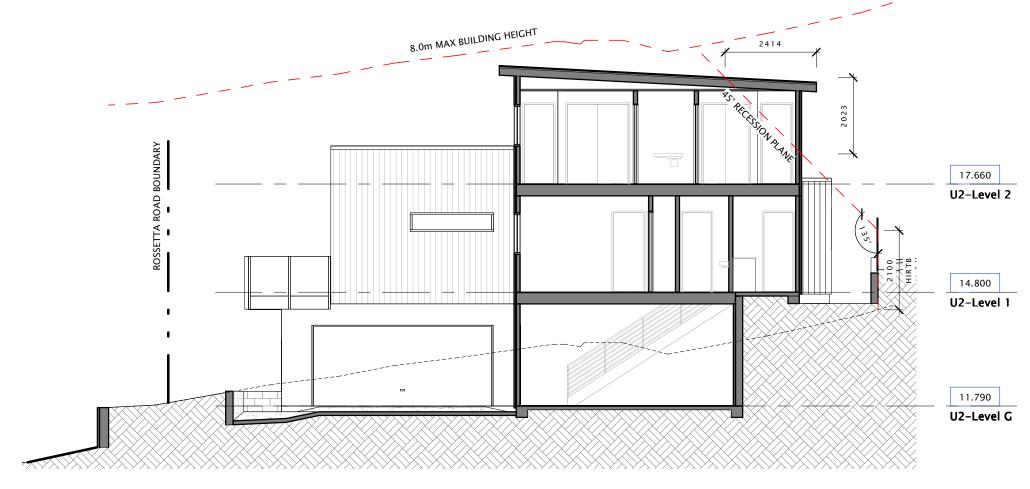
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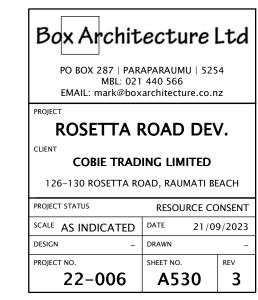
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	CLIENT

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PROJECT STATUS	RESOURCE CONSENT		
SCALE AS INDICATED	DATE 21/	09/2023	
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PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	REV	
22-006	A512	2	



2 H02 - SECTION 03 SCALE: 1:100





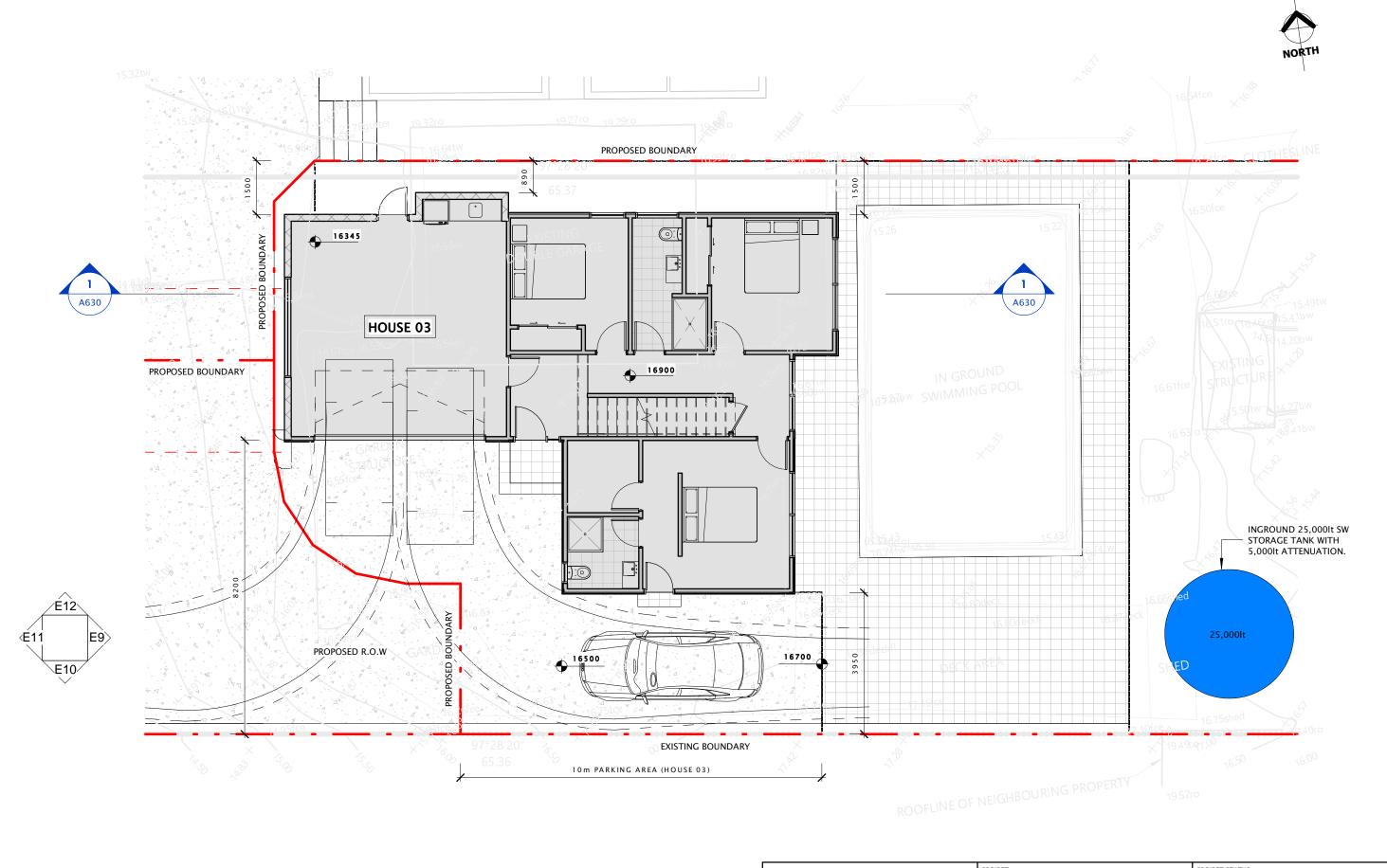
3 3D VIEW (HOUSE 03)
SCALE: 1:1

Box Architecture Ltd CLIENT

PO BOX 287 | PARAPARAUMU | 5254 MBL: 021 440 566 EMAIL: mark@boxarchitecture.co.nz ROSETTA ROAD DEV.

COBIE TRADING LIMITED

126-130 ROSETTA ROAD, RAUMATI BEACH





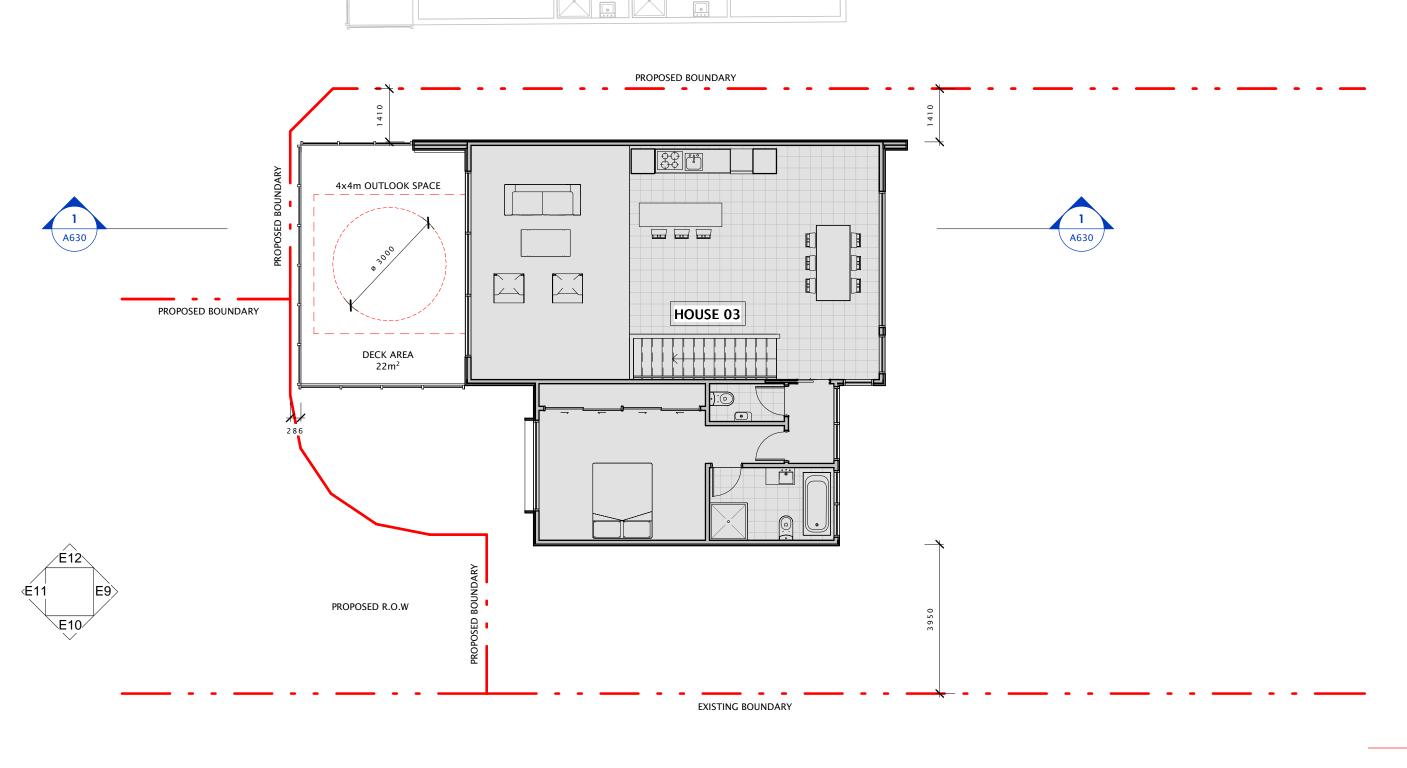


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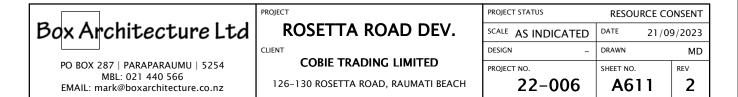
# ROSETTA ROAD DEV.

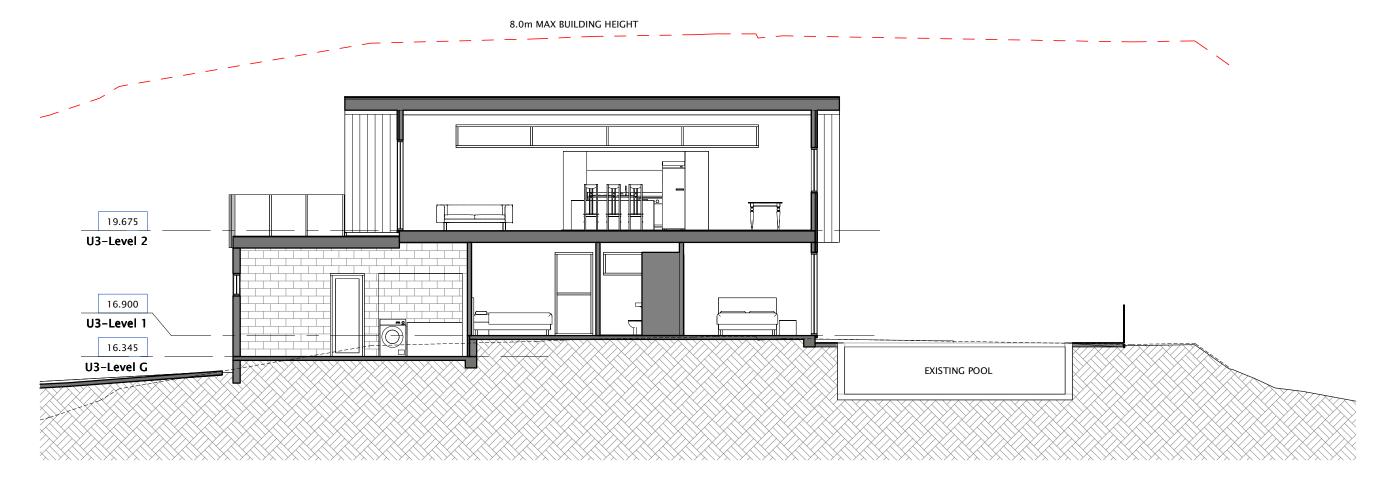
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PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	REV
22-006	A610	3















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### ROSETTA ROAD DEV.

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COBIE TRADING LIMITED

PROJECT STATUS	RESOURCE CONSENT		
SCALE AS INDICATED	DATE 21/09	9/2023	
DESIGN _	DRAWN	_	
PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	REV	
22-006	A630	3	



LOT 01 (HOUSE 01)

STREET FACADE AREA GLAZING AREA GLAZING PERCENTAGE = 73m<sup>2</sup> = 23m<sup>2</sup> = 31% ELEVATION KEYNOTES

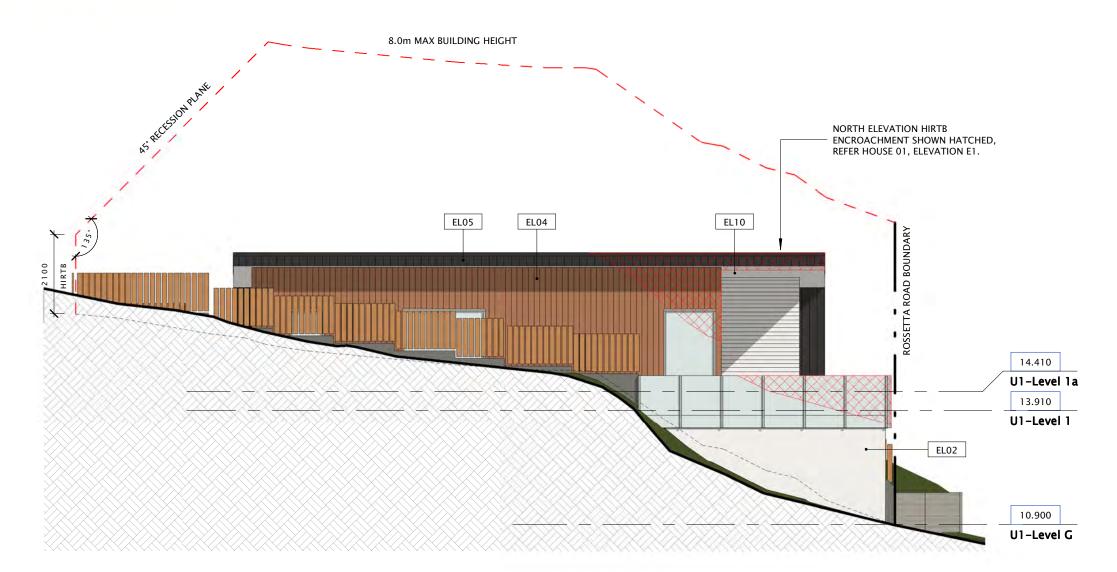
KEY DESCRIPTION

EL01	PROFILED METAL LONGRUN ROOFING.
EL02	RENDERED FINISH OVER CONCRETE MASONRY BLOCK.
EL03	HORIZONTAL TIMBER WEATHERBOARDS OVER CAVITY SYSTEM WITH PAINT FINISH.
EL04	VERTICAL CEDAR WEATHERBOARD OVER CAVITY SYSTEM WITH STAIN FINISH.
EL05	VERTICAL TIMBER WEATHERBOARD OR 'GROOVED' PANEL CLADDING OVER CAVITY SYSTEM WITH PAINT FINISH.
EL06	ALUMINIUM JOINERY SUITE.
EL07	4.8x2.1m HIGH SECTIONAL GARAGE DOOR.
EL09	GLAZED ALUMINIUM BALUSTRADE.
EL10	PAINTED FIBRE CEMENT SOFFITS.
EL11	LIGHTWEIGHT RENDERED FINISH OVER

HOUSE 01 - WEST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1:100

E1



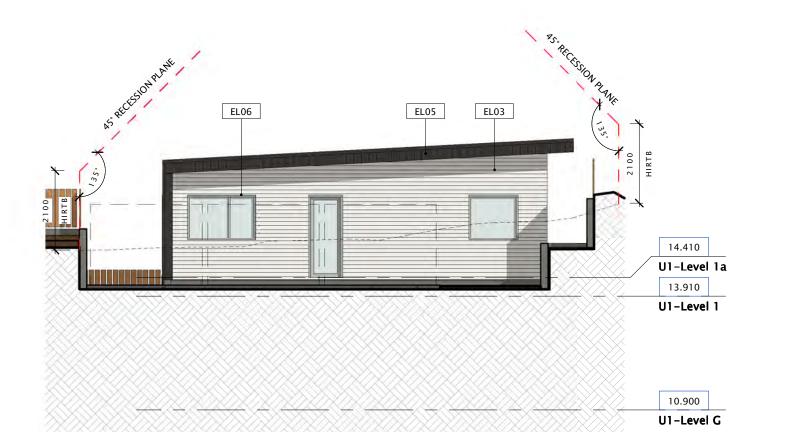
HOUSE 01 – NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1:100

Box Architecture Ltd

PO BOX 287 | PARAPARAUMU | 5254 MBL: 021 440 566 EMAIL: mark@boxarchitecture.co.nz ROSETTA ROAD DEV.

22-006	A420	4
PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	REV
DESIGN _	DRAWN	MD
SCALE AS INDICATED	DATE 21/09	9/2023
PROJECT STATUS	RESOURCE CO	NSENT



ELEVATION KEYNOTES

KEY DESCRIPTION

EL01	PROFILED METAL LONGRUN ROOFING.
EL02	RENDERED FINISH OVER CONCRETE
	MASONRY BLOCK.
EL03	HORIZONTAL TIMBER WEATHERBOARDS
	OVER CAVITY SYSTEM WITH PAINT
	FINISH.
EL04	VERTICAL CEDAR WEATHERBOARD OVER
	CAVITY SYSTEM WITH STAIN FINISH.
EL05	VERTICAL TIMBER WEATHERBOARD OR
	'GROOVED' PANEL CLADDING OVER
	CAVITY SYSTEM WITH PAINT FINISH.
EL06	ALUMINIUM JOINERY SUITE.
EL07	4.8×2.1 m HIGH SECTIONAL GARAGE
	DOOR.
EL09	GLAZED ALUMINIUM BALUSTRADE.
EL10	PAINTED FIBRE CEMENT SOFFITS.

EL11 LIGHTWEIGHT RENDERED FINISH OVER

HOUSE 01 - EAST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1:100

**E3** 

14.410 U1-Level 1a 13.910 U1-Level G

8.0m MAX BUILDING HEIGHT

HOUSE 01 – SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1:100

Box Architecture Ltd

PO BOX 287 | PARAPARAUMU | 5254 MBL: 021 440 566 EMAIL: mark@boxarchitecture.co.nz ROSETTA ROAD DEV.

COBIE TRADING LIMITED

126-130 ROSETTA ROAD, RAUMATI BEACH

PROJECT STATUS

SCALE AS INDICATED

DATE 21/09/2023

DESIGN - DRAWN 
PROJECT NO. SHEET NO. REV

22-006 A421 3



ELEVATION KEYNOTES

KEY DESCRIPTION

ELO1 PROFILED METAL LONGRUN ROOFING. EL02 RENDERED FINISH OVER CONCRETE MASONRY BLOCK. ELO3 HORIZONTAL TIMBER WEATHERBOARDS OVER CAVITY SYSTEM WITH PAINT FINISH. ELO4 VERTICAL CEDAR WEATHERBOARD OVER CAVITY SYSTEM WITH STAIN FINISH. ELO5 VERTICAL TIMBER WEATHERBOARD OR 'GROOVED' PANEL CLADDING OVER CAVITY SYSTEM WITH PAINT FINISH. EL06 ALUMINIUM JOINERY SUITE. EL07 4.8x2.1m HIGH SECTIONAL GARAGE DOOR. ELO9 GLAZED ALUMINIUM BALUSTRADE. EL10 PAINTED FIBRE CEMENT SOFFITS.

EL11 LIGHTWEIGHT RENDERED FINISH OVER

E5 HOUSE 02 – WEST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1:100



E6 HOUSE 02 - NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1:100

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POIECT

**ROSETTA ROAD DEV.** 

CLIENT

**COBIE TRADING LIMITED** 

PROJECT STATUS	RESOURCE CO	
SCALE AS INDICATED	DATE 21/09	9/2023
DESIGN _	DRAWN	MD
PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	REV
22-006	A520	3



E7 HOUSE 02 – EAST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1:100

8,0m MAX BUILDING HEICHT
EL04

PROPOSED CAR PAD

17,660

U2-Level 2

EL02

11,800

U2-Level 1

U2-Level G

HOUSE 02 – SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1:100

ELEVATION KEYNOTES

KEY DESCRIPTION

EL01	PROFILED METAL LONGRUN ROOFING.
EL02	RENDERED FINISH OVER CONCRETE
	MASONRY BLOCK.
EL03	HORIZONTAL TIMBER WEATHERBOARDS
	OVER CAVITY SYSTEM WITH PAINT
	FINISH.
EL04	VERTICAL CEDAR WEATHERBOARD OVER
	CAVITY SYSTEM WITH STAIN FINISH.
EL05	VERTICAL TIMBER WEATHERBOARD OR
	'GROOVED' PANEL CLADDING OVER
	CAVITY SYSTEM WITH PAINT FINISH.
EL06	ALUMINIUM JOINERY SUITE.
EL07	4.8x2.1m HIGH SECTIONAL GARAGE
	DOOR.
EL09	GLAZED ALUMINIUM BALUSTRADE.
EL10	PAINTED FIBRE CEMENT SOFFITS.
EL11	LIGHTWEIGHT RENDERED FINISH OVER
	CAVITY SYSTEM.

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#### **ROSETTA ROAD DEV.**

CLIENT

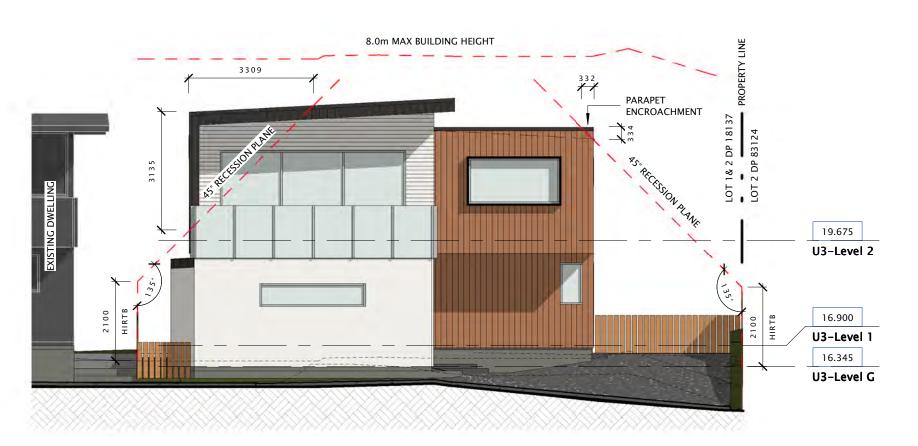
19.675

16.345 **U3-Level G** 

U3-Level 2

**COBIE TRADING LIMITED** 

PROJECT STATUS	RESOURCE CO	NSENT
SCALE AS INDICATED	DATE 21/09	9/2023
DESIGN _	DRAWN	MD
PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	REV
22-006	A521	3



LOT 03 (HOUSE 03)

STREET FACADE AREA = 71 GLAZING AREA = 15 GLAZING PERCENTAGE = 21

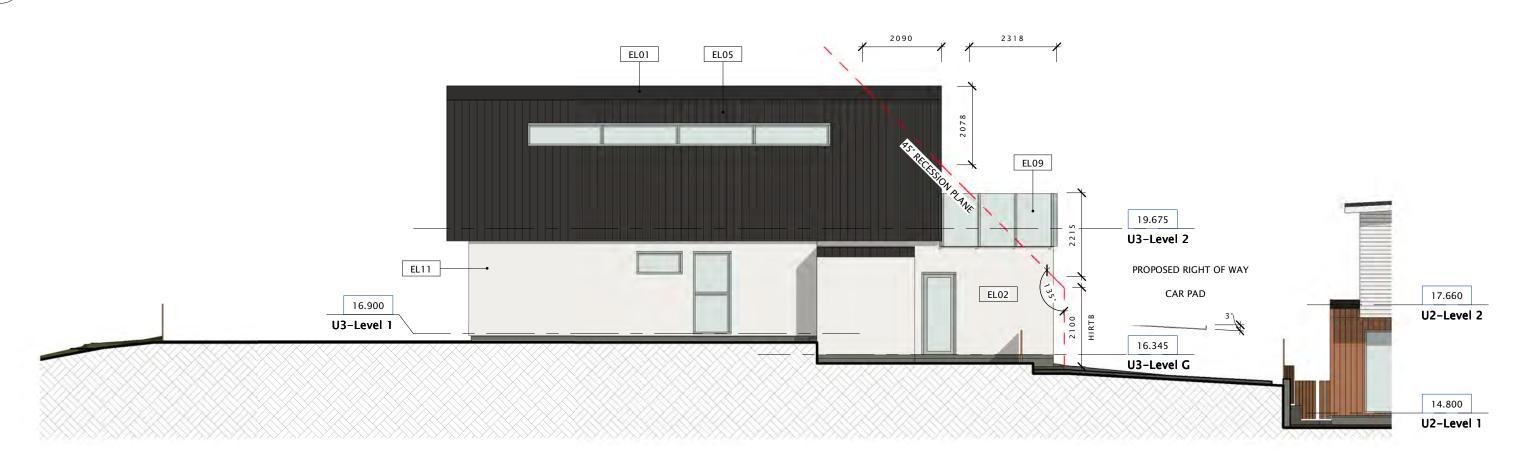
= 71 m<sup>2</sup> = 15 m<sup>2</sup> = 21% ELEVATION KEYNOTES

KEY DESCRIPTION

EL01	PROFILED METAL LONGRUN ROOFING.
EL02	RENDERED FINISH OVER CONCRETE MASONRY BLOCK.
EL03	HORIZONTAL TIMBER WEATHERBOARDS OVER CAVITY SYSTEM WITH PAINT FINISH.
EL04	VERTICAL CEDAR WEATHERBOARD OVER CAVITY SYSTEM WITH STAIN FINISH.
EL05	VERTICAL TIMBER WEATHERBOARD OR 'GROOVED' PANEL CLADDING OVER CAVITY SYSTEM WITH PAINT FINISH.
EL06	ALUMINIUM JOINERY SUITE.
EL07	4.8x2.1m HIGH SECTIONAL GARAGE DOOR.
EL09	GLAZED ALUMINIUM BALUSTRADE.
EL10	PAINTED FIBRE CEMENT SOFFITS.
EL11	LIGHTWEIGHT RENDERED FINISH OVER CAVITY SYSTEM.

### **HOUSE 03 - WEST ELEVATION**

SCALE: 1:100



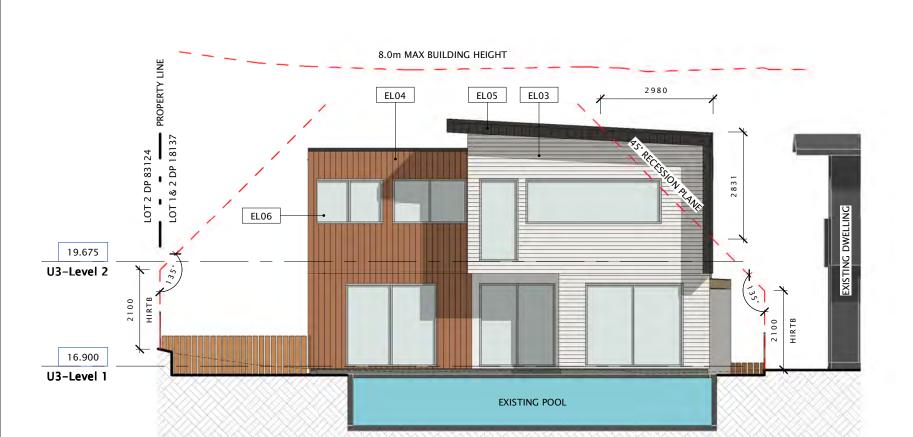
# E10 HOUSE 03 – NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1:100



 ROSET	TA	ROAD	DEV.

	22-006	A620	3
I	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	REV
I	DESIGN –	DRAWN	MD
I	SCALE AS INDICATED	DATE 21/09	9/2023
	PROJECT STATUS	RESOURCE CONSENT	



SCALE: 1:100

ELEVATION KEYNOTES KEY DESCRIPTION

EL01	PROFILED METAL LONGRUN ROOFING.
EL02	RENDERED FINISH OVER CONCRETE MASONRY BLOCK.
EL03	HORIZONTAL TIMBER WEATHERBOARDS OVER CAVITY SYSTEM WITH PAINT FINISH.
EL04	VERTICAL CEDAR WEATHERBOARD OVER CAVITY SYSTEM WITH STAIN FINISH.
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EL06	ALUMINIUM JOINERY SUITE.
EL07	4.8x2.1m HIGH SECTIONAL GARAGE DOOR.
EL09	GLAZED ALUMINIUM BALUSTRADE.
EL10	PAINTED FIBRE CEMENT SOFFITS.
EL11	LIGHTWEIGHT RENDERED FINISH OVER CAVITY SYSTEM.

PROJECT STATUS

DESIGN

PROJECT NO.

SCALE AS INDICATED DATE

22-006

**ROSETTA ROAD DEV.** 

**COBIE TRADING LIMITED** 

126-130 ROSETTA ROAD, RAUMATI BEACH

CLIENT

RESOURCE CONSENT

DRAWN

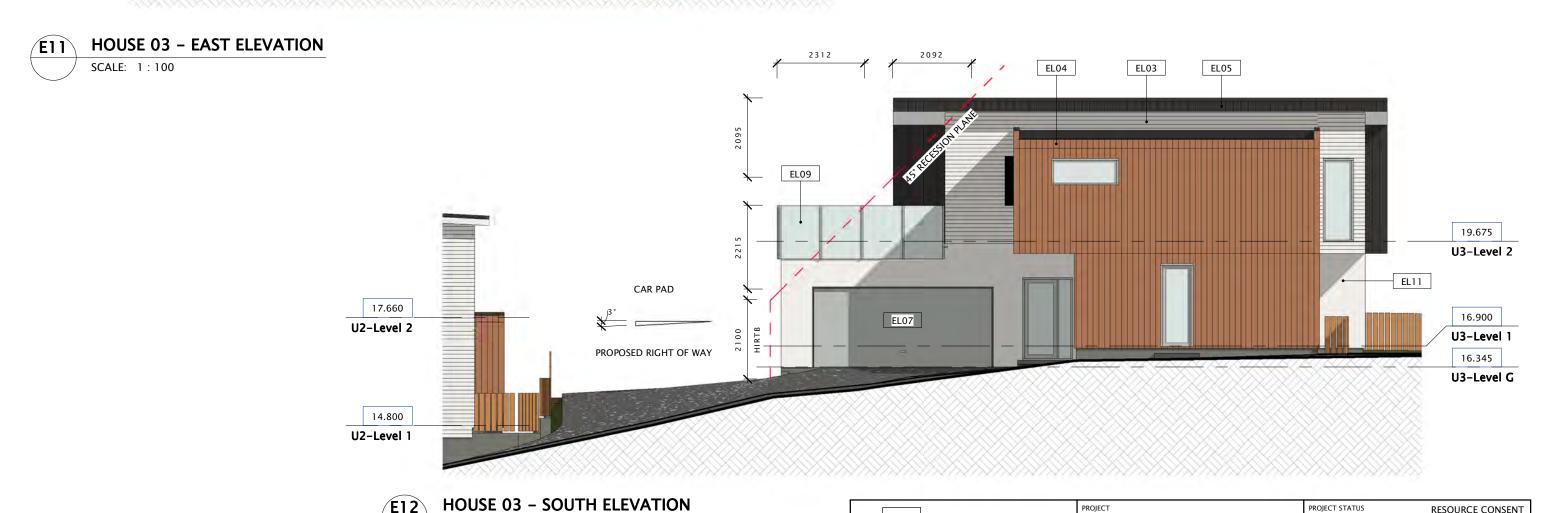
SHEET NO.

A621

21/09/2023

REV

3



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