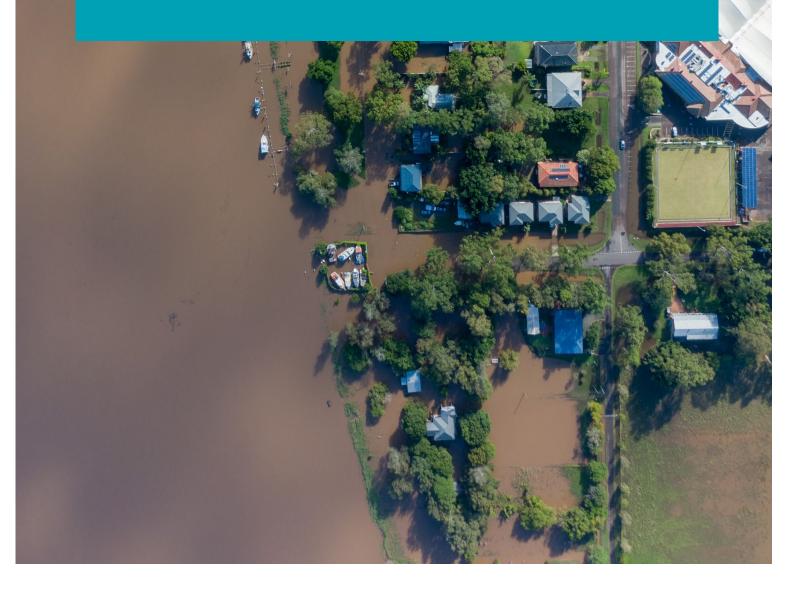


East Seaham Road Stage 6 – Culvert modelling

Port Stephens Drainage & Flooding Unit. Date: July, 2024



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1. Introduction

This report has been prepared to investigate the drainage along the East Seaham Road Stage 6 road reconstruction project and provide recommendations for suitable culvert crossing upgrades.

2. Background

Port Stephens Council is planning road upgrades to a length of East Seaham Road within the Suburb of East Seaham. The approximate location of the stage 6 road upgrades are shown in **Figures 01**. The stage 6 project area extends to the northern boundary of the Port Stephens local government area and adjoins the recently designed stage 5 road and drainage upgrades as, demonstrated in **Figure 02**.

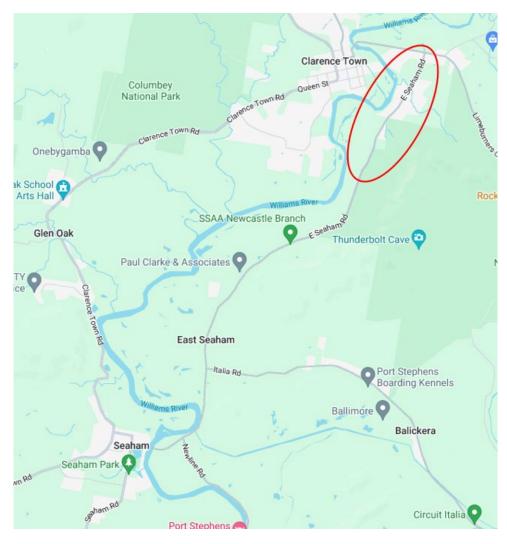


Figure 1 - East Seaham Road Stage works area

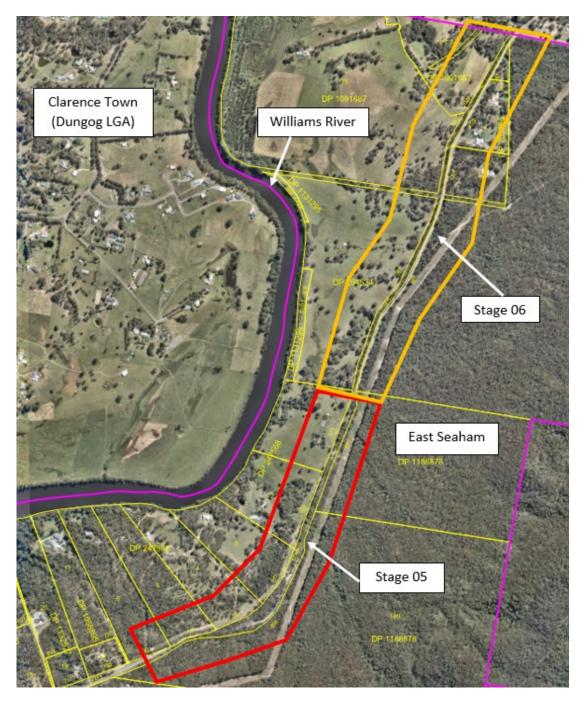


Figure 2 - East Seaham Road project stages

The stage 5 drainage investigation was completed by the engineering consultant Barker Ryan Stewart (BRS). The Stage 5 drainage recommendations were detailed in the report titled *Drainage report – East Seaham Road Stage 5*, dated August 2018 (project no HU170024).

2.1 Catchments and Drainage Infrastructure

East Seaham Road generally runs parallel to the Williams River. The stage 6 works area is rural in nature with rural riverfront properties to the west of the road and a large area of National Park to the east. The landform generally slopes from east to west. A catchment map with approximate flowpaths has been prepared for the stage 6 works extent as presented in **Figure 3**.

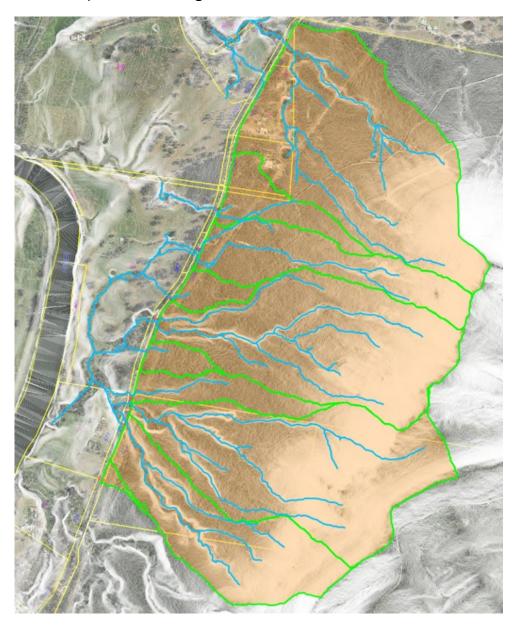


Figure 3 - Catchment and flowpaths

The land to the east of East Seaham Road is mountainous with steep slopes at the upper reaches of the catchment. There are multiple valleys along the extent of East Seaham Road where runoff would form a flowapth. These valleys generally coincide with existing culvert crossing.

A total catchment of approximately 220ha was determined to contribute to various locations along the stage 6 works extent. Sub-catchment areas were delineated based on the landform contributing to runoff at each existing culvert crossing. These catchments have been labelled 1 to 10 as demonstrated in **Figure 4**.

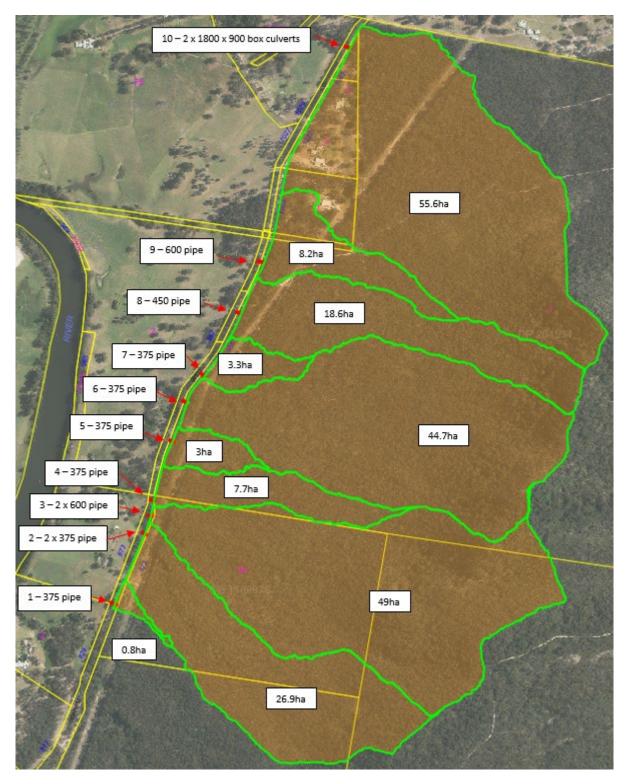


Figure 4 - Catchment areas and culvert crossing details

2.2 Regional Flooding

Flooding of the Williams River impacts East Seaham Road at a number of locations. **Figure 5** shows the Flood Planning Area (FPA) and Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) that impacts the project area.

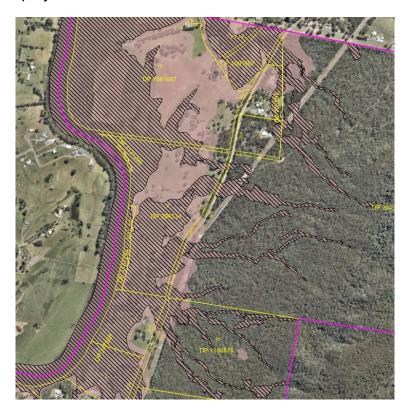


Figure 5 – Flood impacts

Table 1 outlines the impact of the Williams River flooding on the existing road at the ten culvert locations. The section of road around culverts 2, 3 and 4 is relatively low and is inundated during the 5% AEP event to a depth over 0.5m.

					Regional Flood Data - Williams River						
Catchnent no.	Culvert Type	Culvert Size (mm)	No. Conduits	Approx. road surface level - from ALS contours (m AHD)	5% AEP	1% AEP level	1% AEP (2100) level	5% AEP depth over road (m)	1% AEP depth over road (m)	1% AEP (2100) depth over road (m)	
1	RCP	375	1	10.4	6.3	7.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	RCP	375	2	5.8	6.4	7.5	7.9	0.6	1.7	2.1	
3	RCP	600	2	5.7	6.4	7.5	7.9	0.7	1.8	2.2	
4	RCP	375	1	5.6	6.4	7.5	7.9	0.8	1.9	2.3	
5	RCP	375	1	7.8	6.4	7.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	
6	RCP	375	1	8.1	6.4	7.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
7	RCP	375	1	10.8	6.4	7.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
8	RCP	450	1	12.8	6.4	7.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
9	RCP	600	1	13.9	6.6	7.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		1850H x									
10	RCBC	900V	2	7.4	7.0	8.3	8.7	0.0	0.9	1.3	

Table 1 - Regional flood level impacts

3. Drainage Investigations

3.1 Model Setup

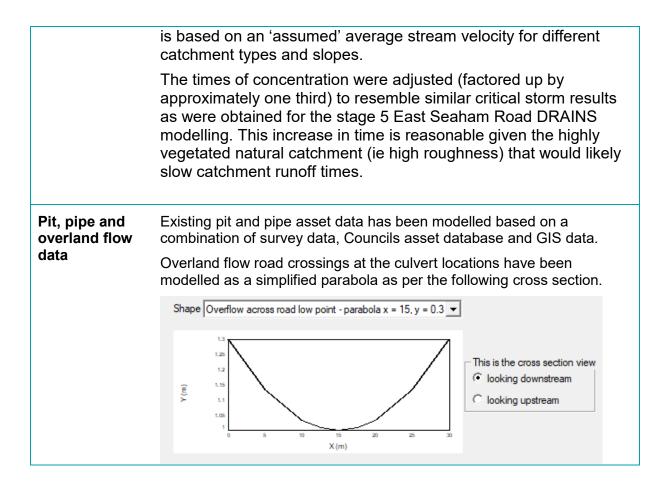
The DRAINS modelling software by Watercom has been utilised to model the drainage along East Seaham Road Stage 6.

Table 02 outlines the DRAINS model inputs and assumptions that have been adopted.

Appendix A includes the survey data that was used to inform the modelling.

Parameter	Comment/Value						
Rainfall	Rainfall ensembles for the local area have been sourced from the Australian Rainfall and Runoff (AR&R) Data Hub and Bureau of Meteorology websites.						
	An AMC value of 3 has been adopted to mimic pre-wetted ground conditions.						
Losses	The ILSAX loss model has adopted with values consistent with the East Seaham Stage 5 DRAINs modelling.						
	The ILSAX parameters used are as follows;						
	Horton/ILSAX type hydrological model						
	Model name East Seaham Road ILSAX Model						
	Paved (impervious) area depression storage (mm)						
	Supplementary area depression storage (mm) 1 OK						
	Grassed (pervious) area depression storage (mm) 5 Cancel						
	Soil Type Normal (1 to 4) 3 Help						
	C You specify						
Catchment data	GIS software has been used to define local catchments as shown in Section 2.1. Survey data, ALS contour data (from 2013), aerial imagery, and property cadaster were all used to define catchment areas. Catchments have been modelled as 100% pervious.						
	Times of concentration were estimated based on the <i>Stream</i> <i>Velocity Method</i> as outlined in section 4.6.11 of the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (QUDM). This methodology estimates times of concentration for catchments from 5 to100km in size and						

Table 2 - DRAINS input parameters



3.2 Existing Drainage results

The existing drainage results for the 5% and 1% AEP are included in Table 3.

Existing Model	Existing Model Results				5% AEP			1% AEP		
				Flow arriving	Culvert		Flow arriving	Culvert		
				at culvert	Conveyance	Bypass Flow	at culvert	Conveyance	Bypass Flow	
Catchment	Area (ha)	Pipe Size (mm)	No. Pipes	(m3/s)	(m3/s)	(m3/s)	(m3/s)	(m3/s)	(m3/s)	
1	0.8	375	1	0.336	0.214	0.12	0.511	0.218	0.295	
2	26.9	375	2	6.35	0.642	5.71	9.67	0.667	9.01	
3	49.0	600	2	10.3	1.38	8.97	16.1	1.48	14.7	
4	7.7	375	1	1.99	0.233	1.76	3.06	0.241	2.82	
5	3.0	375	1	1.14	0.21	0.919	1.76	0.216	1.55	
6	44.7	375	1	9.44	0.258	9.2	14.7	0.277	14.5	
7	3.3	375	1	1.21	0.274	0.937	1.87	0.283	1.59	
8	18.6	450	1	4.28	0.631	3.65	6.45	0.657	5.8	
9	8.1	600	1	2.19	0.632	1.56	3.38	0.651	2.74	
10	55.6	1850H x 900V	2	11	8.24	2.8	16.9	8.88	8	

Table 3 - Existing model results

As is evident from Table 3, all existing drainage assets are unable to fully convey either the 5% or 1% AEP events. DRAINS schematic results for the existing model are included in **Appendix A**.

3.3 Proposed Drainage Upgrades

Given the constrained nature of the existing culvert assets along East Seaham Road, it's suggested that culvert upgrades are implemented as part of the Stage 6 road works.

Culvert crossing upgrades have been investigated to achieve a similar design standard as was ultimately achieved for the Stage 5 works area, that is;

- Convey the 5% AEP local flood event without overtopping
- 1% AEP surface water flow over East Seaham Road is to be considered safe (VD < 0.4 and depth below 200mm).

The existing DRAINS model was used as a base model to iteratively determine culvert upgrades that would achieve the performance criteria.

Given that final road design is yet to be completed, a number of assumptions were required in order to conceptually model the culvert requirements. These assumptions include;

- It's assumed that localised roadside drainage (swales etc) will divert the upstream catchment to the culvert crossing location.
- Following discussions with Councils design team, the existing culvert locations 2, 3 and 4 could be combined into a singular larger crossing location. Hence, these catchments have been combined together when considering concept design. See **Figure 6** overleaf.
- Finished road heights at crossing locations were generally estimated based on the upstream existing culvert invert level plus the proposed upgraded culvert size and 500mm cover.
- Culvert sizes were kept below 1200mm in height to minimise the requirement to significantly raise road segments.
- Road overflow cross sections have been modelled in DRAINS as a simplified parabola (similar to existing model assumptions)
- Catchments have been modelled with 'free outflow' tailwater conditions (ie assuming local catchment flooding only with low Williams River flood levels)

It's expected that the modelling will need to be adjusted as the road design progresses and finished road surface levels, culvert invert levels, roadside drainage details etc are firmed up.



Figure 6 - Existing culverts 2, 3 and 4

4. Results and Discussion

Figure 7 demonstrates the proposed conceptual culvert upgrades required to safely cater for the local catchment flows up to the 1% AEP event.

Tables 4 and 5 demonstrate the DRAINS modelling results for the 5% and 1% AEP events respectively.

DRAINS schematic results for the conceptual upgrades are included in Appendix C.

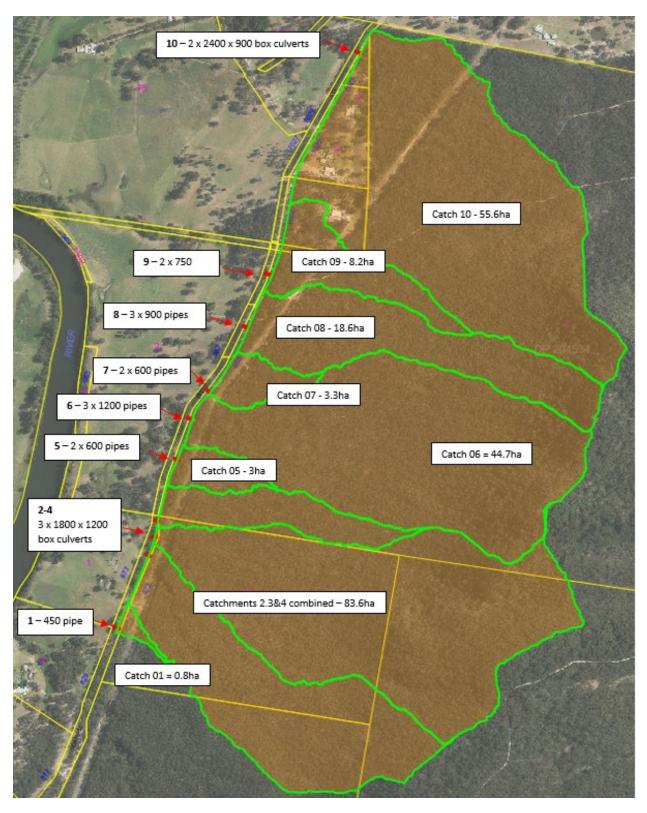


Figure 7 - Conceptual culvert upgrade requirements

Developed Option	on 01 - Moo	del Results		5% AEP			
				Flow arriving	Culvert		
				at culvert	Conveyance	Bypass Flow	Median
Catchment	Area (ha)	Pipe Size (mm)	No. Pipes	(m3/s)	(m3/s)	(m3/s)	critical Storm
1	0.8	450	1	0.318	0.318	0	15min stm5
2 to 4	83.6	1800 x 1200	3	16.5	16.5	0	30min stm10
5	3.0	600	2	1.11	1.11	0	10min stm7
6	44.7	1200	3	8.84	8.82	0	30min stm10
7	3.3	600	2	1.15	1.14	0	10min stm7
8	18.6	900	3	4.04	4.03	0	30min stm8
9	8.1	750	2	2.13	2.12	0	20min stm9
10	55.6	2400 X 900	2	9.8	9.79	0	30min stm5

Table 4 - Conceptual culvert upgrades - 5% AEP

Table 5 - Conceptual culvert upgrades - 1% AEP

Developed Option	on 01 - Mo	del Results				1% AEP		
				Flow arriving	Culvert			
				at culvert	Conveyance	Bypass Flow	Bypass Flow	Median
Catchment	Area (ha)	Pipe Size (mm)	No. Pipes	(m3/s)	(m3/s)	(m3/s)	VD	critical Storm
1	0.8	450	1	0.466	0.345	0.12	0.02	10min stm1
2 to 4	83.6	1800 x 1200	3	26.1	20	6.09	0.38	30min stm9
5	3.0	600	2	1.67	1.28	0.397	0.05	10min stm1
6	44.7	1200	3	13.9	9.75	4.19	0.29	30min stm9
7	3.3	600	2	1.81	1.28	0.526	0.06	10min stm7
8	18.6	900	3	6.32	4.88	1.44	0.13	25min stm6
9	8.1	750	2	3.33	2.28	1.05	0.1	20min stm2
10	55.6	2400 X 900	2	16.1	12.1	4.04	0.28	30min stm9

As is evident from Tables 4 and 5, the proposed culvert upgrades are able to convey the 5% AEP event without the road overtopping. Furthermore, overland flow during the 1% AEP event is maintained to a safe velocity depth product.

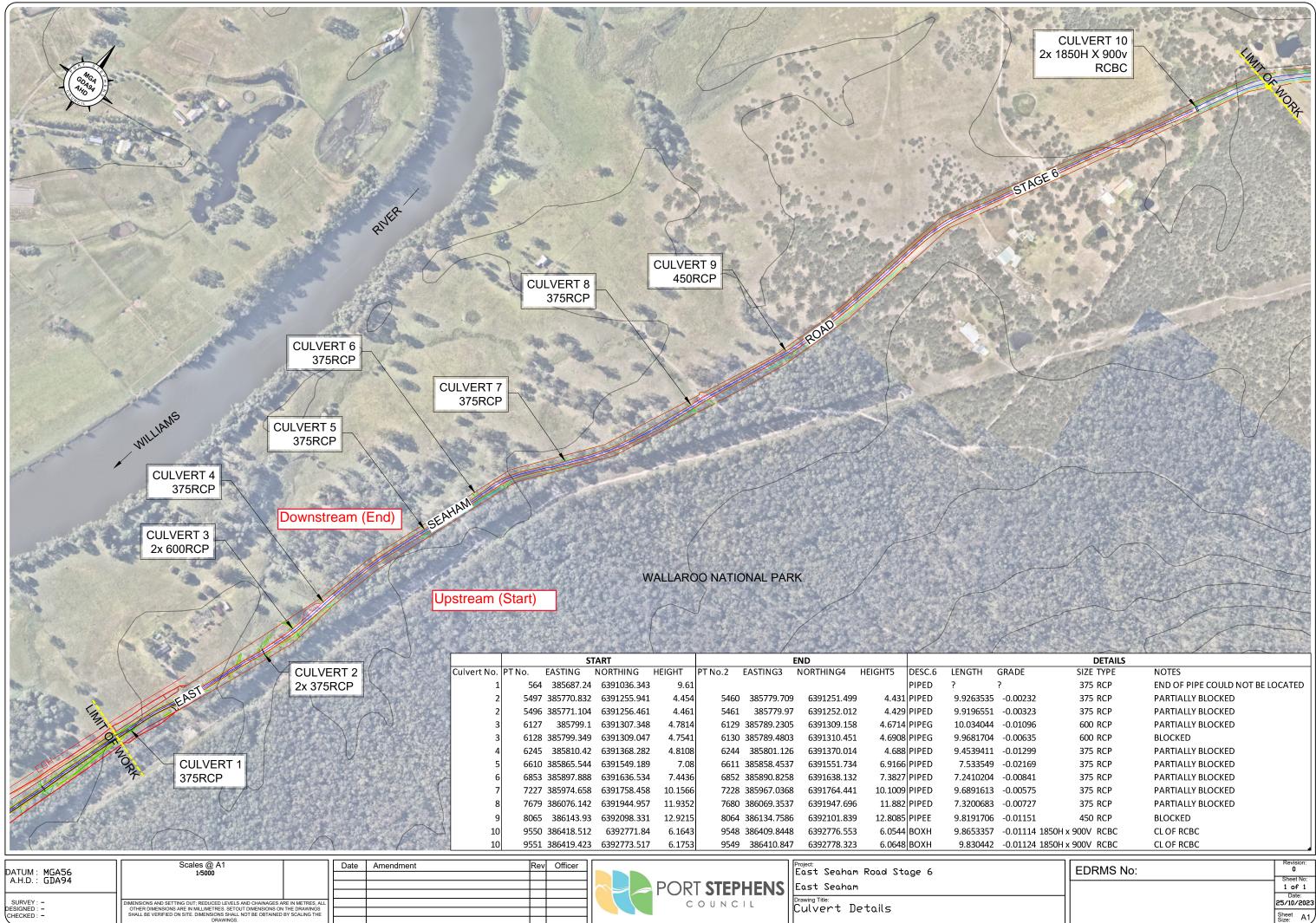
Its noted that the size, type and number of conduits are conceptual only and will likely need to be altered as the road design progresses and important details such as finished road heights are realised.

With respect to regional flood impacts, it's noted that the Williams River 5% AEP event inundates the existing low section of East Seaham Road around existing culverts 2, 3 and 4. This part of the road would need to be raised by over 0.5m to be flood free in a 5% AEP event and by 2m to be flood free in a regional 1% AEP event.

Depending on the final road design, it may be beneficial to conduct a sensitivity model run with the 5% AEP regional tailwater level adopted for the 1% AEP local catchment simulation (specifically for existing low culvert locations 2, 3, and 4 which are inundated by the Williams River 5% AEP).



Survey Data



	DETAILS	
A DE	SIZE TYPE	NOTES
	375 RCP	END OF PIPE COULD NOT BE LOCATED
.00232	375 RCP	PARTIALLY BLOCKED
.00323	375 RCP	PARTIALLY BLOCKED
.01096	600 RCP	PARTIALLY BLOCKED
.00635	600 RCP	BLOCKED
.01299	375 RCP	PARTIALLY BLOCKED
.02169	375 RCP	PARTIALLY BLOCKED
.00841	375 RCP	PARTIALLY BLOCKED
.00575	375 RCP	PARTIALLY BLOCKED
.00727	375 RCP	PARTIALLY BLOCKED
.01151	450 RCP	BLOCKED
.01114 1850H	x 900V RCBC	CL OF RCBC
.01124 1850H	x 900V RCBC	CL OF RCBC
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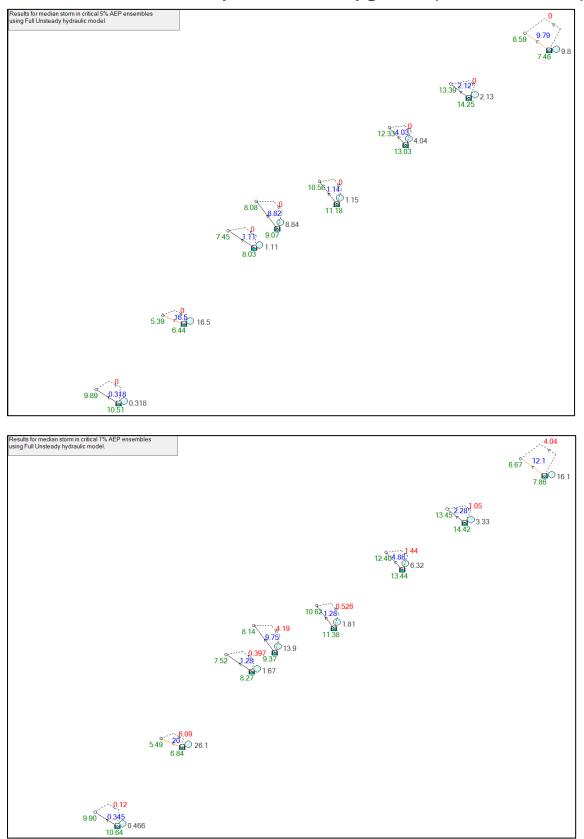
Appendix B



DRAINS results – Existing Model (5% and 1% AEP)

Appendix C

DRAINS results – Conceptual Culvert Upgrades (5% and 1% AEP)





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