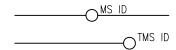
APPENDIX A – DRAWINGS

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SHEET 3A	FURTHER NOTES TO RURAL VEHICLE ENTRANCE CROSSING
511221 571	DETAILS
SHEET 4	URBAN PRIVATEWAY CROSS SECTIONS
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SHEET 6	STREET SIGNS – PRIVATE ROW, ACCESS LOT, COMMON
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OHLL!	DETAILS
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SHEET 30	MULTIPLE WATER CONNECTIONS & BACKFLOW
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SHEET 38	FENCE TYPES

Sewer Reticulation

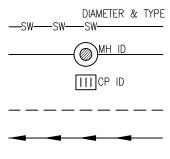
- Sewer Lines
- Sewer Manholes
- Pump Station
- Maintenance Shaft
- Terminal Maintenance Shaft

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		MH ID	
		PS ID	



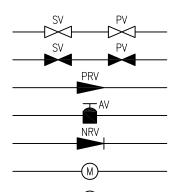
Stormwater Reticulation

- Stormwater Lines
- Stormwater Manholes
- Cesspit/Sump
- Susbsoil Drain
- Watercourse
- Limit of Catchment Area



Water Reticulation

- Water Lines
- Sluice & Peet Valve
 - Normally open
 - Normally close
- Pressure Reducing Valve
- Air Valve
- Non Return Valve
- Bulk Meter
- Hydrant
- Multi Chamber



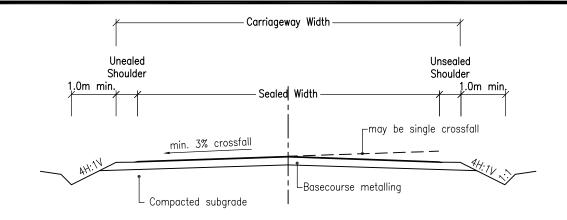
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DIAMETER & TYPE

STANDARD SYMBOLS





TYPICAL MINIMUM RURAL PRIVATEWAY CROSS SECTION NTS

Class	Area Served /	Min. Road Reserve		Carriageway	
5,25	Traffic Volumes	Width	Unsealed Shoulder	Sealed Width	Carriageway Width
PRIVATEWAY					
Rural Privateways	2 lots	4	2 x 0.25	3	3.5
	3 - 5 lots	6	2 x 0.25	4	4.5
	6 - 8 lots	10	2 x 0.25	5.5	6

Width Requirements - Rural Privateways

NOTES:

- 1. The standards above are the minimum permitted. Widths may need to be increased to provide for services, berms, batters, drainage, landscaping etc. Where there is potential for further development, the Road Reserve shall be increased in width to allow for this.
- 2. Privateways fronting a collector road or larger shall have a minimum sealed width of 5.0 m (with a corresponding increase in legal width) for a minimum of 6 m from the boundary to allow easy entry and exit to the road.
- 3. The maximum gradient shall be:
 - \bullet 12.5% for the first 5 m from the boundary
 - Remainder 20%.

The minimum crossfall shall be 3%.

- 4. Corner splays for Privateways shall be a minimum of 3 m at intersections.
- 5. Where a private accessway is gated, the gates shall be located far enough from the road and provided with turning provisions, such that a 90th percentile car may enter the accessway and turn around, without passing the gates or affecting through traffic.
- 6. On Privateways less than 4.5 m in width, passing bays with a width of 6.0 m shall be provided at no more than 50 m spacing, subject to adequate visibility.
- 7. Where a private accessway contains:
 - a public water main (as approved by the Water Services Manager See Section 6.8.1), or
 - a public sewer gravity main or rising main,

the accessway width shall be sufficient to allow maintenance access for these service mains clear of other services, using minimum clearances required by Table 6.6.

Adequate turning and parking areas for fire appliances and maintenance vehicles shall be provided in the vicinity of the pump station or hydrant and the access designed to take heavy vehicles.

Further notes refer to sheet 2a

RURAL PRIVATEWAY CROSS SECTION



NOTES:

- 8. Pavements may be:
 - 30 MPa concrete, 125 mm thick with 665 mesh on 100mm compacted basecourse, or
 - Flexible surfacing (chip seal or asphaltic concrete). Provided tests demonstrate the subgrade CBR is a minimum of 7, the formation may consist of:
 - Sub-base 150 mm thickness of GAP 65
 - Basecourse 100 mm GAP 40
 - Sealed surface.
 - Where the subgrade CBR is less than 7, the pavement shall be specifically designed by a suitably qualified and experienced Engineer.

Chip seal shall not be used for accessways steeper than 12.5%, or for turning areas.

- 9. For flexible pavements, the Clegg Impact Value on completion of pavement preparation, prior to sealing, shall be a minimum of 40.
- 10. Where unsealed accesses are approved, the minimum crossfall shall be 4%, and the maximum gradient shall be 12.5%. Construction shall be as for flexible surfaced roads, with the addition of a running course.
- 11. Road drainage shall be provided by the use of side drains, dished channels or kerb and channel (with subsoil drains). On steep gradients where scouring is likely, open water tables shall be lined with concrete (see details of Concrete Dish Channels, sheet 12). Specific provision shall be made to control velocity, particularly prior to a discharge. The drainage system shall ensure that stormwater from the access does not concentrate onto any lot.

Further notes refer to sheet 2

RURAL PRIVATEWAY CROSS SECTION

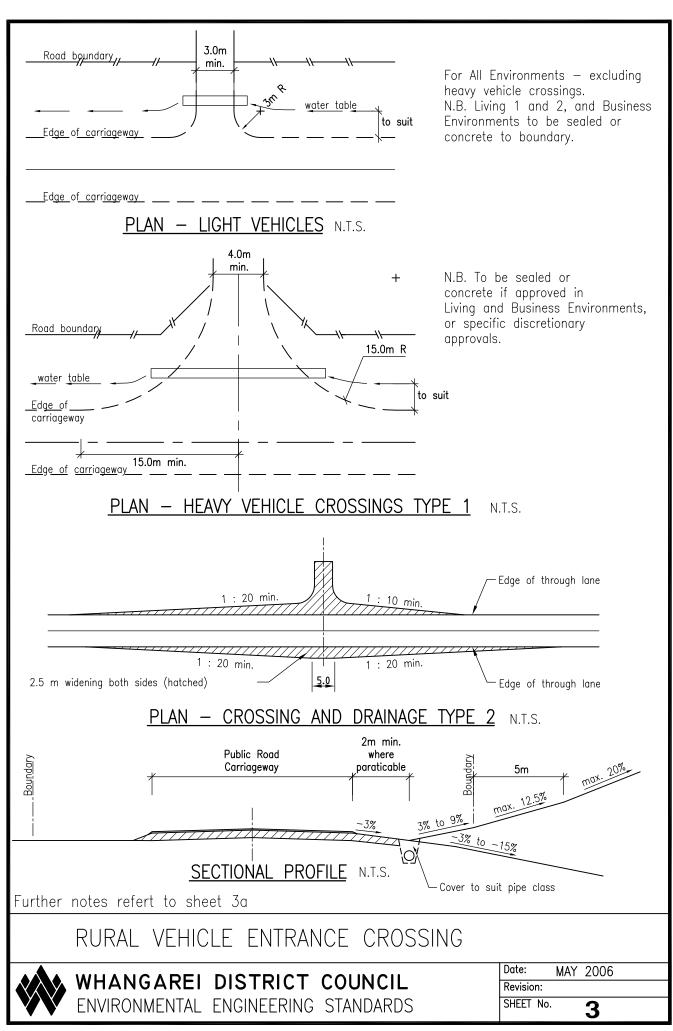


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Revision:

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NOTES:

- 1. Pipes are to comply with the relevant N.Z. Standards and the manufacturers recommendations.
- 2. Pipes are to be adequate for the upstream catchment, but not less than 300mm dia. Pipe cover shall be appropriate to the pipe class.
- 3. Provide concrete or stonework headwalls and/or concrete aprons. Pipe ends are to be bevelled
- 4. Gateways shall be located to allow vehicle parking clear of the road shoulder.
- 5. Minimum sight distance requirements for entrance crossings are to comply with sheet 15.
- 6. Check underground services with relevant authorities before excavation.
- 7. Crossings steeper than 12.5% (1 in 8) adjoining sealed public roads or any accessway where metal migrates onto the sealed carriageway are to be sealed or concrete, to the property boundary.
- 8. Concrete accessways shall start at least 0.5m outside of the existing edge of seal or 0.5m outside of the carriageway width required by the standard whichever is the further.
- 9. Concrete entrance crossings are to be 110mm of 30MPa concrete for light vehicle access. Heavy vehicle crossings shall be 150mm thick of 30MPa concrete reinforced with 665 mesh unless specifically designed.
- Superfluous entrance crossings along the property road frontage are to be removed and the site reinstated similar to 10. the immediate surrounding.

Further notes refer to sheet 3.

RURAL VEHICLE ENTRANCE CROSSING

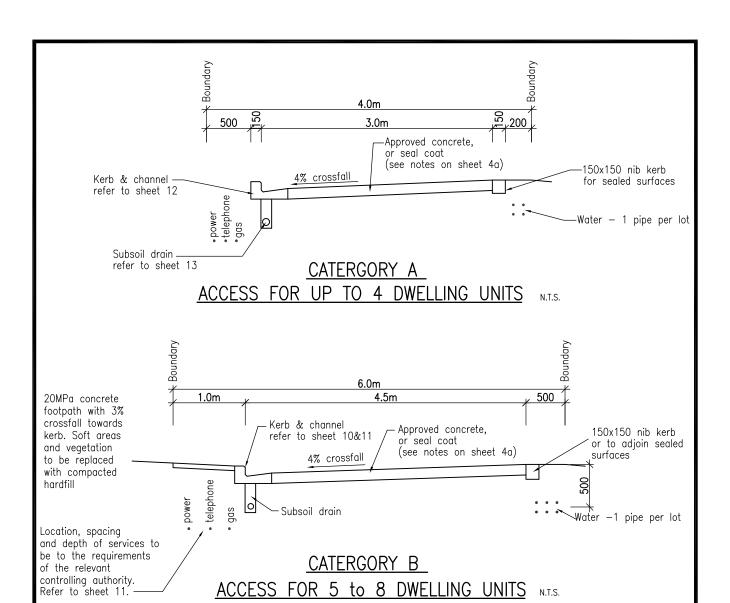


Date: MAY 2006

Revision:

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<u>3a</u>



Class	Area Served /			ageway	Footpath
olds:	Traffic Volumes	Width	Traffic	Total	
PRIVATEWAY					
Urban (Living 1 & 2 Enviroments)	1 — 4 lots Categroy A	4	1 x 3.0	3	-
,	5 — 8 lots Category B	6	1 x 4.5	4.5	1

Width Requirements - Urban Privateways

Refer to notes on sheet 4a.

URBAN PRIVATEWAY CROSS SECTIONS

FOR LIVING 1 AND 2, AND ALL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTS Open space Environments adopt standards applying to the surrounding Environment, or if there is more than one Environment contiguous to the site, then more stringent standard applies.



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	SHEET No.	4	4	

NOTES

- 1. The standards above are the minimum permitted. Widths may need to be increased to provide for services, berms, batters, drainage, landscaping etc. Where there is potential for further development, the Road Reserve shall be increased in width to allow for this.
- 2. Privateways fronting a residential distributor road or larger shall have a minimum sealed width of 5.0 m (with a corresponding increase in legal width) for a minimum of 6 m from the boundary to allow easy entry and exit to the street.
- 3. The maximum gradient shall be:
 - 12.5% for the first 5 m from the boundary
 - Remainder 20%.

The minimum crossfall shall be 3%.

- 4. Corner splays for Privateways shall be a minimum of 3 m at intersections.
- 5. Where a private accessway is gated, the gates shall be located far enough from the road and provided with turning provisions, such that a 90th percentile car may enter the accessway and turn around, without passing the gates or affecting through traffic.
- 6. On Privateways less than 4.5 m in width, passing bays with a width of 6.0 m shall be provided at no more than 50 m spacing, subject to adequate visibility.
- 7. Where a private accessway contains:
 - a public water main (as approved by the Water Services Manager See Section 6.8.1), or
 - a public sewer gravity main or rising main,

the accessway width shall be sufficient to allow maintenance access for these service mains clear of other services, using minimum clearances required by Table 6.6.

Adequate turning and parking areas for fire appliances and maintenance vehicles shall be provided in the vicinity of the pump station or hydrant and the access designed to take heavy vehicles.

- 8. Surface water from an urban accessway shall be collected in a sump and directed to a stormwater reticulation system or approved outfall location. It shall not discharge over a footpath or directly onto a road carriageway. Where accesses fall away from the road, stormwater sumps shall be provided as necessary to ensure that stormwater from the access does not concentrate onto any lot.
- 9. Pavements may be:
 - 30 MPa concrete, 125 mm thick with 665 mesh on 100mm compacted basecourse, or
 - Flexible surfacing (chip seal or asphaltic concrete). Provided tests demonstrate the subgrade CBR is a minimum of 7, the formation may consist of:
 - Sub-base 150 mm thickness of GAP 65
 - Basecourse 100 mm GAP 40
 - Sealed surface.
 - Where the subgrade CBR is less than 7, the pavement shall be specifically designed by a suitably qualified and experienced Engineer.

Chip seal shall not be used for accessways steeper than 12.5%, or for turning areas.

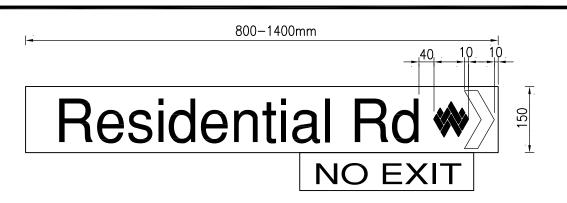
10. For flexible pavements, the Clegg Impact Value on completion of pavement preparation, prior to sealing, shall be a minimum of 40.

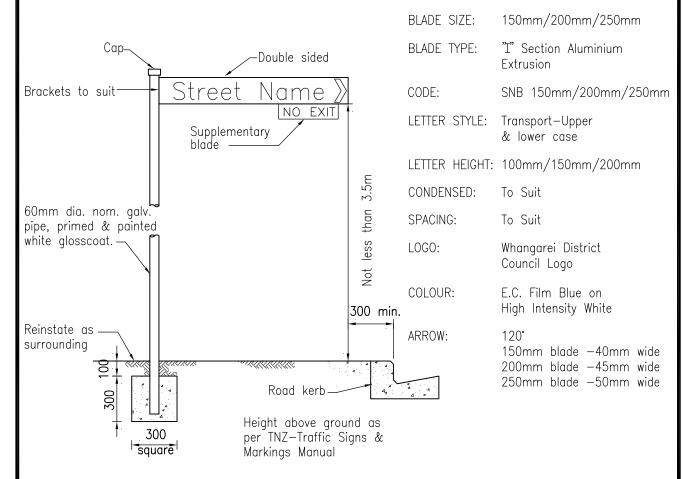
Refer to notes on sheet 4

URBAN PRIVATEWAY CROSS SECTIONS

FOR LIVING 1 AND 2, AND ALL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTS Open space Environments adopt standards applying to the surrounding Environment, or if there is more than one Environment contguous to the site, then more stringent standard applies.







NOTES:

1. Rights of way, access lots, common areas, and private roads do not require names.

Where a name is preferred for any such accessway, the applicant shall submit 3 (three) names in order of priority for Council approval.

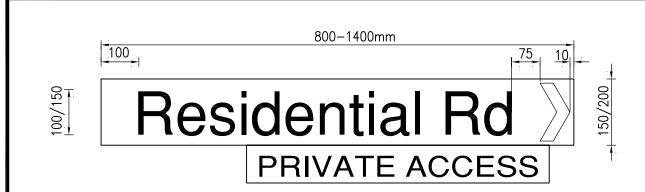
2. When a road is to be vested in the Council the applicant shall submit 3 (three) preferred names in order of priority for Council approval.

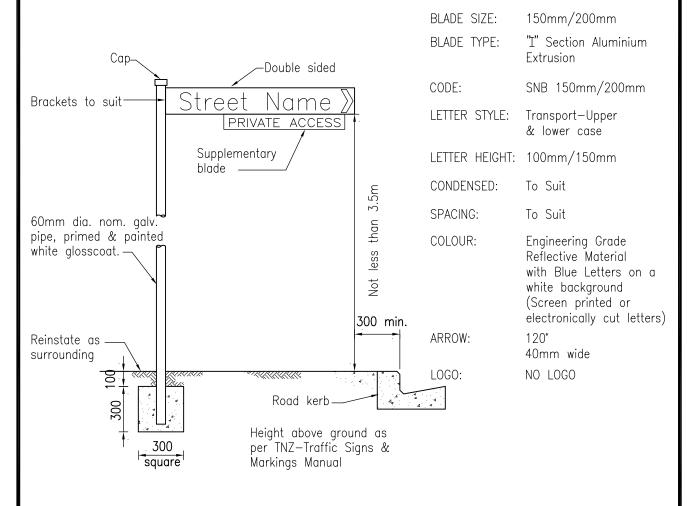
3. The applicant is responsible for installation of necessary signage and road marking in accordance with the Transit New Zealand Manual of Traffic Signs and Markings for any access vested as road to be maintained by the Council.

STANDARD STREET SIGNS FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS



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NOTES

1. Rights of way, access lots, common areas, and private roads do not require names.

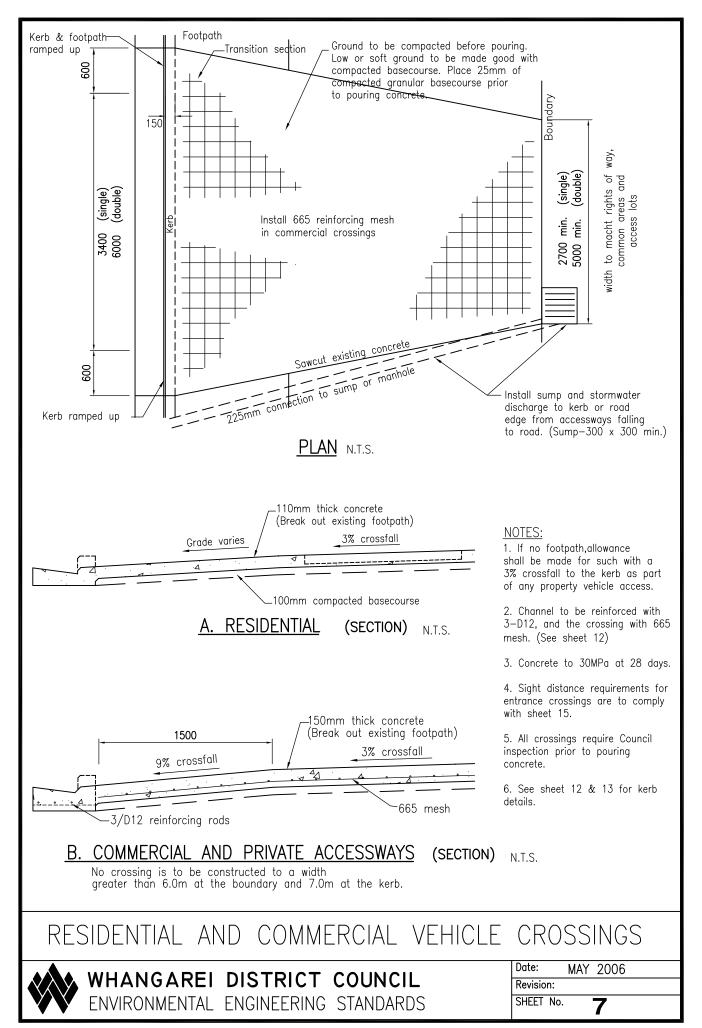
Where a name is preferred for any such accessway, the applicant shall submit 3 (three) names in order of priority for Council approval.

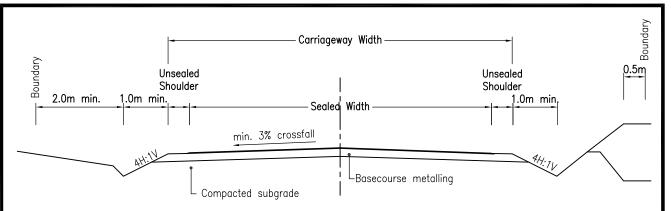
2. When a road is to be vested in the Council the applicant shall submit 3 (three) preferred names in order of priority for Council approval.

3. The applicant is responsible for installation of necessary signage and road marking in accordance with the Transit New Zealand Manual of Traffic Signs and Markings for any access vested as road to be maintained by the Council.

STREET SIGNS, PRIVATE ROW, ACCESS LOT, COMMON AREA OR PRIVATE ROAD FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS







TYPICAL MINIMUM RURAL ROADING CROSS SECTION N.T.S.

	Area Served /	Min. Road			Carriageway	1	
Class	Traffic Volumes	Reserve Width	Unsealed Shoulder	Sealed Shoulder	Lane Width	Sealed Width	Carriage-way Width
LOCAL ROADS							
Local Road	0 - 300 vpd	20	2 x 0.5	2 x 0.5	2 x 2.5	6	7
Sub Collector	300 - 700 vpd	20	2 x 0.5	2 x 0.5	2 x 3.0	7	8
COLLECTOR ROADS							
Minor and Major Collector	700 - 2500 vpd	20	2 x 0.5	2 x 0.5	2 x 3.5	8	9
ARTERIAL		•					
Arterial	> 2500 vpd	20	2 x 0.5	2 x 1.0	2 x 3.5	9	10

Width Requirements - Rural Roads

NOTES:

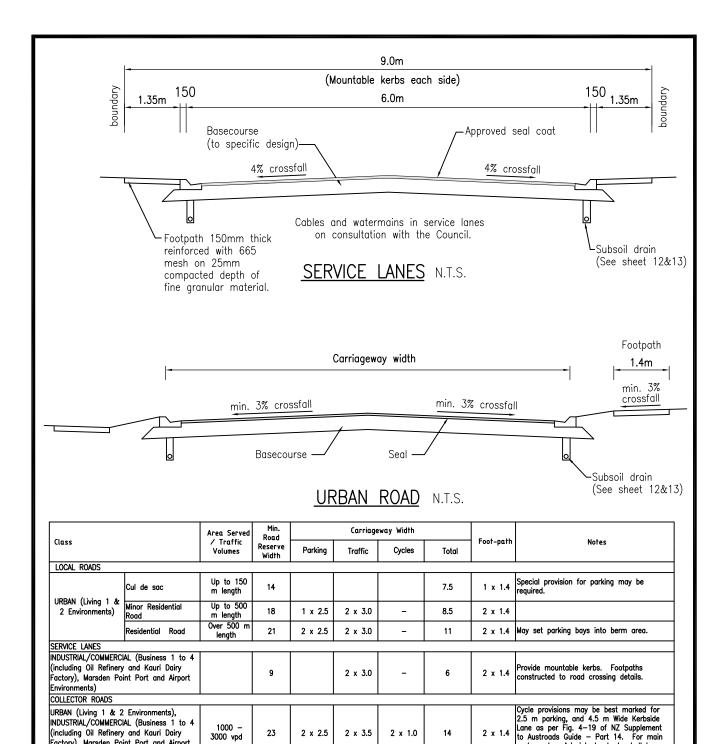
- 1. The standards above are the minimum permitted. Road reserve widths may need to be increased to provide for services, berms, batters, drainage, landscaping etc. Where there is potential for further development, the Road Reserve shall be increased in width to allow for this.
- 2. The sealed carriageway width shall be widened on curves (see Table 3.5).
- 3. The road reserve shall be located 0.5 metres outside the toes of earthwork cuts or fills unless the slope of the earthworks is 1V:4H (25%) or less in which case it can be located at the minimum distance from the centreline.
- 4. Footpaths 1.4 m wide are required in Living 3 Environments, and level berms suitable for pedestrian use are required in the vicinity of cluster developments in Countryside and Coastal Countryside Environments.
- 5. Provision for parking may be required with close development.
- 6. Road gradients shall be in the range of 0.4% to 12.5 % for Local Roads, and 0.4% to 10% for Collector and Arterial roads.
- 7. Pavements shall be specifically designed by a suitably qualified and experienced Engineer. For Local Roads, the design shall use either Mechanistic or Standard Chart Based Methods. The subgrade CBR may be determined using a Scala Penetrometer. For Collector Class and above, the design shall use a Mechanistic Design Method, with Laboratory CBR testing of the subgrade.
- 8. Geometric design of roads shall be carried out be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced Engineer, experienced in road geometric design.
- 9. All rural roads shall be sealed except where specifically approved by the Roading Manager.
- 10. The Clegg Impact Value on completion of pavement preparation, prior to sealing, shall be a minimum of 40. Testing shall be at 20 metre centres at the edges and centre of pavements. The Council may require Benkelman Beam testing in accordance with NZS 4404:2004.
- 11. Surfacing will normally be Chip Seal Grade 3 with Grade 5 wet lock.
- 12. Road drainage shall be provided by the use of side drains, dished channels or kerb and channel (with subsoil drains). The road reserve boundary shall be at least 2.0 m outside of side drains. On steep gradients where scouring is likely, open water tables shall be lined with concrete (see details of Concrete Dish Channels, Sheet 12). Specific provision shall be made to control velocity, particularly prior to a discharge.

RURAL ROAD CROSS SECTIONS

(Countryside, Coastal Countryside and Living 3 Environments)



WHANGAREI DISTRICT COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS



Width Requirements - Urban and Commercial/Industrial Environments

3000 vpd

vpd

> 7000 vpd

- 7000

24

2 x 2.2

NOTES:

Environments)

arterial roads

1. Footpath widths do not include kerbs.

actory), Marsden Point Port and Airport

URBAN (Living 1 & 2 Environments), INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL (Business 1 to 4

(including Oil Refinery and Kauri Dairy Factory), Marsden Point Port and Airport

- 2. Footpaths shall be not less than 100mm thick 20MPa ordinary grade concrete at 28 days with construction joints at 3.5m crs.
- 3. 100mm depth of fine granular material under footpaths. Soft areas to be dug out & replaced with compacted metal fill.

2 x 3.5

2 x 1.8

Specific Design

15

FOR ENVIRONMENTS LIVING 1 AND 2, AND ALL BUSINESS



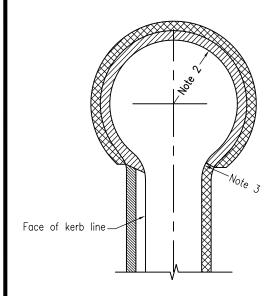
Date: MAY 2006 Revision: SHEET No. 9

cycle routes, Arterial standards shall be

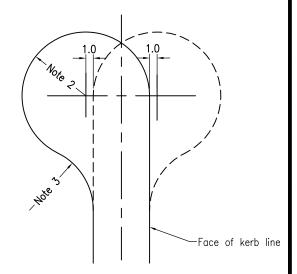
Cycle lane layout as per Fig. 4—7, NZ Supplement to Austroads Guide — Part 14.

applied.

2 x 1.4



CIRCULAR TURNING AREA
FOR CUL-DE-SAC



OFFSET CIRCULAR TURNING AREA
FOR CUL-DE-SAC
FOR RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Carriageway



Service Berm



Reinforced Footpath to Commercial Crossing Standard



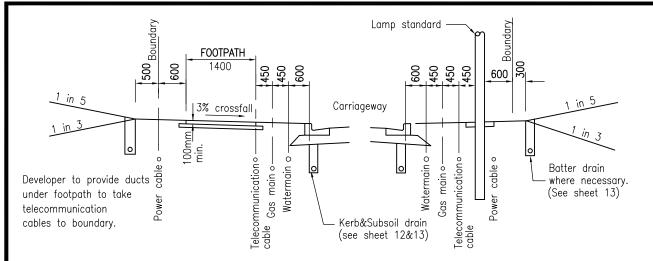
Ordinary Footpath

NOTES:

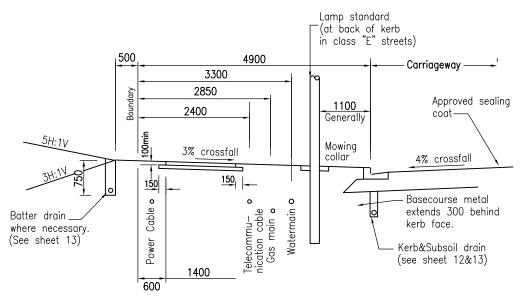
- 1. For All Environments.
- 2. Turning Radius 9.5 metres for Living and Contryside Environments, 15 metres for Buisness Environment. These dimensions are absolute minima.
- Shoulder radius 8.0 metres for non-offset heads, 9.0 metres for offset heads.
 The "offset" dimensions apply for offsets from the road centreline of 2 metres or more.
- 4. Footpaths and berm widths as required for Urban Cul de sac (refer Sheet 9).
- 5. Reinforced footpath to be 150mm thick concrete with 665 mesh. Concrete strength to be 30 MPa at 28 days.
- 6. A central area may be provided for parking or planting. Where this is proposed, the layout shall be checked for access by heavy vehicles using tracking curves.
- 7. The minimum kerb gradient shall be 0.5%.
- 8. Hammerhead or "T" cul—de—sacs may be approved where a standard circular head is unsuitable. The layout is subject to specific design. Compliance with Figure 3.5 in NZS 4404:2004 is an acceptable solution in residential areas.
- 9. Where a cul de sac is formed, and it is intended that the road will be extended as part of a future stage in a development, the provision for turning at the end of the cul de sac shall be specifically considered. The design shall be subject to specific approval by the Roading Manager.

CUL DE SAC TURNING





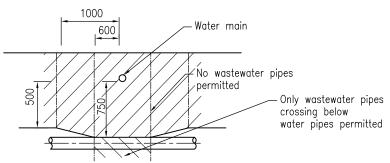
CUL DE SAC N.T.S.



URBAN ROADS N.T.S.

NOTE:

Clearance to watermain to be increased to comply with table 6.6 where the watermain diameter is greater than 200mm.



CROSSINGS BETWEEN WATER MAINS & WASTEWATER PIPES N.T.S.

Further notes refer to sheet 11a.

RECOMMENDED SERVICE LOCATIONS

FOR ENVIRONMENTS LIVING 1 AND 2, AND ALL BUSINESS



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MINIMUM CLEARANCE BETWEEN SERVICES

The minimum clear distance between services shall be the greater of the required clearances between the relevant services.

Stormwater: 300mm H, 150mm V

Wastewater: 300mm H, 150mm V - except watermains

1000mm H, 500mm V to 600mm H, 750mm V to watermains

Electricity: 500mm H, 225mm V - except watermains > 200mm

1000mm H, 225mm V to water mains > 200mm ID

Telcom & Gas: 300mm H, 150mm V - except watermains > 200mm

600mm H, 150mm V to watermains > 200mm ID

Watermains: Clearances to other services as above

Clearances to water pipelines as follows:

600mm H, 500mm V to a water pipeline > 375mm ID

600mm H, 150mm V where both pipelines are between 200mm ID and 375mm ID

300mm H, 150mm V where both pipelines are \leq 375mm

NOTES:

- 1. Vertical clearances apply where services cross, except that water pipelines shall always maintain a clearance above parallel wastewater pipelines.
- 2. Refer to tables 5.6 & 6.6 for further notes.

Further notes refer to sheet 11.

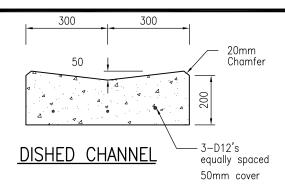
MINIMUM CLEARANCES BETWEEN SERVICE FOR ENVIRONMENTS LIVING 1 AND 2, AND ALL BUSINESS

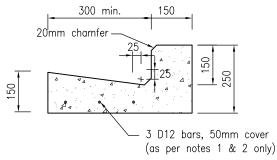


Date: MAY 2006

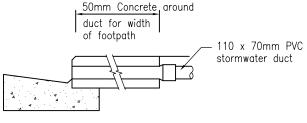
Revision:

SHEET No. 11a





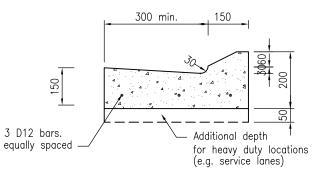
KERB AND CHANNEL



Note: Subject to adequate capcity for the catchment area

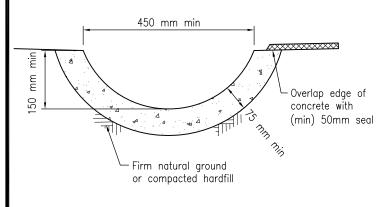
NOTES:

- 3/D12 reinforcing bars to be placed around all curves, and intersections between tangent points.
- Commercial crossings to be additional 50mm in depth as well as having 3-D12's equally spaced in the channel.
- Concrete for Dished Channel, Pram Crossing and Mountable Kerb and Channel shall comply with NZS3109 and be 30MPa at 28 days.
- Concrete for Concrete Lined Channel Rural and Kerb and Channel shall comply with NZS3109 and be 20MPa at 28 days.
- 5. Crack control joints to be formed at maximum of 3.5 metre intervals.
- 6. Profiles may be modified slightly to suit kerbing machine.
- 7. 300mm wide channels may be used for privateways and carparks.
- 8. Mountable kerbs are only to be used for service lanes, traffic islands and similar.

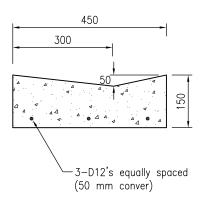


SECTION THROUGH STORMWATER DUCT AND KERB & CHANNEL

MOUNTABLE KERB AND CHANNEL



CONCRETE LINED CHANNEL - RURAL

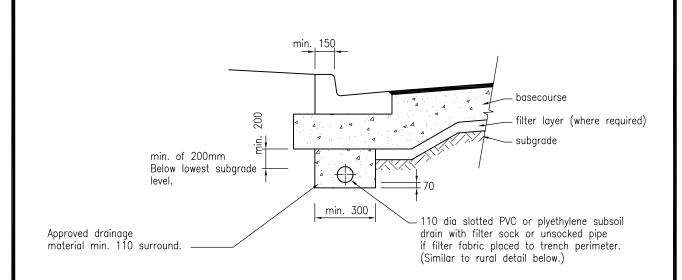


PRAM CROSSING

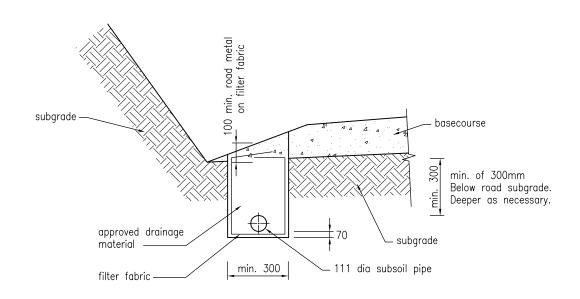
KERB & CHANNEL DETAILS FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS



WHANGAREI DISTRICT COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS



UNDER KERB DRAINAGE N.T.S

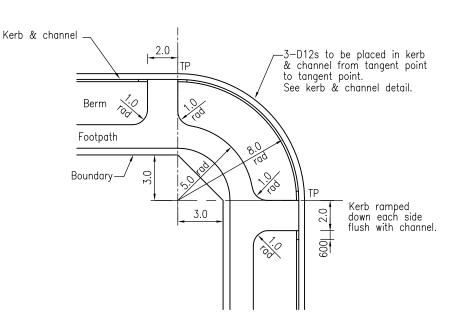


RURAL SUBSOIL DRAINAGE N.T.S

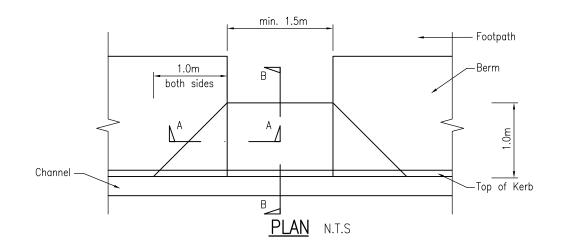
TYPICAL KERB & SUBSOIL DRAINAGE DETAILS

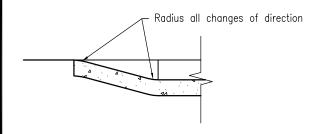


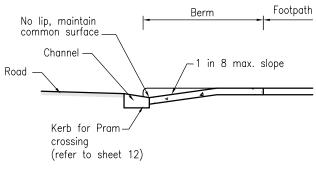
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CROSS ROADS OR TEE INTERSECTION N.T.S







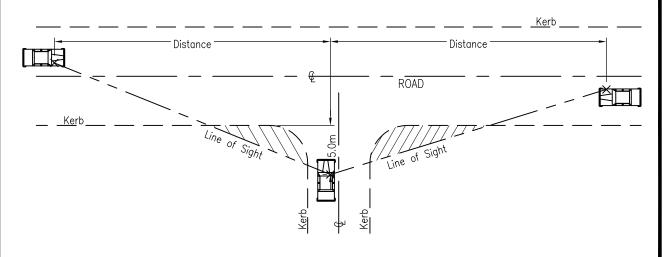
HALF SECTION A-A N.T.S

SECTION B-B N.T.S

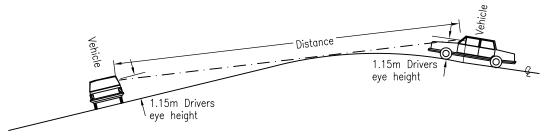
PRAM CROSSING DETAILS
FOR ENVIRONMENTS LIVING 1 AND 2, AND BUSINESS 1-5



WHANGAREI DISTRICT COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS



TYPICAL PLAN N.T.S.



TYPICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION N.T.S.

		Minimum	Sight Dista	nce
		Frontage	Road Class	ification
Vehicle Crossing Classification	Operating Speed Environment (Km/hr)	Local	Collector	Arterial
	40	30	35	70
	50	40	45	90
LOW VOLUME	60	55	65	115
Up to 200 vehicle	70	85	85	140
movements per	80	105	105	175
day per access	90	130	130	210
duy per uccess	100	160	160	250
	110	190	190	290
	120	230	230	330
	40	30	70	70
	50	40	90	90
HIGH VOLUME	60	55	115	115
More than 200	70	85	140	140
vehicle movements	80	105	175	175
	90	130	210	210
per day per access	100	160	250	250
	110	190	290	290
	120	230	330	330

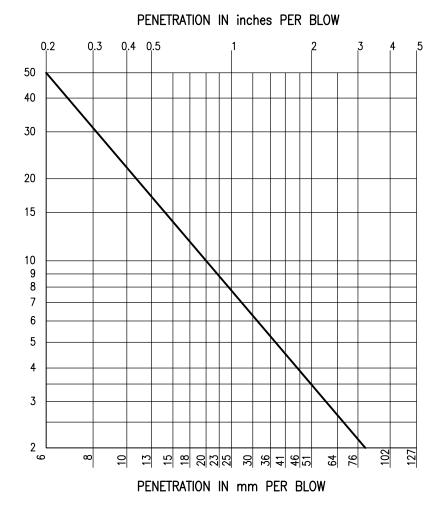
NOTES

- 1. Full visibility is required 1.15 metres above the visibility splay areas
- 2. One way roads and dual carriageways only require visibility in the direction of approaching traffic.

TRAFFIC SIGHT LINES AT NON SIGNALISED INTERSECTIONS



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SCALA PENETROMETER CHART FOR C.B.R. VALUES (Subgrade)

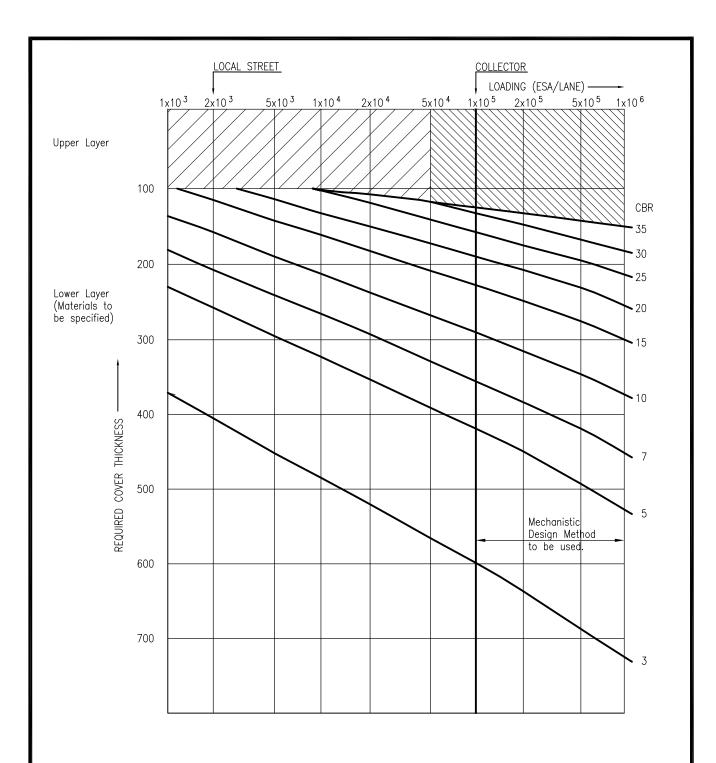
SCALA PENETROMETER CHART FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS



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Revision:

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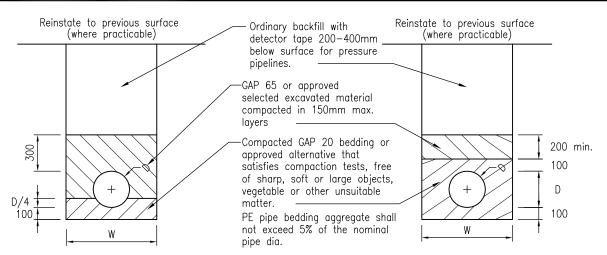
NOTES:

- 1. Collector, arterial and industrial streets shall be the subject of specific design based on an estimate of their E.S.A. (Equivalent Standard Axle) loading, using a mechanistic design method.
- 2. The curves give minimum cover requirements above the subgrade and greater depths of higher quality materials may be necessary.
- 3. The minimum pavement depth for streets shall be 200mm.
- 4. Scala penetrometer testing is required to confirm designed aggregate depths.

DESIGN CHART FOR FLEXIBLE PAVEMENTS FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS

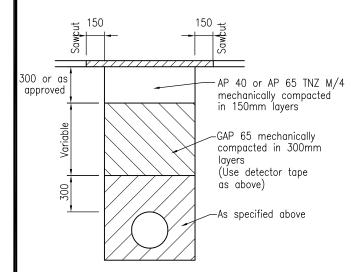


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ALUMINIUM, CONCRETE GALVANISED STEEL OR VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE

(Where specifically approved)



ADDITIONAL BACKFILL REQUIREMENTS **UNDER CARRIAGEWAYS**

(All types of pipe)

W	TYPE OF PIPE
D + 600	Aluminium
D + 600	Galv. steel
D + 450	Concrete
D + 450	Vitrified clay
D + 400	uPVC & PE

Variations in W require additional design compensation.

PVC & PE PIPE (PVC not approved for water supply)

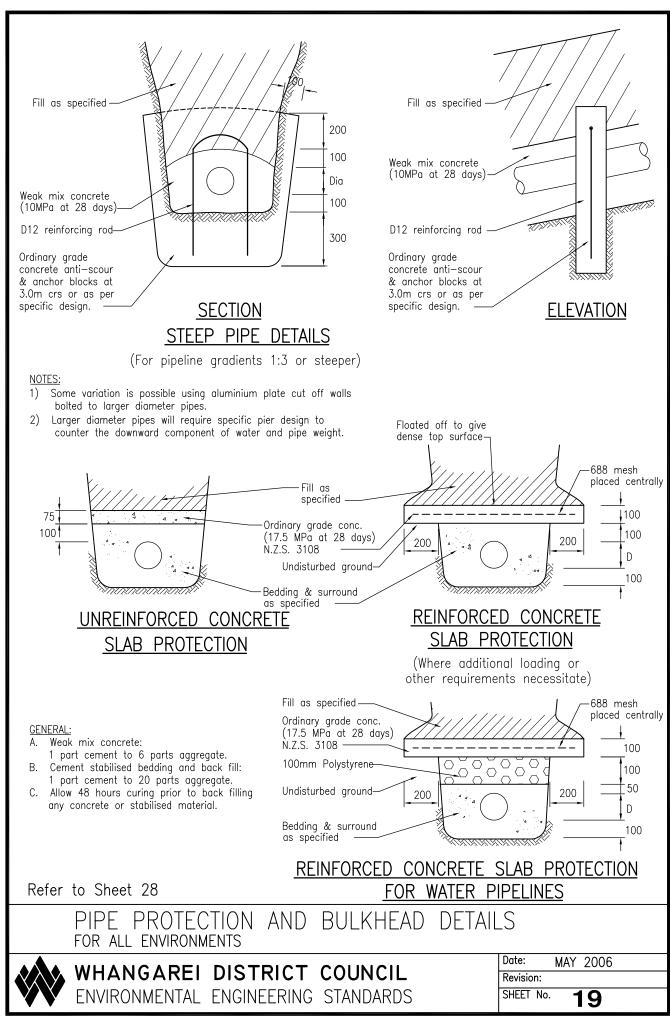
NOTES

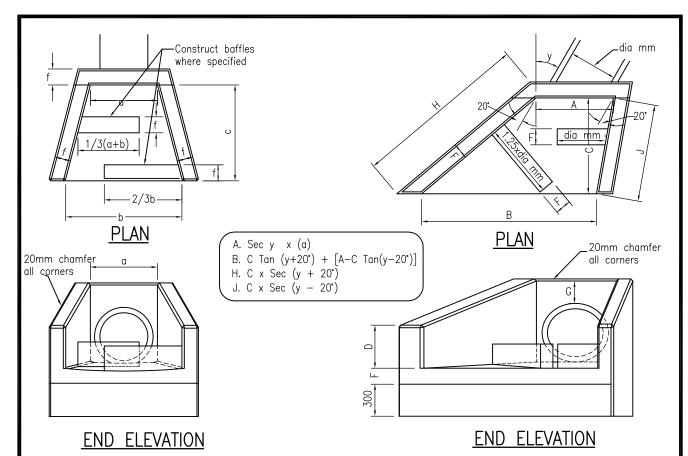
- Concrete pipes to be RCRRJ "Class X" or stronger installed to manufacturers requirements.
- 2. Aluminium pipes to be "Aluflo" or "Highflo" type design, or similar.
- 3. Ordinary backfill shall be free from stones or rocks greater than 150mm nominal diameter compacted in 300mm layers.
- 4. Replace topsoil to original depth as necessary.
- 5. Existing sealed roadway excavations are to be resurfaced with 50mm of asphaltic concrete.
- 6. Scala Penetrometer test: The number of blows required for penetration through successive layers within carriageway trenches is as follows:
 - a. 0 to 150mm deep; 18 minimum
 - 150mm to 300mm deep; 12 minimum
 - 300mm to 450mm deep; 8 minimum
- d. Deeper than 450mm; 6 minimum per 150mm depth NB. Berm every 50mm; 2 minimum
- 7. PRIVATEWAY base course metalling within pipe trenches may be in accordance with the privateway Standards.
- 8. Trench width shall not exceed W at the pipe crown level.
- 9. Unsatisfactory trench material is to be undercut and replaced with compacted hardfill. In poor soils such as swamp, peat, and in rock the minimum depth of granular bedding material below the invert is to be 200mm or specific design as necessary.
- 10. Pipelines at 1:8 gradient or steeper shall have cement stabilised bedding and/or surrounds.
- 11. Pipelines at 1:3 gradient or steeper shall have weak mix concrete bedding (10MPa). Large pipes will require specific pier design.
- 12. Concrete bedding shall be allowed to cure for 48 hours prior to backfilling.
- 13. Backfilling carriageways may be with 'flowable fill' (low strength fly—ash concrete).
- 14. Granular bedding is to satisfy N.Z.S. 7643 Appendix B.
- 15. Minimum cover over pipes (unless specifically designed or protected in accordance with sheet 24).
 - 600mm if not subjected to traffic loading
 - 900mm under carriageways and trafficed areas.

BEDDING & BACKFILL FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS



WHANGAREI DISTRICT COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS





12 dia trimmer rod-1/2 d or max 400mm Bevel for inlets-1 in 12 fall **SECTION**

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS (mm)								
DIA OF PIPE	а	Ь	c C	d D	e E	f F	g G	
150	300	450	600	200	325	100	150	
230	380	600	700	250	425	100	150	
300	450	750	750	300	525	100	150	
375	550	900	850	350	625	100	150	
450	630	1100	900	400	725	150	230	
525	700	1200	1000	450	825	150	230	
600	800	1400	1100	550	900	150	230	
750	1000	1700	1200	600	1050	150	300	
900	1170	2000	1450	650	1225	150	300	
1050	1380	2300	1700	750	1375	150	300	
1200	1520	2600	2100	750	1550	150	450	
1350	1680	2800	2400	750	1725	150	450	

NOTES:

- 1. Reinforce floors & walls with:
 - 150 375 665 mesh

450 - 600 675 - 900 1050 - 1350 633 mesh or D10 rods at 250 crs.

D12 rods at 250 crs.

D12 rods at 150 crs.

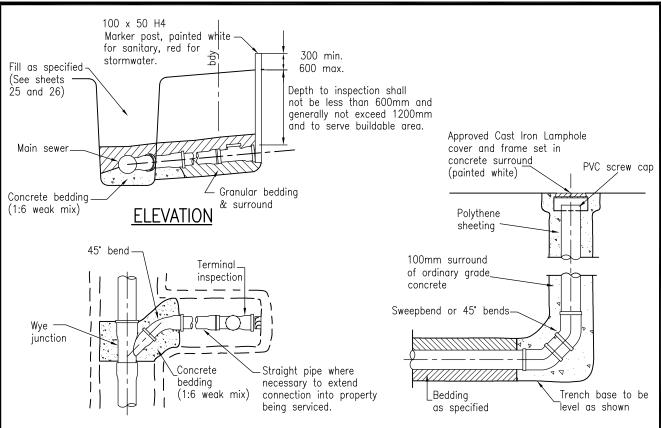
- 2. All reinforcement shall be placed centrally in walls and floor, and shall be continuous between walls and floor.
- 3. Laps in structural grade bars to be 300 min.

- 4. There shall be at least 2 bars whether mesh or M.S. over the top of the pipe.
- 5. Concrete is to be ordinary grade (17.5MPa) in accordance with NZS 3109.
- 6. Baffles are to be constructed as shown when outlet velocities and soil conditions dictate, in extreme cases specific design may be required by the Council.
- 7. Inlet structures shall have reverse apron fall and no

INLET AND OUTFALL STRUCTURES



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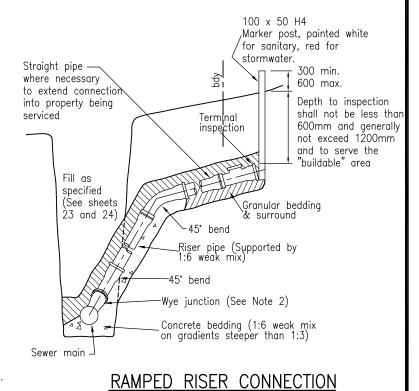


PLAN STANDARD CONNECTION

FOR BRANCH LINES LESS THAN 50m LONG LAMPHOLE

NOTES:

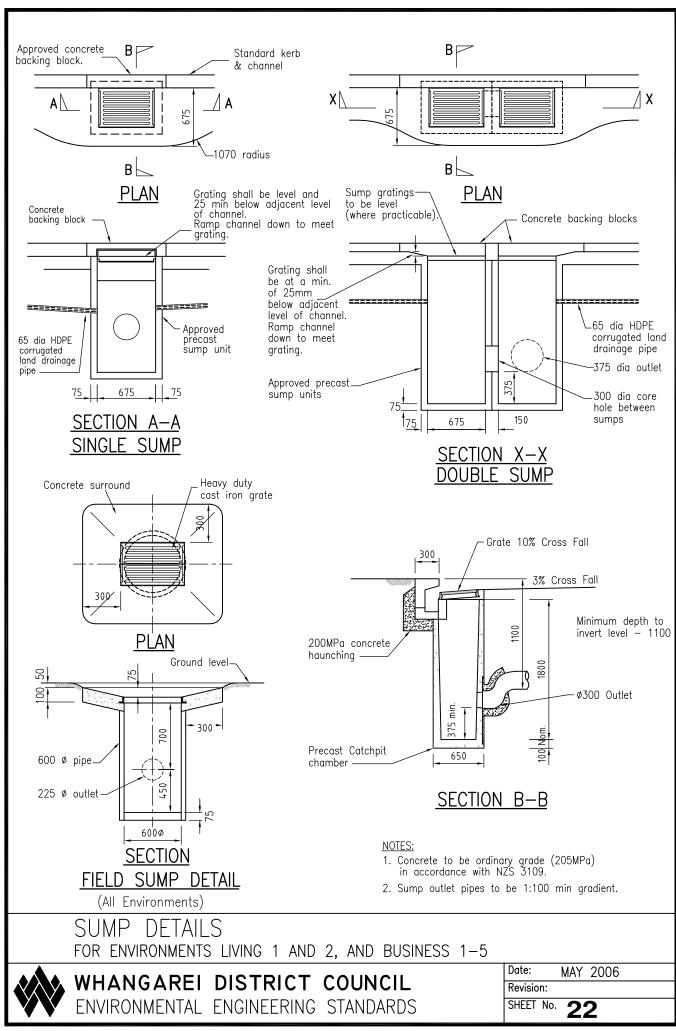
- 1. The terminal inspection shall be located not less than 300mm inside the property being serviced and be free of obstructions
- 2. For stormwater connections, junctions to be: (in order of preference)
 - a. Prefabricated standard wye junctions,
 - b. Prefabricated factory special connection,
 - c. Field fabricated epoxy mortared saddled flange connection with appropriate insert adapter.
- 3. Terminal blank end required for stormwater connections.
- 4. Pipes and fittings are to be sewer grade uPVC, Vitrified clay, concrete or ceramic, and to relevant NZ Standard.
- 5. Pipelines that are likely to carry commercial or industrial waste are to satisfy the manufacturers requirements.
- 6. Specific design may be required in potentially unstable areas.
- 7. Joint flexibility is to be maintained where pipelines are in contact with concrete. Pipes shall be separated from concrete using DPC.
- 8. AS-BUILT plans are required for all connections.

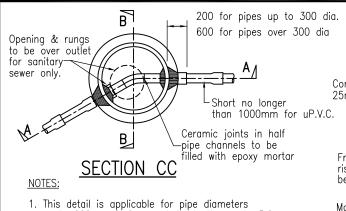


LAMPHOLES, STORMWATER AND SEWER CONNECTIONS FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS

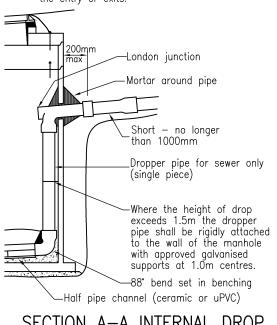


WHANGAREI DISTRICT COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS



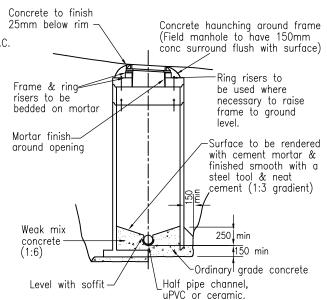


- 1. This detail is applicable for pipe diameters up to 600mm & for manhole depths up to 5.0m.
- 2. All steel fittings to be hot dip galvanised Zinc coatings to be not less than 700g/m
- 3. 150mm thick concrete lids with heavy duty cast iron frames & covers to be used in driveways, carriageways & berms. 100mm thick concrete lids with light duty cast iron frames & covers may be used elsewhere.
- 4. Precast manhole bases shall be used in all instances with minimum sized holes cut for pipe entry.
- 5. No additional thin plastering of benching or inverts is permitted.
- 6. All manhole covers are to be painted red for stormwater, white for sewer.
- 7. All concrete to be 20 MPa at 28 days unless specified as weak mix.
- 8. Stormwater manholes do not require half pipe channels, or short pipe sections beyond the entry or exits.



SECTION A-A INTERNAL DROP

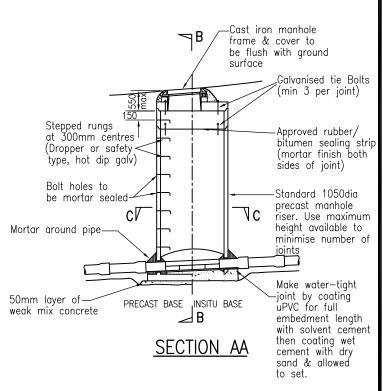
This detail is applicable for pipe diameters up to 250mm & for manhole depths up to 5.0m.



PRECAST BASE

INSITU BASE (only permitted for pipes larger than 600mm)

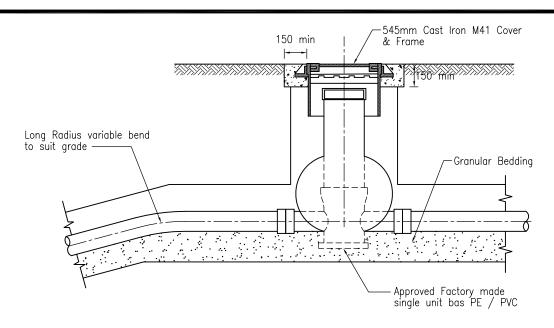
SECTION BB



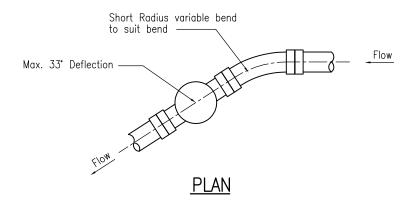
STANDARD PRECAST MANHOLE SEWER AND STORMWATER FOR ALL ENVIROMENTS



WHANGAREI DISTRICT COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS

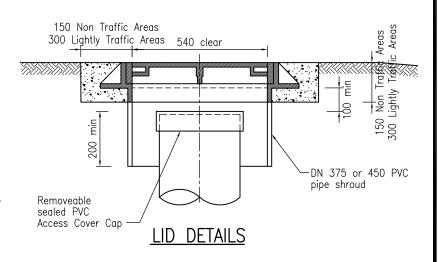


<u>ELEVATION - MAINTENANCE SHAFT</u>



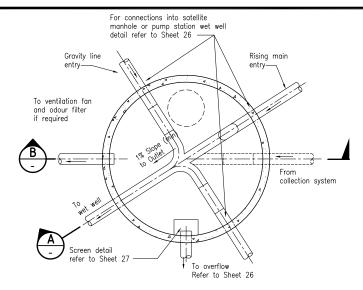
NOTES

- 1. For use with DN150 and DN225 Pipes only.
- 2. Maximum Depth 3.6m.
- 3. Max. horizontal deviation 33° with close coupled bend, or 90° with specially designed MS units.
- 4. Not to be located in Carriageways or in heavily trafficked Areas.
- 5. See section 5.10 for Restrictions on use.



SEWER MAINTENANCE SHAFT DETAILS FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS





Fill to be placed around structure and sloped at 1:5 to Pipe protection as -Closing hanlde to be surrounding ground per WDC Enivironmental removed prior to profile -Engineering Standards installation -300x300mm cast iron Ground level inspection cover - 300x300mm cesspit riser - 150x150mm openning 600mm see n cut into cesspit riser Overflow level From satellite manhole Invert_level —45° bend ø 150mm PVC overflow pipe Red check valve from storage tank or similar approved

Note:

 $\overline{\text{Overflow}}$ level to be set at a level at least 200mm below all service connections and manhole lids.

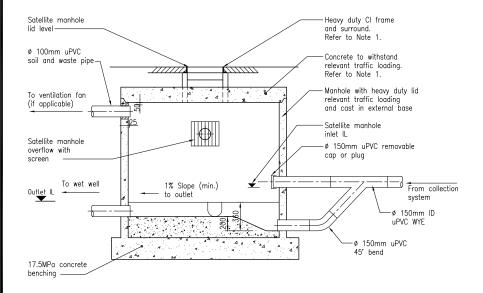
Refer suppliers information for valve installation details.

Notes:

- Heavy duty CI frame and surround for use in road reserve or other area with traffic loading.
- 2. Standard cast iron frame and lid in private property where no traffic loading is possible.

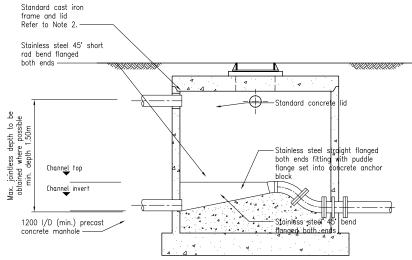
PLAN SATELLITE MANHOLE

NTS



OVERFLOW OUTLET - LAND DISCHARGE

N.T.S.



SECTION B-B RISING MAIN DISCHARGE DETAILS TO MANHOLES

SATELLITE MANHOLE DETAILS FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS



WHANGAREI DISTRICT COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS

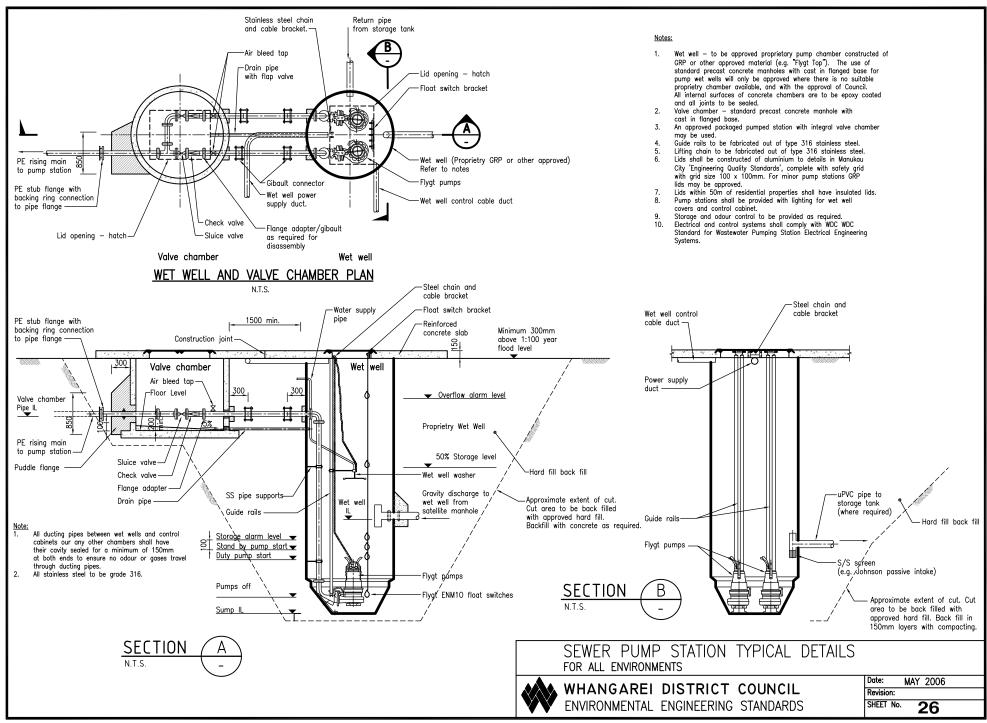
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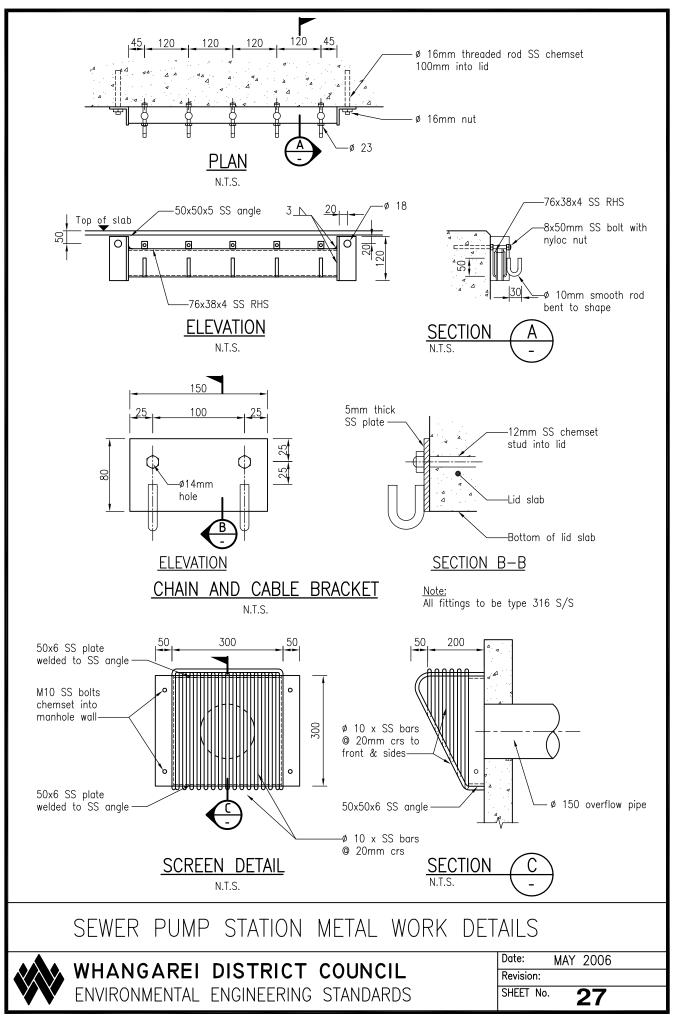
SECTION A-A

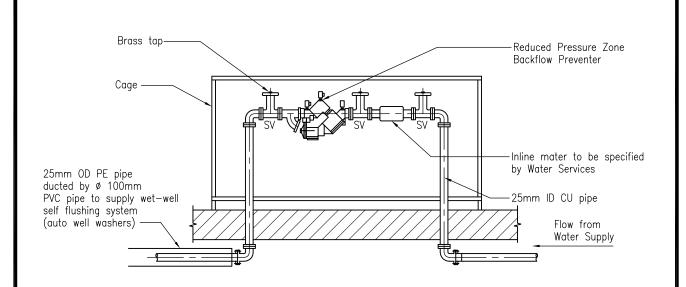
TYPICAL GRAVITY LINE ENTRY INTO MANHOLES

NOTE:

- Orientation of manhole inlets & outlets varies.
- Where all flow into the MH is gravity flow standard MH details may be used.

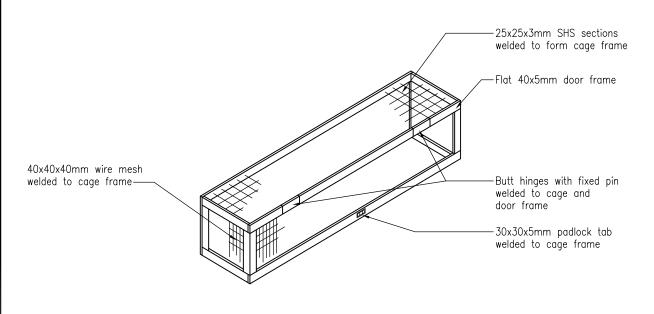






TYPICAL PIPE DETAIL N.T.S.

FOR 50mm + ID BFP



<u>CAGE DETAIL</u>

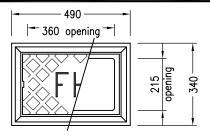
N.T.S.

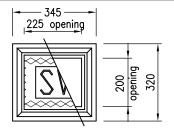
Refer to sheet 26.

RPZ WATER CONNECTION REQUIRED FOR SEWER PUMP STATIONS



"TALL TYPE"screw down DI hydrant to NZS/BS 750. To close clockwise when viewed from above.

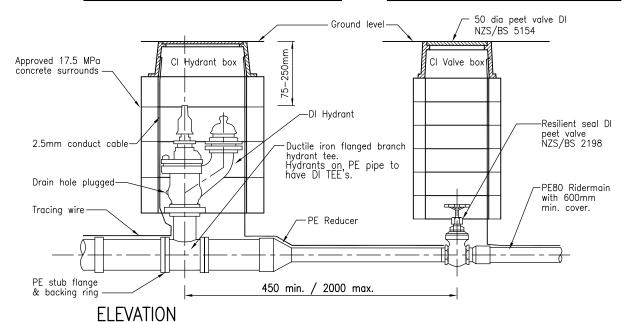






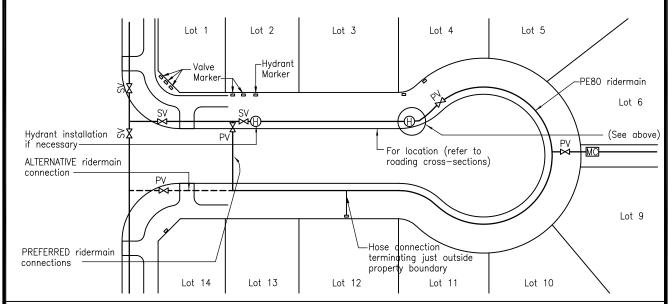
PLAN CAST IRON HYDRANT BOX

PLAN CAST IRON VALVE BOX



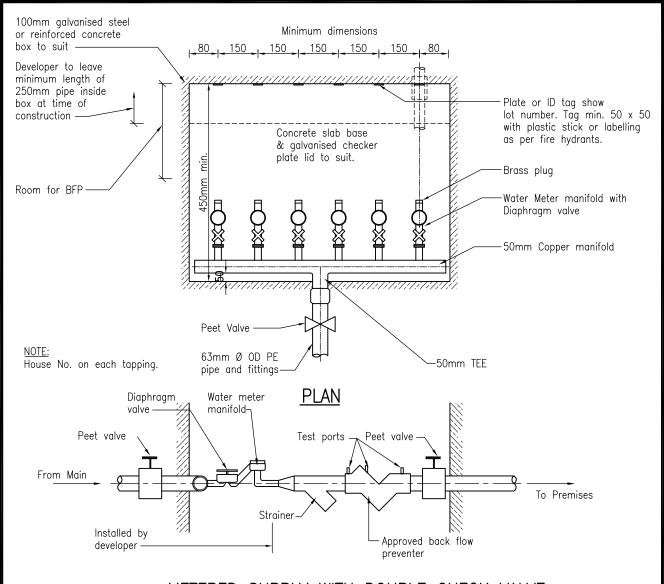
Notes

- 1. Deflection of joints is not to exceed the manufacturers recommendation.
- 2. Where there are more than 15 connections from a rider main, an isolating peet valve should be provided in the middle of the rider main.
- 3. All underground bolts to be stainless steel and wrapped with denso tape, mastic and polytape.
- 4. Service connections to terminate just outside from boundary with an approved manifold, meter box (including base) and diaphragm valve including dual check valve.
- 5. Dimensions to be supplied with as—builts.



WATER PIPELINE DETAILS FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS





METERED SUPPLY WITH DOUBLE CHECK VALVE BACK FLOW PREVENTER

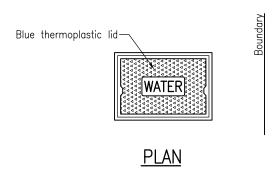
NOTE:

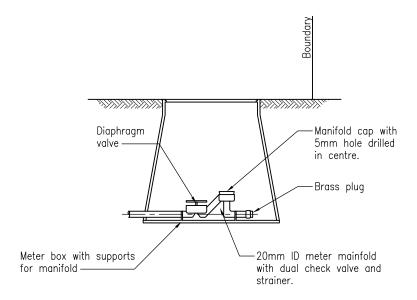
- 1. All fittings to be WDC approved. If galvanised steel box is used holes for pipes to be drilled before galvanising.
- 2. The width and length of box is to suit the number of meters. The minimum width shall be 450mm and the minimum length 450mm.
- 3. The width of box may be modified to accomodate pressure reducing valves if required.
- 4. The numbered tags to be provided on each connection starting with unit 1 (or the lowest unit number) from one side. The tags shall be clearly marked firmly attached.
- 5. Back flow preventers shall be provided if required by WDC bylaws.

Refer to sheet 28.

MULTIPLE WATER CONNECTIONS & BACK FLOW PREVENTERS FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS





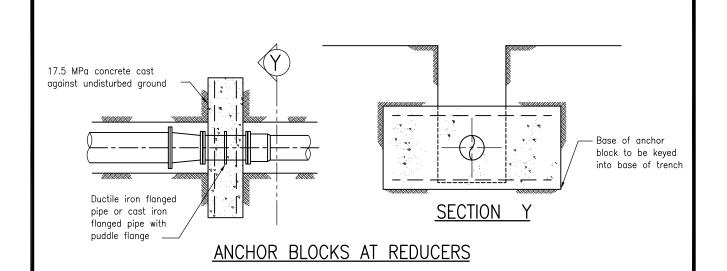


SINGLE METER BOX CONNECTION

Refer to sheet 26.

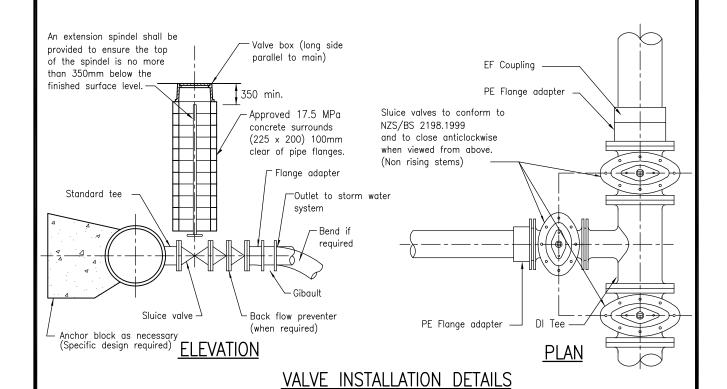
SINGLE METER BOX CONNECTION FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS





NOTES:

- 1. Calculations for anchor blocks at reducers and vertical curves must be shown with Engineering drawings.
- 2. Refer to sheet 26 for anchor block dimensions.

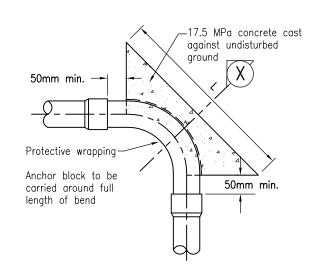


Refer also to Sheet 26, same note of conditions apply.

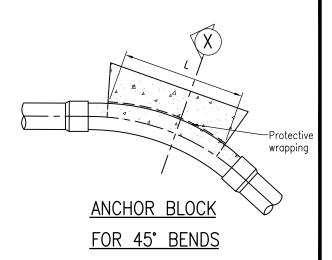
ANCHOR BLOCK AND VALVE INSTALLATION DETAILS FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS

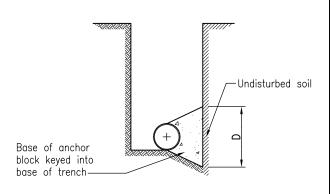


WHANGAREI DISTRICT COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS



ANCHOR BLOCK FOR 90° BENDS





SECTION X

Nom Pipe Diameter	90° L	Bend D	45° [Bend D	Tee or CI L	osed End D	22.5° L	Bend D	11.25° L	Bend D
100	740	400	500	320	520	400	300	300	300	300
150	1340	460	700	470	870	500	500	340	300	300
200	1610	660	960	600	1150	650	740	400	490	300
250	2000	800	1250	700	1420	800	890	500	640	350
300	2330	1000	1560	800	1650	1000	1080	600	810	400

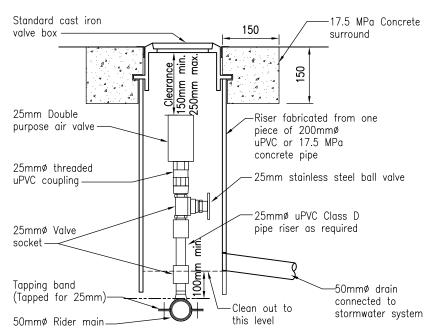
NOTES:

- 1) Anchor block dimensions for firm soil conditions.
- 2) The dimensions to be increased or decreased for variation in soil conditions.
- 3) Allowable bearing stress used 100 KPa.
- 4) Internal pipe test pressure up to 1800 KPa (18Bar).
- 5) All underground bolts to be wrapped with denso tape.
- 6) Protective membrane to be bitumised paper, thin roofing felt or polythenefilm applied to a thickness of 2.5mm.
- 7) If an anchor block is to be supported by engineered fill material, it shall be specifically designed, taking into account all design actions, including the weigth of the concrete, with allowance for sefety factors.

ANCHOR BLOCK DIMENSIONS FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS

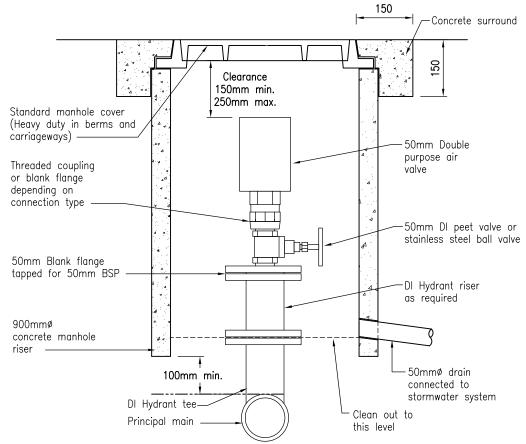


WHANGAREI DISTRICT COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS



STANDARD AIR VALVE DETAIL FOR 50mmø RIDER MAINS

NB: Underground bolts to be wrapped with DENSO tape



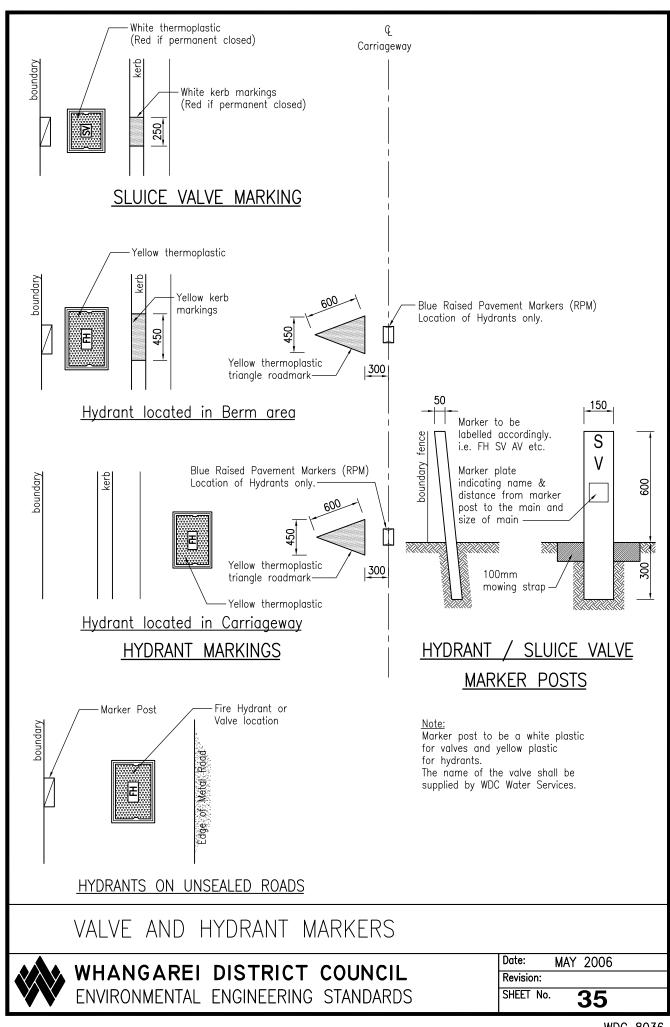
STANDARD AIR VALVE DETAIL FOR PRINCIPAL MAINS

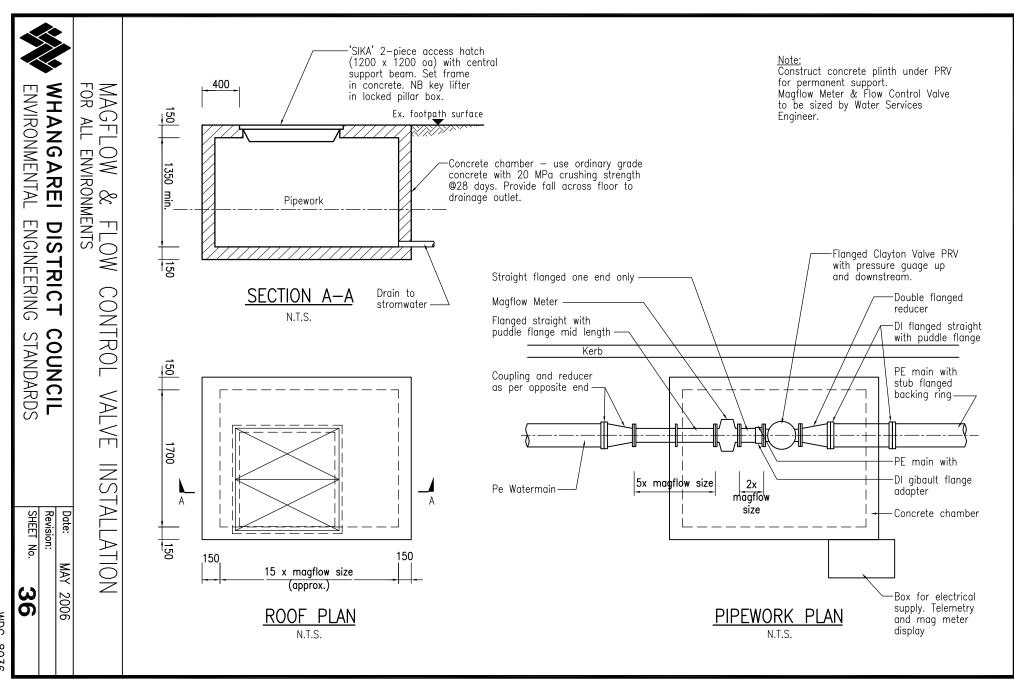
NB: Underground bolts to be wrapped with DENSO tape

AIR VALVE DETAILS FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS

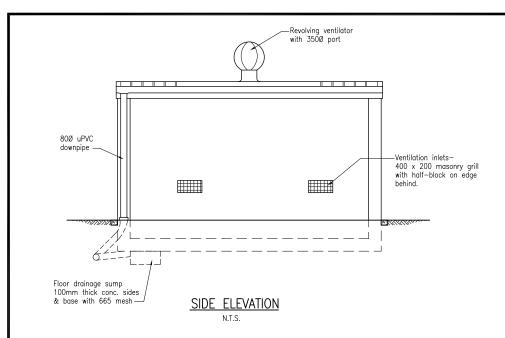


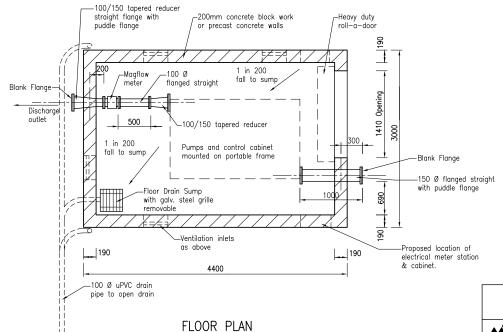
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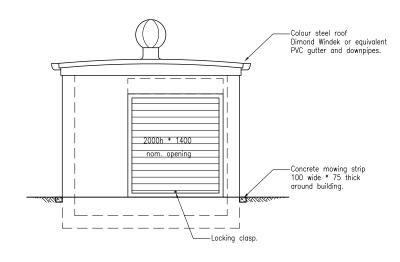




WDC 8036







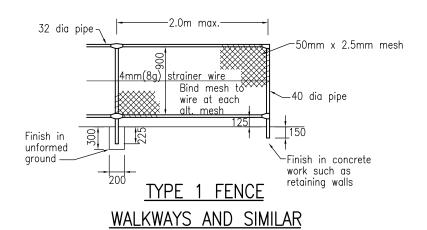
FRONT ELEVATION

NOTES:

- The details & dimensions shown are for guidance only and may need to be changed for particular situations.
- All fabricated pipework to be "Class K9 cement mortar lined ductile iron pipe in accordance with AS2280: 1988".
- 3) Jointing to be with "Tyton" rubber rings.
- 4) Pump set to be type Grundfos Hydro 2000 Booster System or similar.
- The details shown are based on 150mm dia pipework and should be used for guidance only.
- All details including structure, access etc. shall comply with the New Zealand Building Code and related documents.
- 7) Steps shall be provided as required between the doorway and floor level.
- 8) A minimum space of 800mm should be provided around pumps and electrical/ control cabinets for maintenance access.
- 9) The building shall be provided with internal lightning and power points.
- The pump house shall be located on a separate lot, or within the road reserve where approved by the water manager.
- Provision shall be made for parking and access to the doorway by maintenance vehicles.
- Details of power & telemetry required to be obtained from Water Services Manager.
- Refer to briefing document EES 2, water pumping stations, electrical engineering systems, pumpsets rated above 5kW.

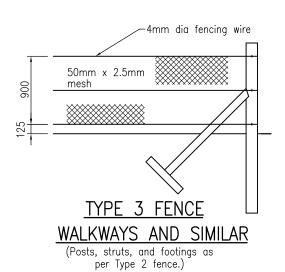
WATER SUPPLY PUMP STATION DETIALS FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS





50 x 38 battens-2.7m max.-2.5mm gauge staples 830 830 225 4.0mm dia galv. wire 200 200 125 150 125 ess than 600 Not less 1050 100 x 100 or 150 ø

TYPE 2 FENCE WALKWAYS AND SIMILAR



TYPE 4 FENCE

- To be used for fencing bush covenants and areas where stock proofing is essential.
- 2. Details are to conform with a Type 2 fence with the exception that:
- a) Posts shall not be more than 5.0m apart.
- b) Battens shall be approx. 800mm apart (i.e. 5 battens between posts)
- Posts and hollow areas subject to lifting from wire strain are to be securely footed and/or stayed.
- 4. Bush covenant fencing shall only have one access gate which is to be securely wired closed in two positions each end.

NOTES:

- TYPE 2, 3 and 4 FENCES to have concrete or wooden posts and struts, securely rammed.
- 2. Timber posts shall be treated to H4 specification.
- 3. Timber posts and struts to be 100 x 100 or 150 DIA MIN.
- 4. Timber strainer posts to be 150 x 150 or 250 DIA MIN.
- Mesh to be tied to railings and standards with galvanised binder wire as shown (Not bag ties)
- 6. Fittings to be "Kee Klamp" or similar pattern.
- 7. All pipes, wire, mesh and staples to be galvanised.
- GENERAL:
 Safety fencing, safety railing, alternative fencing, cycle barriers, and walkway surfacing shall be subject to specific design and approval otherwise specified.

FENCE TYPES FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTS



WHANGAREI DISTRICT COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS