

should only be used when the catchment being modelled is less than 80 ha in area or the time of concentration is <30 minutes.

3.3.1. Runoff Coefficient

The runoff coefficient describes the proportion of rainfall forming rapid runoff and therefore contributing to peak flow. Calculation of the runoff coefficient is based on land use.

For urban areas, recommended values are shown in Table 3-6 (column 2). These values are applicable to the catchment range contributing to the network.

| Type of Development / Surface (Column 1) | Recommended Runoff coefficient (Column 2) |
|---|--|
| > 70% irrigated grass & plantings | 0.15 |
| Poor ground cover | 0.20 |
| Asphaltic | 0.90 |
| Concrete | 0.90 |
| Interlocking | 0.78 |
| Roofs | 0.85 |
| Walled plot; not connected to network | 0.20 |

Table 3-6 - Typical Urban Run-Off Coefficients

Runoff coefficients for rural areas should be calculated as described in Table 3-7. This calculation is based on slope, soil cover types, vegetation and surface storage.

For catchments with a mixture of land cover types (both rural and non-rural) the runoff coefficient should be calculated as the area weighted average coefficients for the different land cover types (subject to the precautions concerning mixed catchments discussed in Section 3.5).