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Flood Risk Management Plan

For a Proposed Seniors Housing Development

Prepared for:	NSW Land and Housing Corporation
Project address:	Lot 67 DP 529880 (No. 41) and Lot 68 DP 529880 (No. 43) Owen Avenue, Wyong
Document No.:	CC210464_FRMP
Version No.:	06
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VERSION HISTORY

Version	Date	Purpose	Prepared By	Approved By
01	7/6/2022	Flood Risk Management Plan	Amanda Newman	Bruce Kenny
02	14/12/2022	Revised Flood Risk Management Plan	Amanda Newman	Bruce Kenny
03	28/04/23	Revised Flood Risk Management Plan – Revised Flood Certificate	Nathan Broadbent	Bruce Kenny
04	01/05/23	Flood Risk Management Plan – Final	Nathan Broadbent	Bruce Kenny
05	15/05/23	Flood Risk Management Plan – revised to address LAHC comments	Nathan Broadbent	Bruce Kenny
06	5/06/23	Flood Risk Management Plan – revised to address additional LAHC comments	Nathan Broadbent	Bruce Kenny

Review Panel Division/Office Name Image: Contract of the second second

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Annexures

- Annexure A Architectural plans prepared by Barry Rush and Associates Pty Ltd, sheets A03 and A08, dated 22 March 2023 Annexure B Central Coast Flood Information Certificate for No 's 41 and 43 Owen
- Annexure B Central Coast Flood Information Certificate for No.'s 41 and 43 Owen Avenue, Wyong dated 20 April 2023



1 Introduction

ACOR Consultants (CC) Pty Ltd (ACOR) has been commissioned to prepare a Flood Risk Management Plan in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 3.1 of Central Coast Development Control Plan (DCP) 2022, Clauses 5.21 and 7.23 of *Central Coast Local Environmental Plan* 2022 and Clause 7.3 of *Wyong Local Environmental Plan* 2013.

In the preparation of this report ACOR has relied upon certain data and information contained within the following documents:

- Architectural plans prepared by Barry Rush and Associates Pty Ltd, sheets A03 and A08, dated 22 March 2023.
- Site survey prepared by Total Surveying Solutions, reference 211660, dated 6 October 2021.
- Central Coast DCP 2022.
- Central Coast Local Environmental Plan 2022.
- Wyong Local Environmental Plan 2013.
- Central Coast Flood Information Certificate for No.'s 41 & 43 Owen Avenue, Wyong dated 20 April 2023.
- 'Australian Disaster Resilience Guideline 7-3: Flood Hazard.' published by the Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience (AIDR), dated 2017.
- 'Floodplain Development Manual: the management of flood liable land' published by NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (NSW DIPNR), dated April 2005.

The purpose of this report is to provide NSW Land and Housing Corporation with sufficient information to assess the proposed development which is located on flood liable lands.

2 Site Description

The subject site consists of the lots known as Lot 67 DP 529880 (No. 41) and Lot 68 DP 529880 (No. 43) Owen Avenue, Wyong. The site is located at the intersection of Owen Avenue and Cutler Drive, being located on the southern side of Cutler Drive and the eastern side of Owen Avenue. The surrounding sites support a mixture of low and medium density residential development.

The site is a developed site of total area 1161 m². The site is zoned R2 Low Density Residential under the provisions of Central Coast Local Environmental Plan 2022. Current development of the site consists of two single storey dwellings.

The site falls to the south-east. Elevations on site are generally within the range 7.2 m AHD to 9.9 m AHD.

The Applicant proposes the demolition of existing structures on site and construction of a seniors housing complex. The primary features of the ground floor level of the proposed development are depicted on architectural plans prepared by Barry Rush and Associates Pty Ltd, sheets A03 and A08, dated 22 March 2023 (copy enclosed under Annexure A).



3 Flood Characteristics

The site is impacted by floodwaters during the PMF flood event. Information regarding flood extents and depths are depicted on Central Coast Flood Information Certificate for No.'s 41 & 43 Owen Avenue, Wyong dated 20 April 2023 (copy enclosed under Annexure B).

The developable site is not impacted by floodwaters during the 1% AEP flood event.

The site is located partly within Precinct 1, partly within Precinct 2 and partly on flood free ground. Note that the proposed development footprint is located outside the Flood Planning Area (Precinct 2).

We note that Council's online flood precinct shows an isolated occurrence of Precinct 4 near the southern boundary of No. 41 Owen Avenue. We refer to our discussions with Council and note that this has occurred due to an error in flood map processing. Precinct 4 floodwaters can only occur within the mapped extent of 1% AEP floodwaters. In this instance, the isolated occurrence of Precinct 4 falls outside of both the 1% AEP extents and the Flood Planning Area. (FPA).

The Flood Planning Level (FPL) applicable to the proposed development is approximately 7.92 m AHD which results from the occurrence of Precinct 2 area near the southern corner of No.41. There are no features of the proposed development located within the 1% AEP and all finished surface levels meet the minimum requirements for flooding. Subsequently, the requirements for development on land falling partially within Precinct 2 are met.

PMF flows within the site are likely to consist of shallow surface flows, with the exception of flows impacting the south-eastern corner of the site which are expected to impact the site to approximately 7.75 m AHD. In our view, the PMF level of RL 7.75 m AHD represents a flood level that is considered genuine flooding.

We note that the maximum PMF flood level reported on Council's flood information certificate is 9.45 m AHD for No.41 Owen Avenue and 9.83 m AHD for No.43 Owen Avenue, however, we note that these levels are reported due to flood modelling anomalies where water is artificially bunded between buildings. These anomalies will not be reflected on site. In this regard it is likely that PMF flood depths across the site do not generally exceed 0.3 m. Subsequently, the small area of high hazard (H3 - H5) PMF floodwaters shown occurring near the existing dwelling on No.41 are not legitimate. These modelling anomalies have been discussed with Council's floodplain management team who agree with this assessment.

Significant PMF flows are not expected to impact the footprint of the proposed development and reliable pedestrian and vehicular access and egress is available from the site during flood events up to and including the PMF.

4 Flood Risk Management

Based on the foregoing, we offer the following response, having due regard for the requirements of Central Coast DCP 2022 Chapter 3.1.2.

4.1 Floor level

The proposed development provides minimum habitable floor levels of 9.1 m AHD. The proposed minimum floor levels are above the Flood Planning Level of 7.92 m AHD and the applicable PMF flood level. Refer to Section 3 for PMF summary. Floor levels are to be provided in accordance with the requirements of the National Construction Code (NCC).

4.2 Building components and method

All proposed buildings are located on land above the Flood Planning Level. Subsequently, the use of flood compatible building materials and construction techniques are not required.



4.3 Structural soundness

PMF floodwaters on the site will result in low hazard floodwaters. Subsequently the structural design of the proposed residential building is not required to specifically consider the loads imposed by floodwaters.

4.4 Car parking and driveway access

The proposed car parking and driveway surface will be located above the PMF flood level. In this regard vehicles parked within the proposed driveway and car parking area will not be subject to damage from floodwaters as it is located above the anticipated genuine PMF flood level of RL 7.75 m AHD. Refer to Section 3 for PMF summary.

4.5 Emergency services access

PMF inundation extent mapping provided by Central Coast Council's online mapping service indicates a route between the site and Wyong Ambulance Station (No. 128 Pacific Highway, Wyong) is available which experiences limited inundation during the PMF. This route is expected to be trafficable by an ambulance during the PMF.

Similarly, a route with limited flooding during the PMF exists between the site and the NSW Fire and Rescue station located at 5 Hely Street, Wyong. This route is expected to be trafficable for a fire truck during the PMF.

In this regard, effective access for emergency services is expected to be available to the site during the PMF.

4.6 Evacuation

The State Emergency Service of New South Wales (NSW SES) is responsible for providing flood updates and issuing Flood Evacuation Warnings and Flood Evacuation Orders. Flood information issued by the NSW SES may be received by local, radio and television news, SMS messaging, Facebook and doorknocking in affected communities. The timing for evacuation of persons is to be established in consultation with the NSW SES.

The proposed development provides minimum habitable floor levels above the PMF, allowing occupants of the site to shelter within the proposed units during flood events.

Alternatively, reliable pedestrian and vehicular access and egress is expected to be available from the site during flood events up to and including the PMF allowing residents to evacuate if required.

4.7 Flood readiness

To increase the flood-readiness of the occupants of the proposed development, owners/occupiers of the site should be made aware of FloodSafe kits developed by the NSW SES which aid household development of a Flood Emergency Plan. Information regarding FloodSafe kits is available from https://www.ses.nsw.gov.au/flood-resources/before-a-flood/things-you-can-do-before-a-flood/. Future owners/occupiers of the site should prepare, regularly review and update a household Flood Emergency Plan.

In addition to a Flood Emergency Plan, owners/occupiers of the site should prepare an Emergency Kit containing a portable radio with spare batteries, a torch with spare batteries, candles and waterproof matches, and a first aid kit. Advice on preparing an Emergency Kit is available at https://www.ses.nsw.gov.au/storm-resources/before-a-storm/put-together-an-emergency-kit/.

In the event that the 1% AEP flood event is expected to be exceeded, strategies should be adopted in accordance with NSW Government operational guidelines and NSW SES Emergency Evacuation operational guidelines.



4.8 Impact of the proposed development

The proposed development is not located within the 1% AEP flood extents. In this regard, the proposed development will have no impact on the flood affectation of other sites within the floodplain during the 1% AEP flood event.

5 Conclusion

A senior's living development is proposed at the site known as Lot 67 DP 529880 (No. 41) and Lot 68 DP 529880 (No. 43) Owen Avenue, Wyong.

The site is partially below the Flood Planning Level (FPL) and partially impacted by PMF floodwaters. The proposed building footprint is located on ground above the FPL and outside the expected PMF extents. The proposed fill for the driveway is located marginally within the PMF extents, however, hazard is expected to be low.

There are no features of the proposed development located within the 1% AEP and all finished surface levels meet the minimum requirements for flooding. Subsequently, the requirements for development on land falling partially within Precinct 2 are met.

Effective access for fire and ambulance services is expected to be available to the site during the PMF.

Reliable pedestrian and vehicular access and egress is available during the PMF.

The proposed development provides minimum habitable floor levels of 9.1 m AHD. The proposed habitable floor levels meet the minimum habitable floor level requirement.

Vehicles parked within the designated parking spaces or on the proposed driveway will be located on ground above the genuine PMF level of RL 7.75 m AHD.

The proposed residential building is not required to be constructed of flood compatible building materials, and structural design of the building is not required to consider the loads imposed by floodwaters.

Based on the foregoing, the proposed development complies with the requirements of Central Coast DCP 2022 Chapter 3.1.2 and Central Coast Local Environmental Plan 2022 and Wyong Local Environmental Plan 2013 provisions for sites affected by flooding.

Yours faithfully, ACOR Consultants (CC) Pty Ltd

Manadert

Nathan Broadbent BEng(Civil)(Hons) MIEAust, CPEng, NER



6 References

Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience (AIDR). (2017). *Australian Disaster Resilience Guideline 7-3: Flood Hazard*. East Melbourne, VIC: Author.

Central Coast Council. (2022). Central Coast Development Control Plan 2022.

Central Coast Local Environmental Plan 2022 (NSW).

New South Wales Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (NSW DIPNR). (2005). *Floodplain Development Manual: the management of flood liable land*. Sydney, NSW: Author.

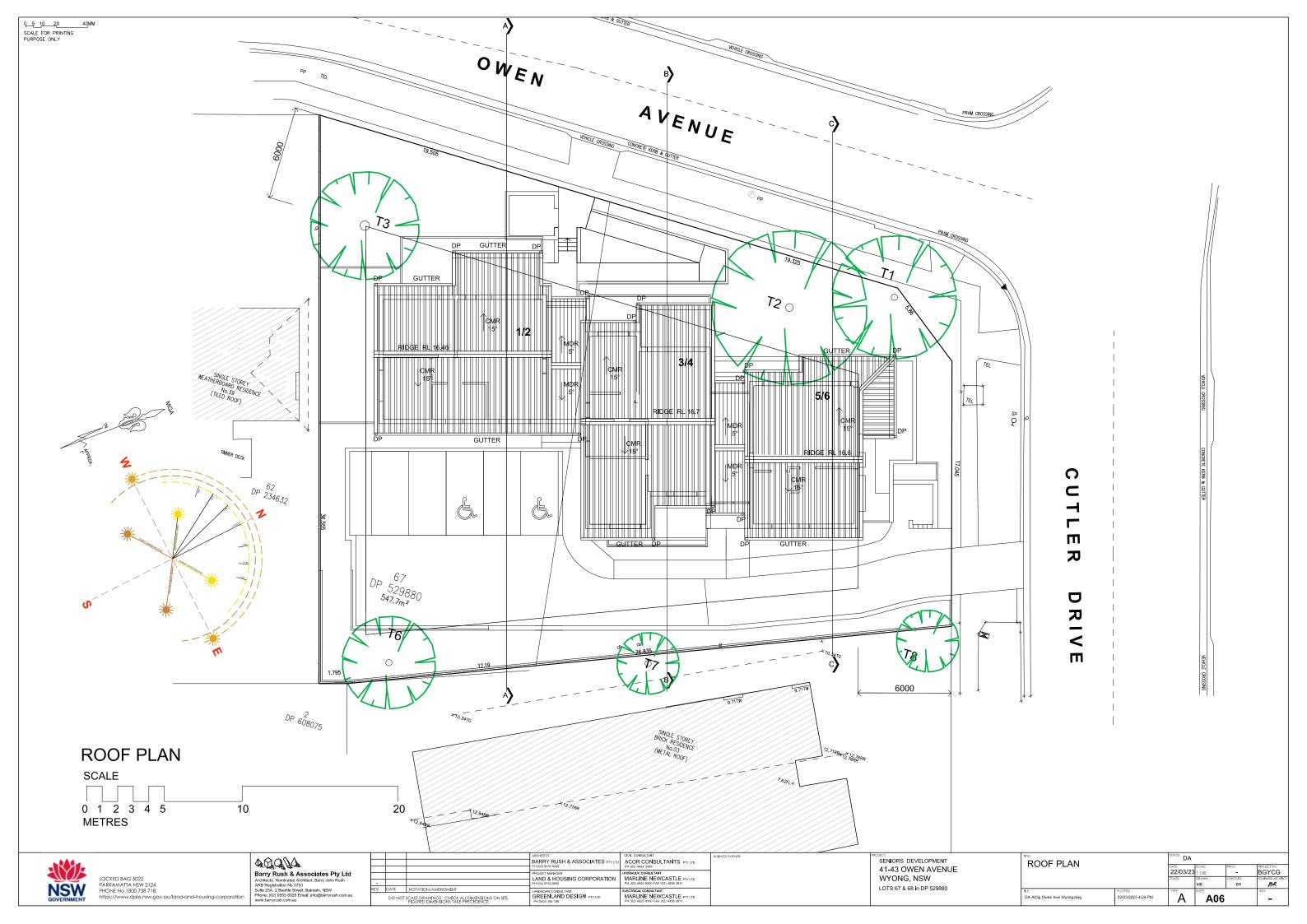
Wyong Local Environmental Plan 2013 (NSW).

Annexure A Architectural plans prepared by Barry Rush and Associates Pty Ltd, sheets A03 and A08, dated 22 March 2023

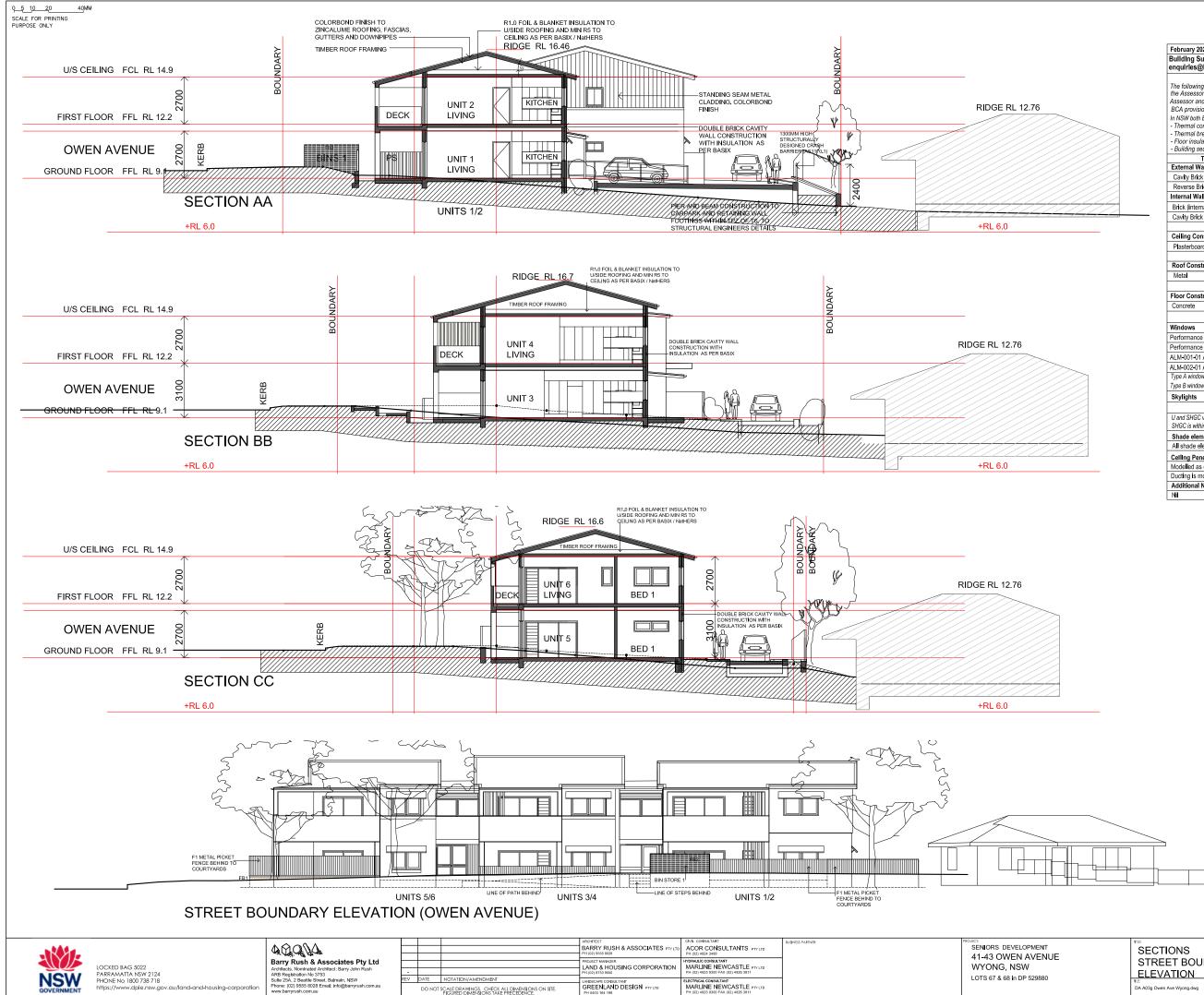












February 2023 Building Sustainability Assessments enquirles@buildingsustainability.net.au www. I	BSA Reference: 18 Ph: (02) 4962 34 buildingsustainability.net.
Important Note The following specification was used to achieve the thermal	performance values indicated (
the Assessor Certificate. If the proposed construction varies Assessor and NatHERS certificates will no longer be valid. BCA provisions for building sealing & ventilation are complie	Assessments assume that the
In NSW both BASIX & the BCA variations must be complied with - Thermal construction in accordance with Vol 1 Section J1.: - Thermal breaks for Class 1 dwellings in accordance with F - Floor insulation for Class 1 dwellings as per Part 3.12.1.5(- Building sealing in accordance with Section J3 or Part 3.12	n, in particular the following: 2 or Vol 2 Part 3.12.1.1 Part 3.12.1.2(c) & 3.12.1.4(d) 'a)(ii), (iii) & (e) or (c), (d) & (e)
- Building sealing in accordance with Section 33 or Part 3.12 Thermal Performance Specifications (does n	
External Wall Construction	Added Insulati
Cavity Brick	R1
Reverse Brick Veneer	R2
Internal Wall Construction	Added Insulat
Brick (internal to units)	No
Cavity Brick (adjacent to common lobbies/stair)	R
Ceiling Construction	Added Insulat
-	to ceilings adjacent to roof spa
Roof Construction Colour (Solar Absorptance)	Added Insulat
Metal SA 0.47	Fol + R1.0 blan
Floor Construction Covering	Added Insulat
Concrete As drawn (if not noted default values used)	Nor
Windows Glass and frame type U value	SUCC Banga Aroo oo
Performance glazing Type A 4.80	SHGC Range Area sq 0.46 - 0.56 Unit 3 o
Performance glazing Type B 4.80	0.53 - 0.65 Unit 3 o
ALM-001-01 A Aluminium Type A Single clear 6.70	0.51 - 0.63 All other glazi
ALM-002-01 A Aluminium Type B Single clear 6.70	0.63 - 0.77 All other glazi
Type A windows are awning windows, bifolds, casements, tilt 'n 'turn	0100 0111
Type B windows are double hung windows, sliding windows & doors,	, fixed windows, stacker doors, lou
Skylights Glass and frame type U SHGC Area	a sq m Detail
U and SHGC values are according to AFRC. Alternate products may SHGC is within the range specified	y be used if the U value is lower &
Shade elements	(eaves, verandahs, awnings
All shade elements modelled as drawn	
	lownlights, exhaust fans, flues
Celling Penetrations (a Modelled as drawn and/or to comply with the ventilation and Ducting is modelled at 150mm. No insulation losses from d	d sealing requirements of the B

	SECTIONS STREET BOUNDARY		STATUS: DA			
			DATE: 22/03/23			PROJECT No. BGYCG
			STAGE:			NOMINATED ARCHITECT:
	RLE: DA A03g Owen Ave Wyong.dwg	PLOTTED: 22/03/2023 4:24 PM	A	A08		REV:

Annexure B Central Coast Flood Information Certificate for No.'s 41 and 43 Owen Avenue, Wyong dated 20 April 2023



Property Address:	41 Owen Ave, WYONG
Lot /DP:	67/DP529880
Date Prepared:	20 April 2023
Source of information:	Wyong CBD Flood Study 2014

This Flood Certificate provides advice furnished in good faith by the council relating to the likelihood of the land identified above being flooded and to the nature or extent of any such flooding ("flood risk").

Flood level and flood planning advice is provided in the tables below and as maps in the Appendix. This advice regarding flood risk has been derived from the flood study listed above. Should you have any enquiries concerning this certificate, please do not hesitate to contact Andrew Dewar on 1300 463 954 during the hours of 8.00am to 4.15pm Monday to Friday

Flood Level Information Table

Flood Event	Minimum Level (m AHD)	Maximum Level (m AHD)
PMF	7.74	9.45
1% AEP	N/A	N/A
5% AEP	N/A	N/A

Planning Information Table

Flood Control Lot	
Minimum Habitable Floor Level	7.92m AHD (Based on near 1% AEP flood level)
Complying Development: Flood Exclusionary Categories	
(a) Flood Storage Area	
(b) Floodway Area	
(c) Flow Path	
(d) High Hazard Area (H3, H4, H5, H6 Hazard	
Categorisation)	
(e) High Risk Area	





Minimum Habitable Floor Level in the Planning Information Table above is also known as the Flood Planning Level. It is derived from the maximum 1% AEP Flood Level plus 0.5m freeboard and an allowance for sea level rise if applicable. For large lots the maximum 1% AEP flood level may vary across the lot; as such the Minimum Habitable Floor Level would vary at different locations on the lot, which may result in a lower Minimum Habitable Floor Level than the one quoted in the Planning Information Table. Note that Minimum Habitable Floor Levels are based on a flood size that has a 1% chance each year of either being reached or exceeded. Larger floods still have a small chance of occurring. For this reason, Council recommends that property owners consider the merits of choosing a floor level above the minimum floor level if practical to do so.

Flood Mapping related to this address is included in the <u>Appendix</u>. On the Environmental Layers you can choose to view 1% AEP (1 in 100y) flood extents, as well as Flood Precincts, which are referred to in the Development Control Plan.

https://maps.centralcoast.nsw.gov.au/public/

Development Controls set appropriate floor levels, construction materials, pedestrian and vehicular access, car parking and impacts on surrounding property for a proposed development; either complying development (fast tracked - see below) or a DA. Council's development controls vary depending on the location:

- Former Gosford: LEP 2014 Clauses 5.21 & 7.3, DCP 2013 Chapter 6.7
- Former Wyong: LEP 2013 Clauses 5.21 & 7.3, DCP 2013 Chapter 3.3

https://www.centralcoast.nsw.gov.au/plan-and-build/planning-controls-and-guidelines

Complying Development is a fast-track approval process for straightforward residential, commercial and industrial development (e.g. Granny Flats). From 1 July 2021, all Complying Development Certificate (CDC) applications must be lodged through the online NSW Planning Portal. If the application meets specific criteria it can be determined by a registered certifier. Under Clause 3A.38 of the Codes SEPP 2008 Development must not be carried out on any part of a *flood control lot* that is considered to be in one of the following exclusionary categories: (a) flood storage area, (b) floodway area, (c) flow path, (d) high hazard area, (e) high risk area. Complying Development may be allowable at this address if none of the five flood exclusionary categories in the Planning Information Table above are marked "Yes".

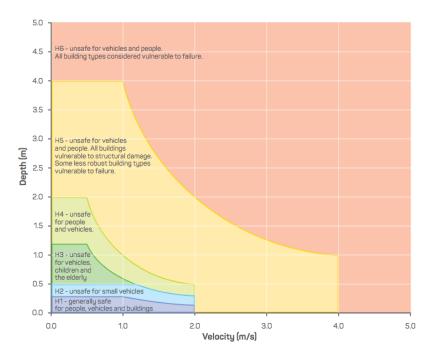
https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Assess-and-Regulate/Development-Assessment/Planning-Approval-Pathways/Complying-development

Flood Hazard: Flooding has the potential to cause loss: loss of life, injury or economic loss. The degree of hazard varies with the severity of flooding and is affected by flood behaviour (extent, depth, velocity, isolation, rate of rise of floodwaters, duration), topography and emergency management.

Council classifies flood hazard using thresholds related to the stability of people as they walk or drive through flood waters, or shelter in a building during a flood. This method classifies hazard on a spectrum of H1 to H6 as described by the hazard vulnerability curves below. For further information refer to: Flood Hazard: Guideline 7.3, Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience 2017 <u>https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/media/3518/adr-guideline-7-3.pdf</u>







Source – Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience 2017. Hydraulic Hazard: refer also to Australian Rainfall and Runoff Section 7.2.7 General Flood Hazard Curves (Figure 6.7.9) <u>http://book.arr.org.au.s3-website-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/</u>

Disclaimers

- a. This certificate is based on Council's relevant flood study, which covers a large area and utilises *airborne laser scanning* ground level data. Flood depths as shown on the maps at specific locations may not accurately account for localised changes in ground topography; the accuracy of flood depth information at a specific location may be improved by taking the flood level and subtracting the accurate ground level at a particular location, which could be established by a Registered Surveyor.
- b. Without limiting s.733 of the *Local Government Act* 1993, Council expressly disclaims all and any liability and responsibility in respect of loss, damage or injury to person or property arising from anything done or omitted to be done by any person in reliance, whether wholly or in part, upon any part of this information. Any person having regard to the information contained in this document is encouraged to seek, at their discretion, all other sources of information on the subject matter as they consider appropriate, which may include local knowledge and/or professional advice.
- c. Council does not, and cannot, warrant that it will, in its capacity as a consent authority under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, grant consent to a DA that seeks to erect or use dwellings or other structures on the above property that conform with the levels set out in the above information. Council assesses DAs based on merit, which must consider various development controls as set out in the LEP and DCP. For any development proposal on a *Flood Control Lot* Council recommends the applicant to engage the services of a professional engineer who specialises in Flood Risk Management.





Glossary

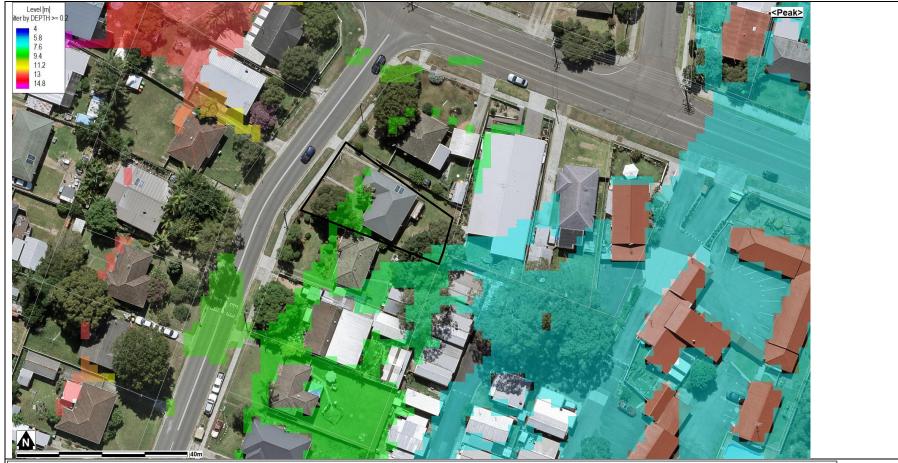
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability: The probability of a flood event of a given
	size occurring in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage. For example, the
	1% AEP flood has a 1% probability of occurring in any given year. This flood is
	sometimes referred to as 1 in 100, 100yr ARI or Q100
AHD	Australian Height Datum is the reference level for defining ground levels in
	Australia. The level of 0.0m AHD is approximately mean sea level.
Airborne Laser	A ground level measurement system in which a laser is emitted from an instrument
Scanning	in an aircraft and directed to the ground in a scanning pattern
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
Flood Control Lot	A land parcel that is subject to flood related development controls
Flood Hazard	Flooding which has the potential to cause loss: loss of life, injury or economic loss.
	The degree of hazard varies with the severity of flooding and is affected by flood
	behaviour (extent, depth, velocity, isolation, rate of rise of floodwaters, duration),
	topography and emergency management.
Flood Storage Area	Areas that are important for the temporary storage of floodwaters during the
	passage of flood.
Floodway Area	Those areas where a significant volume of water flows during floods.
Flow Path	Those areas where a flow path is identified in the relevant flood study, generally
	associated with velocities greater than 1 metre per second in the 1% AEP flood.
Freeboard	A factor of safety used in relation to the setting of floor levels. The typical freeboard
	set by the NSW Government is 0.5m, unless Council can demonstrate a different
	freeboard can apply as defined in an adopted Floodplain Risk Management Plan.
Ground Levels	Highest and lowest ground levels on the property, predominately based on ground
	level information databases created by Airborne Laser Scanning. A Registered
	Surveyor can confirm exact ground levels.
High Hazard Area	Those areas where flooding has the potential to be unsafe or cause damage.
	Council considers those areas that are Hazard Category H3 or above in a 1% AEP
	flood to be high hazard. Refer to Section on Flood Hazard below.
High Risk Area	Those areas of high flood risk as identified in a flood study or Floodplain Risk
	Management Plan.
LEP	Local Environment Plan
PMF	The Probable Maximum Flood is an extreme flood deemed to be the largest flood
	that could conceivably occur at a specific location. It is generally not physically or
	economically possible to provide complete protection against this flood event but
	should be considered for emergency response. The PMF defines the extent of flood
	prone land (i.e. the floodplain).





Central Coast Council

PMF Flood Extents



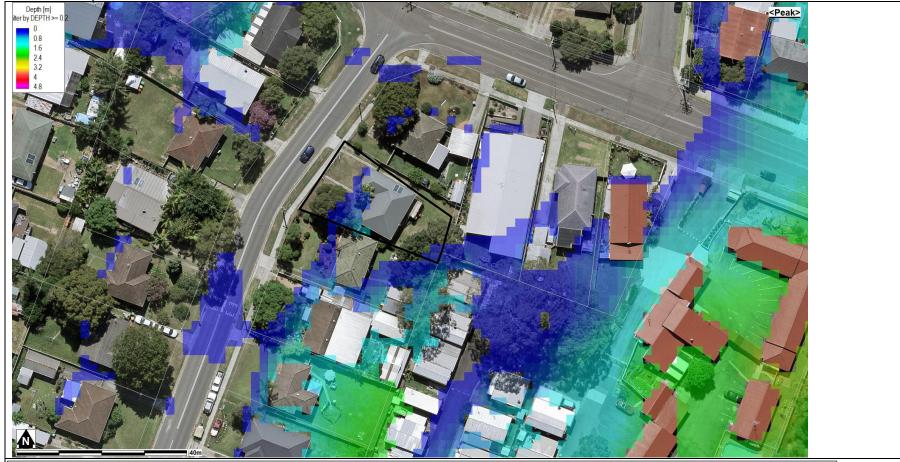
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PMF Flood Depth



DISCLAIMER







1% AEP Flood Extents



DISCLAIMER







1% AEP Flood Depth



DISCLAIMER







5% AEP Flood Extents



DISCLAIMER







5% AEP Flood Depths



DISCLAIMER







1% AEP Hazard Categorisation



DISCLAIMER







Property Address:	43 Owen Ave, WYONG
Lot /DP:	68/DP529880
Date Prepared:	20 April 2023
Source of information:	Wyong CBD Flood Study 2014

This Flood Certificate provides advice furnished in good faith by the council relating to the likelihood of the land identified above being flooded and to the nature or extent of any such flooding ("flood risk").

Flood level and flood planning advice is provided in the tables below and as maps in the Appendix. This advice regarding flood risk has been derived from the flood study listed above. Should you have any enquiries concerning this certificate, please do not hesitate to contact Andrew Dewar on 1300 463 954 during the hours of 8.00am to 4.15pm Monday to Friday

Flood Level Information Table

Flood Event	Minimum Level (m AHD)	Maximum Level (m AHD)
PMF	8.69	9.83
1% AEP	N/A	N/A
5% AEP	N/A	N/A

Planning Information Table

This site falls outside the Flood Planning Area. Flood Planning Controls do not apply for single and dual occupancy developments.

Flood Control Lot	
Minimum Habitable Floor Level	N/A
Complying Development: Flood Exclusionary Categories	
(a) Flood Storage Area	
(b) Floodway Area	
(c) Flow Path	
(d) High Hazard Area (H3, H4, H5, H6 Hazard	
Categorisation)	
(e) High Risk Area	





Minimum Habitable Floor Level in the Planning Information Table above is also known as the Flood Planning Level. It is derived from the maximum 1% AEP Flood Level plus 0.5m freeboard and an allowance for sea level rise if applicable. For large lots the maximum 1% AEP flood level may vary across the lot; as such the Minimum Habitable Floor Level would vary at different locations on the lot, which may result in a lower Minimum Habitable Floor Level than the one quoted in the Planning Information Table. Note that Minimum Habitable Floor Levels are based on a flood size that has a 1% chance each year of either being reached or exceeded. Larger floods still have a small chance of occurring. For this reason, Council recommends that property owners consider the merits of choosing a floor level above the minimum floor level if practical to do so.

Flood Mapping related to this address is included in the <u>Appendix</u>. On the Environmental Layers you can choose to view 1% AEP (1 in 100y) flood extents, as well as Flood Precincts, which are referred to in the Development Control Plan.

https://maps.centralcoast.nsw.gov.au/public/

Development Controls set appropriate floor levels, construction materials, pedestrian and vehicular access, car parking and impacts on surrounding property for a proposed development; either complying development (fast tracked - see below) or a DA. Council's development controls vary depending on the location:

- Former Gosford: LEP 2014 Clauses 5.21 & 7.3, DCP 2013 Chapter 6.7
- Former Wyong: LEP 2013 Clauses 5.21 & 7.3, DCP 2013 Chapter 3.3

https://www.centralcoast.nsw.gov.au/plan-and-build/planning-controls-and-guidelines

Complying Development is a fast-track approval process for straightforward residential, commercial and industrial development (e.g. Granny Flats). From 1 July 2021, all Complying Development Certificate (CDC) applications must be lodged through the online NSW Planning Portal. If the application meets specific criteria it can be determined by a registered certifier. Under Clause 3A.38 of the Codes SEPP 2008 Development must not be carried out on any part of a *flood control lot* that is considered to be in one of the following exclusionary categories: (a) flood storage area, (b) floodway area, (c) flow path, (d) high hazard area, (e) high risk area. Complying Development may be allowable at this address if none of the five flood exclusionary categories in the Planning Information Table above are marked "Yes".

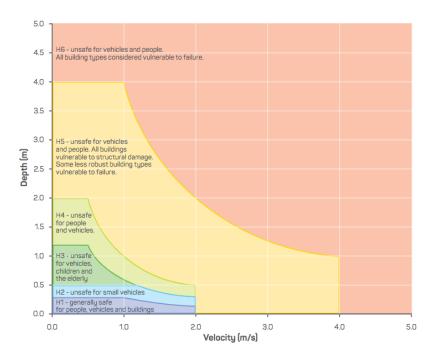
https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Assess-and-Regulate/Development-Assessment/Planning-Approval-Pathways/Complying-development

Flood Hazard: Flooding has the potential to cause loss: loss of life, injury or economic loss. The degree of hazard varies with the severity of flooding and is affected by flood behaviour (extent, depth, velocity, isolation, rate of rise of floodwaters, duration), topography and emergency management.

Council classifies flood hazard using thresholds related to the stability of people as they walk or drive through flood waters, or shelter in a building during a flood. This method classifies hazard on a spectrum of H1 to H6 as described by the hazard vulnerability curves below. For further information refer to: Flood Hazard: Guideline 7.3, Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience 2017 <u>https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/media/3518/adr-guideline-7-3.pdf</u>







Source – Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience 2017. Hydraulic Hazard: refer also to Australian Rainfall and Runoff Section 7.2.7 General Flood Hazard Curves (Figure 6.7.9) <u>http://book.arr.org.au.s3-website-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/</u>

Disclaimers

- a. This certificate is based on Council's relevant flood study, which covers a large area and utilises *airborne laser scanning* ground level data. Flood depths as shown on the maps at specific locations may not accurately account for localised changes in ground topography; the accuracy of flood depth information at a specific location may be improved by taking the flood level and subtracting the accurate ground level at a particular location, which could be established by a Registered Surveyor.
- b. Without limiting s.733 of the *Local Government Act* 1993, Council expressly disclaims all and any liability and responsibility in respect of loss, damage or injury to person or property arising from anything done or omitted to be done by any person in reliance, whether wholly or in part, upon any part of this information. Any person having regard to the information contained in this document is encouraged to seek, at their discretion, all other sources of information on the subject matter as they consider appropriate, which may include local knowledge and/or professional advice.
- c. Council does not, and cannot, warrant that it will, in its capacity as a consent authority under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, grant consent to a DA that seeks to erect or use dwellings or other structures on the above property that conform with the levels set out in the above information. Council assesses DAs based on merit, which must consider various development controls as set out in the LEP and DCP. For any development proposal on a *Flood Control Lot* Council recommends the applicant to engage the services of a professional engineer who specialises in Flood Risk Management.





Glossary

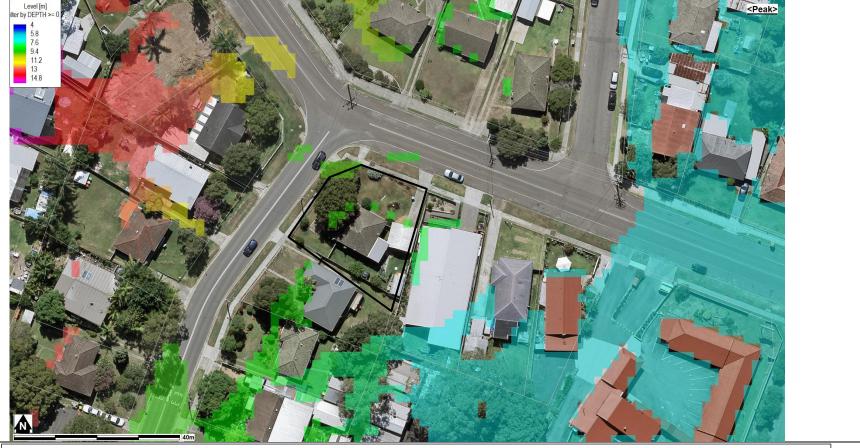
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability: The probability of a flood event of a given
	size occurring in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage. For example, the
	1% AEP flood has a 1% probability of occurring in any given year. This flood is
	sometimes referred to as 1 in 100, 100yr ARI or Q100
AHD	Australian Height Datum is the reference level for defining ground levels in
	Australia. The level of 0.0m AHD is approximately mean sea level.
Airborne Laser	A ground level measurement system in which a laser is emitted from an instrument
Scanning	in an aircraft and directed to the ground in a scanning pattern
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
Flood Control Lot	A land parcel that is subject to flood related development controls
Flood Hazard	Flooding which has the potential to cause loss: loss of life, injury or economic loss.
	The degree of hazard varies with the severity of flooding and is affected by flood
	behaviour (extent, depth, velocity, isolation, rate of rise of floodwaters, duration),
	topography and emergency management.
Flood Storage Area	Areas that are important for the temporary storage of floodwaters during the
	passage of flood.
Floodway Area	Those areas where a significant volume of water flows during floods.
Flow Path	Those areas where a flow path is identified in the relevant flood study, generally
	associated with velocities greater than 1 metre per second in the 1% AEP flood.
Freeboard	A factor of safety used in relation to the setting of floor levels. The typical freeboard
	set by the NSW Government is 0.5m, unless Council can demonstrate a different
	freeboard can apply as defined in an adopted Floodplain Risk Management Plan.
Ground Levels	Highest and lowest ground levels on the property, predominately based on ground
	level information databases created by Airborne Laser Scanning. A Registered
	Surveyor can confirm exact ground levels.
High Hazard Area	Those areas where flooding has the potential to be unsafe or cause damage.
	Council considers those areas that are Hazard Category H3 or above in a 1% AEP
	flood to be high hazard. Refer to Section on Flood Hazard below.
High Risk Area	Those areas of high flood risk as identified in a flood study or Floodplain Risk
	Management Plan.
LEP	Local Environment Plan
PMF	The Probable Maximum Flood is an extreme flood deemed to be the largest flood
	that could conceivably occur at a specific location. It is generally not physically or
	economically possible to provide complete protection against this flood event but
	should be considered for emergency response. The PMF defines the extent of flood
	prone land (i.e. the floodplain).





Central Coast Council

PMF Flood Extents



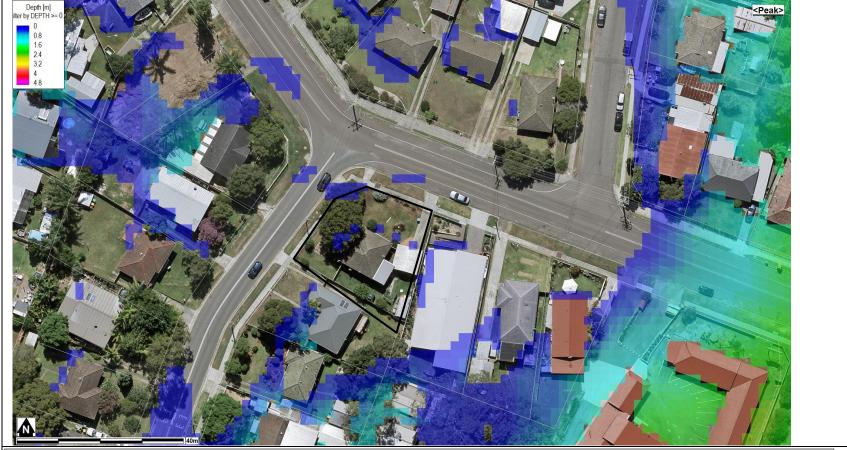
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PMF Flood Depth



DISCLAIMER







1% AEP Flood Extents



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1% AEP Flood Depth



DISCLAIMER







5% AEP Flood Extents



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5% AEP Flood Depths



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1% AEP Hazard Categorisation



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