

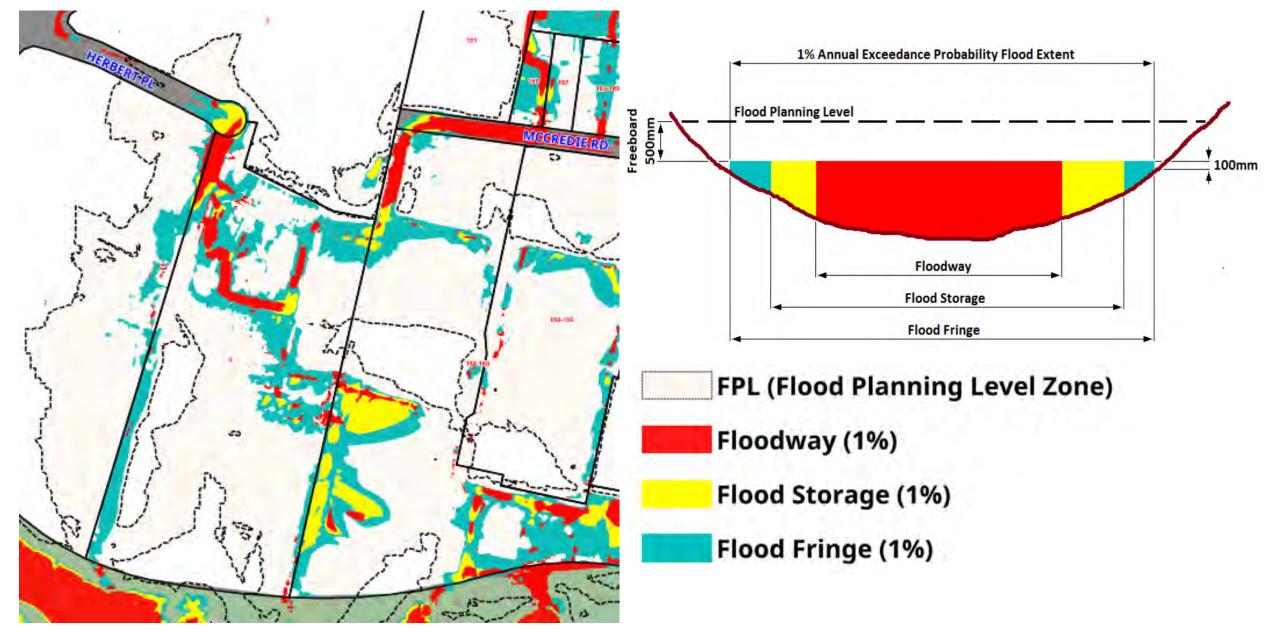
APPENDIX C – Council flood mapping extracts

<u>Source</u>: Flood mapping dated 27/10/2021 sourced from Cumberland Council website accessed June 2023 <u>https://www.cumberland.nsw.gov.au/stormwater-and-flood-maps</u>

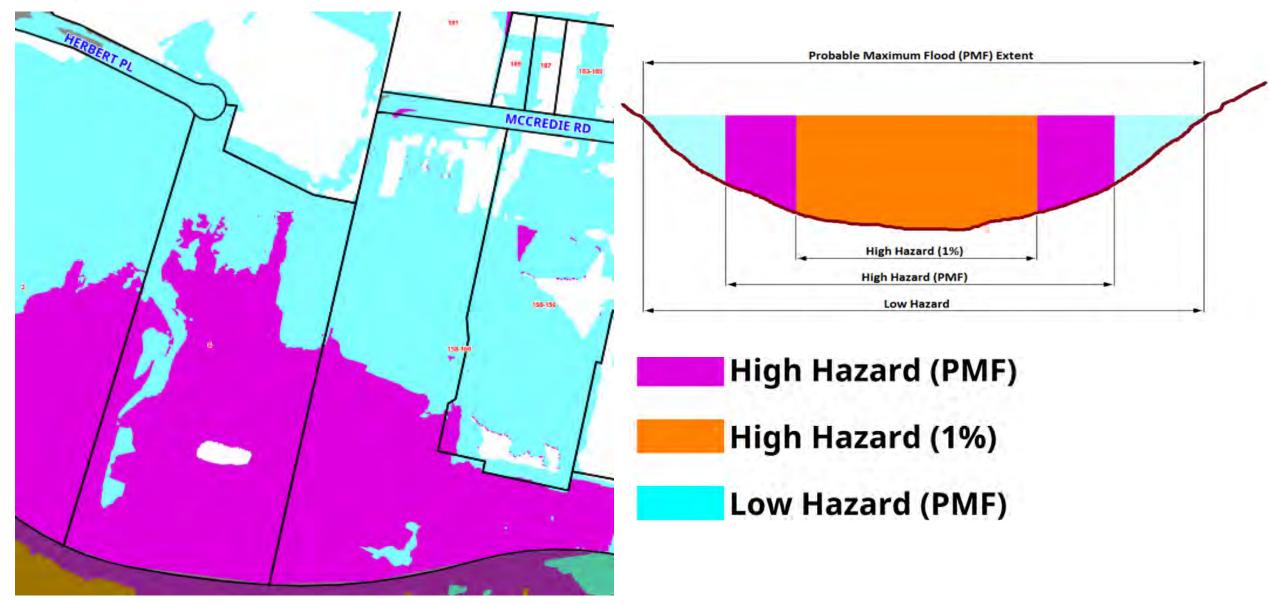
Map 1 - Flood Control Lot Map



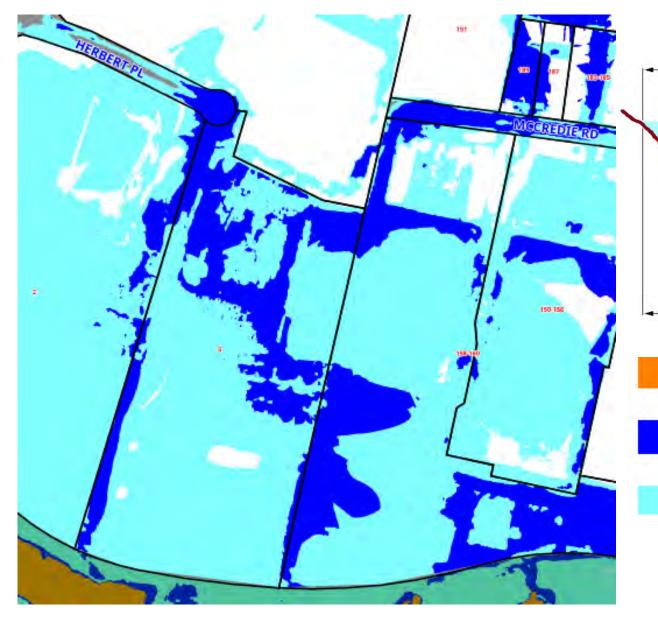
Map 2 - 1% Flood Hydraulic Categories Map

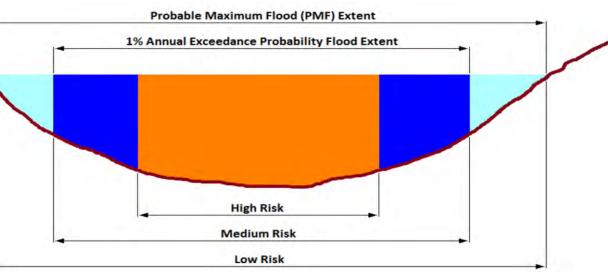


Map 3 - Provisional Flood Hazard Categories Map



Map 4 - Flood Risk Precincts Map



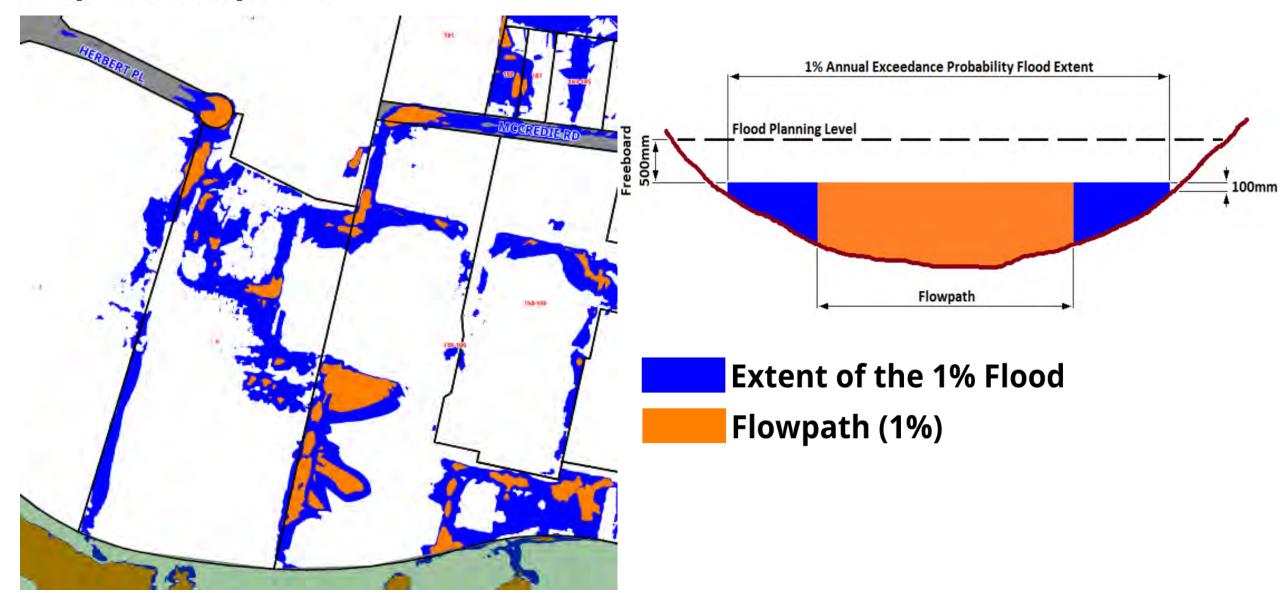


High Risk (1%)

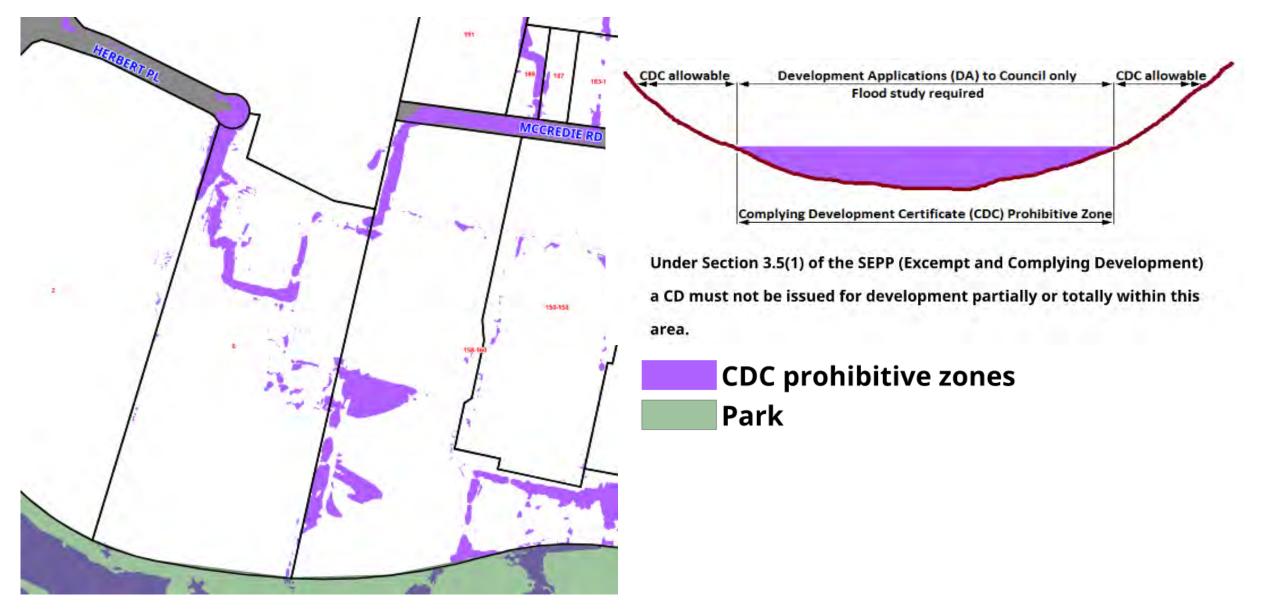
Medium Risk (1%)

Low Risk (PMF)

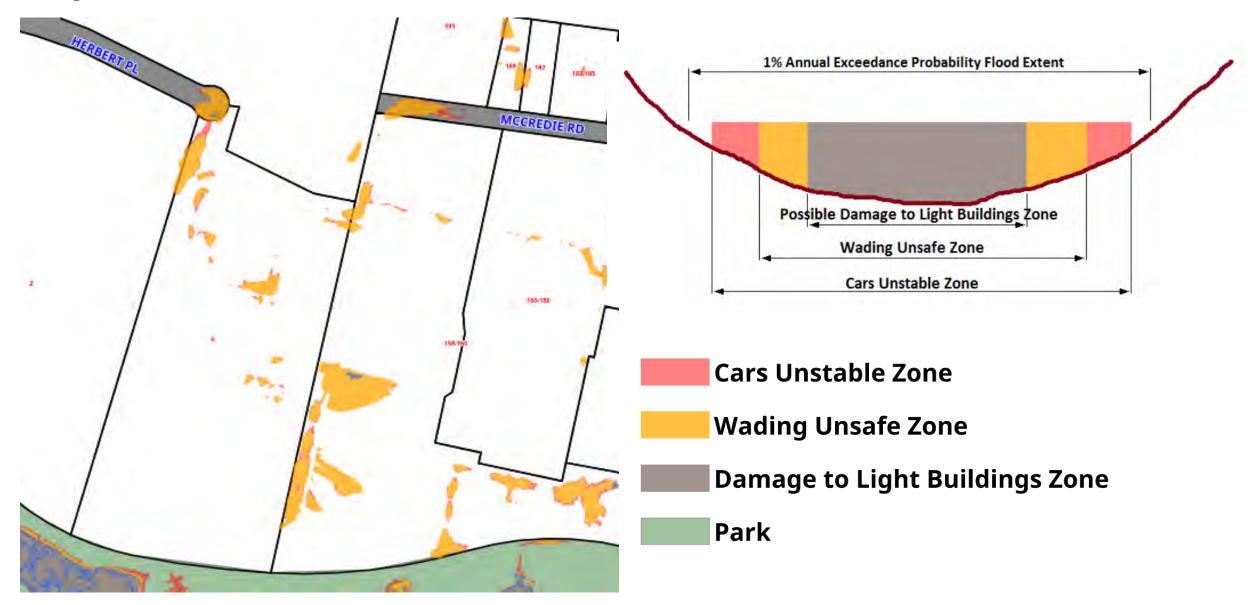
Map 5 - Flowpaths



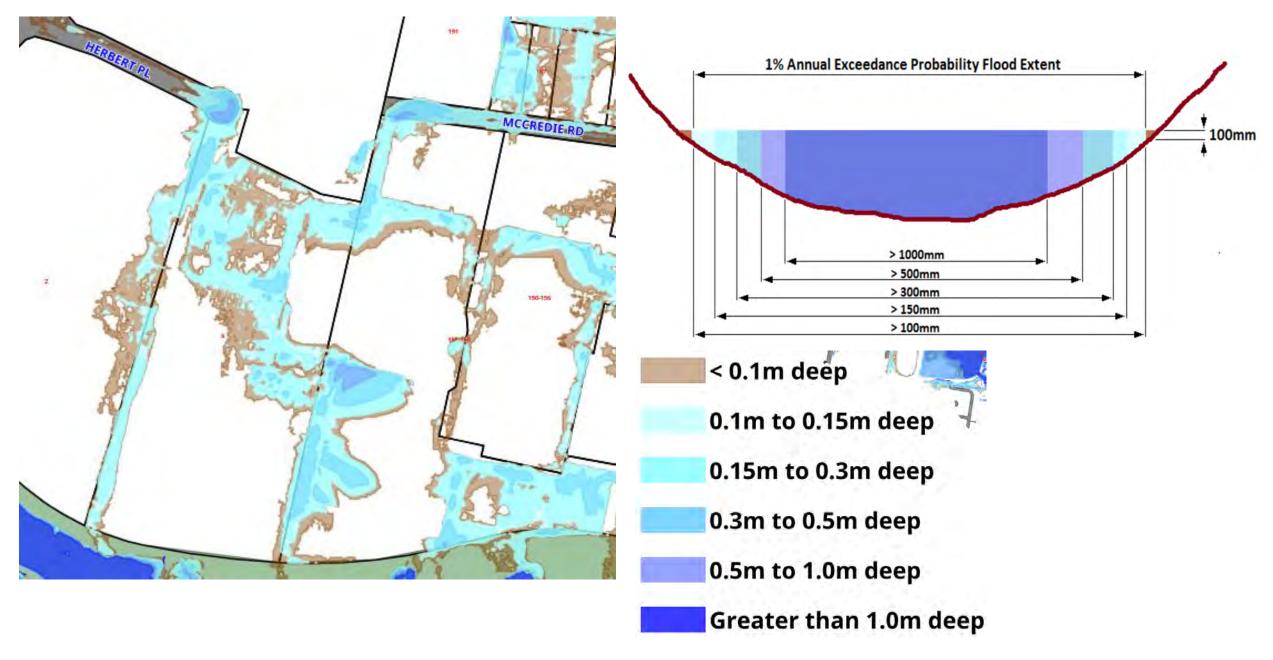
Map 6 CDC Exclusive Zone



Map 7 - Unsafe 1% flood areas

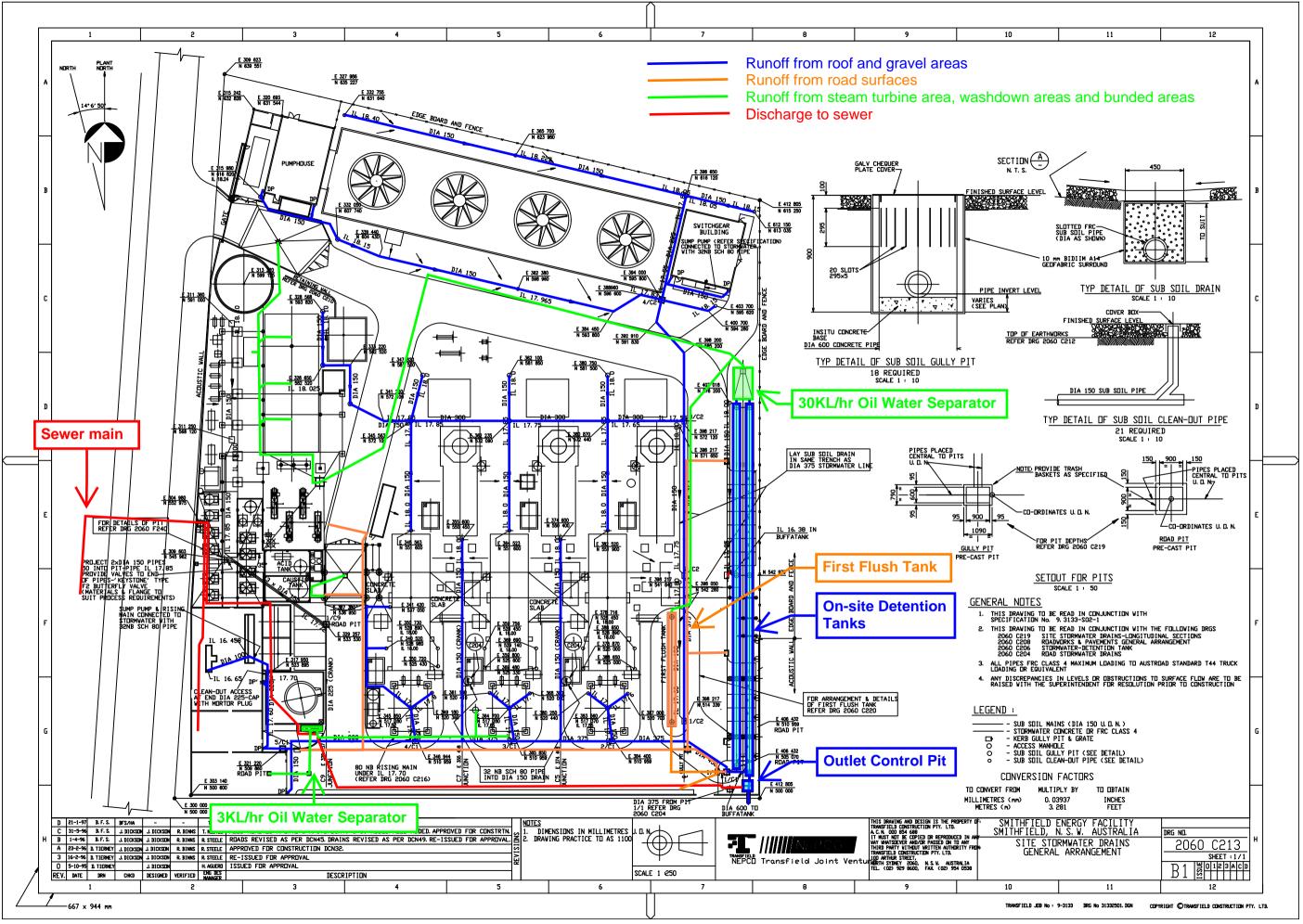


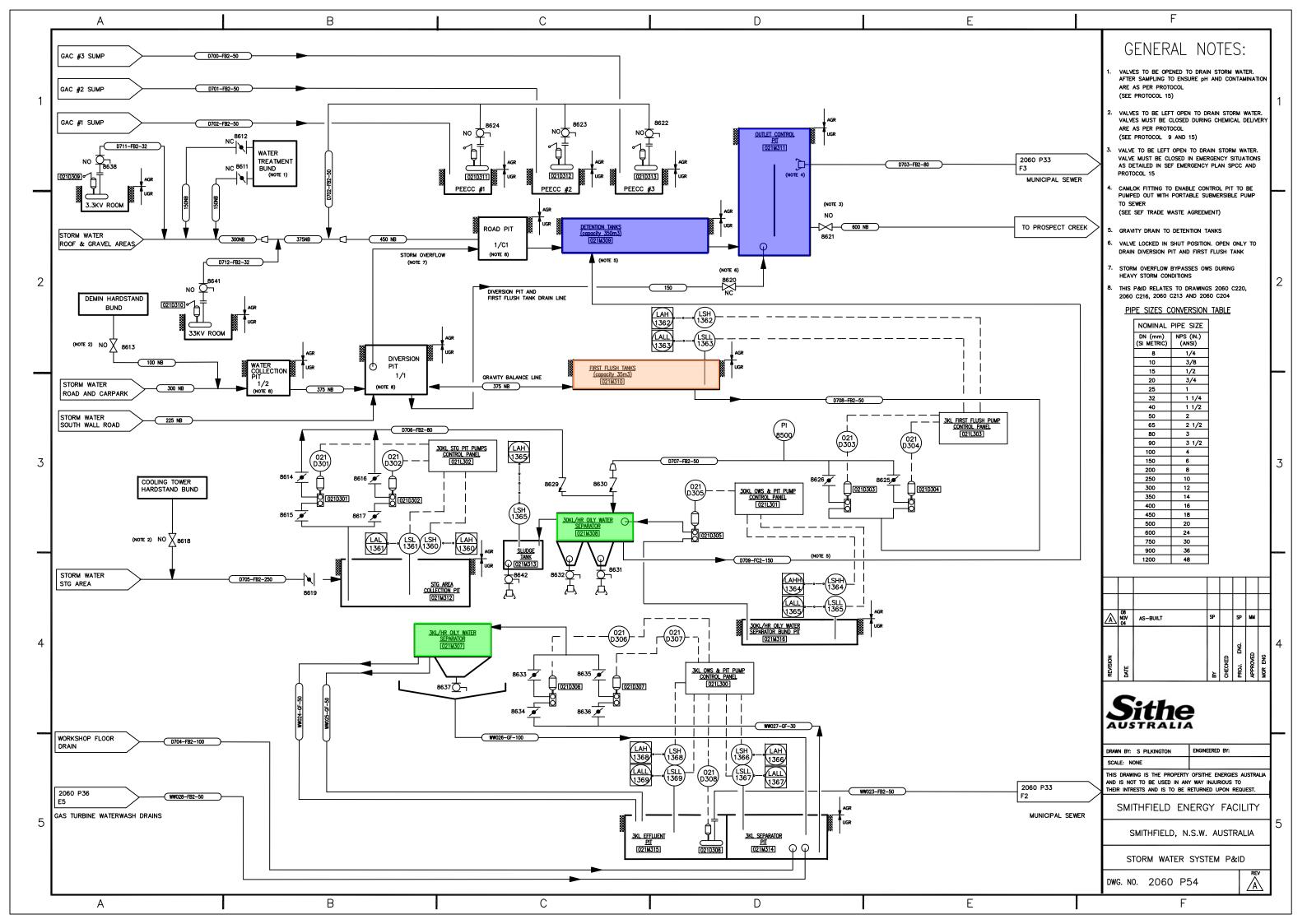
Map 8 Catchments and 1% AEP Depths

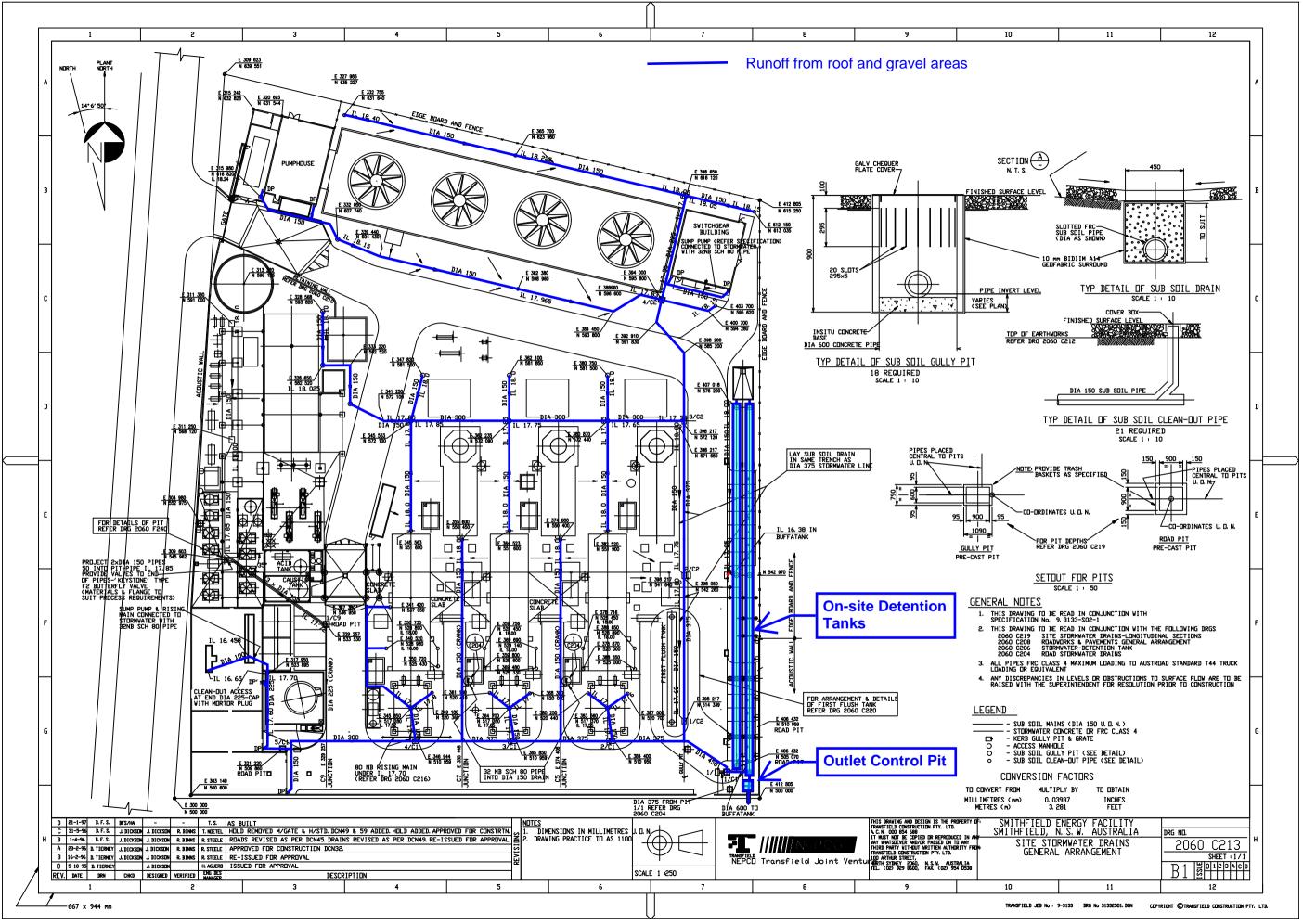


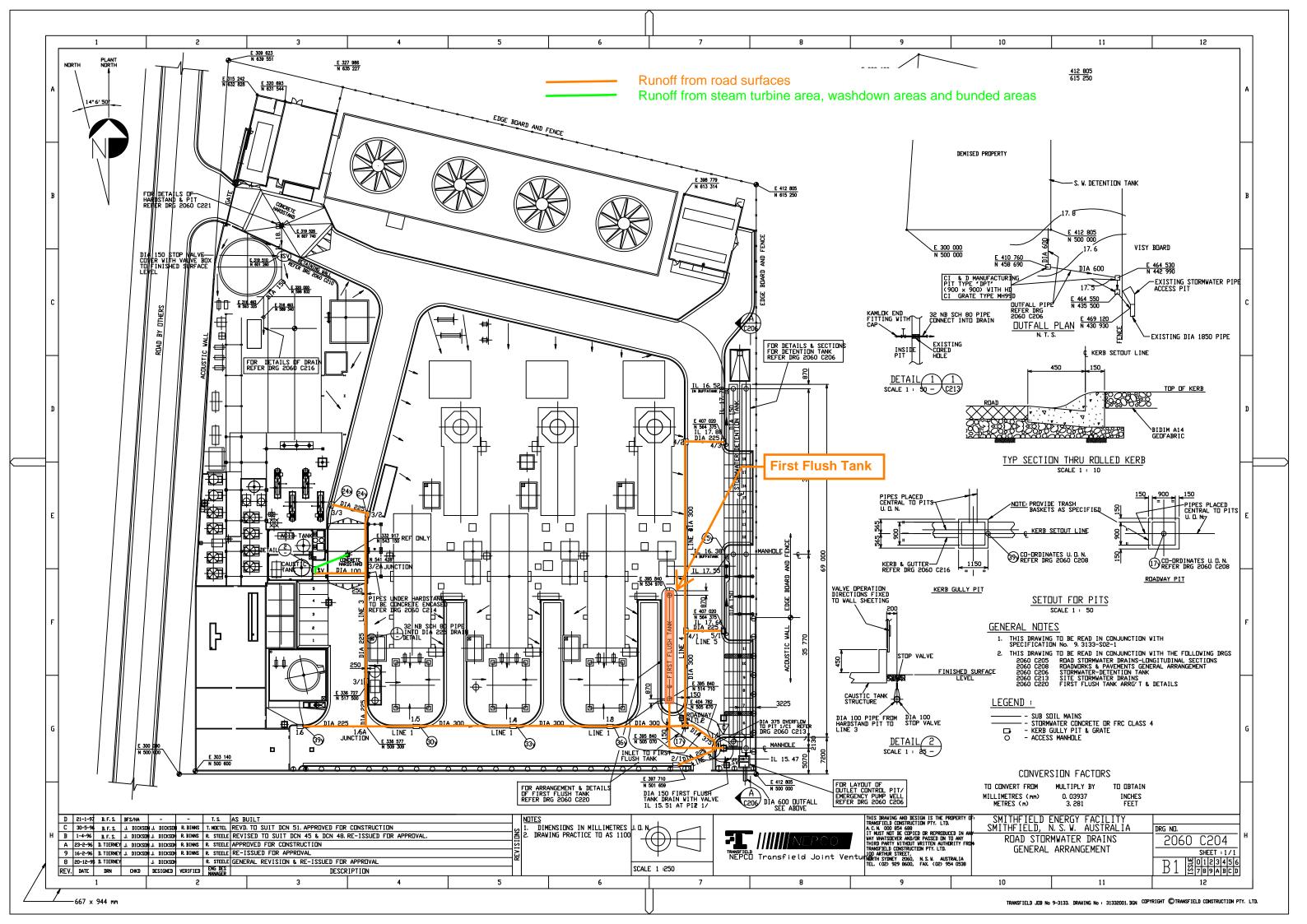


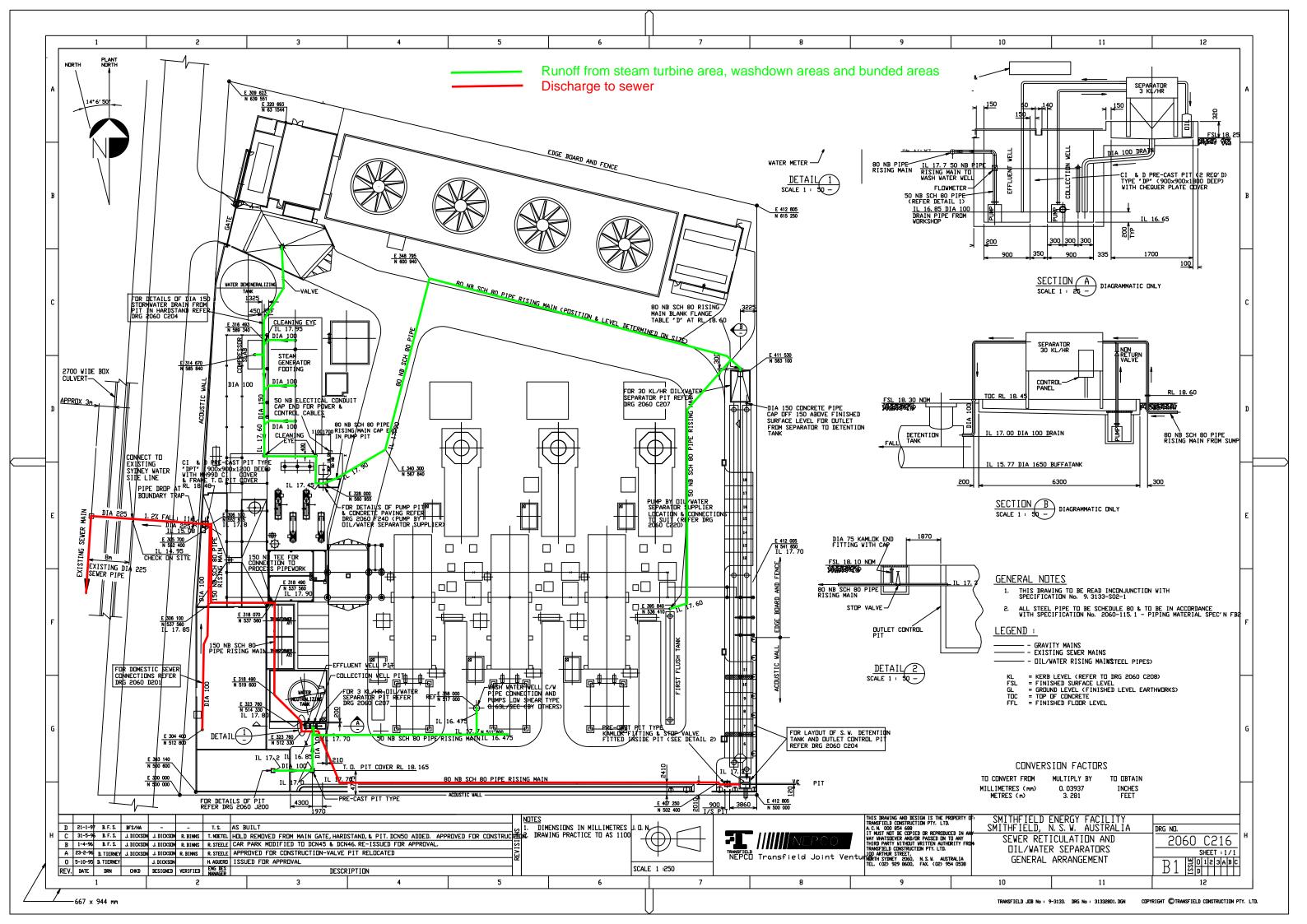
APPENDIX D – Existing site drainage drawings

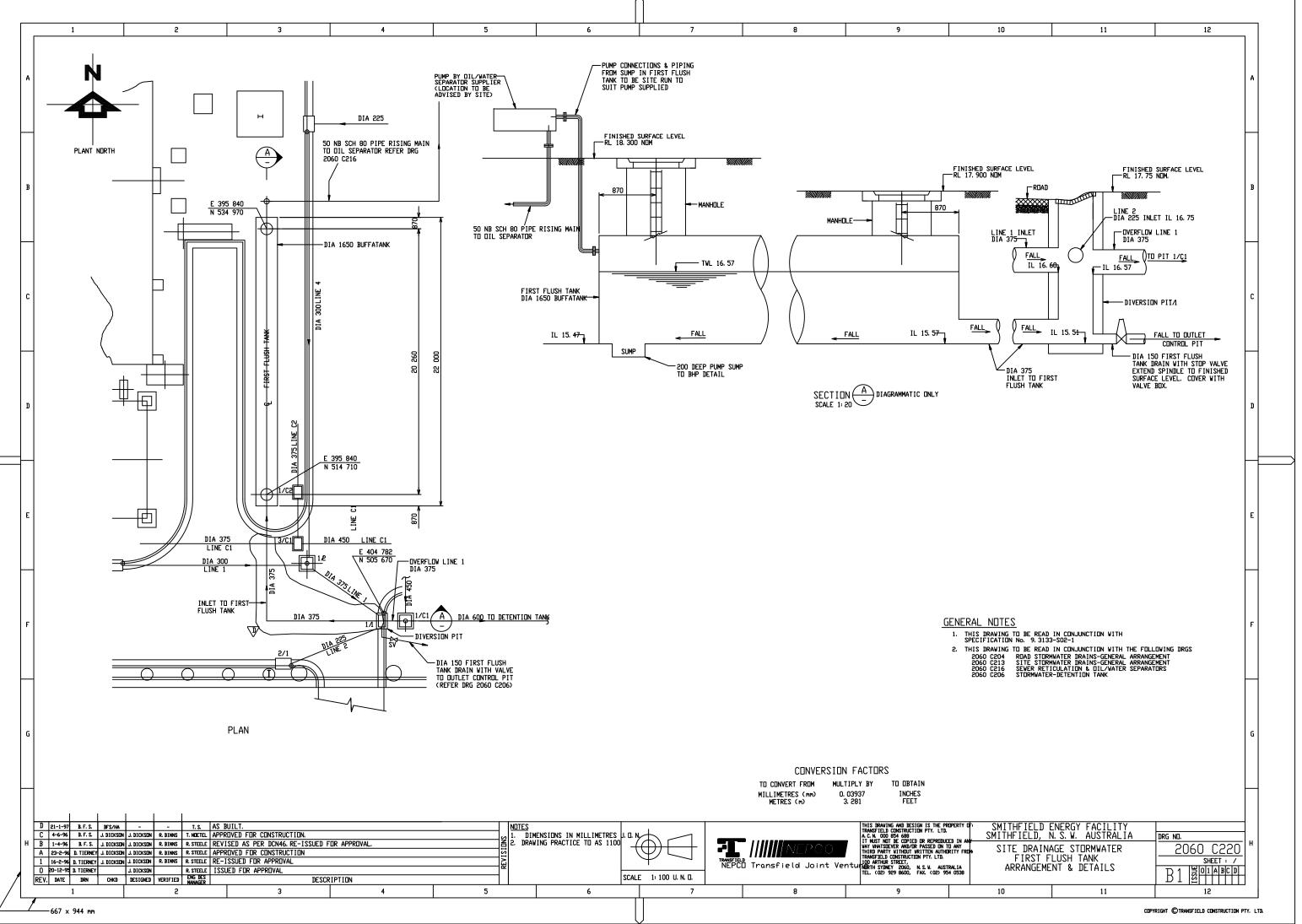


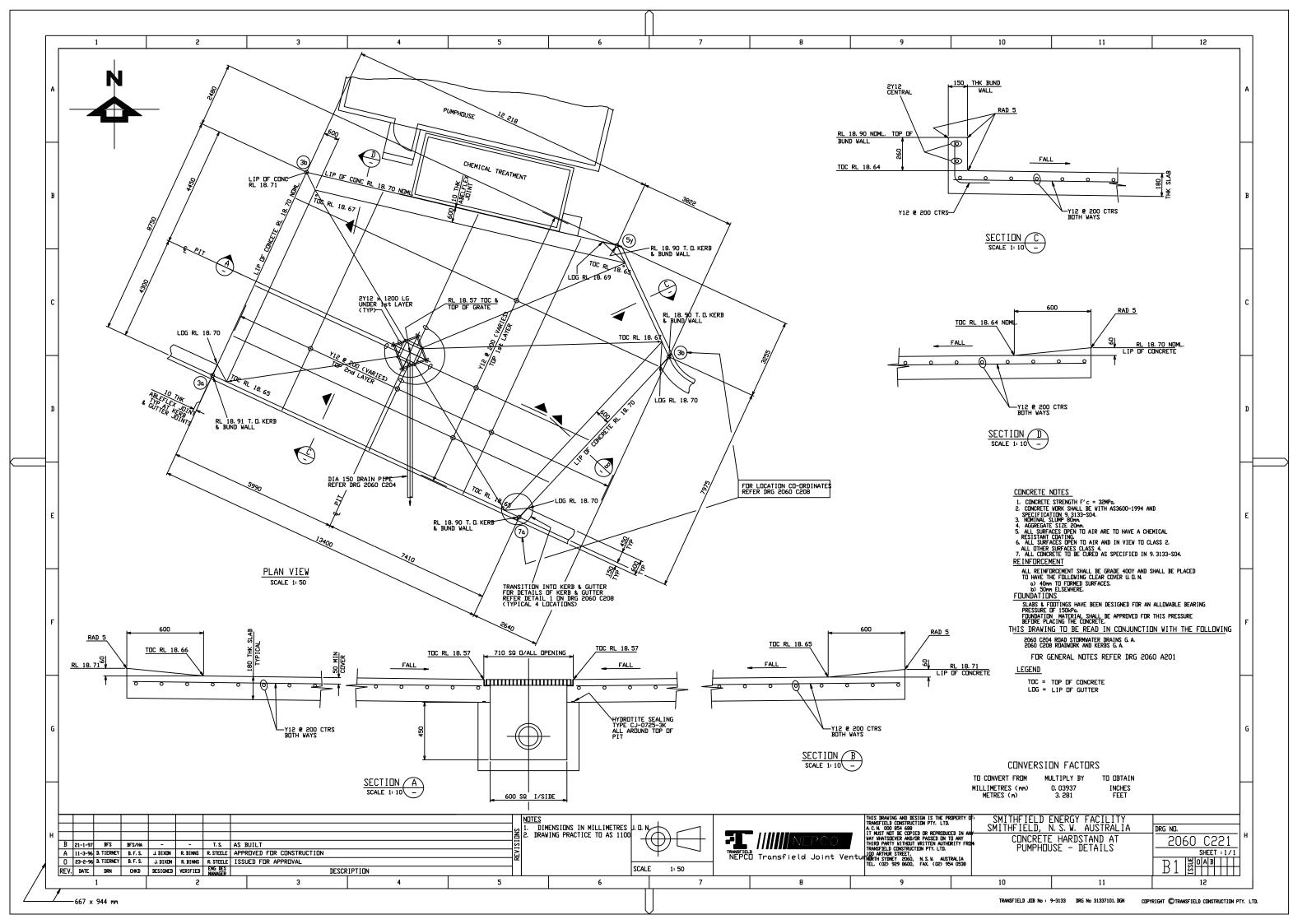


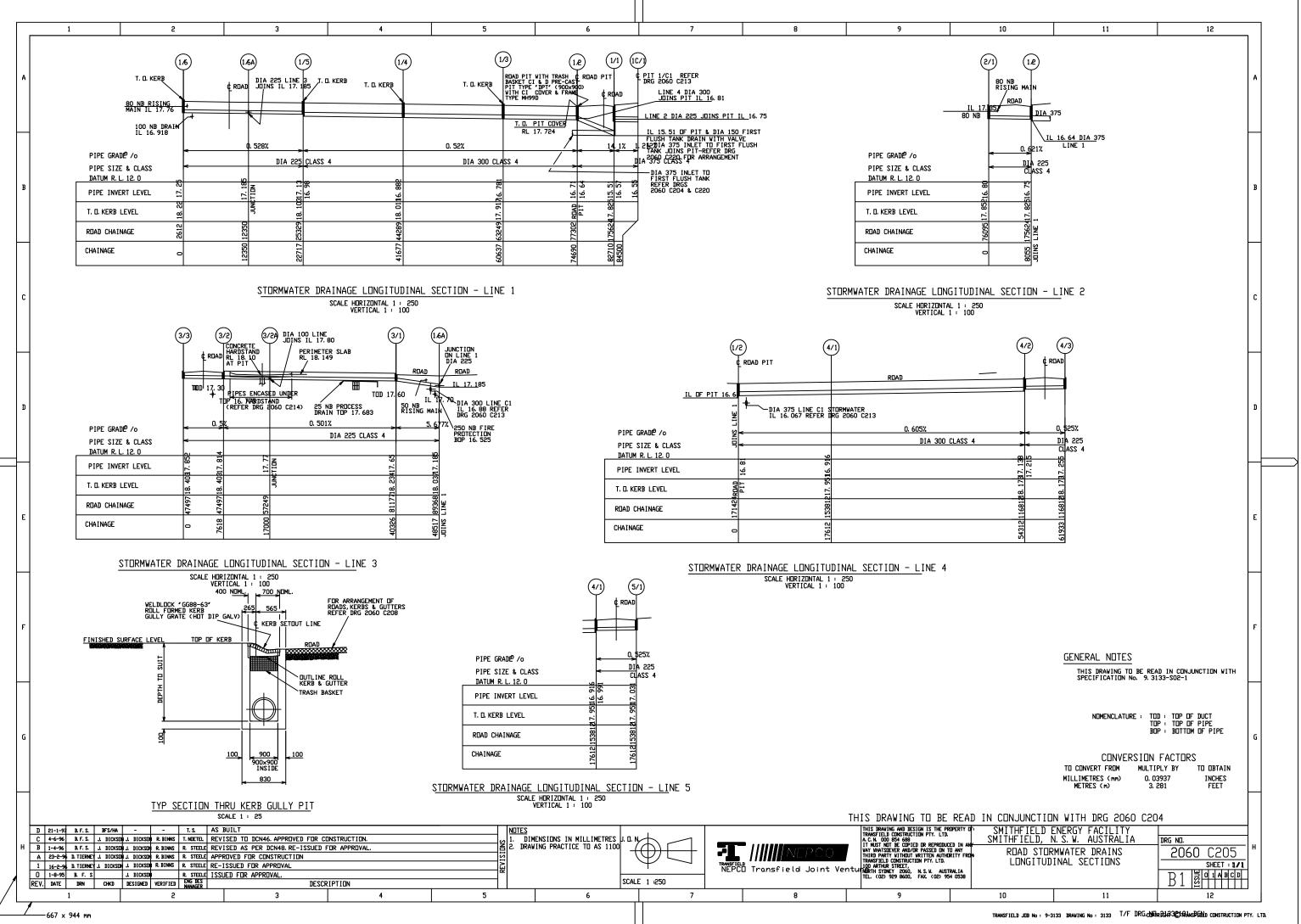


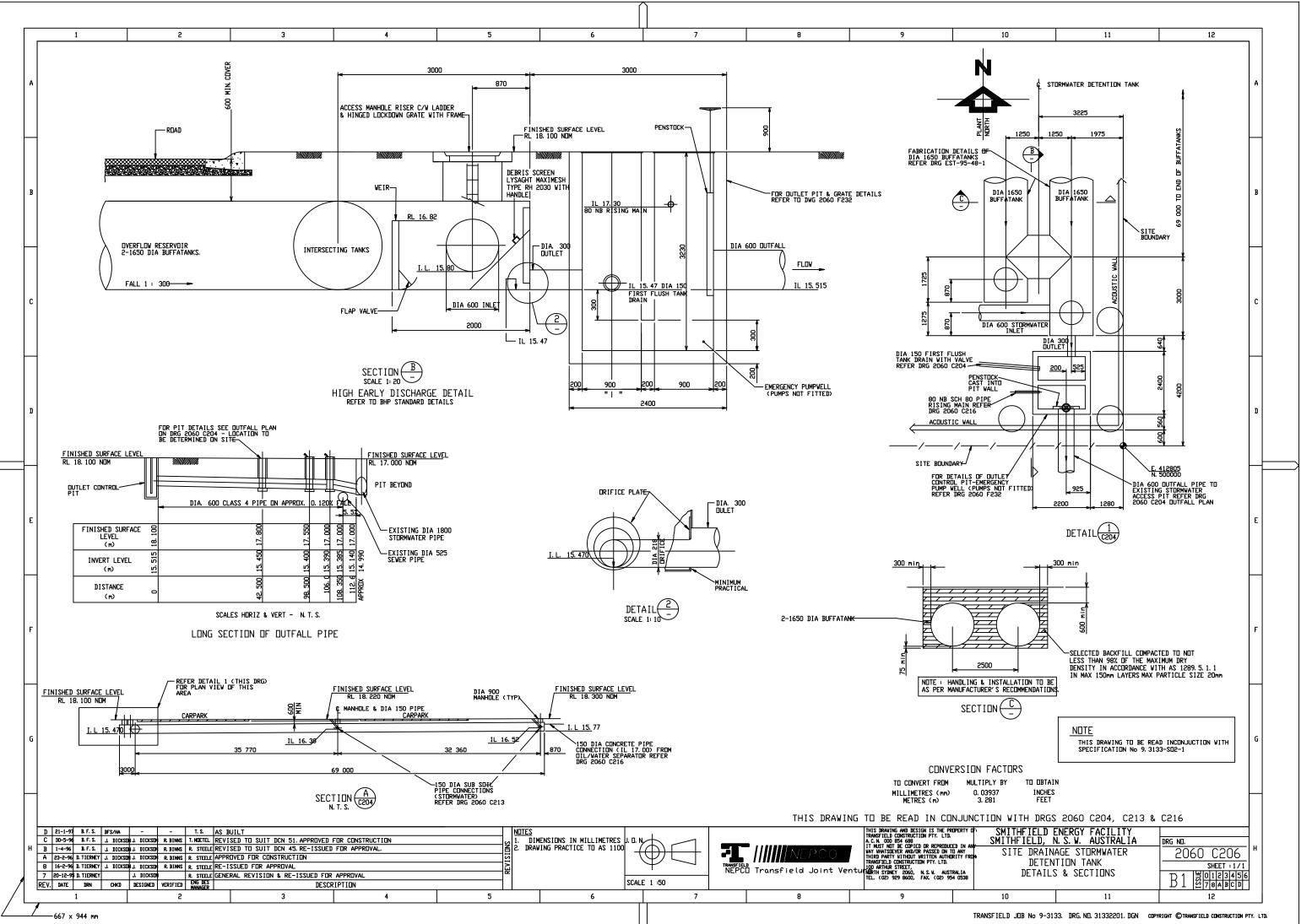


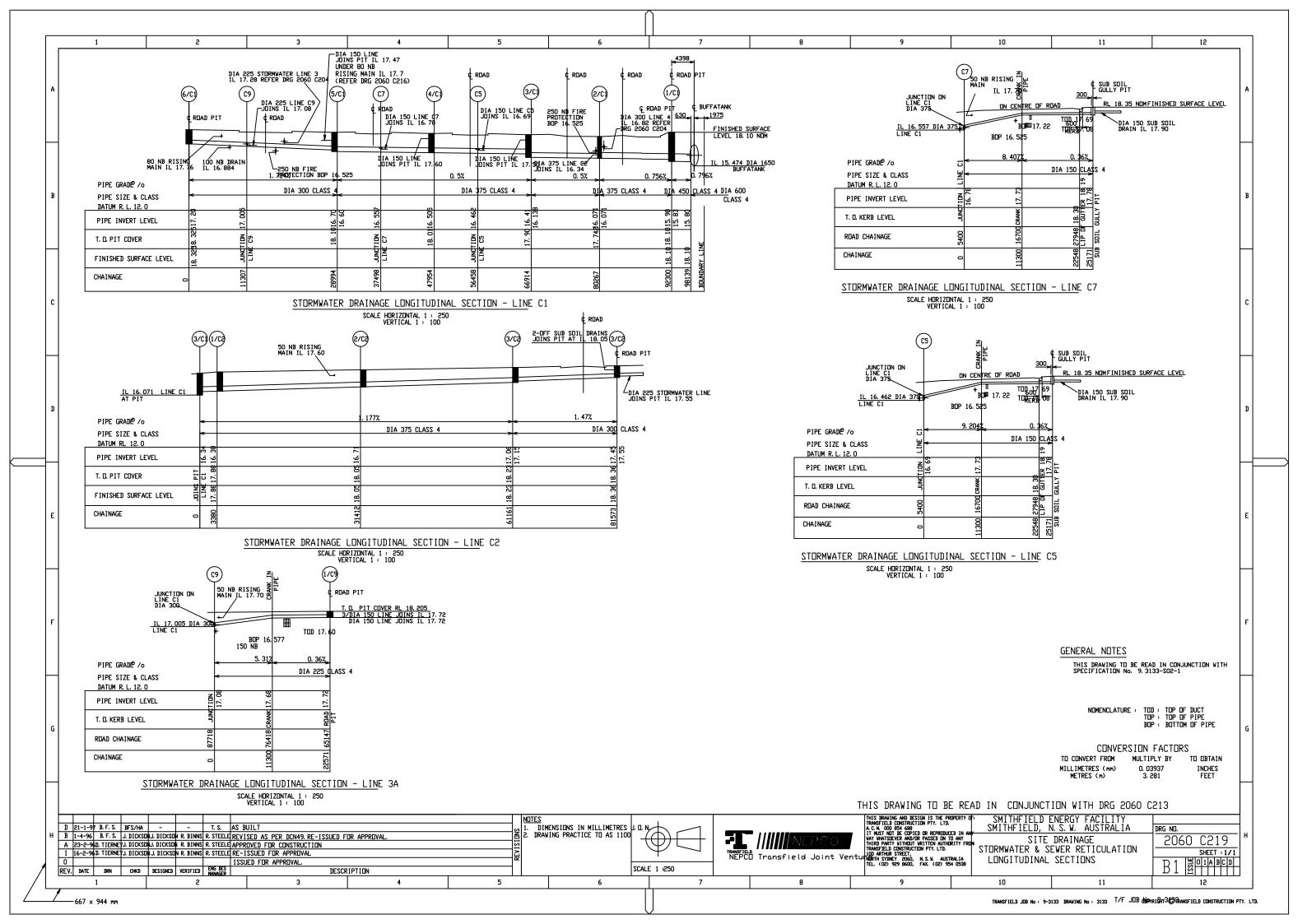














APPENDIX E – Flood impact assessment

The following outlines the flood impact assessment undertaken for the Project. Cumberland City Council (Council) has advised that the Project Site is classified as a flood control lot and therefore impacted by the 1% AEP (100 year ARI) flood event. In accordance with Council's flood advice letter dated the 2nd of August 2023:

In all cases, flood level on adjacent properties shall not be increased. Supporting documentation is to accompany the development.

The following summarises the flood modelling undertaken to assess the potential impact of the Project on flood conditions for the surrounding properties. An assessment of the potential impacts of the Project has also been undertaken based on an indicative footprint of the proposed works.

E.1 Hydraulic modelling overview

This flood assessment has been undertaken using the flood model provided by Council in September 2023 taken from the Holroyd City LGA Overland Flood Study prepared by Lyall & Associated Consulting Water Engineers in June 2017. Arcadis has refined the flood model to better represent the existing conditions of the Project Site. Further refinement has also been undertaken to represent the indicative footprint of the Project. The methodology of the Council flood modelling and mapping has been maintained as summarised below.

E.1.1 Cumberland Council flood model

The Council flood model is a two-dimensional (2D) TUFLOW model with hydrological and hydraulic approaches based on Australian Rainfall and Runoff 1987 methodology. The TUFLOW model was developed based on September 2011 aerial photography and April 2013 airborne laser scanning survey. DRAINS hydrological modelling was undertaken to provide inflow hydrographs to the TUFLOW 2D domain. The TUFLOW model utilises a 2m grid resolution and incorporates Council's drainage network into the model as one-dimensional elements. Within the 2D domain building footprints are described as areas of high hydraulic roughness to represent the effect of buildings on the passage of overland flow.

The TUFLOW hydraulic simulations were undertaken using the TUFLOW Classic double precision 2013-12-AC-w64 build for design rainfall events ranging between the 20% AEP (5 year ARI) and 1% AEP (100 year ARI) as well as the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF).

The TUFLOW model was developed to define the nature of overland flow and not mainstream flooding such as that from Prospect Creek located south of the Project Site. For the Project Site the TUFLOW model can be used for the simulation of design rainfall events up to and including the 1% AEP event. For the PMF design event the entirety of the Project Site is inundated from Prospect Creek mainstream flooding which Council relies on alternative previous studies to define.

E.1.2 Existing conditions model refinement

The following refinement has been undertaken to Council's TUFLOW model to represent the existing conditions of the Project Site more accurately (as illustrated in Figure E-1):

- 1) The extent of the TUFLOW model has been reduced to the local catchment to enable faster simulation times, reducing the 2D domain from 17,000 to 476 hectares
- Building footprint extents in the immediate area and within the Project Site have been revised based on 2023 aerial photography, 2023 site photographs (Appendix B) and historical site drawings (see Appendix D)



- 3) The existing water tank at the Project Site entrance has been raised above the peak flood level to avoid flood water entering this confined water-tight space
- 4) The internal roadways have been defined as areas with a hydraulic roughness of 0.02, in line with the public roadways elsewhere in the model
- 5) The solid external perimeter walls of the Project Site have been incorporated as outlined below.

Within the TUFLOW model, z-shapes have been used for the representation of the external perimeter walls of the Project site as follows:

- The western boundary walls are assumed to be continuous on either side of the Project Site entrance and elevated above the peak flood level.
- The acoustic wall along the southern boundary has been elevated above the peak water level. It has been assumed that the vehicle roller shutter door is raised during a large flood event allowing for the passage of overland flow.
- The portion of the acoustic wall along the eastern boundary has been elevated above the peak water level. The short wall of blockwork along the remainder of the eastern boundary has been raised to an estimated height of 100mm to 200mm above the surrounding ground surface.
- The northern Colourbond fence has not been incorporated into the model as some flows may pass beneath the structure, and the fence may not remain stable and upright during a large flood event.

Whilst an internal drainage network is present within the Project Site, this has not been incorporated into the TUFLOW model at this stage. The capacity of this minor drainage network is expected to be less than the 1% AEP flood event being assessed. Omitting this drainage network from the model will produce more conservative flood levels within the Project Site.

No change has been made to the hydrological model inputs to the TUFLOW model and simulations have been undertaken maintaining the TUFLOW Classic double precision 2013-12-AC-w64 build.

E.1.3 Project conditions model refinement

A representation of the Project has been developed within the TUFLOW model based on an indicative footprint of the proposed works. For the purpose of the flood assessment, it has been assumed that any structures or infrastructure at ground level will be raised above the 1% AEP flood level with a minimum horizontal clearance of 1 metre from the existing internal roadway gutter. No other changes have been made to the ground surface levels within the TUFLOW model. The extent of the Project considered in the TUFLOW model is illustrated in Figure E-2.

E.1.3 Hydraulic results

For both the existing and Project conditions the critical duration of the 1% AEP flood event across the Project Site is relatively short, ranging from 25 minutes to 120 minutes, resulting in flash flooding conditions with little warning time.

Flood mapping has been prepared for the 1% AEP design event as per the Prospect Creek Overland Flood Study (2017) such that:

- Peak flood results have been taken as the maximum envelope of the 25, 60, 90, 120, 180 and 270 minute design storm events
- Flood depths less than 100 mm have not been shown
- Flooding within building footprints has been omitted.



A range of flood mapping has been prepared as follows:

- Existing Conditions
 - Figure E-3 1% AEP Flood Depth
 - Figure E-4 1% AEP Maximum Water Level
- Project Conditions
 - Figure E-5 1% AEP Flood Depth
 - Figure E-6 1% AEP Maximum Water Level
- Flood Impact Mapping
 - Figure E-7 1% AEP Maximum Water Level Difference

E.2 Findings

The flood modelling demonstrates the overland flow paths entering the Project Site across the western and eastern boundaries. For the Project Site in the 1% AEP flood event:

- Peak flood depths occur at low points along the internal roadways with up to 0.4m at the Project Site entrance, and up to 0.5m in the southeast corner of the Project Site
- Peak velocities across the Project Site are generally less than 1m/s
- With a depth velocity product less than 0.3m2/s, the hazard classification reaches H2 (unsafe for small vehicles) at the deeper road low points with the remainder of the Project Site considered generally safe for vehicles, people and buildings based on the Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience general flood hazard vulnerability curve.

The flood impact mapping provided in Figure E-7 demonstrates that the modelled Project extent does not have a significant adverse impacts on overland flow flood levels for the surrounding properties. The Project extent does not significantly impede the overland flow entering the Project Site from the western and eastern Project Site boundaries and does not divert or redirect overland flow paths within the Project Site. Peak flood level increases greater than 0.01m are limited to the area within the Project Site.

The flood assessment undertaken has been based on an indicative footprint of the proposed works based on information currently available. The extent and levels of the proposed infrastructure and buildings of the Project are subject to refinement at detailed design at which time further flood modelling is recommended to confirm the findings of this assessment.





