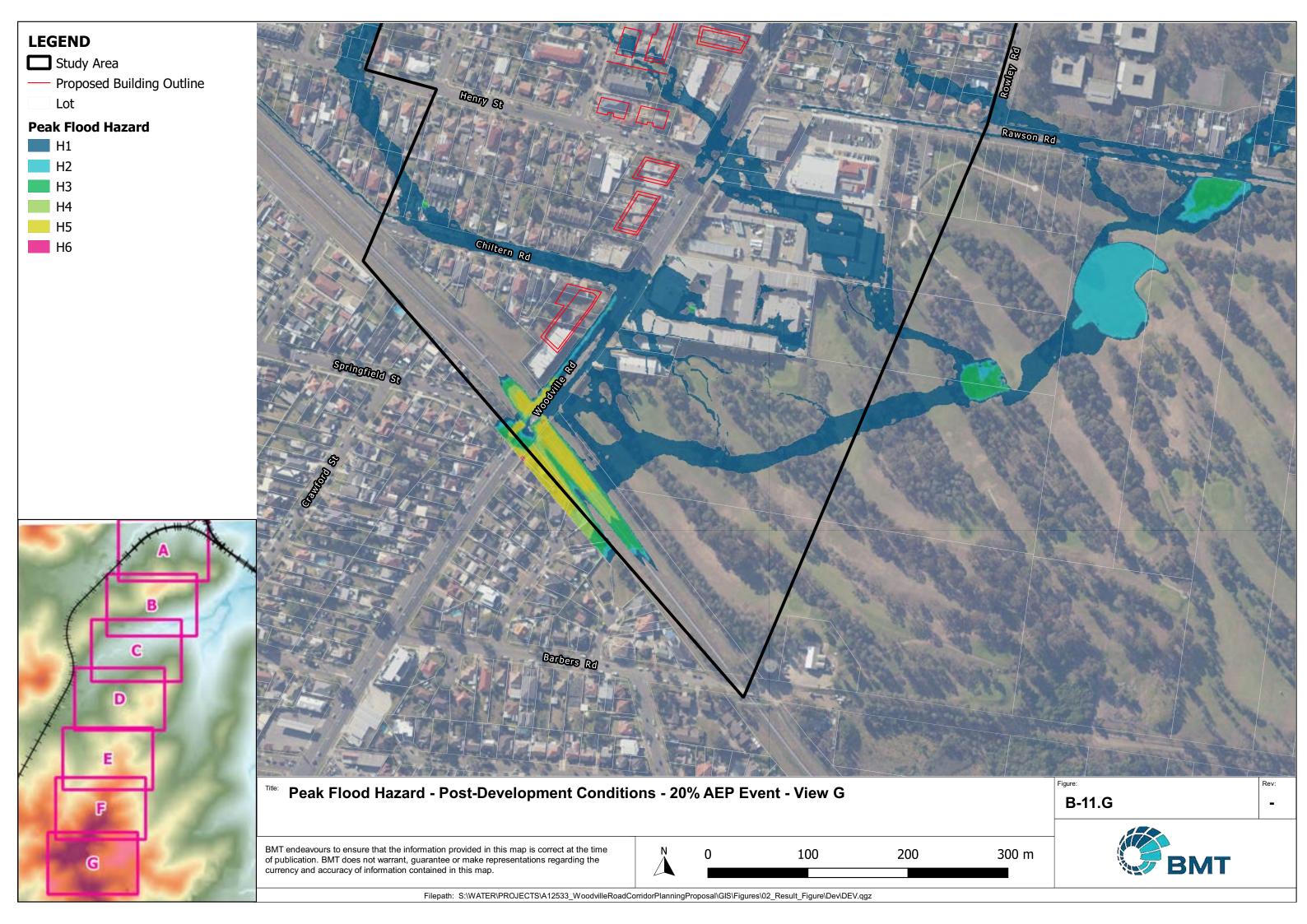
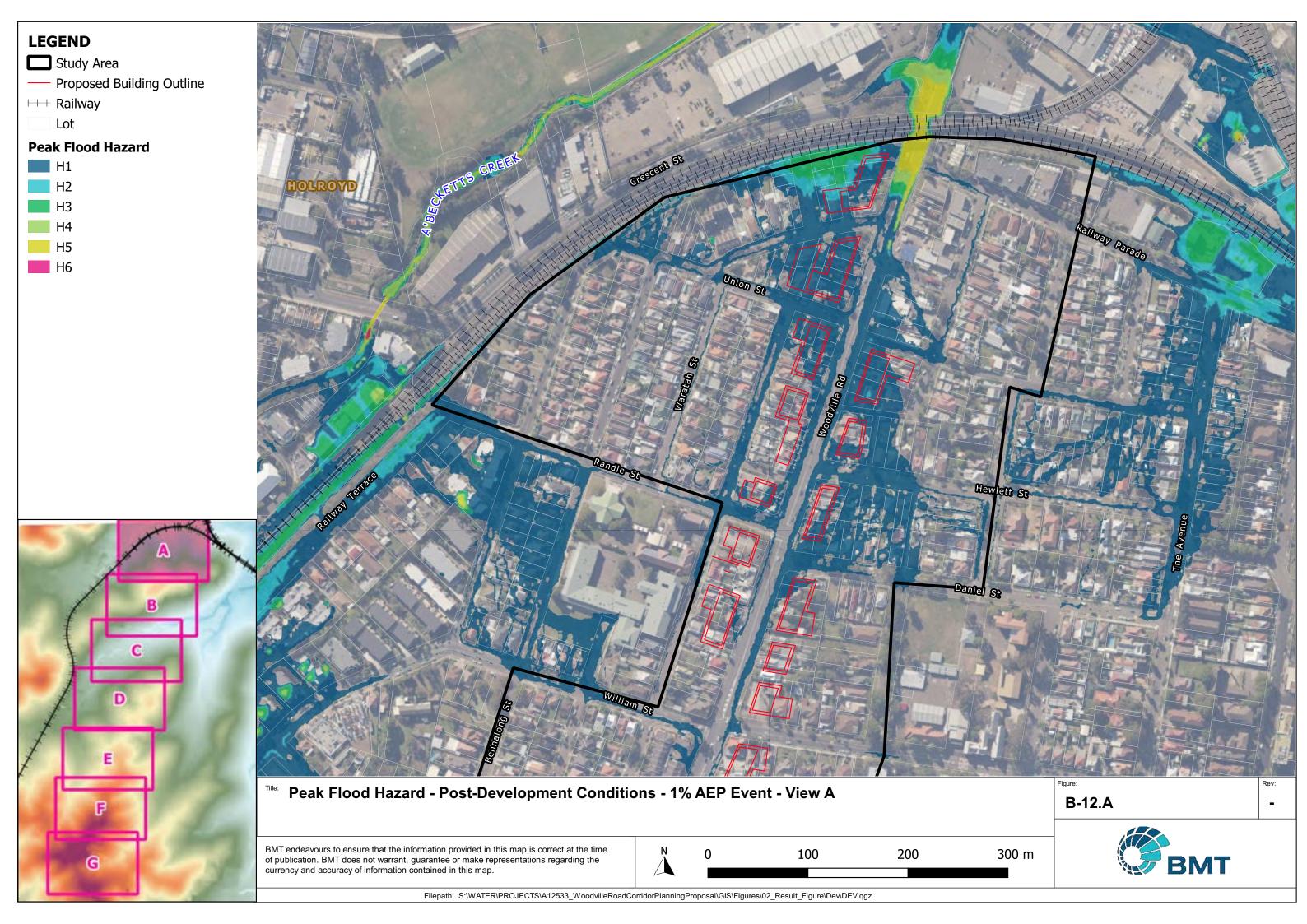


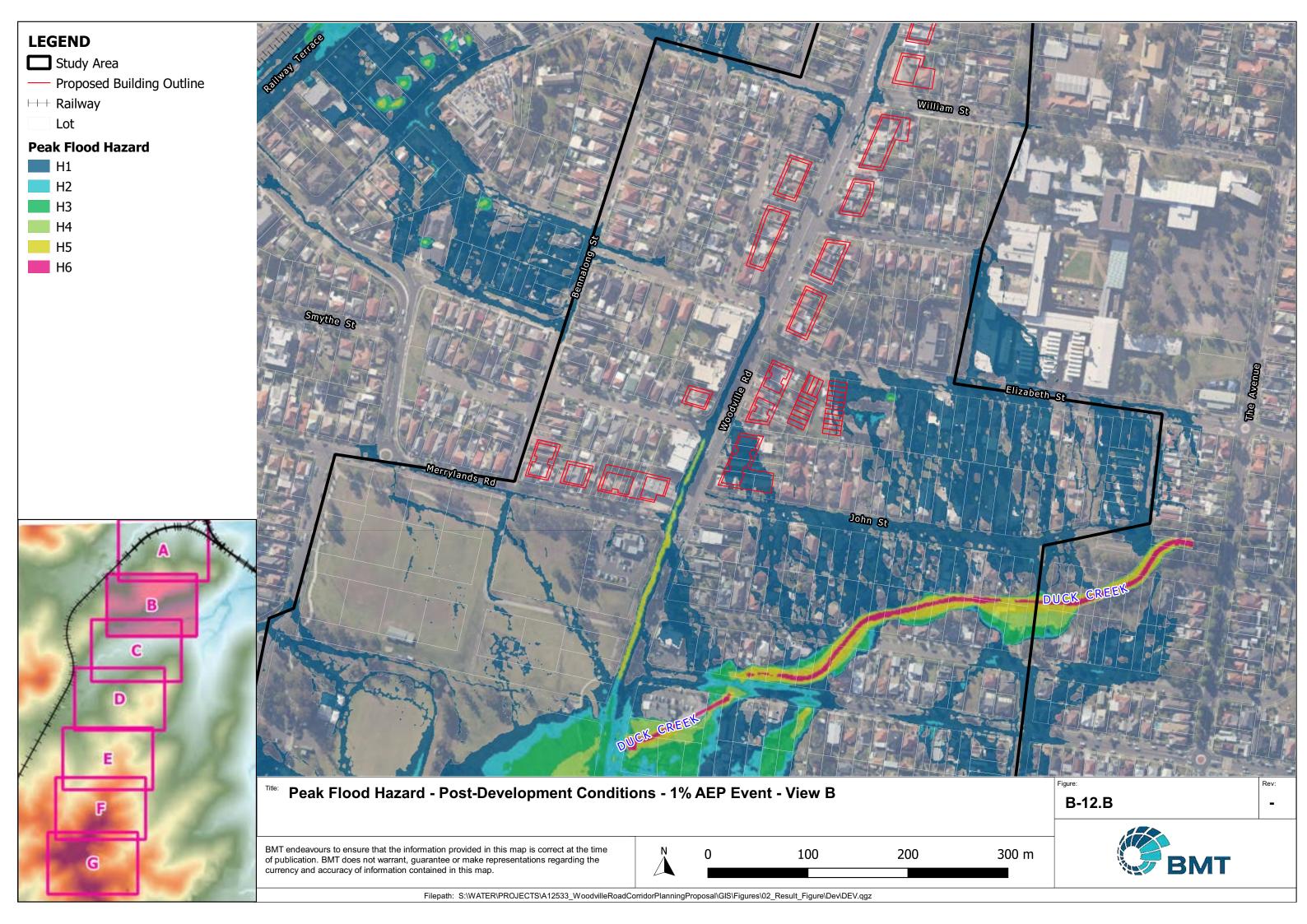


Woodville Road Corridor Planning Proposal







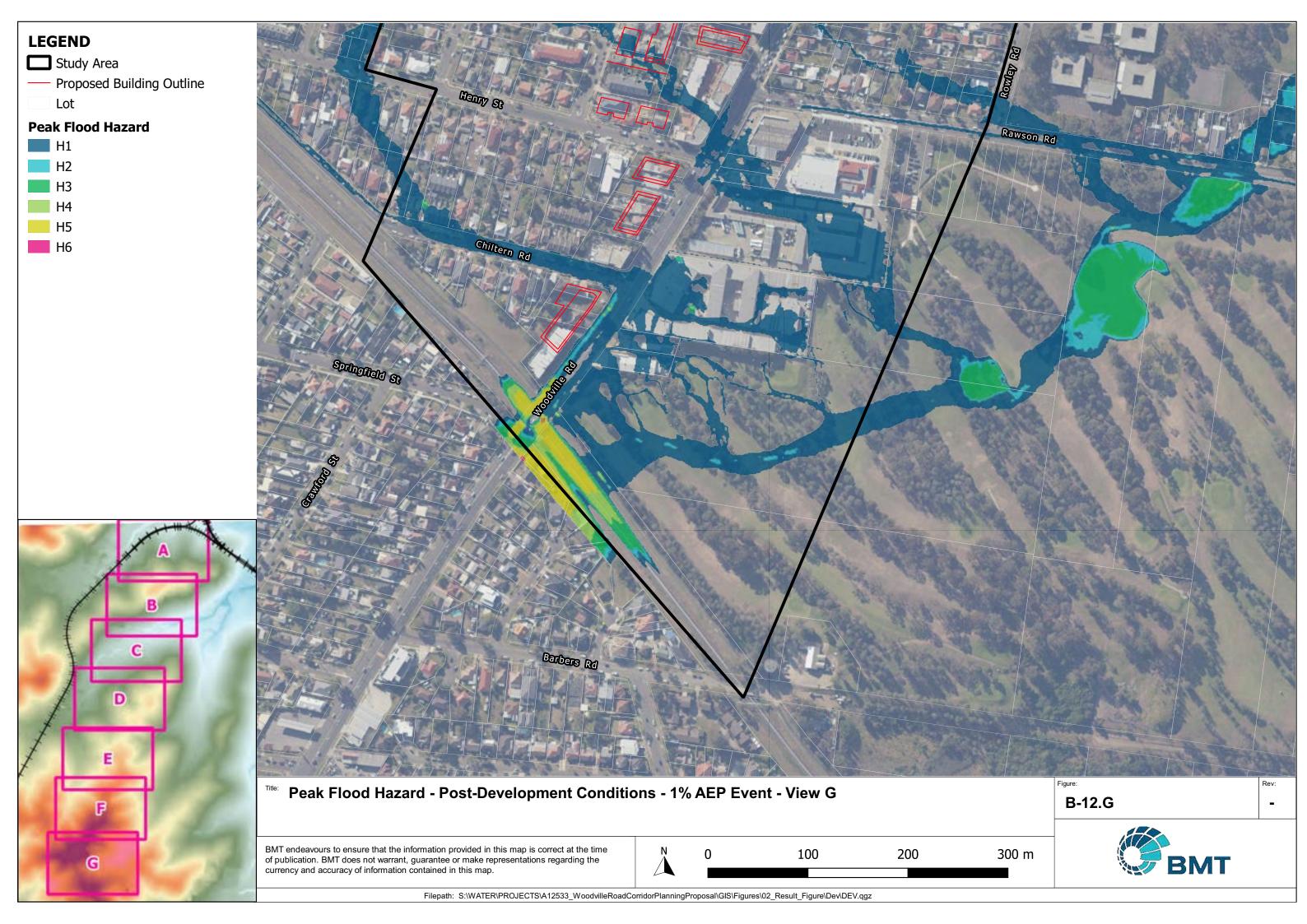


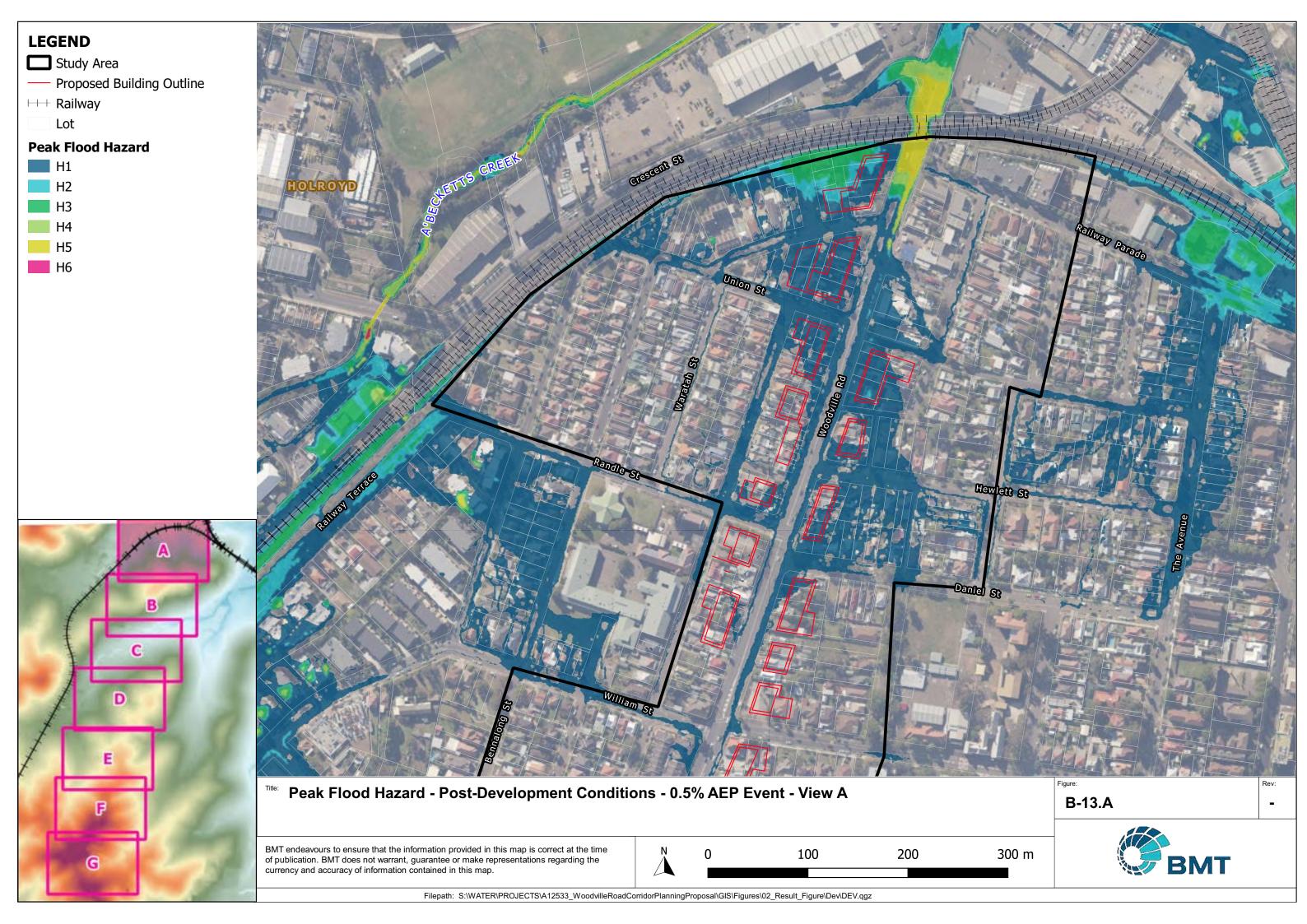


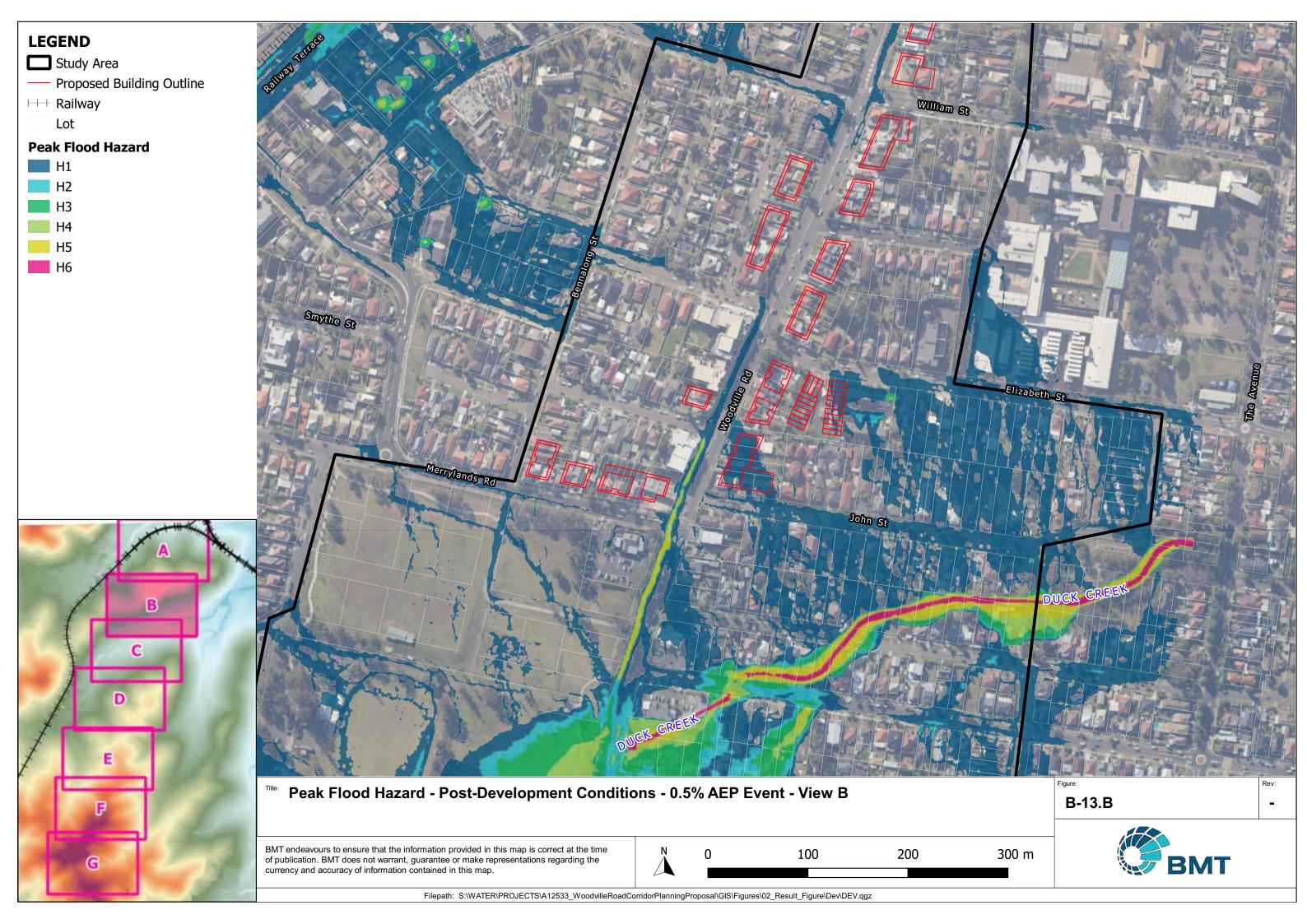


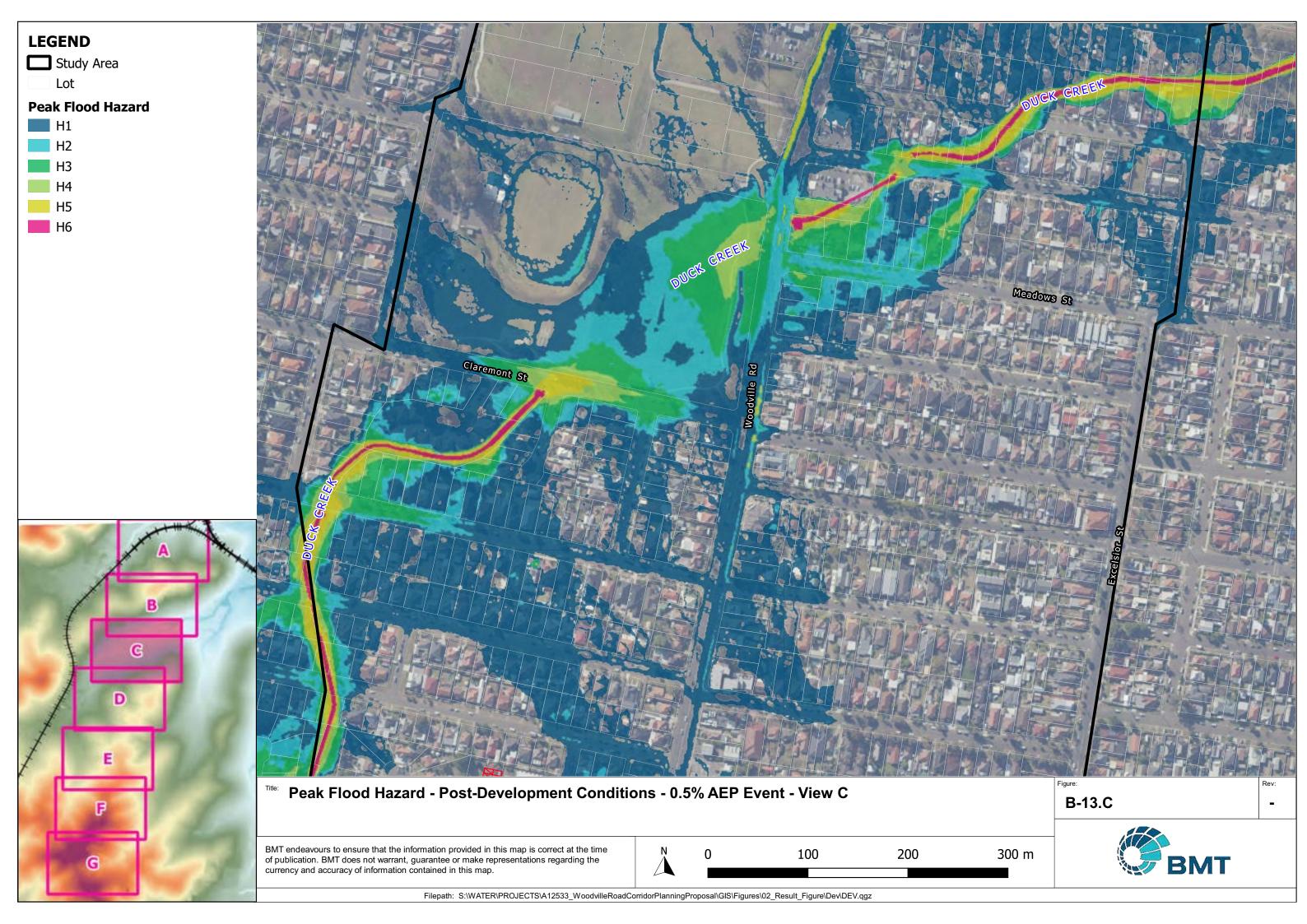








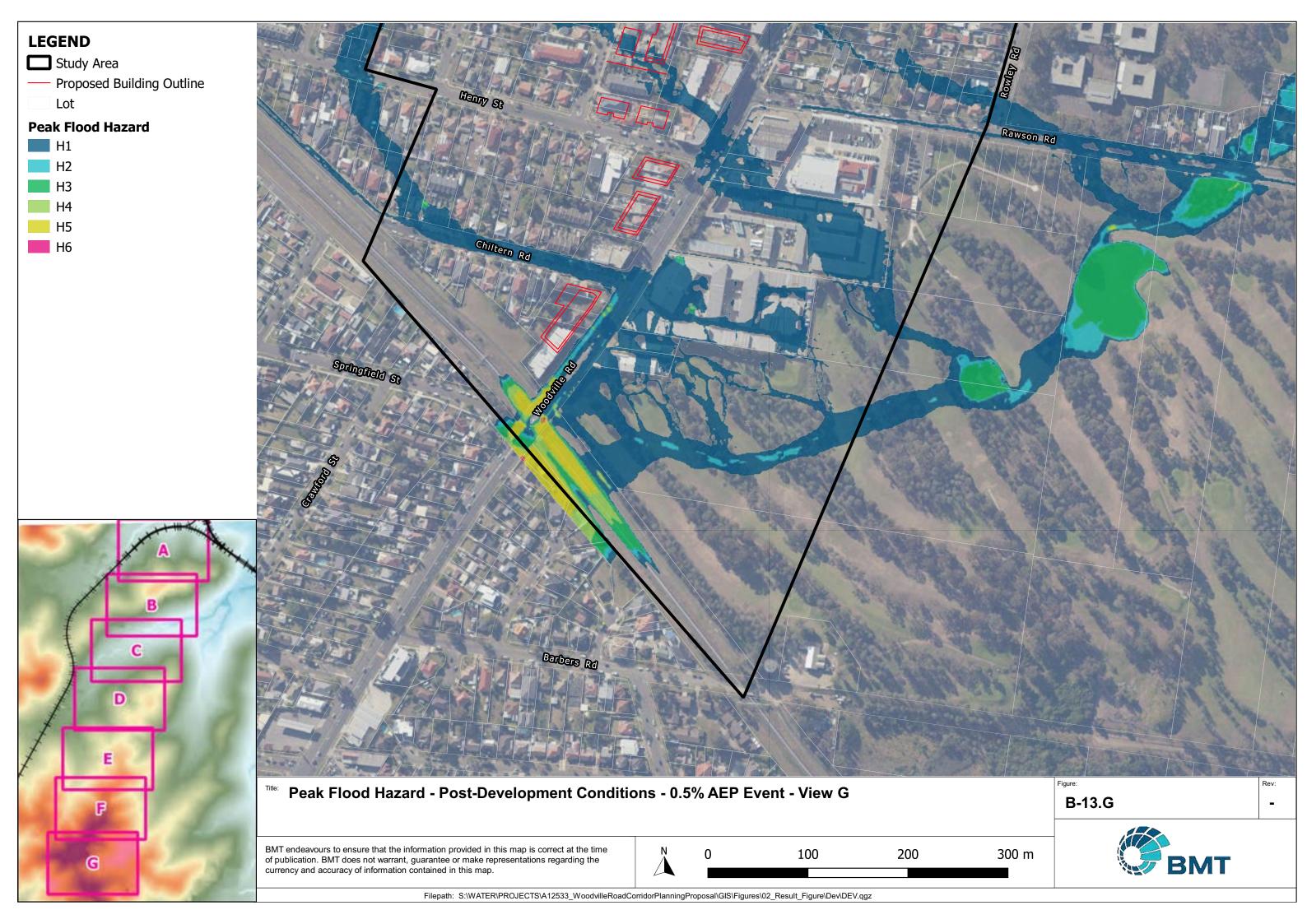


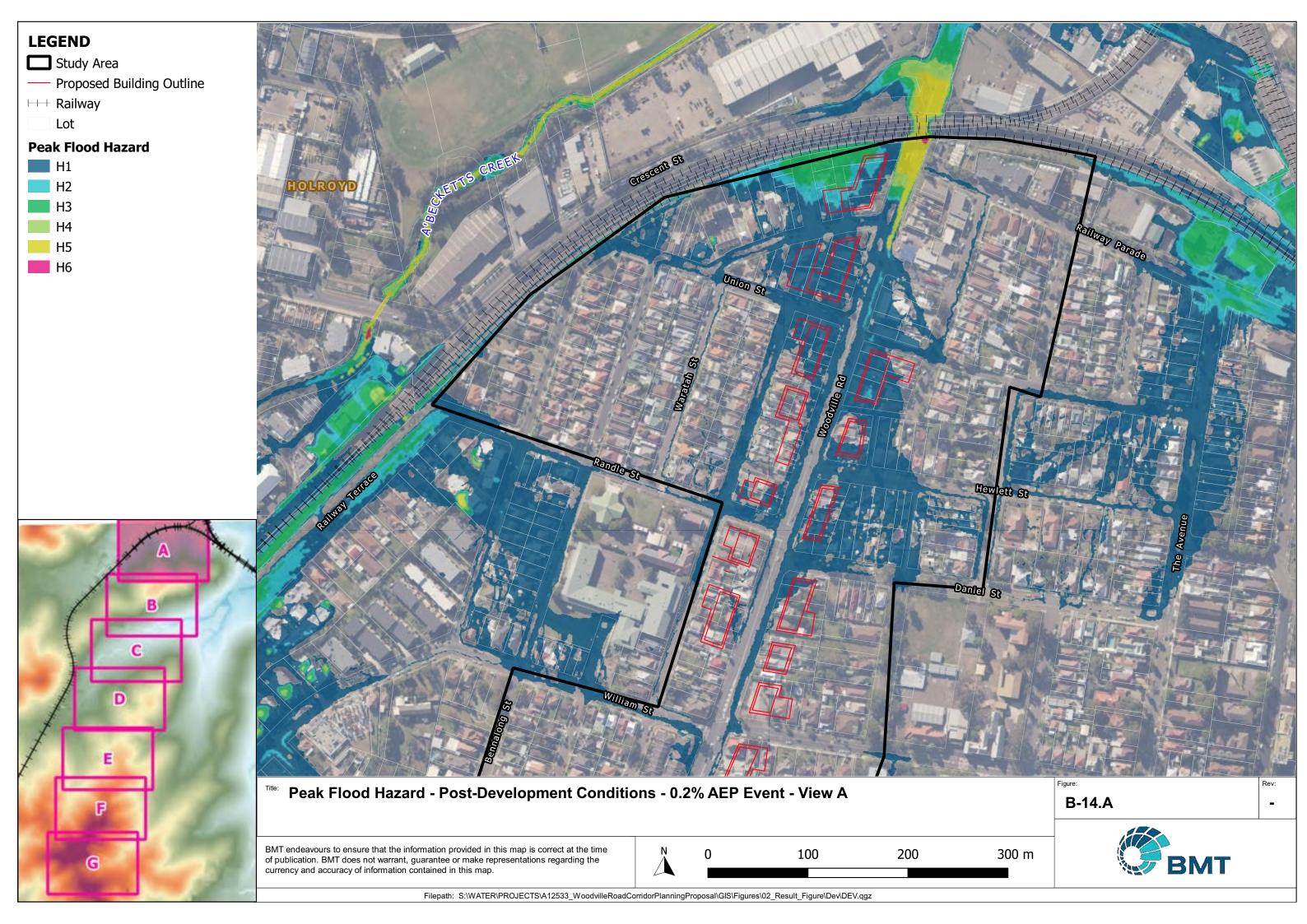


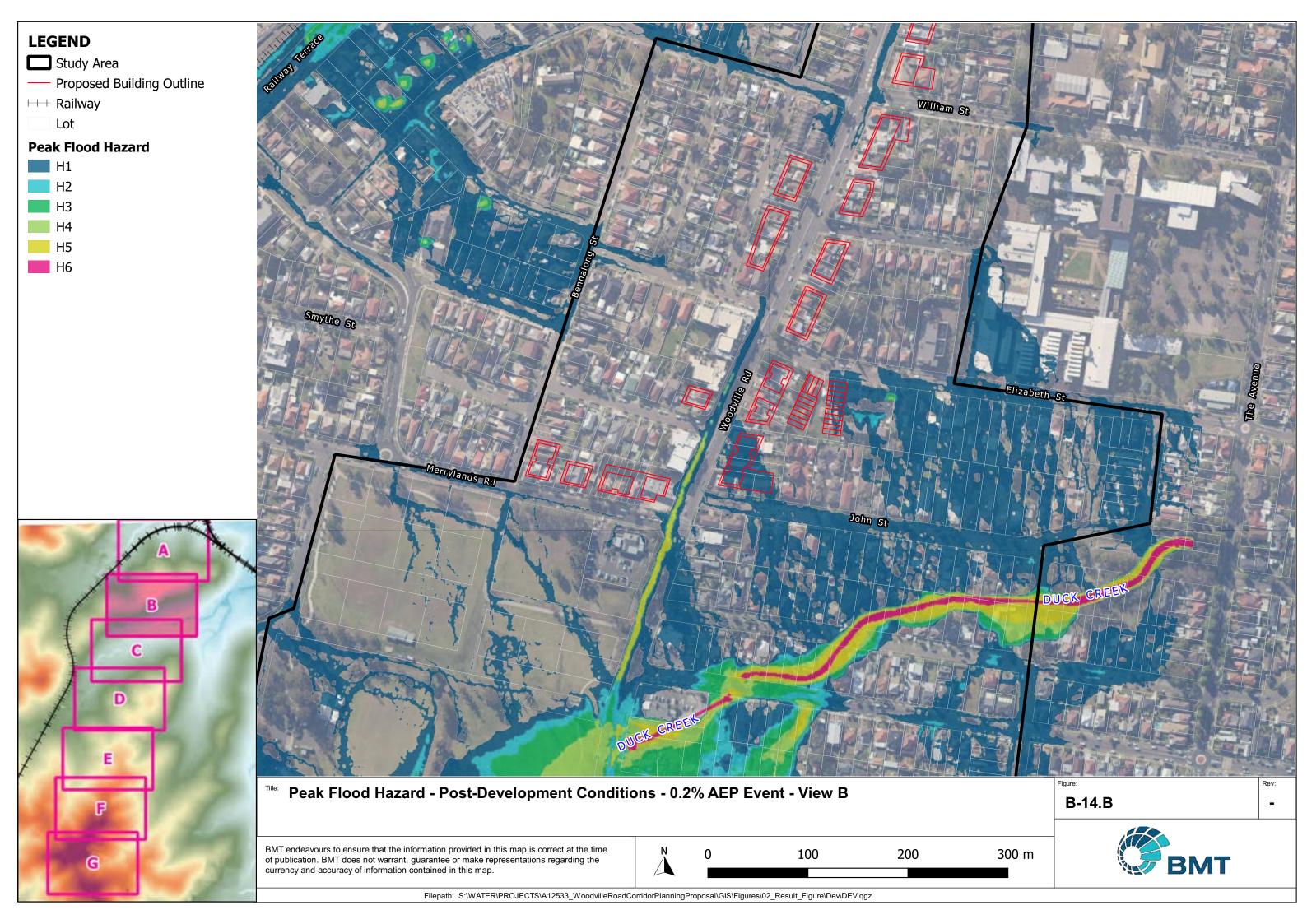


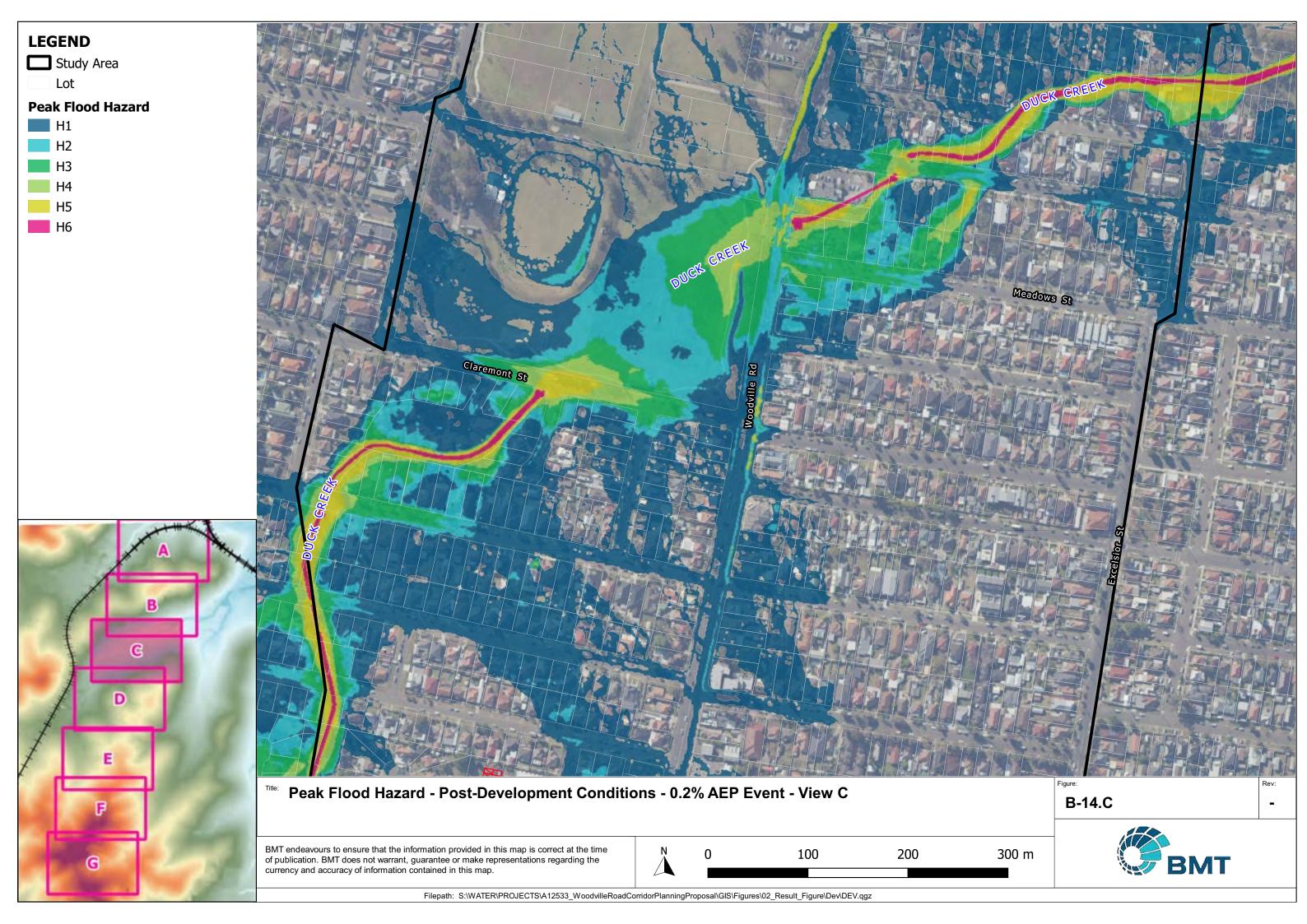








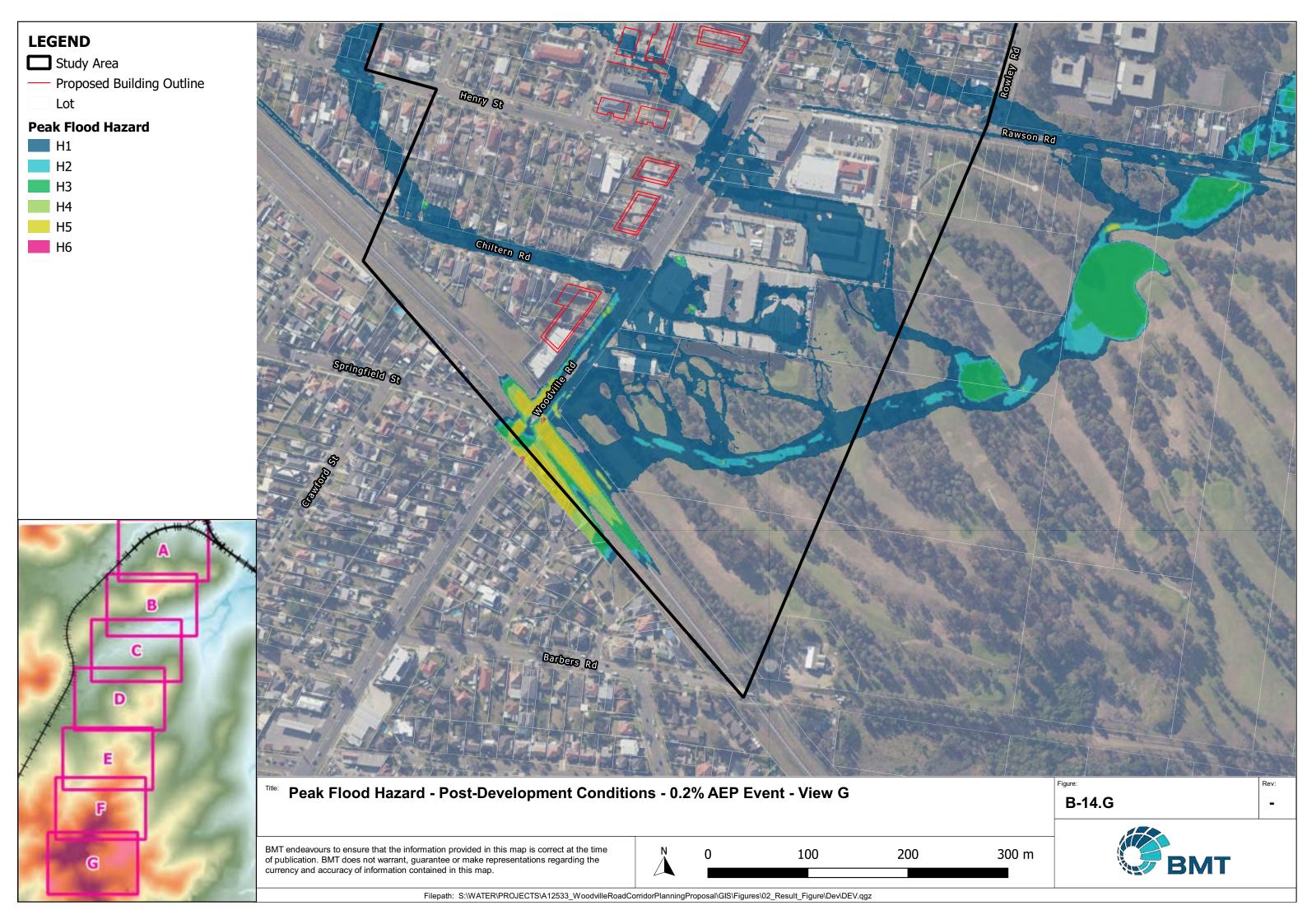


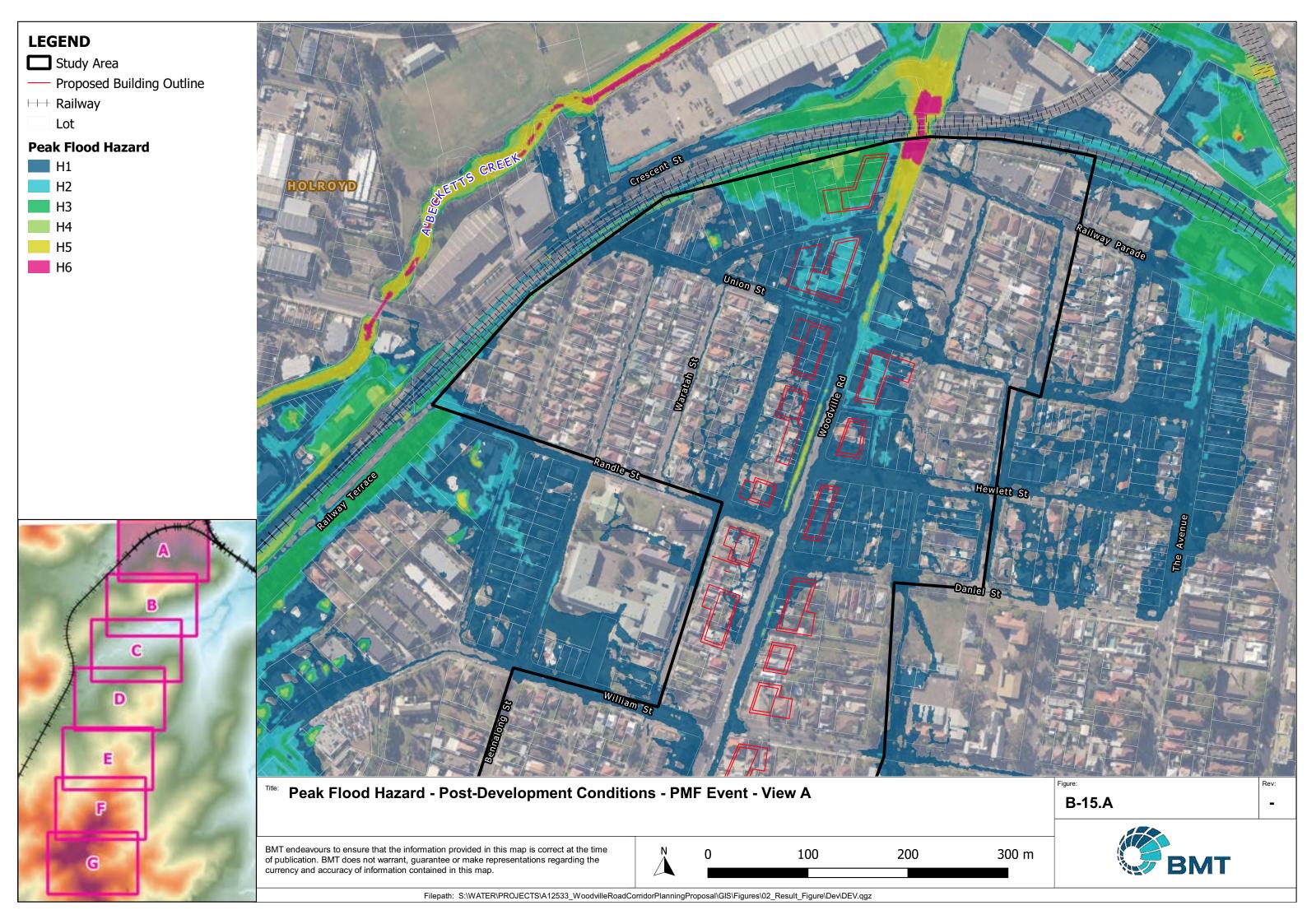


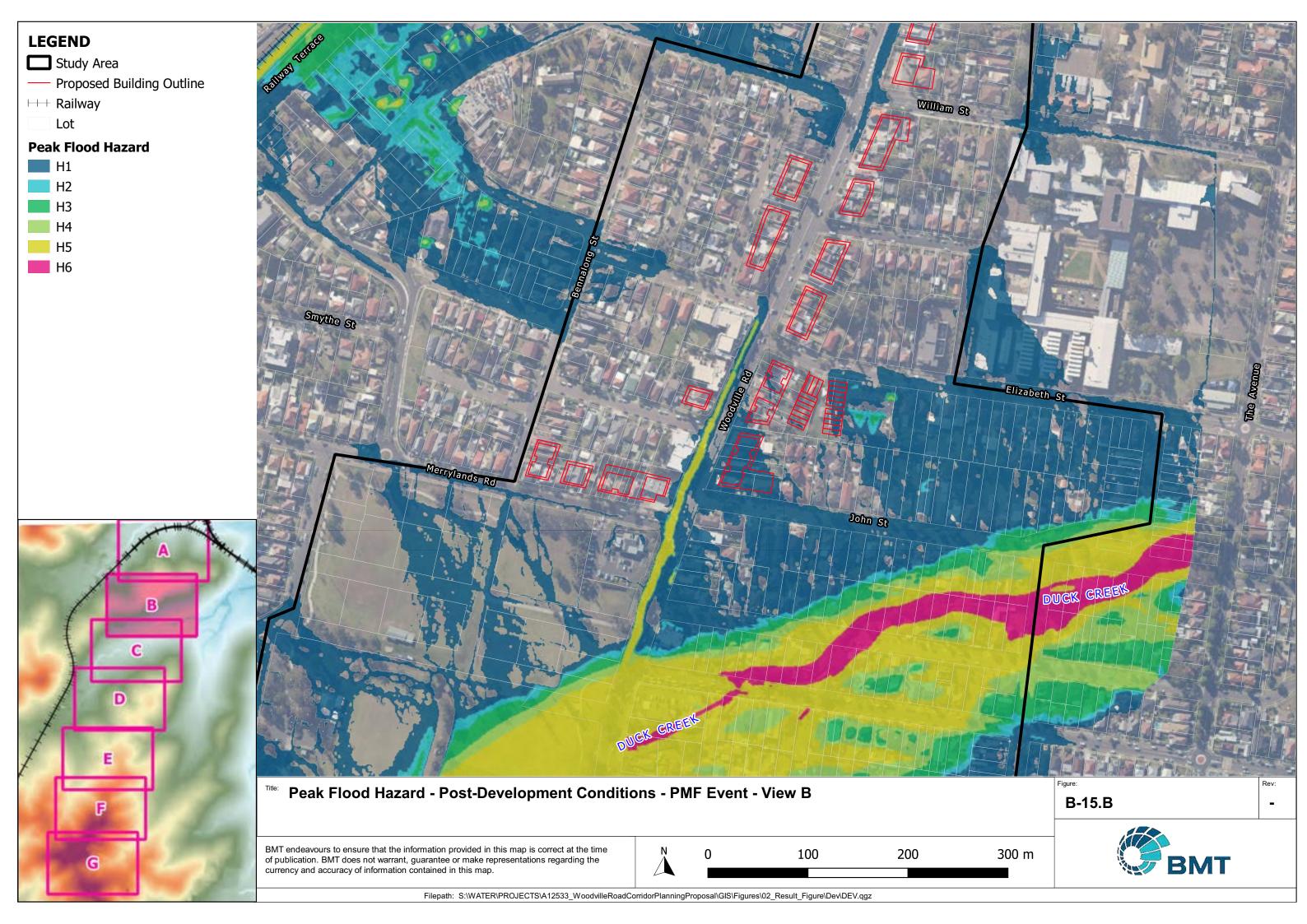


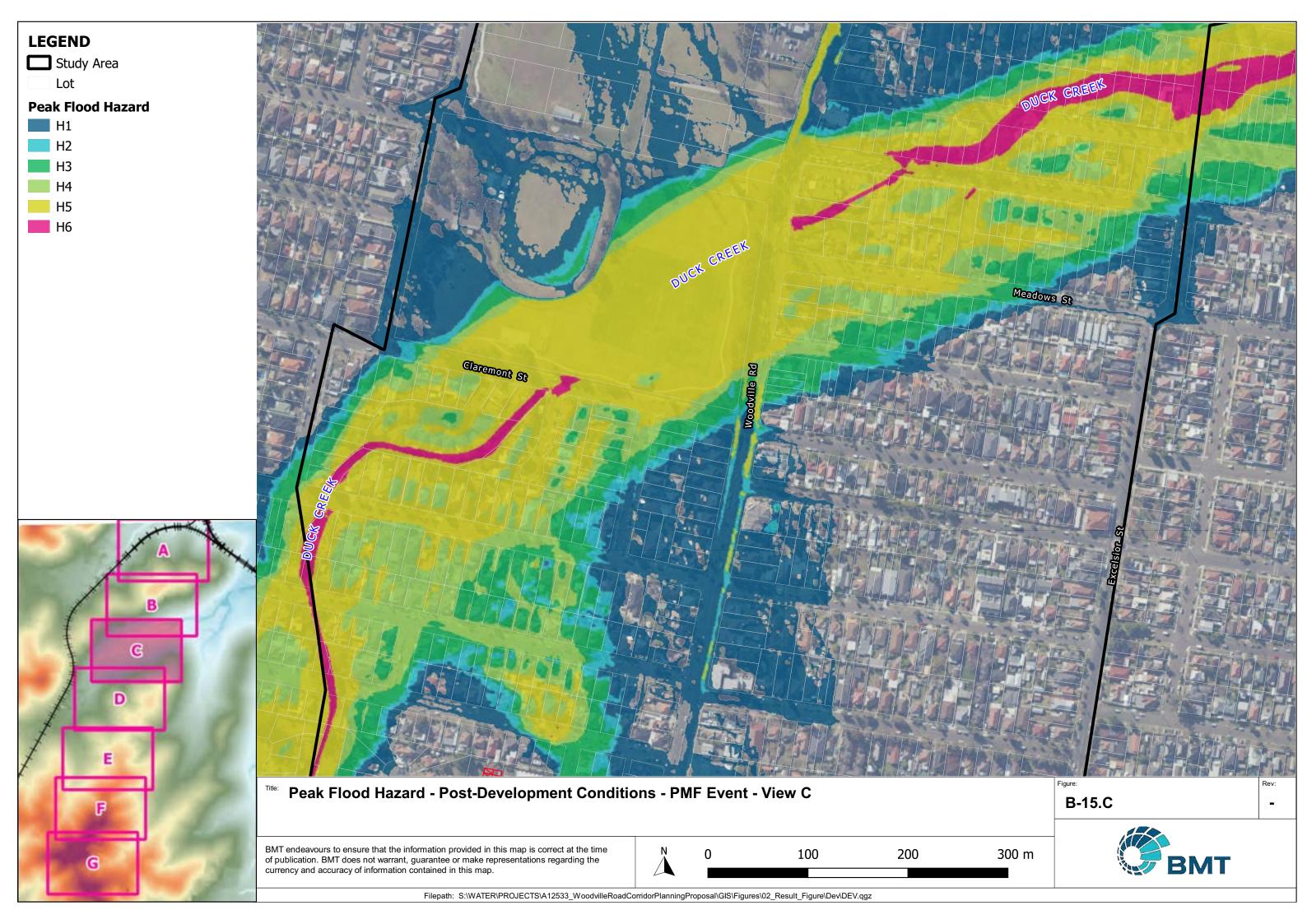


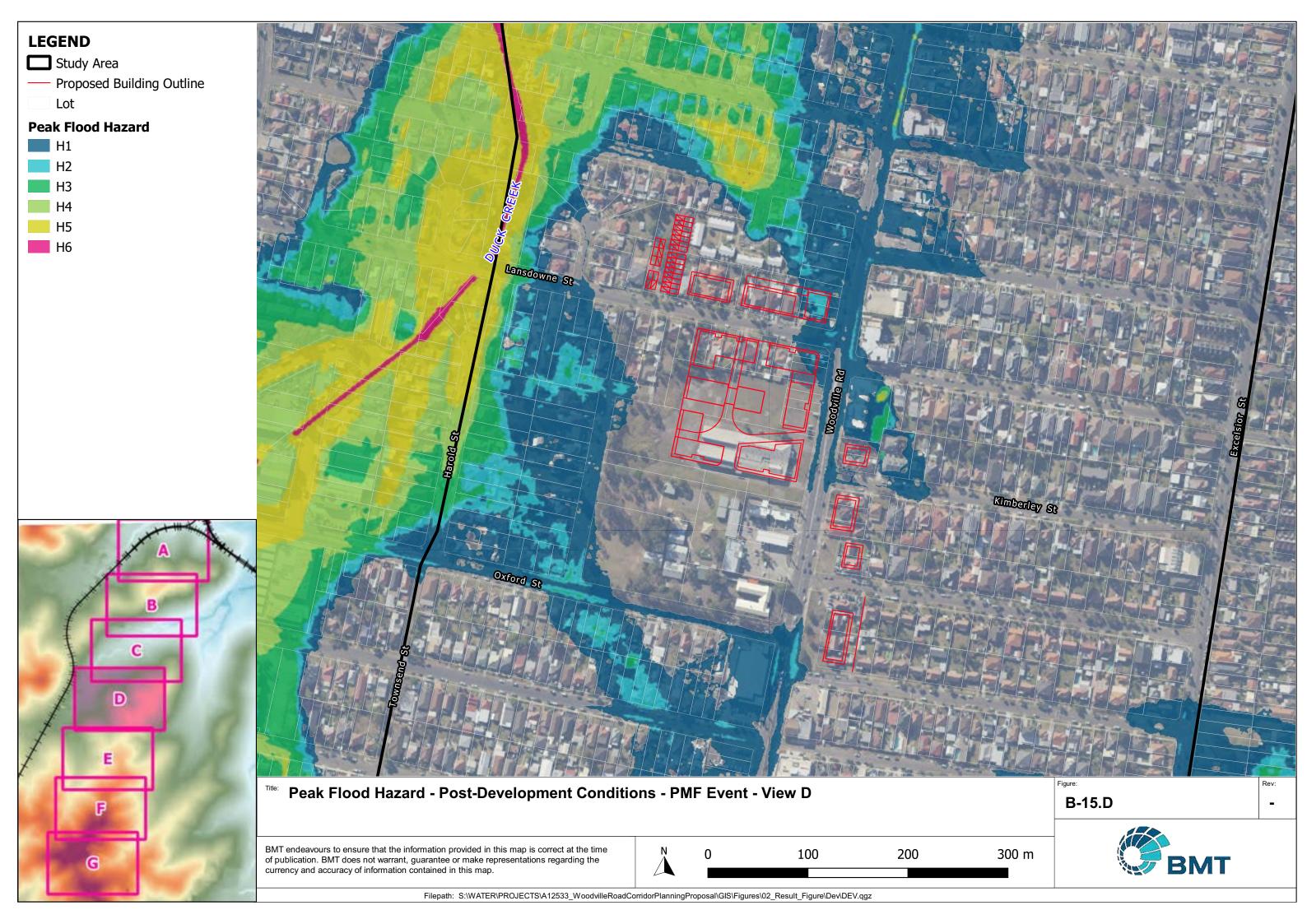


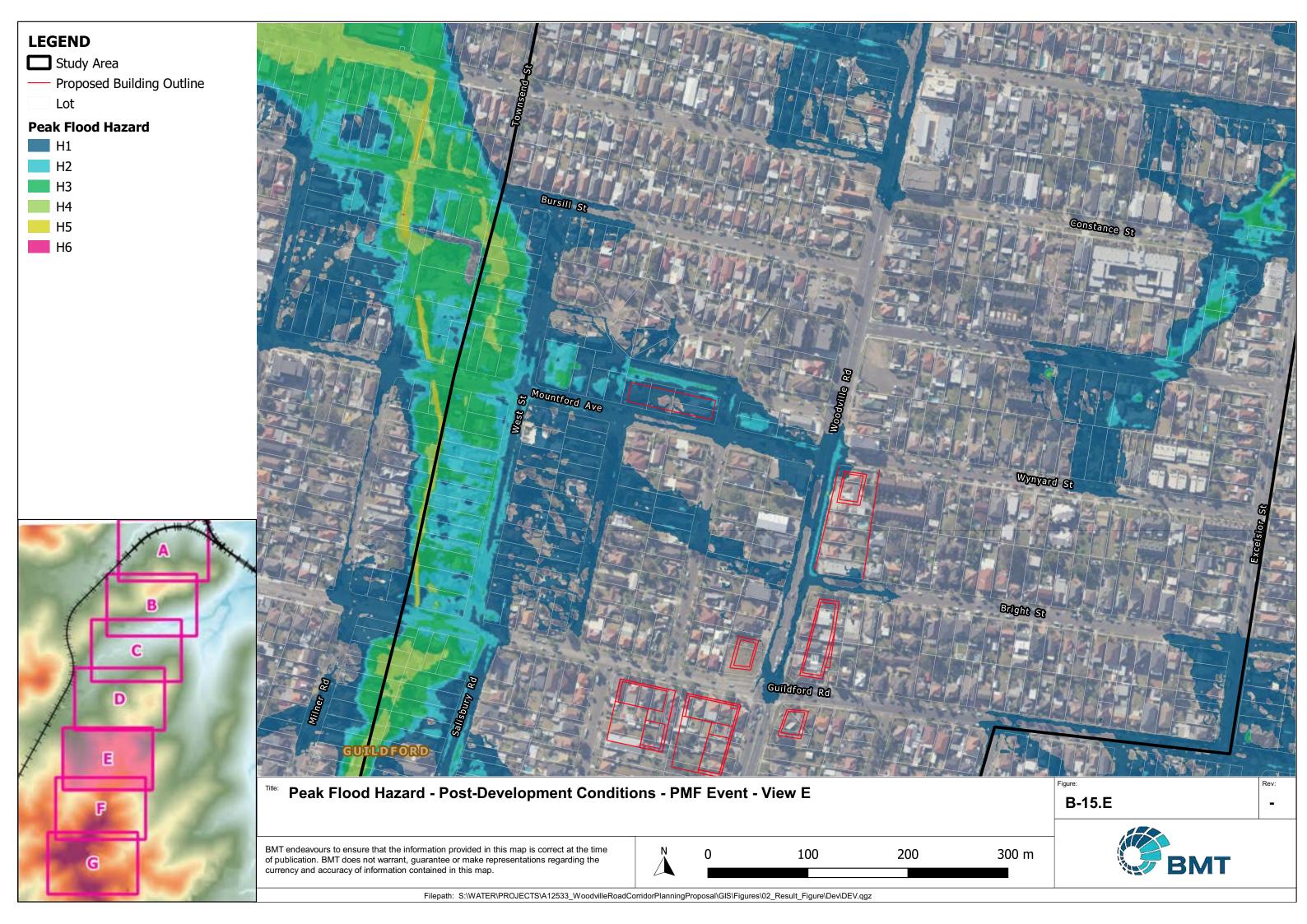


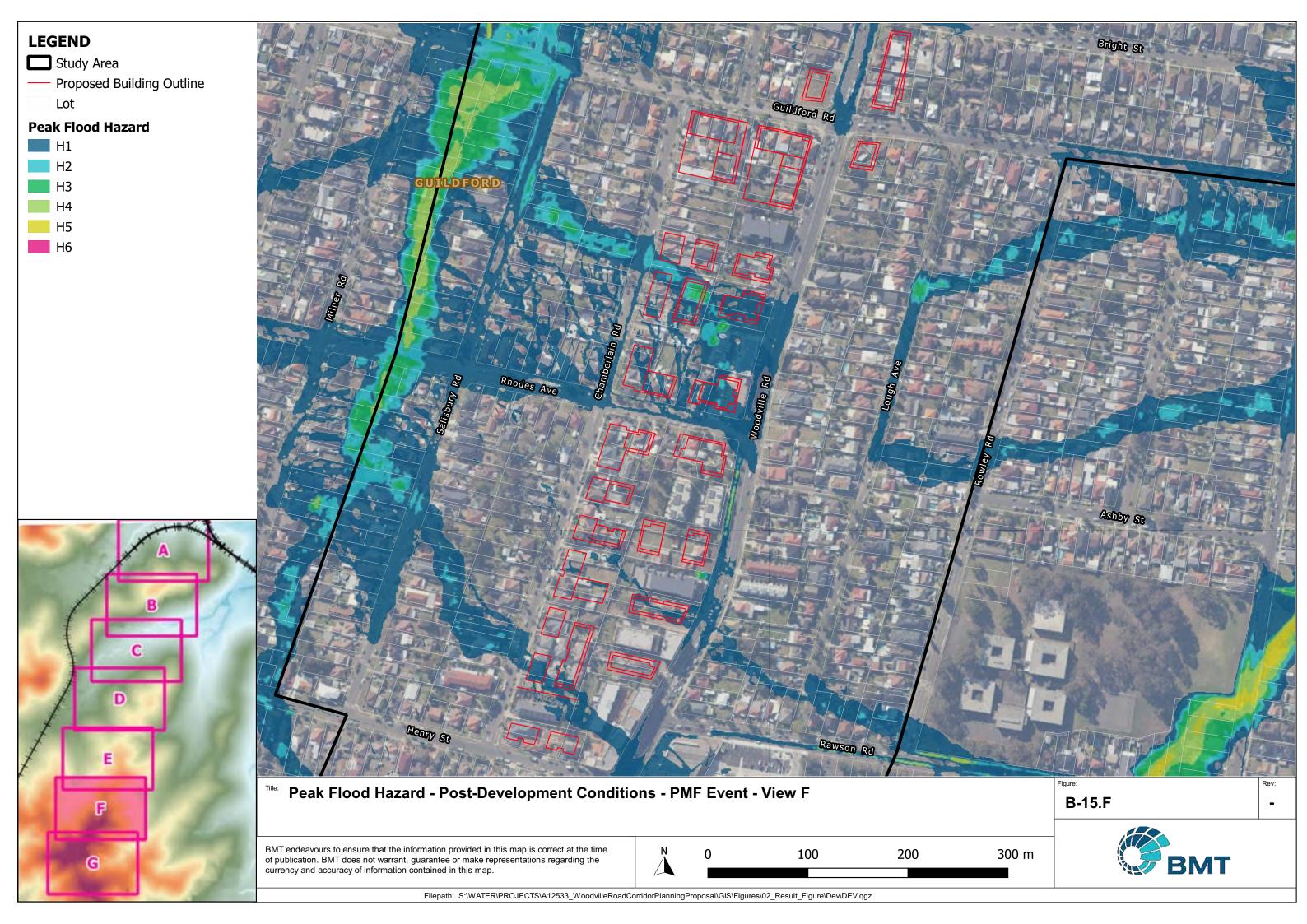


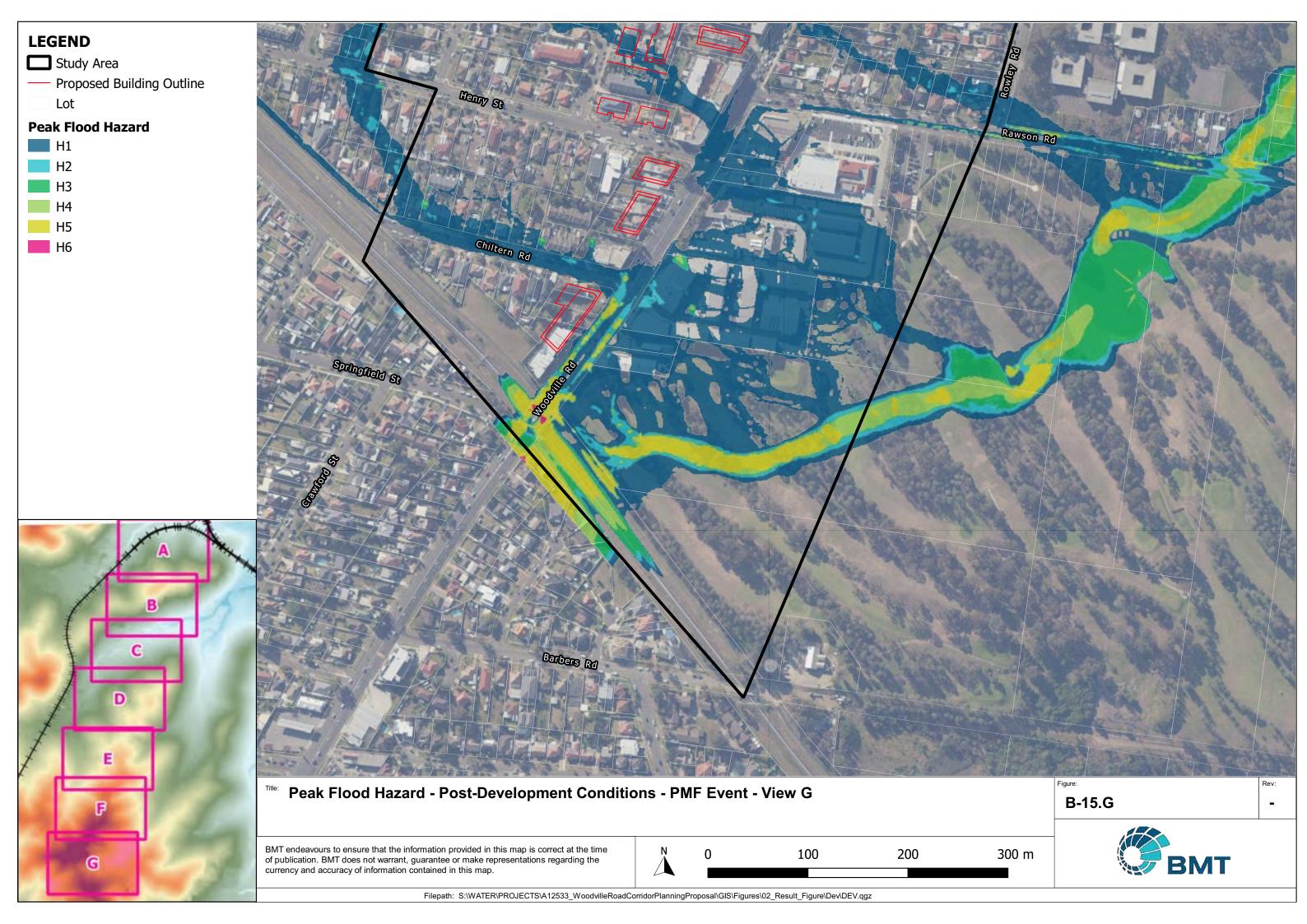


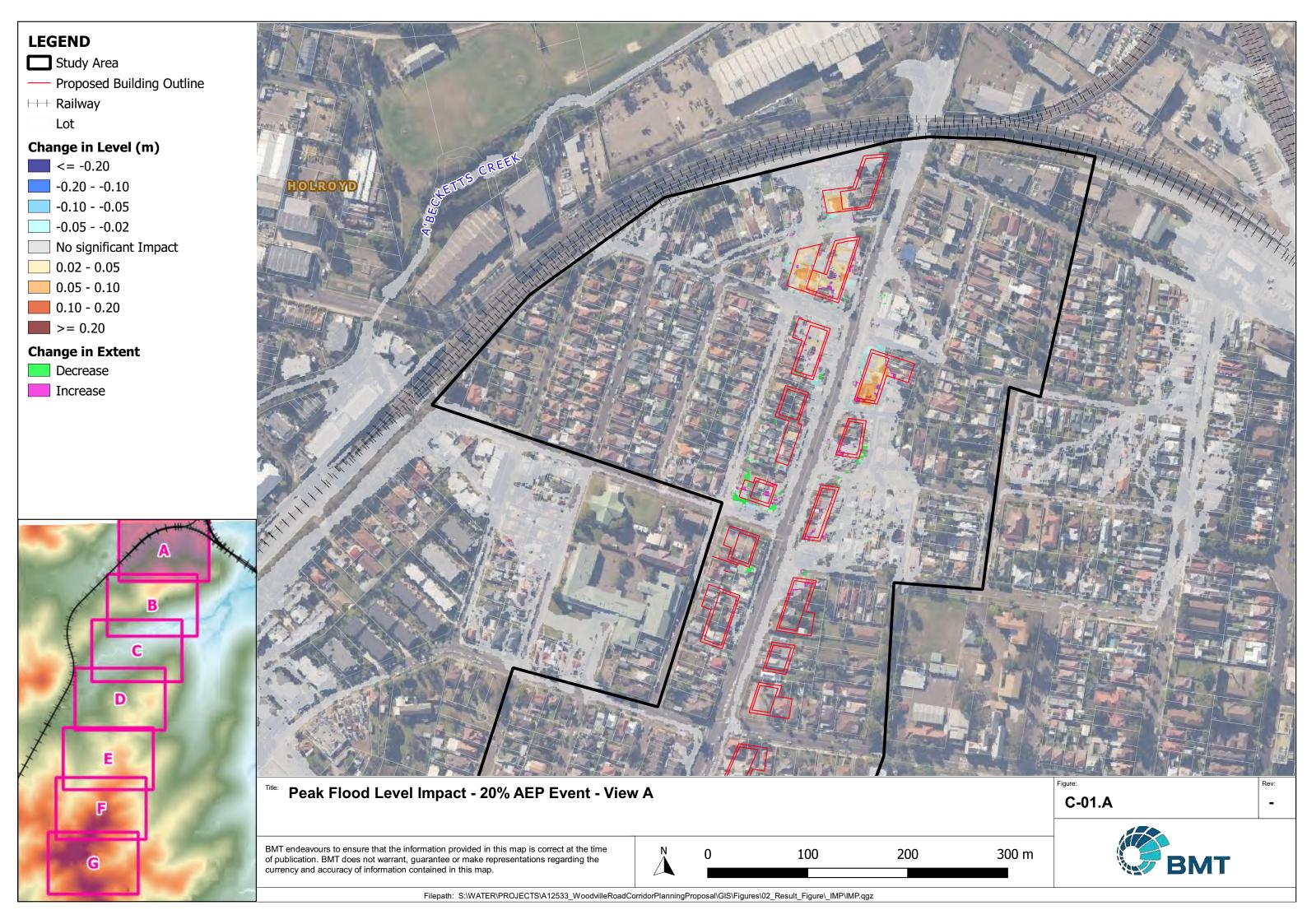












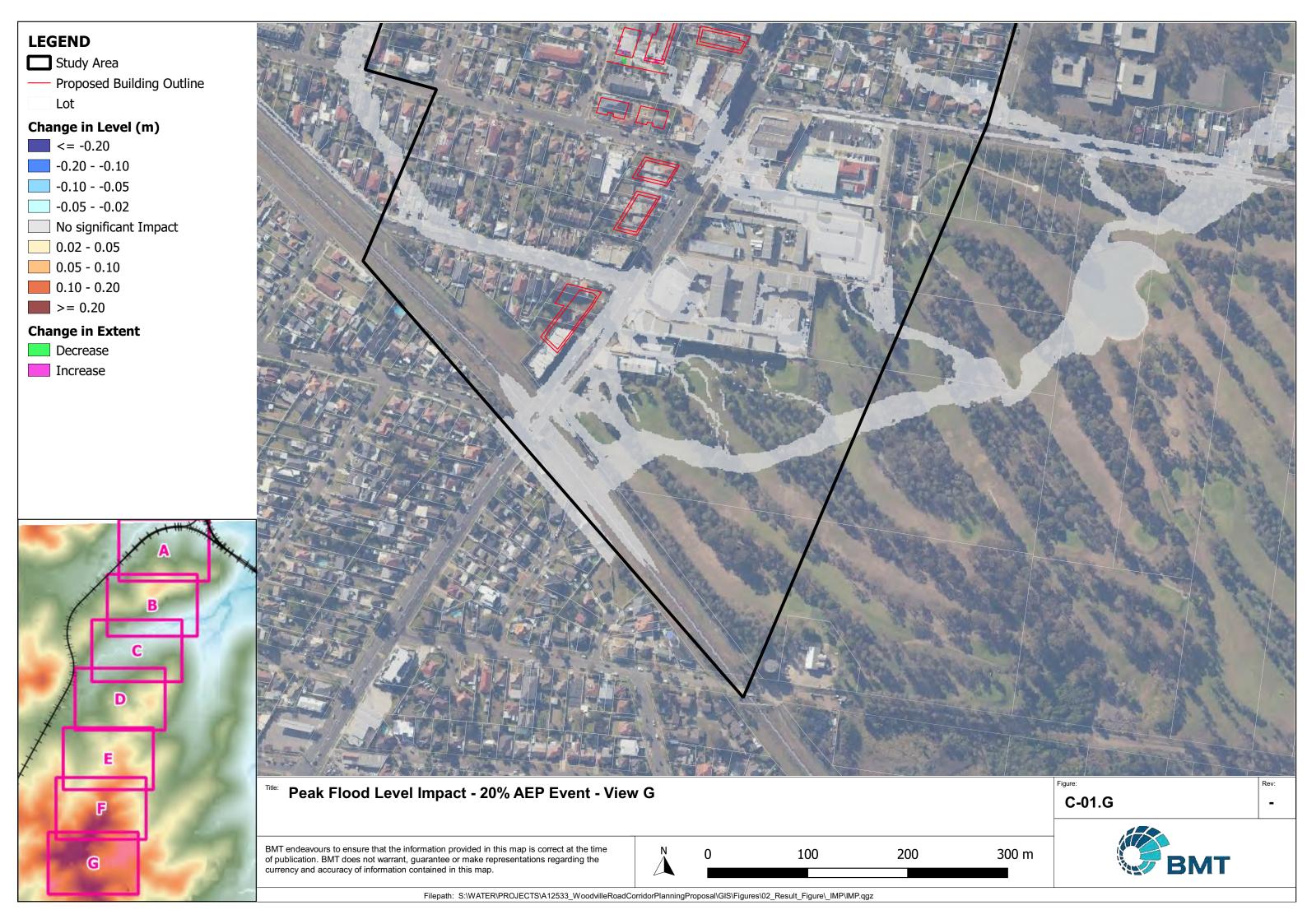


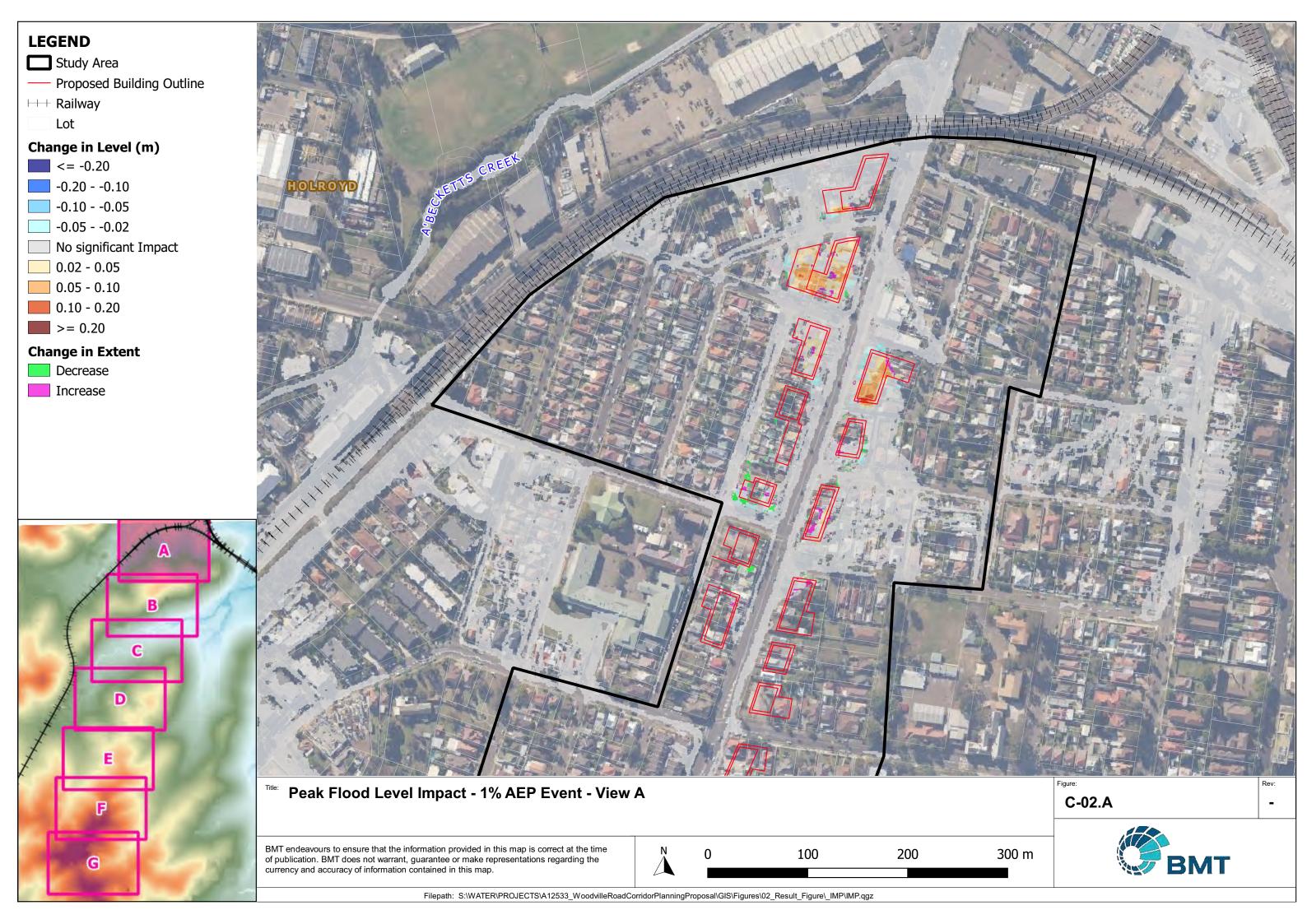














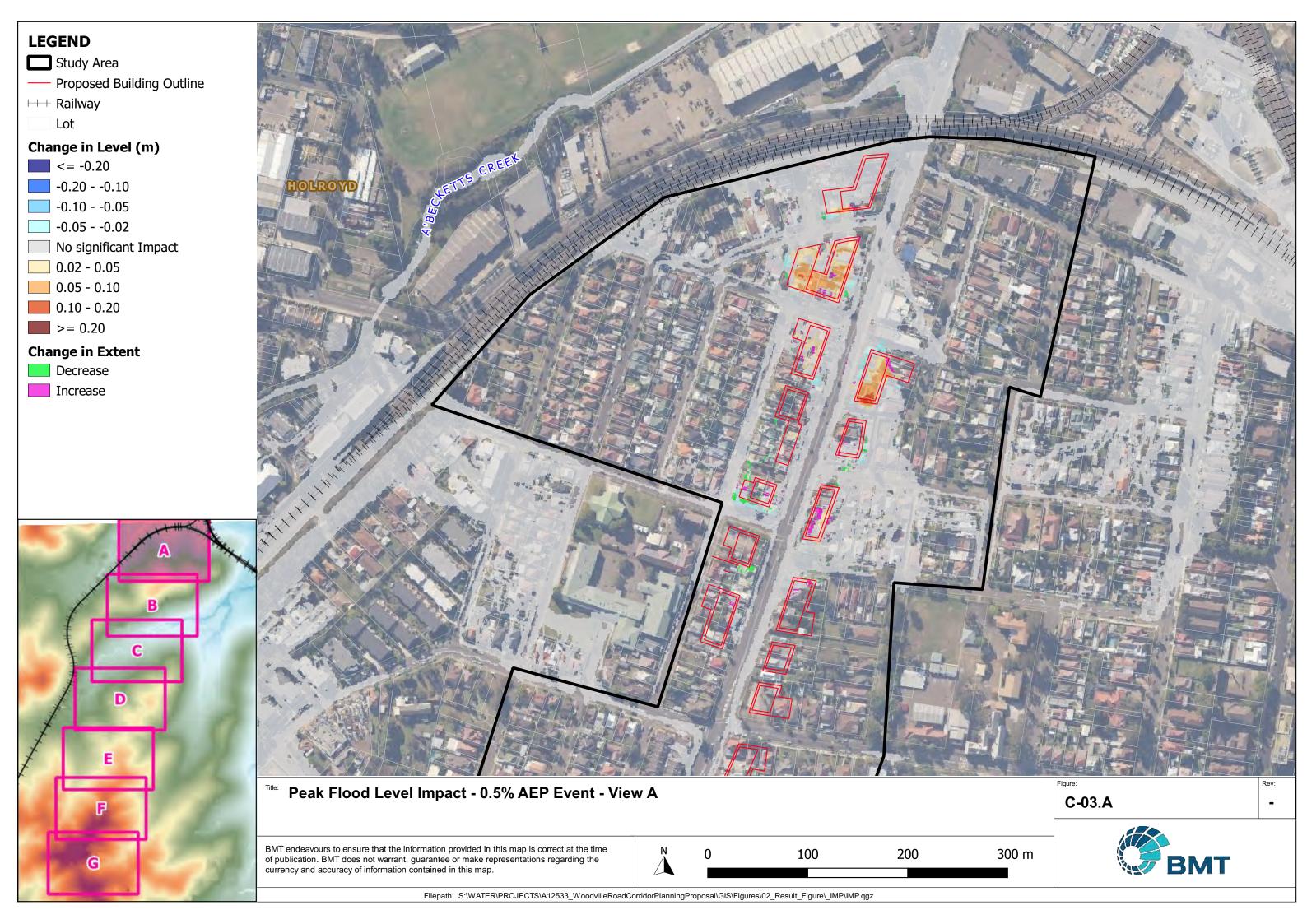
















LEGEND Study Area — Proposed Building Outline Lot Change in Level (m) <= -0.20 -0.20 - -0.10 -0.10 - -0.05 -0.05 - -0.02 No significant Impact 0.02 - 0.05 0.05 - 0.10 0.10 - 0.20 >= 0.20 **Change in Extent** Decrease Increase

Peak Flood Level Impact - 0.5% AEP Event - View D

C-03.D

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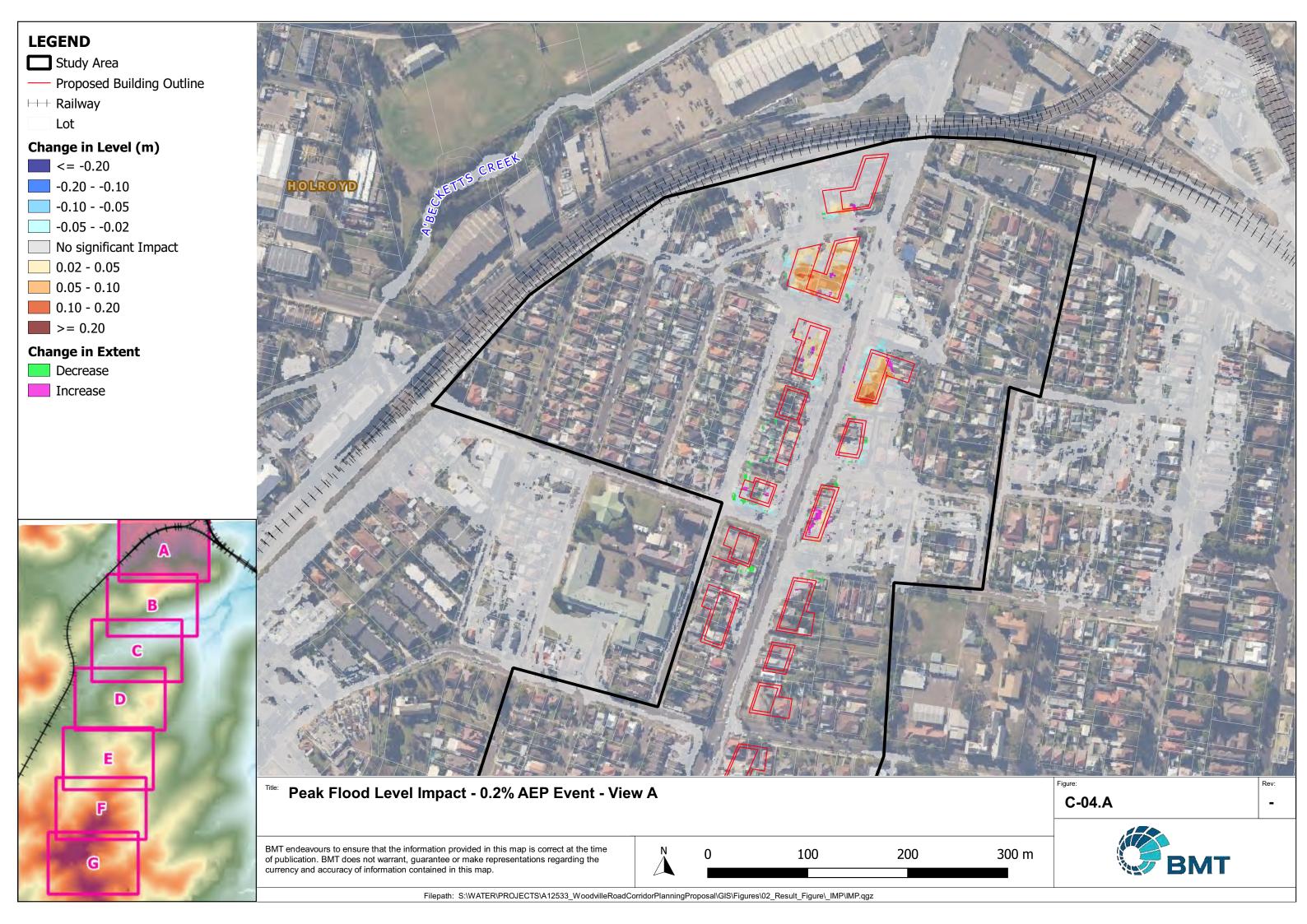
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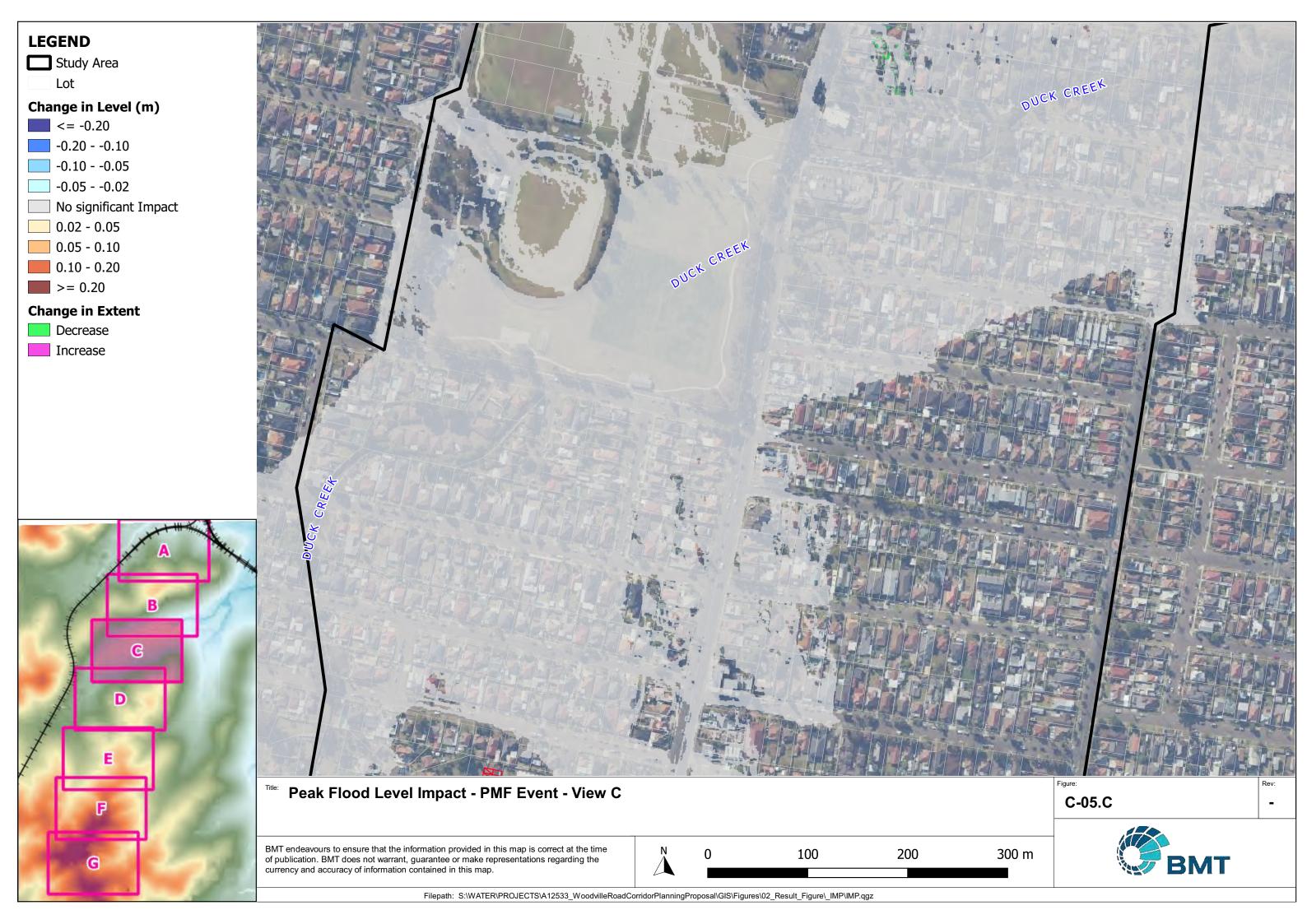










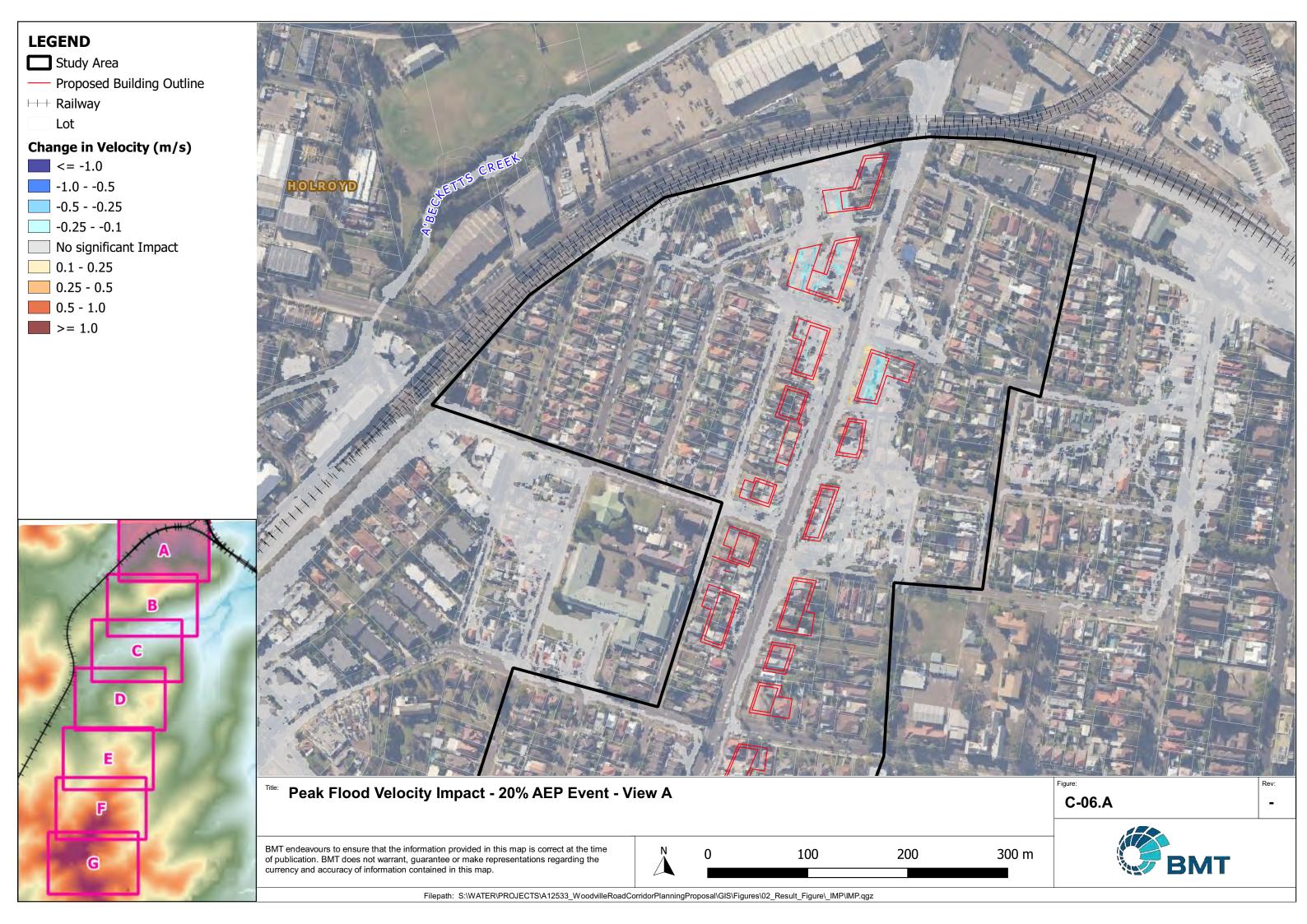














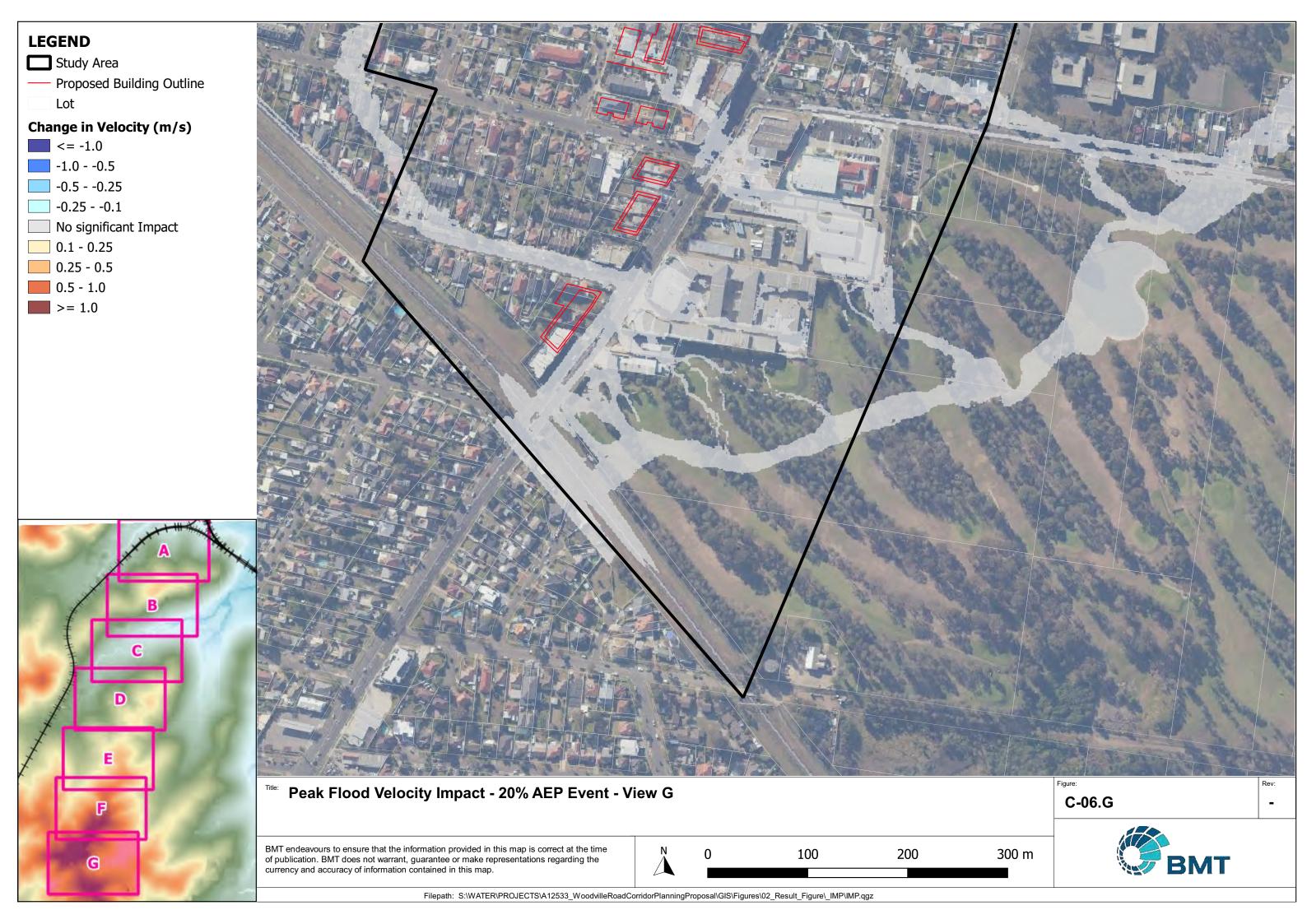


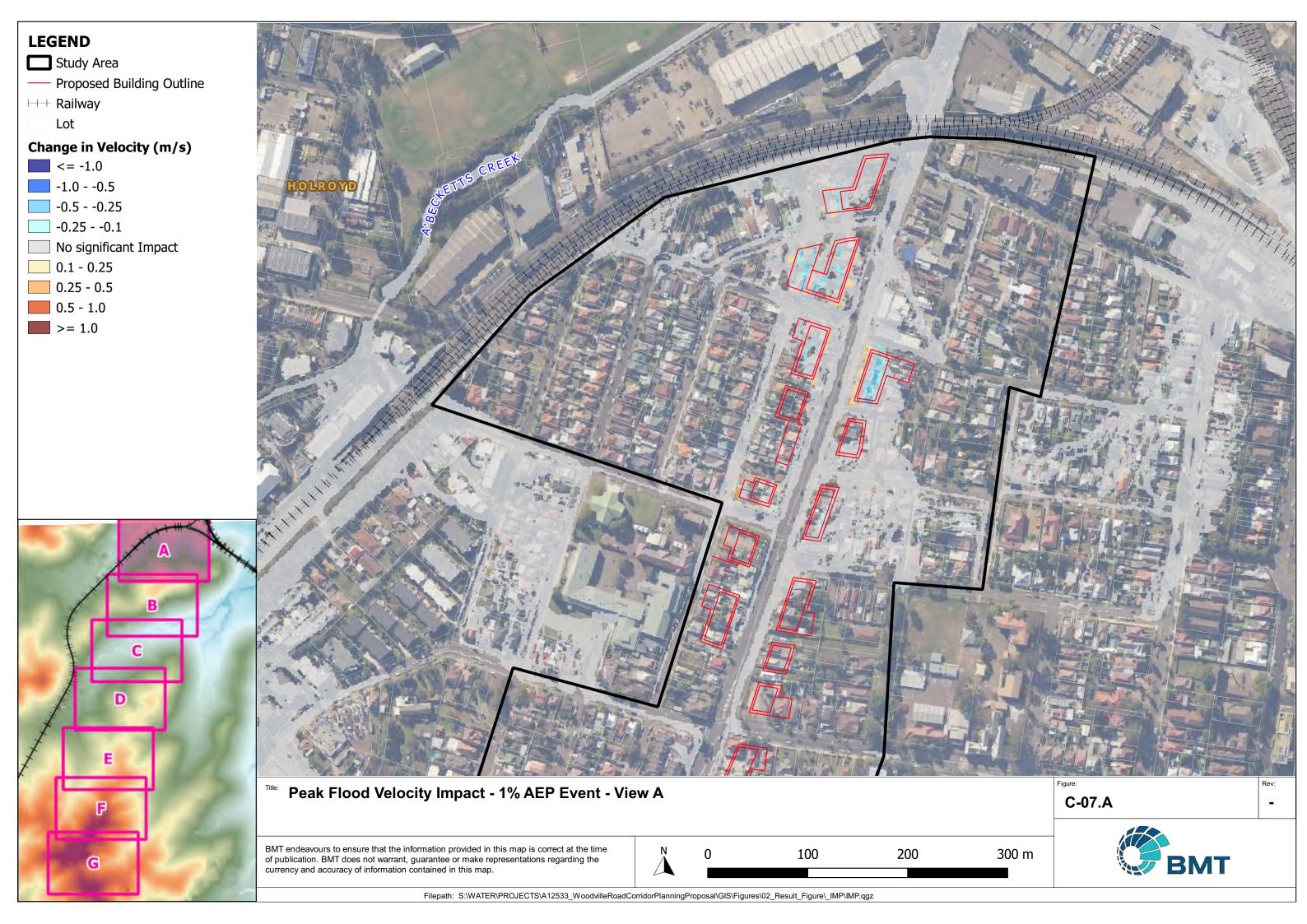


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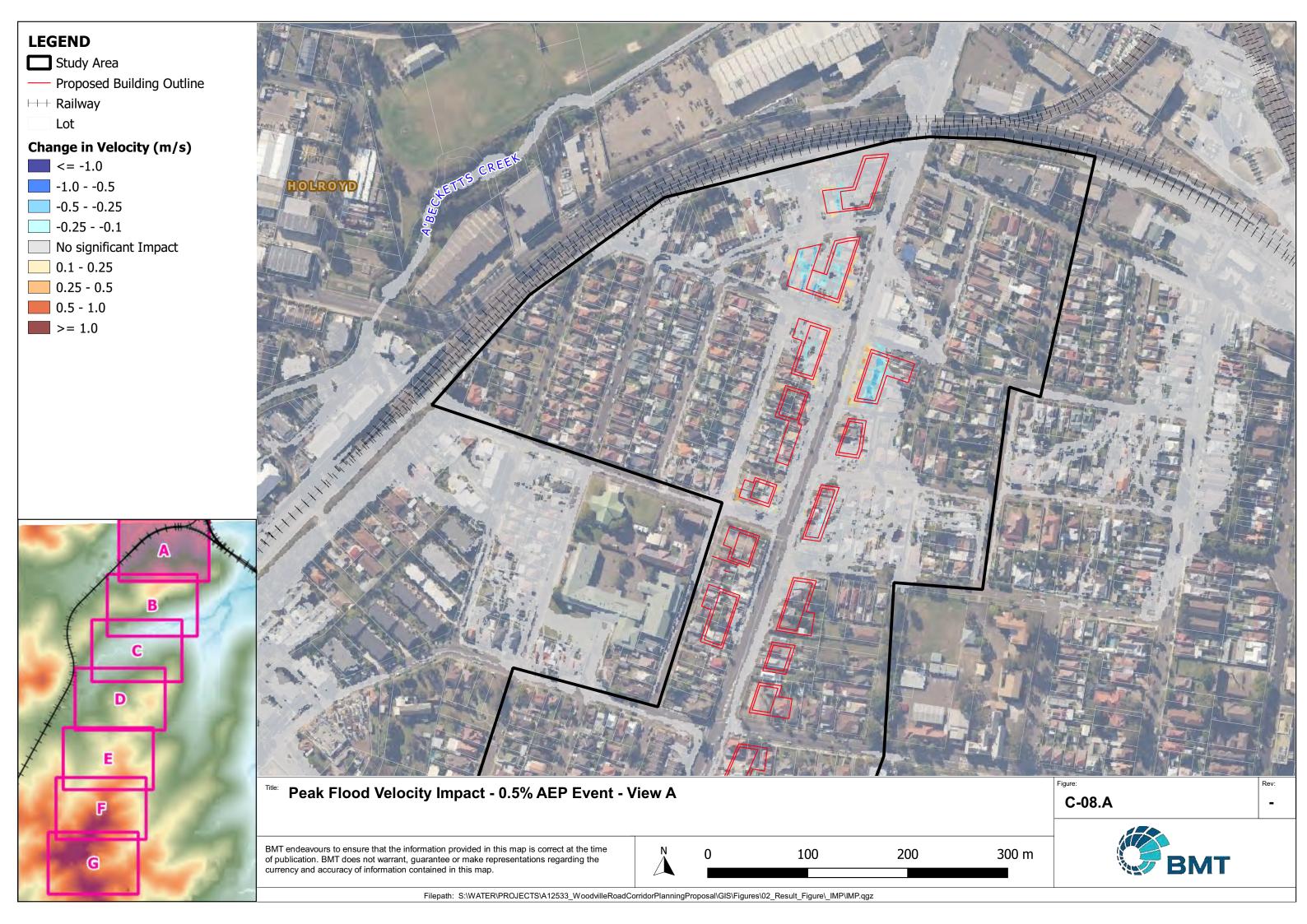


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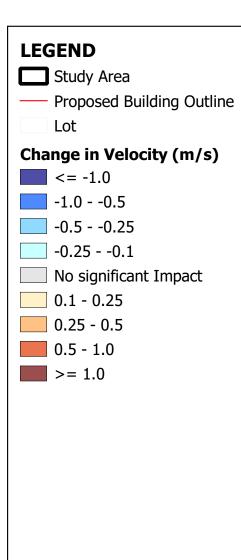


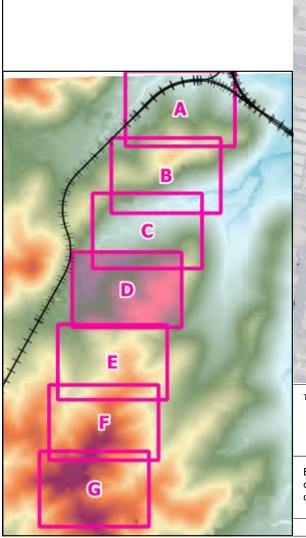














Peak Flood Velocity Impact - 0.5% AEP Event - View D

C-08.D

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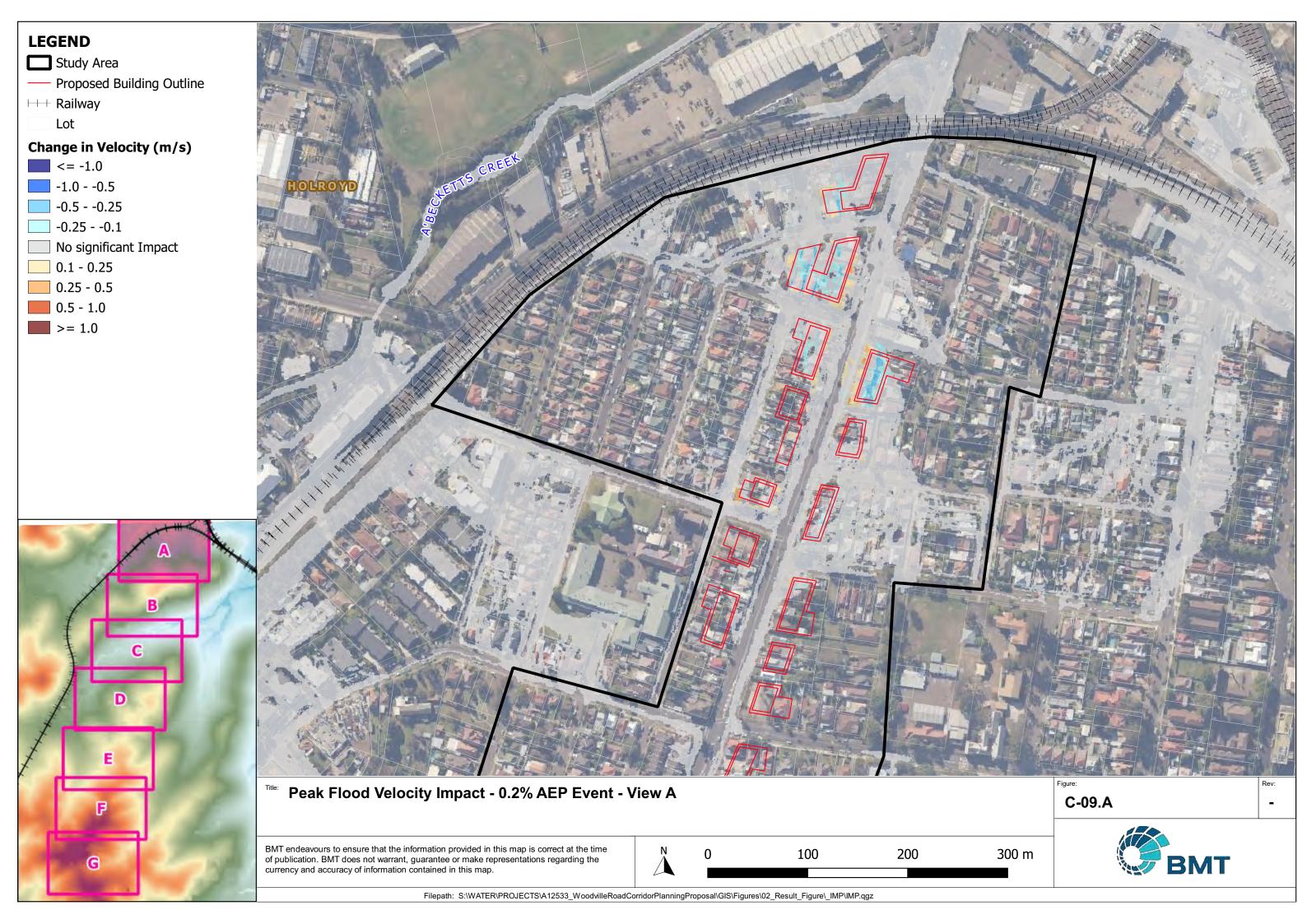
100 200 300 m















LEGEND Study Area — Proposed Building Outline Lot Change in Velocity (m/s) <= -1.0 -1.0 - -0.5 -0.5 - -0.25 -0.25 - -0.1 No significant Impact 0.1 - 0.25 0.25 - 0.5 0.5 - 1.0 >= 1.0

Tite: Peak Flood Velocity Impact - 0.2% AEP Event - View D

C-09.D

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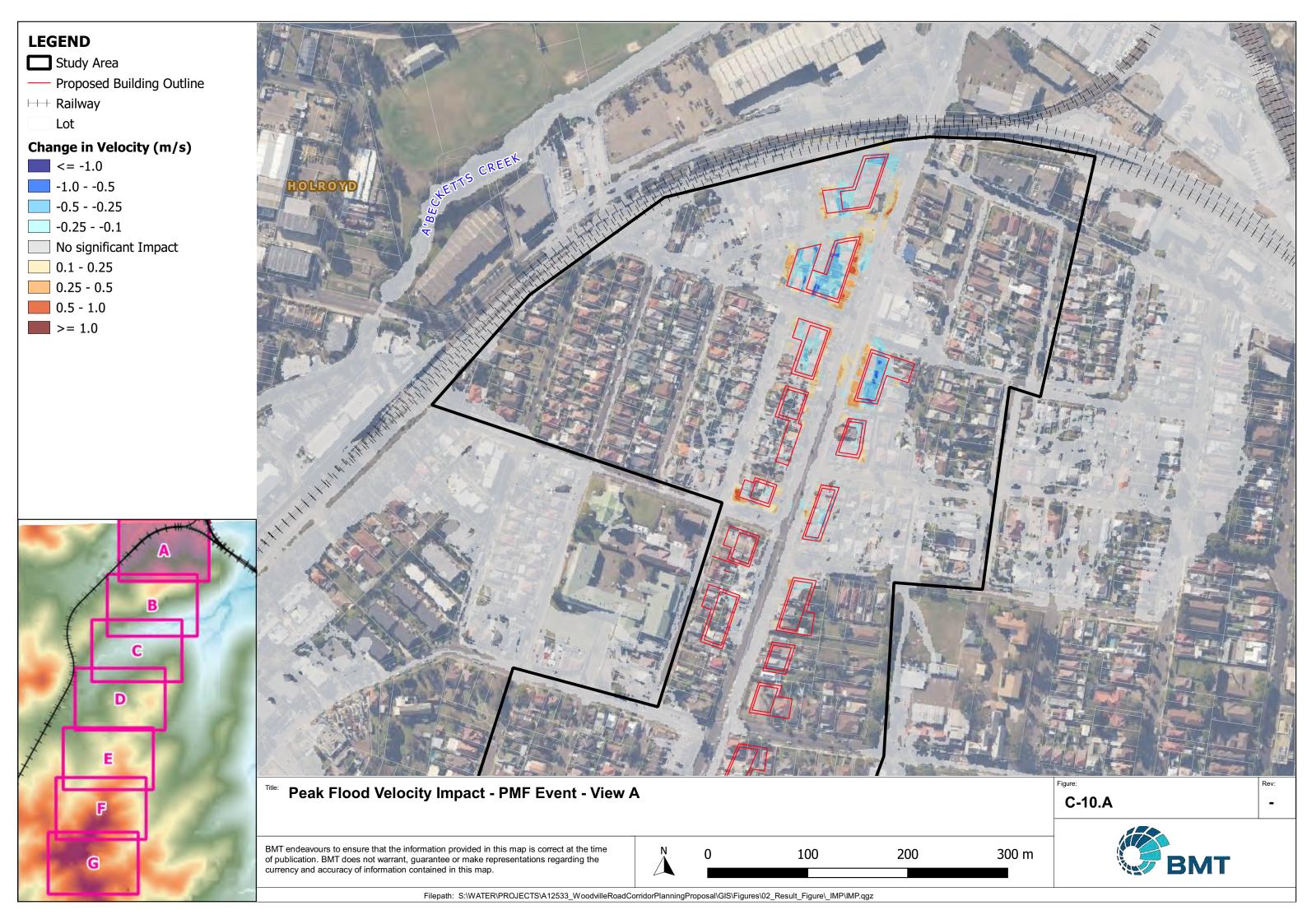
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BMT

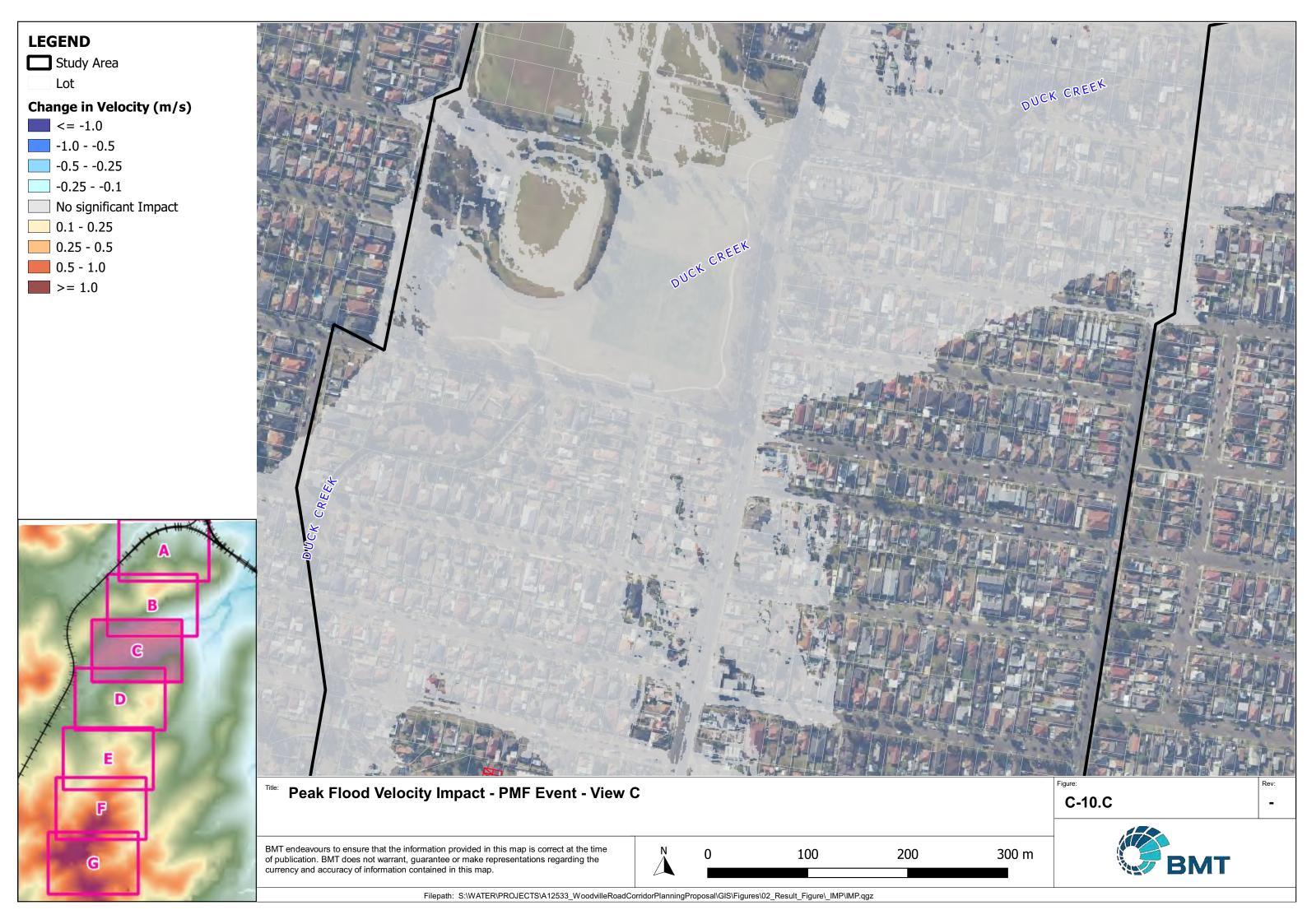


















NSW Flood Prone Land Policy

Policy statement

The primary objective of the NSW Flood Prone Land Policy (this policy) is to reduce the impact of flooding and flood liability on communities and individual owners and occupiers of flood prone property, and to reduce private and public losses resulting from floods, utilising ecologically positive methods wherever possible. In doing so, community resilience to flooding is improved.

Achieving this involves:

- using a merit-based approach in preparing and implementing flood risk management (FRM) plans to address riverine and local overland flooding
- reducing the impact of flooding and flood liability on existing developed areas identified in FRM plans through flood mitigation works and measures including ongoing emergency management (EM) measures, and the raising of houses where appropriate, and by development controls
- the adoption of a merit-based approach for all development decisions in the floodplain, taking into account social, economic and ecological factors, as well as flooding considerations
- limiting the potential for flood losses in all areas proposed for development or redevelopment by the application of ecologically sensitive planning and development controls.

The primary objective of this policy recognises that:

- flood prone land is a valuable resource that should not be 'sterilised' by unnecessarily precluding its development
- if all development applications and proposals for rezoning of flood prone land are assessed according to rigid and prescriptive criteria, some appropriate proposals may be unreasonably disallowed or restricted, and equally, inappropriate proposals may be approved.

Policy provisions

To achieve its primary objective, this policy provides:

- a high government priority for flood risk mitigation programs
- technical support from the State Government to local councils in relation to flooding matters
- the detailed implementation arrangements outlined in the manual and its supporting guidelines
- an emphasis on the importance of developing and implementing FRM plans based on an integrated mix of management measures that address the full range of risks to existing and future development
- recognition of the potential implications of climate change on flooding behaviour
- recognition of the need to consider ways to maintain and enhance riverine and floodplain ecology in the development of FRM plans
- a floodway definition based on consideration of the effect of loss of flow conveyance on flood behaviour, hazard and flood damages. Specific development restrictions generally apply in floodways depending on the circumstances

- recognition of the importance of emergency management in addressing continuing flood risk in the State Emergency Service Act 1989 and NSW State Flood Plan and the close relationship between EM planning and the FRM process and framework
- a flexible merit-based approach to be followed by councils in dealing with development or redevelopment of flood prone land
- a merit-based approach to the selection of appropriate flood planning levels (FPLs). This recognises the need to consider the risks associated with the full range of flooding, up to and including the probable maximum flood (PMF). Note that with few exceptions, it is neither feasible nor socially or economically justifiable to use the PMF as a basis for determining FPLs. Determining the FPL for typical residential development should generally start with a defined flood event (DFE) of the 1% annual exceedance probability flood plus an appropriate freeboard (typically 0.5 metres)
- councils to be responsible for the determination of appropriate planning and development controls, including FPLs, to manage flood risk relating to development and redevelopment to an acceptable level based on social, economic and ecological, as well as flooding considerations. These controls should be cognisant of higher level (state, regional and district) strategies, plans and directions
- explicit recognition that FRM needs to take into account the principles of
 ecologically sustainable development (ESD) through consideration of relevant
 government policies and legislation allowing for the sustainable use of the floodplain as
 a natural resource. All agencies must comply with the planning and assessment
 requirements of relevant government policies and legislation associated with the use,
 development and management of the floodplain
- relief from land tax, council rates and water and sewerage rates where vacant land cannot be developed because of its flood prone nature.

Policy implementation

This policy is to be implemented in the following manner.

Local government

The management of flood prone land is, primarily, the responsibility of local councils. The role of local councils in implementing this policy needs to consider the policy provisions and involves:

- the establishment of effective FRM governance and consultation arrangements, such as local FRM committees and community engagement, to enable local community groups and individuals to input into the FRM process by effectively communicating their aspirations concerning the management of the flooding problem
- determining development standards and implementation arrangements in their service areas cognisant of higher level (state, regional and district) strategies, plans and directions.

State Government

The State Government supports councils to undertake FRM in their local government areas (LGAs) to implement this policy. State Government support for implementing the policy and its provisions includes:

 the provision of specialist technical assistance to councils for all flooding and land-use planning matters

- the provision of the manual and supporting guidelines and tools to assist councils in preparing and implementing FRM plans
- continuing to subsidise flood studies, FRM studies and plans, works and measures
- developing regional and district land-use strategies and plans under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

The relevant state government agencies undertaking these roles are identified in the FRM Administration Arrangements guide (FRM Guide AG01) that accompanies the manual.

Enquiries

Enquiries should be directed as follows:

- enquiries on flood liability of individual properties and proposals for development should be directed to the relevant local council
- general enquiries on this policy, including its currency, and implementation, can be directed to the lead FRM agency
- enquiries on flood warning, evacuation or community engagement matters should be directed to the lead flood combat and EM agency.

The relevant agencies undertaking these roles are identified in the FRM Guide AG01 that accompanies the manual.