

# Flood Management Report

15 Lakeside Crescent, North Manly

Issue A

Prepared for: Linda & Sean O'brien

Prepared by: Sarah Raaff



# Flood Management Report

Project no: 2412001

Issue: A

Date: 24.01.2025

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Principal review: Michael Wachjo

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Issue	Engineer	Peer Review	Principal Review	Description	Date
A	S.Raaff	H.Stubley	M.Wachjo	Report for DA submission	24.01.2025



# Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 AIM	4
1.2 DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT	4
1.3 SITE CONDITIONS	5
1.4 FLOOD BEHAVIOUR	5
2. FLOOD ANALYSIS	6
2.1 SITE FLOODING EXTENT	6
3. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS	7
3.1 DEVELOPMENT MATRIX	7
4. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	8
4.1 FLOOD EFFECTS CAUSED BY DEVELOPMENT	8
4.2 BUILDING COMPONENTS AND STRUCTURAL SOUNDNESS	9
4.2 BUILDING COMPONENTS AND STRUCTURAL SOUNDNESS	
	12
4.3 FLOOR LEVELS	12 12
4.3 FLOOR LEVELS	12 12 13
4.3 FLOOR LEVELS 4.4 CAR PARKING 4.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE	12 12 13 14
4.3 FLOOR LEVELS 4.4 CAR PARKING 4.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE 4.6 FENCING	12 12 13 14 14
<ul> <li>4.3 FLOOR LEVELS</li> <li>4.4 CAR PARKING</li> <li>4.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE</li> <li>4.6 FENCING</li> <li>4.7 STORAGE OF GOODS</li> </ul>	12 12 13 14 14 14
<ul> <li>4.3 FLOOR LEVELS</li> <li>4.4 CAR PARKING</li></ul>	12 12 13 14 14 14 14
<ul> <li>4.3 FLOOR LEVELS</li> <li>4.4 CAR PARKING</li></ul>	12 12 13 14 14 14 14 15



# 1. Introduction

At the request of Linda & Sean O'brien, Northern Beaches Consulting Engineers have assessed the flooding regime at 15 Lakeside Crescent, North Manly to determine the effect of the proposed development on the existing floodplain.

For the undertaking of this report, Northern Beaches Consulting Engineers (NBCE) has analysed the general drainage patterns of the catchment and has considered the effects of mainstream flooding as determined in the Council Supplied Flood information with respect to the proposed development. This report has been prepared in accordance with:

- Australian Rainfall and Runoff Guidelines 2019
- Northern Beaches Council (Warringah Area)
- Warringah Local Environmental Plan 2013 (LEP)
- Warringah Development Control Plan (DCP) Part E11 Flood Prone Land
- NSW Government Floodplain Management Manual (2005)
- Council supplied flood information

### 1.1 Aim

This study explores the impact of mainstream flooding envisaged to occur at the subject site up to the 1% AEP storm event. The development under consideration is located at 15 Lakeside Crescent, North Manly. This area is predicted to experience mainstream flooding during heavy rainfall events. The anticipated flood behaviour within the contributing catchment for the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) and Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) has been assessed in relation to the proposed development at the subject site.

### 1.2 Description of Development

The proposed development at the residential property at 15 Lakeside Crescent, North Manly consists of a ground floor extension, new carport, alfresco, pool coping and landscaping (refer Appendix C).



# 1.3 Site Conditions

The property is approximately 627m<sup>2</sup> and located within the Northern Beaches Council (Warringah Area) LGA. The subject site is relatively flat with a localised high point in the centre of the property and a mild slope to the north western and south eastern boundaries. Manly Creek runs in a easterly trajectory adjacent to the south eastern boundary of the property before discharging to Queenscliff Beach.



Figure 1: Site locality (source: SIXmaps NSW)

### 1.4 Flood Behaviour

The development lies within the Manly Creek Catchment. Flooding within the area occurs when intense local rainfall generates runoff exceeding the capacity of council's drainage infrastructure causing the creek banks to overtop. This is also exacerbated when such an event coincides with a king tide.



# 2. Flood Analysis

# 2.1 Site Flooding Extent

The site flooding extent has been determined using Council's available flood information. All relevant flood information is shown below (Refer Appendix A):

Flood Planning Level (FPL) (Max):	3.66 m AHD
Predicted 1% AEP flood level (Max):	3.16 m AHD
Predicted 1% AEP flood depth (Max):	1.46 m
1% AEP Maximum Velocity (Max):	0.50 m/s
Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) level:	5.66 m AHD
Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) Depth:	3.96 m
Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) velocity:	1.07 m/s
Flood Hydraulic Category:	Flood Storage
Flood Risk Precinct:	Medium – High Risk
Flood Life Hazard Category:	Н5
Mapping of relevant extents:	Refer Appendix B
Ground Floor Level (FFL):	3.175m AHD (refer Appendix C)
First Floor Level (FFL):	6.080m AHD (refer Appendix C)



# 3. Assessment of Impacts

# 3.1 Development Matrix

The subject site is classified under the residential category in figure 2 below.

		High Flood Ris	k Precinct			
		Vulnerable & Critical Use	Residential Use	Business & Industrial Use	Recreational & Environmental Use	Subdivision & Civil Works
Α	Flood effects caused by Development	A1 A2	A1 A2	A1 A2	A1 A2	A1 A2
в	Building Components & Structural	B1 B2 B3	B1 B2 B3	B1 B2 B3	B1 B2 B3	
С	Floor Levels	C2 C3	C1 C3 C4 C6	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7	C3	C5
D	Car Parking	D1 D2 D3 D4 D7	D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6	D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6	D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6	D1
E	Emergency Response	E1 E2	E1	E1	E1	E3
F	Fencing	F1	F1	F1	F1	F1
G	Storage of Goods	G1	G1	G1	G1	
н	Pools	H1	H1	H1	H1	H1

Figure 2 - Development Matrix. Source: Northern Beaches Council Website Information

#### Table 1 - Assessment of Impacts Table

		Compliance	
	Not Applicable	Yes	No
A Flood effects caused by the development		Χ*	
B Building Components & Structural		Χ*	
C Floor Levels		Χ*	
D Carparking		Χ*	
E Flood Emergency Response		Χ*	
F Fencing		Χ*	
G Storage of Goods		Χ*	
H Pools		Χ*	

\*Note – Compliance achievable should the recommendations outline in this report be adopted



# 4. Assessment and Recommendations

### 4.1 Flood effects caused by Development

A1: Development shall not be approved unless it can be demonstrated in a Flood Management Report that is has been designed and can be constructed so that in all events up to the 1% AEP event:

(a) There are no adverse impacts on flood levels or velocities caused by alterations to the flood conveyance; and
(b) There are no adverse impacts on surrounding properties; and
(c) It is sited to minimise exposure to flood hazard.
Major developments and developments likely to have a significant impact on the PMF flood regime will need to demonstrate that there are no adverse impacts in the Probable Maximum Flood.

**Development Compliance:** The subject site is wholly located within the 1% AEP flood extent and is classified as flood storage. The proposed carport is to be flush with natural ground level and the proposed ground floor extension and alfresco are to have an open substructure to allow flood waters to flow beneath unimpeded. The proposed ground floor extension is located below the FPL (Refer section 4.3), however the extension is less than 30m2. The proposed pool coping is expected to cause a flood blockage; however this is offset by the demolition of the existing garage/storage structure (Refer section 4.1-A2 for further detail). Any proposed pool fencing is to be a minimum 50% open, up to the 1% AEP flood level (RL 3.16m AHD). Therefore, the proposed development is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on the conveyance of flood waters across the site or surrounding properties and is not expected to increase exposure to flood hazard.

# A2: Development shall not be approved unless it can be demonstrated in a Flood Management Report that in all events up to the 1% AEP event there is no net loss of flood storage.

Consideration may be given for exempting the volume of standard piers from flood storage calculations. If Compensatory Works are proposed to balance the loss of flood storage from the development, the Flood Management Report shall include detailed calculations to demonstrate how this is achieved.

**Development Compliance:** The proposed development works are wholly located within flood storage. The proposed ground floor extension, alfresco and decking are to be constructed with a minimum 50% open substructure to allow the passage of flood waters to flow unimpeded. Further, the proposed carport is to be built at natural ground level.

The pool coping is expected to cause a combined flood blockage of approximately 13m3. However, the demolition of the existing garage and outbuilding structure is expected to provide an additional flood storage volume of 70m3. Hence, compensatory works are not required, and the development will result in a net increase of flood storage (Refer Appendix B for flood storage calculations).



# 4.2 Building Components and Structural Soundness

B1: All buildings shall be designed and constructed with flood compatible materials in accordance with "Reducing Vulnerability of Buildings to Flood Damage: Guidance on Building in Flood Prone Areas", Hawkesbury-Nepean Floodplain Management Steering Committee (2006).

**Development Compliance:** All buildings located within the 1% AEP flood extent are to be designed and constructed with flood compatible materials in accordance with "Reducing Vulnerability of Buildings to Flood Damage: Guidance on Building in Flood Prone Areas", Hawkesbury-Nepean Floodplain Management Steering Committee (2006). Below are key areas to be considered in the architectural and structural design of the development:

Structural element	Recommendations
Ground Floor	
Raised concrete slab	• In areas of high silt deposition, use a deeper slab rebate to hold more slit without it bridging the wall cavity.
Slab on ground	• In areas of high slit deposition, use a deeper slab rebate to hold more slit without it bridging the wall cavity.
Suspended timber floor	<ul> <li>Ventilation needed to ensure drying and to prevent decay of timber components.</li> <li>Allow for some loss of load bearing capacity with manufactured/engineered timber beams.</li> <li>Select plywood flooring with waterproof glue bond.</li> <li>Avoid particleboard flooring (which weakens after immersion) and underfloor thermal and noise insulation or remove it postflood to assist drying.</li> <li>To reduce the risk of ponding in subfloor areas after flooding has occurred, the sub-floor area is to be filled and levelled to ensure that it is highest at the centre and drains to the edges.</li> <li>Provide a minimum 450mm clearance required between underside of timber structure and ground as per BCA.</li> <li>Timber used in sub-floor structural members and in flooring should be minimum H3 (Avoid using LVL's)</li> </ul>
Cavity Brick (double brick)	<ul> <li>Provide for ingress of water to balance hydrostatic forces inside and outside of the walls.</li> <li>Include openings into cavity to facilitate removal of slit from</li></ul>
Timber wall frame	<ul> <li>cavity.</li> <li>Provide for ingress of water to balance hydrostatic forces inside and outside of the walls.</li> <li>Include openings into cavity to facilitate removal of slit from cavity.</li> <li>With load bearing members such as stud wall frame; lintels; spanning beams:         <ul> <li>Avoid materials/glue bonds which can weaken significantly with immersion, &amp;</li> <li>Prevent deterioration from moisture over time by providing adequate drainage and ventilation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Bracing is critical to resist forces from wind gusts and flowing water.</li> </ul>
Non Load Carrying Components Ext	
Brick Veneer cladding with stud frame	<ul> <li>Improve brick wall stability through use of inside fixed ties.</li> <li>Use articulation joints to limit cracking from uneven foundation movement.</li> </ul>



Sheet or plank weatherboard cladding on stud frame e.g. fibre cement, plywood	<ul> <li>Provide generous venting through brickwork to balance hydrostatic forces and maximise cavity drying rate to minimise timber decay.</li> <li>Protect frame from failure and bottom sliding. For locations where there may be a high frequency of flooding use stainless steel or other high durability ties with angled surfaces to promote runoff.</li> <li>Use materials not impaired by immersion e.g. fibre cement or waterproof plywood sheets.</li> </ul>
Non Load Carrying Components Interio	r Lining of Walls
Bare Face Bricks or Cement Render	• Staining of light-coloured face bricks may be a consideration.
Plywood with Stud Frame	<ul> <li>Grades with waterproof bond recover strength after drying out.</li> <li>Horizontal sheet fixing can reduce replacement costs.</li> <li>With a timber frame, the cavity should be well ventilated to reduce the chance of timber decay.</li> <li>Leave lower edge lining 30mm above bottom wall plate or cut notches to allow entry of water, ventilation, and silt removal. Use deeper skirting boards to cover openings on lining. Screw fixings enables easy removal.</li> </ul>
Plasterboard with Stud Frame	<ul> <li>As sheets are weakened and can incur permanent damage and loss of strength, ignore wall bracing contribution from lining.</li> <li>Horizontal sheet fixing can reduce replacement costs.</li> <li>With a timber frame, the cavity should be well ventilated to reduce chance of timber decay.</li> <li>Leave at least 30mm above bottom wall plate or cut notches to allow entry of water, ventilation, and silt removal. Use deeper skirting boards to cover openings on lining. Screw fixings enables easy removal.</li> </ul>
Non load carrying component	
Plasterboard	<ul> <li>Insert small air vents in the ceiling to relieve pressure from trapped air in the room and ventilate enclosed areas to reduce risk of timber decay.</li> </ul>
Non-structural components (Joinery, built-in furniture):	<ul> <li>Avoid false floors in cupboards and wardrobes</li> <li>Build units on legs to allow for cleaning and free flowing air underneath</li> <li>Provide holes for drainage and ventilation to closed-off areas and hollow components</li> <li>Construct joints so they shed water</li> <li>Use supports at closer centres with structural ply panelling to limit permanent distortion (position supports at less than 500mm centres).</li> <li>Refer section 6 of Reducing Vulnerability of Buildings to Flood Damage for further details of non-structural component design.</li> </ul>

Any new structures are to be constructed of fit for purpose building materials in accordance with "Reducing vulnerability of buildings to flood damage". It is not recommended to use timber framed construction for any new structures below the FPL (3.66m AHD) or any construction which result in voids that are difficult to clean out after a flooding event. However, if timber framed construction is to be used, then the builder is to ensure that new structures are to be constructed in accordance with the above table.



B2: All new development must be designed and constructed to ensure structural integrity up to the Flood Planning Level, taking into account the forces of floodwater, wave action, flowing water with debris, buoyancy and immersion. Where shelter-in-place refuge is required, the structural integrity for the refuge is to be up to the Probable Maximum Flood level. Structural certification shall be provided confirming the above.

**Development Compliance:** All new structures are to be designed and constructed to ensure structural integrity up to the FPL (3.66m AHD), taking into account the forces of floodwater, wave action, flowing water with debris and buoyancy and immersion. The required on-site refuge (refer section 4.5) is proposed to be located on the first floor (FFL 6.08m AHD). The on-site refuge is to be designed and constructed to ensure structural integrity up to the PMF (5.66m AHD), taking into account the forces of floodwater, wave action, flowing water with debris and buoyancy and immersion.

The existing ground floor structure may need to be strengthened to accommodate the provision of the on-site refuge. Structural adequacy of the existing structure and need for strengthening of the existing ground floor structure to support the on-site refuge are to be determined by a structural engineer.



Figure 3: Potential shelter in place location and structural layout - Details to be confirmed with structural engineer

B3: All new electrical equipment, power points, wiring, fuel lines, sewerage systems or any other service pipes and connections must be waterproofed and/or located above the Flood Planning Level. All existing electrical equipment and power points located below the Flood Planning Level within the subject structure must have residual current devices installed that turn off all electricity supply to the property when flood waters are detected.

**Development Compliance:** The switchboard and main circuit unit must be fitted above the FPL (3.66m AHD). All new electrical equipment, power points, wiring, fuel lines, sewerage systems or any other service pipes and connections must be waterproofed and/or located above the FPL (3.66m AHD) and conduits must be laid such that they are free draining. All existing electrical equipment and power points located below the FPL (3.66m AHD) within the subject structure must have residual current devices installed that turn off all supply of electricity to the property when flood waters are detected.



### 4.3 Floor Levels

C4: A one-off addition or alteration below the Flood Planning Level of less than 30 square metres (in total, including walls) may be considered only where:
(a) it is an extension to an existing room; and
(b) the Flood Planning Level is incompatible with the floor levels of the existing room; and
(c) out of the 30 square metres, not more than 10 square metres is below the 1% AEP flood level.

This control will not be permitted if this provision has previously been utilised since the making of this Plan. The structure must be floodproofed to the Flood Planning Level, and the Flood Management Report must demonstrate that there is no net loss of flood storage in all events up to the 1% AEP event.

**Development Compliance:** The proposed ground floor extension is to be located at the existing ground floor level of FFL 3.175m AHD which is below the FPL (3.66m AHD). The proposed extension is to be less than 30 square metres. Further, the FPL is incompatible with the existing floor level and the whole extension is to be located above the 1% AEP flood level (RL 3.16m AHD). Therefore, compliance with the requirements of this condition is achieved. In addition, the proposed development is to be flood proofed up to the FPL (RL 3.66m AHD) and no net loss of flood storage is expected to occur as a result of this development (Refer section 4.1-A2).

### 4.4 Car Parking

D1: Open carpark areas and carports shall not be located within a floodway.

**Development Compliance:** The proposed open carport is not located within a floodway. It is within the flood storage and hence is compliant with this condition.

D2: The lowest floor level of open carparks and carports shall be constructed no lower than the natural ground levels, unless it can be shown that the carpark or carport is free draining with a grade greater than 1% and that flood depths are not increased.

Development Compliance: The proposed carport is to be located at natural ground level (RL 2.32m AHD).

D3: Carports must be of open design, with at least 2 sides completely open such that flow is not obstructed up to the 1% AEP flood level. Otherwise it will be considered to be enclosed. When undertaking a like-for-like replacement and the existing garage/carport is located on the street boundary and ramping is infeasible, consideration may be given for dry floodproofing up to the 1% AEP flood level.

**Development Compliance:** The front of the carport is proposed to be completely open. Further, the front of the rear alfresco deck must be completely open and the proposed privacy screening and alfresco balustrade must be greater than 50% open up to the 1% AEP flood level (RL 3.16m AHD) to allow for flood waters to flow through the carport unimpeded. The perimeter of the carport is to be restricted from being used for storage and kept clear from obstructions so as to ensure flood waters can freely enter the carport. Therefore, 1% AEP flood waters are not anticipated to obstruct or impact the conveyance of flood waters across the site.



D4: Where there is more than 300mm depth of flooding in a car park or carport during a 1% AEP flood event, vehicle barriers or restraints are to be provided to prevent floating vehicles leaving the site. Protection must be provided for all events up to the 1% AEP flood event

**Development Compliance:** There is a maximum ponding depth of 840mm at the location of the proposed carport during a 1% AEP flood event. Therefore, vehicle restraints or barriers such as a removable chain or removable bollards must be provided to prevent vehicles floating away during a 1% AEP flood event. The vehicle restraint must be designed and certified by a structural engineer to withstand the forces of a floating vehicle with flood forces up to the FPL.

### 4.5 Emergency Response

E1: If the property is affected by a Flood Life Hazard Category of H3 or higher, then Control E1 applies and a Flood Emergency Assessment must be included in the Flood Management Report.

Where flood-free evacuation above the Probable Maximum Flood level is not possible, new development must provide a shelter-in-place refuge where:

a)The floor level is at or above the Probable Maximum Flood level; and

b)The floor space provides at least 2m2 per person where the flood duration is long (6 or more hours) in the Probable Maximum Flood event, or 1m2 per person for less than 6 hours;

c)It is intrinsically accessible to all people on the site, plainly evident, and self-directing, with sufficient capacity of access routes for all occupants without reliance on an elevator; and) It must contain as a minimum: sufficient clean water for all occupants; portable radio with spare batteries; torch with spare batteries; and a first aid kit

**Development Compliance:** The property is affected by a Flood Life Hazard Category of H5. Flood free evacuation above the PMF (5.66m AHD) is not possible, therefore a shelter-in place refuge is recommended. The first floor (FFL 6.08m AHD) is proposed to provide an on-site refuge above the PMF (5.66m AHD) (Details to be coordinated at CC stage.). The on-site refuge must have appropriate access installed to enable access points from all areas within the development and is to be designed and constructed in accordance with Section 4.4 of this report to ensure structural integrity up to the PMF (5.66m AHD).

The on-site refuge must provide:

- Sufficient clean water for all occupants
- Portable radio with spare batteries
- Torch with spare batteries
- First aid Kit

If flooding is experienced:

- Evacuate to the designated on-site refuge location.
- Evacuate if ordered by Emergency Services Personnel regardless of availability of on-site refuge.

#### Important Contact Information

NSW SES: 132 500

Life-threatening Emergencies: 000

Northern Beaches Council: 1300 434 434



### 4.6 Fencing

F1: Fencing, (including pool fencing, boundary fencing, balcony balustrades and accessway balustrades) shall be designed so as not to impede the flow of flood waters and not to increase flood affectation on surrounding land. At least 50% of the fence must be of an open design from the natural ground level up to the 1% AEP flood level. Less than 50% of the perimeter fence would be permitted to be solid. Openings should be a minimum of 75 mm x 75mm.

**Development Compliance:** All fencing is to be constructed of an open design to allow the 1% AEP floodwater to flow through the property unimpeded. The fencing must be a minimum of 50% open from natural ground level up to the 1% AEP flood level (RL 3.16m AHD), with openings a minimum of 75mm x 75mm.

### 4.7 Storage of Goods

G1: Hazardous or potentially polluting materials shall not be stored below the Flood Planning Level unless adequately protected from floodwaters in accordance with industry standards.

Development Compliance: All hazardous or potentially polluting materials are to be stored above the FPL of 3.66m

AHD.

#### 4.8 Pools

H1: Pools located within the 1% AEP flood extent are to be in-ground, with coping flush with natural ground level. Where it is not possible to have pool coping flush with natural ground level, it must be demonstrated that the development will result in no net loss of flood storage and no impact on flood conveyance on or from the site.

All electrical equipment associated with the pool (including pool pumps) is to be waterproofed and/or located at or above the Flood Planning Level. All chemicals associated with the pool are to be stored at or above the Flood Planning Level.

**Development Compliance:** The pool is existing with an existing coping level of 2.74m AHD (approx. 300mm above NGL). The pool coping is proposed to be extended and hence the existing pool coping level is to be maintained at RL 2.74m AHD which will result in no net loss of flood storage (Refer section 4.1-A2 for further detail). All new electrical and chemical equipment associated with the pool must be waterproofed and/or located above the Flood Planning Level of 3.66m AHD.

# 5. Conclusion

In accordance with accepted engineering practice, NBCE have undertaken a flood study at the above-mentioned site. No anticipated increased flooding is envisaged to occur at the subject site due to the proposed development should the recommendations of this report be carried out. The flood information provided by Northern Beaches Council has been used for this assessment. The recommendations of this report should be adopted for the development to meet the requirements of *Northern Beaches Council Development Control Plan (DCP)*. Please contact the author if further clarification is required.

#### NORTHERN BEACHES CONSULTING ENGINEERS P/L

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Reviewed By:

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# APPENDIX A Council Flood Information



# BASIC FLOOD INFORMATION REPORT

Property: 15 Lakeside Crescent NORTH MANLY NSW 2100 Lot DP: Lot 56 DP 12578 Issue Date: 20/05/2024 Flood Study Reference: Manly Lagoon Flood Study 2013, BMT WBM

# Flood Information<sup>1</sup>:

Map A - Flood Risk Precincts

Maximum Flood Planning Level (FPL) 2, 3, 4: 3.66 m AHD

# Map B - 1% AEP Flood

1% AEP Maximum Water Level <sup>2, 3</sup>: 3.16 m AHD
1% AEP Maximum Depth from natural ground level<sup>3</sup>: 1.46 m
1% AEP Maximum Velocity: 0.50 m/s

# Map C - 1% AEP Hydraulic Categorisation

1% AEP Hydraulic Categorisation: Flood Storage

# Map D - Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)

PMF Maximum Water Level <sup>4</sup>: 5.66 m AHD PMF Maximum Depth from natural ground level: 3.96 m PMF Maximum Velocity: 1.07 m/s

# Map E - Flood Life Hazard Category in PMF

H5

- <sup>(1)</sup> The provided flood information does not account for any local overland flow issues nor private stormwater drainage systems.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Overland flow/mainstream water levels may vary across a sloping site, resulting in variable minimum floor/ flood planning levels across the site. The maximum Flood Planning Level may be in a different location to the maximum 1% AEP flood level.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Intensification of development in the former Pittwater LGA requires the consideration of climate change impacts which may result in higher minimum floor levels.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Vulnerable/critical developments require higher minimum floor levels using the higher of the PMF or FPL.

# <u>Notes</u>

## General

- All levels are based on Australian Height Datum (AHD) unless otherwise noted.
- This is currently the best available information on flooding; it may be subject to change in the future.
- Council recommends that you obtain a detailed survey of the above property and surrounds to AHD by a
  registered surveyor to determine any features that may influence the predicted extent or frequency of
  flooding. It is recommended you compare the flood level to the ground and floor levels to determine the
  level of risk the property may experience should flooding occur.
- Development approval is dependent on a range of issues, including compliance with all relevant provisions of Northern Beaches Council's Local Environmental Plans and Development Control Plans.
- Please note that the information contained within this letter is general advice only as a detail survey of the property as well as other information is not available. Council recommends that you engage a suitably experienced consultant to provide site specific flooding advice prior to making any decisions relating to the purchase or development of this property.
- The Flood Studies on which Council's flood information is based are available on Council's online <u>Flood</u> <u>Study Reports</u> webpage.
- If the FPL is higher than the PMF level, then the FPL should still be used as the FPL, as it includes freeboard which the PMF does not.
- If the property is affected by an Estuarine Planning Level (EPL) which is higher than the FPL, then the EPL should be used as the FPL.
- Areas affected by an EPL in the former Pittwater LGA are mapped on Council's online <u>Estuarine Hazard</u> <u>Map</u>. Note that areas in the former Manly LGA affected by an EPL have been identified and will be soon added to this map.
- Council's drainage infrastructure is mapped on Council's <u>Stormwater Map</u>. Note that locations are indicative only and may not be exactly as shown.

# MAP A: FLOOD RISK PRECINCTS



- Low Flood Risk precinct means all flood prone land not identified within the High or Medium flood risk precincts.
- Medium Flood Risk precinct means all flood prone land that is (a) within the 1% AEP Flood Planning Area; and (b) is not within the high flood risk precinct.
- High Flood Risk precinct means all flood prone land (a) within the 1% AEP Flood Planning Area; and (b) is either subject to a high hydraulic hazard, within the floodway or subject to significant evacuation difficulties (H5 or H6 Life Hazard Classification)
- The Flood Planning Area extent is equivalent to the Medium Flood Risk Precinct extent and includes the High Flood Risk Precinct within it. The mapped extent represents the 1% annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flood event + freeboard.
- None of these mapped extents include climate change.

# MAP B: FLOODING - 1% AEP EXTENT



- Extent represents the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flood event.
- Flood events exceeding the 1% AEP can occur on this site.
- Extent does not include climate change.
- Cadastre Lines (Source: NSW Government Land and Property Information), flood levels/extents (Source: Manly Lagoon Flood Study 2013, BMT WBM) and aerial photography (Source: NearMap 2014) are indicative only.

# MAP C: 1% AEP FLOOD HYDRAULIC CATEGORY EXTENT MAP



- Extent represents the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flood event.
- Extent does not include climate change.
- Cadastre Lines (Source: NSW Government Land and Property Information), flood levels/extents (Source: Manly Lagoon Flood Study 2013, BMT WBM) and aerial photography (Source: NearMap 2014) are indicative only.

# MAP D: PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD EXTENT



- Extent represents the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) flood event.
- Extent does not include climate change.
- Cadastre Lines (Source: NSW Government Land and Property Information), flood levels/extents (Source: Manly Lagoon Flood Study 2013, BMT WBM) and aerial photography (Source: NearMap 2014) are indicative only.

# MAP E: FLOOD LIFE HAZARD CATEGORY IN PMF



#### Notes:

 Cadastre Lines (Source: NSW Government Land and Property Information), flood levels/extents (Source: Manly Lagoon Flood Study 2013, BMT WBM) and aerial photography (Source: NearMap 2014) are indicative only.

# **Preparation of a Flood Management Report**

#### Introduction

These guidelines are intended to provide advice to applicants on how to determine what rules apply on flood prone land, and how to prepare a Flood Management Report. The purpose of a Flood Management Report is to demonstrate how a proposed development will comply with flood related planning requirements.

#### **Planning Requirements for Flood Prone Land**

Development must comply with the requirements for developing flood prone land set out in the relevant Local Environment Plan (LEP) and Development Control Plan (DCP). There are separate LEPs and DCPs for each of the former Local Government Areas (LGAs), although preparation of a LGA-wide LEP and DCP is currently under way.

The clauses specific to flooding in the LEPs and DCPs are as follows:

LEP Clauses	DCP Clauses
Manly LEP (2013) – 5.21 Flood Planning	Manly DCP (2013) – 5.4.3 Flood Prone Land
Manly LEP (2013) – 5.22 Special Flood Considerations	
Warringah LEP (2011) – 5.21 Flood Planning	Warringah DCP (2011) – E11 Flood Prone Land
Warringah LEP (2011) – 5.22 Special Flood Considerations	
Warringah LEP (2000) – 47 Flood Affected Land *	
Pittwater LEP (2014) – 5.21 Flood Planning	Pittwater 21 DCP (2014) – B3.11 Flood Prone Land
Pittwater LEP (2014) – 5.22 Special Flood Considerations	Pittwater 21 DCP (2014) – B3.12 Climate Change

\* The Warringah LEP (2000) is relevant only for the "deferred lands" which affects only a very small number of properties, mostly in the Oxford Falls area.

Development on flood prone land must also comply with Council's Water Management for Development Policy, and if it is in the Warriewood Release Area, with the Warriewood Valley Water Management Specification and Clause C6.1 of the Pittwater 21 DCP (2014). Guidelines for Flood Emergency Response Planning are available for addressing emergency response requirements in the DCP. These documents can be found on Council's website on the Flooding page.

Note that if the property is affected by estuarine flooding or other coastal issues, these need to be addressed separately under the relevant DCP clauses.

#### When is a Flood Management Report required?

A Flood Management Report must be submitted with any Development Application on flood prone land (with exceptions noted below), for Council to consider the potential flood impacts and applicable controls. For Residential or Commercial development, it is required for development on land identified within the Medium or High Flood Risk Precinct. For Vulnerable or Critical development, it is required if it is within any Flood Risk Precinct.

There are some circumstances where a formal Flood Management Report undertaken by a professional engineer may not be required. However the relevant parts of the DCP and LEP would still need to be addressed, so as to demonstrate compliance. Examples where this may apply include:

- If all proposed works are located outside the relevant Flood Risk Precinct extent
- First floor addition only, where the existing ground floor level is above the FPL

Issue Date: 20/05/2024

• Internal works only, where habitable floor areas below the FPL are not being increased

Note that development on flood prone land will still be assessed for compliance with the relevant DCP and LEP, and may still be subject to flood related development controls.

#### What is the purpose of a Flood Management Report?

The purpose of a Flood Management Report is to demonstrate how a proposed development will comply with flood planning requirements, particularly the development controls outlined in the relevant LEP and DCP clauses. The report must detail the design, measures and controls needed to achieve compliance, following the steps outlined below.

A Flood Management Report should reflect the size, type and location of the development, proportionate to the scope of the works proposed, and considering its relationship to surrounding development. The report should also assess the flood risk to life and property.

#### **Preparation of a Flood Management Report**

The technical requirements for a Flood Management Report include (where relevant):

- 1. Description of development
  - Outline of the proposed development, with plans if necessary for clarity
  - Use of the building, hours of operation, proposed traffic usage or movement
  - Type of use, eg vulnerable, critical, residential, business, industrial, subdivision, etc

#### 2. Flood analysis

- 1% AEP flood level
- Flood Planning Level (FPL)
- Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) level
- Flood Risk Precinct, ie High, Medium or Low
- Flood Life Hazard Category
- Mapping of relevant extents
- Flood characteristics for the site, eg depth, velocity, hazard and hydraulic category, and the relevance to the proposed development

If the property is affected by an Estuarine Planning Level (EPL) which is higher than the FPL, then the EPL should be used as the FPL. If the FPL is higher than the PMF level, then the FPL should still be used as the FPL, as it includes freeboard which the PMF does not.

- 3. Assessment of impacts
- Summary of compliance for each category of the DCP, as per the table below.

	Compliance		
	N/A	Yes	No
A) Flood effects caused by Development			
B) Building Components & Structural Soundness			
C) Floor Levels			
D) Car parking			
E) Emergency Response			
F) Fencing			
G) Storage of Goods			

H) Pools		

- Demonstration of how the development complies with any relevant flood planning requirements from the DCP, LEP, Water Management for Development Policy, and if it is in the Warriewood Valley Urban Land Release Area, with the Warriewood Valley Water Management Specification (2001)
- For any non-compliance, a justification for why the development should still be considered.
- Calculations of available flood storage if compensatory flood storage is proposed
- Plan of the proposed development site showing the predicted 1% AEP and PMF flood extents, as well as any high hazard or floodway affectation
- Development recommendations and construction methodologies
- Qualifications of author Council requires that the Flood Management Report be prepared by a suitably qualified Engineer with experience in flood design / management who has, or is eligible for, membership to the Institution of Engineers Australia
- Any flood advice provided by Council
- Any other details which may be relevant

Further information and guidelines for development are available on Council's website at:

https://www.northernbeaches.nsw.gov.au/planning-and-development/building-and-renovations/development-applications/guidelines-development-flood-prone-land

Council's Flood Team may be contacted on 1300 434 434 or at floodplain@northernbeaches.nsw.gov.au.



# APPENDIX B Flood Storage Calculations



# **FLOOD STORAGE CALCULATIONS**



### FLOOD STORAGE CALCULATIONS

FLOOD BLOCKAGE = 13.43m3 FLOOD STORAGE = 70.43m3

NET FLOOD STORAGE INCREASE = 70.43m3 - 13.43m3 = 57m3

THEREFORE, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WILL RESULT IN A NET INCREASE IN FLOOD STORAGE OF 57m3

CLIENT Linda & Sean Obrien

# DRAWING NO.

DRAWING NAME PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN

PROJECT ADDRESS 15 Lakeside Cresent, North Manly NSW 2100

DATE Monday, 9 December 2024 **SCALE** 1:100 @A2



# **PROPOSED OPEN SUBFLOOR WALL PLAN**



LOT 1 D.P. 1190955

CLIENT Linda & Sean Obrien

## DRAWING NO. **DP04**

DRAWING NAME PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE

1:100 @A2

PROJECT ADDRESS 15 Lakeside Cresent, North Manly NSW 2100

DATE Monday, 9 December 2024





# APPENDIX C Proposed Development Plans & Survey



# **ACTION PLANS**

m: 0426 957 518 e: operations@actionplans.com.au w: www.actionplans.com.au

PLANS PUBLISHED 09/12/2024

# **DESIGN PLANS**

These plans are for not for submission or construction.

ITEM DETAILS	DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION				
ADDRESS	15 Lakeside Crescent, North Manly NSW 2100				
LOT & DP/SP	LOT 56 DP 12578				
COUNCIL	NORTHERN BEACHES COUNCIL (WARRINGAH)				
SITE AREA	627m <sup>2</sup>				
FRONTAGE	13.715m				
CONTROLS	PERMISSIBLE / REQUIRED	EXISTING	PROPOSED	COMPLIANCE	
	m / m² / %	m / m² / %	m / m² / %		
LEP_					
LAND ZONING	R2 – LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	R2	R2	YES	
MINIMUM LOT SIZE	600m <sup>2</sup>	627m <sup>2</sup>	UNCHANGED	YES	
FLOOR SPACE RATIO	NOT IDENTIFEID	N/A	N/A	N/A	
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT	8.5m	7.665m	UNCHANGED	YES	
HAZARDS					
ACID SULFATE SOILS	CLASS 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	
FLOOD PLANNING	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	
DEVELOPMENT ON SLOPING LAND	AREA 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	
COASTAL HAZARDS	CHAPTER 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	
HIGH/MED/LOW FLOOD RISK PRECINCT	HIGH AND MEDIUM	N/A	N/A	N/A	
DCP					
WALL HEIGHT	7.2m	6.136m	UNCHANGED	YES	
NUMBER OF STOREYS	2	2	UNCHANGED	YES	
SIDE BOUNDARY ENVELOPE	4m		UNCHANGED	YES	
SIDE BOUNDARY SETBACKS	0.9m	N: 3m S: 1.105m	N: UNCHANGED S: 0.9m	YES	
FRONT BOUNDARY SETBACK	6.5m	8.505m	UNCHANGED	YES	
REAR BOUNDARY SETBACK	6.0m	18.246m	14.736m	YES	
LANDSCAPE OPEN SPACE	40% (250.8m²)	35.48% (222.51m <sup>2</sup> )	35.37% (221.81m <sup>2</sup> )	NO	
PRIVATE OPEN SPACE	60m <sup>2</sup>	170.66m <sup>2</sup>	219.68m <sup>2</sup>	YES	



# 15 Lakeside Cresent, North Manly NSW 2100



Scale 1:100



LOT 1 D.P. 1190955

CLIENT Linda & Sean Obrien

PROJECT ADDRESS

Manly NSW 2100

15 Lakeside Cresent, North

# DRAWING NO. **DP02**

DRAWING NAME EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DATE Monday, 9 December 2024 SCALE 1:100 @A2





#### LOT 1 D.P. 1190955

#### CLIENT Linda & Sean Obrien

# DRAWING NO.

DRAWING NAME EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN



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#### CLIENT Linda & Sean Obrien

### DRAWING NO. **DP04**

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# LOT 1 D.P. 1190955

#### CLIENT Linda & Sean Obrien

# DRAWING NO. **DP05**

DRAWING NAME PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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<u>RIDGE LEVEL RL: 10.840</u>	     		8.5m l
FIRST FLOOR LEVEL RL:			
1 NORTH ELEVATION Scale 1:100	J	PROPOSED PRIVACYSCREEN	N
O RIDGE LEVEL RL: 10.840	BOUNDARY BETBACK 0.9m		DE SETEACK 0.5m + BOUNDARY

W

1

No. 17 1 & 2 STOREY RENDERED HOUSE TILE & METAL ROOF

.

W

NATURAL GROUND LINE

\_\_\_\_I

- 1

FIRST FLOOR LEVEL RL: 6.080

GROUND FLOOR LEVEL RL: 3 060

2 EAST ELEVATION

Scale 1:100







CLIENT Linda & Sean Obrien

# DRAWING NO. DP06

DRAWING NAME NORTH / EAST ELEVATION

SCALE

1:100 @A2

PROJECT ADDRESS 15 Lakeside Cresent, North Manly NSW 2100

Monday, 9 December 2024

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CLIENT Linda & Sean Obrien

# DRAWING NO.

DRAWING NAME SOUTH / WEST ELEVATION

PROJECT ADDRESS 15 Lakeside Cresent, North Manly NSW 2100 **DATE** Monday, 9 December 2024 SCALE 1:100 @A2

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	m: 0426 957 518	С	26.11.2024	SECOND DESIGN AMENDMENT	JW	Setbacks take precedence over all other dimensions. The Builder/Contractor shall check and verify ALL dimensions on site prior to commencement of	TIMBER CLAD	
e:operations@actionplans.com.au w: www.actionplans.com.au	D	06.12.2024	DESIGN AMENDMENT	CR	any work, creation of shop drawings, or fabrication of components. All errors and omissions are to be verified by the Builder/Contractor/client and referred to the	BRICKWORK		
						designer prior to the commencement of works.	CONCRETE	







CLIENT Linda & Sean Obrien

# DRAWING NO.

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s@actionplans.com.au ionplans.com.au	D	06.12.2024	DESIGN AMENDMENT	CR	any work, creation of shop drawings, or fabrication of components. All errors and omissions are to be verified by the Builder/Contractor/client and referred to the	
					designer prior to the commencement of works.	





TIMBER FLOOR



	CONTROL TABLE			
	SITE AREA: 627m2			
	CONTROL	REQUIRED	EXISTING	PROPOSED
	PRIVATE OPEN SPACE LANDSCAPING	<b>60</b> m <sup>2</sup> <b>40</b> % (250.8m <sup>2</sup> )	<b>170.66</b> m <sup>2</sup> <b>35.48</b> % (222.51m <sup>2</sup> )	<b>230.5</b> m² <b>27%</b> (170.54m²)
	TABLE LEGEND			
	LANDSCAPING > 2m			
	LANDSCAPING < 2m			
$\mathbb{Z}$	PRIVATE OPEN SPACE			

CLIENT Linda & Sean Obrien

# DRAWING NO. **DP09**

DRAWING NAME AREA CALCULATIONS

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# SIDE PERSPECTIVE



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 All errors and omissions are to be verified by the Builder/Contractor/client and referred to the designer prior to the commencement of works.

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TIMBER FLOOR
BRICKWORK

CLIENT Linda & Sean Obrien

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TILED FLOOR
TIMBER FLOOR
BRICKWORK

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# **MASTER BEDROOM**

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TILED FLOOR TIMBER FLOOR BRICKWORK

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