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Our Reference: pds20042020:49ELAINEAV:AVALON

Atelier Haefeli Pty Ltd C/- 49 Elaine Avenue, Avalon, 2107. 20/04/2020

Re: Flood Management Report for 49 Elaine Avenue, Avalon

Dear Linda and Rolf.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details an investigation into the potential flooding hazard and risk management of a proposed development at 49 Elaine Avenue, Avalon (*site*). The summary of the key findings of this investigation are:

- 1. The *site* is located on the western bank of the downstream reach of Careel Creek as shown in Figure 1. The *site* is exposed to flood inundation to a depth of 0.6 to 0.9 metres (m) during a 1% AEP event, peak flood level of 3.63m AHD. The PMF peak flood level is predicted to be 5.64 metres AHD. (Appendix C page 1).
- 2. The *site* eastern portion is a floodway (High Risk Precinct) and the western portion, location of the existing Dwelling and proposed developments are in the Medium Risk Precinct Map F Appendix C.
- 3. The *site* is inundated when flood levels are greater than 2.7m AHD as shown in Figure 4. These events have historically occurred as recently as February 2020 (Figure 4).
- 4. During a major event, flood leveling on the *site* are generated by catchment runoff and not ocean tides/surges alone. During a 1%AEP event the critical duration for 1%ARI rainfall to generate high flood levels, is approximately 2 hours (Ref 1 and 2)).
- 5. During a 1%AEP event the *site* will be fully inundated to a peak level of 3.63m AHD in 40 minutes once the banks of Careel Creel are overtopped and flood waters enter the *site* (Figure 4).
- **6.** The existing Dwelling GFL is 3.46m AHD and will be inundated by the 1%AEP and PMF flood events. The FPL is 4.13mAHD and all refurbishments and services below this level are to be flood proofed.
- 7. The proposed first floor Addition FFL is 6.16m AHD is above the PMF and is to be used as a Shelter-in-Place.

- 8. This report provides information on the flooding characteristics of the *site*. The residents and visitors of the *site* should aware of this information to prepare for any future flood events as detailed in Appendix A.
- 9. In conclusion, considering the flooding processes at the *site* the proposed Alterations and Additions as detailed in Figures 5,6 and 7, it is my opinion the design and this flood evacuation plan as detailed in Appendix A will satisfy NBC DCP requirements Sections B3.11 and B3.25. The flood standards as detailed in Appendix B have been complied.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

I refer to your Development Application (DA) at 49 Elaine Avenue, Avalon (Lot 18 DP21687). The design of the Alterations and Additions is by Atelier Haefeli Pty Ltd, Architects as shown in Figures 5,6 and 7. Northern Beaches Council (NBC) has identified the property as potentially Flood Prone: High and Medium Risk Precinct as shown in Appendix C Map F and Flood Life Hazard H5/H6 (Map A Appendix C). NBC DCP Section B.311 and B3.25 applies to this proposed development. An assessment in relation to NBC Flood Standards is undertaken as detailed in Appendix B.

The following Flood Management Report was undertaken and submitted for your and NBC consideration as part of the DA process. Note that 49 Elaine Avenue, Avalon will be referred to as the *site*.

2.0 SITE INSPECTION

A *site* inspection was undertaken on the 11th March 2020 by Mr Stephen Wyllie and yourself. There are several features of the topography of the *site* and the catchment generally, that are important to the potential flooding processes at the *site*. These are:

- 1. The catchment boundary of the *site* extends from The Plateau Road in the south, Hilltop Road in the west, Pittwater in the north and the coast in the east as shown in Figure 1. Four major flow systems contribute to Careel Creek flows as shown in Figure 1. Flood levels at the *site* are influence by ocean levels in Careel Bay. The channel is tidal under non flood conditions.
- 2. The flood flows that inundate the *site* are from the main Careel Creek Channel and to a lesser degree the Riviera Road catchment as shown in Figure 1. Flood flows from this catchment are to the north of the *site* as shown in Figures 1 and 2.
- 3. The *site* is located on the western bank of Careel Creek which is a concrete lined open channel. As shown in Figure 3 the eastern boundary of the *site* is within the channel.
- 4. Elaine Avenue, in the vicinity of the site, is generally at 3.2m AHD as shown in Figures 2 and 3.
- 5. The *site* is relatively flat varying in level from 2.7 to 3.1m AHD. The existing Dwelling is located on the on the higher portion of the *site* ie approximately 3mAHD.
- 6. The recent floods on the 9th February 2020 inundated the *site* as shown in Figure 4. A depth of 0.3 m inundation was recorded at the time of inspection.

3.0 REVIEW OF EXISTING DATA

The topography for this investigation used the NSW Government Land and Property Lidar 2014 Data Sydney 3406272. Contours were generated by Pittwater Data Services Pty Ltd at 0.2 metre intervals (Figure 1&2). The *site* survey as shown in Figure 3, was undertaken by Adam Clerke Surveyors Pty Ltd Ref 920 Dated 11th February 2020.

The Careel Creek Catchment flooding processes has been extensively studied by a number of investigations commissioned by the then Pittwater Council and NBC. The more recent studies are:

- 1. Avalon to Palm Beach Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan. Manly Hydraulics Laboratory, 2017 (Ref 1).
- 2. Careel Creek Catchment Flood Study, WMA Water, 2013 (Ref 2).

These studies used complex hydrological and numerical models to generate design flood conditions. The objective of the study was to determine flooding hazards under various rainfall and sea level criteria, this included the overland flow processes. Flood data for the *site* based on Ref 1 simulations, was obtained from NBC as shown in Appendix C. Relevant data for the *site* from these studies are:

- 1. 1%AEP design time of concentration for this *site* is approximately 2 hours (Ref 1 and 2).
- 2. At the *site* Maximum flood level predictions for the 1%AEP is 3.63 m AHD (Appendix C page 1).
- 3. The Flood Planning Level (FPL) 4.13m AHD (1%AEP of 3.63 plus 0.5 metres freeboard)
- 4. The PMF flood level is 5.64 m AHD (Appendix C page 1).

Note the PMF level is a rare flood event (in excess of 10,000years recurrence) and is 2 metres higher than the 1%AEP and higher than the FPL as shown in Figures 6 and 7.

The following technical design conditions are required to assess the development proposal for the site:

- 1. The *site* 1%AEP and PMF design flood levels: determine FPL and evacuation response planning.
- 2. The site 1%AEP and PMF design flood velocities and depth. Hazzard assessment.

3.1 Recorded Flood Levels

Flood levels observed near the *site* as reported in Ref 2, indicate that maximum peak flood level occurred on 24 October 1987 at 3.4m AHD. This event would have inundated the site by approximately 0.4metres near the existing Dwelling. The recent flood event recorded on the 9th February 2020 by the residents of the *site*, was approximately 3.3 m AHD as shown in Figure 4. Both these events are lower than the design 1%AEP 3.63m AHD event.

4.0 RESULTS OF THIS INVESTIGATION

The catchment characteristics for the *site* as discussed in Section 2 and the numerical modelling results from Ref 1 and 2, highlights several aspects of the flood processes for the 1% AEP and PMF floods. These are:

- 1. The inundation of the *site* will be a relatively fast process once the intense rainfall has eased. As shown in Figure 4 the design flood level response shows a simulated typical rising and falling flood level process (hydrograph) for the 1%AEP and PMF events. The associated times when the *site* is predicted to be inundated and flood free: time of the flood levels when the *site*, GFL of Dwelling and Laine Avenue are flood inundated and flood free. The *site* is inundated for approximately 3-4 hours. From the start of inundation to the peak is approximately 1.5 hours. These times may vary according to the rainfall intensities patterns experienced in the catchment.
- 2. The design critical storm duration is approximately between 2 hours which provides a reasonable 1 hour time period to prepare for evacuation to a Shelter-in -Place as detailed in Appendix A.

The 1%AEP and PMF flood extents are shown in Appendix C Maps B and D are based on flood simulations generated by Ref 1. In summary the 1%AEP and PMF events inundates the *site* from overtopping the Careel Creek channel and to a lesser degree from overland flows from the drainage Riviera catchment easement as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

As the property boundary includes the Careel Creek channel (Figure 3). The predicted 1%AEP maximum velocity of 2.53m/s does not reflect the velocity on across the remainder of the *site*, particularly that portion occupied by the existing dwelling. The velocity distribution across the *site* can be conceptulised from the Flood Risk Precinct Map F (Appendix C). As shown the existing Dwelling is located in the Medium Risk Precinct and is west of the floodway (High Risk).

High Overland Flows from the Riviera catchment as shown in Map F Appendix C are located north of the *site*.

5.0 IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

The development proposal as detailed in Figures 5, 6 and 7 has the following Alterations and Additions:

- 1. The existing Dwelling will be refurbished and a staircase installed. There is no net change to area of the Ground Floor Level (GFL).
- 2. A first level will be constructed over the existing Dwelling at a First Floor Level (FFL) of 6.16m AHD. This Addition includes a bedroom, ensuite, storeroom and deck.

The existing Dwelling GFL is 3.46m AHD and is below the Flood Planning Level (FPL) of 4.13m AHD. All refurbishments of this Dwelling area will need to be flood proofed. That is the use of flood compatible materials and electrical circuit modifications to allow for safe emersion. There is no net change to the flood storage volume below the FPL.

The first floor Addition FFL of 6.16 m AHD is above the PMF level of 5.64m AHD. This level can be used as a Shelter-in Place during major flood events as discussed in Section 6.

The overall development has been assessed to the NBC flood standard for a Medium Risk Precinct as detailed in Appendix B.

6.0 FLOOD MANAGEMENT PLAN

The *site* is flood prone for the 1% AEP and PMF events and is potentially hazardous, therefore a Flood Risk Assessment and Plan is discussed in this Section.

The flooding process during an extreme event results in the surrounding access roads and pedestrian ways inundated over a period of several hours. The *site* is inundated once the Careel Creel Channel (CCC) is overtopped. Elaine Avenue is inundated from CCC and the overland flows from the Riviera catchment. During major flood events as shown in the 1%AEP hydrograph (Figure 4) the times the *site*, GFL and Elaine Av are inundated and flood free. These time events are important in the planning and action process.

During the lead up to an event there are a number of flood prediction services available which should be used to ensure sufficient planning and action. The sequence of information available are:

1. This report provides information on the flooding processes of the *site*. The residents of the *site* should aware of this information and key processes and actions. Appendix A lists a sequence of actions that should be posted in a visible location: BoM warning process, inundation process of the *site*.

- 2. Severe flood warnings for the Northern Beaches predicted by the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), should be the trigger to prepare for a potential flooding at the *site*. This information is broadcasted on ABC radio and TV and is available on BoM website. Typically, rainfall intensities in an excess of 20mm/hr over a period of several hours will generate flooding in Careel Creek. The tidal state will affect the flooding process at the *site*.
- 3. Flood levels approaching the top of the CCC will overtop and flow into the *site*. Evidence of overland flows on the *site*, should be a trigger to prepare. When rain is predicted to continue a major event may occur, particularly if flood warnings continue to be issued by BoM.
- 4. As discussed in Section 4, the 1%AEP flood will rise to its peak value in approximately 0.5 hours from the time of *site* inundation (Figure 4). During that time, final preparations should be concluded to secure items on the *site* and ensure the safety of all persons at the FFL of the Dwelling. Loose items, are to be stored above the PMF. The vehicles should secured within the bollards.
- 5. The eastern portion of the *site* is particularly hazardous and should be bought to everyone attention.

The access to any flood free haven for people away from the *site* is not considered as an option: considering the rate of rise of the flood levels, general frequency of warnings from BoM and the low levels of surrounding access roads and pedestrian ways. As such, the FFL of the Dwelling should be used as a "Shelter- in-Place" (SiP).

The basic requirements of a SiP are:

- 1. The FFL at or above the PMF flood peak level of 5.64 m AHD. The FFL is 6.16 m AHD and to be used as SiP.
- 2. Floor space has to be 2 square metres /person. Complies with these guidelines.
- 3. Access to the ground floor. This is provided staircase as shown in Figure 5 and 6.
- 4. There is a bathroom and sufficient storage in the SiP for items that need to be raised above flood levels. This is provided (Figure 5).
- 5. Hazardous materials that can be dislodged by floodwaters and should not be stored below PMF flood level. This process can be satisfied.

In conclusion, considering the flooding processes at the *site*, the proposed Addition and Alterations as detailed in Figures 5,6 and 7, it is my opinion the design and this flood evacuation plan as detailed in Appendix A will satisfy NBC DCP requirements Sections B3.11 and B3.25. The proposal complies with the flood standard.

Yours Sincerely

MMMMMMLE: Stephen Wyllie Bsc(Eng)FMA Member

Director

Pittwater Data Services Pty Ltd

7.0 REFERENCES

- 1. Avalon to Palm Beach Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan. Manly Hydraulics Laboratory, 2017.
- 2. Careel Creek Catchment Flood Study, WMA Water, 2013.

Appendix A

FLOODING WARNING

AWARENESS

- Heavy rain predicted by the Bureau of Metrology (BoM): flood warning /flash flooding
- Monitor media reports for flood warnings in the Sydney Metropolitan Area.
- Observe local rainfall channel flows and overtopping.

ACTION BoM WARNINGS ISSUED

- Inform all residents and visitors of procedures the potential flood situation. Account for all residents visitors in Dwelling and *site*.
- Inform all residents and visitors the hazardous eastern portion of the *site* where flood velocities are predicted to be high.
- Any items transportable by floods move to above (FFL) PMF 7 m AHD.
- Secure vehicles within bollards.
- Observe overland flows through *site* assemble residents visitors to FFL of the Dwelling (Shelter- in- Place). This is important as there is only 0.5 hour to organize this action.
- Continue to monitor BoM reports and inundation on the site.
- If rainfall continues and BoM issue warnings remain at FFL.

POST FLOOD

- Account for all residents and visitors.
- Inspect vehicles and site generally for safety.
- Monitor BoM reports to ensure no further flood warnings.

NOTE THIS ACTION PLAN NEEDS TO BE DISCUSSED AT YEARLY INTERVALS.

Appendix B: Development Matrix for Medium Risk Residential Development

Flood Impacts	Design Standard	Description	Comment
A: Flood Effects caused by	Al	Complies with Flood Standard	Yes
Development	A3	Loss of flood storage compensated	No.
B:Drainage Infrastructure and	B1	Flood mitigation works	Not Applicable
Creek Works	B2	Section 88B Notice	Not Applicable
C:Building Components and Structural	C1	Constructed of flood compatible materials	Yes
	C2	Structural stability under flood loads	Structural report required
	C3	Services flood proofed or above FPL	Yes see Section 5
D: Storage of Goods	D1	Hazardous stored above FPL	Yes Section 6
	D2	Goods/ materials stored above FPL	Yes Section 6
E: Flood Emergency Response	E1 E2	Complies with NBC Planning Shelter In Place requirement and above PMF	Yes Section 5 and 6 Yes Section 5 and 6
F:Floor Levels	F1	Floor levels above FPL	Yes Section 3 and 6
	F2	Sub floor not impede flow	yes
	F3	Pursuant of S88B	Not Applicable
	F4	One Off Additions below FPL	Not Applicable Not Applicable
	F6	Existing floor level retained below FPL	Yes Yes
	F8	First level Additions above PMF	Yes
	F9	New Foyers	Not Applicable
G: Car Parking	G1	Open carpark not in floodway	Yes
C	G2	Floor level above ground level	Not Applicable
	G3	Enclosed carparks protected from inundation Vehicle barriers for d >300mm	Not Applicable
	G4	Enclosed garages at 1%AEP	Not Applicable
	G5	Comply with flood standard	Not Applicable
	G6		Not Applicable
	G7	Raised driveways no impact	Not Applicable
	G8	Multi Dwellings	Not Applicable
H: Fencing	H1	Designed not to impede flow	Not Applicable
I:Pools	II	Coping flush pumps and electrical	Not Applicable

APPENDIX C



FLOOD INFORMATION REQUEST - BASIC

Property: 49 Elaine Ave Avalon

Lot DP: 18//21687

Issue Date: 12/03/2020

Flood Study Reference: Avalon to Palm Beach Floodplain Risk Management

Study and Plan 2017, Manly Hydraulics Laboratory

Flood Information for lot:

Flood Life Hazard Category - See Map A

1% AEP - See Flood Map B

1% AEP Maximum Water Level³: 3.63 m AHD

1% AEP Maximum Peak Depth from natural ground level³: 3.01 m

1% AEP Maximum Velocity: 2.53 m/s

1% AEP Hydraulic Categorisation: Floodway See Flood Map E

Flood Planning Area - See Flood Map C

Flood Planning Level (FPL) 1, 2, 3 & 4: 4.13 m AHD

Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) - See Flood Map D

PMF Maximum Water Level²: 5.64 m AHD

PMF Maximum Depth from natural ground level: 5.03 m

PMF Maximum Velocity: 2.66 m/s

Flood Risk Precinct - See Map F

Issue Date: 11/03/2020

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¹The flood information does not take into account any local overland flow issues nor private stormwater drainage systems.

²Overland flow/mainstream water levels may vary across a sloping site, resulting in variable minimum floor/ flood planning levels across the site.

³Intensification of development in the former Pittwater LGA requires the consideration of climate change impacts which may result in higher minimum floor levels than those indicated on this flood advice.

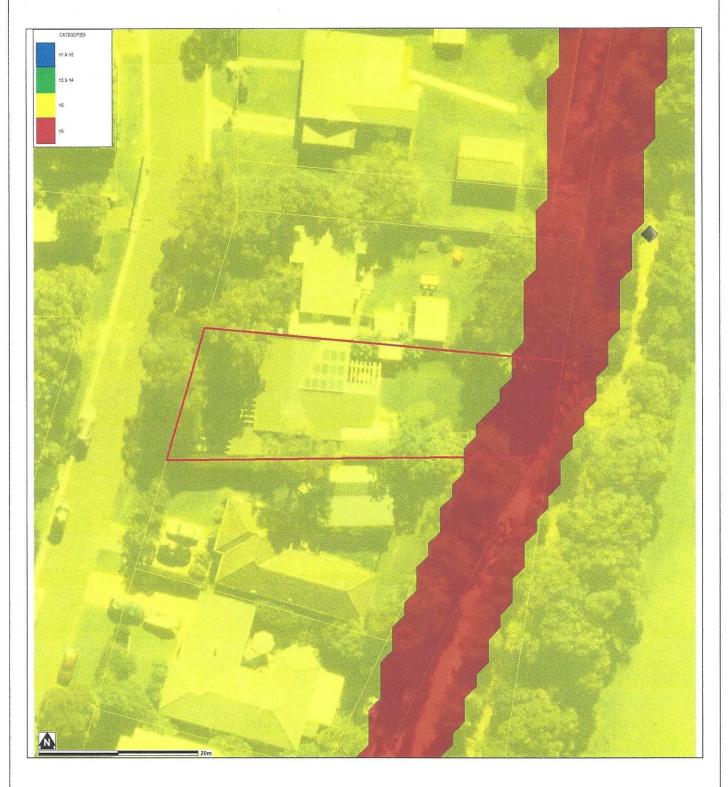
⁴Vulnerable/critical developments require higher minimum floor levels using the higher of the PMF or Flood Planning Level

General Notes:

- 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 website.

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FLOOD MAP A: FLOOD LIFE HAZARD CATEGORY



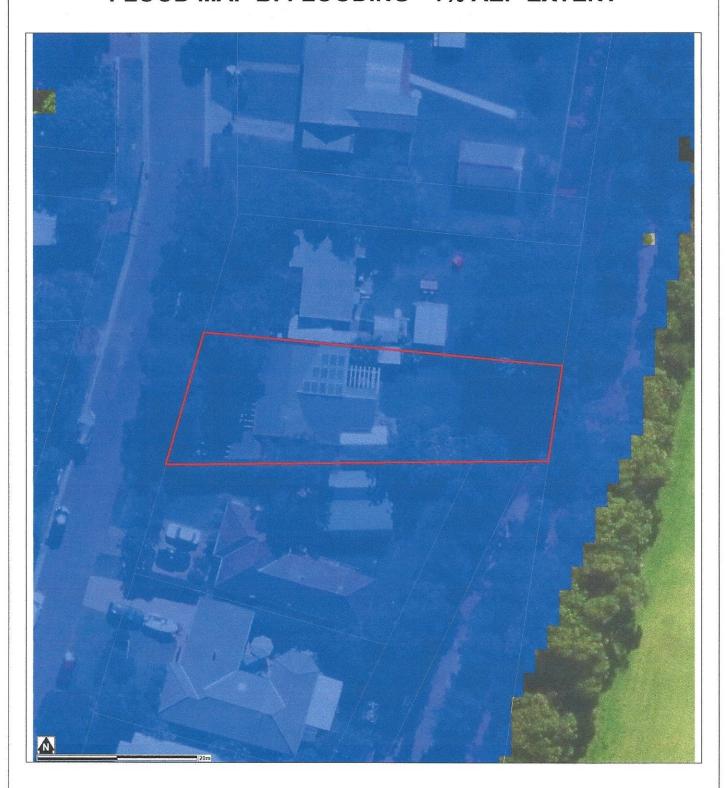
Notes:

- Refer to 'Flood Emergency Response Planning for Development in Pittwater Policy' for additional information on the Flood Life Hazard Categories and Pittwater 21 DCP Control B3.13.
- Cadastre Lines (Source: NSW Government Land and Property Information), flood levels/extents (Source: Avalon to Palm Beach Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan 2017, Manly Hydraulics Laboratory) and aerial photography (Source: NearMap 2014) are indicative only.

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FLOOD MAP B: FLOODING - 1% AEP EXTENT



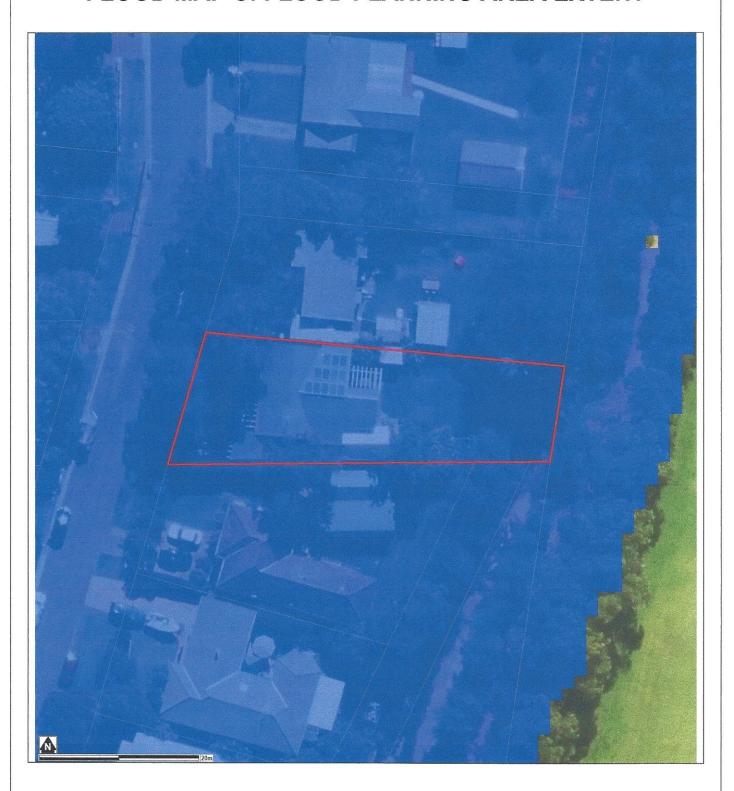
Notes:

- 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: Avalon to Palm Beach Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan 2017, Manly Hydraulics Laboratory) and aerial photography (Source: NearMap 2014) are indicative only.

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FLOOD MAP C: FLOOD PLANNING AREA EXTENT



Notes:

- Extent represents the 1% annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flood event + freeboard.
- · Extent does not include climate change.
- Cadastre Lines (Source: NSW Government Land and Property Information), flood levels/extents (Source: Avalon to Palm Beach Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan 2017, Manly Hydraulics Laboratory) and aerial photography (Source: NearMap 2014) are indicative only.

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FLOOD MAP D: PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD EXTENT

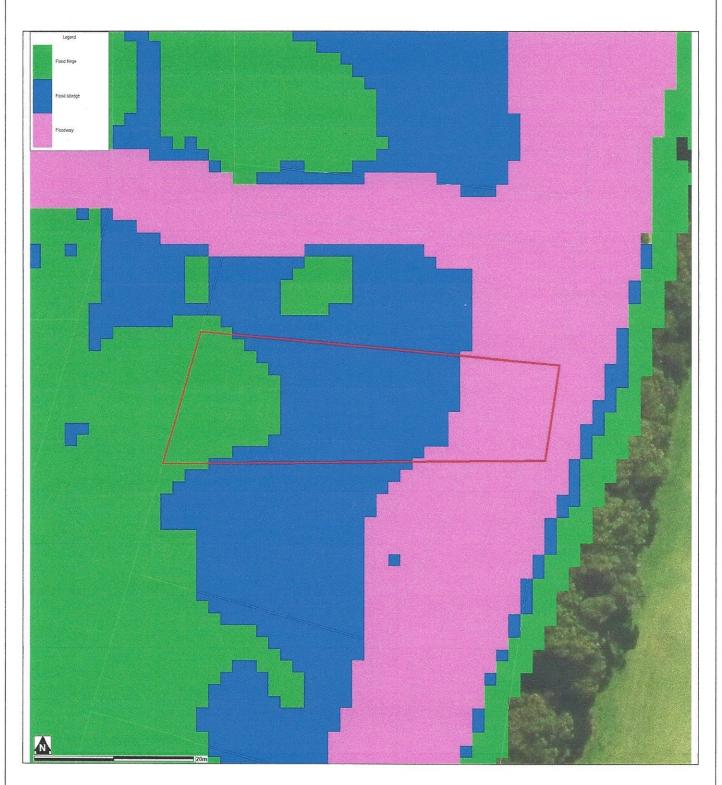


Notes:

- 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: Avalon to Palm Beach Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan 2017, Manly Hydraulics Laboratory) and aerial photography (Source: NearMap 2014) are indicative only.

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FLOOD MAP E: 1% AEP FLOOD HYDRAULIC CATEGORY EXTENT MAP

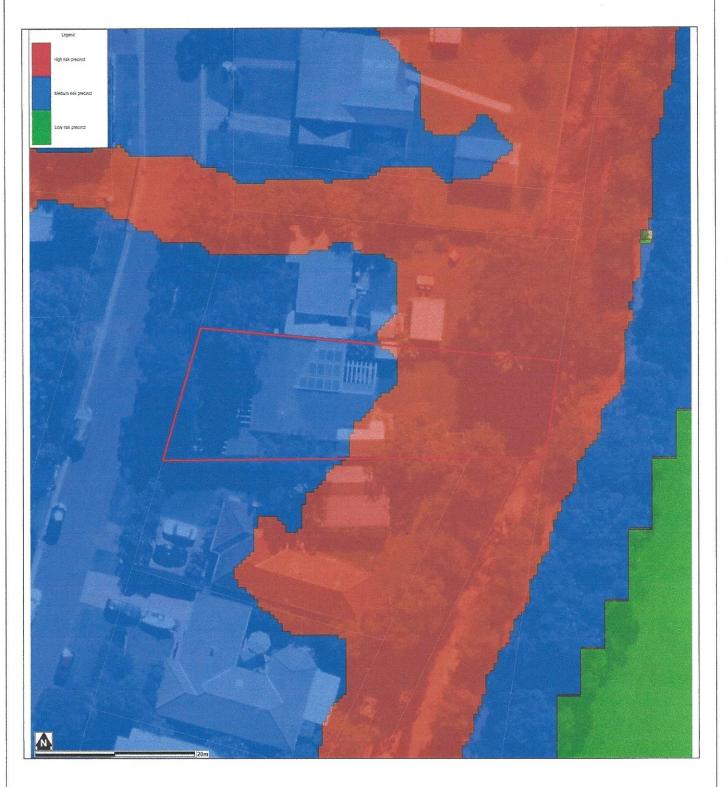


Notes:

- 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: Avalon to Palm Beach Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan 2017, Manly Hydraulics Laboratory) and aerial photography (Source: NearMap 2014) are indicative only.

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FLOOD MAP F: FLOOD RISK PRECINCT MAP

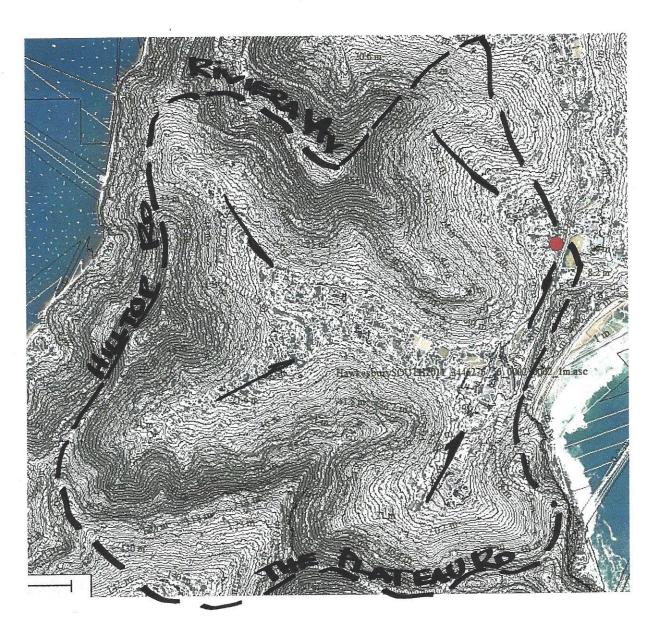


Notes:

- 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 and or H6 Life Hazard
 Classification)

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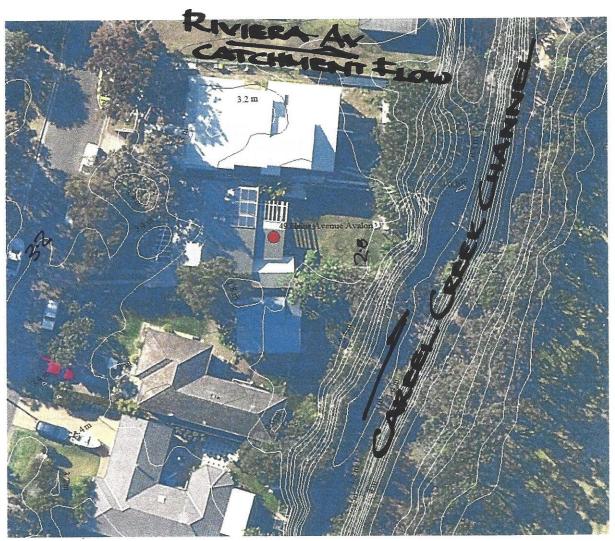
LEGEND

SITE

CATCHMENT BOUNDARY

MAJOR EVERLAND

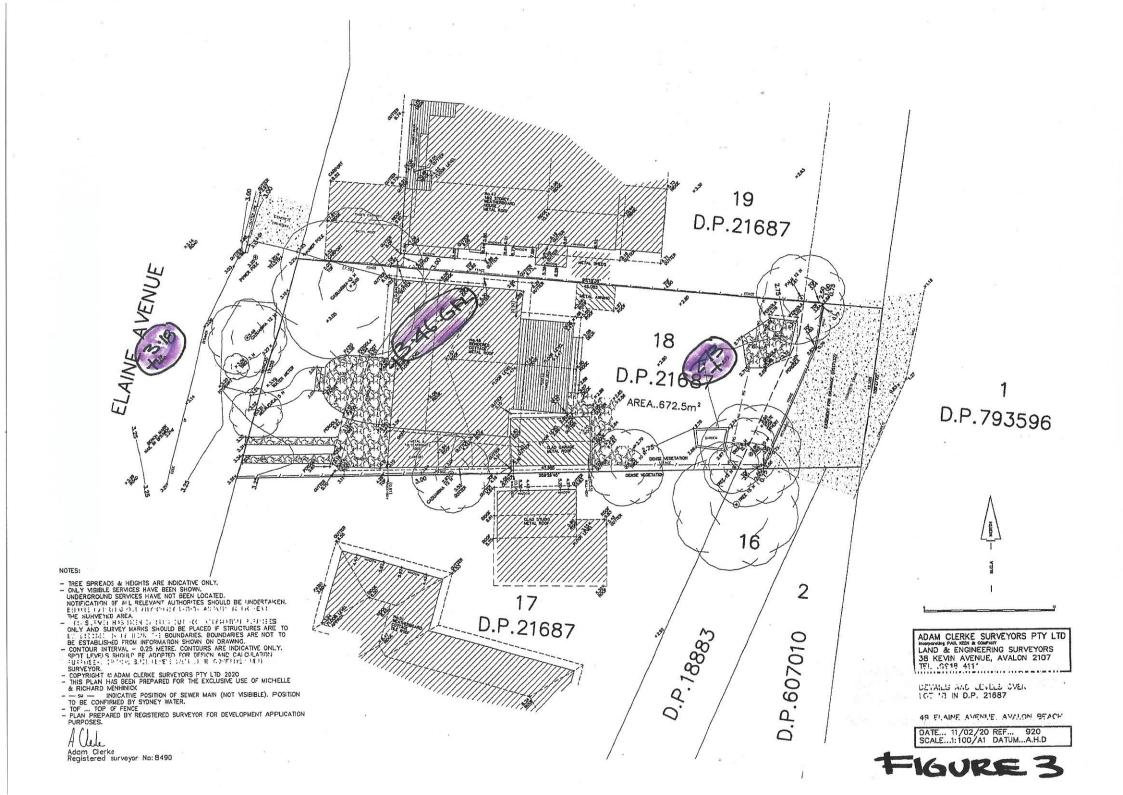
FLOW PATHS



SITE 6.2m CONTOURS



BACK OF EXISTING DWELLING.





SITE 9th FEBRUARY 2020 LOOKING EAST

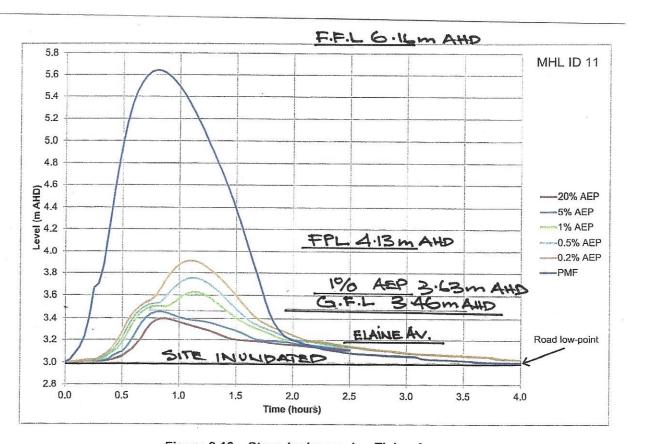
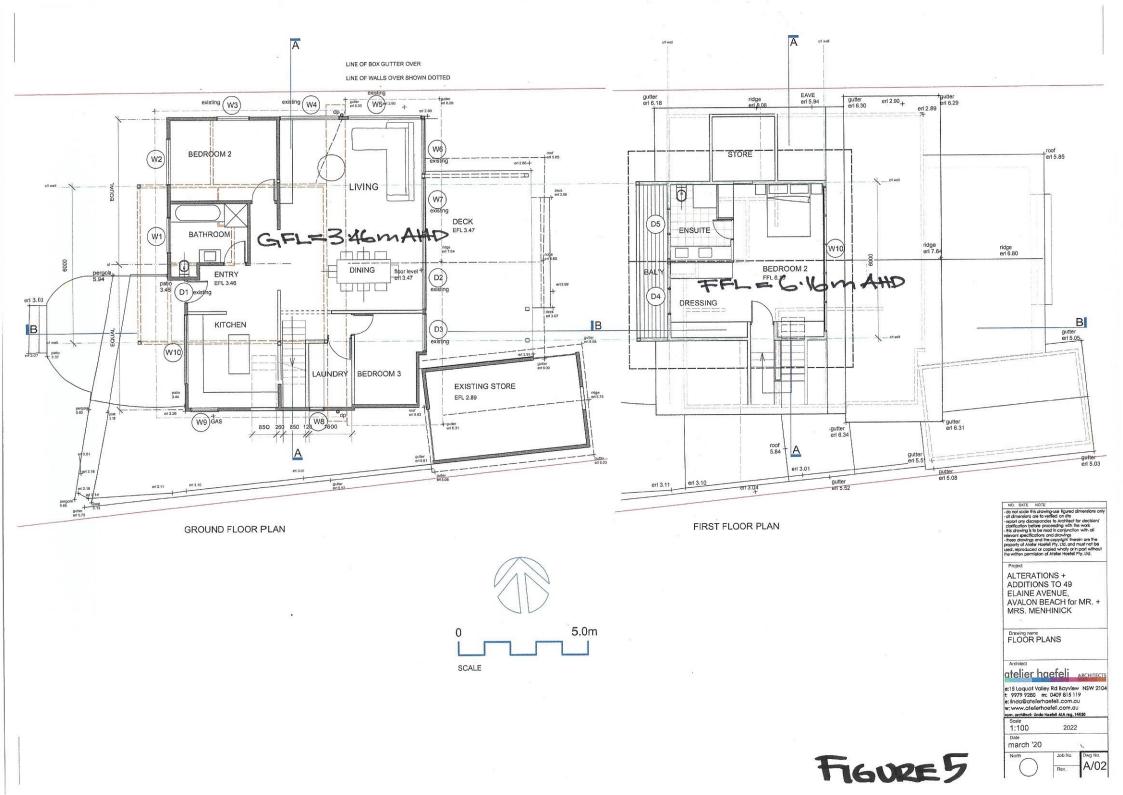
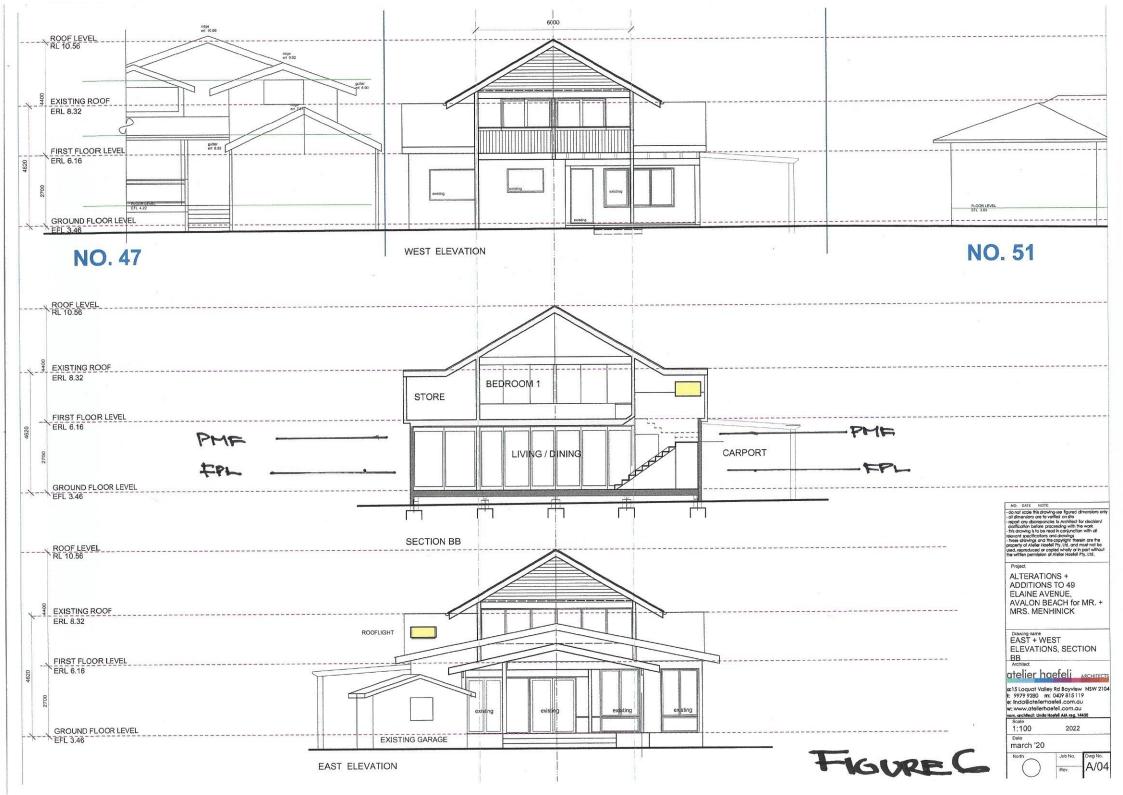
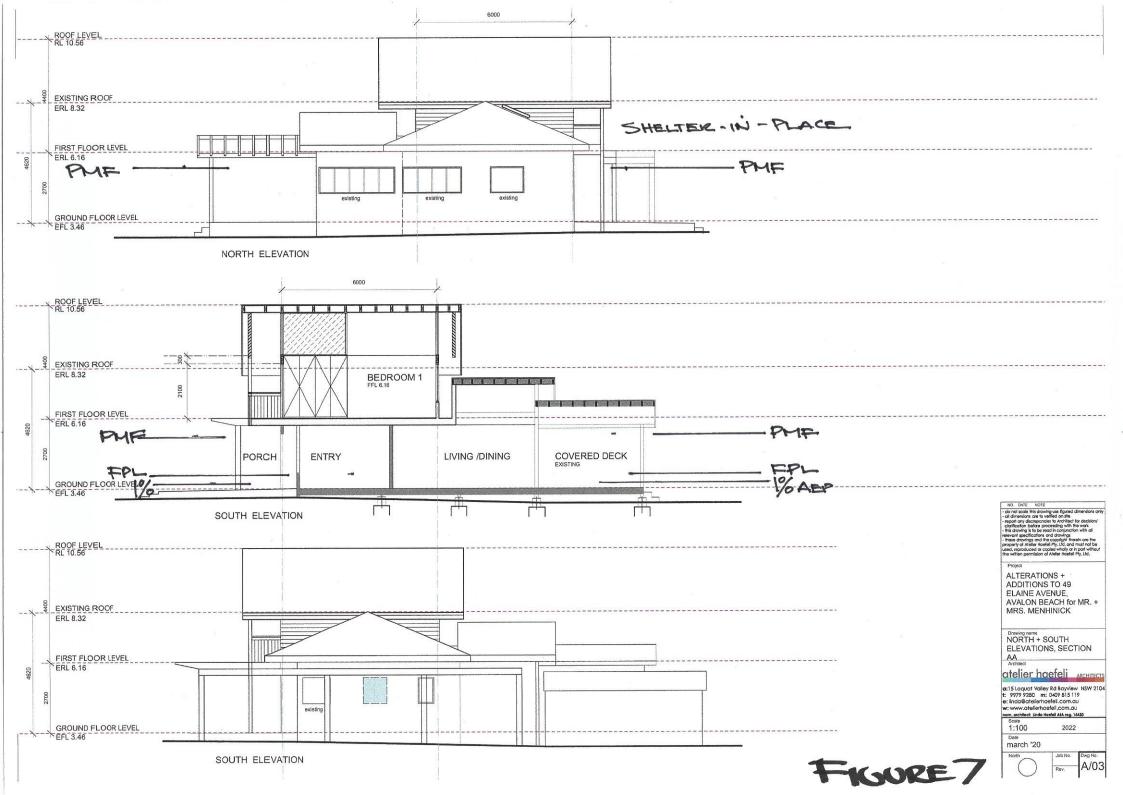


Figure 8.10 - Stage hydrographs, Elaine Avenue







Attachment A			
NORTHERN BEACHES COUNCIL STANDARD HYDRAULIC CERTIFICATION FORM			
FORM A/A1 – To be submitted with Development Application			
Development Application for			
Address of site: 49 ELAINE AVENUE AVALON.			
Declaration made by hydraulic engineer or professional consultant specialising in flooding/flood risk management as part of undertaking the Flood Management Report: I, STEPHEN WYLLIE on behalf of PITWATER PATA SERVICES PROJECTION (Insert Name) (Trading or Business/ Company Name) on this the 2010 Certify that I am engineer or a (Date) professional consultant specialising in flooding and I am authorised by the above organisation/ company to issue this document and to certify that the organisation/ company has a current professional indemnity policy of at least \$2 million.			
Flood Management Report Details:			
Report Title: FLOOD MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR Report Date: 20,04/2020 Author: STEPHEN WYLLIE Author's Company/Organisation: PITTWATER DATA SERVICES RYLID			
I: STEPHEN WYLLIR (Insert Name)			
Please tick all that are applicable (more than one box can be ticked)			
have obtained and included flood information from Council (must be less than 12 months old) (This is mandatory)			
have followed Council's Guidelines for Preparing a Flood Management Report			
have requested a variation to one or more of the flood related development controls. Details are provided in the <i>Flood Management Report</i> .			
Signature Maylle Name 20/A/2020 STEPHEN WYLLIE BEC(506) FMA MEMBER			

Issue Date: 11/03/2020

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