

ATTACHMENT D

**WOOLLOOMOOLOO CATCHMENT
FLOODPLAIN RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN
(DRAFT REPORT)**



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WOOLLOOMOOLOO CATCHMENT FLOODPLAIN RISK MANAGEMENT DRAFT PLAN

DRAFT REPORT

APRIL 2015

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WOOLLOOMOOLOO CATCHMENT FLOODPLAIN RISK MANAGEMENT DRAFT PLAN

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FOREWORD

The NSW State Government's Flood Prone Land Policy provides a framework to ensure the sustainable use of floodplain environments. The Policy is specifically structured to provide solutions to existing flooding problems in rural and urban areas. In addition, the Policy provides a means of ensuring that any new development is compatible with the flood hazard and does not create additional flooding problems in other areas.

Under the Flood Prone Land Policy, the management of flood liable land remains the responsibility of local government. The NSW Government, and administered through the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), provides financial assistance and specialist technical advice to assist councils in the discharge of their floodplain management responsibilities. The Australian Government may also provide financial assistance in some circumstances.

The Flood Prone Land Policy provides for specialist technical and financial support to Councils by the NSW Government through the stages set out in the "Floodplain Development Manual – the management of flood liable land, NSW Government, 2005". This Manual is provided to assist Councils to meet their obligations and responsibilities in managing flood liable land. These stages are:

1. **Flood Study**
 - Determine the nature and extent of the flood problem.
2. **Floodplain Risk Management Study**
 - Evaluates management options for the floodplain in respect of both existing and proposed development.
3. **Floodplain Risk Management Plan**
 - Involves formal adoption by Council of a plan of management for the floodplain.
4. **Implementation of the Plan**
 - Construction of flood mitigation works to protect existing development, use of Local Environmental Plans to ensure new development is compatible with the flood hazard.

The Woolloomooloo Catchment Floodplain Risk Management Draft Plan constitutes the third stage of this management process. This plan has been prepared by WMAwater for the City of Sydney (Council) under the guidance of Council's floodplain management committee (Committee). This plan provides the basis for the future management of those parts of the Woolloomooloo catchment which are flood liable and within the City of Sydney local government area.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The recommended Floodplain Risk Management draft Plan for the Woollomooloo catchment has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Floodplain Development Manual (Reference 1) and:

- Is based on a comprehensive and detailed evaluation of all factors that affect and affected by the use of flood prone land; and
- Provides a long-term path for the future development of the floodplain.

The Woolloomooloo catchment is located immediately east of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD), in the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA). The 160 hectare catchment is fully urbanised, with runoff in the catchment draining to Woolloomooloo Bay via the area's pit and pipe stormwater system. There are significant overland flowpaths in the catchment, which are active when the capacity of the pit and pipe network is exceeded. Flood liability exists across the area, including several locations where overland flow is trapped by unrelieved depressions in the catchment topography.

The Woolloomooloo Catchment Floodplain Risk Management Study (Reference 2) undertook a detailed assessment of flood risk in the catchment. The assessment included a description of flood hazard in the catchment, as well as an estimate of the economic impact of flooding. The study gave a description of the flood emergency response arrangements in the area, as well as a review of the flood planning level and flood planning area.

The floodplain risk management study also included an investigation of possible options for the management of flood risk in the area. These included structural works, such as drainage upgrades and overland flowpaths, as well as planning measures and SES-related actions. The measures were assessed for their ability to reduce flood risk while also considering their economic, social and environmental impact. A multi-criteria matrix assessment was used to directly compare the options. Of the options investigated, 11 were recommended for implementation, with a priority and time frame assigned to each.

1. FINDINGS OF FLOODPLAIN RISK MANAGEMENT STUDY

1.1. Background

The Woolloomooloo catchment is located immediately east of the Sydney CBD and lies within the City of Sydney LGA. The catchment has an area of approximately 160 hectares and includes the suburb of Woolloomooloo, as well as parts of Darlinghurst, Potts Point, Surry Hills and the CBD (refer Figure 1). The area has been extensively developed for urban usage, with a mix of medium to high-density housing and mixed commercial/residential lots, with commercial premises concentrated along William Street, Victoria Street and Darlinghurst Road. There is limited open space in the area, with The Domain and the Botanic Gardens on the catchment's western boundary, and a number of much smaller parks scattered through the area.

The catchment drains to Sydney Water's major trunk drainage system (known as SWC30), taking flow from the upper regions of the catchment to Sydney Harbour at Woolloomooloo Bay. The main drainage line in the western half of the catchment, which runs along Sir John Young Crescent, conveys a large portion of the area's runoff, and is referred to in this study as the western trunk drain. The area's trunk drainage system is linked to Council's feeder drainage system consisting of covered channels, in-ground pipes, culverts and kerb inlet pits. There is no open channel or other watercourse in the area.

A number of locations within the catchment are flood liable. This flood liability mainly relates to the nature of the topography within the study area as well as the capacity of service provided by drainage assets. Urbanisation throughout the catchment occurred prior to the installation of road drainage systems in the 1900s and many buildings have been constructed on overland flow paths or in unrelieved sags. Due to these drainage restrictions, topographic depressions can cause localised flooding as excess flows have no opportunity to escape via overland flow paths. This creates a significant drainage/flooding problem in many areas throughout the catchment, the majority of which are located along the western trunk drain.

The Woolloomooloo Catchment Flood Study (2013) was carried out to define existing flood behaviour for the Woolloomooloo catchment in terms of flood levels, depth, velocities, flows, hydraulic categories and provisional hazard. The 1% AEP peak flood depth is shown on Figure 2, while Figure 3 shows the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). As can be seen on Figure 2, there is significant overland flow in large flood events, with over 1 m of water in several areas, including the unrelieved depressions in Stream Street, Crown Street and Palmer Street. Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the hazard categories for the 1% AEP and PMF events respectively. Areas of high hazard in the catchment generally correspond to the major overland flowpaths, with the majority of high hazard along the flowpath from Stream Street to the north end of Palmer Street.

1.2. Flood Hazard Classification

Classification of flood hazard in the catchment was based on a combination of the provisional flood hazard categories and a range of other factors that are not captured by the provisional

categories. These factors include, but are not limited to: rate of rise of floodwater, duration of flooding, community awareness and effective warning time. A qualitative assessment of these factors was undertaken, the results of which are summarised in Table 1. The provisional hazard categories complement this assessment, as they delineate areas of the floodplain where the depth or velocity of floodwaters is considered hazardous.

Table 1: Hazard Classification

Criteria	Weight ⁽¹⁾	Comment
Size of the Flood	Medium	Relatively low flood hazard is associated with more frequent minor floods while the less frequent major floods are more likely to present a high hazard situation.
Depth & Velocity of Floodwaters	High	The provisional hazard is the product of depths and velocity of flood waters. These can be influenced by the magnitude of the flood event.
Rate of Rise of Floodwaters	Medium	Rate of rise of floodwaters is relative to catchment size, soil type, slope and land use cover. It is also influenced by the spatial and temporal pattern of rainfall during events.
Duration of Flooding	Low	The greater the duration of flooding the more disruption to the community and potential flood damages. Permanent inundation due to sea level rise is of indefinite duration.
Flood Awareness and Readiness of the Community	Medium	General community awareness tends to reduce as the time between flood events lengthens and people become less prepared for the next flood event. Even a flood aware community is unlikely to be wise to the impacts of a larger, less frequent, event.
Effective Warning & Evacuation Time	Medium	This is dependent on rate at which waters rise, an effective flood warning system and the awareness and readiness of the community to act.
Effective Flood Access	Medium	Access is affected by the depths and velocities of flood waters, the distance to higher ground, the number of people using and the capacity of evacuation routes and good communication.
Evacuation Problems	Low	The number of people to be evacuated and limited resources of the SES and other rescue services can make evacuation difficult. Mobility of people, such as the elderly, children or disabled, who are less likely to be able to move through floodwaters and ongoing bad weather conditions is a consideration.
Provision of Services	Low	In a large flood it is likely that services will be cut (sewer and possibly others). There is also the likelihood that the storm may affect power and telephones. Permanent inundation from sea level rise may lead to permanent loss of services.
Additional Concerns	Low	Floating debris, vehicles or other items can increase hazard. Sewerage overflows can occur when river levels are high preventing effective discharge of the sewerage system.

⁽¹⁾ Relative weighting in assessing the hazard for the Woolloomooloo catchment

Detailed description of the flood hazard classification is given in Section 3.2 of the Woolloomooloo Catchment Floodplain Risk Management Study.

1.3. Economic Impact of Flooding

The economic impact of flooding in Woolloomooloo catchment was assessed as part of the floodplain risk management study. Damages were calculated for residential and commercial/industrial properties, based on a floor level survey of properties inundated in the 1% AEP event. The flood damages estimate does not include the cost of restoring or maintaining public services and infrastructure. It should be noted that damages calculations do not take into account flood damages to any basements or cellars, hence where properties have basements damages can be under estimated.

The damages assessment found that 148 properties within the catchment are liable to over floor inundation in the 1% AEP event, while 34 properties are liable in the 20% AEP event. The assessment estimated the average annual damage to be approximately \$3.1 million for the catchment. Table 2 gives the estimated tangible damages for the catchment (both residential and commercial/industrial properties)

Table 2: Estimated Combined Flood Damages for Woolloomooloo Catchment

Event	Number of Properties Flood Affected	No. of Properties Flooded Above Floor Level	Total Tangible Flood Damages	Average Tangible Damages Per Flood Affected Property
PMF	314	249	\$ 23,734,400	\$ 75,600
0.2%	294	179	\$ 17,339,900	\$ 59,000
1%	287	148	\$ 14,700,400	\$ 51,200
2%	277	128	\$ 13,022,700	\$ 47,000
5%	241	100	\$ 10,465,900	\$ 43,400
10%	206	65	\$ 7,190,000	\$ 34,900
20%	191	34	\$ 4,193,000	\$ 22,000
50%	160	12	\$ 1,894,800	\$ 11,800
Average Annual Damages (AAD)			\$ 3,055,500	\$ 10,400

Detailed description and results of the damages assessment is given in Section 5 of the Woolloomooloo Catchment Floodplain Risk Management Study.

2. RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The Woolloomooloo Catchment Floodplain Risk Management Study made a full assessment of the existing flood risk in the catchment. Based on this assessment of flood risk, the study investigated a range of management measures for the area, which can be categorised as Response Modification Measures, Property Modification Measures and Flood Modification measures, as per the NSW Floodplain Development Manual (Reference 1). Measures were assessed for their efficacy across a range of criteria, which allowed them to be compared against one another and their overall effectiveness ranked. Measures which improved the management of flood risk in the catchment were selected and form the primary content of this draft Plan.

The measures have been categorised by their type (Response, Flood or Property) and given a priority ranking. The ranking is based upon a combination of reduction in flood risk, ease of implementation, cost/funding implications and outcomes based on the multi-criteria matrix assessment (refer Section 9.5 of the Study). More information on each measure is available in the Floodplain Risk Management Study, including discussion of its implementation and its effect on the existing flood behaviour.

2.1. Timeframe for Implementation

Floodplain management measures recommended by this Plan have been assigned a timeframe for implementation, in order to form short term, medium term and long term strategies for the area's floodplain management. Use of different timeframes ensures that priority is given to those measures which can be undertaken in the near future, while also retaining less feasible options for long term implementation.

Short term measures are those that are able to be implemented in the next 1-10 years, and are comprised of response modification and property modification measures, while medium term refers to a 10-20 year timeframe. Long term measures are those that have greater constraints (usually financial or logistical) and are therefore planned to be implemented in the next 20-50 years. As discussed in the floodplain risk management study, the structural options for the Woolloomooloo catchment have numerous technical constraints and do not have favourable benefit-cost ratios. For this reason, the options should be undertaken in conjunction with other infrastructure works (for example, road upgrades) that mitigate their constraints.

The following section includes both a priority and a designated timeframe for each recommended management measure. Short term measures are shown on Figure 6, while Figure 7 shows the long term measures.

2.2. Flood Modification Measures

The following sections detail the flood modification measures recommended for implementation in the catchment. Figure 7 shows the location of the options in the catchment.

2.2.1. Trunk Drainage Upgrade – Stream Street to Outlet (FM - WLM01)

Option FM – WLM01 entails a wide-scale upgrade of the trunk drainage system in the catchment, in order to address the flood risk at several different hotspots. The option, which involves upgrading the capacity of the pit and pipe system, and re-grading some sections, has been shown to have the following impacts:

- reduced peak flood depth on Stream Street, Riley Street, Crown Street, Bossley Terrace and Palmer Street
- reduced overfloor inundation of property in these areas
- removal of high-hazard flow paths down Riley Street and Cathedral Street in frequent design events
- reduced traffic impedance due to flooding on William Street

Although the measure produces a range of benefits to the area's flood risk, it is prohibitively expensive and involves very large capacity pipes that are not technically feasible, due to the high density development that already exists in the area. The benefit-cost ratio of the option is 0.4.

The measure has been given a low priority in the Floodplain Risk Management Plan, based on its financial feasibility, benefit cost ratio and associated technical issues. The measure is recommended to be implemented by City of Sydney in the long term.

2.2.2. Trunk Drainage Upgrade – New Drainage on Victoria Street (FM - WLM03)

Option FM – WLM03 entails a new trunk drainage line along Victoria Street, aimed at mitigating the flood affectation of several properties on Victoria Street. The option involves construction of a new drainage line along a 540 m section of the street. It was found to have a reduction of between 0.1 and 0.2 m in the 50% AEP event, but only for some of the affected properties.

The measure has been given a low priority in the Floodplain Risk Management Plan, based on its limited benefit to the area, its cost and its environmental impact. The measure is recommended to be implemented by City of Sydney in the long term.

2.2.3. Overland Flowpath – Lowered Footpath on Victoria Street (FM – WLM04)

Option FM – WLM04 consists of slightly lowering a section the Victoria Street footpath, and is aimed at mitigating the flood affectation of several properties on Victoria Street. A 90 m section of footpath on the western side of the street is recommended to be lowered by 150 mm in order to increase the conveyance of the overland flowpath. The lowered footpath was shown to reduce the peak flood level by around 60 mm along the lowered section. However, there are several constraints in the design of option, including the protected trees along the section and the high number of underground services in the area.

The measure has been given a medium priority in the Floodplain Risk Management Plan, based on its limited benefit to the area, its technical feasibility and its environmental impact. The measure is recommended to be implemented by City of Sydney in the long term.

As described above, both FM – WLM03 and FM – WLM04 have been recommended for implementation as part of the draft Plan, despite both applying to the same flooding hotspot (Victoria Street). Both options have been recommended as they both benefit the area, but neither results in a large reduction in flood affectation. Additionally, there are numerous constraints relating to works being undertaken in the street (the large trees, a high density of services and the

2.3. Response Modification Measures

2.3.1. Variable Message Display (RM-WLM01)

Variable message displays can be used on main roads to warn motorists and pedestrians of a flood that is occurring. The hazardous nature of flooding on a main road can be underestimated in an urban area, where ponding of floodwaters may appear innocuous. When depths of flooding are greater than 0.3 m and it becomes dangerous for vehicles to cross them, it will be necessary to provide a detour around the flooded area. The variable message displays are aimed at reducing the number of people who enter floodwaters by warning of the conditions and recommending an alternative route.

The measure has been given a high priority in the Floodplain Risk Management Plan, based on its benefit to the SES and its relative ease of application. The measure is recommended to be implemented by City of Sydney and Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) in the short term.

2.3.2. Evacuation Planning (RM – WLM02)

Significant property inundation in a rare flood may force residents to evacuate their homes. Residents will either leave of their own accord, as they feel their property is uninhabitable, or they will be issued an evacuation order. The SES has responsibility for evacuating people due to flooding. The sudden nature of flooding in the catchment means little to no warning is available for a flood event, and so the evacuation would almost certainly take place during or after the storm event.

There are a number of issues associated with evacuating, mostly relating to the additional hazards arising from leaving one's home, and the risk to the rescuers, that mean evacuation should generally not be undertaken in the Woolloomooloo catchment. However, the process should be planned for (likely in a DISPLAN prepared for the area) in case evacuation is required.

The measure has been given a medium priority in the Floodplain Risk Management Plan, based on its positive effect on SES operations. The measure is recommended to be implemented by City of Sydney and the SES in the short term, likely as part of other emergency response

arrangements.

2.3.3. Public Information and Raising Flood Awareness (RM – WLM03)

High flood awareness in a community reduces the damage and disruption during and after a flood event. Flood awareness includes knowledge of the range of floods that can occur and with what frequency, and what should be done during and after a event to minimise the flood risk and its disruption. When there is a transient population of residents and commercial operators, for example in inner Sydney, awareness can be promoted through a public information programme. There are a number of tools available to disseminate information on flooding, including letters from Council, historical flood markers and articles in local newspapers.

The measure has been given a medium priority in the Floodplain Risk Management Plan, based on its positive effect on SES operations and risk to life. The measure is recommended to be implemented by City of Sydney in the short term.

2.3.4. Local Flood Plan and DISPLAN (RM – WLM04)

As mentioned previously, it may be necessary for some residents to evacuate their homes in a major flood. This would usually be undertaken under the direction of the lead agency under the DISPLAN, the SES. Some residents may choose to leave on their own accord based on flood information from the radio or other warnings, and may be assisted by local residents. The main problems with all flood evacuations are;

- They must be carried out quickly and efficiently;
- There can be confusion about 'ordering' evacuations, with rumours and well-meaning advice taking precedence over official directions which can only come from the lead agency, the SES;
- They are hazardous for both rescuers and the evacuees;
- Residents are generally reluctant to leave their homes, causing delays and placing more stress on the rescuers, and
- People (residents and visitors) do not appreciate the dangers of crossing floodwaters.

For this reason, the preparation of a DISPLAN and a Local Flood Plan helps to minimise the risk associated with evacuations by providing information regarding evacuation routes, refuge areas, what to do/not to do during floods etc. It is the role of the SES to develop these plans for vulnerable communities.

The measure has been given a high priority in the Floodplain Risk Management Plan, based on its positive effect on SES operation in the catchment and the resultant reduction in flood risk. The DISPLAN is recommended to be prepared by the SES in the short term, while the Local Flood Plan is recommended to be prepared in the same time frame by the SES, with City of Sydney responsible for supplying the required data.

2.4. Property Modification Measures

2.4.1. Flood Planning Levels (PM – WLM01)

The flood planning level (FPL) is used to define land subject to flood related development controls and is generally adopted as the minimum level to which floor levels in the flood affected areas must be built. The FPL includes a freeboard above the design flood level. It is common practice to set minimum floor levels for residential buildings, garages, driveways and even commercial floors as this reduces the frequency and extent of flood damages. Freeboards provide reasonable certainty that the reduced level of risk exposure selected (by deciding upon a particular event to provide flood protection for) is actually provided.

The measure has been given a high priority in the Floodplain Risk Management Plan, based on its positive effect on long term floodplain risk management in the catchment, and its economic merits. A review of the FPLs put forward by Council in their *Interim Floodplain Management Policy* (Reference 4) was carried out as part of the Floodplain Risk Management Study and it was recommended that case studies be provided to illustrate how these levels could be applied to individual developments to assist in development applications.

2.4.2. Investigate Flood Proofing (PM – WLM02)

Flood Proofing involves the sealing of entrances, windows, vents, etc., to prevent or limit the ingress of floodwaters. It is only suitable for brick buildings with concrete floors and can prevent ingress for outside depths of approximately one metre. Greater depths may cause collapse of the structure unless water is allowed to enter.

Preliminary assessment has indicated that flood proofing is a good solution to reducing flood risk to commercial and industrial properties. Based on previous experience, the option can be cost-effective relative to drainage upgrades or other structural works, and easier to implement. Further assessment should be undertaken to ascertain the depth of ponding that flood proofing can protect against, what types of properties can be flood-proofed, the variation in cost for different cases, where responsibility lies for carrying out and funding the works, and any associated risks with the approach.

The measure has been given medium priority in the Floodplain Risk Management Plan, based on the number of properties it can benefit and its economic merits. Investigation is recommended to be undertaken by City of Sydney in the short term.

2.4.3. Voluntary Purchase (PM – WLM03)

Voluntary purchase involves the acquisition of flood affected residential properties (particularly those frequently inundated in high hazard areas). Although it conventionally involves demolishing the house to remove it from the high hazard flow, there is also an opportunity for the existing structure to be flood-proofed and kept on. This conventional approach of removing the house is not considered necessary for the Woolloomooloo catchment. However, it may be

possible to modify the approach and purchase properties situated on high hazard overland flowpaths, carry out floodproofing works on them, and then re-sell them. It is recommended that the feasibility of such an approach be investigated to determine its cost, associated benefits and possible risks.

The measure has been given medium priority in the Floodplain Risk Management Plan, based on its potential to aid flood-affected properties. Investigation is recommended to be undertaken by City of Sydney in the short term.

2.4.4. Development Control Planning (PM – WLM04)

The catchment's location in inner Sydney means there is continuing pressures for both redevelopments of existing buildings as well as for new developments. The strategic assessment of flood risk can prevent development occurring in areas with a high hazard and/or with the potential to have significant impacts upon flood behaviour in other areas. It can also reduce the potential damage to new or redeveloped properties likely to be affected by flooding to acceptable levels.

The measure has been given a high priority in the Floodplain Risk Management Plan, based on its positive effect on long term floodplain risk management in the catchment, and its financial feasibility. Recommendation for an update of the planning documents (i.e. Sydney DCP 2012 and Sydney LEP 2012) has been discussed in the Floodplain Risk Management Study in order to inform of the development controls as published in the Interim Floodplain Management Policy (Reference 4). Inclusion of these provisions would ensure that the controls can be enforced which also take into consideration the potential impact of climate change. The update is recommended to be implemented within City of Sydney in the short term.

2.5. Recommended Management Measures – Table

The recommended measures described in the previous sections are summarised in Table 3 in order of priority. The table provides a reference point for the Plan's recommendations, and represents one of the main outcomes of the floodplain risk management process for the Woolloomooloo catchment.

Table 3: Recommended Management Measures

REF ¹	MEASURE	PURPOSE	PRIORITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME	COST
RM-WLM04	Local Flood Plan and DISPLAN for the Sydney East Emergency Management District	Formalise emergency response arrangements for the area, including evacuation procedures.	High Priority	SES (Plans) and City of Sydney (Data)	Short term	Internally within SES and Council
PM-WLM02	Investigate flood proofing for its feasibility across varied buildings types and flooding behaviour.	Reduce the damages of flood affected properties by preventing ingress of floodwaters.	High Priority	City of Sydney	Short term	Internally within Council
RM-WLM01	Use of Variable Message Displays on affected roads as part of emergency response arrangements	Improve public awareness during a flood event, reduce number of vehicles entering hazardous ponding.	High Priority	City of Sydney and RMS	Short term	Internally within Council and RMS
PM-WLM04	Update Sydney DCP 2012 and LEP 2012 based on FRMS&P outcomes and to inform of Council's Interim Floodplain Management Policy	Prevent development occurring in high hazard areas or impacting existing flood behaviour	High Priority	City of Sydney	Short term	Internally within Council
PM-WLM01	Review FPLs following completion of FRMS&P for Woolloomooloo catchment.	Reduce the damages of flood affected properties by having elevated floor level	High Priority	City of Sydney	Short term	Internally within Council
RM-WLM03	Develop ongoing flood awareness and public information programmes for the area	Increase community's awareness during and after a flood event to reduce damages and risk to life	Medium Priority	City of Sydney	Short term	Internally within Council
RM-WLM02	Evacuation planning (may be included in the area's DISPLAN and Local Flood Plan.)	Minimise the risk associated with evacuations, determine when evacuation is required	Medium Priority	City of Sydney and SES	Short term	Internally within Council
PM-WLM03	Investigate the feasibility of a voluntary purchase scheme that includes flood proofing affected properties	Reduce the damages of flood affected properties via flood proofing	Medium Priority	City of Sydney	Short term	Internally within Council
FM-WLM01	Trunk Drainage Upgrade - Stream Street to Outlet, including William Street, Crown Street, Sir John Young	Improve duration of flooding on major roads, reduce risk to	Low Priority	City of Sydney	Long term	Approx. \$21,700,000 capital, \$18,800

	Crescent, Palmer Street and Bourke Street	affected properties				ongoing (annual)
FM-WLM03	Trunk Drainage Upgrade – New 500 m drainage element on Victoria Street	Reduce hazardous overland flowpath, reduce risk to affected properties	Low Priority	City of Sydney	Long term	Approx. \$3,500,000 capital, \$5,300 ongoing (annual)
FM-WLM04	Overland Flowpath - Lowered footpath on Victoria Street	Reduce risk to affected properties	Medium Priority	City of Sydney	Long term	Approx. \$1,150,000 capital

¹Reference of measure in the Woolloomooloo Catchment Floodplain Risk Management Study

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3. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

WMAwater wish to acknowledge the assistance of the City of Sydney Council staff and the Floodplain Management Committee in carrying out this study as well as the NSW Government (Office of Environment and Heritage) and the residents of the Woolloomooloo catchment. This study was jointly funded by the City of Sydney Council and the NSW Government.

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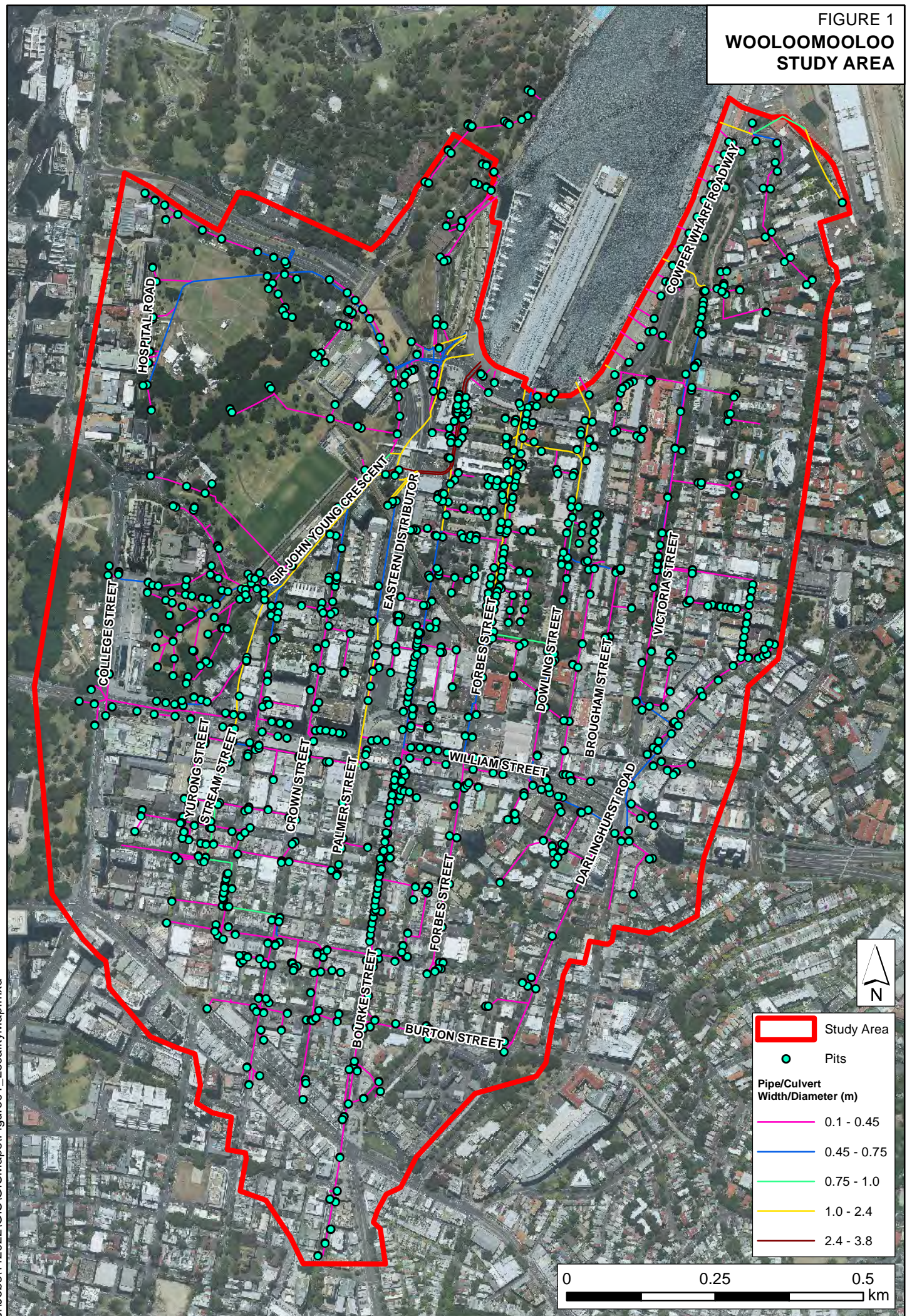
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Figures

FIGURE 1
WOOLLOOMOOLOO
STUDY AREA



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	Study Area
	Pits
Pipe/Culvert Width/Diameter (m)	
	0.1 - 0.45
	0.45 - 0.75
	0.75 - 1.0
	1.0 - 2.4
	2.4 - 3.8

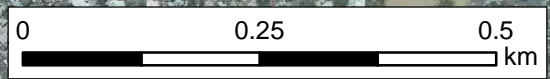
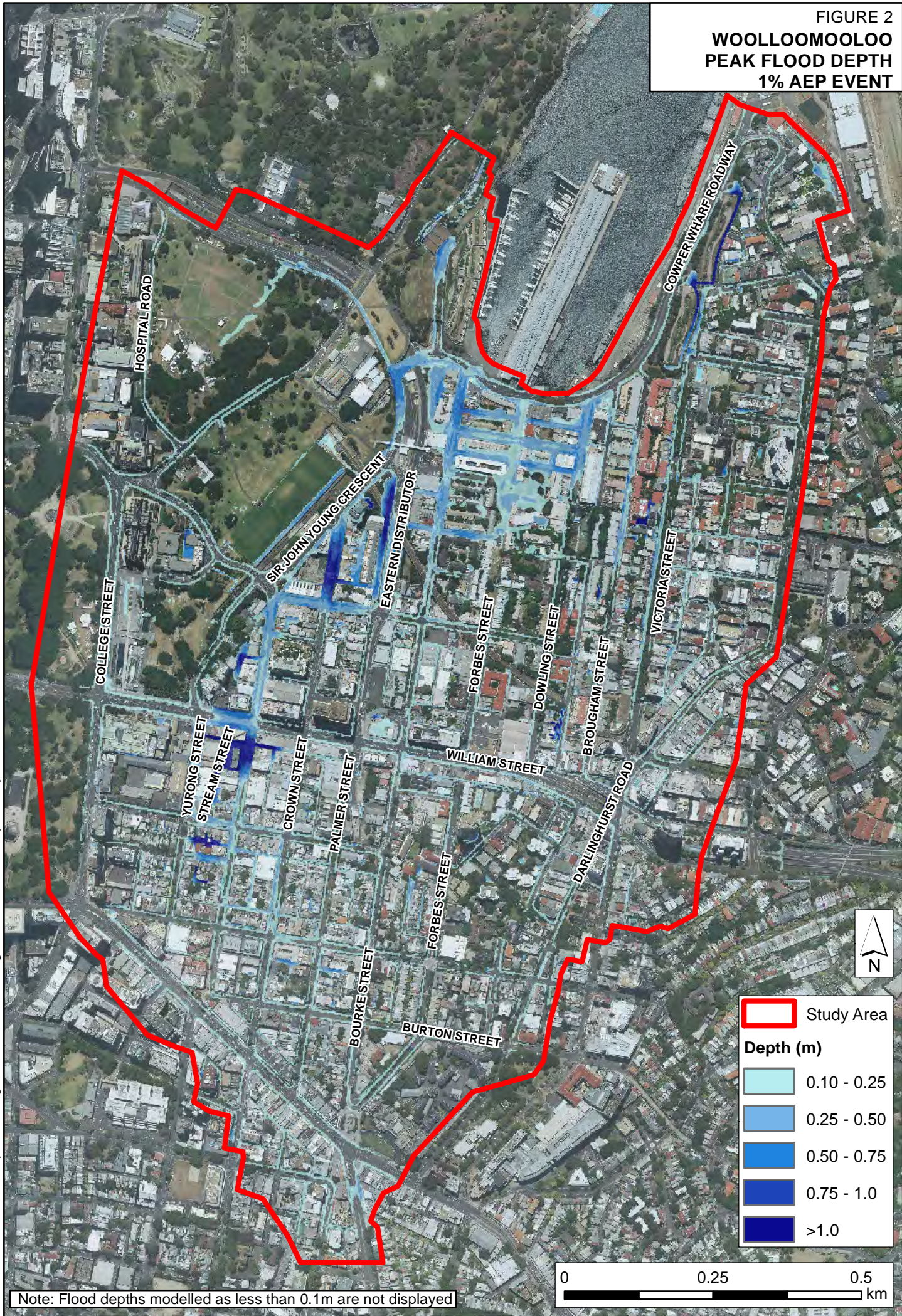
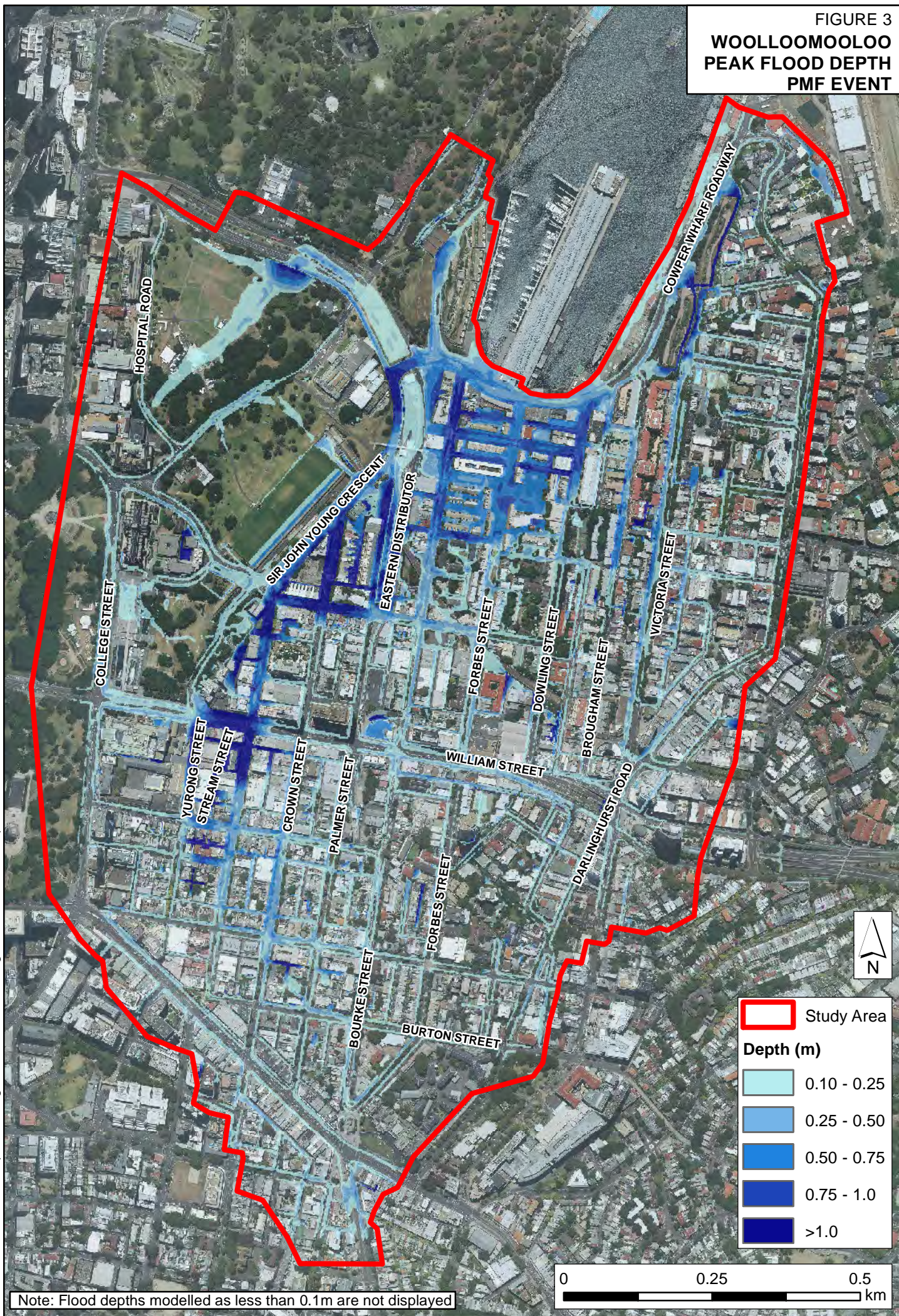


FIGURE 2
WOOLLOOMOOLOO
PEAK FLOOD DEPTH
1% AEP EVENT



Note: Flood depths modelled as less than 0.1m are not displayed

**FIGURE 3
WOOLLOOMOOLOO
PEAK FLOOD DEPTH
PMF EVENT**

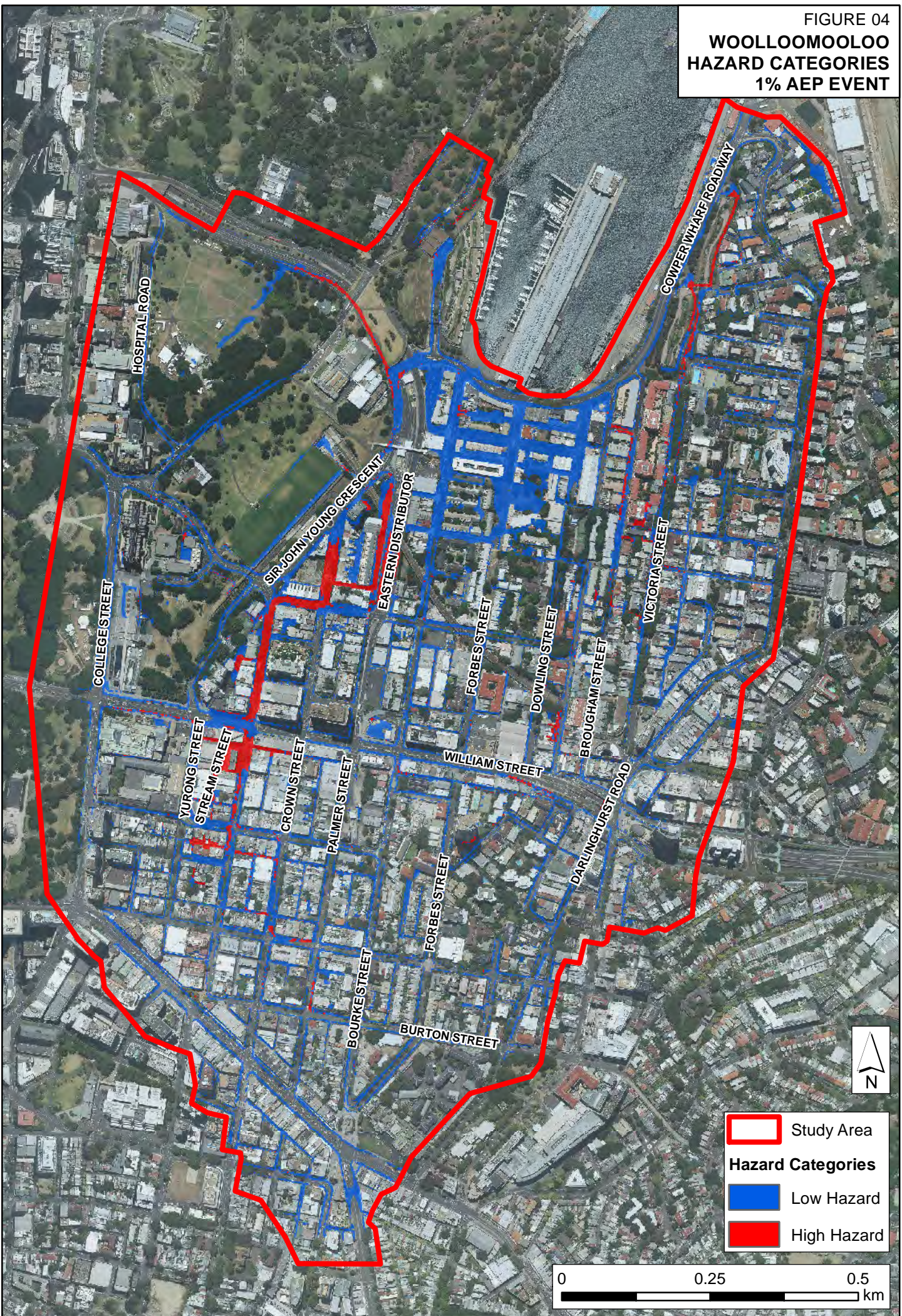




J:\Jobs\114014\GIS\ArcMap\FRMP_figures\Woolloomooloo\Figure03_PeakFloodDepth_PMF_WLM.mxd

Note: Flood depths modelled as less than 0.1m are not displayed

FIGURE 04
**WOOLLOOMOOLOO
 HAZARD CATEGORIES
 1% AEP EVENT**

J:\Jobs\114014\GIS\ArcMap\FRMP_figures\Woolloomooloo\Figure04_Haz_100y_WLM.mxd



	Study Area
Hazard Categories	
	Low Hazard
	High Hazard

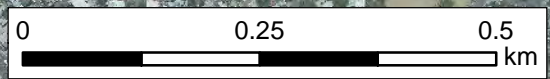
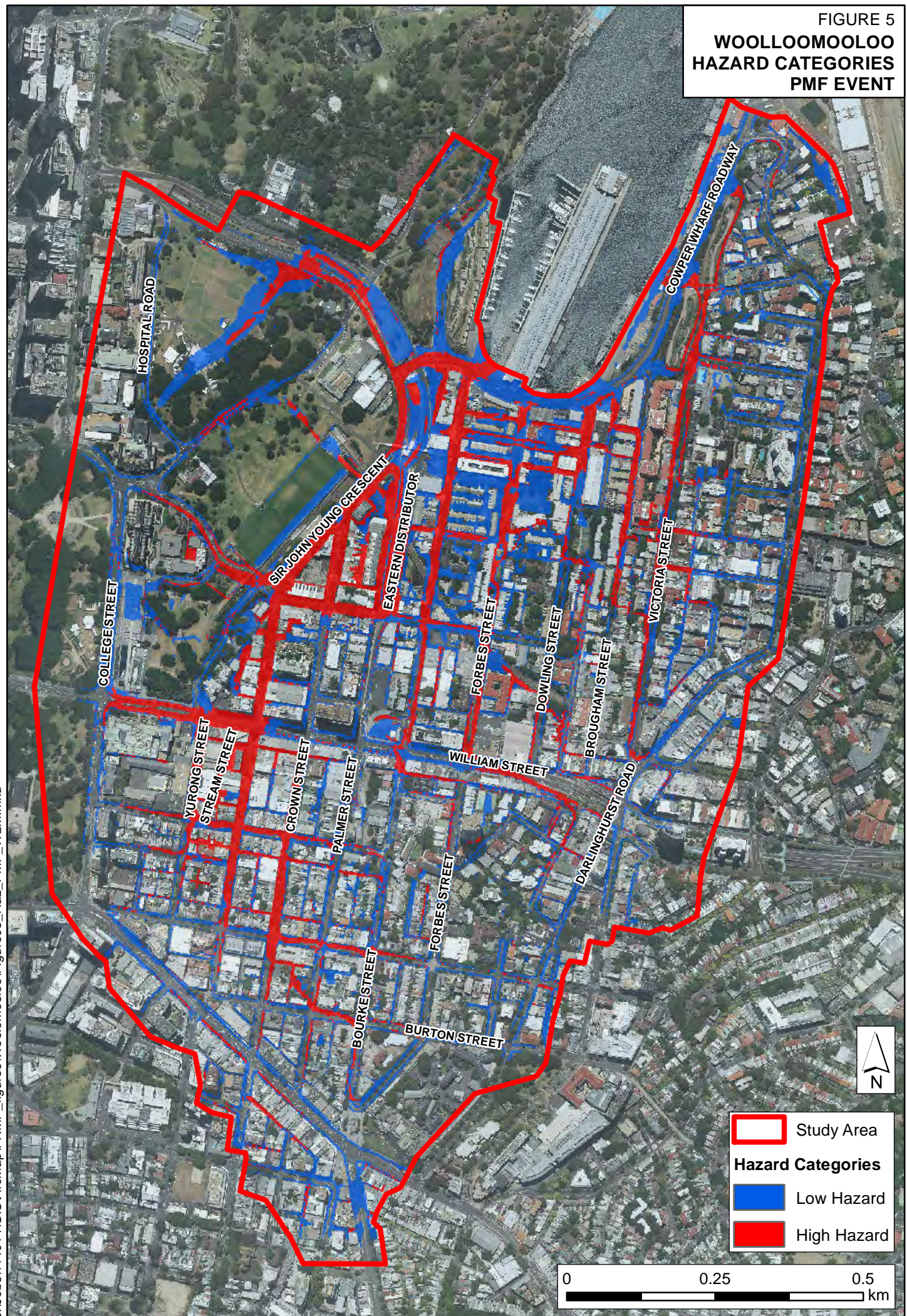


FIGURE 5
**WOOLLOOMOOLOO
 HAZARD CATEGORIES
 PMF EVENT**



Study Area
Hazard Categories
 Low Hazard
 High Hazard

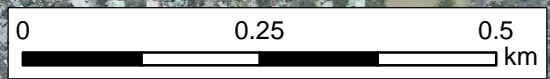
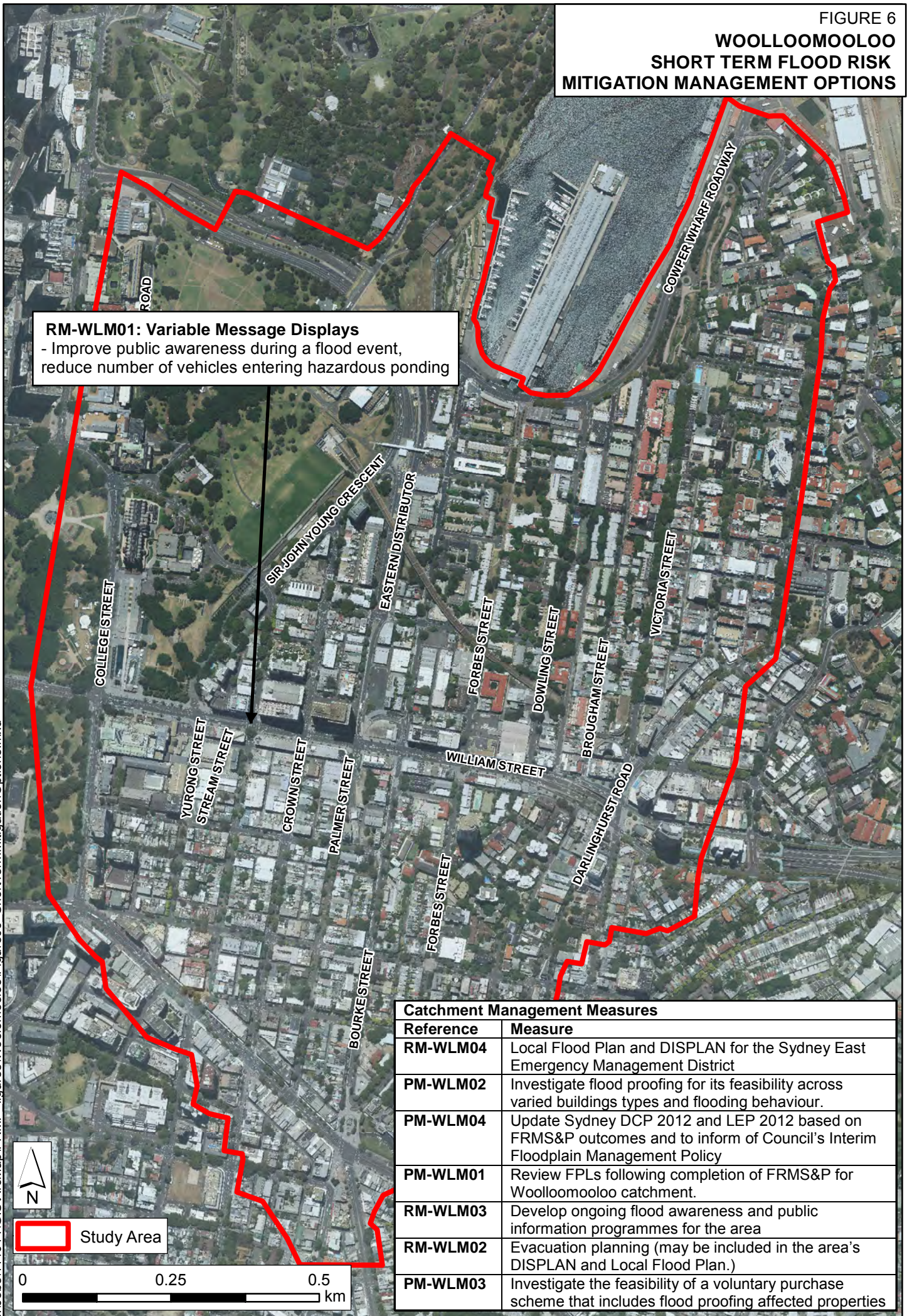


FIGURE 6


**WOOLLOOMOOLOO
SHORT TERM FLOOD RISK
MITIGATION MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**



RM-WLM01: Variable Message Displays
 - Improve public awareness during a flood event,
 reduce number of vehicles entering hazardous ponding

Catchment Management Measures	
Reference	Measure
RM-WLM04	Local Flood Plan and DISPLAN for the Sydney East Emergency Management District
PM-WLM02	Investigate flood proofing for its feasibility across varied buildings types and flooding behaviour.
PM-WLM04	Update Sydney DCP 2012 and LEP 2012 based on FRMS&P outcomes and to inform of Council's Interim Floodplain Management Policy
PM-WLM01	Review FPLs following completion of FRMS&P for Woolloomooloo catchment.
RM-WLM03	Develop ongoing flood awareness and public information programmes for the area
RM-WLM02	Evacuation planning (may be included in the area's DISPLAN and Local Flood Plan.)
PM-WLM03	Investigate the feasibility of a voluntary purchase scheme that includes flood proofing affected properties



 Study Area

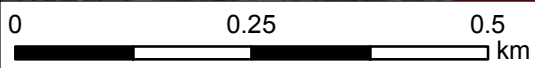
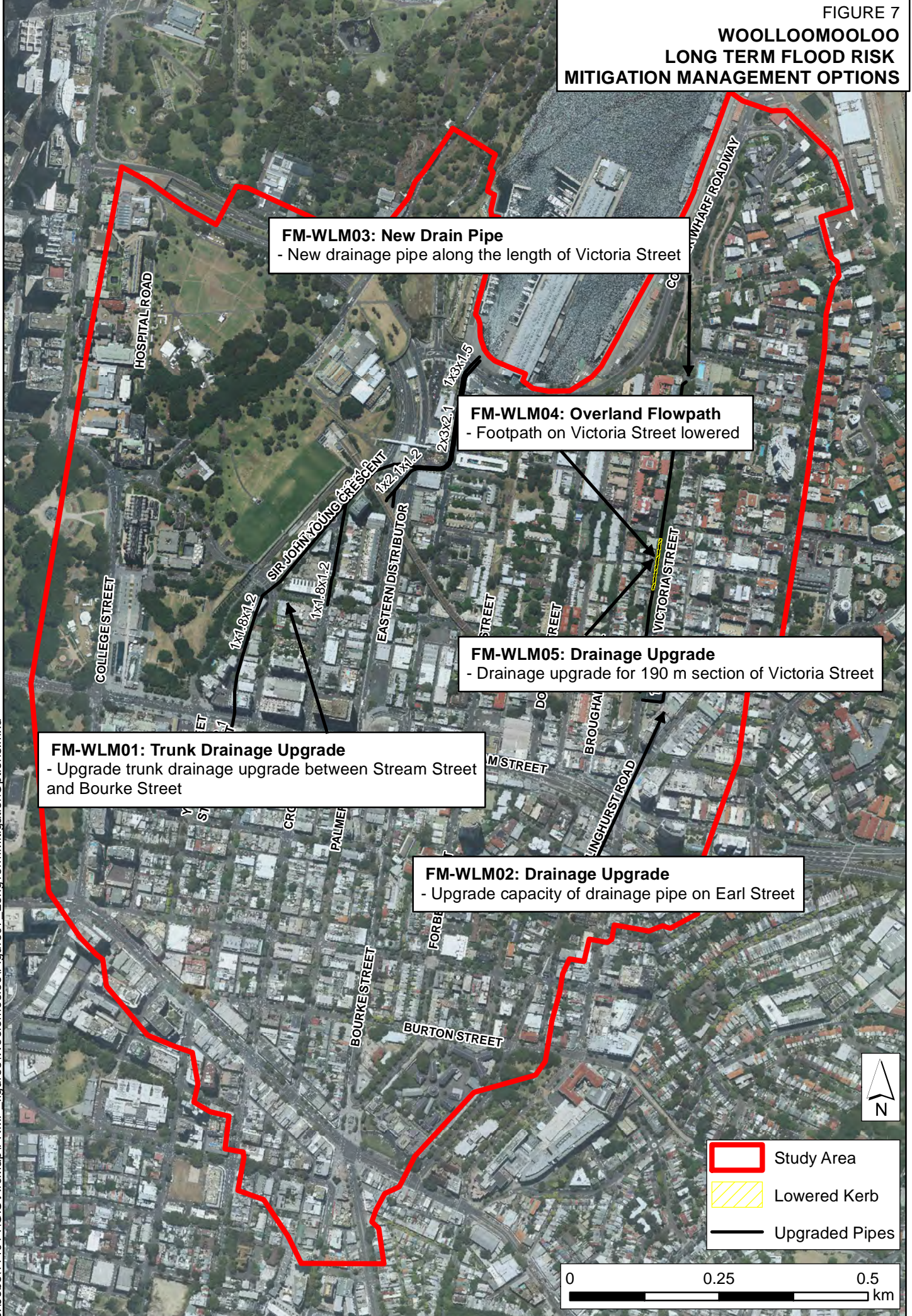


FIGURE 7
WOOLLOOMOOLOO
LONG TERM FLOOD RISK
MITIGATION MANAGEMENT OPTIONS






FM-WLM03: New Drain Pipe
 - New drainage pipe along the length of Victoria Street

FM-WLM04: Overland Flowpath
 - Footpath on Victoria Street lowered

FM-WLM05: Drainage Upgrade
 - Drainage upgrade for 190 m section of Victoria Street

FM-WLM01: Trunk Drainage Upgrade
 - Upgrade trunk drainage upgrade between Stream Street and Bourke Street

FM-WLM02: Drainage Upgrade
 - Upgrade capacity of drainage pipe on Earl Street

-  Study Area
-  Lowered Kerb
-  Upgraded Pipes

0 0.25 0.5 km