

FLOODPLAIN RISK MANAGEMENT PLANS, STRATEGIES AND POLICY

2022



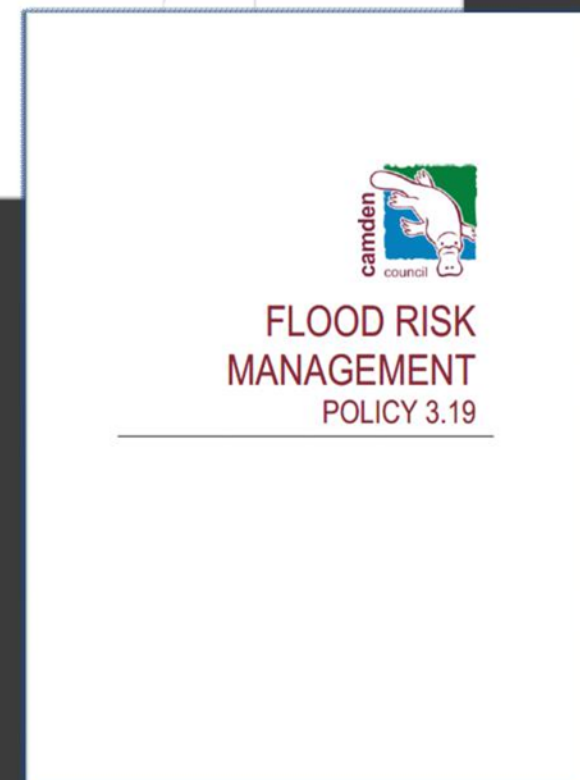
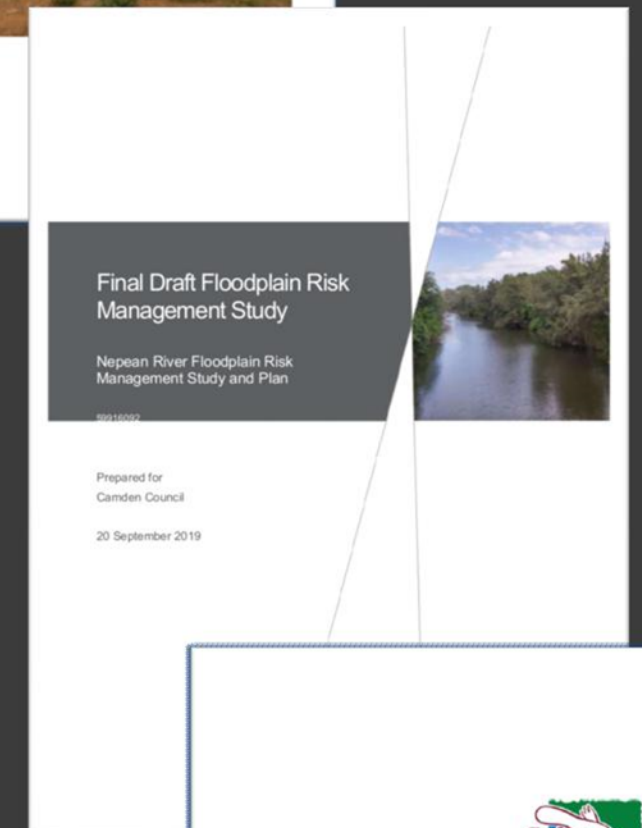
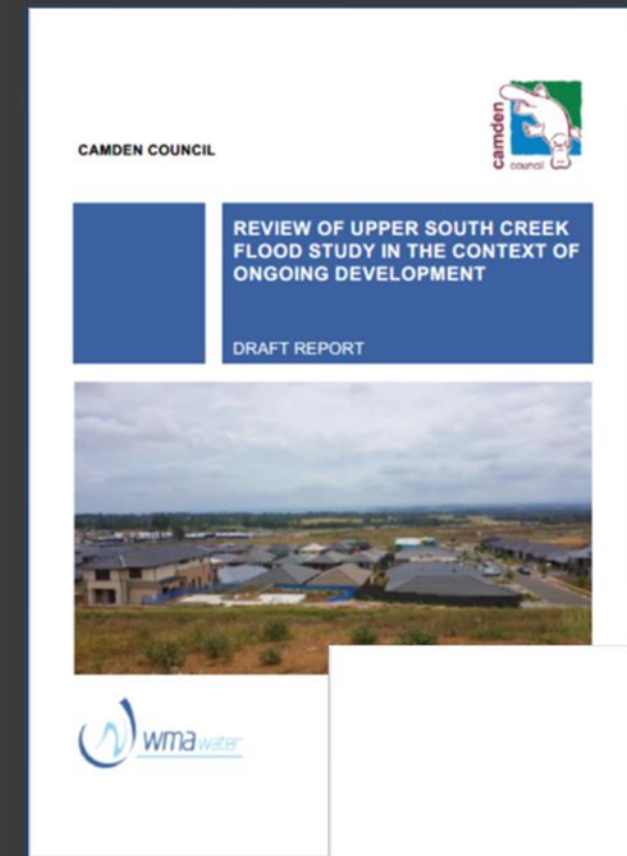
What is Included?

- Draft Updated Studies & Documents

Upper South Creek Flood Study

Nepean River Floodplain Risk Management Study & Plan

Flood Risk Management Policy



01

WHY THE UPDATES?

02

FLOODPLAIN AREAS

03

FLOODING DEFINITIONS

04

NEW LIDAR FLOOD MAPPING

05

CLIMATE RISKS

Presentation Summary

Why the Updates?

NSW Flood Prone Land Policy objectives:

- Reduce impact of flooding and liability on individual owners and occupiers
- Reduce private and public losses from flooding
- Flood Prone Land is not sterilized and developed appropriately based on merit approach

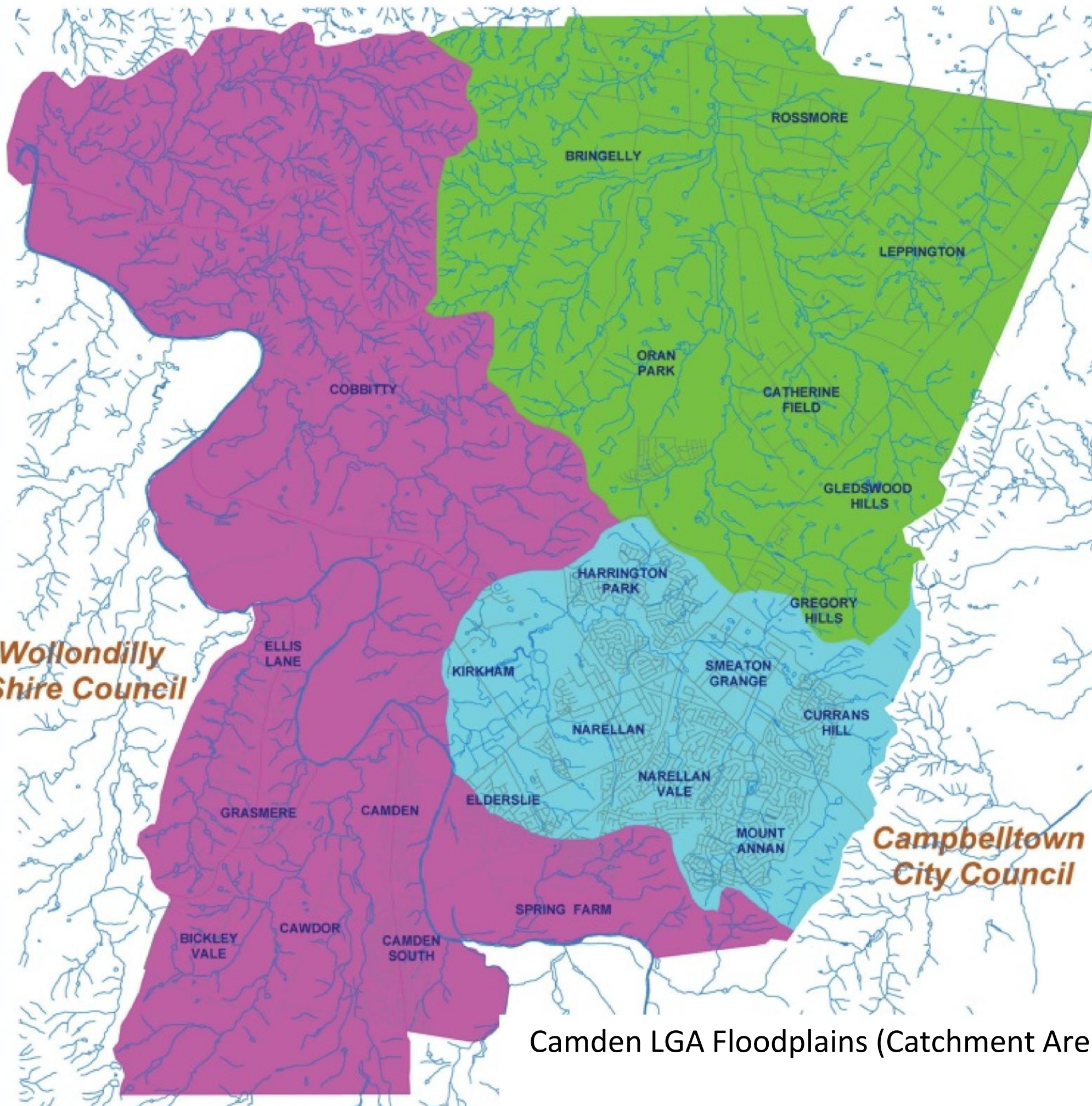


Council is responsible to:

- Undertake studies to understand flood behaviour & risks
- Keep the community informed about flooding
- Support emergency management planning
- Examine options to manage flood risk

Flood information is to be updated:

- To the Floodplain Development Manual 2005 (FDM) & current industry standards
- Regularly, around every 5 years
- Following significant events (e.g., floods)
- Where significant changes occur (e.g., development)



Two main Floodplains in Camden LGA:

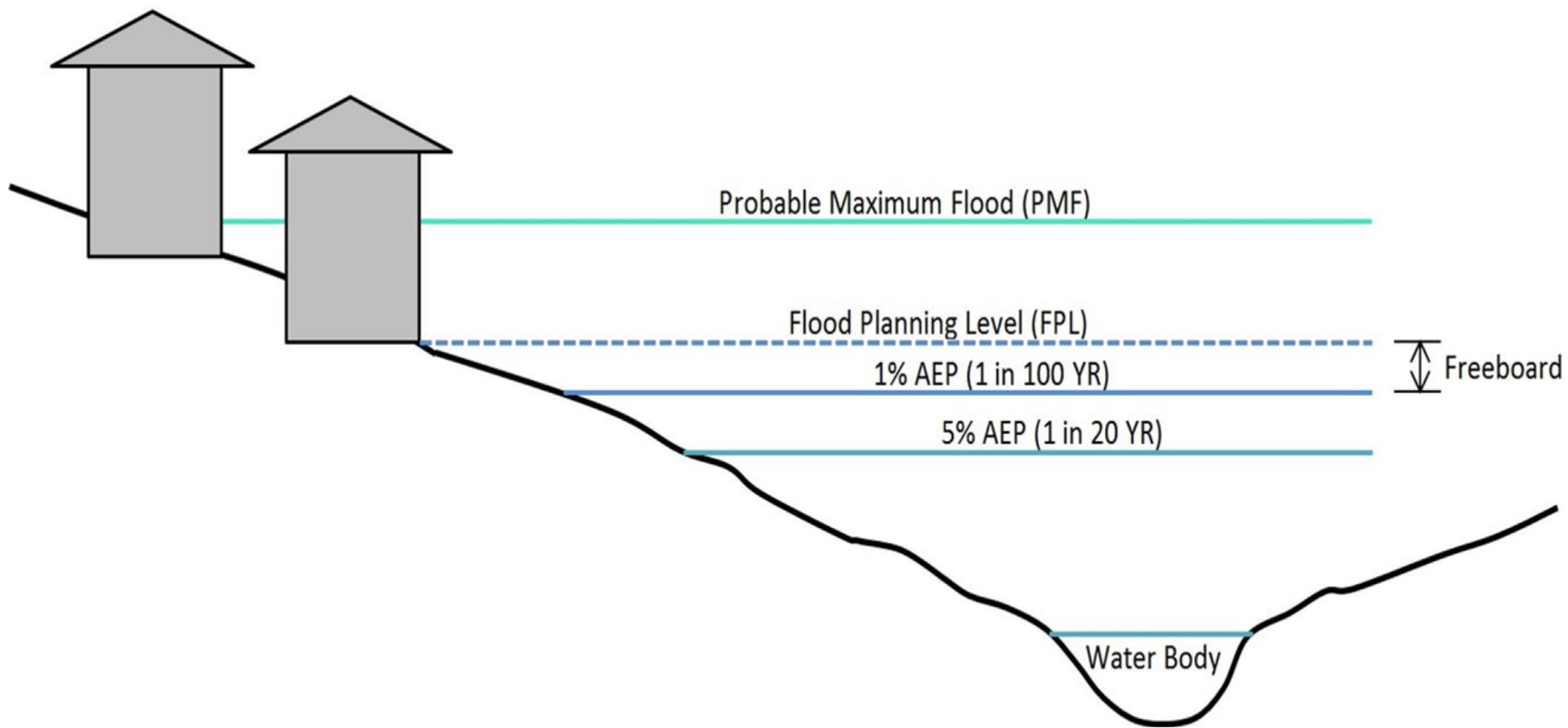
1. Nepean River

• Includes Narellan Creek - Largest Tributary

2. Upper South Creek – Green

Camden LGA Floodplains (Catchment Areas)

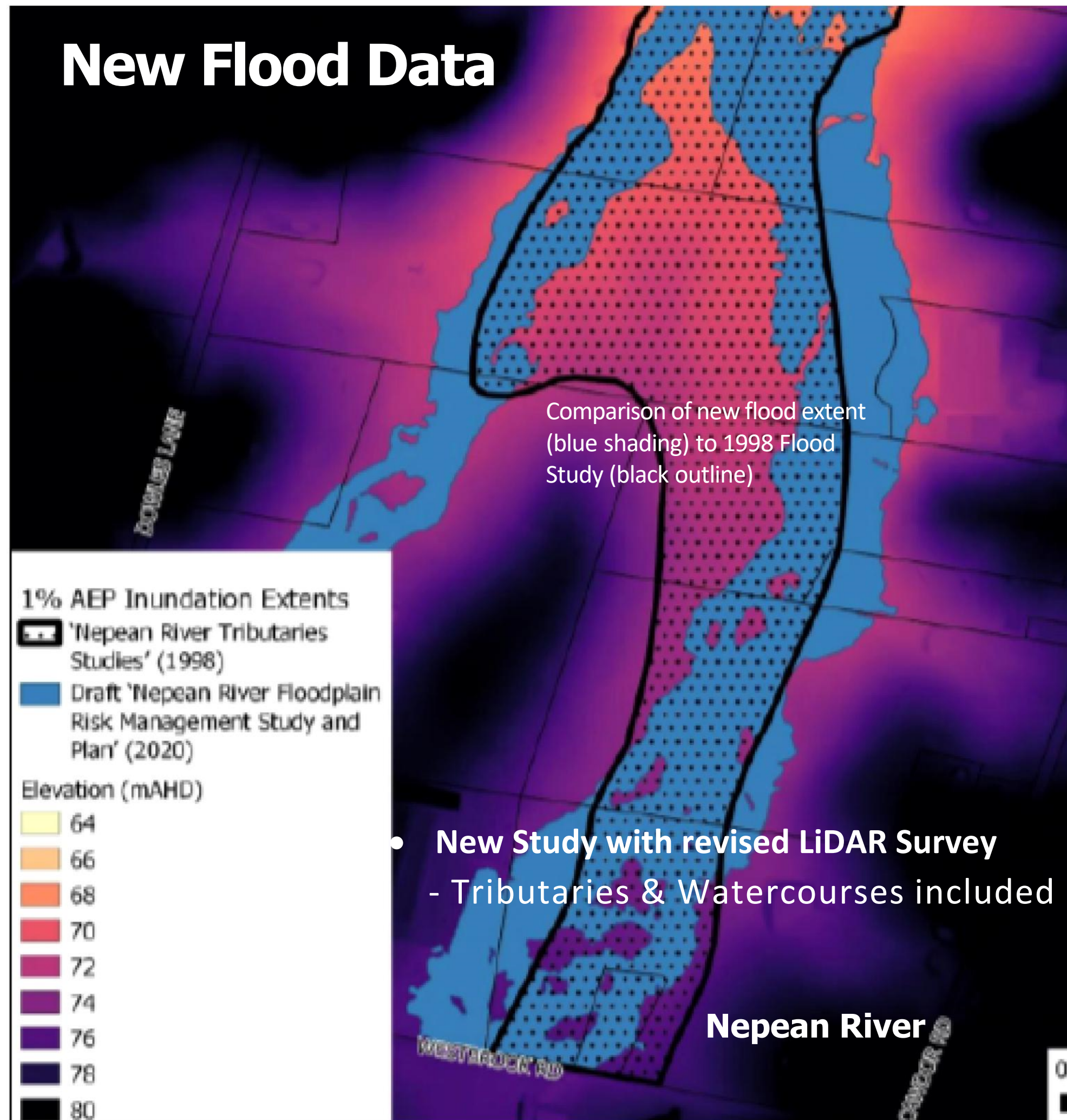
Flood Definitions



**Flood Level Definitions -
Explained further in the FAQ's**

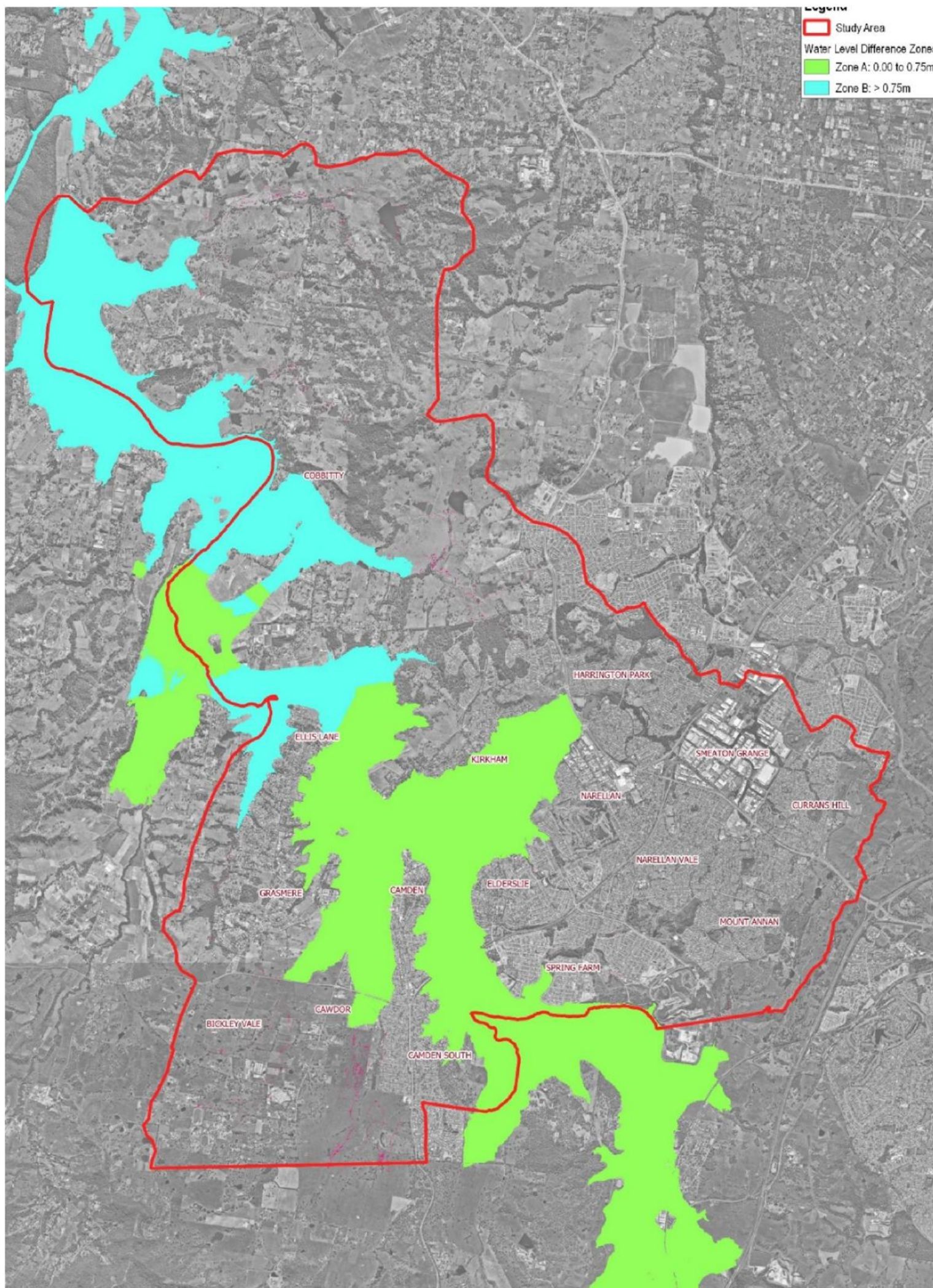
Term	Summary Definition
Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)	The probability of an event occurring within a year expressed as a percentage. - e.g. 1 in 100 year = 1%
Flood Planning Levels (FPL)	Levels used to inform development based on flood levels and freeboards - e.g. 1% Flood Level + 500mm Freeboard
Flood planning area	The area of land below the FPL subject to flood related development controls.
Flood prone land	Land susceptible to flooding by the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) event. Also known as flood liable land or floodplain.
Freeboard	An additional height (eg 500mm) above a flood level used to provide a factor of safety.
Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)	The largest flood that could conceivably occur estimated from probable maximum precipitation.

New Flood Data



**Flood Data
collected
using new
LiDAR Survey**

**Flood
Mapping -
greater
accuracy**



Climate Risks



Climate Change Model

- Modelled impacts of 10% increase in rainfall Intensity
- Largest flood level increases occur downstream due to river gorge constriction (Bents Basin)

Climate Change Model Impact Summary

Zone A – Green

- Flood level Increase: 0 to 750mm (1% AEP)
- **FPL** - Use Existing 1% AEP levels + 500mm Freeboard

Zone B – Blue

- Flood level Increase: 750 to > 1500mm (1% AEP)
- **FPL** - Use Climate Change Model 1% AEP Levels + 500mm Freeboard

Nepean River

01

THE PLANS, POLICY AND MAP LINKS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED ON THE WEBSITE AND AT COUNCIL'S LIBRARIES SHOULD YOU WISH TO REVIEW THEM

02

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A SUBMISSION IN RELATION TO THESE DOCUMENTS YOU ARE ABLE TO DO SO ON THIS WEBSITE OR AT COUNCIL'S LIBRARIES

03

SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS RELATED TO YOUR OWN PROPERTY PLEASE CONTACT COUNCIL ON [4654 7777](tel:46547777) TO SPEAK WITH A FLOODPLAIN ENGINEER

04

THESE DOCUMENTS WILL BE ON PUBLIC EXHIBITION FOR A PERIOD OF 28 DAYS