								RESIDE	NTIAL BUILDING		NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDII	NG		
Parcel Tags as on Council Cadastre	Photo Name	Number of Buildings	Street Number	Street Name	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Indicative Ground Level (mAHD)	Lowest Habitable Floor Level (m AHD)	Floor Construction Pier (P) Slab (S) Other (describe)	Type Commercial (C) Industrial (I) Public (P)		Name and Nature of Use/Business	Lowest Floor Level (mAHD)	Floor Construction Pier (P) Slat (S) Other (describe)
(GIS Tag) 194712	63 Vine Street		63	Vine Street	333127.0	6248734.0	13.20	13.38	Р					
194713	65 Vine Street		65			6248735.0	13.12	13.45	I .					
519440	12 Junction Street		12			6249192.0	14.32	11.76	S	С	Level Of Office at Rear of 3 Storey Building			
519440	12 Junction Street		12			6249178.0		10.88		С	Level Floor Old Building Rear of Site			
521860	1A Hegarty Street		1A	Hegarty Sti	331967.0	6249623.0	14.00	14.30	S		Bottom Floor of 3 Storey Brick Flats			
188501	16 Eveleigh Street		16			6248647.6	18.28	18.28	S		·			
193153	13 Renwick Street		13			6247555.6	26.48	26.96	S					
193154	15 Renwick Street		15	Renwick St	332974.6	6247553.2	26.43	26.97	S					
193155	17 Renwick Street		17			6247552.0	26.36	26.97						
193156	19 Renwick Street		19			6247550.8	26.40	26.99						
193157	21 Renwick Street		21			6247549.7	26.40	26.99						
193158	23 Renwick Street		23			6248579.0	26.35	26.99						
	25-27 Renwick Street		25 to 27			6248576.8	26.35	26.47	S					
249952	29 Renwick Street		29			6248569.0	26.29	26.56						
	35-37 Renwick Street		35 to 37	Renwick St			26.51	26.72						
	32-134 Shepherd Stree					6248657.0	14.47	14.60	_	P(COMMUNITY)				
	138 Shepherd Street		138			6248622.9	14.98	15.20		R				
	140 Shepherd Street		140			6248619.1	14.98	15.22	Р	R	77			
202408	1-19 Regent Street		1 to 19	Regent Str			28.22			С	Various Retail Stores		28.14	
621684	21 Regent Street		21	Regent Str	336143.8	6248968.7	26.30			С	Various Retail Stores		26.95	
518066	55-59 Regent Street		55 to 59			6249050.0	17.81			С	Various Retail Stores		18.10	_
	60-65 Regent Street		60 to 65			6249027.0	17.81			С	Various Retail Stores		17.81	
	67-69 Regent Street		67 to 69			6249020.0	17.94			С	Various Retail Stores		17.94	
516920	71-75 Regent Street		71 to 75			6249006.0	18.11			C	Various Retail Stores		19.16	
	80 Broughton Street		10	Broughton		6249935.8	6.75	10.00	S	P(COMINIONITY)	BROUGHTON ST CHILD CARE CENTRE		7.09	0
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522022	27 Cardigan Street		27				7.53	7.61	S S			+		
522023	29 Cardigan Street		29	Cardigan S			7.01	7.01						
522024	31 Cardigan Street		31			6249937.1	7.01	7.18						+
201521	36-38 George Street		36 to 38			6248550.2	26.51	7.10		P	Carpark		26.73	B S
514080	47-53 Jones Street		47 to 53			6249954.8	3.12			' 'P	School		4.42	
521045	42 Lombard Street		42	Lombard S		6249961.2	19.41	20.60	S				7.72	
612303	1-73 Mount Vernon		1 to 73			6249431.0	24.85	25.17	P		Level Dwelling No.146 Corner St Johns Road and Mt Vernon La	ane		+
	2-8 Wentworth Street		2 to 8			6249726.3	3.07	0.47	'		2010 5 Tolking 110.140 Comor of Como House and Mit Vomon Et	110		+







Blackwattle Bay Catchment Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan

August 2013

The City of Sydney is preparing a Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan for the Blackwattle Bay catchment area and we would like your help.

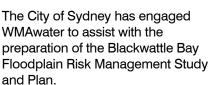
The study will tell us about the type of flood mitigation solutions feasible for the catchment and help us plan for and manage any flood risks.

Good management of flood risks can help reduce damage and improve social and economic opportunities.



cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au





The Blackwattle Bay Flood Study was completed by WMAwater in 2012, giving the City of Sydney a better understanding of the nature of flooding in your area. The next step in the NSW Government Flood Management Process is the preparation of a Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan. The purpose of this study and plan is to identify and recommend appropriate actions to manage flood risks in theBlackwattle Bay area.

This brochure is an introduction to the Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan and its objectives.

Stages of the NSW Government Flood Prone Land Policy

- 1. Formation of a Committee complete
- 2. Data Collection complete
- 3. Flood Study complete
- 4. Floodplain Risk Management Study
- 5. Floodplain Risk Management Plan
- 6. Implementation of Plan.

For more information please contact:

WMAwater Steve Gray Phone 02 9299 2855 Fax: 02 9262 6208 mailto:gray@wmawater.com.au gray@wmawater.com.au



Study area and flooding issues

The Blackwattle Bay study area includes parts of Glebe, Ultimo, Pyrmont, Chippendale and Darlington.

Much of the flooding in this catchment occurs due to natural depressions and low points. In the past, flooding has caused property damage and posed a hazard to people and property located near drainage areas. The Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan currently being undertaken is to manage these flood risks.

Have your say

We want your comments about previous flood experiences and potential mitigation options.

The local knowledge of residents and business operators, including your personal experiences of flooding is a valuable source of information.

The information you provide in the accompanying questionnaire will help the City of Sydney determine how to manage the floods in your area.

For more information about this project, please contact the City of Sydney or WMAwater via the details provided.



Floodplain risk management options

The following list of floodplain risk management options are examples of the type of strategies that could be considered to minimise risk and reduce the impact of flooding in the catchment. These options will be investigated in more detail during the preparation of the Management Study and Plan. There are general categories of options.

Flood modification options. Examples include:

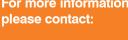
- Construction of detention/retarding basins to reduce the peak flow downstream;
- Upgrading of drainage systems, upgrade of existing pipes or construction of new pipes; and
- Regrading of roads to provide better overland flowpaths.

Property modification options and planning control. Examples include:

- Building and development controls,
- Flood-proofing measures, such as flood barriers.

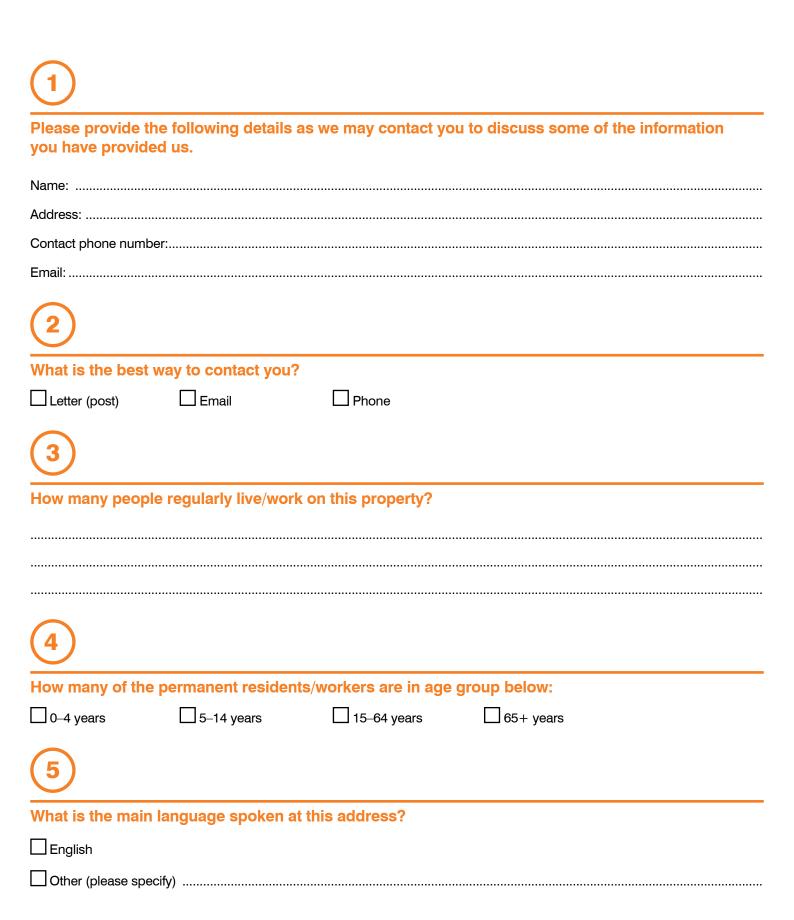
Response modification options. Examples include:

- Revision of the Local Disaster Plan;
- Public awareness and education locality-based flooding information for residents:
- Public awareness and education flooding information for schools;
- Flood depth markers at major (flood-affected) road crossings;
- Continuation of existing public awareness and education campaigns; and
- Data collection strategies for future floods.



Local Resident/Land Owner Survey

The City of Sydney is carrying out a Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan for the Blackwattle Bay catchment. Please return your completed questionnaire in the reply-paid envelope by Monday 16 September 2013. Or complete the questionnaire online at cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au



6
Is your property (please tick)
Owner occupied Occupied by a tenant Business
Other (please specify)
What type of structure is your property/business? (please tick)
☐ Freestanding house
Apartment
□ Dual occupancy
☐ Industrial
☐ Commercial
8
How long have you lived, worked at, and/or owned this property?
Years
Months
9
Have you ever experienced flooding since living and/or working in the Blackwattle Bay catchment? (please tick relevant boxes)
Yes, floodwaters entered my house/business
Yes, floodwaters entered my yard/surrounds of my business
Yes, the road was flooded and I couldn't get to my car
Yes, other parts of my neighbourhood were flooded
No, I haven't experienced flooding
10
Do you have any materials or photos you can provide to evidence the flooding you experienced? If yes, when did this flood occur?
□No
Yes – the flooding occurred on:



As a local resident who may have witnessed flooding/drainage problems, you may have your own ideas about how to reduce flood risks. Which of the following management options would you prefer for the Blackwattle Bay catchment (1=least preferred, 5=most preferred)?

Proposed option	P	ref	erei	nce	
Stormwater harvesting, such as rainwater tanks —	1	2	3	4	5
Suggested location/other comments:					
Retarding or detention basins (these temporarily hold water and reduce peak flood flows) —	1	2	3	4	5
Suggested location/other comments:					
Improved flood flow paths —	1	2	3	4	5
Suggested location/other comments:					
Culvert/bridge enlarging —	1	2	3	4	5
Suggested location/other comments:					
Pit and pipe upgrades —	1	2	3	4	5
Suggested location/other comments:					
Levee banks or flood walls —	1	2	3	4	5
Suggested location/other comments:					
Strategic planning and flood related development controls —	1	2	3	4	5
Suggested location/other comments:					
Education of the community, providing greater awareness of potential hazards —	1	2	3	4	5
Suggested location/other comments:					
Flood forecasting, flood warnings, evacuation planning and emergency response measures —	1	2	3	4	5
Suggested location/other comments:					
Other (please specify any options you think are suitable):					••••
Other (please specify any options you think are suitable):					
Other (please specify any options you think are suitable):				 in,	
f you have any further comments that relate to the Blackwattle Bay Flood Management Stu				 in,	
f you have any further comments that relate to the Blackwattle Bay Flood Management Stu				 in,	

Glossary

Culvert – a piped drain or covered channel that passes under a road or railroad.

Levee bank/flood wall – an embankment or wall, usually constructed from earth or concrete, built along the banks of a watercourse to help prevent overflow of its waters.

Retarding/detention basin – depression in the land surface that captures and holds stormwater runoff allowing it to slowly drain out of the basin into the adjoining natural drainage line or creek.

Stormwater harvesting – the collection, storage, treatment and use of stormwater run-off from urban areas.

Privacy notice: The information obtained from the survey will be used by staff from the City of Sydney Council and WMAwater only. The information supplied will remain completely confidential.

The Floodplain Risk Management Process

Flood Risk - What Is It?

Flooding occurs when land is inundated with water, often from a river, creek or the ocean. The flood risk of an area is a product of the severity of the flood threat (including its magnitude and likelihood) and the extent of human development in the area. For instance, a section of houses built adjacent to a creek that regularly floods will have a much higher flood risk than a single property in an elevated area.

▶ Properties affected by flooding



Flood Risk - Where is it in NSW?

Flood risk in NSW is spread across the entire state, with nearly all local government areas affected in some form. The threat that flooding poses ranges from coastal inundation to the flooding of creeks and rivers, to surcharge of drainage systems in urban areas



How is flooding planned for?

The flood risk in a particular area is managed through the NSW Government's Flood Prone Land Policy, which sets out a multiple stage process for managing flood risk. The process determines the flood behaviour in an area, assesses what impact a possible flood event will have on the area, and then produces a series of recommendations as to how to manage the flood risk. The stages are shown below.

► The Floodplain Risk Management Process

► Flooding on Sparkes St, Camperdown



Who has responsibility for managing flooding?

Generally speaking, Councils are responsible for carrying out the management process, with the NSW Government and SES providing assistance where necessary. Consultants with expertise in flooding are commonly engaged by the City to assist in each stage. Council's knowledge of its community, including their flood risk, is combined with a consultant's technical knowledge of flood behaviour and how to manage it, and both are guided by the NSW Government and the SES's policies, which ensures state-wide consistency.



How does the process work?

The process builds a complete picture of flooding in an area (both past and future) and then decides upon a strategy that will best manage the flood risk in the area. The process is cyclical. The last stage, implementing the chosen plan, is followed by a re-assessment of the flood behaviour, the management options, and so on. Flood threat is constantly changing, as uses evolve and the understanding of the lands hydrology grows. A better understanding of the possible impacts of climate change makes re-assessment of flood hydrology more important than ever.

WE ARE HERE

Data Collection

Flood Study Floodplain Risk Management Study & Plan

Implementation of Plan

Managing the Flood Risk - What Can Be Done?

The Three Types of Measure

The ideal approach to manage flood risk varies greatly between areas, and as such, many measures exist and are currently in use. The measures can be divided into three categories: **Property Modification**, **Response Modification** and **Flood Modification**. The suitability of a particular measure will depend on its benefit to the area, the cost of the measure, its negative impacts, and a range of other factors. A full description of each category is given in the Floodplain Development Manual

Examples of the three types of measure

Property Modification Examples

- House Raising
- Flood Proofing
- Zoning controls

Response Modification Examples

- Warning System
- Evacuation Plan
- Education

Flood Modification Examples

- Drainage Upgrade
- Detention Basins

Property Modification

Property modification measures refer to those that modify an existing property or place a control that limits future development. These measures include voluntary purchase of high risk properties, zoning controls in at-risk areas, house raising, flood proofing and flood access. The measures do not attempt to control the extent of the floodwaters, but rather act to lower the impact of the flood.





► House raising is an example of property modification

Property modification measures are only effective in some areas. For example, the cost of raising or purchasing a house must be balanced with the monetary benefit of that action. Similarly, house purchasing may be unpopular with landowners who value the location and intrinsic worth of their property.



▶ Detention basin is an example of flood modification

▶ Designating floodways is an important zoning measure



Response Modification

Response modification measures are those that increase the community's ability to react to floods when they occur. This typically relates to writing or amending plans used in emergency situation. Examples of plans that may be affected are those for flooding warning, the protection of an area, community education and readiness, the relief of evacuees and the post-flood recovery.



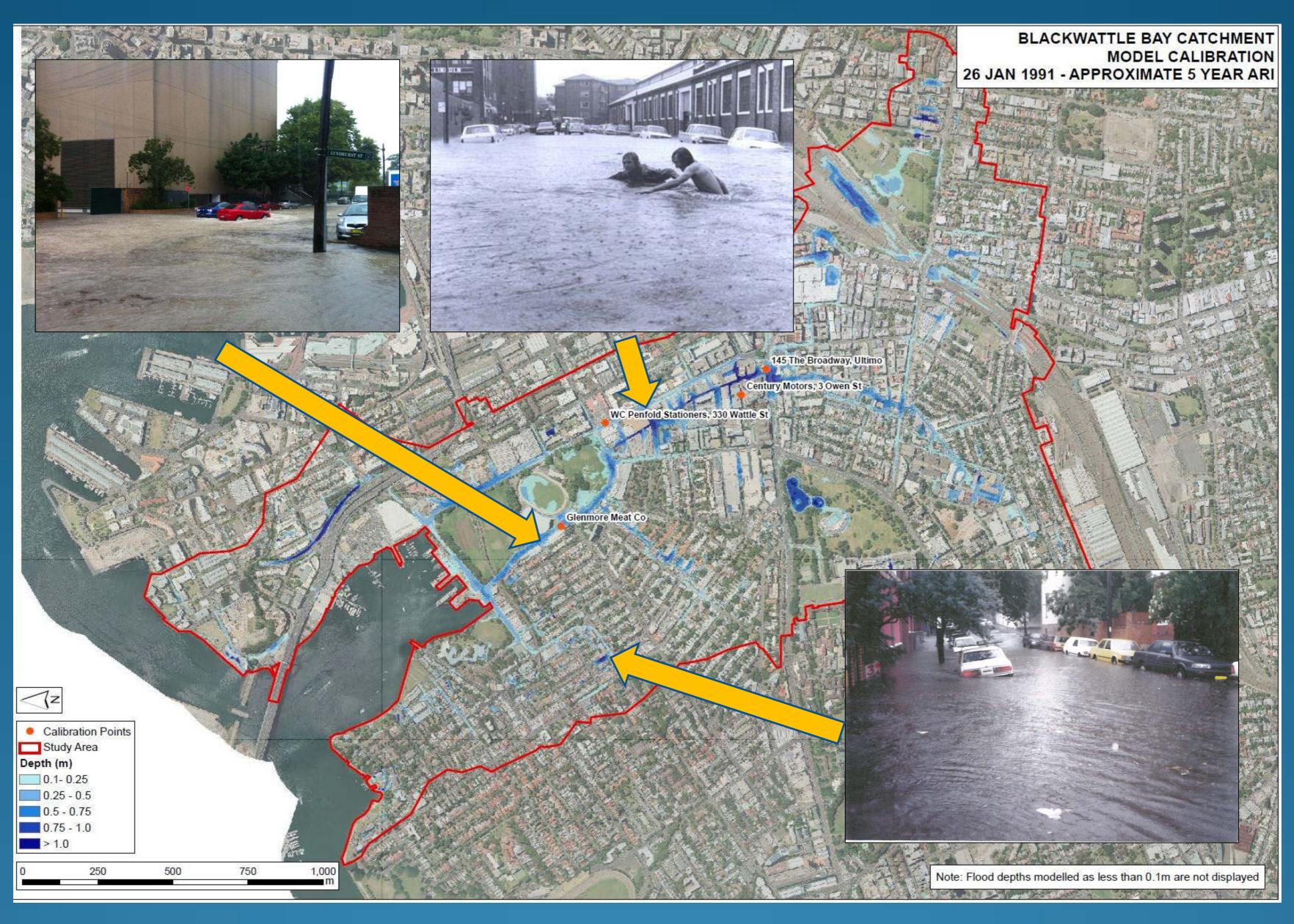
► Knowledge of flooding in an area should be well documented

While response modification measures will not alter the course of floodwaters, they have the advantage of generally being a cost-effective option. Plans such as those mentioned are typically easy to establish relative to other measures, and their benefits are immediate. A community that is well versed in the local flood risk, including their readiness, can minimize the impacts of a flood when it does occur.

Flood Modification

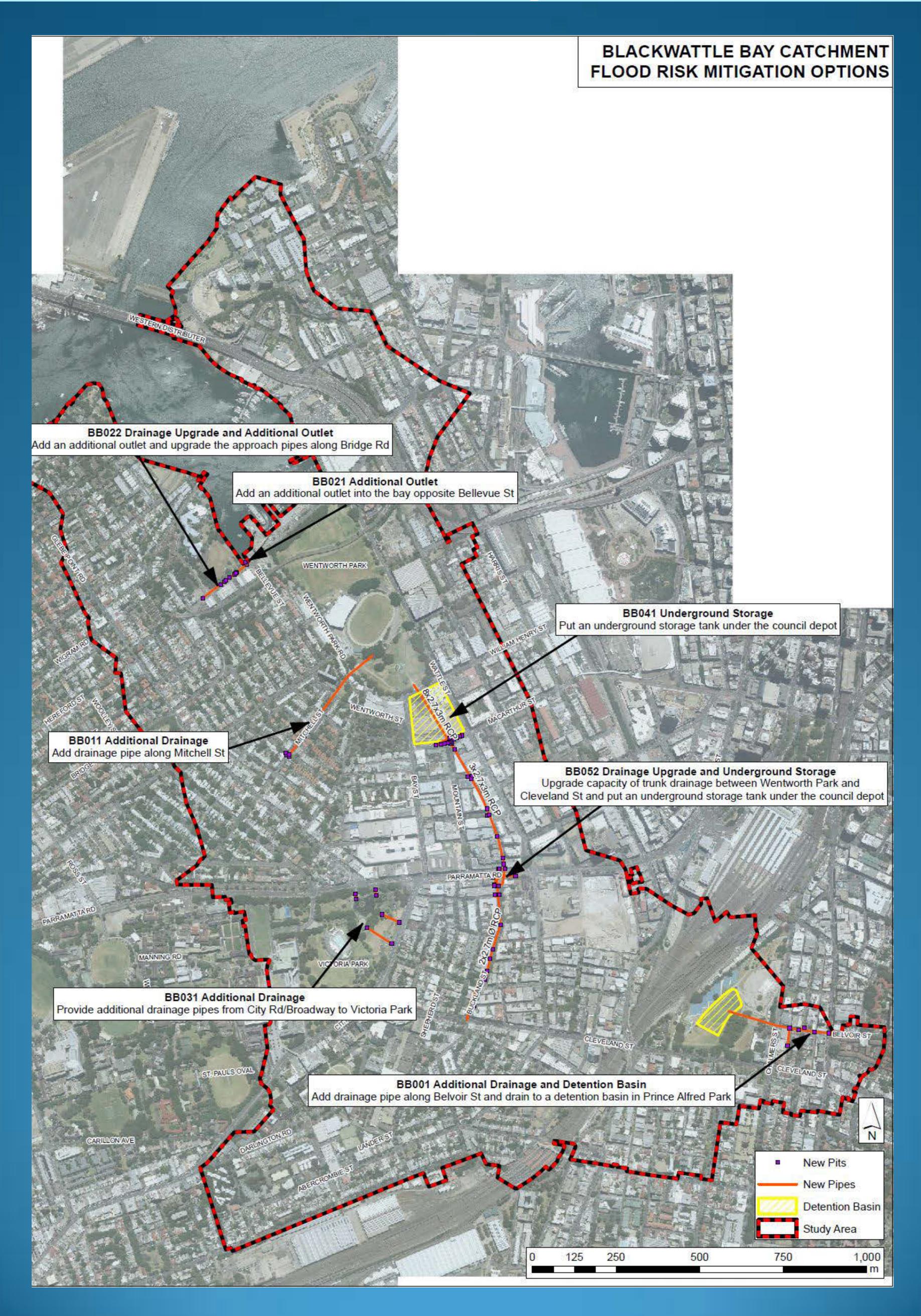
Flood modification measures aim to alter the behaviour of the floodwaters, be it their extent, velocity or height. These can be large scale projects, such as levees or seawalls around towns, or flood mitigation dams, or smaller modifications, such as altering the river channel, installation of sub-surface drainage, or local retarding basins. While they have the ability to re-route or diminish a river's flow, lowering the flood risk for large areas of land, modifying an area's hydrology can be both expensive and ecologically harmful. Furthermore, these structures may lead to a false sense of security, for example, that a levee or dam will protect an area indefinitely when in fact it will always fail once a large enough flood occurs.

Historical floods in Blackwattle Bay and Johnstons Creek catchments

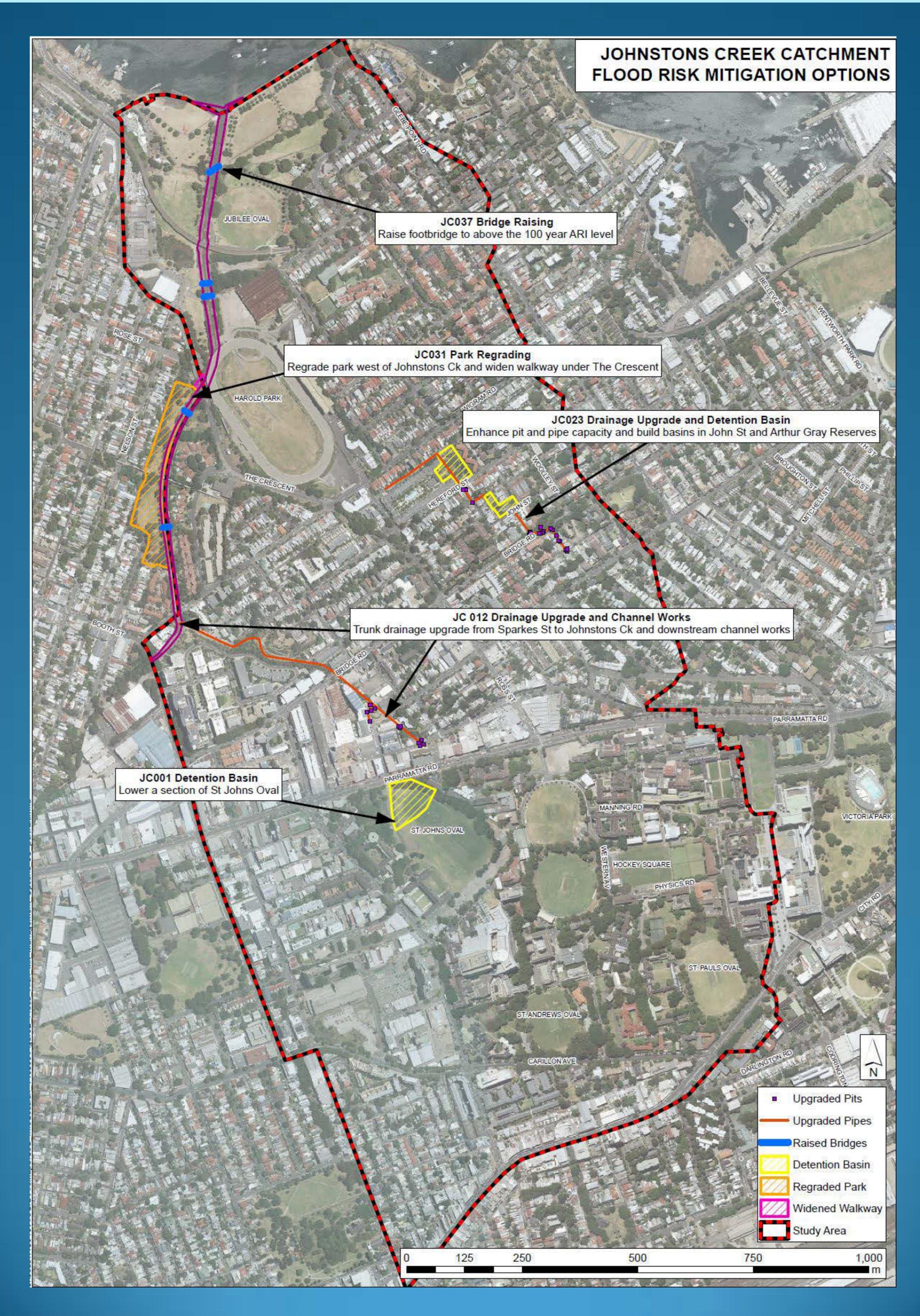




Preliminary Assessment of Flood Mitigation Measures – Blackwattle Bay Catchment



Preliminary Assessment of Flood Mitigation Measures – Johnstons Creek Catchment



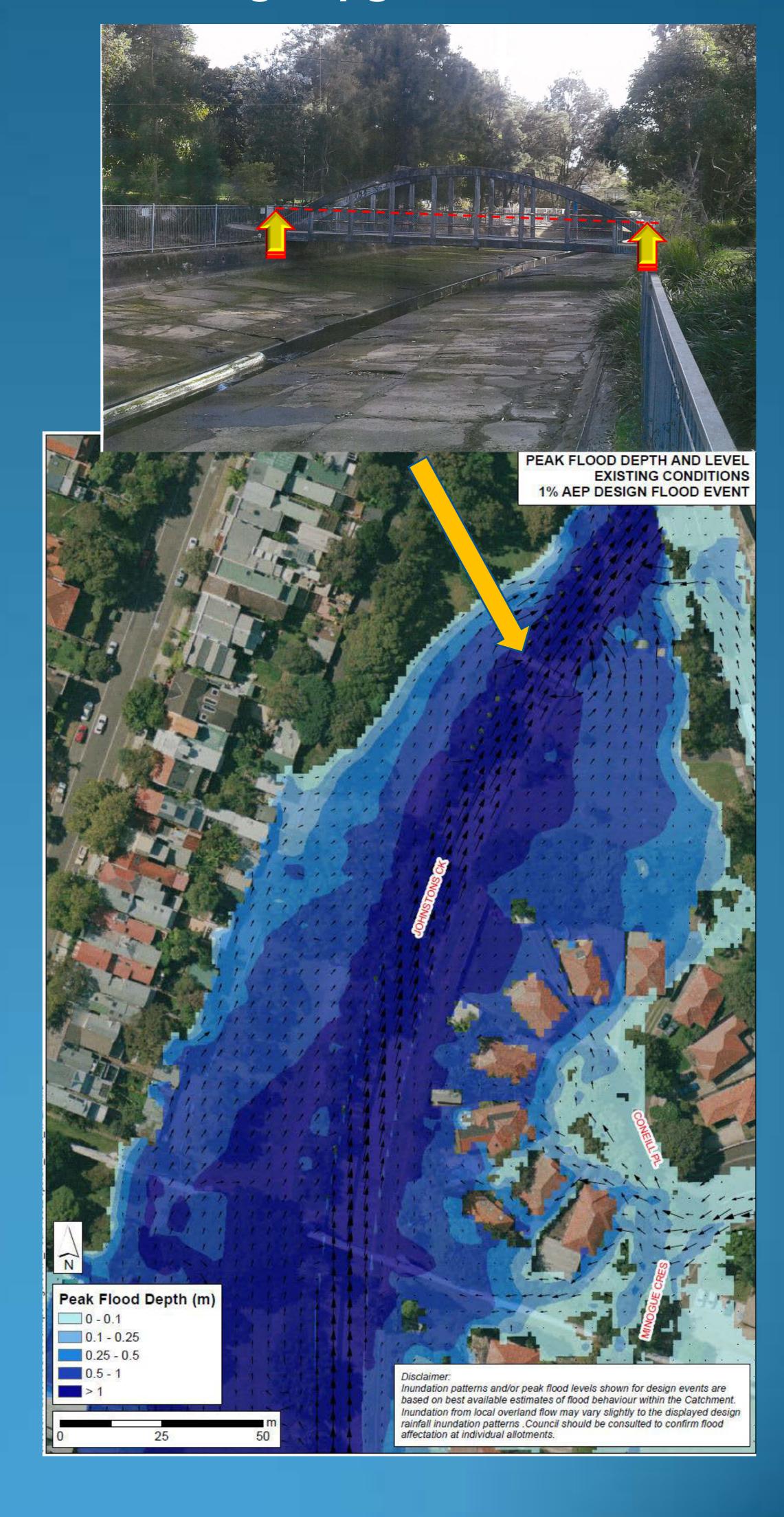
Johnstons Creek





Proposed works:

- Regrading adjacent parkland
- Raise pedestrian crossings
- Drainage upgrade







Blackwattle Bay Catchment Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan

The City of Sydney is preparing a Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan for the Blackwattle Bay catchment area and we would like your help.

The study will tell us about the type of flood mitigation solutions feasible for the catchment and help us plan for and manage any flood risks.

Good management of flood risks can help reduce damage and improve social and economic opportunities.



cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/floodplain-management







The City of Sydney has engaged WMAwater to assist with the preparation of the Blackwattle Bay Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan.

The Blackwattle Bay Flood Study was completed by WMAwater in 2012, giving the City of Sydney a better understanding of the nature of flooding in your area. The next step in the NSW Government Flood Management Process is the preparation of a Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan. The purpose of this study and plan is to identify and recommend appropriate actions to manage flood risks in the Blackwattle Bay area.

Stages of the NSW Government Flood Prone Land Policy

- Formation of a Committee complete
- 2. Data Collection complete
- 3. Flood Study complete
- 4. Floodplain Risk Management Study
- 5. Floodplain Risk Management Plan
- 6. Implementation of Plan.

Study area and flooding issues

The Blackwattle Bay study area includes parts of Glebe, Ultimo, Pyrmont, Chippendale and Darlington.

Much of the flooding in this catchment occurs due to natural depressions and low points. In the past, flooding has caused property damage and posed a hazard to people and property located near drainage areas. The Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan currently being undertaken is to manage these flood risks.

Have your say

We want your comments about previous flood experiences and potential mitigation options.

The local knowledge of residents and business operators, including your personal experiences of flooding is a valuable source of information.

The information you provide in the accompanying questionnaire will help the City of Sydney determine how to manage the floods in your area.

For more information about this project, please contact the City of Sydney or WMAwater via the details provided.

Floodplain risk management options

The following list of floodplain risk management options are being investigated:

Flood modification options.

- Upgrading of drainage systems or construction of new pipes;
- Construction of detention/retarding basins to reduce downstream peak flows: and
- Provision of underground storage, e.g. at council depot; and
- Additional drainage outlet to Blackwattle Bay on Bridge Road.

Property modification options and planning control.

- Strategic planning and flood related development controls; and
- Flood-proofing measures, such as flood barriers.

Response modification options. Examples include:

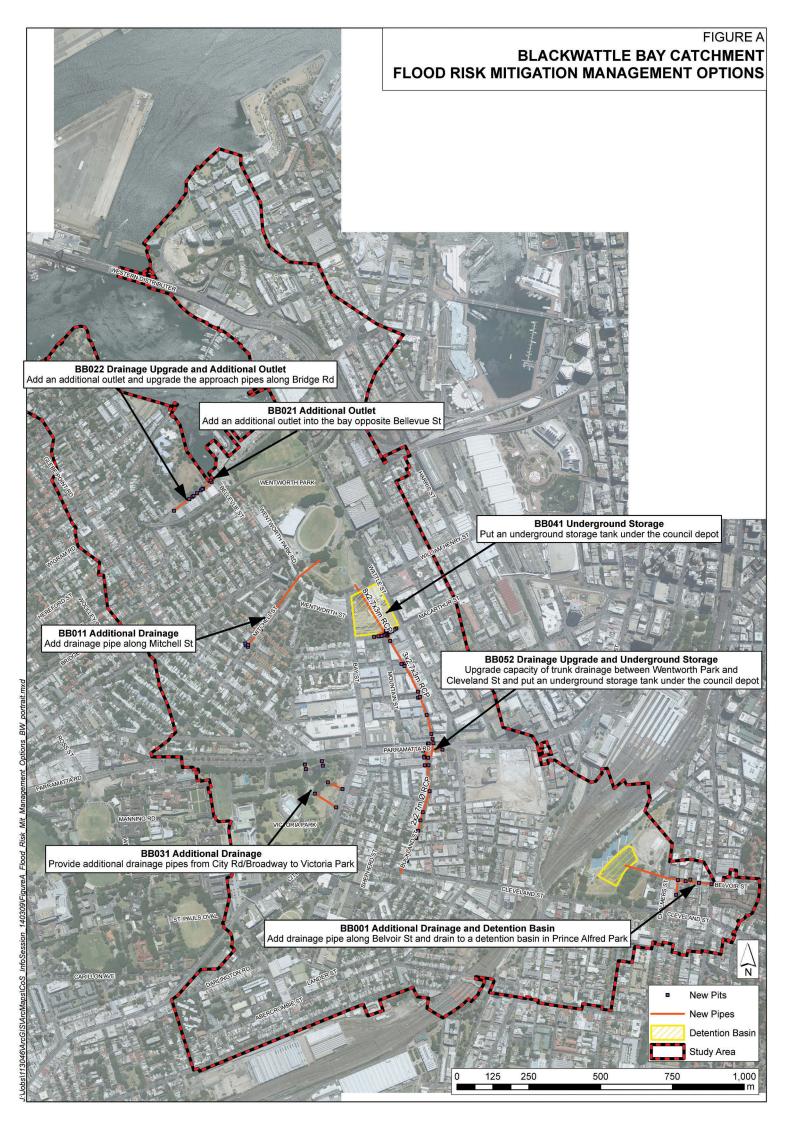
- · Revision of the Local Disaster Plan;
- Public awareness and education locality-based flooding information for residents;
- Public awareness and education flooding information for schools;
- Flood depth markers at major (flood-affected) road crossings; and
- Data collection strategies for future floods.

For more information please contact:

WMAwater Steve Gray Phone 02 9299 2855 Fax: 02 9262 6208 gray@wmawater.com.au City of Sydney Shah Alam

Phone: 02 9288 5925

salam@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au



As a local resident who may have witnessed flooding/drainage problems, you may have your own ideas about how to reduce flood risks. Which of the following management options would you prefer for the Blackwattle Bay catchment (1=least preferred, 5=most preferred)?

Proposed option	Р	refe	erei	106	
Additional drainage along Belvoir Street and detention basin in Prince Alfred Park —	1	2	3	4	5
Drainage upgrade between Wentworth Park and Cleveland Street and an underground storage tank under the council depot —	1	2	3	4	5
Additional drainage pipes from City Road, Broadway to Victoria Park —	1	2	3	4	5
Additional drainage pipes along Mitchell Street —	1	2	3	4	5
Strategic planning and flood related development controls —	1	2	3	4	5
Education of the community, providing greater awareness of potential hazards —	1	2	3	4	5
Flood forecasting, flood warnings, evacuation planning and emergency response measures —	1	2	3	4	5
Other (please specify any options you think are suitable):					
If you have any further comments that relate to the Blackwattle Bay Flood Management Study please provide your name, address and phone number and any comments below and we will be a supplement of the blackwattle Bay Flood Management Study please provide your name, address and phone number and any comments below and we will be a supplement of the blackwattle Bay Flood Management Study please provide your name, address and phone number and any comments below and we will be a supplement of the blackwattle Bay Flood Management Study please provide your name, address and phone number and any comments below and we will be a supplement of the blackwattle Bay Flood Management Study please provide your name, address and phone number and any comments below and we will be a supplement of the blackwattle Bay Flood Management Study please provide your name, address and phone number and any comments below and we will be a supplement of the blackwattle Bay Flood Management of the blackwattle Bay Flood Mana					ou.

Glossary

Culvert – a piped drain or covered channel that passes under a road or railroad.

Levee bank/flood wall – an embankment or wall, usually constructed from earth or concrete, built along the banks of a watercourse to help prevent overflow of its waters.

Retarding/detention basin – depression in the land surface that captures and holds stormwater runoff allowing it to slowly drain out of the basin into the adjoining natural drainage line or creek.

ARI - Average Recurrence Interval



Table D1: Residential Tangible Damages - Option BB01

Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level	Tangible Flood Damages		Damages		Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property
2Y ARI	156	70	\$	3,425,382	\$ 21,958		
5Y ARI	186	80	\$	4,016,065	\$ 21,592		
10% AEP	195	95	\$	4,504,265	\$ 23,099		
5% AEP	205	102	\$	4,852,307	\$ 23,670		
2% AEP	210	117	\$	5,327,838	\$ 25,371		
1% AEP	225	126	\$	5,982,537	\$ 26,589		
PMF	248	201	\$	9,723,208	\$ 39,206		
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$	2,920,198	\$ 11,775		

Table D2: Commercial/Industrial Tangible Damages - Option BB01

Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level	Tangible Flood Damages		Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property
2Y ARI	40	23	\$	5,265,056	\$ 131,626
5Y ARI	47	30	\$	6,909,906	\$ 147,019
10% AEP	49	35	\$	7,664,050	\$ 156,409
5% AEP	52	38	\$	8,528,983	\$ 164,019
2% AEP	54	39	\$	8,910,275	\$ 165,005
1% AEP	57	44	\$	10,317,399	\$ 181,007
PMF	59	53	\$	15,270,621	\$ 258,824
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$	4,761,571	\$ 80,705

Table D3: Combined Tangible Damages - Option BB01

Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level	Tangible Flood Damages		Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property
2Y ARI	196	93	\$	8,690,437	\$ 44,339
5Y ARI	233	110	\$	10,925,971	\$ 46,893
10% AEP	244	130	\$	12,168,315	\$ 49,870
5% AEP	257	140	\$	13,381,290	\$ 52,067
2% AEP	264	156	\$	14,238,113	\$ 53,932
1% AEP	282	170	\$	16,299,936	\$ 57,801
PMF	307	254	\$	24,993,830	\$ 81,413
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$	7,681,769	\$ 25,022

Table D4: Residential Tangible Damages - Option BB02

Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level	Tangible Flood Damages		Damages		Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property
2Y ARI	153	66	\$	3,267,665	\$ 21,357		
5Y ARI	186	78	\$	3,932,551	\$ 21,143		
10% AEP	194	90	\$	4,336,991	\$ 22,356		
5% AEP	204	98	\$	4,678,764	\$ 22,935		
2% AEP	209	118	\$	5,206,229	\$ 24,910		
1% AEP	221	122	\$	5,705,185	\$ 25,815		
PMF	248	199	\$	9,662,139	\$ 38,960		
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$	2,815,411	\$ 11,352		

Table D5: Commercial/Industrial Tangible Damages - Option BB02

Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level	Tangible Flood Damages		Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property
2Y ARI	40	23	\$	5,392,378	\$ 134,809
5Y ARI	48	31	\$	7,166,777	\$ 149,308
10% AEP	49	35	\$	7,695,297	\$ 157,047
5% AEP	53	39	\$	8,628,624	\$ 162,804
2% AEP	56	43	\$	9,234,431	\$ 164,901
1% AEP	57	44	\$	10,275,357	\$ 180,269
PMF	59	53	\$	15,367,428	\$ 260,465
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$	4,876,750	\$ 82,657

Table D6: Combined Tangible Damages - Option BB02

Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level	Tangible Flood Damages	Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property
2Y ARI	193	89	\$ 8,660,043	\$ 44,871
5Y ARI	234	109	\$ 11,099,329	\$ 47,433
10% AEP	243	125	\$ 12,032,288	\$ 49,516
5% AEP	257	137	\$ 13,307,388	\$ 51,780
2% AEP	265	161	\$ 14,440,660	\$ 54,493
1% AEP	278	166	\$ 15,980,541	\$ 57,484
PMF	307	252	\$ 25,029,567	\$ 81,530
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$ 7,692,161	\$ 25,056

Table D7: Residential Tangible Damages - Option BB04

	Table D7. Residential Tangible Damages - Option DD04									
Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level	Tangible Flood Damages		Damages		Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property			
2Y ARI	157	71	\$	3,449,978	\$ 21,974					
5Y ARI	188	81	\$	4,064,278	\$ 21,618					
10% AEP	197	95	\$	4,547,427	\$ 23,083					
5% AEP	206	102	\$	4,897,217	\$ 23,773					
2% AEP	212	121	\$	5,392,425	\$ 25,436					
1% AEP	227	127	\$	5,971,083	\$ 26,304					
PMF	248	200	\$	9,713,152	\$ 39,166					
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$	2,945,839	\$ 11,878					

Table D8: Commercial/Industrial Tangible Damages - Option BB04

	Table bot commercial/massiful rangible barrages option bbox									
Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level	Tangible Flood Damages		Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property					
2Y ARI	36	23	\$	5,354,956	\$ 148,749					
5Y ARI	44	29	\$	6,843,359	\$ 155,531					
10% AEP	49	34	\$	7,520,912	\$ 153,488					
5% AEP	51	37	\$	8,402,407	\$ 164,753					
2% AEP	54	40	\$	9,008,762	\$ 166,829					
1% AEP	57	42	\$	9,884,472	\$ 173,412					
PMF	59	52	\$	15,127,003	\$ 256,390					
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$	4,765,349	\$ 80,769					

Table D9: Combined Tangible Damages - Option BB04

Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level	Tangible Flood Damages	Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property
2Y ARI	193	94	\$ 8,804,934	\$ 45,621
5Y ARI	232	110	\$ 10,907,637	\$ 47,016
10% AEP	246	129	\$ 12,068,340	\$ 49,058
5% AEP	257	139	\$ 13,299,624	\$ 51,750
2% AEP	266	161	\$ 14,401,188	\$ 54,140
1% AEP	284	169	\$ 15,855,556	\$ 55,829
PMF	307	252	\$ 24,840,155	\$ 80,913
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$ 7,711,188	\$ 25,118

Table D10: Residential Tangible Damages - Option BB06

Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level	Tangible Flood Damages	Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property
2Y ARI	152	71	\$ 3,429,959	\$ 22,566
5Y ARI	173	81	\$ 4,003,070	\$ 23,139
10% AEP	193	95	\$ 4,448,989	\$ 23,052
5% AEP	201	100	\$ 4,771,228	\$ 23,737
2% AEP	208	114	\$ 5,156,915	\$ 24,793
1% AEP	224	120	\$ 5,679,995	\$ 25,357
PMF	248	202	\$ 9,747,526	\$ 39,305
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$ 2,905,720	\$ 11,717

Table D11: Commercial/Industrial Tangible Damages - Option BB06

Table 511. Commercialy madactian ranging 5 amages option 5500										
Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level	Tangible Flood Damages		Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property					
2Y ARI	40	23	\$	5,367,854	\$	134,196				
5Y ARI	47	30	\$	6,925,411	\$	147,349				
10% AEP	49	35	\$	7,667,317	\$	156,476				
5% AEP	51	39	\$	8,574,753	\$	168,132				
2% AEP	51	43	\$	\$ 9,210,232		180,593				
1% AEP	52	44	\$	10,219,075	\$	196,521				
PMF	59	53	\$	\$ 15,288,863		259,133				
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$	4,812,975	\$	81,576				

Table D12: Combined Tangible Damages - Option BB06

rable b12. combined rangible barrages option bboo										
Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level		Tangible Flood Damages	Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property					
2Y ARI	192	94	\$	8,797,813	\$ 45,822					
5Y ARI	220	111	\$	10,928,481	\$ 49,675					
10% AEP	242	130	\$	12,116,306	\$ 50,067					
5% AEP	252	139	\$	13,345,981	\$ 52,960					
2% AEP	259	157	\$	14,367,147	\$ 55,472					
1% AEP	276	164	\$	15,899,070	\$ 57,605					
PMF	307	255	\$ 25,036,389		\$ 81,552					
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$	7,718,695	\$ 25,142					

Table D13: Residential Tangible Damages - Option BB07

Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level	Tangible Flood Damages		Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property		
2Y ARI	124	57	\$	2,868,463	\$ 23,133		
5Y ARI	140	61	\$ 3,183,481		\$ 3,183,481		\$ 22,739
10% AEP	156	73	\$	3,557,137	\$ 22,802		
5% AEP	164	78	\$	3,828,434	\$ 23,344		
2% AEP	176	91	\$	4,122,622	\$ 23,424		
1% AEP	191	98	\$	4,610,017	\$ 24,136		
PMF	248	200	\$	9,499,150	\$ 38,303		
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$	2,379,982	\$ 9,597		

Table D14: Commercial/Industrial Tangible Damages - Option BB07

Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level		Tangible Flood Damages	Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property
2Y ARI	22	8	\$	1,958,618	\$ 89,028
5Y ARI	26	10	\$	2,275,075	\$ 87,503
10% AEP	27	11	\$	2,634,439	\$ 97,572
5% AEP	32	15	\$	2,923,211	\$ 91,350
2% AEP	35	22	\$	3,928,711	\$ 112,249
1% AEP	43	29	\$	5,993,308	\$ 139,379
PMF	59	53	\$ 14,691,293		\$ 249,005
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$	1,764,834	\$ 29,912

Table D15: Combined Tangible Damages - Option BB07

Event	Properties Affected	No. Of these Flooded Above Floor Level	Tangible Flood Damages	Average Tangible Damage Per Flood Affected Property
2Y ARI	146	65	\$ 4,827,082	\$ 33,062
5Y ARI	166	71	\$ 5,458,556	\$ 32,883
10% AEP	183	84	\$ 6,191,576	\$ 33,834
5% AEP	196	93	\$ 6,751,645	\$ 34,447
2% AEP	211	113	\$ 8,051,333	\$ 38,158
1% AEP	234	127	\$ 10,603,325	\$ 45,313
PMF	307	253	\$ 24,190,443	\$ 78,796
	Average A	Annual Damages (AAD)	\$ 4,144,816	\$ 13,501



tem No.	Description of work	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost
1	General Construction Costs	,			
	Site establishment, security fencing, facilities and				
1.1	disestablishment	1	item		
1.2	Provision of sediment and erosion control	1	item		
1.3	Construction setout and survey	1	item		
1.4	Work as executed survey and documentation	1	item		
1.5	Geotechnical supervision, testing and certification	1	item		
	SUBTOTAL (Assumed as 15% of works cost)				\$ 549,02
2	Demolition and Clearing				
2.1	Clearing and grubbing	9,673	sq. m	11	104,46
	Strip topsoil and stockpile for re-use (assuming 150mm				
2.2	depth)	1,451	cu. m	27	39,17
2.3	Dispose of excess topsoil (nominal 10% allowance)	145	cu. m	65	9,40
2.4	Pull up and dispose existing road surface	908	sq. m	38	34,32
	SUBTOTAL				\$ 187,36
3	Excavation and earthworks				
3.1	Excavation of detention basins and swales	20,467	cu. m	49	994,69
3.2	Disposal of excess cut (assuming 80% of total excavation)	16,374	item	65	
	SUBTOTAL				\$ 2,055,70
4	Installation of Drainage				
	Install new drainage/junction pit (assumed 1 pit per 50m				
4.29	of pipe)	9	each	4,320	38,88
	Adjustment of existing services (nominal allowance)				
4.31	(assumed 10% of drainage installation cost)	71,936	item	74,547	71,93
	SUBTOTAL	791,297			\$ 791,29
	CONSTRUCTION TOTAL, exc. GST				\$ 6,313,74
	GST				\$ 631,37
	CONSTRUCTION TOTAL, inc. GST				\$ 6,945,11
	CONSTRUCTION TOTAL, rounded				\$ 6,945,10
11 1	Maintenance of mitigation option	Ì	item	i	\$ 14,54

	Cost Estimate - Option FM-BB02: New Drainage – Mitchell S Description of work	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	•
	General Construction Costs	additity	J		2331	•
- 1	Site establishment, security fencing, facilities and		1			
11	disestablishment	1	item	0		
	Provision of sediment and erosion control		item	0		
	Construction setout and survey		item	0		
	Work as executed survey and documentation	1	item	0		
	Geotechnical supervision, testing and certification	1	item	0		
1.5		<u>'</u>	цепп	0		
	SUBTOTAL (Assumed as 15% of works cost)				\$	262,7
	Demolition and Clearing					
	Clearing and grubbing	0	sq. m	11		
	Strip topsoil and stockpile for re-use (assuming 150mm					
	depth)		cu. m	27		
	Dispose of excess topsoil (nominal 10% allowance)	0	cu. m	65		
2.4	Pull up and dispose existing road surface	830	sq. m	38		31,
	SUBTOTAL				\$	31,3
4	Installation of Drainage					
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide					
4.1	connections 0.45m dia. Pipe	11	lin. m	999		11,
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide					,
4.2	connections 0.6m dia. Pipe	76	lin. m	1,053		79,
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide			.,000		,
4.3	connections 0.9m dia. Pipe	9	lin. m	1,296		11,0
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide	, ,		1,200		, .
44	connections 1.2m dia. Pipe	7	lin. m	1,782		11,
7.7	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide	,	11111. 1111	1,702		11,
47	connections 1.8m dia. Pipe	212	lin. m	3,564		1,113,
4.7	Install new drainage/junction pit (assumed 1 pit per 50m of	312	1111. 111	3,304		1,113,
4 20	pipe)		ooob	4,320		34,
4.23	Adjustment of existing services (nominal allowance)	0	each	4,320		34,
4 21		100 010	itom	74 547		106
4.31	(assumed 10% of drainage installation cost)	126,213	item	74,547	Φ.	126,2 1,388,3
					\$	1,388,3
	Footpath and Road Surfaces					
	Reinstate disturbed road pavement, including demolition					
7.1	and disposal of additional material to provide good jointing	830	sq. m	130		107,
	SUBTOTAL				\$	107,5
9	Traffic Management					
	Control of traffic during works (nominal allowance)					
9.1	(assumed \$500 per lin.m)	415	lin. m	540		224,
	SUBTOTAL				\$	224,1
	CONSTRUCTION SUBTOTAL				\$	2,014,0
11	Contingencies				\$, ,-
	50% construction cost				\$	1,007,0
					<u> </u>	, - ,-
	CONSTRUCTION TOTAL, exc. GST	†			\$	3,021,1
	GST		1		\$	302,1
	CONSTRUCTION TOTAL, inc. GST	 			\$	3,323,2
	CONSTRUCTION TOTAL, INC. GST	 	}		\$	3,323,3
	CONSTRUCTION TOTAL, TOURIDED	-			À	ა,ა∠ა,ა
	MAINTENANOE	ļ				
	MAINTENANCE		ļ. —		<u> </u>	
11.1	Maintenance of mitigation option		item		\$	4,1

Table E3:	Cost Estimate - Option FM-BB04: New Outlet to Blackwattle	. Ray & Drai	inage I I	narade – B	rido	ıo Bd
	Description of work	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Co	
1	General Construction Costs					
	Site establishment, security fencing, facilities and					
	disestablishment	1	item	0		0
	Provision of sediment and erosion control		item	0		0
1.3	Construction setout and survey	1	item	0		0
1.4	Work as executed survey and documentation	1	item	0		0
1.5	Geotechnical supervision, testing and certification	1	item	0		0
	SUBTOTAL (Assumed as 15% of works cost)				\$	148,527
2	Demolition and Clearing					
2.1	Clearing and grubbing	0	sq. m	11		0
	Strip topsoil and stockpile for re-use (assuming 150mm					
	depth)		cu. m	27		0
	Dispose of excess topsoil (nominal 10% allowance)		cu. m	65		0
	Pull up and dispose existing road surface	330	sq. m	38		12,489
	SUBTOTAL				\$	12,489
	Installation of Drainage					
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide					
	connections 2.4m x 2.4m culvert	165	lin. m	4,536		749,347
	Install new drainage/junction pit (assumed 1 pit per 50m	_				
4.29	of pipe)	3	each	4,320		12,960
	Install new outlet structure, including erosion protection					
	as required	1	each	6,480		6,480
	Adjustment of existing services (nominal allowance)		l			
	(assumed 10% of drainage installation cost) SUBTOTAL	76,879	item	74,547	_	76,879
					\$	845,666
	Footpath and Road Surfaces Reinstate disturbed road pavement, including demolition					
	• • • • •					
	and disposal of additional material to provide good			400		40.000
7.1	jointing SUBTOTAL	330	sq. m	130		42,820
					\$	42,820
9	Traffic Management	ļ			_	
	Control of traffic during works (nominal allowance)	1.5-	[_P .			00.000
	(assumed \$500 per lin.m)	165	lin. m	540		89,208
	SUBTOTAL				\$	89,208
	CONSTRUCTION SUBTOTAL	ļ			_	1,138,710
	Contingencies 50% construction cost	 			\$	569,355
11.1	50% construction cost				\$	-
	CONSTRUCTION TOTAL, exc. GST		Ī		\$	1,708,065
	GST	†			\$	170,807
	CONSTRUCTION TOTAL, inc. GST	†			\$	1,878,872
		 				
	CONSTRUCTION TOTAL, rounded				\$	1,878,900
			ļ			
	MAINTENANCE		21		_	4 0=0
11.1	Maintenance of mitigation option		item	0	\$	1,652

Table E4:	Cost Estimate - Option FM-BB06: Underground Storage at 0	Council Dep	ot			
	Description of work	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Со	st
1	General Construction Costs					
	Site establishment, security fencing, facilities and					
1.1	disestablishment	1	item	0		0
	Provision of sediment and erosion control		item	0		0
	Construction setout and survey		item	0		0
	Work as executed survey and documentation		item	0		0
	Geotechnical supervision, testing and certification		item	0		0
	SUBTOTAL (Assumed as 15% of works cost)				\$	765,175
2	Demolition and Clearing				Ť	
	Clearing and grubbing	0	sq. m	11		0
	Strip topsoil and stockpile for re-use (assuming 150mm		5 q			
2.2	depth)	0	cu. m	27		0
	Dispose of excess topsoil (nominal 10% allowance)		cu. m	65		0
	Pull up and dispose existing road surface		sq. m	38		3,780
	SUBTOTAL	100	Jq. 111	1 30	\$	3,780
2	Excavation and earthworks			+	۳	5,700
	Excavation of detention basins and swales	40,000	cu m	49		1,944,000
3.1	Excavation of detention pasins and swales	40,000	cu. III	49		1,944,000
٠,	Diamond of evenes out (excuming 900/ of total evenyation)	32,000	itam	65		0.070.600
3.2	Disposal of excess cut (assuming 80% of total excavation) SUBTOTAL	32,000	пеш	65	\$	2,073,600 4,017,600
					Þ	4,017,000
4	Installation of Drainage Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide					
	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	400	P	4.040		404 000
4.8	connections 2.1m dia. Pipe	100	lin. m	4,212		421,200
	Install new drainage/junction pit (assumed 1 pit per 50m					
4.29	of pipe)	2	each	4,320		8,640
	Adjustment of existing services (nominal allowance)	40.004	l	_,_,_		
4.31	(assumed 10% of drainage installation cost)	42,984	item	74,547		42,984
	SUBTOTAL				\$	472,824
	Installation of Storage Tank					
6.1	Construction of storage tank (nominal allowance)	1	item	540,000		540,000
	SUBTOTAL				\$	540,000
7	Footpath and Road Surfaces					
	Reinstate disturbed road pavement, including demolition					
	and disposal of additional material to provide good					
7.1	jointing	100	sq. m	130	_	12,960
	SUBTÔTAL				\$	12,960
9	Traffic Management					
	Control of traffic during works (nominal allowance)					
9.1	(assumed \$500 per lin.m)	100	lin. m	540		100
	SUBTOTAL				\$	54,000
	CONSTRUCTION SUBTOTAL				\$	5,866,339
11	Contingencies				\$	2,933,169
11.1	50% construction cost				\$	-
	CONSTRUCTION TOTAL, exc. GST				\$	8,799,508
	GST				\$	879,951
	CONSTRUCTION TOTAL, inc. GST			1	\$	9,679,459
	CONSTRUCTION TOTAL, rounded			1	\$	9,679,500
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1			Ť	-,
11	MAINTENANCE				H	
	Maintenance of mitigation option		item	n	\$	21,000
		I			Ψ	-1,000

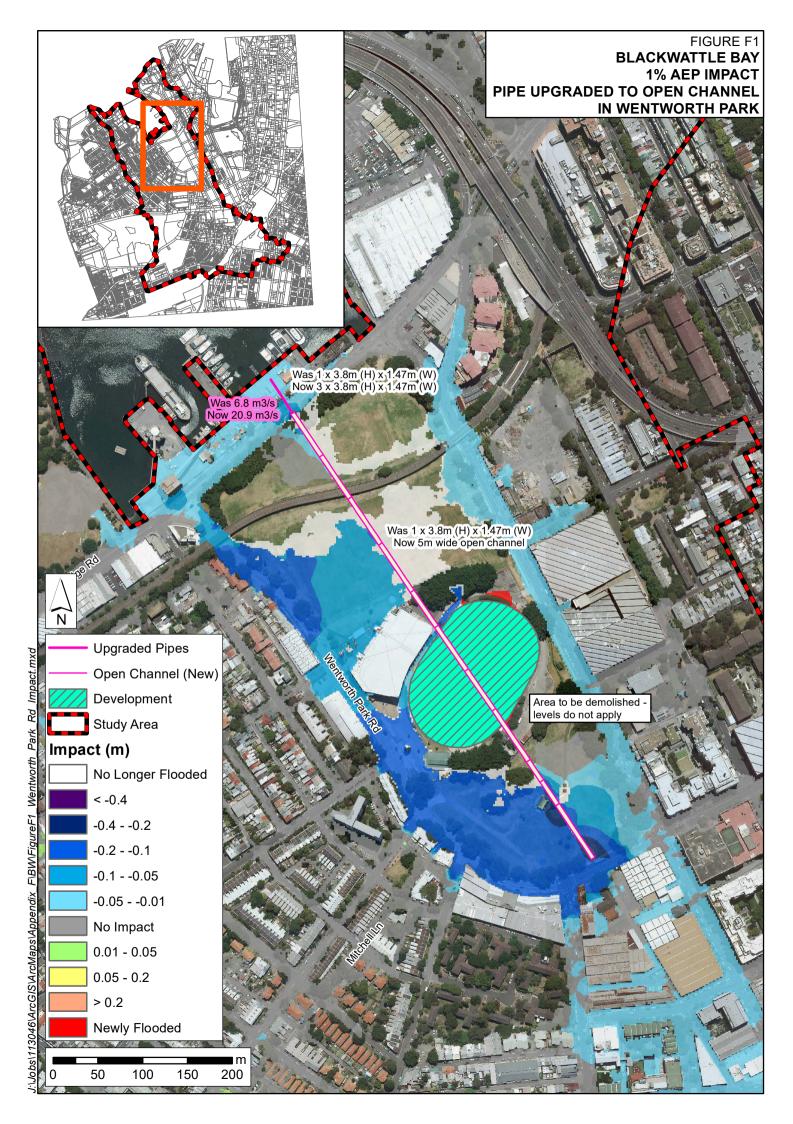
Storage at	Cost Estimate - Option FM-BB07: Drainage Upgrade – Cleve Council Depot	eland St to V	Ventwo	orth Park & U	Jnde	rground
Item No.	Description of work	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cos	t
1	General Construction Costs					
	Site establishment, security fencing, facilities and					
1.1	disestablishment	1	item	0		0
1.2	Provision of sediment and erosion control	1	item	0		0
	Construction setout and survey	1	item	0		0
	Work as executed survey and documentation	1	item	0		0
	Geotechnical supervision, testing and certification	1	item	0		0
	SUBTOTAL (Assumed as 15% of works cost)				\$	2,866,623
	Demolition and Clearing				_	_,
	Clearing and grubbing	0	sq. m	10.8		0
	Strip topsoil and stockpile for re-use (assuming 150mm		34. 111	10.0		
	depth)	ا ا	cu. m	27		0
	Dispose of excess topsoil (nominal 10% allowance)		cu. m	64.8		0
	Pull up and dispose existing road surface	13,807		37.8		521,905
	SUBTOTAL	13,007	sq. III	37.0		521,905 521,905
					\$	JZ 1,9U3
	Excavation and earthworks	40.000		40.0	 	1 044 000
3.1	Excavation of detention basins and swales	40,000	cu. m	48.6	-	1,944,000
	Diameter of the state of the st	00.000	<u>.</u>			0.070.000
	Disposal of excess cut (assuming 80% of total excavation)	32,000	item	64.8	_	2,073,600
	SUBTOTAL				\$	4,017,600
4	Installation of Drainage					
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide					
	connections 0.9m dia. Pipe	98.5	lin. m	1296		127656.0
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide					
4.5	connections 1.5m dia. Pipe	3.5	lin. m	2430		8505.0
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide					
4.7	connections 1.8m dia. Pipe	15.2	lin. m	3564		54172.8
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide					
	connections 2.1m dia. Pipe	142.3	lin. m	4212		599367.6
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide					
4.1	connections 2.4m dia. Pipe	8	lin. m	4536		37,649
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide					
4.12	connections 2.7m dia. Pipe	302	lin. m	4860		1,468,692
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide					
	connections 3.0m dia. Pipe	126	lin. m	5184		653,184
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide	1				,
4.16	connections 2.1m x 1.2m culvert	3	lin. m	3240		9,072
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide	1			Ì	,
	connections 3.0m x 2.7m culvert	547	lin. m	5400		2,952,180
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide			1		, - ,
4.23	connections 3.0m x 3.0m culvert	76	lin. m	6156		467,856
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide	1		1	t	,
	connections 3.3m x 2.1m culvert	153	lin. m	6264		959,645
	Supply, excavate, bed, lay, joint, backfill and provide	1.50		1 3231		300,010
	connections 3.0m x 0.9m culvert	6	lin. m	5940		35,640
	Install new drainage/junction pit (assumed 1 pit per 50m	 		30 10		33,0 70
4 20	of pipe)	28	each	4320		120,960
7.23	Adjustment of existing services (nominal allowance)	20	Juon	7020	1	120,000
/ ₁ 21	(assumed 10% of drainage installation cost)	749,458	item	74547		42,984
	SUBTOTAL	7 73,430	item	74547	\$	8,244,037
				+	Ψ	J,277,UJ/
	Installation of Storage Tank	1	<u> </u>	E40.000	-	E40.000
	Construction of storage tank (nominal allowance)	1		540,000		540,000
	SUBTOTAL				\$	540,000

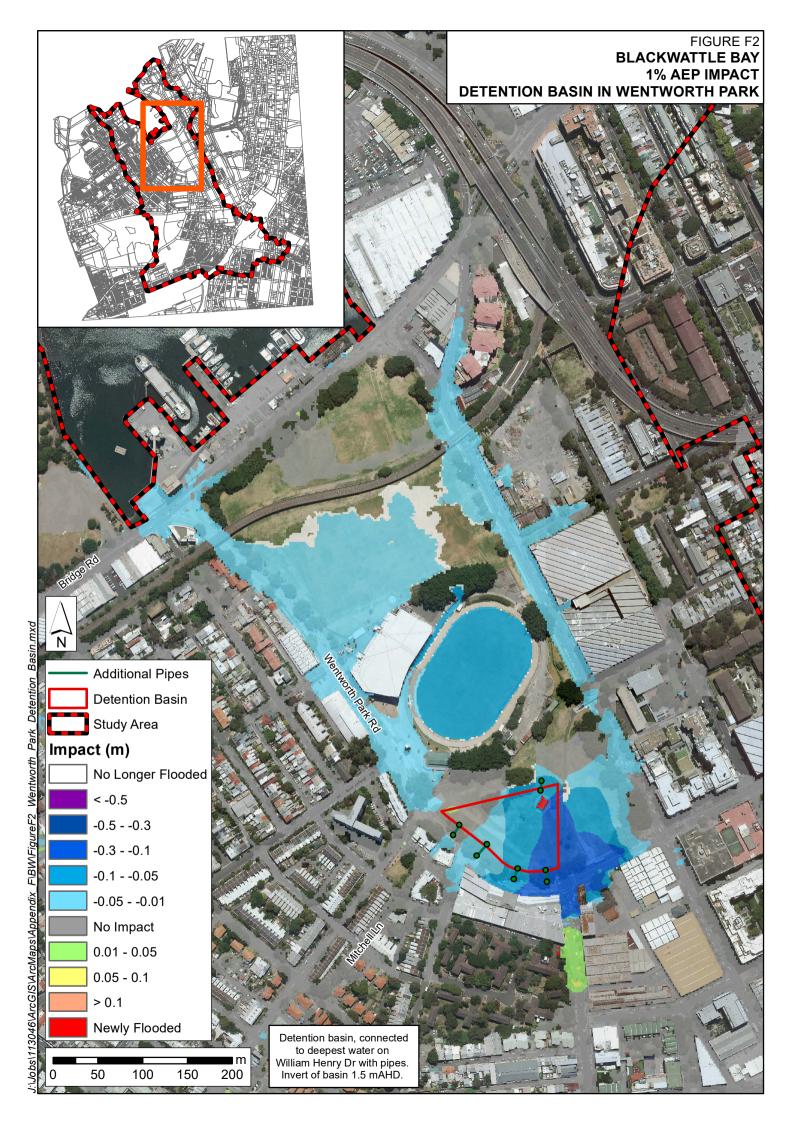


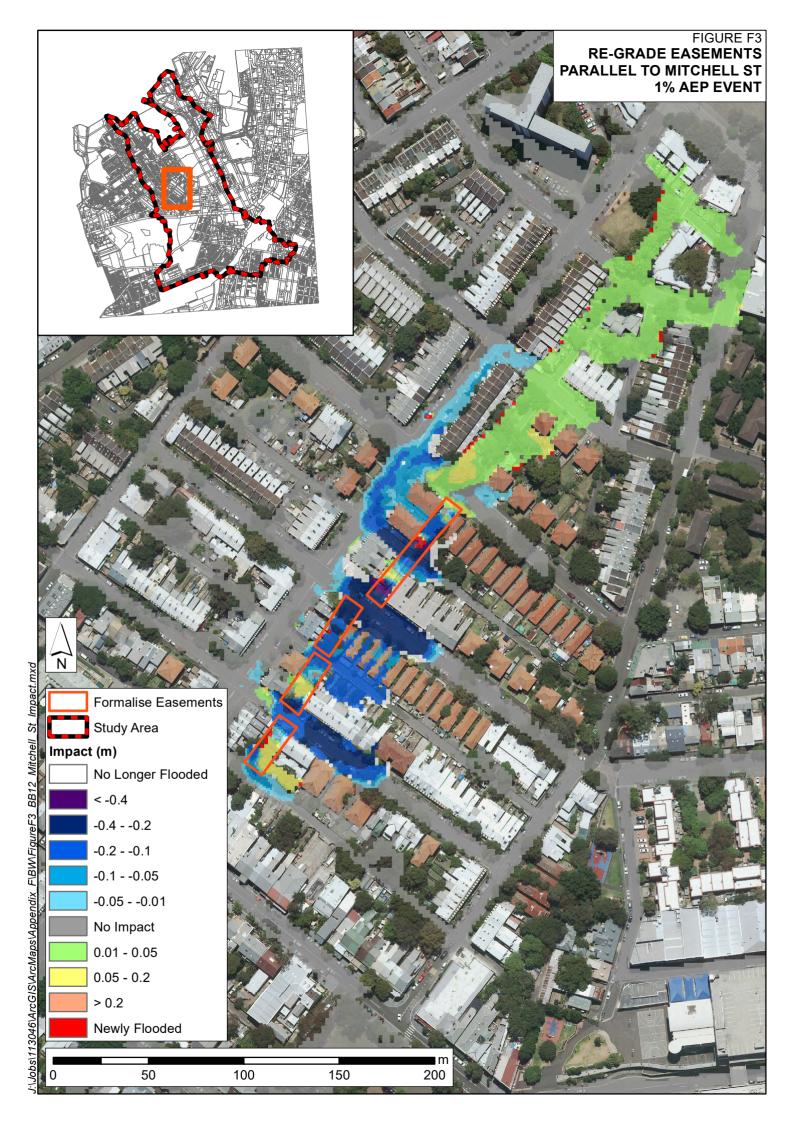
Blackwattle Bay - Mitigation Options Considered

Location	Description	Type of Measure	Impact	Outcome
	Double capacity of trunk drainage up to Parramatta Rd/Buckland St intersection	Drainage Upgrade	Drop of 0.1 m between low area between Parramatta Rd and Wentworth Park Rd, as well as along Wentworth Park Rd, in the 1% AEP event.	Comparative to it's limited benefits, there are issues with contaminated fill in Wentworth Park, and the high cost of a ~3 km long pipe upgrade. Discarded.
Wentworth Park	Open channel up to Wentworth Park Rd (see Figure F1)	Drainage Upgrade	Triples the peak flow at the outlet in the 1% AEP event, results in drop of around 0.2 m on Wentworth Park Rd and in the park.	Issues of contaminated fill in Wentworth Park outweigh the limited benefits to the area. Discarded
Mitchell St - Wentworth Park	Double capacity of trunk drainage up to Mitchell Ln East	Drainage Upgrade	Drop of 0.01 in 1% AEP event around flood affected properties near Mitchell St, on Wentworth Park Rd and on Wentworth Park.	Negligible drop in flood level. Refined to become FM - BB02
	Double capacity of drainage from railway line to Pembroke St	Drainage Upgrade	Drop of 0.1 m in 1% AEP event on Chalmers Street and in trapped depression. Increase from 0.5 m3/s to 0.8 m3/s at downstream end of Prince Alfred Park.	Negligible drop in flood level. Refined to become FM - BB01
	Enhance pit and pipe capacity on Bridge Road where it is parallel to Bridge Lane.	Drainage Upgrade	Drop of 0.01 m in 1% AEP event on Bridge Rd, despite increase of flow at the outlet from 1.7 m3/s to 3.4 m3/s.	Negligible drop in flood level. Refined to become FM - BB03
Parramatta Rd/Buckland St - Wentworth Park	Double capacity of trunk drainage up to Parramatta Rd/Buckland St intersection (including the south side of Parramatta Road) and double pit capacity around the Parramatta Rd/Buckland St intersection.	Drainage Upgrade	Drop of 0.1 m in low area between Parramatta Rd and Wentworth Park Rd, as well as along Wentworth Park Rd, in the 1% AEP event.	Comparative to it's limited benefits, there are issues with contaminated fill in Wentworth Park, and the high cost of a ~3 km long pipe upgrade. Refined to become FM - BB07
	Same as above, but do not change the pipes in Wentworth Park (except the first one). Change the last pit so it surcharges (1528P)	Drainage Upgrade		Negligible drop in flood level. Refined to become FM - BB07
_	Double capacity of trunk drainage along Wattle St, excluding the last two pipes before Broadway.	Drainage Upgrade	Drop of 0.02 m along Wattle St adjacent to Wentworth Park in the 1% AEP event.	Negligible drop in flood level. Issues with pipe upgrade along main road. Discarded
	2x 450 to drain Talfourd St up to Bridge Rd, double pit capacity at Talfourd depression.	Drainage Upgrade	Drop of 0.02 m along Talfourd St near Bridge Rd in the 1% AEP event.	Negligible drop in flood level. Discarded

Location	Description	Type of Measure	Impact	Outcome
Talfourd St - Bridge Rd	Same as above, with three 'humps' to divert flow away from the depression. Locations: Talfourd/Marlborough, Talfourd Ln/Marlborough, Talfourd Ln easement.	Flow Path Modification	Drop of 0.02 m along Talfourd St near Bridge Rd in the 1% AEP event. Slight increases upstream of the 'humps'.	Negligible drop in flood level. Discarded
Cleveland St - Parramatta Rd	Cleveland St. Upgrade pits and make pipes 450 at Cleveland low point, upgrade pipes from there until Broadway.	Drainage Upgrade	Drop of 0.01 m on some areas between Cleveland St and Parramatta Road in the 1% AEP event.	Negligible drop in flood level. Refined to become FM - BB07
Wentworth Park - Basin	Detention Basin in Wentworth Park SW corner, connected to deepest water on William Henry Dr with pipes (4 locations). Invert of basin 1.5 mAHD. (see Figure F2)	Detention Basin	Drop of 0.1 m on parts of Wentworth Park Rd at the south end of Wentworth Park. Drop of up to 0.1 m in parts of Wentworth Park.	Issues with loss public space and putting detention basin in area with contaminated fill. Not a significant drop in flood level. Discarded
Blackwattle Lane	Lower Blackwattle Lane by 0.5 m, including through council depot	Flow Path Modification	Drop of 0.1 m in low area between Parramatta Rd and Wentworth Park Rd, slight increase at south end of Wentworth Park, in the 1% AEP event.	Negligible drop in flood level and issues with significant re-landscaping of street. Discarded
Mitchell St	Re-grade the easements parallel to Mitchell St, including straightening and widening, to improve conveyance. (see Figure F3)	Flow Path Modification	Drop of between 0.1 and 0.4 m in the unrelieved low points on small streets perpendicular to Mitchell St. Impact of up to 0.1 in areas downstream, before Wentworth Park (both in the 1% AEP event).	Significant drop in flood level, however, significant impact downstream would increase flood risk there, for current and future landholders. Discarded
Entire Catchment	Upgrade all pits and pipes to 3x existing capacity	Drainage Upgrade		Not considered as an option per se, rather as a diagnostic tool to see which areas sensitive to pipe upgrades and by how much.









APPENDIX G: EARLY CATCHMENT CONDITIONS

The Blackwattle Bay catchment has undergone extensive urbanisation over the past 200 years. Development has occurred uniformly across the area, with the suburbs of Glebe, Ultimo, Chippendale, Darlington and Redfern growing as Sydney expanded outward from what is now the Central Business District. Urbanisation of the catchment had a significant effect on flood behaviour, with watercourses and depressions being re-directed, blocked or sometimes removed, as streets and buildings were laid out and constructed. Understanding of the original catchment facilitates comprehension of the current flood liability and the general functioning of the catchment.

The following is a summary of what is known about the catchment features in the 19th century:

- 1. Blackwattle Creek was a significant watercourse. A map from Atlas of the Suburbs of Sydney (ca 1885) shows it flowing from Parramatta Road to Wentworth Park along the depression that is now Mitchell Lane.
- The creek is known to have extended upstream of Parramatta Road, likely in the vicinity
 of what is now Buckland Street. The Francis Webb Sheilds Plan of Sydney (1844)
 shows the creek was dammed upstream of Parramatta, with the resultant reservoir used
 by the Brisbane Distillery.
- 3. Wentworth Park was previously an intertidal area that was filled to create a recreational area. The Atlas of the Suburbs of Sydney (ca 1885) shows a cricket and football grounds in the park. The Trigonometrical Survey of Sydney (1855-1865) labels the area as "Black Wattle Swamp Cove".

Figure G1 shows Blackwattle Creek and the shoreline as they were recorded in the Atlas of the Suburbs of Sydney (ca 1885), overlaid on the current 1% AEP peak flood depth. The figure shows that the concentration of flow in Mitchell Lane and the surrounding area is in fact where Blackwattle Creek was, before it was covered over and replaced with a stormwater drain. Although the map does not show it, the creek can be assumed to have continued upstream of Parramatta Road, likely in the vicinity of Buckland Street.

