





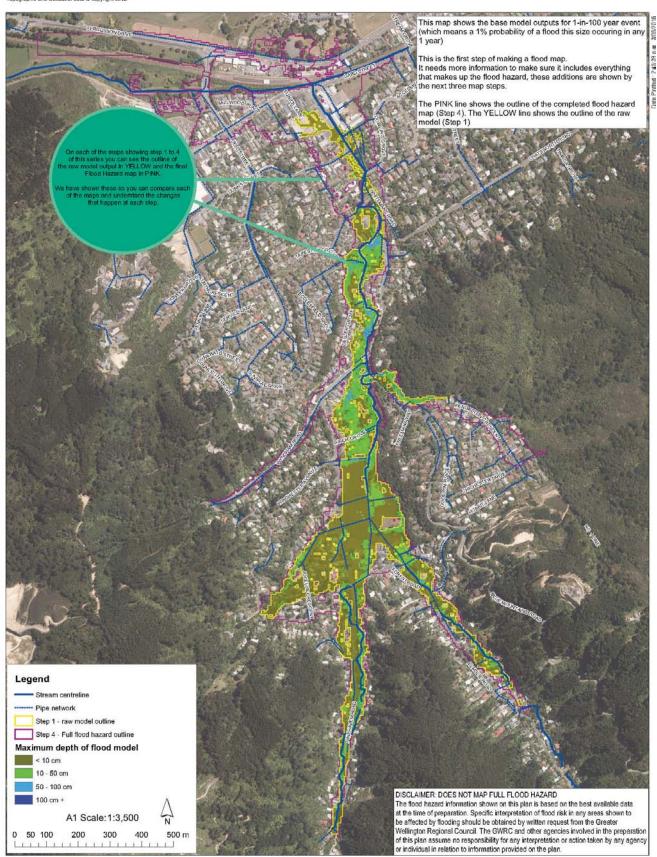
### **Building Flood Hazard Maps**

The maps provided in this appendix tell the story of how the Pinehaven Flood Hazard maps in the earlier version of the FMP in Appendix E were developed. These maps showing the flood hazard are shown following maps 1a-d and 2. The final flood hazard map is shown after these maps. The process for developing the maps and explaining the flood risk are shown below:

- Maps 1a 1d and 2 show the layers that are combined to create a flood hazard map:
  - o Map 1a the area of flooding in a 1% storm event;
  - o Map 1b Map 1a, with additional flooding from increased rainfall intensity as a result of climate change;
  - Map 1c Map 1b with additional flooding as a result of blockages on the stormwater network (for example blockages to the Silverstream Bypass near 54 Whiteman's Rd) that result in flooding at the lower end of the catchment;
  - Map 1d Map 1c with the additions of local details this includes considerations for example, if the channel is heavily vegetated, flood waters may be slowed down;
  - o Map 2 shows all of these layers together.
- 'Chance of a flood occurring in any particular year' shows the extent of different probability flood events. The flood hazard maps in Appendix E are based on the 1% flood, this map also shows the extent of flooding expected in higher probability floods (2%, 5%, 10% and 20%).
- 'Time to inundation' shows the progress of a 1% flood through the catchment, identifying the areas that are flooded first (within 75 minutes) until the flood reaches its full extent at >180 minutes.
- 'Flood hazard to life map' identifies areas of high, medium, low, or insignificant risk based on the predicted depth and velocity of flood waters.
- The untitled map shows the modelled 1% flood overlain on the observed 1976 flood extents this shows some differences in the floods, but general alignment of the areas affected.
- 'Flood map' this final map shows the 1% flood as is used to communicate areas at risk. This map highlights that due to all of the details that go into these maps (as shown in the previous series) that this map does not provide a definitive story as to areas that will flood, but instead helps indentify areas at risk. Residents of the 1% area should contact Council to understand whether their house is flood prone or whether flood levels at their property may be below floor levels.

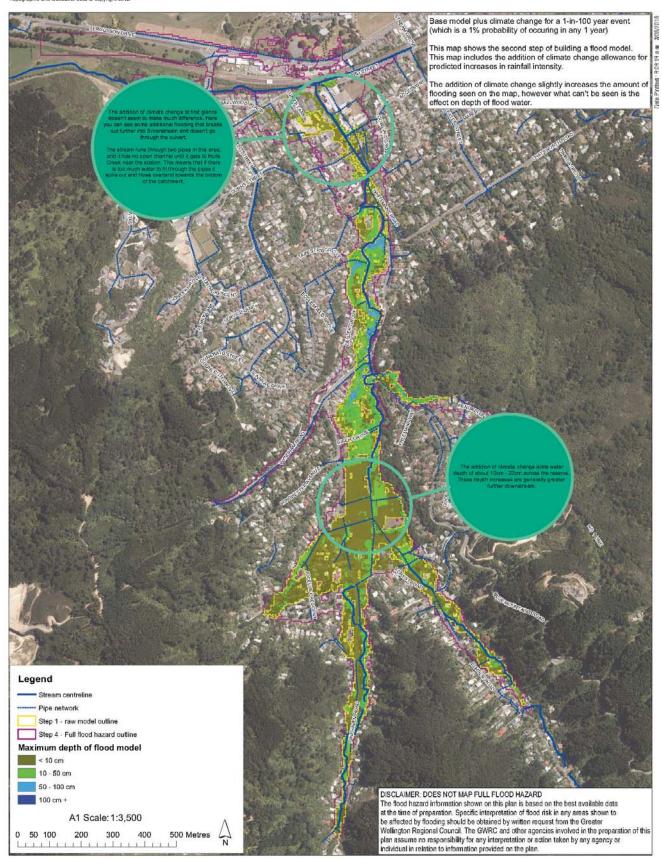
Attachment 1 to Report 16.259

### Map 1a - PINEHAVEN STREAM - Building a flood map Step 1 of 4: The raw model stage



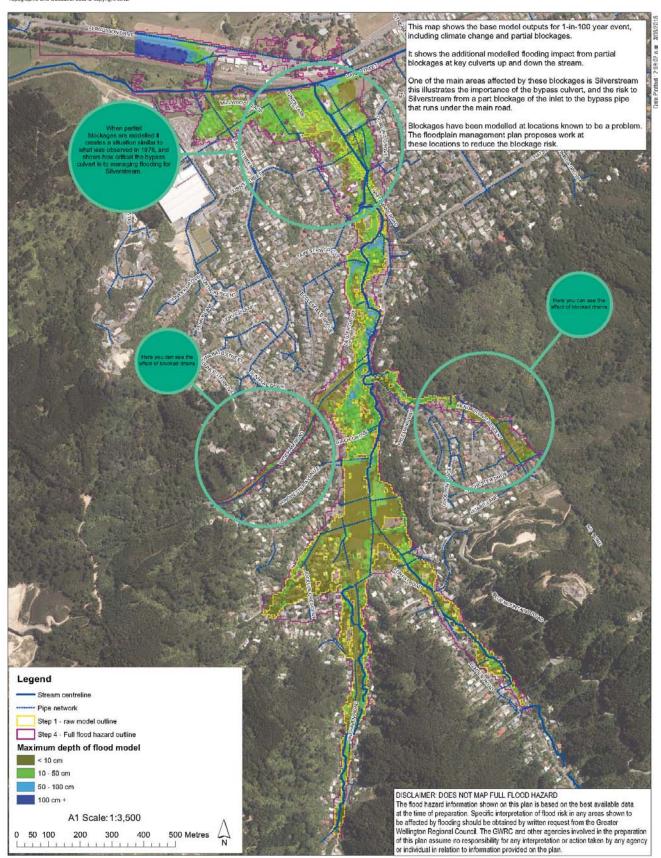
### Map 1b - PINEHAVEN STREAM - Building a flood map Step 2 of 4: Adding climate change





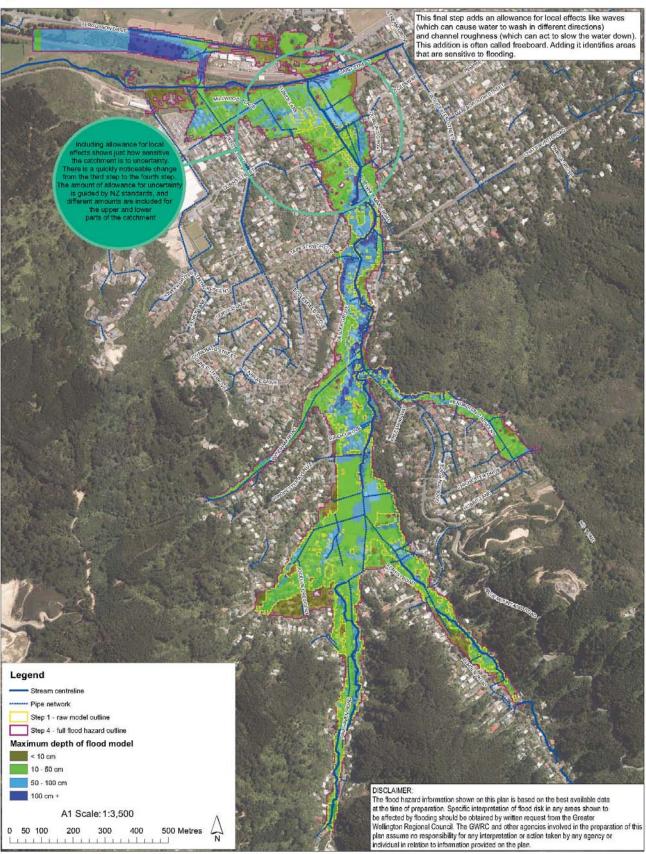
### Map 1c - PINEHAVEN STREAM - Building a flood map Step 3 of 4: Allowing for blockages



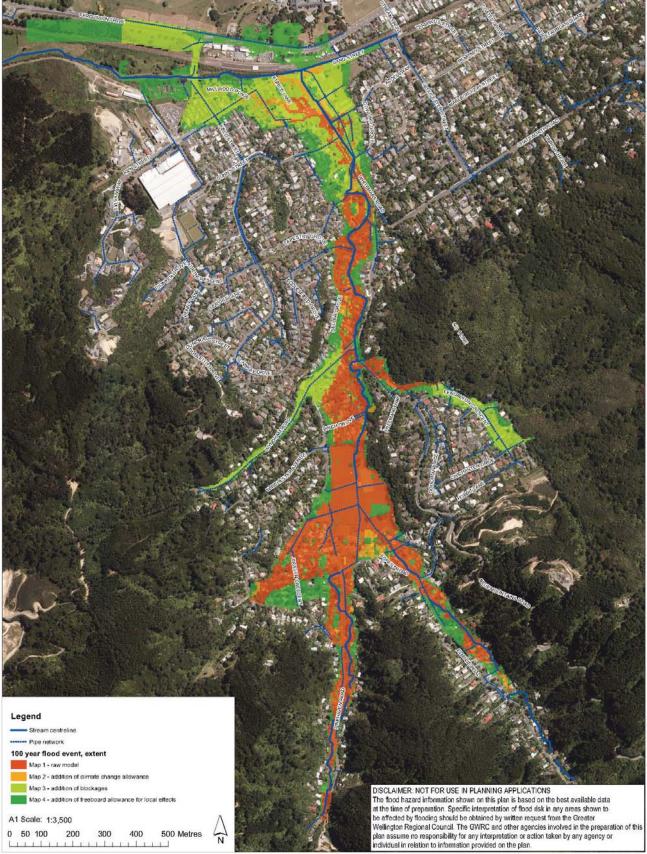


### Map 1d - PINEHAVEN STREAM - Building a flood map Step 4 of 4: Allowing for local effects



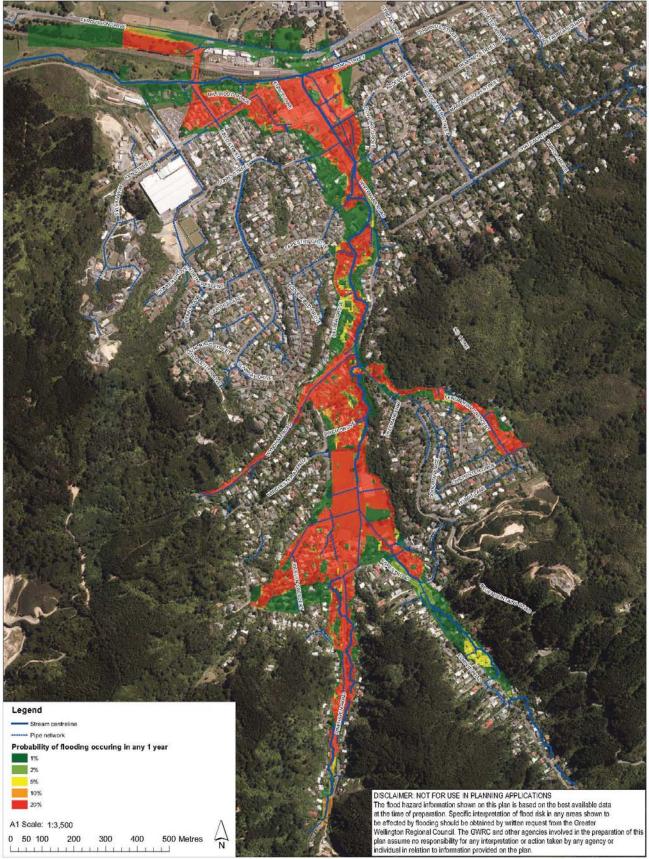


# Map 2 - PINEHAVEN STREAM - building a flood map Summary map of steps 1 to 4



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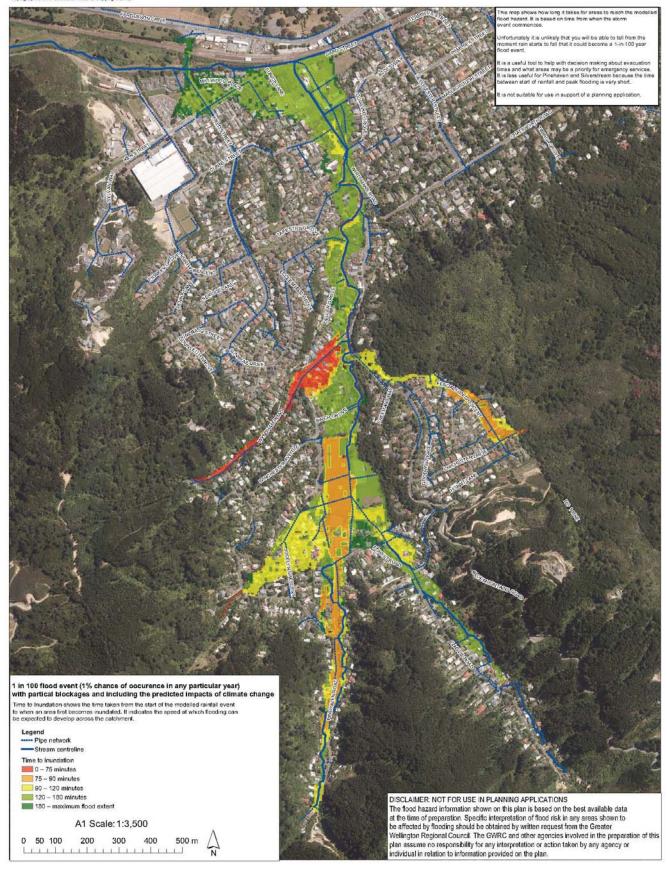
## **PINEHAVEN STREAM - Understanding flood risk** Chance of a flood occuring in any particular year (AEP)



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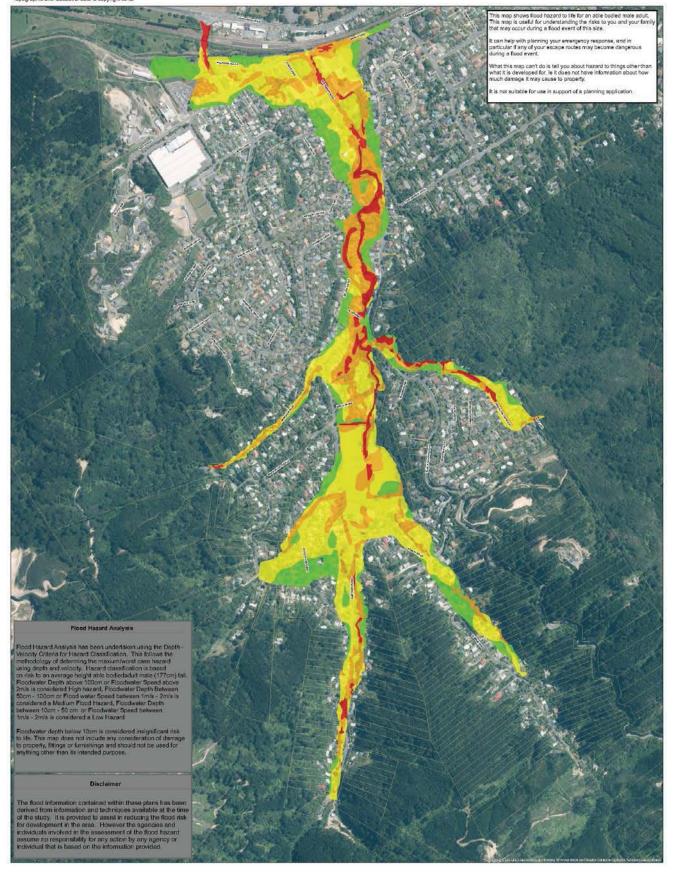
### PINEHAVEN STREAM - Time to inundation (length of time from start of storm untill flooding occurs)

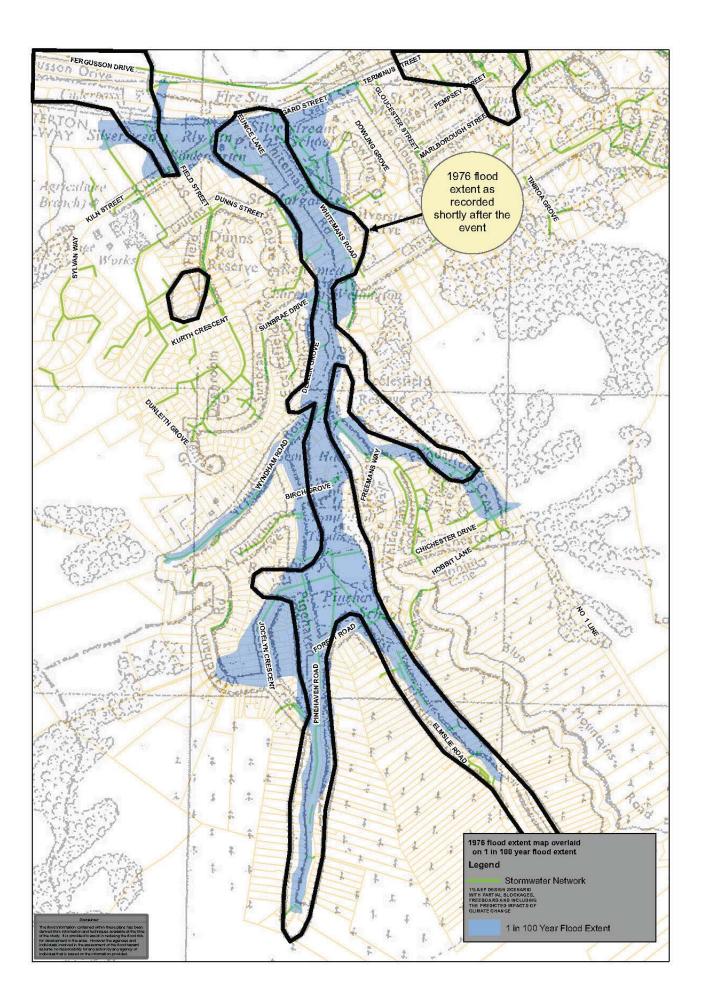




### PINEHAVEN STREAM - Flood Hazard to Life map (based on hazard for an able bodied male adult)



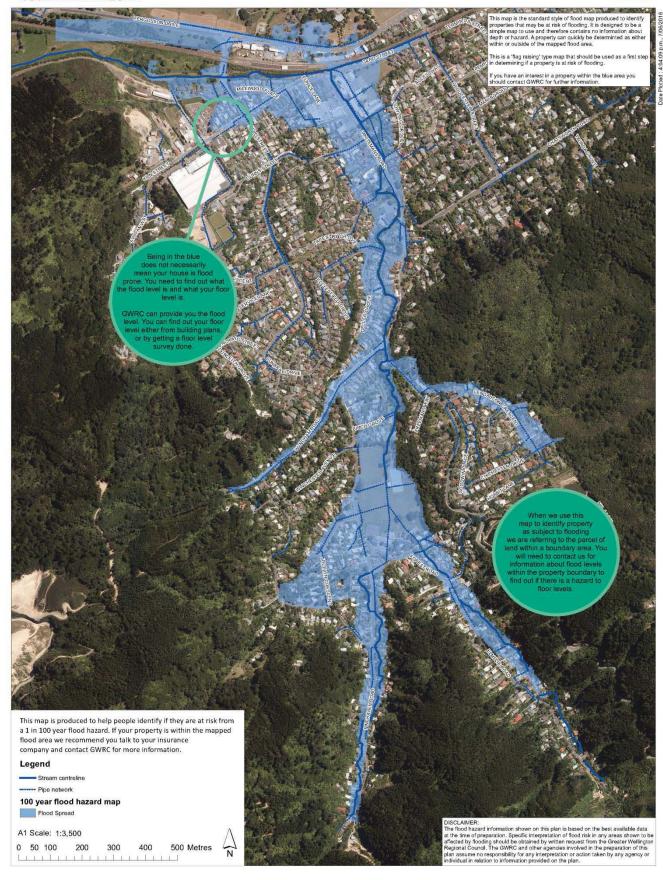




### Map 7 - PINEHAVEN STREAM - Flood Map

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Flood Hazard Maps

