Table 1 - Versions of Section 9.1 Ministerial Directions used by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure in the assessment of gateway determinations for the "Allfarthing" 3 Brisbane Grove Road Planning Proposal (PP-2024-295) and 137 Brisbane Grove Road Planning Proposal (PP-2024-291)

Section 9.1 Direction	Version (date)
Direction 1.1 Implementation of Regional Plans	1 March 2022
Direction 1.3 Approval and Referral Requirements	1 March 2022
Direction 1.4 Site Specific Provisions	1 March 2022
Direction 3.1 Conservation Zones	1 March 2022
Direction 3.2 Heritage Conservation	1 March 2022
Direction 3.3 Sydney Drinking Water Catchments	21 November 2022
Direction 4.1 Flooding	20 February 2023
Direction 4.3 Planning for Bushfire Protection	1 March 2022
Direction 4.4 Remediation of Contaminated Land	1 March 2022
Direction 5.1 Integrating Land Use and Transport	20 February 2023
Direction 6.1 Residential Zones	1 March 2022
Direction 9.1 Rural Zones	1 March 2022
Direction 9.2 Rural Lands	1 March 2022

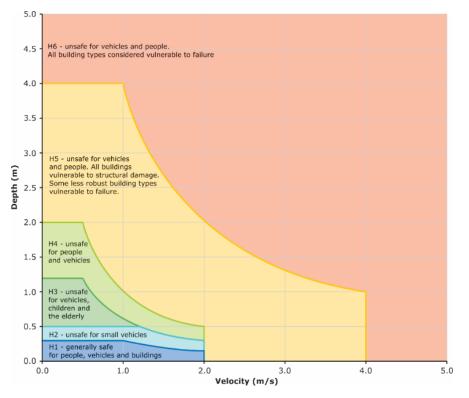


Image 3: Flood Hazard Curves (Australian Emergency Management Handbook 7)

Table 4: Flood Hazard – Vulnerability Thresholds

Hazard Classification	Description
H1	Generally safe for vehicles, people and buildings.
H2	Unsafe for small vehicles.
H3	Unsafe for vehicles, children and the elderly.
H4	Unsafe for vehicles and people.
H5	Unsafe for vehicles and people. All buildings vulnerable to structural
	damage. Some less robust buildings subject to failure.
H6	Unsafe for vehicles and people. All building types considered
	vulnerable to failure.

3.2.2 Hydraulic Categories

Hydraulic Categories (also known as Flood Function) refers to the classification of floodwaters into three categories; floodway, flood storage and flood fringe. These categories help to describe the nature of flooding across the floodplain and aid planning when assessing developable areas. According to the Australian Emergency Management Handbook 7, these three categories can be defined as:

- <u>Floodway</u> the areas where a significant proportion of the floodwaters flow and typically align with defined channels. If these areas are blocked or developed, there will be significant redistribution of flow and increased flood levels across the floodplain. Generally, the flow conveyance are areas of deep and/or fast-moving floodwaters;
- <u>Flood Storage</u> areas where, during a flood, a significant proportion of floodwaters extend into, water is stored and then recedes after a flood. Filling or development in these areas may increase flood levels nearby.

Appendix B

