"High hazard" flood area is the area of flood which poses a possible danger to personal safety, where the evacuation of trucks would be difficult, where able-bodied adults would have difficulty waiting to safety or where there is a potential for damage to public and private property and infrastructure (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Low hazard" flood area is the area of flood where, should it be necessary, a truck could evacuate people and their possessions or an able-bodied adult would have little difficulty in waiting to safety (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Floodway area" refers to the land that is a pathway taken by major discharges of floodwaters, the obstruction or partial obstruction of which would cause a significant relocalisation of floodwaters, or a significant increase in flood levels. Floodway areas are often aligned with natural channels, are usually characterised by deep and relatively fast flowing water, and have high damage potential.

"Overland flow path" is land inundated by local runoff on its way to a waterway, rather than overbank flow from a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood storage area" refers to those parts of the floodplain that are important for the temporary storage of flood waters. The size of flood storage areas can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood fringe area" refers to the remaining area of flood prone land after the Floodway area and Flood storage area have been defined (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood Prone Land subject to further investigation" refers to the area of land susceptible to flooding where a comprehensive technical investigation of flood behaviour (to define the variation over time of flood levels, extent, velocity, flood hazard and the Flood Planning Level up to and including the probable maximum flood) has not yet been carried out. (refer Flood Manual Appendix F).
Port Stephens Flood Hazard Mapping 2016

Flood Hazard Map - Sheet FHZ_005A

Flood Hazard Categories

- Minimal Risk Flood Prone Land
- Low Hazard Flood Fringe area
- Low Hazard Flood Storage area
- Low Hazard Overland Flow Path area
- Low Hazard Floodway area
- High Hazard Flood Fringe area
- High Hazard Flood Storage area
- High Hazard Overland Flow Path area
- High Hazard Floodway area

Flood Prone Land subject to further investigation

Cadastre

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NOTES

"High hazard" flood area is the area of flood which poses a possible danger to personal safety, where the evacuation of trucks would be difficult, where able-bodied adults would have difficulties walking in safety, or where there is a potential for loss of human life. (Ref Flood Manual Appendix L)

"Low hazard" flood area is the area of flood where, should it be necessary, a truck could evacuate people and their possessions or an able-bodied adult would have little difficulty in walking in safety (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Floodway area" refers to the land that is a pathway taken by major discharges of floodwaters, the obstruction or partial obstruction of which would cause a significant redefinition of floodwaters, or a significant increase in flood levels.

Floodway areas are often aligned with natural channels, are usually characterised by deep and relatively fast flowing water, and have major damage potential.

"Overland flow path" is land inundated by local runoff on its way to a waterway, rather than overbank flow from a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood storage area" refers to those parts of the floodplain that are used for the temporary storage of flood waters. The use of flood storage areas can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation. (refer Flood Manual Section 4)

"Flood fringe area" refers to the remaining area of flood prone land after the Floodway area and Flood storage area have been delineated (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood Prone Land subject to further investigation" refers to the area of land susceptible to flooding where a comprehensive technical investigation of flood behaviour (to define the variation over time of flood levels, extent, velocity, flood hazard and the Flood Planning Level up to and including the probable maximum flood) has not yet been carried out. (refer Flood Manual Appendix F)
"High hazard" flood area is the area of flood which poses a possible danger to personal safety, where the evacuation of trucks would be difficult, where able-bodied adults would have difficulty waiting to safety, or where there is a potential for building damage (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Low hazard" flood area is the area of flood where, should it be necessary, a truck could evacuate people and their possessions or an able-bodied adult would have little difficulty in waiting to safety (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Floodway area" refers to the land that is a pathway taken by major discharges of floodwaters, the obstruction or partial obstruction of which would cause a significant restriction of floodwaters, or a significant increase in flood levels. Floodway areas are often aligned with natural channels, are usually characterised by deep and relatively fast flowing water, and have high damage potential.

"Overland flow path" is land inundated by local runoff on its way to a waterway, rather than overbank flow from a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood storage area" refers to those parts of the floodplain that are subject to the temporary storage of floodwaters. The use of flood storage areas can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation. (refer Flood Manual Section 4)

"Flood fringe area" refers to the remaining area of flood prone land after the floodway area and flood storage area have been defined (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood Prone Land subject to further investigation" refers to the area of land susceptible to flooding where a comprehensive technical investigation of flood behaviour to define the variation of flood levels, extent, velocity, flood hazard and the Flood Planning Level up to and including the probable maximum flood is required (refer Flood Manual Appendix F).
"High hazard" flood area is the area of flood which poses a possible danger to personal safety, where the evacuation of trucks would be difficult, where able-bodied adults would have difficulty wading to safety, or where there is a potential for damage to structures and loss of life or property within the area (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Low hazard" flood area is the area of flood where, should it be necessary, a truck could evacuate people and their possessions or an able-bodied adult would have little difficulty in wading to safety (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Floodway area" refers to the land that is a pathway taken by major discharges of floodwaters, the obstruction or partial obstruction of which would cause a significant re-direction of floodwaters, or a significant increase in flood levels. Floodway areas are often aligned with natural channels, are usually characterised by deep and relatively fast flowing water, and have a high damage potential.

"Overland flow path" is land inundated by local runoff on its way to a waterway, rather than overbank flow from a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood storage area" refers to those parts of the floodplain that are important for the temporary storage of flood waters. The role of flood storage areas can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood fringe area" refers to the remaining area of flood prone land after the Floodway area and Flood storage area have been defined (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood Prone Land subject to further investigation" refers to the area of land susceptible to flooding where a comprehensive technical investigation of flood behaviour (to define the variation over time of flood levels, extent, velocity, flood hazard and the Flood Planning Level) up to and including the probable maximum flood) has not yet been carried out (refer Flood Manual Appendix F).
"High hazard" flood area is the area of flood which poses a possible danger to personal safety, where the evacuation of trucks would be difficult, where able-bodied adults would have difficulty walking to safety, or where there is a potential for damage to property or infrastructure greater than $10,000. (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Low hazard" flood area is the area of flood where, should it be necessary, a truck could evacuate people and their possessions or an able-bodied adult would have little difficulty in walking to safety (refer Flood Manual Appendix L).

"Floodway area" refers to the land that is a pathway taken by major discharges of floodwaters, the obstruction or partial obstruction of which would cause a significant reduction of floodwaters, or a significant increase in flood levels. Floodway areas are often aligned with natural channels, are usually characterised by deep and relatively fast flowing water, and have a high potential for damage.

"Overland flow path" is land inundated by local runoff or its way to a waterway, rather than overbank flow from a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood storage area" refers to those parts of the floodplain that are important for the temporary storage of flood waters. The role of flood storage areas can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation. (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood fringe area" refers to the remaining area of flood prone land after the floodway area and flood storage area have been defined (refer Flood Manual Section 4).

"Flood Prone Land subject to further investigation" refers to the area of land susceptible to flooding where a comprehensive technical investigation of flood behaviour has been undertaken to define the variation over time of flood levels, extent, velocity, flood hazard and the Flood Planning Level up to and including the probable maximum flood event. (refer Flood Manual Appendix F)