Depression Storage Areas

Disclaimer:

Depression Storage Areas are defined and created using mapping software and high-resolution aerial survey data referred to as LiDAR.

The extent of the depression areas shown, are based on the assumption, that these areas could fill to capacity prior to spilling. This may result in ponding. It is not a flood model output or flood assessment.

An Overland Flow Path layer provides a high-level understanding of area where surface stormwater may flow into, Depression Storage areas, during rainfall events.

This data is simply a representation of potential surface storage (through digital terrain model analysis) and is not flood modelling and does not, take into account, the reticulated network. They can be used to manage the potential or actual effects of stormwater in catchments.

The depression storage areas include depressions that exceed a suite of minimum criteria including ponding area, storage volume and depth (as listed below). It is a digital terrain model analysis, generated using the following parameters and is subject to the following limitations:

1. It is not a flood model output or flood assessment.
2. No design storm event is used to generate these layers.
3. It is assumed that the depression storage areas shown would fill to capacity prior to spilling.
4. The depression storage areas shown exceed the following minimum criteria regarding ponding area, storage volume and depth.
   a. Surface area > 100 m^2
   b. Maximum depth > 0.20 m
   c. Volume > 30 m^3
5. The layer uses a surface generated by LiDAR only and is subject to the limitations of LiDAR.
6. In some locations, change to landform since LiDAR was generated will have altered the potential depression storage area from those displayed on the layer.

These limitations mean that depression storage areas represented on the layer should not be considered definitive and maybe subject to further investigation.