

Auckland Unitary Plan

Part 3: Floodplains and Overland Flow Paths

Presenters

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Outline

- Recent Flooding
- Unitary Plan Objectives.
- Definitions.
- Information Sources.
- Scenarios.

Recent Flooding

Unitary Plan Objectives

Regional Policy Statement

RPS Objectives

B10.2 Natural Hazards and Climate Change

B10.2.1.

- (1) Communities are more resilient to natural hazards and the effects of climate change.
- (2) The risks to people, property, infrastructure and the environment from natural hazards are not increased in existing developed areas.
- (3) New subdivision, use and development avoid the creation of new risks to people, property and infrastructure.

RPS Objectives

B10.2 Natural Hazards and Climate Change (cntd)

B10.2.1.

(4) The effects of climate change on natural hazards, including effects on sea level rise and on the frequency and severity of storm events, is recognized and provided for.

(5) The functions of natural systems, including floodplains, are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

(6) The conveyance function of overland flow paths is maintained.

Unitary Plan Objectives

District Plan

DP Objectives

E36 Natural hazards and flooding

From B36.1 Background

A flexible risk-based approach has been taken to address the risks associated with natural hazards. A risk management approach applies to existing development and infrastructure while a risk reduction (including avoidance where appropriate) approach applies to development of greenfield land.

DP Objectives

E36.2 Objectives

- 1) Subdivision, use and development outside urban areas does not occur unless the risk of adverse effects to people, property, infrastructure and the environment from natural hazards has been assessed and significant adverse effects are avoided, taking into account the likely long-term effects of climate change
- 2) Subdivision, use and development, including redevelopment in urban areas, only occurs where the risks of adverse effects from natural hazards to people, buildings, infrastructure and the environment are not increased overall and where practicable are reduced, taking into account the likely long term effects of climate change

DP Objectives

E36.2 Objectives (Cntd)

- 3) Subdivision, use and development on rural land for rural uses is managed to ensure that the risks of adverse effects from natural hazards are not increased and where practicable are reduced.

- 4) Where infrastructure has a functional or operational need to locate in a natural hazard area, the risk of adverse effects to other people, property, and the environment shall be assessed and significant adverse effects are sought first to be avoided or, if avoidance is not able to be totally achieved, the residual effects are otherwise mitigated to the extent practicable.

DP Objectives

E36.2 Objectives (Cntd)

- 5) Subdivision, use and development including redevelopment, is managed to safely maintain the conveyance function of floodplains and overland flow paths.

- 6) Where appropriate, natural features and buffers are used in preference to hard protection structures to manage natural hazards.

Definitions

Definitions

Floodplain

The area of land that is inundated by runoff from a specified rainfall event, with an upstream catchment generating 2m³/s or greater of above ground flow, taking into account:

- any increases in impervious areas that would arise from changes in land use enabled by the policies and zonings of the Plan;
- the effects of climate change over a 100 year timeframe in respect of the frequency and duration of rain fall events and a 1m sea level rise; and
- assuming that primary drainage is not blocked.

Excludes the following areas:

- constructed depressions or pits within the Special Purpose - Quarry Zone

Definitions

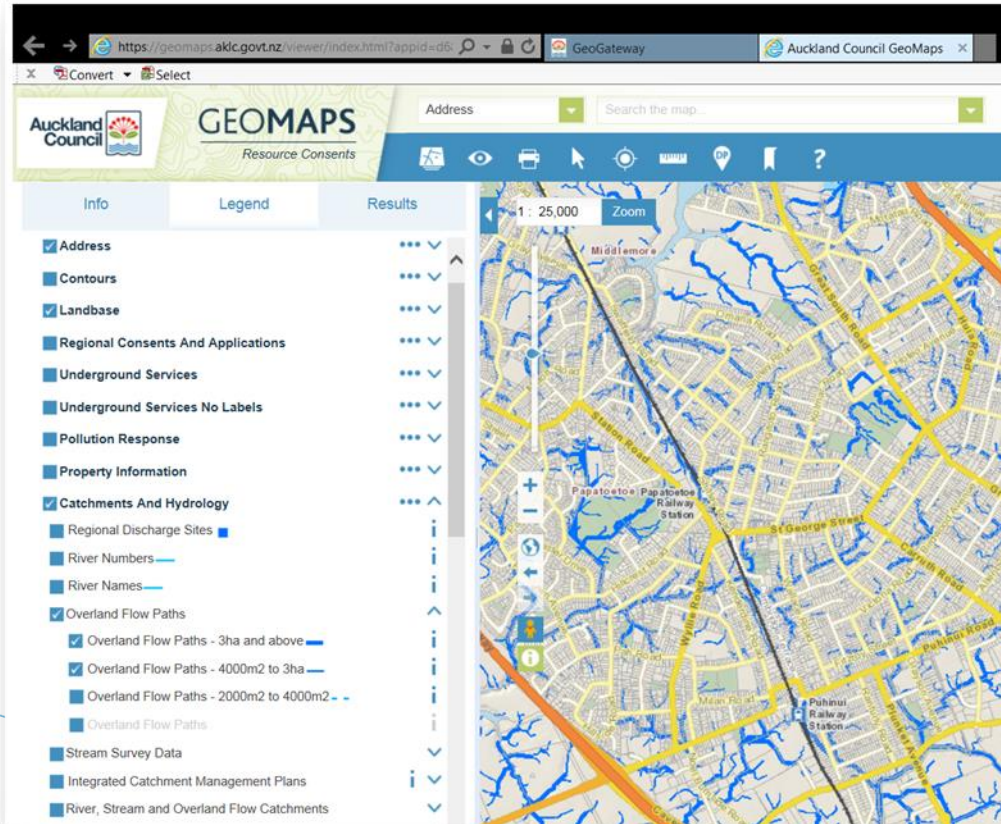
Overland Flow Path

Low point in terrain, excluding a permanent watercourse or intermittent river or stream, where surface runoff will flow, with an upstream contributing catchment exceeding 4,000m².

Excludes the following areas:

- constructed depressions and pits within Special Purpose - Quarry Zone.

Definitions



Overland Flow Path

GeoMaps Does not include:

Extent of OLFP.

Changes to landform since the LiDAR was flown

Narrow features (such as fences)

Location of buildings.

Any undocumented consents to modify the overland flowpaths.

Applicant must confirm OLFP parameters

Definitions

Less vulnerable activities

Means activities listed in the following nesting tables:

- Commerce;
- Community, excluding care centres, and healthcare facilities with overnight stay facilities;
- Industry; and
- Rural.

More vulnerable activities

Means activities listed in the residential nesting table and also includes care centres, and healthcare facilities with overnight stay facilities.

Definitions

More vulnerable activities

Table J1.3.5 Residential Nesting Table

Dwellings

Home occupations

Visitor accommodation

Camping grounds

Boarding houses Student accommodation

Integrated residential development

Retirement village

Supported residential care

Information Sources

Information Sources

Auckland Council GeoMaps

Contains information on floodplains, overland flowpaths and flood prone areas.

Note: Geomaps can be interrogated to identify source information. This allows for an understanding of accuracy of information presented.

Auckland Council Stormwater Code of Practice

Climate Change requirements

Freeboards

Fences/Accepted Solutions - TBA

Unitary Plan

E36.8.2 Assessment Criteria

E36.9 Special Information Requirements

Scenarios

Scenarios

Habitable Room - Sleepout

What criteria will apply to a 2 story sleepout? Say above a garage?

- Would meet the requirement for a dwelling in the residential nesting table. Therefore:
 - Is a RD activity under rule A38.
 - Assessment criteria (10 on P32) include:
 - Likelihood, magnitude and duration
 - Effects on public health, safety, property and environment
 - Danger to people during flooding
 - Proposal exacerbate or create a new flood hazard?
 - Structural integrity of building
- Also Special Information Requirements
- Clearly a number of engineering criteria to assess

Scenarios

Fences

Where are existing fences in OLFPs dealt with within the plan?

- There are no claw back provisions. Existing use rights apply.

Assessment Criteria:

- Change to flood hazard/depths/velocities?
- Necessity of fence?

What parts of the plan have precedence over the rules covering fences and walls within the floodplain?

- Heritage requirements
- Specific precinct provisions
- Other consents requirements such as acoustic

Scenarios

Freeboard

Freeboard is no longer part of the DP rules. Does this now need to be assessed from the building Consent requirements?

Rules now require a risk assessment. No nice simple easy answers in the Plan.

Building Code does not apply to land. DP has limitations in application to buildings.

Some guidance/requirements in ACCOP on OLFP freeboards.

More work needed.

