



## **Questions + Answers**

### **Q: How will the proposed District Plan changes affect me?**

The proposed changes to how natural hazard risks are managed would only apply to new projects and subdivisions. If your building and/or subdivision complied with the requirements that were in place at the time it was built and you are not proposing to change it, then you won't need to do anything.

It's important to note that the new proposed provisions would only apply to those areas of your property that are identified as being potentially susceptible to natural hazards. The rest of your property would only have to comply with the usual zone-related rules.

### **Q: How will the revised District Plan be different from the Operative District Plan**

A: While acknowledging there are many hazards the operative plan focuses on flooding, but only has limited flood maps for some parts of the district. It does not manage liquefaction hazards, fault rupture, landslide and debris flow inundation. The revised plan will manage all of these and encompass a broader flood assessment area based on new LiDAR information

### **Q: How has the mapping been undertaken?**

A: Assessments of all natural hazards covered by the proposed plan change have been undertaken by expert natural hazards experts. These assessments include identification and mapping of areas that may be affected by natural hazards. The mapping is used to create new overlays in the District Plan planning maps. Areas that may be susceptible to flooding have been mapped by Environment Canterbury scientists based on the results of flood modelling investigations (carried out from the Waiau Toa/Clarence River, Kēkerengū, Hapuku and Oaro Rivers, the Ote Makura Stream, and the Kaikōura Fans) and a review of detailed topographic (LiDAR) data. Active faults and landslide debris inundation areas have been mapped by GNS science, and liquefaction susceptibility areas have been mapped by Golder Associates Ltd.

### **Q: How does the revised District Plan propose to manage liquefaction hazards?**

A: The revised plan proposes one overlay in the planning map that relate to liquefaction hazards. Properties within this overlay will need to obtain geotechnical advice when subdividing, and a soil analysis will need to be undertaken by a Geotech consultant to further determine the liquefaction risk on the property. Properties looking to undertake building work will still be managed by The Building Act 2004.

### **Q: How will the revised District Plan manage landslide and debris flow inundation hazards?**

A: It is proposed that properties identified as being potentially susceptible to landslide and debris flow inundation hazards will require a resource consent for subdivision or a new land use project. Applicants will be required to obtain a Geotech report.

### **Q: How will the revised District Plan manage flooding?**

A: It is proposed that properties within the flood assessment area will be required to obtain a flood assessment certificate before specified activities or subdivision are undertaken. The certificates will be based on the flooding advice received by Environment Canterbury. The certificate approach is proposed as the Council does not hold current flood risk modelling for most of the district and to reduce the number of resource consents needed. If you comply with the recommendations of the flood hazard assessment no resource consent will be required. Properties that are identified on the planning map as being within a high flood hazard area will be required to obtain a resource consent prior to any subdivision or land use activity.

### **Q: How will the revised District Plan manage fault rupture hazards?**

A: Fault rupture hazards have been identified on the planning map using two overlays: Fault Awareness Areas and Fault Avoidance Zones. The Fault Awareness Overlay is an area close to a fault that hasn't been mapped in detail. It is proposed that a Geotech report will be required to further determine fault rupture risk prior to specified development. Fault Avoidance Zones are areas that have been mapped in more detail than Fault Awareness Overlays. It is generally recommended to avoid building in this area unless a detailed geotechnical report is obtained as part of subdividing or land use.