This entire chapter has been notified as part of an Intensification Planning Instrument, using the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process (ISPP) in accordance with Section 80E of the RMA.

Ngā Mōrearea ā-Taiao

Natural Hazards

NH Natural Hazards

Introduction

Wellington City is susceptible to a wide range of natural hazards, which can result in damage to property and buildings, and lead to a loss of human life. It is therefore important to identify areas susceptible to natural hazards and to avoid or manage subdivision, use, and development, relative to the natural hazard risk posed, to reduce the potential for damage to property and the potential for loss of human life.

The District Plan focuses on the following natural hazards as they are the hazards that present the greatest risk to people, property and infrastructure and their potential effects can be addressed through appropriate land use planning measures:

- Flooding:
- · Fault rupture;
- · Liquefaction;
- · Coastal inundation, including from sea level rise; and
- Tsunami.

The coastal hazard provisions (coastal inundation, sea level rise, and tsunami) are addressed in the Coastal Environment chapter of the District Plan. The Natural Hazards Chapter addresses the other hazards identified above.

Flooding and coastal inundation from sea level rise are influenced by climate change. It is predicted that climate change will result in more intense rainfall events, storm events will become more common and the sea level will rise. The flooding and coastal inundation hazard maps incorporate current climate change predictions.

The Fault Hazard Overlays identify areas likely to experience fault rupture (breaking or buckling of the ground) in a large earthquake, and as such it is necessary to manage the risk to people and property in these Overlays.

The composition of each of the Fault Hazard Overlays (Wellington, Ohariu, Shepherds Gully, and Terawhiti) differs. Where a fault is well-understood the overlay generally reflects a Fault Deformation Zone (areas identified by geologist as highly likely to experience breaking or buckling of the ground in a large earthquake) and a 20 m buffer, for example most of the Wellington Fault. Where a fault, or parts of a fault, is not well understood or is complex in its composition the overlay is comprised of multiple sections of Fault Deformation Zone, 20 m buffers and also areas of uncertainty where the Fault Deformation Zones are not known, for example the Shepherds Gully Fault.

The Fault Hazard Overlay mapping also includes fault complexity categories (uncertain poorly-constrained, uncertain constrained, distributed, well-defined extended and well-defined) for each of the Fault Hazard Overlays. The fault complexity categories reflect the current understanding of each of the faults (Wellington, Ohariu, Shepherds Gully and Terawhiti) which comprise the Fault Hazard Overlays contained in the District Plan, and enable management of use and development that corresponds with the risk of fault rupture.

Many of the provisions associated with the Fault Hazard Overlays reference the need for buildings or activities to be located more than 20 m from the edge of the Fault Deformation Zone. The Fault Deformation Zone can only be identified by a suitably qualified and experienced geologist or geotechnical (or similar) engineer with geophysics experience.

Slope stability will be addressed through the earthworks rules within the District Plan. When a development does not comply with the earthworks rules, site stability will be one of the matters that will be considered as part of the resource consent process.

Natural hazards such as severe winds, wildfires, and ground shaking from earthquakes are primarily managed by other statutory instruments or processes including the Building Act 2004, Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 and the Local Government Act 1974 and 2002.

The hazard ranking for each of the natural hazards addressed in the Natural Hazard Chapter is provided in the table below:

Natural Hazard Overlay	Respective Hazard Ranking
Flood Hazard – Stream Corridor High	
Wellington Fault <u>Hazard</u> Overlay and the Ohariu Fault <u>Hazard</u> Overlay	
Liquefaction Hazard Overlay	
Flood Hazard – Overland Path	Medium
Flood Hazard – Inundation	Low
Terawhiti Fault Hazard Overlay	
Sheppards Shepherds Gully Fault Hazard Overlay	
<u>Liquefaction Hazard Overlay</u>	

Risk

Risk is a product of both the likelihood of and the consequences from a natural hazard. A risk-based approach to natural hazards balances allowing for people and communities to use their property and undertake activities, while also ensuring that lives or significant assets are not harmed or lost as a result of a natural hazard event. When addressing the consequences from natural hazards, priority has been given in this plan as follows to:

- The protection of people from loss of life and injury;
- Reducing damage to buildings from natural hazard events; and
- The protection of essential infrastructure to ensure the health, safety and resilience of communities.

While in most instances development is unable to change the likelihood of a natural hazard event, incorporating mitigation measures or avoiding any further development in certain hazard areas can reduce the consequences from natural hazards, thereby over time reducing the associated risks. Potential mitigation measures that can be incorporated into developments to reduce the consequences of natural hazards include:

- Building design and location (for example minimum floor levels or the ability for buildings to be relocated):
- Raising floor or ground levels to avoid inundation;
- The creation of flood water detention areas to protect areas from flooding;
- The creation, retention or enhancement of natural systems and features;
- The use of suitable materials in infrastructure and building construction:
- The type of activities within buildings and structures, or the type of development;
- The use of green infrastructure options (for example sacrificial fill); and
- Securing Overland Flowpaths to allow for controlled stormwater flows when primary network capacity is exceeded.

Hazard sensitivity

To assist with determining the consequences associated with natural hazards, buildings and activities have been allocated a sensitivity rating (see Definitions — less hazard sensitive activities, potentially hazard sensitive activities, hazard sensitive activities). This rating is based on the potential for life and property to be impacted as a result of those respective activities occurring within an identified hazard area.

Where one or more of the above activities or associated buildings are proposed to be undertaken within a Natural Hazard Overlay on a site, the most sensitive of the activities shall be used to determine the sensitivity of the proposal. This is different to traditional approaches to natural hazard rules, which largely focus on new buildings. The proposed provisions for natural hazards address both buildings and activities, unless otherwise identified in the rule structure. This is to assist with situations where new activities that are sensitive to the impacts of natural hazards being located within existing structures, without any resulting consideration of the resulting consequences.

If an activity is not identified in the definitions is proposed in a Natural Hazard Overlay, then for the purposes of the application it shall be assessed as a less hazard sensitivity activity. The exception to this are Wellington Airport, operational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities. These have been specifically excluded from the hazard classification above and they have their own District Plan framework, for development for these activities. This is in recognition of the social and economic benefits these activities have and that their position in the City is largely fixed. When considering development for the purposes of the Wellington Airport, operational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities, then this will be assessed against the specific policies and rules provided in this chapter.

Other relevant District Plan provisions

Natural hazards are addressed within the following five chapters:

- Natural Hazards (which addresses buildings and activities in non-coastal hazards overlays);
- Coastal Environment (which addresses buildings and activities in the coastal hazards overlays);
- · Subdivision;
- · Earthworks; and
- · Infrastructure.

These chapters all take the same risk-based approach to natural hazards. To avoid duplication, the natural hazards chapter provides an overview of all hazards within the Wellington City and the risk-based approach to managing those hazards (both coastal and non-coastal). However, the objectives, policies and rules in the Natural Hazards Chapter only deal with non-coastal hazards.

The objectives, policies and rules in the Coastal Environment Chapter address coastal hazards.

When earthworks, subdivision or the installation of infrastructure is being undertaken within a Natural Hazard Overlay (whether coastal or non-coastal), the relevant rules will be contained within these respective chapters.

Resource consent may therefore be required under rules in this chapter as well as other chapters. Unless specifically stated in a rule or in this chapter, resource consent is required under each relevant rule. The steps to determine the status of an activity are set out in the General Approach chapter.

Objectives	
NH-O1	Risk from natural hazards in High Hazard Areas of the Natural Hazard Overlays
	Subdivision, use and development within the High Hazard Areas of the Natural Hazard Overlays reduce or do not increase the existing risk from natural hazards to people, property and infrastructure.
<u>NH-O2</u>	Risk from natural hazards in Low and Medium Hazard Areas of the Natural Hazard Overlays
	Subdivision, use and development within the Low and Medium Hazard Areas of the Natural Hazard Overlays minimise the risk from natural hazards to people, property and infrastructure.

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NH- <u>O3O2</u>	Planned natural hazard mitigation works
	There is reduced risk to people, property and infrastructure from flood hazards through planned mitigation works and catchment management.
NH- <u>04</u> 03	Natural systems and features
	Natural systems and features that reduce the susceptibility of people, property and infrastructure from damage from natural hazards are created, retained or enhanced.
NH- <u>05</u> 04	Airport purposes, Ooperational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities
	Airport purposes, Ooperational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities are provided for, while also ensuring that subdivision, development and use of land occupied by the airport purposes, operational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities denot increase minimise the risk to people, property and infrastructure.
Policies	
NH-P1	Identification of natural hazards
	Identify natural hazards within the District Plan and take a risk-based approach to the management of subdivision, use and development based on: 1. The sensitivity of the activities to the impacts of natural hazards; and 2. The hazard posed to people's lives and wellbeing, property and infrastructure, by considering the likelihood and consequences of natural hazard events. and 3. The operational need or functional need for some activities to locate in Natural Hazard Overlays.
NH-P2	Levels of risk
NH-P3	Subdivision, use and development reduce or do not increase the manages natural hazard risk to people, property and infrastructure by: 1. Allowing for those buildings and activities that have either low occupancy or low replacement value within the low, medium and high hazard areas of the Natural Hazard Overlays; 2. Requiring buildings and activities to mitigate the impacts the risk resulting from the development from natural hazards to people, property and infrastructure as far as reasonably practicable in the low hazard and medium hazard areas within the Natural Hazard Overlays; and 3. Avoiding buildings and activities in the high hazard areas of the Natural Hazard Overlays unless there is an operational need or functional need exceptional reason for the building or activity to be located in this area and the building or activity mitigates the impacts from natural hazards to people, property and infrastructure. Less hazard sensitive activities
INIT-P3	Allow for subdivision, use and development associated with less hazard sensitive activities and associated additions to buildings within the Natural Hazards Overlays, provided that: 1. It can be demonstrated that overland flowpaths are unimpeded and unobstructed; 2. The building, structure or the additions are not located within a stream corridor; and 3. The risk to people and property is reduced or not increased from the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood is minimised.
NH-P4	Additions to buildings for potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities in an identified inundation area of the flood hazard overlay
	Provide for additions to buildings that accommodate existing potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities in an identified inundation area, where: 1. The impact from the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood event is low due to either the:

- a. Incorporation of mitigation measures;
- b. Size of the addition in relation to the existing building; or
- c. Type of activities undertaken within the addition; and
- 2. The risk to people and property is reduced or not increased from the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood is minimised.

NH-P5

Additions to buildings for potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the overland flowpaths and stream corridors of the Flood Hazard Overlays

Only allow additions to buildings that accommodate existing potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the overland flowpaths and stream corridors, where it can be demonstrated that:

- 1. The risk from the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood event is low due to either the:
 - a. Proposed mitigation measures;
 - b. Size of the addition: or
 - c. Nature of the activities undertaken within the addition; and
 - 2. <u>In an overland flowpath, t</u>The risk to people and property reduced or not increased from the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood event is minimised; and
 - 3. In a stream corridor the existing risk to people and property is not increased or is reduced from the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood event; and
- 3. Overland flowpaths and stream corridors are unimpeded, and unobstructed to allow for the conveyancing of flood waters.
- 4. The conveyancing of flood waters through the stream corridor or overland flowpath is still able to occur unimpeded and is not diverted onto adjacent properties.

NH-P6

Potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the identified inundation areas of the Flood Hazard Overlays

Provide <u>for</u> subdivision, development and use for potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the inundation area provided that mitigation measures are incorporated to ensure the risk to people and property both on the site and on adjacent properties is not increased or is reduced minimised.

Manage subdivision, development and use associated with potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within inundation areas by:

- 1. Ensuring subdivision, development and use incorporates mitigation to ensure the risk to people and property from the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood event is minimised; and
- 2. Avoiding the construction of new buildings, or the conversion of existing buildings that contain a hazard sensitive activity within identified inundation areas of the Flood Hazard Overlays where the finished floor level is below the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood levels.

NH-P7

Potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the overland flowpaths of the Flood Hazard Overlays

Manage subdivision, development and use associated with potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the overland flowpaths by:

- 1. Incorporating mitigation measures that reduce or avoid an increase in minimise the risk to people and property from the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood;
- 2. Ensuring the conveyancing of flood waters through the stream corridor or overland flowpath is still able to occur unimpeded and is not diverted onto adjacent properties; and
- 2.3. Ensuring that people can safely evacuate from properties during a 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood event.; and
- 4.Overland flowpaths are unimpeded, and unobstructed to allow for the conveyancing of flood waters and is not diverted onto adjacent properties.

NH-P8

Potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the stream corridors of the Flood Hazard Overlay

Avoid subdivision, development and use associated with potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the stream corridors, unless it can be demonstrated that:

- The activity or subdivision has an operational <u>need orand</u> functional need to locate within the stream corridor and locating outside of these stream corridor is not a practicable option;
- 2. Mitigation measures are incorporated that reduce or avoid an increase in the existing risk to people and property from the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability Flood;
- 3. People can safely evacuate the property during a 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood; and
- 4. The conveyancing of flood waters through the stream corridor is still able to occur unimpeded and is not diverted onto adjacent properties.

NH-P9

Emergency service facilities in the Liquefaction Hazard Overlay

Only allow new emergency <u>service</u> facilities within the Liquefaction <u>Hazard</u> Overlay where it can be demonstrated that:

- 1. The emergency <u>service</u> facility will be able to maintain post disaster functionality following an earthquake, <u>including having foundation designs designed by a certified engineer to prevent liquefaction induced deformation of the building</u>; and
- 2. Emergency vehicles will be able to service the impacted community by being able to enter and leave the site.

NH-P10

Potentially hazard sensitive activities within the Wellington Fault Overlay and Ohariu Fault Overlay

Manage subdivision, development or use associated with potentially hazard sensitive activities, including additions to existing buildings within the Wellington Fault Overlay and Ohariu Fault Overlay by ensuring that:

- 1. The activity is located more than 20m of the Wellington Faultline or Ohariu Faultline; and
- 2. The activity incorporates mitigation measures that ensure the risk from fault rupture to people, property and infrastructure is reduced or not increased.

NH-P10

Potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities and related buildings and structures within the Terawhiti Fault and Shepherds Gully Fault Hazard Overlays

<u>Subdivision, use, and development for potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the Terawhiti Fault and Shepherds Gully Fault Hazard Overlays are managed as follows:</u>

- 1. Allow for potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities and related subdivision, buildings, building additions and structures within the Terawhiti Fault and Shepherds Gully Fault Hazard Overlays with the exception of educational facilities, health care facilities, hazardous facilities, major hazardous facilities, and emergency service facilities where these activities are only allowed where it can be demonstrated that:
- a. The building, building platforms associated with subdivision or activity is more than 20 m from the edge of the fault deformation zone of the Terawhiti Fault and Shepherds Gully Fault Hazard Overlays; or
- b. The building or activity has an operational need or functional need to locate within the Terawhiti Fault and Shepherds Gully Fault Overlays and locating outside of these overlays is not a practicable option; and
- c. <u>Mitigation measures are incorporated into the building to maintain safety of the occupants and the structural integrity of the building in the event of fault rupture.</u>

NH-P11

Hazard sensitive activities, excluding a single residential dwelling on an existing site, within the Wellington Fault Overlay and Ohariu Fault Overlay

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Avoid subdivision, development or use associated with hazard sensitive activities, excluding a single residential dwelling on an existing site, within the Wellington Fault Overlay and Ohariu Fault Overlay unless it can be demonstrated that:

- 1. The activity is located more than 20m from the Wellington Faultline or Ohariu Faultline, or
- 2. The activity, excluding additions to existing building, has a operational and functional need to locate within the Wellington Fault Overlay and Ohariu Fault Overlay and locating outside of these Overlays is not a practicable option; and
- 3. The activity incorporates mitigation measures that ensure the risk from fault rupture to people and property is reduced or not increased; or
- 4. For additions to existing buildings, the change in risk from fault rupture to people and property is reduced or not increased.

NH-P11

Potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities and related subdivision, buildings and structures within the uncertain poorly-constrained, uncertain constrained, or distributed areas of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlays

Provide for subdivision, development, and use for potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities and related buildings, building additions, and structures for these activities within the uncertain poorly-constrained, uncertain constrained, or distributed areas of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlays provided:

- Any new buildings, building platforms associated with subdivision, or additions to existing buildings are located more than 20 m from the edge of the fault deformation zone of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlays; or
- 2. Mitigation measures are incorporated into the building to minimise the risk to life of the occupants and the structural integrity of the building in the event of fault rupture.

NH-P12

Potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the Sheppard's Fault Overlay and Terawhiti Fault Overlay

Allow for potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the Sheppard's Fault Overlay and Terawhiti Fault Overlay with the exception of educational facilities, health care facilities and emergency facilities, where it can be demonstrated that the activity is more than 20m from either the Sheppard's Fault or Terawhiti Fault and the development incorporates mitigation measures that ensure the risk from fault rupture to people and property is reduced or not increased.

NH-P12

Additions to buildings containing potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities and related buildings and structures within the well-defined or well-defined extended areas of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Overlays

Only allow for additions to existing buildings for potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the well-defined or well-defined extended areas of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Overlays where:

- 1. Any new additions are located more than 20 m from the edge of the fault deformation zone; or
- If the locating the addition more than 20 m from the edge of the fault deformation zone of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Overlays is not a practicable option, mitigation measures are incorporated into the addition to minimise the risk to life of the occupants and the structural integrity of the building in the event of fault rupture.

NH-P13

Construction of a residential unit on an existing vacant site within the well-defined or well-defined extended areas of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Overlays

Only allow a single residential unit on an existing vacant site to be located within the well-defined or well-defined extended areas of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Overlays where:

- 1. <u>Locating a residential unit on the site outside of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu</u> Fault Overlays is not a practicable option; and
- 2. <u>Mitigation measures are incorporated into the building to minimise the risk to life of</u> the occupants and the structural integrity of the building in the event of fault rupture.

NH-P14

Potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities and related buildings and structures within the well-defined or well-defined extended areas of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlays

Avoid subdivision, use, and development (unless provided for under NH-P13) for potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities within the well-defined or well-defined extended areas of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlays unless:

- Any new building, building platforms associated with subdivisions or activity are located more than 20 m from the edge of the fault deformation zone of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlays; or
- 2. If locating the building, building platforms associated with subdivision, or activity more than 20m from the edge of the fault deformation zone of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Overlays is not a practicable option:
 - a. For any building, or activity that has an operational need or functional need to locate within the well-defined or well-defined extended areas of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlays and locating outside these areas is not a practicable option, mitigation measures are incorporated into the building to minimise the risk to life of the occupants and the structural integrity of the building in the event of fault rupture; or
 - b. For any other building, or activity potentially hazard sensitive activities and hazard sensitive activities, mitigation measures are incorporated into the building to not increase risk to life of the occupants and the structural integrity of the building in the event of fault rupture.

NH-P15

Subdivision, use and development which will be occupied by members of the public, or employees associated with the Buildings with a low occupancy associated with Ooperational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities in the Wellington Fault Hazard Overlay.

Provide for subdivision, development and use associated with the operational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities, within the Wellington Fault <u>Hazard</u> Overlay, where the subdivision, development and use does not involve the construction of new buildings which will be occupied by more than 10 employees associated with the operational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities or any members of the public.

NH-P16

Subdivision, use and developmentBuildings which will be occupied by members of the public, or employees associated with the operational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities in the Wellington Fault Hazard Overlay.

Manage subdivision, development and use associated within the operational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities within the Wellington Fault Hazard Overlay where the subdivision, development and use involves the construction of new buildings which will be occupied by members of the public, or more than 10 employees associated with the operational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities by ensuring that:

- 1. Mitigation measures are incorporated that avoid an increase in risk to people, property and infrastructure from the fault rupture of the Wellington Fault.
- 1. Any new buildings are located more than 20 m from the edge of the fault deformation zone of the Wellington Fault Hazard Overlay; or

	2. Mitigation measures are incorporated into the building to minimise the risk to people and damage to buildings in the event of fault rupture and the activity can continue to operate following an earthquake.
<u>NH-P17</u>	Natural systems and features
	Maintain and enhance natural systems and features where they will reduce the existing risk posed by natural hazards to people's lives and wellbeing, property and infrastructure.
<u>NH-P18</u>	Natural hazard mitigation works
	Enable natural hazard mitigation or stream and river management works undertaken by a statutory agency the Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington City Council, Waka Kotahi, KiwiRail, CentrePort Limited or Wellington International Airport Limited or their nominated contractors or agents within Natural Hazard Overlays where these will significantly decrease the existing risk to people's lives and wellbeing, property and infrastructure.
<u>NH-P19</u>	Green infrastructure Encourage the use of green infrastructure, or Mātauranga Māori approaches when undertaking natural hazard mitigation or stream and river management works by a statutory agency the Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington City Council, Waka Kotahi, KiwiRail, CentrePort Limited or Wellington International Airport Limited or their nominated contractors or agents within Natural Hazard Overlays.
Rules	

NH-R1	Less hazard sensitive activities within all hazard areas Natural Hazard Overlays
All Zones	Activity status: Permitted
	Where:
	a. Any buildings <u>and structures</u> are located outside of the identified overland flowpath or stream corridor of the Flood Hazard Overlay.
All Zones	2. Activity Status: Restricted Discretionary
	Where:
	a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R1.1.a cannot be is not achieved.
	Matters of discretion are:
	1. The matters in NH-P3.
NH-R2	Green infrastructure in all Natural Hazard Overlays
All Zones	Activity Status: Permitted
	Where:
	a. The works must be undertaken by either the Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington City Council, Waka Kotahi, KiwiRail, CentrePort Limited or Wellington International Airport Limited or their nominated contractor Crown entity, Regional of Territorial Authority or an agent on their behalf.
All Zones	4. 2. Activity Status Discretionary
	Where:

a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R2.1.a cannot be is not achieved.

Flood Hazard	<u>Overlays</u>
NH-R3	Flood mitigation works within the inundation area, overland flowpaths or the stream corridor of the Flood Hazard Overlays
All Zones	Activity Status: Permitted
	Where:
	a. The works must be undertaken by either the Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington City Council, Waka Kotahi, KiwiRail, CentrePort Limited or Wellington International Airport Limited or their nominated contractor Crown entity, Regional or Territorial Authority or an agent on their behalf for the express purpose of flood mitigation works.
All Zones	2. Activity Status Discretionary
	Where:
	a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R3.1.a cannot be is not achieved.
NH-R4	Additions to all buildings in the inundation area, overland flowpaths or the stream corridor of the Flood Hazard Overlay
	Activity status: Permitted
	Where:
	 a. When located within an inundation area, the finished floor levels of the addition for hazard sensitive activities and potentially hazard sensitive activities are demonstrated to be above the 1% Flood Annual Exceedance Probability Flood level: including an allowance for freeboard, where the finished floor level is to the bottom of the floor joists or the base of the concrete floor slab; or i. plus the height of the floor joists; or, ii. plus the height of the concrete floor slab; b. The additions are not located within an overland flowpaths; or and c. The additions are not located within a stream corridor.
	Note: Technical advice on finished floor levels required to comply with this rule can be sought and obtained from Wellington Water Limited.
All Zones	2. Activity status: Restricted discretionary
	Where:
	a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R4.1.a cannot be is not achieved.
	Matters of discretion are:
	1. The matters in NH-P4.
All Zones	3. Activity status: Discretionary
	Where:
	a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R4.1.b cannot be is not achieved; and

All Zones	b. The finished floor levels of the addition (excluding non-habitable additions) to a building containing a hazard sensitive activity located within an overland flowpath is demonstrated to be above the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood level: i. plus the height of the floor joists; or ii. plus the height of the concrete floor slab. Note: Technical advice on finished floor levels required to comply with this rule can be sought and obtained from Wellington Water Limited. 4. Activity status: Non-Complying Where: a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R4.1.c or NH-R4.3.b cannot be is not achieved.
<u>NH-R5</u>	The construction of buildings or the conversion of existing buildings that will contain a Ppotentially hazard sensitive activityies in the inundation area of the Flood Hazard Overlay
All Zones	1. Activity Status: Permitted Where: a. When located within an Inundation Area of the Flood Hazard Overlay, the finished floor levels of the building for the potentially hazard sensitive activity is are located above the 1% Flood Annual Exceedance Probability level:, including an allowance for freeboard, where the finished floor level is to the bottom of the floor joists or the base of the concrete floor slab. i. plus the height of the floor joists; or ii. plus the height of the concrete floor slab. Note: Technical advice on finished floor levels required to comply with this rule can be sought and obtained from Wellington Water Limited.
All Zones	 Activity status: Restricted Discretionary Where: Compliance with the requirements of NH-R5.1.a cannot be is not achieved. Matters of discretion are: The impact from the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood is low due to either the:
NH-R6	The construction of buildings or the conversion of existing buildings that will contain a Hhazard sensitive activityies in the inundation area of the Flood Hazard Overlay
All Zones	1. Activity Status: Restricted Discretionary Where: a. When located within an Inundation Area of the Flood Hazard Overlay, the finished floor levels of the building for the hazard sensitive activity is located above the 1% Flood Annual Exceedance Probability level: including an allowance for freeboard, where the finished floor level is to the bottom of the floor joists or the base of the concrete floor slab.

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	i. plus the height of the floor joists; or ii. plus the height of the concrete floor slab.
	Matters of discretion are:
	1. The impact from the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood is low due to either the:
	a. Implementation mitigation measures.b. The shallow depth of the flood waters within the building; or
	c. Type of activity undertaken within the building; and
	2. The risk to people and property is reduced or not increased from flooding, including
	displacement of flood waters.
	Note: Technical advice on finished floor levels required to comply with this rule can be sought and obtained from Wellington Water Limited.
All Zones	2. Activity Status: Non-Complying
	Where:
	a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R6.1.a cannot be is not achieved.
NH-R7	The construction of buildings or the conversion of existing buildings that will contain a Potentially hazard sensitive activityies in the overland flowpath of the Flood Hazard
	Overlay
All Zones	Activity Status: Restricted Discretionary
	Where:
	a. When located within an overland flowpath of the Flood Hazard Overlay, the
	finished floor levels of the building for the potentially hazard sensitive activity is
	located above the 1% Flood Annual Exceedance Probability level: including an allowance for freeboard, where the finished floor level is to the bottom of the
	floor joists or the base of the concrete floor slab.
	i. plus the height of the floor joists; or
	ii. plus the height of the concrete floor slab.
	Matters of discretion are:
	The matter contained in NH-P7
	Note: Technical advice on finished floor levels required to comply with this rule can be sought
	and obtained from Wellington Water Limited.
All Zones	2. Activity Status: Non-Complying Discretionary
	Where:
	a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R7.1.a cannot be is not achieved
NH-R8	The construction of buildings or the conversion of existing buildings that will contain a hazard sensitive activityies within the overland flowpaths of the Flood Hazard Overlay
All Zones	Activity Status: Discretionary
	Where:

All Zones	a. When located within an overland flowpath of the Flood Hazard Overlay, the finished floor levels of the building for the hazard sensitive activity is located above the 1% Flood Annual Exceedance Probability level: i. plus the height of the floor joists; or ii. plus the height of the concrete floor slab. Note: Technical advice on finished floor levels required to comply with this rule can be sought and obtained from Wellington Water Limited. 2. Activity Status: Non-Complying Where: a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R8.1.a is not achieved.
NH-R9	The construction of buildings or the conversion of existing buildings that will contain a Ppotentially hazard sensitive activityies and hazard sensitive activityies within the stream corridors of the Flood Hazard Overlay
All Zones	Activity status: Non-Complying

Fault Hazard C	Fault Hazard Overlays	
<u>NH-R10</u>	Additions to a building for a containing a potentially hazard sensitive activity or hazard sensitive activity within a Fault Overlay the Shepherds Gully Fault Hazard Overlay Terawhiti Fault Hazard Overlay, Wellington Fault Hazard Overlay or the Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlay	
All Zones	Activity status: Permitted	
	Where:	
	a. The additions are to a residential unit, or	
	b. The additions are to a building in the Sheppards Fault Overlay or the Terawhiti Fault Overlay; or	
	c. The additions do not increase the Gross Floor Area of a Hazard Sensitive Activity	
	(excluding a residential unit) in the Wellington Fault Overlay or the Ohariu Fault	
	Overlay by more than 20m ² ; or	
	d. The additions do not increase the Gross Floor Area of a Potentially Hazard Sensitive Activity in Wellington Fault Overlay or the Ohariu Fault Overlay by more	
	than 30m ² -	
	a. The additions are to a building in the Shepherds Gully Fault Hazard Overlay or the	
	Terawhiti Fault Hazard Overlay;	
	b. The additions do not increase the Gross Floor Area of a building containing a	
	hazard sensitive activity in the uncertain poorly-constrained, uncertain constrained	
	or distributed areas of the Wellington Fault Hazard Overlay or the Ohariu Fault	
	Hazard Overlay by more than 20m ² ;	
	c. The additions do not increase the Gross Floor Area of a building containing a	
	potentially hazard sensitive activity in the uncertain poorly-constrained, uncertain	
	constrained or distributed areas of the Wellington Fault Hazard Overlay or the Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlay by more than 30m ² ; or	
	d. The additions are not to a building containing a hazard sensitive activity or	
	potentially hazard sensitive activity in the well-defined and well-defined extended	
	areas of the Wellington Fault Hazard Overlay or the Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlay.	

All Zones	2. Activity status: Restricted discretionary
	Where:
	 a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R5.1.c or NH-R5.1.d cannot be NH- R10.1b - NH-R10.1d cannot be is not achieved.
	Matters of discretion are:
	1. For additions to potentially hazard sensitive activities - the matters in NH-P11; and 2. For additions to potentially hazard sensitive activities - the matters in NH-P10.
	 For additions to a building containing a potentially hazard sensitive activity or hazard sensitive activity in the uncertain poorly-constrained, uncertain constrained and distributed areas of the Wellington Fault Hazard Overlay or the Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlay, the matters contained in NH-P11. For additions to a building containing potentially hazard sensitive activity or hazard sensitive activity in the well-defined and well-defined extended areas of the Wellington Fault Hazard Overlay or the Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlay the matters contained in NH-P12.
NH-R6	Construction of a residential unit or conversion of any non-residential building into a residential unit in the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Overlays
- All Zones	1. Activity Status: Permitted
	Where:
	The development involves the construction of no more than one additional residential unit on a site; and
	b. The total number of residential units on a site is no more than two.
All Zones	2. Activity status: Non-Complying
	Where:
	a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R6.1 cannot be achieved.
<u>NH-R11</u>	Hazard sensitive or potentially hazard sensitive activities The construction of buildings or the conversion of existing buildings that will contain a potentially hazard sensitive
	activity or hazard sensitive activity within the uncertain poorly-constrained, uncertain constrained areas, well-defined or well-defined extended areas of Sheppard Shepherds
	Gully Fault and Terawhiti Fault <u>Hazard</u> Overlays
All Zones	Activity Status: Permitted
	Where:
	 a. The development does not involve the establishment of either: Educational facilities; Health care facilities; Emergency service facilities; Hazard facilities and major hazard facilities.
All Zones	2. Activity status: Discretionary
	Where:
	a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R11.1.a cannot be is not achieved.
<u>NH-R12</u>	The construction of buildings or the conversion of existing buildings that will contain Ooperational port activities, passenger port facilities and rail activities in the Wellington Fault Hazard Overlay

All Zones	Activity Status: Permitted
	Where:
	 a. It does not involve the construction of a building that would be occupied by more than 10 employees of the activity or any members of the public; or b. It does not involve the conversion of an existing building that would be occupied by either more than 10 employees of the activity or any members of the public.
All Zones	2. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary
	Where:
	a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R12.1 cannot be is not achieved.
	Matters of Discretion are:
	1. Matters contained in NH-P16
<u>NH-R13</u>	The construction of buildings or the conversion of existing buildings that will contain a potentially hazard sensitive activity or hazard sensitive activity in the uncertain poorly-constrained, uncertain constrained or distributed areas of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlays
All Zones	1. Activity status: Restricted Discretionary Activity Where:
	a. Buildings for potentially hazard sensitive activities or hazard sensitive activities located within the uncertain poorly-constrained, uncertain constrained, or distributed areas of the Wellington Fault Hazard Overlay and Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlays.
	Matters of discretion are:
	1. Matters contained in NH-P11
NH-R14	The construction of buildings or the conversion of existing buildings that will contain a potentially hazard sensitive activity or hazard sensitivity activity Hazard sensitive activities (excluding a single residential unit) within the well-defined and well-defined extended areas of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlays
All Zones	1.Activity Status: Restricted Discretionary
	Where:
	It involves the construction of one residential unit on an existing vacant site where the residential unit is located within the well-defined and well-defined extended areas of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlays.
	Matters of discretion are:
	 Locating the building elsewhere on the site outside of the fault hazard overlay is not a practicable option; and Mitigation measures are incorporated into the building to minimise the risk to life of the occupants and the structural integrity of the building in the event of fault rupture.
All Zones	4.2. Activity status: Non-Complying
	Where: a. Any construction of buildings or conversion of existing buildings within the well-defined and well-defined extended areas of the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Hazard Overlays is not provided for by NH-R14.1a.

NH-R14	Potentially hazard sensitive activities within the Wellington Fault and Ohariu Fault Overlay
All Zones	1. Activity status: Discretionary

Liquefaction Hazard Overlay			
<u>NH-R15</u>	Activities in the Liquefaction Hazard Overlay		
All Zones	Activity Status: Permitted Where: a. It involves a less hazard sensitive or potentially hazard sensitive activity; or b. It involves a hazard sensitive activity that is not an emergency service facility.		
All Zones	2. Activity Status: Restricted Discretionary Where: a. Compliance with the requirements of NH-R15.1 cannot be is not achieved. Matters of discretion are: 1. Matters contained in NH-P9		

Ngā Tautuhinga

Definitions

Term	Definition
1% ANNUAL EXCEEDANCE PROBABILITY FLOOD	Means the modelled 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood level that informs the Wellington City Council District Plan Flood Hazard Overlays which incorporates climate change predictions and dynamic freeboard.
COASTAL HAZARD OVERLAYS	means the combined mapped extent within the District Plan of the Low Coastal Hazard Area, Medium Coastal Hazard Area and the High Coastal Hazard Area. following coastal hazards: a. Tsunami including sea level rise; and b. Coastal inundation including sea level rise.
COMMUNITY SCALE NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION STRUCTURES	means natural hazard mitigation works that serve multiple properties and are constructed and administered by the Crown, the Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington City Council, or their nominated contractor or agent.
HARD ENGINEERING NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION WORKS	means engineering works that are designed to prevent erosion of land and use structural materials such as concrete, steel, timber or rock armour to provide a hard, inflexible edge at the land-water interface along rivers, shorelines or lake edges. Hard engineering techniques include groynes, seawalls, revetments or bulkheads
LESS HAZARD SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES	means the following land use activities: a. Accessory buildings used for non-habitable purposes b. Buildings associated with marina operations (above MHWS) c. Maritime emergency facilities d. Informal recreation activities and organised sport and recreation activities within the Sport and Active Recreation Zone, including those for maritime purposes in the Evans Bay Marine Recreation Area e. Parks Facilities f. Parks Furniture g. Quarrying activities
LOW COASTAL HAZARD AREA	means the mapped extent within the District Plan for the following coastal hazards: Tsunami – 1:1000 year inundation scenario with 1m of Sea Level Rise.
MEDIUM COASTAL HAZARD AREA	means the mapped extent within the District Plan for the following coastal hazards: a. Sea Level Rise Coastal inundation with 1.43m of Sea Level Rise; or b. Tsunami – 1:500 year inundation scenario with 1m of Sea Level Rise.
MINIMISE	means for the purposes of the natural hazard and coastal hazard overlays: To reduce to the smallest amount reasonably practicable. Minimised, minimising and minimisation have the corresponding meaning
POTENTIALLY HAZARD SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES	means the following land use activities: a. Buildings associated with primary production (excluding Residential Units, Minor Residential Units, Residential Activities, or Duarrying Activities identified as Less Hazard Sensitive Activities or Quarrying Activities) b. Commercial Activity c. Commercial Service Activity d. Community Corrections Activity e. Entertainment Facility f. Food and Beverage Activity g. Industrial Activities h. Integrated Retail Activity i. Large Format Retail Activity

j. Major Sports Facility k. Offices I. Retail Activities m. Rural Industrial Activities	
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