



# Information for 2C homeowners in Māngere

October 2024

[aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery](https://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery)



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# Introduction

## This guide provides information for Category 2C homeowners in Māngere to explain how category decisions have been made and what they mean for you.

The extreme weather events of early 2023 caused devastation across Tāmaki Makaurau and areas of the North Island. In response, the Government introduced a way for councils to assess the future risk for storm-affected residential properties. Councils do this by assigning categories, based on the level of potential risk to life from flooding or landslides in the future.

Auckland Council has adopted a Categorisation Approach, which describes how the council makes

these categorisation decisions and what each category means. Under the council’s Categorisation Approach a property can be assessed as Category 1, Category 2 or Category 3.

A copy of the council’s Categorisation Approach can be found in the appendix at the back of this document or by visiting our website [aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery](https://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery) and looking under ‘storm recovery documents’.

### Where to go for further information

Auckland Council has created a range of resources to support homeowners during the categorisation process and explain different aspects of the programme.

- Answers to frequently asked questions are available in the recovery section of OurAuckland ([ourauckland.govt.nz/recovery](https://ourauckland.govt.nz/recovery)), along with on-demand recordings of information webinars and the latest recovery news articles.
- You can find guides and information sheets by visiting the storm recovery documents library on the council website ([aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery](https://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery)).
- If you have a question that is not answered in this guide or the supporting information, you can email us at [propertycategory@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:propertycategory@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) for assistance.

### Getting support from the Storm Recovery Navigator service

The Storm Recovery Navigator service is available to anyone who was impacted by the 2023 storm events. Whether you have questions about decisions being made about your home, your insurance situation, accessing financial assistance, or need support to deal with the emotional and mental toll, our Navigators are here to connect you to the resources and information you need to navigate your way through the coming months and beyond.

You can contact the service by filling in an **online referral form**, calling **09 884 2070** or sending an email to [navigators@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:navigators@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz). We have navigators that can speak many languages so let us know if you need someone to speak to you in a language other than English.

## Glossary of recovery terms

<b>Blue-green network</b>	A blue-green network is a public space designed to reduce flooding by giving water space to flow. In dry weather the park (green) can be enjoyed by the community, and during storms the park will flood, diverting water (blue) away from and reducing flooding to private property.
<b>Categorisation</b>	The council's categorisation programme assesses the risk to life at properties that registered by 30 September 2024. A home will be given a Category 1, 2C, 2P or 3 depending on the level of risk.
<b>Category 1</b>	These properties do not meet the threshold for intolerable risk to life. They are not eligible for a buy-out or other financial support from the council but can access wellbeing and other support.
<b>Category 2P</b>	Category 2P means that there is intolerable risk to life at the property, but changes to the property can be made to reduce the risk to life from future weather events. Homeowners can apply for a grant to make these changes so that the property is safe to live in.
<b>Category 2C</b>	Category 2C means that there is intolerable risk to life at the property, but community-level measures (or interventions) will be developed to reduce the risk to life at a property.
<b>Category 3</b>	Category 3 means that there is intolerable risk to life at the property, and changes to the property are not feasible. Category 3 properties can opt in to the voluntary buy-out by the council.
<b>Community-level interventions</b>	Community-level interventions are projects that affect multiple homes. This could be blue-green networks or infrastructure changes.
<b>CV</b>	The capital value (CV) is the value of a property for rating purposes, not the current market value of your home. You can find the CV for your property on the Auckland Council website: <a href="https://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/property-rates-valuations">aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/property-rates-valuations</a>
<b>Flood plains</b>	Areas predicted to be covered by flood water during heavy rain.
<b>Flood prone areas</b>	Low-lying areas where water can become trapped and collect during heavy rain, especially if the stormwater outlet is blocked or reaches capacity.
<b>Governing Body</b>	The Governing Body is a decision-making body, made up of the mayor and 20 ward councillors. The Governing Body is responsible for Auckland-wide, strategic decisions, including decisions about Auckland's recovery.
<b>Healthy Waters</b>	Healthy Waters is a department in Auckland Council that is responsible for stormwater management. This department works closely with the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office on risk assessments and community level interventions.
<b>Intolerable and tolerable risk to life</b>	Intolerable risk to life means that the risk to injury or death associated with living at a property is considered too high to be acceptable. Properties with intolerable risk to life are Category 2 and Category 3.  Tolerable risk to life means that the risk is low enough to be considered acceptable. These properties are Category 1. 'Tolerable' does not mean that there is no risk. It is important to note that the level of risk you consider to be acceptable may differ to someone else's. For example, someone may choose never to drive because the risk of having an accident is higher than they are comfortable with.

<b>LIM</b>	LIM stands for Land Information Memorandum and is a summary of information Auckland Council holds about a property, including placard, categorisation and hazard information.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Mitigation is physical works done to reduce future risk at a property. Mitigations reduce the likelihood of harm or harmful effects.
<b>Natural Hazards Commission</b>	The Natural Hazards Commission Toka Tū Ake (formerly called EQC) is a Crown entity, established under the Earthquake Commission Act 1993. One of its core functions is to provide natural disaster insurance for residential property. Natural hazards cover is limited to the land that supports the dwelling and enables access to it (the driveway).
<b>Navigators</b>	Storm recovery navigators are part of the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office. They connect individuals and whānau with resources, services and information to help navigate their wellbeing recovery journey.
<b>NZCRS</b>	The New Zealand Claims Resolution Service (NZCRS) can provide free and independent advice about your insurance claim. You can contact them by calling <b>0508 624 327</b> .
<b>OurAuckland</b>	OurAuckland is a website used by Auckland Council to share updates, media releases and news stories. It has a dedicated section for Recovery information and stories ( <a href="https://ourauckland.nz/recovery">ourauckland.nz/recovery</a> ).
<b>Overland flow paths</b>	The route water will naturally take across the ground during heavy rain when the stormwater network is at capacity, or where there is no stormwater network.
<b>Placards</b>	Placards are a statutory tool used to identify immediate safety risks to a property and to inform members of the public whether their property is safe to be in now. Placards are either white, yellow or red. They've also been referred to as 'stickers'. They were issued immediately after the weather events and are regulated under the Building Act. They are different to a property category.
<b>Property file</b>	Property files include all information and documents held by the council that relate to a property. Members of the public can place an order with Auckland Council for a LIM or property file for any Auckland property address.
<b>Remediation</b>	Remediation is another term for repairs, it means to improve something or to prevent or reverse potential damage.
<b>Risk assessment</b>	When you register for categorisation, a free risk assessment is done for your property by engineers. The risk assessment uses data to determine if there is intolerable risk to life from future weather events. A site visit may also be required to look at your property and buildings.  The risk assessment informs the property category.
<b>Stream clearing</b>	Using maintenance crews and heavy machinery to remove large, difficult, or hazardous debris blockages from streams, that are unsafe for communities to achieve alone. If you notice a blockage, please notify Auckland Council by calling <b>09 301 0101</b> as soon as possible.

# What does Category 2C mean?

Our Categorisation Approach (available in the appendix) guides our categorisation decisions and defines what each category means in Auckland. Our Categorisation Approach is in line with the government’s risk categories for assessing future flood and landslide risks to homes.

**Category 2C** is given to properties that currently meet the threshold of ‘intolerable risk to life’ but where a community project is planned by Auckland Council to reduce the flood risk to an acceptable level.

This means there will be a project to build or upgrade infrastructure in your area (for example, putting in new or bigger pipes, or widening streams so more water can flow through them) and once this project is complete, there will be less risk at your property.

## How Auckland Council measures ‘intolerable risk to life’ from flooding risk

For flooding, an intolerable risk to life is where there is a high risk to life for vulnerable people in a flood event that has a one per cent chance of happening or being exceeded in **any one year** (an existing 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flood event).

To determine the risk to life from floods on a property, Auckland Council completes a ‘flood danger risk assessment’ and assigns a ‘danger rating’ that indicates the threat to people’s lives from flooding inside or outside the home. We consider the flood danger both inside and outside the home, and whether people can safely escape the home.

Our flood danger risk assessment looks at things including:

- flood damage from the severe weather events
- the likelihood of flooding (the AEP)
- the level of risk to life by flooding for a vulnerable person
- building stability (how a building would hold up against fast or deep flowing water)
- the hazard inside the building as well as along the evacuation route from the building.

The ability for someone to navigate floodwaters depends on the size and strength of a person, and because each person is different, we set our threshold at what is considered safe for a ‘vulnerable person’.

We define vulnerable as children, the elderly, and people with impaired mobility. A water depth of up to 0.5 metres is considered safe for vulnerable people, so this is the depth threshold we use in calculating risk to life.

A copy of the risk matrix that our assessment teams use to determine a category can be found in the appendix section of this guide. This shows how we reach the danger rating based on the hazard for people both outside and inside the home.

The flood danger risk assessments provide the council with enough information to inform a property category recommendation to the Group Recovery Manager, who then finalises the category decision.

# How we decide risk categories

We have several steps that we go through before deciding a property’s risk category.

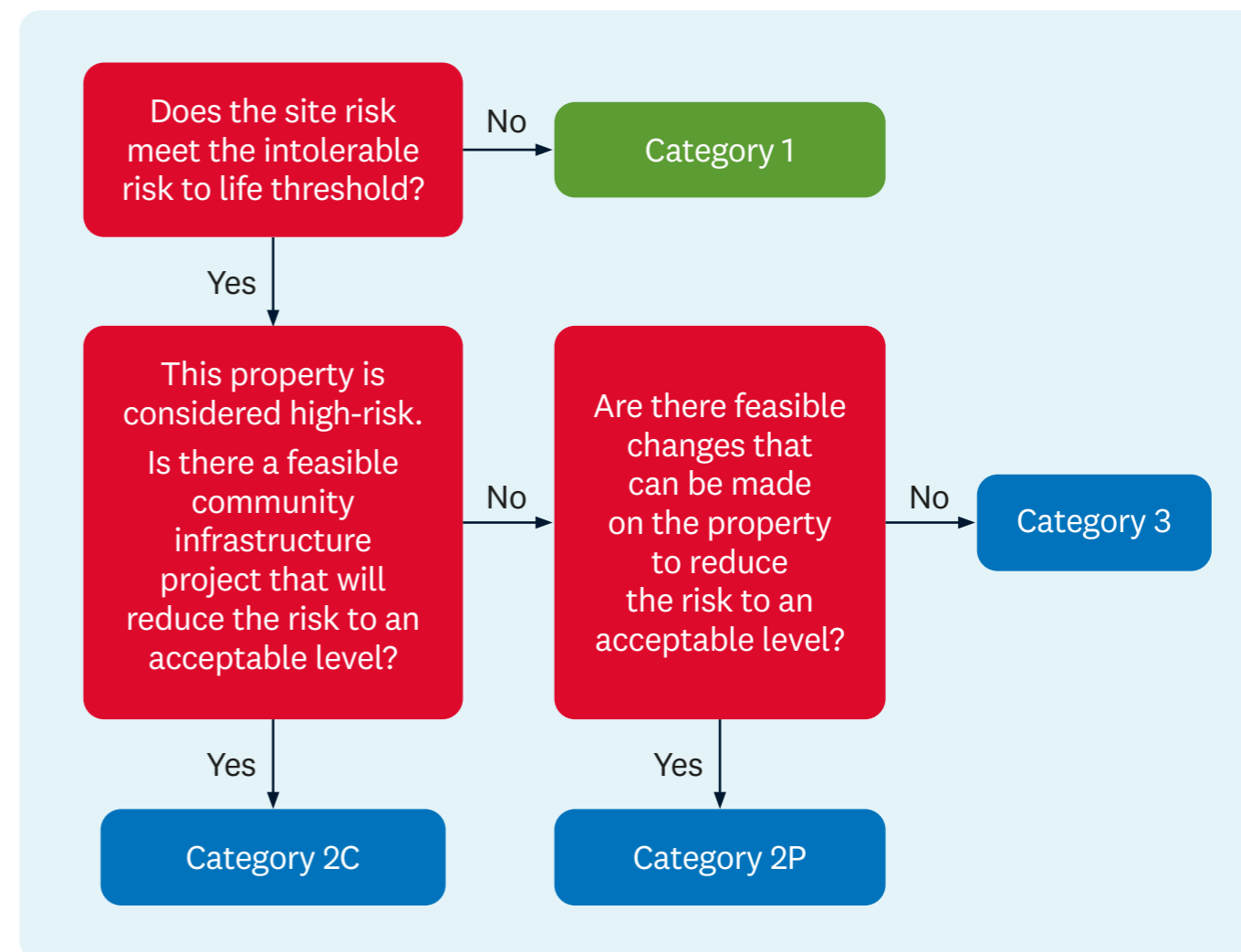
**Step 1:** Assess whether there is ‘intolerable risk to life’ from flooding and/or landslides for people in homes on the property (risk assessment). Where there is no intolerable risk to life associated with these hazards, a property will be Category 1.

**Step 2:** If the risk to life is intolerable, we investigate whether there are feasible changes to the property (mitigation) that will reduce the risk to life from an intolerable to an acceptable level (feasibility assessment).

**Step 3:** Consider the risk and feasibility assessments and assign a property category (categorisation decision).

Our Categorisation Approach assesses future risk at an individual property level rather than on an area-wide basis.

Because risk is assessed based on the features of an individual property, it is possible for your property to have a different category from your neighbour or others in your area. This could be for a variety of reasons including the features of your property (such as the shape or slope of the land), where your property is in relation to where water flows, the construction of your home or where it’s situated on your land.



## What if my property still has a red or yellow placard?

Placards are different to the property categorisation process because they look at immediate safety, while property categories look at the future, long-term risk to life if there's another severe weather event.

If your home has a yellow or red placard, you will need to continue with repairs or remediation to make it safe, and then provide evidence to the council that any storm damage has been fixed so your placard can be removed and you can move back in.

The type of evidence council requires will vary depending on your property's situation. For example, it could be an engineering report to show that the building is now safe; or it could be proof that a builder has rectified the problem.

You can contact the council's Rapid Building Assessment team by emailing [rbacomms@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:rbacomms@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz). If you are unsure of what is required to remove the placard, they can explain this to you.

The RBA team will review the documentation you've supplied along with your placard status and determine whether or not a property visit is needed. A visit from council inspectors is not always required – it will vary from property to property.

Once the review is complete, and the property is deemed to be safe, you can remove the physical placard. You will receive an email notification (or a letter if we don't have an email address for you) with a change of placard status for your address. The placard will remain on your property file but will be updated from 'open' to 'closed'.

## Storm-related resource and building consents processing

If you need resource and/or building consents for storm-related repairs to your property, your applications can be processed by a dedicated team set up to speed up these processes. Please include the word 'flood' or 'cyclone' in the subject line to ensure your application will be allocated to this team.

If you're not sure if you need a resource and/or building consent, there is a 'Do I need a consent' tool on the Auckland Council website which can help you, or you can speak to the RBA team (if your home had a placard). The council website ([aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/consents](http://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/consents)) also explains the process you need to undertake to get a consent for your works.

You can also email [regionalplanninghelpdesk@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:regionalplanninghelpdesk@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) to discuss your application with our planning team.

It's important to note that all repairs and mitigations will be subject to relevant building code and resource management requirements, and the standard consent fees will apply.

The appendix at the back of this guide has information about Section 74 notices, which is something that may be applied during the building consent process to properties in New Zealand affected by natural hazards.

## Working with your insurer

Any damage to your home that was caused by the storms should be managed through your private insurance company. Auckland Council has no influence on insurance companies and their claims processes, so if you have questions about insurance cover, it is best to contact your insurer directly.

If you are finding it hard to get your insurance claim settled, you can get free and independent support from the NZ Claims Resolution Service by calling **0508 624 327**. Information about the services they can provide can be found on their website ([nzcrs.govt.nz](http://nzcrs.govt.nz)).

**Insurers manage NHCover (formerly called EQCover) claims on behalf of Natural Hazards Commission Toka Tū Ake** (formerly EQC). You can find information about natural hazards insurance provided by the Natural Hazards Commission on their website ([naturalhazards.govt.nz](http://naturalhazards.govt.nz)). They also have translated and accessible formats of their information **on their website**.

The Insurance Council of New Zealand has helpful information about working with insurers following emergency events, including consumer guides. You can find these on their dedicated storm recovery webpage ([icnz.org.nz/industry/disaster-recovery](http://icnz.org.nz/industry/disaster-recovery)).

### Will I still be insured while the project is happening?

We have been working closely with the insurance industry since the floods. They have told us that 2C homeowners will still be able to get insurance cover, but ultimately this is up to individual insurance companies.

Auckland Council has to disclose property categories to the insurance industry because they use official information requests to ask for this information. This means your insurance company will know what your property category is. We recommend you speak to your own insurer about what 2C means and whether there is an impact on your insurance policy.

If your insurer makes a decision to stop providing flood cover, or they increase your premiums, we recommend you speak to other insurance companies as you may find another company will provide a better policy for you.

## Financial support and working with your bank

There is no financial support available for 2C homeowners from Auckland Council or the government.

If you are concerned about your financial situation, talk to your bank early. For example, if you're a landlord and your property is vacant because of the storm impacts, you should discuss options for financial support with your bank.

Although it's a difficult conversation to have, speaking to your bank early will mean there may be more assistance options available to you. Most banks have dedicated hardship teams to support customers with financial challenges, so ask to speak to a member of that team to get specialised advice.

If you're not satisfied with how your bank is responding to your request for support, you should first write to them and ask them to resolve the issue. If you're still not satisfied, you can make a complaint to the Banking Ombudsman by emailing [help@bankomb.org.nz](mailto:help@bankomb.org.nz) or visit its website ([bankomb.org.nz](http://bankomb.org.nz)). The Banking Ombudsman is independent and can provide free advice around banking complaints.

## What goes on property records about categories?

A Land Information Memorandum (LIM) is a summary of information Auckland Council holds about a property. A property file is a record of documents, information and correspondence relating to a specific property. People can purchase a LIM or property file from the council if they are researching a property that's for sale.

A notation will be added to your LIM to explain that your home has been categorised as 2C. This notation will be removed at the completion of the flood infrastructure project.

Your property file will include a copy of your property category letter which confirms that your home has been given a Category 2C. The property file will also contain a copy of your original Flood and Landslide Registration form (if you completed one) and any engineering reports you have provided, along with any final flooding or geotech assessment reports that have been created by Auckland Council as part of the risk assessment process.

## What can I do if I think my property should be a different category?

If you disagree with your 2C category, you can ask the council to review the category decision. You have **three months** from the category being notified to you, to raise a dispute.

A property cannot become 'uncategorised', 'decategorised' or 'Category 0' via a dispute because the Categorisation Approach doesn't provide for this.

Auckland Council has a dispute resolution framework for homeowners who wish to dispute certain decisions made by Auckland Council relating to their property.

## How to raise a dispute

To dispute your property category, you must send us the dispute application form (available for download from [aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/review](https://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/review)) and email it, along with your additional supporting information about why you believe the category is incorrect to [recoveryreview@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:recoveryreview@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)

If you want to get your own engineering report for your property, you will need to organise this at your own cost.

## How we manage category disputes

When you raise a category dispute, the council will complete an internal technical review about the decision and provide a response as soon as possible. If you are still unhappy with the outcome, you can ask for a further external review by an independent expert. The independent expert's decision is final.

Dispute Resolution Framework and application forms

You can find the full Dispute Resolution Framework and application forms on the Auckland Council website ([aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/review](https://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/review)).

There is no set time for completing a dispute because every dispute is different. We will respond to your application as soon as possible.

# Flood risk at your home

## What happened in the 2023 storms?

The weather events in early 2023 were extreme weather events. The Auckland Anniversary storm was the largest and most intense regionwide rainfall event in Auckland's history since records began. This was followed by Cyclone Gabrielle, the most severe **tropical cyclone** in 50 years.

The Auckland Anniversary storm saw more rain fall in 24 hours than would typically be seen in the entire month of January. In Māngere (like many other parts of Auckland) this was more than double the amount expected in the largest rainfall events. It caused persistent rainfall for more than 24 hours, exceeding 200mm in many locations, and 60 per cent of urban Auckland experienced a 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) event or greater.

Having rain of that duration across such a wide geographical area is very unusual for Auckland.

The very high rainfall during the previous 2022 spring meant that the soils were already saturated when the heavy rain came in January, reducing the capacity of the ground to soak up more water. This caused flash flooding as water ran across the ground.

## Will my home flood again while the project is being done?

The 2023 storms were not typical, and our city's stormwater piped system is not designed to handle extreme storms of that size.

The stormwater network is designed for Auckland's regular rainfall events and will continue to function to deal with typical amounts of rain.

The risk assessment that determined your home is Category 2C was based on an extreme event (a 1% chance of happening in a given year). Smaller, storms are predicted to occur more frequently than this.

Unfortunately, we cannot predict if or when another large storm may happen again. However the council is working hard to build resilience in the stormwater network and within communities.

Every property has a different flood risk. The risk of your home flooding again depends on the size of the storm, your location and how close you are to the stream or other flood hazards, your style of house and the height of your floors, and things on your property or your neighbour's property which alter the flow of water (such as solid fences with no gaps at the bottom that water to collect).

## Making your property safer

For property owners in flood-affected areas, there is advice available about how you can prepare your home to deal with flooding.

The 'Preparing your property for flooding' brochure, which can be found in the appendix of this handbook and on the Auckland Council website (under 'storm recovery documents'), contains information about the things you can do at your property to reduce the impact of flooding on your home.

The 'Get Prepared' section of Auckland Council's Flood Viewer ([aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer](https://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer)) has guides on understanding your flood risk and how to be prepared.

## What is the council doing to make it safer than it was before?

Although we cannot predict if or when another large storm may happen again, we are taking action to reduce the risk where we can.

Auckland Council, alongside the Government, is making significant investments to reduce the flooding risk in Māngere. Yours is the first community to be receiving priority funding for flood resilience projects. This includes \$53 million for the rapid delivery of two specific flood resilience projects dedicated to addressing urgent stormwater infrastructure needs at Harania Creek and Te Ararata Creek in Māngere.

Some of the things that the council has done, and is continuing to do in Māngere are:

- removed tonnes of debris from streams
- increased inspections and maintenance of key pipes and streams to address issues early
- increased the cleaning of catchpits (catchpits are deep pits in the roadside drains that are designed to catch debris before it enters stormwater pipes) from once to twice a year
- upgrading to specially-designed catchpits that allow water to flow in from behind or from the side if the top grate is blocked (over 100 installed so far)
- investigating the installation of hotspot cameras at two locations in Māngere to identify blockages for faster removal by our Operations teams
- partnered and funded community organisations (Te Ararata Stream Team and Māngere East Family Services) to do local clean-ups and workshops about flood resilience
- developed and shared information on how to reduce flood risk on your property (visit the 'Get Prepared' page on the Flood Viewer [aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer](https://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer)).

## How to stay safe in an emergency

We understand that you may feel anxious about more storms and heavy rain, especially if you were seriously affected in the 2023 storms.

The most important thing you can do to keep yourself and your whānau safe is to **have a household plan** so everyone knows how to get out of your property safely and where to go if you do need to evacuate. You should also have **emergency supplies** at home and in your car.

Talk with your neighbours about your plans so you can look out for each other in an emergency.

You can use the **Make a Plan resources** to help you do your plan - there's a template to help you in the back of this guide.

There is lots of advice in many languages and formats (including easy read, NZSL, audio and braille) online at [getready.govt.nz](https://getready.govt.nz), and [aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz](https://aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz)

### Planning for evacuation

1. Make a plan for where you would evacuate to if you needed to, make sure everyone in your household knows about the plan and what to do.
2. Have a grab bag ready if you need to leave quickly.
3. Check radio stations or Auckland Emergency Management's website/social media to see which civil defence centres in your location are open.
4. If possible, stay with whānau or friends who are safe, or go to your closest Community Emergency Hub/Civil Defence Centre.

## How do I know when to evacuate?

Always put safety first and don't take any chances. Act quickly if you see rising water because floods and flash floods can happen quickly.

If you see rising water do not wait for official warnings, head for higher ground and stay away from floodwater.

Never try to walk, swim or drive through flood water. Many flood fatalities are caused by people attempting to drive through water. Always assume that flood water is contaminated with chemicals and sewage. The contaminated flood water can make you sick so make sure you wash your hands, clothes and property after contact with flood waters.

**If life or property is at risk call 111.**

## Where is my nearest evacuation centre?

Civil Defence Centres (run by Auckland Emergency Management) and Community Emergency Hubs (run by community groups) can be affected by emergencies too.

Check radio stations or Auckland Emergency Management's website/social media to see what locations are open and where you should go. It's a good idea to know where civil defence centres and community emergency hubs are located before there is an emergency. That information can form part of your household or business emergency plan.

## What should be in your grab bag?

- trainers/walking shoes (put them on)
- raincoat, hat and warm clothes
- water and snacks
- power bank and phone charger
- cash and photo ID
- medications for family members, a first aid kit, a torch, a battery radio,
- pet food and medication, and a carrier or leash for your pet
- baby items, such as food, formula and nappies.

## Where to get information

In an emergency, Auckland Emergency Management will share information on Facebook and X, this is where alerts and emergency information is published. They will also share information from the MetService about heavy rain warnings so follow them on your social media now.

Emergency Mobile Alerts are messages about emergencies sent by authorised emergency agencies to capable mobile phones. The alerts are designed to keep people safe and are broadcast to all capable phones from targeted cell towers. You might not receive any alert before an emergency happens so always take action to keep yourself and your whānau safe if you need to. Never wait for emergency services; watch and listen for the natural warning signs.

A solar or battery-powered radio, or your car radio can help keep you up to date with the latest news if the power goes out. Local radio stations to listen to during an emergency include:

- Radio New Zealand 756 AM or 101.4 FM
- Newstalk ZB 894 FM
- The Hits 97.4 FM
- More FM 91.8 FM
- Radio Samoa 1593AM
- Radio Waatea 603AM
- Radio Spice 88FM
- Humm 106.2FM
- Radio Tarana 1386AM
- Planet FM 104.6FM.

## Reporting an issue

You can also help prevent flooding by reporting dumping in streams and stormwater blockages to the council by calling **09 301 0101**.



Walmsley Road bridge upgrade concept design



Concept picture of pipe bridge at Tennessee Avenue

## Flood resilience projects in Māngere

Auckland Council is doing two projects in Māngere which will significantly reduce the impact of flooding and reduce the risk to life from future flooding at your home.

The two projects are around Harania Creek and Te Ararata Creek and they are being jointly funded by Auckland Council and the Government. These projects are part of Auckland Council’s Making Space for Water flood resilience programme.

We are aiming to complete both projects by mid-2026 but you may start to see a reduced flood risk sooner, as phases of the projects are completed (like stream widening and pipe upgrades).

We have asked the Government if we can use a legal process called an ‘Order in Council’ to make getting resource consents for the projects quicker and start physical works faster.

If the Ministry for the Environment agree that Auckland Council can use an Order in Council, it is likely to come into effect in late October.

If we cannot use an Order in Council, the project will still go ahead but it’s likely to take longer as we will have to use the standard resource consent process.

### When do the projects start?

Work is well underway on the design and planning, and also getting construction partners on board.

Over the coming months surveyors will be in the area measuring floor levels as well as looking at public land, roads and trees. You will be contacted if they need to come onto your property.

Construction is expected to begin in early 2025, assuming we have received the required resource consents.

### Will the projects stop my home flooding in the future?

It is not possible to stop all flooding, but these projects will significantly reduce the risk of flooding to residential properties around Harania and Te Ararata creeks. Any remaining flooding in residential areas will occur at a lower level and less often.

## Estimated project timelines

• Investigation, survey work and setting up community working group	<b>Aug to Oct 2024</b>
• Detailed design phase of the project (including monthly working group meetings)	<b>Oct 2024 – Feb 2025</b>
• Finalise the design and update the wider community • Apply for consents	<b>Late 2024</b>
• Construction	<b>Early 2025 to mid-2026</b>



# Te Ararata Creek project

## What is happening?

We are advancing plans to upgrade the Walmsley Road bridge to increase water flow underneath it. We will also build a debris-catching structure upstream of the bridge to reduce the likelihood of blockages. We will improve access to the Mahunga Drive outlet making it easier for maintenance crews to clean it out. This will help Te Ararata Creek to flow more freely and reduce the likelihood of flooding in the future.

## What are the benefits of the project?

- Significantly reduce the risk of flooding to the residential properties and roads around Te Ararata Creek.
- Increase stormwater capacity and making the network more resilient to future storm events.
- Improve the environment and public space by creating natural stream features, such as bends and planting, on parts of Te Ararata Creek.
- Improving access to the stormwater network so it's easier and quicker to maintain.

## How will physical works affect you?

If you live near to the Walmsley Road work site you may be affected while construction takes place. The usual working hours will be 7.30am to 6pm, Monday through Saturday. While our contractors will take steps to minimise disruption, please expect some noise, dust and vibrations due to the construction.

Construction work will also take place in Te Ararata Creek Reserve, Black Bridge Reserve and Mahunga Reserve. We may need to come onto some private properties, but we will contact you before we do to discuss this.

There is likely to be traffic disruption around the Walmsley Road area and a road diversion may be in place for the duration of the bridge upgrade works. Before construction starts, we will contact you if you live in the area to let you know what disruption is upcoming and what traffic management plans will be put in place so you can still get to where you need to go.



# Harania Creek project

## What is happening?

We are proposing to replace the embankments at Tennessee Avenue and Blake Road with an open creek and pipe bridge. This will let the waterways around Blake Road Reserve flow more freely and lessen the likelihood of flooding in the future.

We are also proposing to build a foot bridge over the creek at Tennessee Avenue and add landscaping and planting around the newly created creek area.

## What are the benefits of the project?

- Significantly reduce the risk of flooding to the residential properties and roads around Harania Creek.
- Increasing stormwater capacity and making the network more resilient to future storm events.
- Improving the downstream environment of Harania Creek by allowing a more natural and frequent flow of water to occur.
- Improving access to the stormwater network so it's easier and quicker to maintain.

## How will physical works affect you?

If you live near to the Tennessee Avenue or Blake Road embankment work sites you may be affected while construction takes place.

The usual working hours will be 7.30am to 6pm, Monday through Saturday. While our contractors will take steps to minimise disruption, please expect some noise, dust and vibrations due to the construction.

The majority of work will take place in Blake Road Reserve and is unlikely to require access onto private property, but we will contact you if we need to access your property. Temporary traffic management will be put in place if needed.

## Who is delivering the projects?

Auckland Council's Healthy Waters and Flood Resilience team will be delivering the projects, working with construction partners.

## Where can I find out more?

The council website has two dedicated project pages where you will be able to get progress updates. To access these pages, visit [aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen](https://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen)

There is also a dedicated email address that you can write to with questions about the projects: email [bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)

Information will also be shared regularly with community groups and partners, and there will be information about the construction works provided to homes near the work sites closer to the time construction starts.

We are setting up working groups which will include community representatives. If you are interested in being part of a working group, please email [bluegreenworkinggroup@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:bluegreenworkinggroup@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)





# Appendix 1 – Categorisation Approach

Auckland Council has agreed with the Government to implement the Government’s categorisation framework (the **Framework**) for Auckland homes severely affected by the events over the Auckland Anniversary Weekend and Cyclone Gabrielle 2023 (**severe weather events**).

This document describes Auckland Council’s nominated categorisation approach (**Categorisation Approach**) for application of the Framework.

## Scope

1. Auckland Council’s Categorisation Approach is part of a one-off, limited response to the exceptional circumstances of the severe weather events in 2023, and is not a permanent programme for future disaster relief.
2. The Categorisation Approach will be applied to residential properties<sup>1</sup> that have a legally established residential dwelling on them, and were affected by the severe weather events (**Properties in Scope**).
3. Auckland Council will make a Categorisation Decision about Properties in Scope on the basis of the Categorisation Approach set out below.

## Overview of categorisation approach

4. In applying the Categorisation Approach to Properties in Scope, the council will:
  - a. Assess whether there is “intolerable risk to life”<sup>2</sup> from flooding and/or landslides (risk assessment) for occupants of residential buildings on the property (not the land).

- b. Assess whether there is a feasible mitigation available to reduce the risk to life associated with the property to a tolerable level (feasibility assessment).
- c. Taking into account the risk assessment and feasibility assessment, assign a “Category” to the property (the Categorisation Decision).

5. A Categorisation Decision will enable the identification of:
  - a. Category 3 properties eligible for a buy-out under the Scheme Terms.
  - b. Category 2 properties, for which there is a feasible mitigation at either a community or property level.
  - c. Category 1 properties, for which the risk does not meet the threshold of “intolerable risk to life”.
6. Council’s application of the Framework through the Categorisation Approach (and the resulting Categorisation Decision) is a feature of the jointly funded, one-off, limited response to the exceptional circumstances of the severe weather events in 2023. Accordingly, a Categorisation Decision:
  - a. Is understood by the council as an “administrative tool” and a prerequisite to allow the council to respond to the severe weather events.

<sup>1</sup> “Residential properties” does not include any properties owned, managed or administered by the Crown or any of its entities or agencies.

<sup>2</sup> For flooding, there is “intolerable risk to life” where there is a high risk to life to vulnerable people in an existing 1 per cent AEP flood event. For landslides, there is “intolerable risk to life” where the Annual Individual Fatality Risk is 1 in 10,000 or greater for the most vulnerable user.

- b. Is not considered by Auckland Council to be an enduring state attaching to a property. A Categorisation Decision reflects the risk assessment and feasibility assessment at a particular point in time.
- c. Does not have a legislative or regulatory basis.

## Government framework

7. The Government released initial risk categories for assessing the future of flood and landslide affected residential properties on 1 May 2023. The three categories announced by the Government were:
  - a. Low Risk – Repair to previous state is all that is required to manage future severe weather event risk. This means that once any flood protection near the property is repaired, the home can be rebuilt at the same site.
  - b. Managed Risk – Community or property-level interventions will manage future severe weather event risk. This could include the raising of nearby stop banks, improving drainage or raising the property.
  - c. High Risk – Areas in the high-risk category are not safe to live in because of the unacceptable risk of future flooding and loss of life. Homes in these areas should not be rebuilt on their current sites.
8. The descriptions of the Government’s initial categories (which inform the Framework) are as follows:

9. The Government Framework refers to floods but also applies to landslides (and so the council reads “flood” as referring to “flood or landslide” throughout).
10. The Government’s Framework is clear that the Voluntary Buy-out Support Scheme for Category 3 properties will be a voluntary process and is limited to residential properties only. These parameters inform the scope of Auckland Council’s Categorisation Approach.

## Context for development of the Categorisation Approach

11. The nature of the damage sustained in Auckland in the severe weather events has informed the development of the Categorisation Approach:
  - a. **Flood damage sustained in severe weather events:** Auckland’s topography is a primary driver of flooding characteristics. Auckland’s catchments are generally small, steep and drain to the coast. The region has ~94,000 km of overland flow paths (the routes taken by stormwater when flowing over land, including over 16,000km of permanent streams).

This means we have more flooding from heavy rain events (pluvial flooding), often with little warning (flash flooding). There are no major rivers in the region meaning there is less flooding from rivers breaching their banks (fluvial flooding) than other regions in NZ.

- b. **Land instability resulting from the severe weather events:** In Auckland, land instability is often prevalent in the weak soils and rock that are common across the region. Landslides can be triggered by heavy rainfall, earthquakes and human activity such as removal of trees and vegetation, steep cuttings, poorly placed fill, leaking water pipes or a combination of these.
12. In Auckland, advice from technical experts is that individual property assessments are required to support Categorisation Decisions. For landslides, this aligns with the recommendations of the GNS Science guideline “**Landslide Planning Guidance – Reducing Landslide Risk through Land-Use Planning**” (in consultation). For flooding this aligns with the standard flood assessment method for on-site assessments of public and private buildings (Auckland Council - Flood Modelling Specifications 2013).
13. The Categorisation Approach will be applied to residential properties and has been designed to assess risk at the property level rather than on an area-wide basis.

## Process: Application of the Categorisation Approach

14. The Categorisation Approach will be applied as follows:
  - a. Auckland homeowners with Properties in Scope are invited to ‘opt in’ by providing information that the council can consider in undertaking an initial desktop assessment.
  - b. To date, Properties in Scope have been identified where a homeowner:
    - i. Owns a property in an area that council is aware was highly impacted or suffered significant damage; and/or

- ii. Has received a letter from Auckland Council (sent to all placarded properties) or become aware of the categorisation process through the media; and/or
- iii. Has provided information to council to inform a desktop assessment.
- c. Work remains ongoing to identify additional Properties in Scope<sup>3</sup>.
- d. **A desktop triage** is undertaken to determine whether a property has the potential to have “intolerable risk to life”. This desktop assessment is based on expert judgement using the information provided by the homeowner, along with other relevant information including available datasets, flood model results, hazard maps, and records from the severe weather events.
- e. For any Property in Scope where the desktop assessment indicates the potential for “intolerable risk to life” (and for any flooded properties that property owners have indicated they consider may be “a Category 2 or 3”), the council (or experts engaged by the council) will undertake a **site assessment**.
- f. The results of the site assessment inform the risk assessment and are reported alongside potential mitigation options, with costings at a concept design level, to inform an assessment of feasibility.
- g. The results of the risk and options assessments (and the desktop assessment) provide the council with sufficient information to inform the Categorisation Decision (i.e. whether there is an “intolerable risk to life” associated with the property, and whether the long-term risk can be feasibly mitigated to a “tolerable” level).
- h. The Categorisation Decision will be made by the Group Recovery Manager or Natural and Built Environment Lead, following consideration of the recommendation from technical experts.
- i. The Categorisation Decision and the next steps in the process will be communicated to the property owner by the council’s Recovery Office.

Category	Definitions	Examples
1	Repair to previous state is all that is required to manage future severe weather event risk.	Minor flood damage to repair but no need for significant redesign/retrofitting.
2C	Community level interventions are effective in managing future severe weather event risk.	Local government repairs and enhances flood protection schemes to adequately manage the risk of future flooding events in the face of climate change effects.
2P	Property level interventions are needed to manage future severe weather event risk, including in tandem with community level interventions.	Property specific measures are necessary e.g., improved drainage, raising houses is necessary. Benefits accrue to property owners but some may face affordability issues.
2A	Potential to fall within 2C/2P but significant further assessment required.	Interventions may be required / possible but insufficient information to provide initial categorisation (these may subsequently move between “2” categories or to categories 1 / 3).
3	Future severe weather event risk cannot be sufficiently mitigated. In some cases some current land uses may remain acceptable, while for others there is an intolerable risk of injury or death.	In the face of enhanced climate risks the property may face unacceptable risk of future flooding. Other property could be subject to unstable land that poses an ongoing risk.

<sup>3</sup> For example, the Group Recovery Manager issued a statutory notice under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 to insurance companies and Toka Tū Ake EQC, requiring them to provide property addresses for significant claims received in relation to the severe weather events. The notice stated that this information was required to assist council in identifying properties under the categorisation framework.

## Categorisation approach: landslide risk assessment

15. For landslides, the risk assessment framework anticipates that a building will be “Category 3” where the Annual Individual Fatality Risk is 1 in 10,000 or greater for the most vulnerable user and there is no feasible mitigation (at a property or community level) to reduce the risk to a tolerable or acceptable level.
16. The Annual Individual Fatality Risk is calculated as follows:

$$R_{(LoL)} = P_{(H)} \times P_{(S:H)} \times P_{(T:S)} \times V_{(D:T)}$$

Where

$R_{(LoL)}$  is the risk (annual probability of loss of life) (death) of an individual).

$P_{(H)}$  is the annual probability of the landslide.

$P_{(S:H)}$  is the probability of spatial impact of the landslide impacting a building (location) taking into account the 1 travel direction given the event.

$P_{(T:S)}$  is the temporal spatial probability (e.g. of the building or location being occupied by the individual) given the spatial impact and allowing for the possibility of evacuation given there is warning of the landslide occurrence.

$V_{(D:T)}$  is the vulnerability of the individual (probability of loss of life on the individual given the impact).

17. For properties where there may potentially be “intolerable risk to life” according to a desktop triage in areas not covered by the GHD report, Auckland Council has contracted geotechnical engineers to undertake on-site geotechnical assessments. Auckland Council has created a template scope of works to guide the quantitative assessment by geotechnical experts of risk to life from landslides. If property owners prefer to organise their own geotechnical report they can do so, with advice available on the council’s website (including a downloadable copy of the template for completion by the privately engaged geotechnical engineer, and guidelines on the use of AGS2007 for landslide risk assessment in Auckland).
18. A landslide risk assessment undertaken in accordance with council’s template will provide the council with evidence of (amongst other things):
  - a. **Damage assessment:** An assessment of land damage sustained from the Auckland weather events (which will also include any work carried out to repair the land damage, consideration of pre-existing conditions or damage, apportionment of damage if multiple events, and assessment of any sources of off-site risk).
  - b. **Quantitative assessment of the stability of the land** which may affect safe use of the property.
  - c. **Quantitative assessment of risk of loss of life** for users of the property. An “intolerable risk to life” (in accordance with the AGS2007 guidelines), is an Annual Individual Fatality Risk of 1 in 10,000 or greater for the most vulnerable user.
  - d. **Expert opinion on whether the long-term risk to life can be reduced to a tolerable level** (and advice on the Categorisation Approach required to achieve this, and scope of works to be completed as part of the construction programme, including a cost estimate).
  - e. **An assessment of the unmitigated and mitigated risk** of loss of life.
19. A landslide risk assessment undertaken in accordance with Auckland Council’s template provides the council with sufficient information (in addition to the information already held) to inform a recommendation by the technical experts to the Group Recovery Manager.

## Categorisation approach: flooding risk assessment

20. Auckland Council’s risk assessment framework for flooding assesses “intolerable risk to life” associated with residential properties, based on a Danger Rating assigned through the application of “Flood Danger Risk Assessment”.
21. Flood Danger represents the relative threat posed by flooding to building occupants taking into account the flood hazard inside and outside the building, and evacuation routes.
22. For flooding, the risk assessment framework anticipates that a building will be “Category 3” where there is a high risk to life to vulnerable people in an existing 1 per cent AEP flood event, and there is no feasible mitigation (at a property or community level) to reduce the risk to a tolerable or acceptable level.
23. Risk assessment for flooding will include:
  - a. **Damage assessment:** an assessment of flood damage sustained from the Auckland weather events.
  - b. **Assessment of Flood Danger** as a combination of:
    - i. **Event likelihood** (in terms of the probability of an event of a given magnitude being equalled or exceeded within a year – the Annual Exceedance Probability, or AEP),
    - ii. **Hazard** (the level of risk to life by flooding),
    - iii. **Exposure** (what is exposed to flood hazard in a given place) and
    - iv. **Vulnerability** (propensity to suffer adverse effects of flooding, based on individual characteristics and external factors).
24. Auckland Council will assess whether there is “intolerable risk to life” by assigning a Flood Danger Rating to a property in accordance with council’s Flood Danger Rating Schema. The Flood Danger Rating represents the threat to life to people inside or outside dwellings on residential property that are exposed to flood hazard.
25. In addition to Flood Danger, the risk assessment framework takes into account the likelihood of an event occurring. Event Likelihood is described by the annual exceedance probability (AEP) of the flood event, which is the probability of the event being equalled or exceeded within a year. As rainfall is the primary driver of flooding in the Auckland region, flood event likelihood can be considered synonymous with rainfall event likelihood.
26. **Expert opinion on options to reduce risk to life to a tolerable level** (and the Categorisation Approach required to achieve this, and scope of works to be completed as part of the construction programme, including a cost estimate).
27. **An assessment of the unmitigated and mitigated risk:** A flooding risk assessment undertaken in accordance with Auckland Council’s template, and if necessary an options assessment provides the council with sufficient information (in addition to the information already held) to inform a recommendation by the technical experts to the Group Recovery Manager.

## Categorisation approach: feasibility assessment

28. The site assessments undertaken by Auckland Council (or experts engaged by the council) will consider whether there is a property or community level solution available to mitigate the risk to life associated with a property, and the approximate cost of that solution.
29. Whether a **property level mitigation** is feasible will be determined by the council taking into account
  - a. The cost of the mitigation (whether the cost of the mitigation is likely to cost less than 25 per cent of the CV of the property).
  - b. Whether the mitigation can reasonably be expected to be delivered within two years of the Categorisation Decision.
30. Whether a **community level mitigation** is feasible will be determined by the council (and is subject to business case approval and funding under the National Resilience Plan).

## Categorisation approach: quality assurance

31. The Government engaged Tonkin & Taylor Ltd to provide a high-level assurance review of the process followed by Auckland Council in establishing the Categorisation Approach (in accordance with the Framework).
32. In terms of the application for the Framework, for the landslide risk assessments Auckland Council has engaged a panel of five experts (the **Geotechnical Advisory Panel**) to review the approaches taken, project scopes and key deliverables. These individuals were chosen to represent the range of skills and experience needed to achieve the required outcomes. The Geotechnical Advisory Panel comprises two Engineering Geologists, a Hydrologist and two Geotechnical Engineers from five independent organisations.

33. In addition to the Geotechnical Advisory Panel, Auckland Council has a dual approach to quality assurance for the landslide risk assessments being undertaken across Auckland. Auckland Council is in the process of engaging two well respected local experts to act as mentors to the suppliers undertaking the field assessment work to help ensure they are providing consistent, well informed reports. Once delivered, each report is then subjected to a robust peer-review process. Council has engaged WSP Australia to undertake the technical peer-review, while our in-house Regulatory Services team will check proposed mitigations for potential consenting requirements.
34. For the Flood risk assessments Auckland Council is in the process of engaging a panel of four experts to review and assure the approach taken. These individuals were chosen to represent a range of skills and experience needed to achieve the required outcomes. The group contains expertise from across New Zealand, including the engineering sector, local government, and a Crown Research Institute.

## Dispute resolution

35. Auckland Council has established a **dispute resolution process** for Categorisation Decisions. The dispute resolution process will relate to a Categorisation Decision made in respect of a Property in Scope, and is not an opportunity to contest the Framework or the Categorisation Approach itself.

## Special circumstances

36. On the application of a homeowner, the council may in its discretion consider whether to make a Categorisation Decision that departs from the position set out in this Categorisation Approach (**a special circumstances decision**).
37. A special circumstances decision will be made in accordance with the council's Guidance on the application of Special Circumstances, and will have regard to:
  - a. The nature of the "special circumstances" and the extent of (and any implications of) departure from the Categorisation Approach.
  - b. The level of any increased cost to the council resulting from the departure from the Categorisation Approach.
  - c. Whether departure in an individual case is consistent with the council's overarching policy objective for its Categorisation Approach, which is to permanently remove or reduce the intolerable risk to life posed by some residential properties due to the severe weather events.
  - d. Whether departure in an individual case is consistent with the further objectives guiding the council's policy approach (i.e. whether departure is effective, affordable, fair and consistent with policy intent, and equitable).

# Appendix 2 – Auckland Council Property-level flood risk assessment framework

## Non-technical Overview

4 March 2024

### Introduction

In response to the severe weather events of January and February 2023, Auckland Council determined that flood-affected properties would be eligible for consideration for buy-out or subsidised risk mitigation where there is a high risk to life to vulnerable people in a flood event that has a 1% probability of occurring or being exceeded in a year. The Auckland Council Healthy Waters department

developed the Framework for Assessing Flood Risk at the Property-level to enable the categorisation of properties affected by flooding during the severe weather events of January and February 2023. The Framework provides a systematic approach for assessing flood risk on individual residential properties in the Auckland region. This document provides a non-technical overview of that framework.

### Flood Danger Rating






The Framework employs a Flood Danger Rating system, which classifies the flood hazard at a property during peak flood conditions based on water depth, flow velocity, and the combined effect of these factors on the stability of people and buildings.

The Flood Danger Rating describes the perceived hazardousness of flooding on a property:

- **Low Danger:** generally not dangerous for all, including vulnerable people.

- **Moderate Danger:** Whether the situation is dangerous depends primarily on people’s decision making. Their choices will determine the level of hazard to which they are exposed.
- **High or Extreme Danger:** Dangerous for vulnerable people, and may be dangerous for all, irrespective of what people decide to do.

The figure on the following page describes several illustrative flooding scenarios.

Illustrative flooding scenarios and danger ratings		
LOW DANGER		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building stability is not at risk.</li> <li>• Flooding may or may not be up to the dwelling footprint. The habitable floor of the dwelling remains dry.</li> <li>• An evacuation route is available which does not require wading or requires low-hazard wading only.</li> <li>• Low danger, including for the mobility impaired.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building stability is not at risk.</li> <li>• The dwelling is surrounded by floodwaters that pose high hazard for children and the elderly and may also be high hazard for adults. The floodwaters could be right up to the dwelling footprint, but the habitable floor remains dry.</li> <li>• There is no safe or low-hazard evacuation route available.</li> <li>• While the safer option would be to shelter in place, some people may choose to evacuate due to uncertainty about the evolving flood situation. This would be dangerous for children and the elderly and may also be dangerous for adults.</li> </ul>
MODERATE DANGER		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building stability is not at risk.</li> <li>• Properties in this zone have a habitable floor subject to minor flooding &lt;0.5m in depth.</li> <li>• A safe or low hazard evacuation route is available but must be accessed from the upper levels of the dwelling.</li> <li>• For able-bodied people who are likely to evacuate or take refuge upstairs, this scenario represents low danger.</li> <li>• For mobility impaired people who may be downstairs, the danger is moderate.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building stability is not at risk.</li> <li>• The dwelling is surrounded by floodwaters that are high hazard for children and the elderly and may also be high hazard for adults.</li> <li>• There is no safe or low-hazard evacuation route available.</li> <li>• The floodwaters extend right up to the dwelling footprint and there is flooding over habitable floor, which could be deep.</li> <li>• A significant proportion of people may try to evacuate.</li> <li>• This scenario is dangerous for all.</li> </ul>
HIGH DANGER		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building stability is not at risk.</li> <li>• Properties in this zone have a lower habitable floor subject to flooding &gt;0.5m in depth that poses high danger for mobility impaired people. At higher levels of flooding (&gt;1.2m) this scenario is dangerous for all, including others in the house who may try to assist those trapped downstairs.</li> </ul>

### Illustrative flooding scenarios and danger ratings

EXTREME DANGER



- The floodwaters extend right up to the dwelling. There may be flooding over habitable floor, which could be deep.
- There are deep and/or fast flowing floodwaters immediately adjacent to the building footprint.
- The building stability may be threatened by erosion of the building foundations or uplift forces causing failure of the walls and foundation slab.
- Even if a safe or low-hazard evacuation route is available, occupants may not be able to access it in the event of building failure.
- This scenario would be dangerous for all.

## Flood Hazard Assessment

The Flood Danger Rating is determined by assessing the observed or predicted flood hazard conditions on the property.

The framework uses flood hazard thresholds grounded in empirical evidence of the stability of people and buildings in flood flows and which align with Australian national guidance. The most dangerous situations are where people or buildings are likely to become unstable in the water.

Auckland's landscape is defined by many small, steep valleys. This topography tends to produce localised flash flooding which can be highly variable at the property-level. It is not uncommon for flooding to affect one property but not neighbouring properties, and it is possible to have dangerous flooding on one side of a house but no flooding on the other side.

For this reason, the assessment considers flood hazard at three locations on the property. At each location, the Flood Danger Ratings reflect the threat to those who are vulnerable:

- **The hazard to people inside:** this represents the threat to people from flooding inside the building and is assessed as the maximum flood depth over the lowest affected habitable floor. Inside the dwelling the most vulnerable people are the mobility impaired who could not evacuate unassisted even if they wanted to. Around 14 per cent of the adult population in New Zealand and 46 per cent of those aged over 65 are mobility impaired.

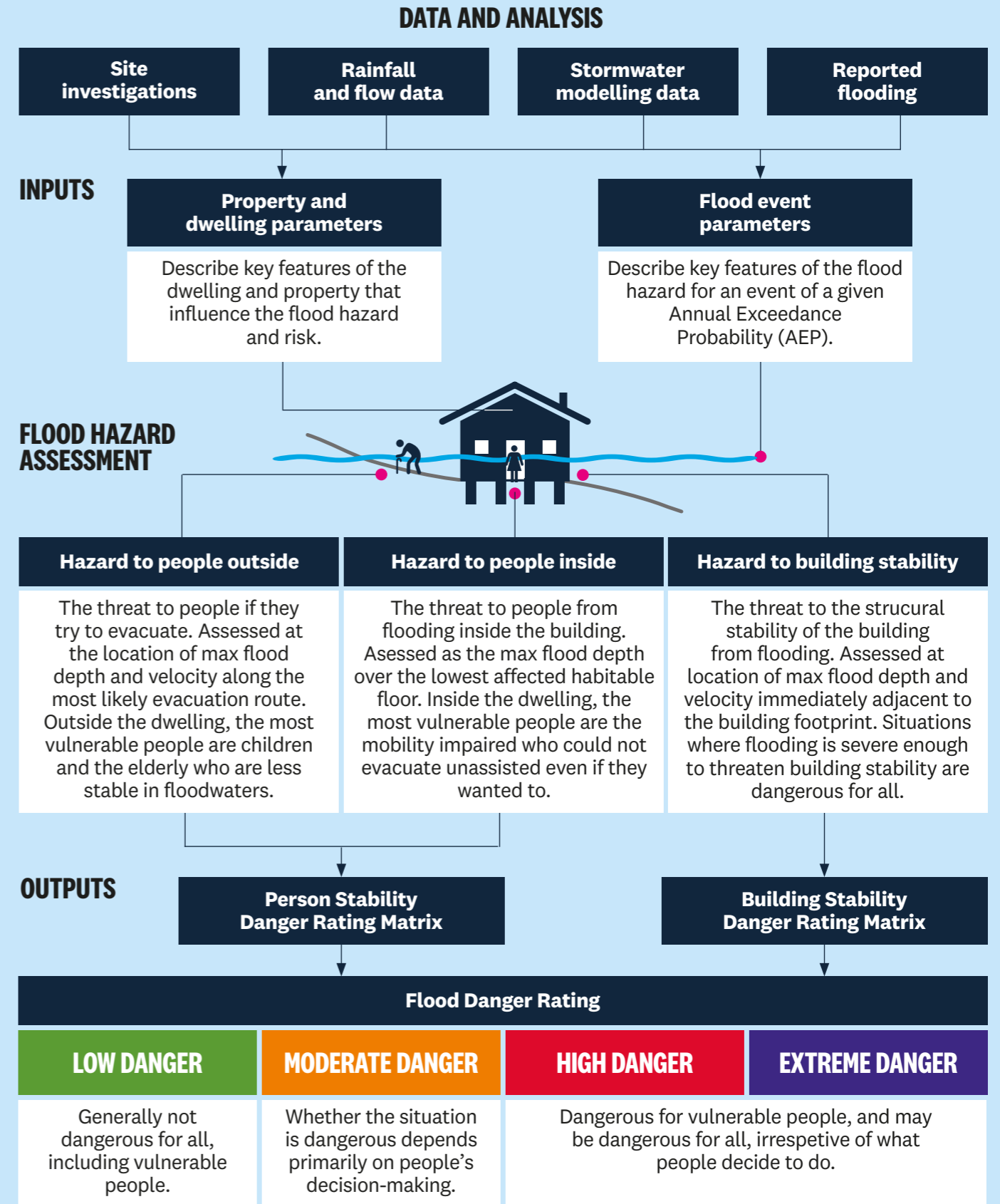
- **The hazard to people outside:** This represents the threat to people if they try to evacuate and is assessed at the location/s of maximum flood depth and velocity along the most likely evacuation route. Outside the dwelling, the stability of people in floodwaters is a function of their height, weight, and physical ability relative to the depth and velocity of flow. The most vulnerable are children and the elderly who are less stable in floodwaters.
- **The hazard to building stability:** this represents the threat to the structural stability of the building from flooding and is assessed at the location/s of maximum flood depth and velocity immediately adjacent to the building. Very deep and/or fast flowing waters can damage the structural integrity of the building and pose a risk that the building might collapse. Everyone is vulnerable in this situation as people inside the building may not have time to evacuate to safety if the building were to collapse. This scenario would be dangerous for all and therefore has the highest danger rating of extreme.

The inputs to the flood hazard assessment are generated from detailed desktop and site investigations.

These include flood event parameters, which describe key features of the flood hazard, and dwelling parameters, which describe key features of the dwelling and property that influence the flood hazard and risk.




The figure on the following page shows the inputs and components of the flood hazard assessment and how these are combined to generate the Flood Danger Rating.

## How the Flood Danger Rating is determined



The Person Stability Danger Rating Matrix is below. This matrix shows how the assessed flood hazards to people inside and outside the dwelling are combined to generate the Flood Danger Rating.

# Person Stability Danger Rating Matrix

HAZARD Show the danger rating based on the assessed hazard inside and hazard outside.				HAZARD TO PEOPLE OUTSIDE				
				Assess flood hazard along the most likely evacuation route using DxV Chart 2 (Flood hazard thresholds for person stability). Select the most appropriate hazard outside rating between very low to high.				
<b>Danger rating key</b>  <b>LOW DANGER</b>  <b>MODERATE DANGER</b>  <b>HIGH DANGER</b>	<b>Conditions</b>	<b>Hazard rating</b>	<b>D&amp;V thresholds</b>	<b>HAZARD TO PEOPLE OUTSIDE</b>				
				Very low	Low hazard for all except infants and very young children.	Low hazard for adults / High for children and elderly.	Moderate hazard for adults.	High hazard for all.
				n/a	Refer DV Chart 2	Refer DV Chart 2.	Refer DV Chart 2.	Refer DV Chart 2.
<b>HAZARD TO PEOPLE INSIDE</b>  <b>Step 3.</b> Assess flood hazard inside the dwelling based on depth over habitable floor (assuming V = 0 inside the building).  For assessing hazard Inside, vulnerable people includes children, the elderly, and the mobility-impaired.	Habitable floor remains dry.	Very low	Floodwaters are NOT touching the building footprint. Nil depth over habitable floor.	Very low	Low hazard for all except infants and very young children.	Low hazard for adults / High for children and elderly.	Moderate hazard for adults.	High hazard for all.
			Floodwaters are touching the building footprint. Nil depth over habitable floor.	Very low	Low hazard for all except infants and very young children.	Low hazard for adults / High for children and elderly.	Moderate hazard for adults.	High hazard for all.
	Habitable floor is wet.	Low hazard for all except infants and very young children.	Depth (D) over habitable floor: $0 \leq D < 0.5\text{m}$ .	Moderate hazard for able-bodied adults / high for vulnerable people.	Moderate hazard for adults.	High hazard for all.	High hazard for all.	High hazard for all.
			Depth (D) over habitable floor: $0.5 \leq D < 0.85\text{m}$ .	Moderate hazard for able-bodied adults.	High hazard for all.	High hazard for all.	High hazard for all.	
			Depth (D) over habitable floor: $0.85 \leq D < 1.2\text{m}$ .	High hazard for all.	High hazard for all.	High hazard for all.	High hazard for all.	
			Depth (D) over habitable floor: $D \geq 1.2\text{m}$ .	High hazard for all.	High hazard for all.	High hazard for all.	High hazard for all.	

Intolerable Risk Threshold @ 1% AEP



## Flood risk

The Flood Danger Rating represents the threat to life to vulnerable people in a given flood event.

For the purposes of property categorisation, Danger Ratings of Extreme or High are considered to be intolerable if the flood event has a probability of 1% or more of occurring or being exceeded in a year. This is referred to as the Annual Exceedance Probability or AEP.

A flood with an AEP of 1% would be expected to occur, on average over the long-term, once every 100 years, but may occur more frequently than that. There is a 55% chance of a 1% AEP flood occurring at

least once in any 80-year period, and a 19% chance of it occurring at least twice in that period.

The selection of the 1% AEP as the threshold for intolerable risk is consistent with the standards for urban planning and development in Auckland. Situations classified as High or Extreme Danger are dangerous, particularly for vulnerable people. Properties where these situations are expected to occur with an annual probability of 1% or greater should be considered unsafe for long-term residential occupation.

## Existing risk

This is the flood risk which currently exists, based on recorded rainfall, the existing level of development in the catchment, and the current state of the property and dwelling at the time of the assessment.

Properties which are assessed to have High or Extreme Danger Ratings in the existing 1% AEP

flood become candidates for property buyout or subsidised risk mitigation works. Properties which are assessed to have Low or Moderate Danger Ratings in the existing 1% AEP flood receive a Category 1 classification.

## Future risk

This is the flood risk that is anticipated to exist in the future assuming heavier rainfall due to climate change, the maximum development of the catchment (which increases runoff), and the future state of stormwater infrastructure and the property and dwelling assuming any proposed community or private risk mitigation works have been completed.

The final property categorisation (as in Category 3, Category 2P or 2C) depends on an assessment of the potential private and community solutions to mitigate the flood risk at the property. Since flood risk in the future will be greater than the existing risk due to climate change and the effects of development, future risk must be considered in this evaluation to determine whether the proposed property-level or community-level interventions will be effective at mitigating the future risk.

## Appendix 3 – Information about Section 74 notices

### What is a Section 74 notice?

A Section 74 notice is something that might be applied during the building consent process to properties in New Zealand affected by natural hazards.

As set out under **Section 72 of the Building Act 2004** (or its predecessors, s 641A of the Local Government Act 1974, and s36 of the Building Act 1991), territory authorities like Auckland Council must grant building consents on land which is subject or is likely to be subject to one or more natural hazards, so long as the building work that is proposed is protected from the effects of the natural hazard concerned. The land intimately connected with that building work must also be unlikely to be compromised by the natural hazard that in turn could compromise the building work.

The building work must also be unlikely to create a new hazard on any land, and must not make the existing natural hazard worse.

To be able to grant a building consent, the council may also have to consider applications for waivers or modifications of the building code the building work may not comply with.

In these circumstances, the consent can be granted but with the requirement that a Section 74 notice is registered on the Record of Title (what used to be called a Certificate of Title). This process only applies when a building consent application is made for a new building or a major alteration to an existing building.

If the building or building work are exempt under Schedule 1 of the Building Act 2004, the Section 74 notice will not apply.

### What is the purpose of a Section 74 notice?

A Section 74 notice allows property owners to build on land subject to natural hazards while also providing a level of protection to both the consenting authority and future prospective buyers. The two key purposes of the notice are to:

- alert subsequent buyers to the presence of a natural hazard on the property
- protect councils from legal action related to the exercise of the owner's right to build on the land when it is affected by natural hazards.

## How are Section 74 notices applied? Could I get one on my property?

Section 74 notices can only be applied as part of a building consent process. Before a building consent is granted that requires the registration of a Section 74 notice, the council requires an owner to sign an Acknowledgement of Risk to confirm they have consulted with legal and technical experts and understand the nature of the condition and legal implications.

Once a Section 74 notice has been registered, it stays permanently on the property's Record of Title. The presence of a Section 74 Notice is something a lawyer or conveyancer should flag with any prospective buyer as part of the property purchasing process.

Records of Title for any property can also be downloaded for a small fee from the LINZ website ([linz.govt.nz](https://linz.govt.nz)).

## What is considered a natural hazard?

The Building Act defines a natural hazard as land subjected to:

- erosion (including coastal erosion, bank erosion, and sheet erosion)
- falling debris (including soil, rock, snow, and ice)
- subsidence
- inundation (including flooding, overland flow, storm surge, tidal effects and ponding)
- slippage.

Not every possible natural hazard that might exist or have the potential to occur on your land, will be severe enough to be classified as a natural hazard under the Building Act, e.g. not all flooding is deep enough, fast enough, or long-lasting enough to meet that criteria.

Independent evidence that accompanies the building consent may support that position, and if the council agrees it can process and grant the building consent with none of the provisions for natural hazards applying, i.e. no notice need to be applied to your title.

Hazards such as tsunamis or earthquakes are not regarded as natural hazards under the Building Act.

## Can I get a Section 74 notice removed from my property?

It is possible to have a Section 74 notice removed only if the council is satisfied that the hazard has been eliminated or mitigated through property works or local infrastructure changes. By law, the notice cannot be removed for insurance purposes or any other similar reason.

## Can I still get insurance or finance if I have a Section 74 notice on my property?

How a Section 74 notice might affect your insurance policy or ability to secure finance is something you should discuss with your lawyer, finance provider and insurer.

There may also be consequences for your building policy related to any other conditions the council must apply to the building consent that relate to waivers or modifications of the building code.

The Earthquake Commission (EQC) also provides **information on their website** about Section 74 notices and how these may impact EQC insurance claims.

## Does a property's category (from the risk categorisation process following the 2023 severe weather events) determine whether a Section 74 notice is issued?

No, a property's category will not determine where a Section 74 notice is necessary.

A Section 74 notice is only issued when undertaking building work and is determined by the location and nature of the natural hazard and the impact of the proposed building work on that natural hazard.

The categorisation process does not affect the council's decision making under the Building Act (the Act under which Section 74 notices are issued).

## Will the council flag if a property is likely to have a Section 74 notice issued so a homeowner knows in advance of considering undertaking consented works?

No, but your designer and/or your engineer should be able to give you early advice on the likely impact of your property's natural hazards on the proposed building work.

Indicative information on certain natural hazards is visible on the Auckland Council GIS tool. You may also apply for a Project Information Memorandum (PIM) from the council.

The PIM would also identify potential natural hazards as well as other key considerations that the Council is aware of that might affect your project.

Any information that there might be a natural hazard on your property should be investigated by your own independent specialists and advisors before you apply for a building consent.

A Section 74 notice is determined by the location and nature of the natural hazard and the impact of the natural hazard on the proposed building work and on the land intimately connected with that, and vice versa, the possible effects of the building work on that natural hazard.

Find more information on building on land subject to natural hazards on the **council website** (searching 'Building on land at risk of a natural hazard'). MBIE has published helpful guidance for homeowners following the 2023 severe weather events.

## Appendix 4 – Preparing your property for flooding



## What is stormwater?

### Stormwater is the water that runs off surfaces when it rains.

During wet weather, stormwater naturally flows overland to the lowest point. In regular, small rain events, this usually has minimal impact on people or property. However, when there is heavy rain and the stormwater network reaches capacity or there is a blockage, greater volumes of water flow overland and may cause flooding.

Climate change is increasing the number and intensity of extreme rain events, so we all need to be prepared and become more resilient to flooding.

## About stormwater

Stormwater flows across public and private land through open drains, culverts, pipes, along roads and via parks, wetlands and streams on its way to the sea.

Everyone has a role to play in maintaining the stormwater network to reduce the impact of flooding. By allowing water to flow freely and safely through our neighbourhoods, we will help keep our whānau, property and the community safe during storms.

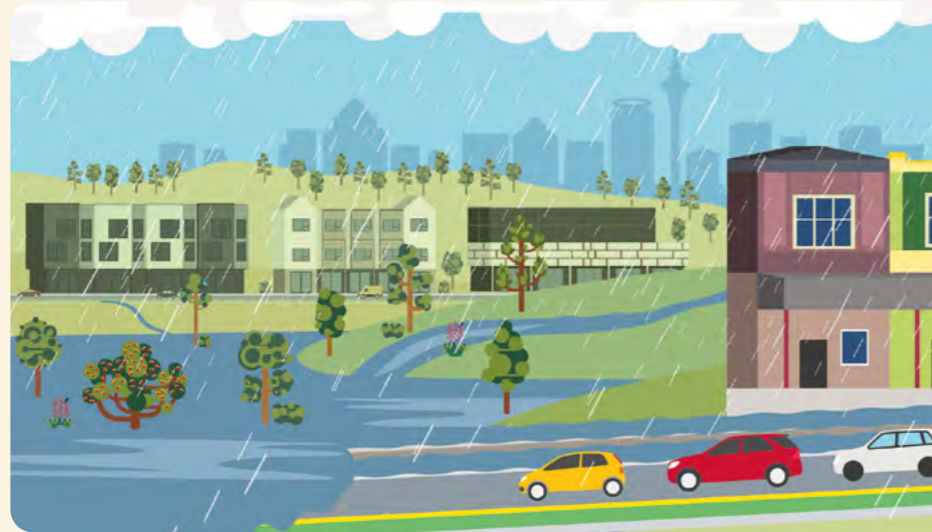
### Who is responsible for maintaining the stormwater network?

The public stormwater network serves whole communities and is managed by Auckland Council (or Auckland Transport in rural areas). In some cases, the public stormwater network may run across or under private properties.

Private stormwater systems are the pipes and drains on private property that connect to the public network. Streams that run through or next to a privately owned property are part of the private stormwater system. It is the property owner's responsibility to maintain the private stormwater system, (including streams and overland flow paths), up to and including connections to the public network.

To report stormwater flooding risks like blocked drains, culverts, catchpits or grates, or to request an investigation following a flood or stormwater event, call Auckland Council on **09 301 0101**.

For drain or pipe blockages on private property, please call a plumber or drainlayer.



### What is an overland flow path?

An overland flow path is the natural course water takes across the land.

During heavy rain an overland flow path can become a temporary, fast-flowing stream.

### What is a flood plain?

Flood plains are areas predicted to be covered by flood water during heavy rain. They occur in low-lying areas and next to streams and rivers, including where streams were historically piped.



### What is a flood-prone area?

Flood prone areas are low-lying areas where water can become trapped and collect during heavy rain, especially if the stormwater outlet reaches capacity. They can occur naturally or be created by changes to the land.



## Know your flood risk

Your property might be at risk of flooding for several reasons including:

- it is at the bottom of a steep hill/road or driveway
- it is next to (or near) a stream or river
- there is a flood plain or flood prone risk on or near the property
- it has an overland flow path within (or near) the property
- it is in an urban area with a lot of hard surfaces (e.g. concrete, asphalt) that can't absorb water
- if changes have been made to the land or buildings that obstruct the flow of stormwater
- it is in a low-lying coastal area.

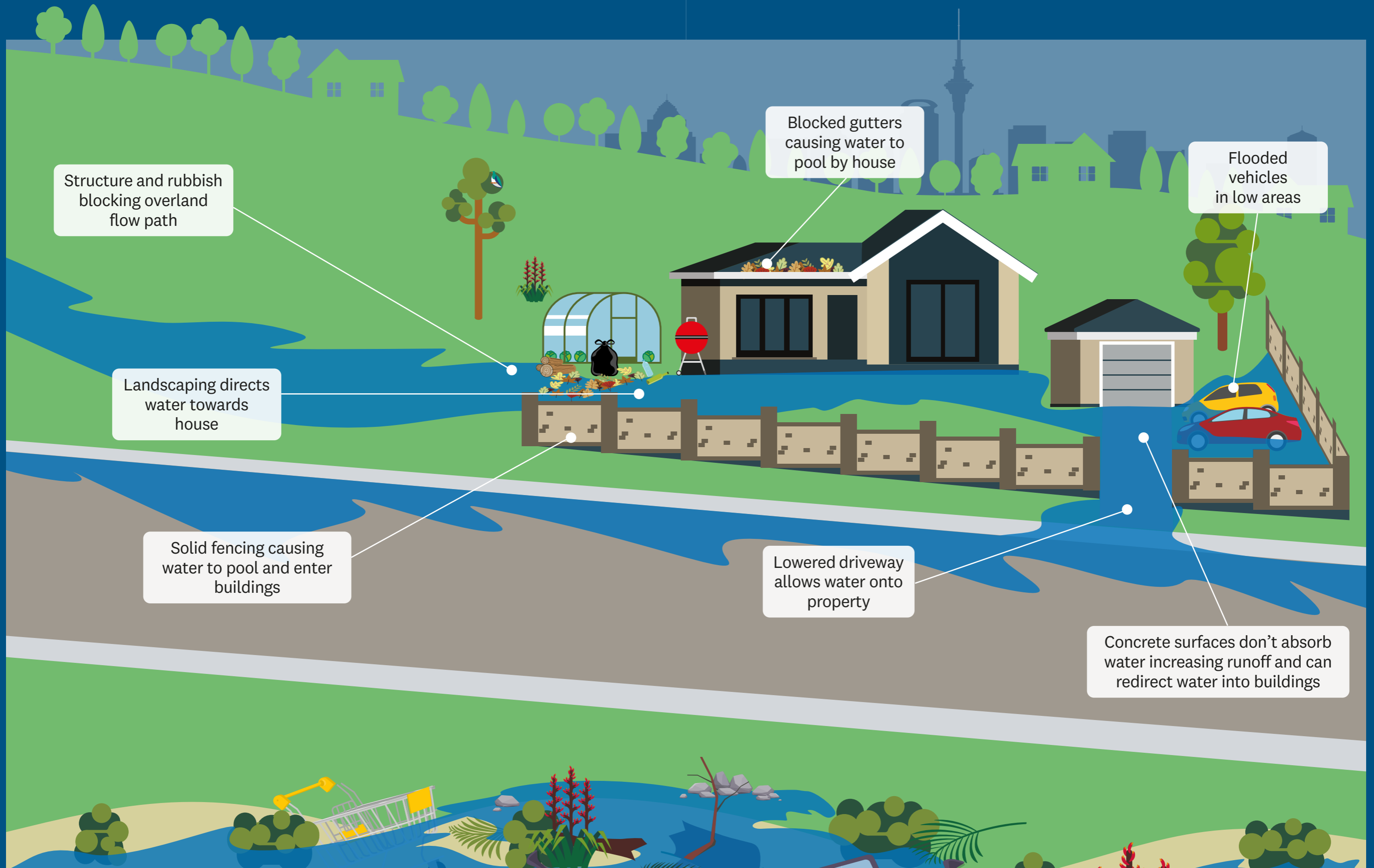
**Find out if your property is at risk from flooding** on Auckland Council's flood viewer:  
**[aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer](http://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer)**  
 (read the back of this leaflet for more info on the flood viewer).

## Simple ways to reduce flood damage when a storm is expected

While we can't control the weather, and it's not always possible to prevent flooding, there are things you can do to prepare your whānau for storms and minimise flood damage to your property. Consider doing the following:

- move vehicles, valuable items and livestock away from low areas that could flood
- check gutters and drains are clear of debris so water can drain away easily
- clear rubbish and debris that could be picked up by flood water and create a blockage
- in the house, store valuables and important documents in high places
- ensure that places that might flood including garages and basements are not used for sleeping
- have a grab bag and emergency plan that includes your pets ready, in case you need to evacuate. Visit **[getready.govt.nz](http://getready.govt.nz)** for more information
- report any visible blockages in the public network (roadside drains) to council on **09 301 0101**.

# Property related stormwater issues



Structure and rubbish blocking overland flow path

Blocked gutters causing water to pool by house

Flooded vehicles in low areas

Landscaping directs water towards house

Solid fencing causing water to pool and enter buildings

Lowered driveway allows water onto property

Concrete surfaces don't absorb water increasing runoff and can redirect water into buildings

## Long-term improvements to reduce the impact of future floods

If your property is in a flood risk/hazard area or changes are made to the natural flow of water e.g. the overland flow path is blocked by debris or a structure is built over it, more water can find its way onto your property and into your home. If there is an overland flow path through your property, water must be able to enter and exit freely at its natural point, however there are some improvements you can make to minimise the impacts of flooding.

- When your driveway is lower than the road and is not in an overland flow path, ensure it is high enough or has a hump so water stays on the road instead of running down your drive.
- When landscaping, ensure the ground is shaped to direct water away from your home.

- Ideally your house's floor height should be higher than the surrounding land, and you should have to step up (or ramp) to enter your home.
- Fix or replace broken gutters and downpipes to prevent water pooling by your house.
- Place fences and buildings away from overland flow paths and ensure fences have a gap at the bottom to allow water to travel underneath.
- Where practical, replace hard surfaces like concrete with permeable materials like grass or spaced pavers to absorb water and reduce run off.

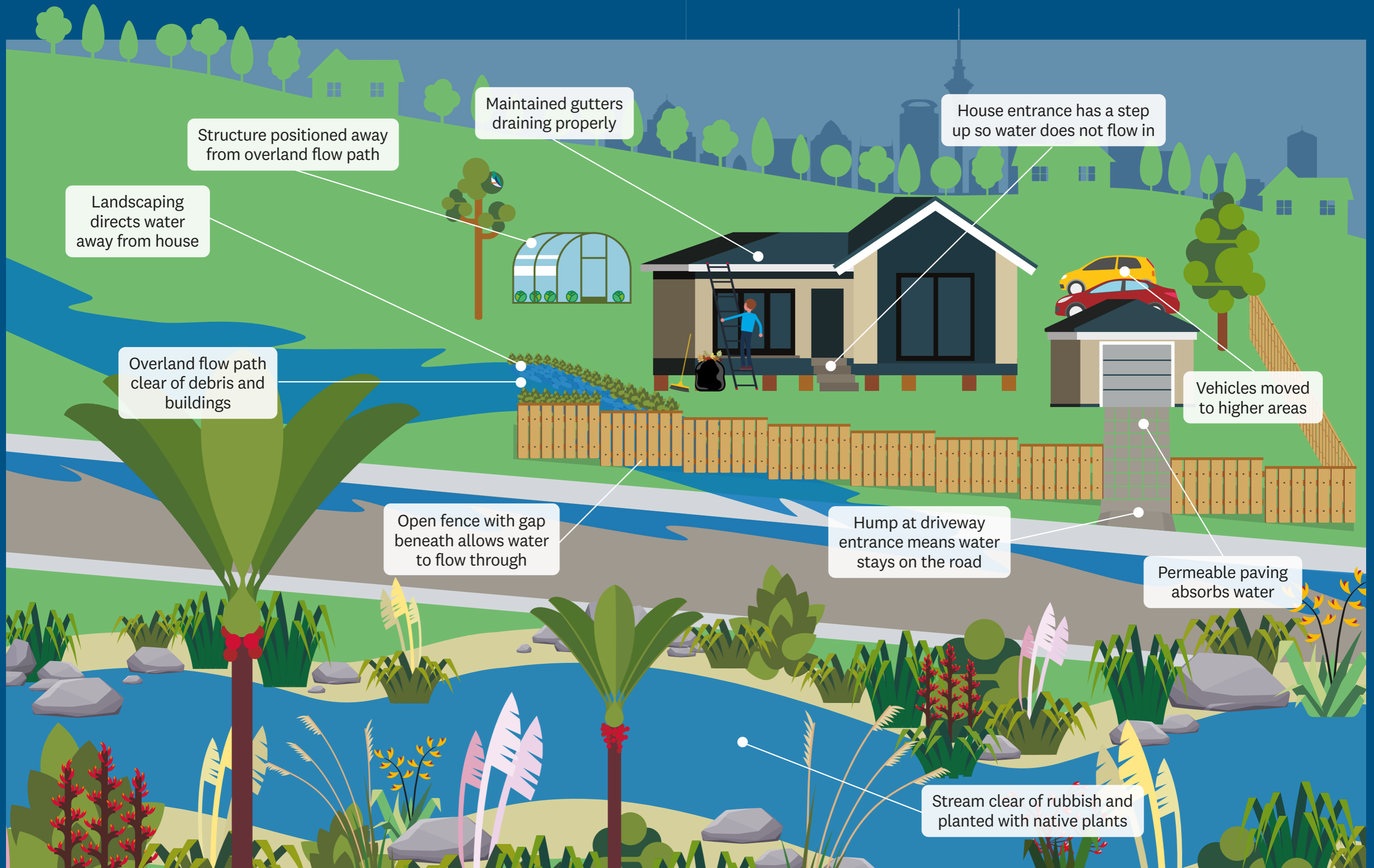
### Do you rent your home?

While the property owner or landlord is typically responsible for building works and larger property maintenance (check your lease or rental agreement for specifics), you should be careful where you place your belongings and look after the property to reduce the risk of flooding and damage.

### Does your home insurance cover flood damage?

Consider increasing the amount of flood related cover you have in your policy if you're able to.

# Property related stormwater improvements



## I have a stream on or near my property

Most streams running through or next to privately owned property are private streams. Maintenance of the channel and stream banks to ensure water can flow freely is the responsibility of the property owner.

During heavy rain, high water volumes can cause streams to overtop. To reduce potential damage to your home, streamside residents should:

- keep the stream clear of debris, fallen trees, rubbish and invasive pest plants so water can flow freely

- plant stream banks with native plants with narrow trunks and leaves that will lie flat in a flood, to prevent stream bank erosion and create habitat for wildlife.

Streams often flow through multiple properties so it's a great idea to work with your neighbours on maintaining the stream so everyone is better protected from flooding. Talk to your neighbours or your local community / environmental group about working with other local residents to make improvements to your stream.

## Do I need a consent to carry out works on my property?

Any building activity, such as raising the ground level, increasing the impervious area or changing an overland flow path may require a resource consent from the council.

### Common works that require a building or resource consent:

- constructing buildings and structures (including fences) on a flood plain
- diverting, changing, or blocking overland flow path
- earthworks in (or next to) a stream

- vegetation removal within 10m of a stream, where the plant species are native or non-natives not listed in the Regional Pest Management Plan
- new or replacement structures (including fences), in (or next to) a stream.

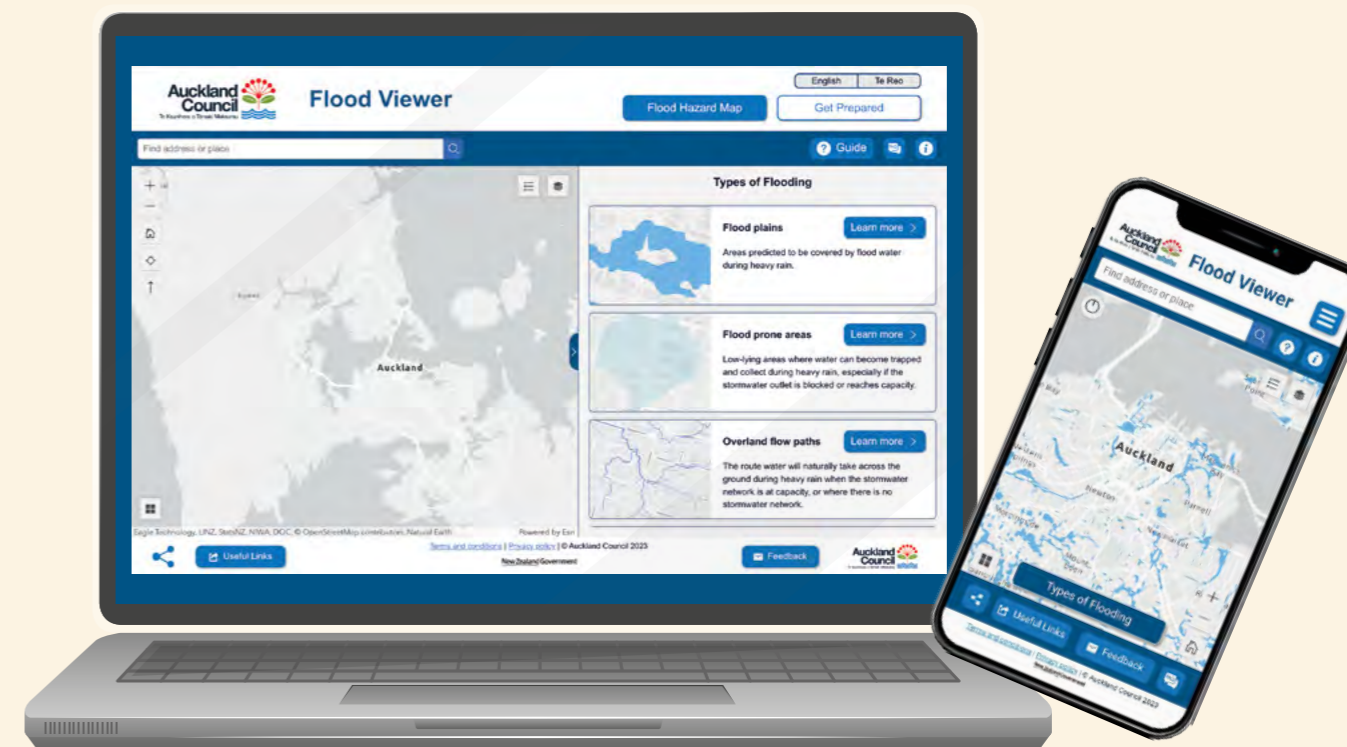
Information about consents, including when you need them and how to apply, can be found at [aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](http://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz). Always check with council or a building professional first, for specific advice about consent requirements for your property.

### Consider your neighbours

When making changes to your property, consider your neighbours and avoid increasing the flood risk elsewhere.

It is illegal to intentionally re-direct stormwater that naturally flows through your property, onto a neighbouring property. Water must be allowed to flow down its natural path, and any impacts must be managed by each property owner.

## Find out if your property is at risk from flooding



Use the interactive map on the **Auckland Flood Viewer** to see if there are flood hazards present on your property.

Anyone can use this free, easy app on a smartphone, tablet or computer. The Flood Viewer shows flood plains, overland flow paths, flood prone areas and areas at risk of coastal inundation, as well as information, advice and videos to keep you, your whānau and property safe.

The information shown on the Flood Viewer is publicly held data and is also available upon request on a LIM report. Flood modelling is updated periodically so we recommend checking back regularly to see if the information about your property has changed.



Visit [aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer](http://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer)



Ākuhata  
2024

# Te Manga o Te Ararata Pūtere Manawaroa Waipuke



I muri i ngā tūāhuatanga huarere taikaha i tērā tau, kua mahi ngā Wai Ora a te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau ki te whakaheke i te tūraru me ngā pānga o ngā tūāhuatanga huarere taikaha o anamata me te whakapakari ake hoki i te manawaroa o te whatunga wai ua. E marohi ana mātou i tētahi pūtere mahi ōkiko hei whakaheke i te tūraru waipuke mō ngā kāinga maha e tata ana ki te Manga o Te Ararata. Ko te koronga ka tīmata te hanganga i tēnei raumati, ā, ko tōna 18 marama te roa ki te whakaoti.

Ko ēnei mahi tētahi wāhanga o te hōtaka manawaroa waipuke a te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau e kīia ana ko Waihanga Wāhi mō ngā Wai. He mea utu takirua tēnei e te kāwanatanga hei whakaheke i ngā tūraru waipuke mā te whakatika i ngā whaitua porowai-puke ki ngā rongoā wai ua toitū.

## He aha tā mātou mahi?

E marohi ana mātou ki te hanga i tētahi hanganga e aukati ana i ngā para nunui i te ārai atu i te manga i raro i te arawhiti o te Huarahi o Walmsley. E mea ana hoki mātou ki te whakahōu i te arawhiti e rahi ake ai te rere wai i raro i taua arawhiti.

E marohi ana hoki mātou kia ngāwari ake te ara ki te paipa i raro i te Ara Āwhio o Mahunga mō ā mātou kaimahi whakapaipai kia auau ake ai tā rātou whakapaipai i te paipa. Mā tēnei e huatau ake ai te rere o Te Manga o Te Ararata, ā, ka heke iho te tūponotanga o te waipuke i anamata.



Mēnā he pātai tāu mō te Tari Taumanu o te kaunihera me ngā ratonga e wātea ana (tae atu ki te tautoko), imēra atu koa: [recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) waea rānei 09 884 2070

## Ngā Hua o te Pūtere

- Ko te heke mārire iho o te tūraru o te waipuke ki nga kāinga tara ā-whare me ngā huarahi huri noa i Te Manga o Te Ararata.
- Ko te piki ake o te kahapupuri o te wai ua me te whakarite ka manawaroa ake te whatunga ki ngā tūāhuatanga āwhā i anamata.
- Ko te whakapai ake i te taiao me te wāhi tūmatanui mā te waihanga i ngā āhuatanga manga māori, pērā i ngā piko me ngā whakatō, i ētahi o ngā wāhi o te Manga o Te Ararata.
- Ko te whakapai ake i te ara ki te whatunga wai ua e māmā ake ai, e tere ake ai, te tautiaki o te pae.



Hoahoa whakahōu ariā o te arawhiti o te Huarahi o Walmsley.

Ahakoia kāore tēnei whakahōu e whakatika katoa i te waipuke, mā te haumi pūtea ināianei e heke iho ai te tūraru, ā, ka rahi ake te tiakitanga ki te waipuke i anamata, me te aha, ka nui ake tā tātou tū rite mō ngā tūāhuatanga ua tātā.

## Ka pā pēhea ngā mahi ōkiko ki a koe?

Mēnā e noho tata ana koe ki te pae mahi i te Huarahi o Walmsley, ka pāngia pea koe i te wā e rere ana ngā mahi hanganga.

- I te wā e rere ana ngā mahi, ko taua āhua tonu o ngā mahi hanganga ka puta mai, pērā i te hoihoi, te puehu, me te ngateri anō hoki. Ka whai mātou kia iti rawa atu te whakapōrearea.
- Ka tū te mahi i te Papa Tāpui o Te Manga o Te Ararata, te Papa Tāpui o Black Bridge me te Papa Tāpui o Mahunga. Tērā pea ka matea e mātou te āheitanga ki ngā papanoho tūmataiti. Ka whakapā atu mātou ki a koe mēnā e hiahia ana mātou ki te uru ki roto i tō papanoho.
- E tinga ana ka whakatōhenehena ngā waka huri noa i te whaitua o te Huarahi o Walmsley.

## Ngā rāangi wā whakatau tata mō te pūtere:

- Te tūhura me te mahi tiro whānui: Ākuhata – Hepetema 2024
- Te whakamōhio atu ki te hapori me te tono mō ngā whakaaetanga: Hei te wāhanga tōmuri o te tau 2024
- Hanganga: Hei te wāhanga tōmua o te tau 2025 tae noa atu ki te waenganui o te tau 2026

## Ngā hātepe ka whai mai:

- E tere rawa atu ai te whakaotinga o ngā mahi ōkiko, e heke iho ai hoki te tūraru waipuke i Māngere, kua tonoa e te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau tētahi 'Tono i te Kaunihera', i raro i te Ture Whakature Whakahaumanu Ohotata Huarere Taikaha 2023, kia tere ai te whakaoti i ngā pūtere hei āwhina i ngā hapori kia haumanu mai i ngā tūāhuatanga huarere taikaha nō te tīmatanga o te tau 2023.
- Ki Māngere tonu, hei ngā marama e heke mai nei ka tae atu ngā kaiwea i te rohe ki te ine i ngā kōeke papa me te aromatawai i te whenua tūmatanui, te huarahi me ngā rākau. Ka whakamōhio koe mehemea me uru mai rātou ki roto i tō papanoho.

## Ētahi atu mahi i tō rohe

Ko te Pūtere Manawaroa Waipuke o Te Manga o Te Ararata tētahi o ngā pūtere whakaheke waipuke huhua e mahia ana i Māngere. Ko te hua ka tiakina te hia rau whare i te tūraru waipuke i anamata. Kei te whakahōu hoki mātou i te whatunga wai ua i te manga o Harania me te pātui atu ki ngā rōpū hapori, ki te poari ā-rohe me ngā rōpū iwi ki te whakapakari ake i te manawaroa waipuke me te whakaheke i te tūraru waipuke i te hapori.



E hiahia āwhina ana?



Toro atu ki: [aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen](http://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen)



Waea atu: 09 301 0101



Pātai atu: [bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)



Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

**Aokuso  
2024**

## Te Ararata Creek Poloketi Toe Atia'e pe a Mavae Lologa



E tusa ai ma 'āuga mata'utia o le tau i le tausaga ua te'a, o loo galulue le vaega a le Pulega o Aukilani e gafa ma Vai Saogalemu ina ia faaitiitia aafiaga ma lamatiaga o tau matuā leaga ma toe faaleleia fesoota'iga o alāvai mo vai mai i matagi malolosi (stormwater). Ua matou fuafua e faatino se galuega e faaitiitia ai lamatiaga mai i lologa mo le tele o fale e lata i le Te Ararata Creek. O loo fuafua e amata lenei galuega i le amataga o le tau māfanafana ma e 18 masina e faia ai.

O nei galuega o vaega o le polokalame a le Pulega o Aukilani i Auala mo le Vai e toe atia'e mai i lologa, e faatupeina i se faigapaaga ma le malo ina ia faaitiitia ai lamatiaga o lologa e ala i le ua'i atu i vaipanoa e aafia gofie i lologa e ala i ni auala e fo'ia mai i lologa.

### Mea o loo Fuafua e Fai

Ua matou fuafua e fau se pa telē e taofi ai lapisi lapopo'a mai le polokaina o le vaitafe i lalo o le ala laupapa i Walmsley Road. Ua matou fuafua fo'i e toe faaleleia le ala laupapa ina ia faateleina le tatafe o le vai i lalo o le ala laupapa.

Ua matou fuafua fo'i e fai se auala e oo atu i le paipa i lalo o le Mahunga Drive ina ia faigofie mo le matou vaega e faaleleia mea ona faamamā mai i lea taimi i lea taimi. E mafai ai ona tatafe pea le Te Ararata Creek ina ia 'alofia ai le ono toe tutupu mai o lologa i le lumana'i.



Afai e iai sau fesili e faatatau i le vaega a le pulega o le Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office ma ana auaunaga o loo iai (e aofia ai fesoasoani), faamolemole imeli i le: [recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) po o le telefoni 09 884 2070

### Aogā o le Poloketi

- E matuā faaitiitia ai lamatiaga o lologa i maota ma laoa ma auala i autafa o le Te Ararata Creek.
- E mafai ona tatalia ai le tele o le vai mai i matagi malolosi ma toe faaleleia ai fesoota'iga o alāvai i nisi matagi i le lumana'i.
- Faaleleia atili ai le si'osi'omaga ma nofoaga mo le lautele e ala i le atia'e o ni vaega masani i autafa o le vaitafe e pei o le totōina o laau i vaega o le Te Ararata Creek.



Ata Faata'ita'i o le toe faaleleia o le ala laupapa i Walmsley Road

- Faaleleia auala e oo atu ai i fesoota'iga o alāvai i taimi o matagi ina ia faigofie ma vave ona faaleleia.

E ui o lenei galuega toe faaleleia e lē fo'ia a'ia'i ai lamatiaga o lologa, ae o le faia o ia galuega i le taimi nei o le a faaitiitia ai aafiaga e ala i le faatāua o puipuiga i nisi lologa i le lumana'i ma faamautinoa lo tatou lava taoso mo nisi timuga mamafa.

### E faapefea ona aafia oe i lenei galuega?

Afai e te alala e lata ane i le Walmsley Road i le nofoaga o loo faia ai le galuega atonu e aafia oe a o faagasolo le galuega.

- E pa'ō, pefu ma galulu a o faagasolo le galuega e pei o le masani o galuega fai auala. O le a matou taumafai e faaitiitia le faalavelave atu.
- O le a faia le galuega i le Faasao i Te Ararata Creek, Faasao i Black Bridge ma le Faasao i Mahunga. Atonu e mana'omia se faatagana i fanua o tagata ta'ito'atasi. O le a matou faafesoota'i atu oe pe afai e mana'omia ona matou oo atu i lou fanua.
- Atonu o le a poloka auala tele i vaega i autafa o le Walmsley Road.

### Taimi faatulagaina e ono mǎe'a ai le galuega:

- Galuega sa'ili'ili ma su'esue'ga: Aokuso – Setema 2024
- Faailoa i le lautele ma apalai mo faatagana: Tau faai'ui'uga o le 2024
- Faia le Galuega: Amataga o le 2025 - i le ogātotonu o le 2026

### Isi Vala o le Galuega:

- Ina ia faamāe'a galuega ma faaitiitia lamatiaga o lologa i Māngere i le vave e mafai ai, ua tāpā e le Pulega o Aukilani se 'Order in Council', i lalo o le Tulafono o le Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023, ina ia mafai ona vave faataunuu poloketi ia o le a fesoasoani i tagata o le vaipanoa ia toe atia'e mai i le tau matuā leaga i le amataga o le 2023.
- I fanua i Māngere, i masina o lumana'i o le a iai le 'au fuafanua e fua fanua faapea nofoaga faitele, auala ma laau. O le a faafesoota'i atu oe pe afai e mana'omia ona latou oo atu i lou fanua.

### Isi galuega i lou vaipanoa

O le Poloketi e Toe Atia'e pe a Mavae Lologa i Te Ararata Creek o se tasi o poloketi e faaitiitia ai lologa o loo faia i Māngere e puipuia ai le faitau selau o fale mai i lamatiaga o lologa i le lumana'i. O loo matou faaleleia fo'i fesoota'iga o alāvai mo vai mai i matagi malolosi (stormwater) i Harania Creek ma o loo galulue faatasi ai ma faalapotopotoga i lea vaipanoa, o pule faatonu ma tagata lautele o lea vaipanoa ina ia faatāuaina le toe atia'e pe a uma se lologa ma faaitiitia lamatiaga o lologa i tagata o lea vaipanoa.



### Mana'omia le fesoasoani?

Asiasi: [aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen](https://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen)

Telefoni: 09 301 0101

Fesili: [bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)



'Aokosi  
2024

## Poloseki Fakaakeake Tāfea Halangavai Te Ararata



Hili e ngaahi matangi mālohi 'o e ta'u kuo'osi, kuo ngāue mai ai e Kōsiliō Vai Mo'uilelei 'a 'Aokalani ki hono fakasi'isi'i 'a e faingamālie ki ha maumau mo e nunu'a 'o ha toe ngaahi matangi mālohi 'i he kaha'ú mo hono fakalalaka'i 'o e kupu fekau'aki fakaakeake vaiafā. 'Oku mau fokotu'u atu ai ha ngaahi ngāue poloseki fakaakeake ke fakasi'isi'i ha faingamālie ke hoko ha maumau ki he ngaahi 'api 'oku o' ki he Halangavai Te Ararata. Ko e langa ko 'enī 'oku 'amanaki ke kamata 'i he fa'ahita'u māfana ko 'enī pea 'oku fakafuofua ki he māhina 'e 18 ke kakato ai 'a e ngāue ní.

Ko e ngaahi ngāue ko 'enī ko e kongā ia 'o e polokalama 'a e Kōsiliō 'Aokalani Faka'ata'atā ma'ae Vai Fakaakeake Tāfea, 'oku na kaungā-fakapa'anga mo e pule'angá ke fakasi'isi'i 'a e faingamālie ki ha maumau mei he tāfea, 'aki hono tokateu'i e ngaahi feitu'u tu'ulaveangofua ki he tāfea 'aki e ngaahi vaiafā solova'anga 'oku matauhi.

### Ko e hā 'etau me'a 'oku fakahokó?

'Oku mau fokotu'u ke langa ha fa'unga te ne ta'ofi 'a e veve lalahí mei hono poloka'i 'a e halangavai 'i lalo 'i he hala fakakavakava Hala Walmsley. 'Oku mau toe palani ke hiki'i hake 'a e hala fakakavakava ke ne fakatupulekina 'a e tafe 'o e vai 'i lalo ai.

'Oku mau toe fokotu'u ke fakafaingofua 'a e hū'anga ki he paipa 'i he lalo Hala Mahungá ki he 'emau kau ngāue monomonó pea ke nau lava 'o toutou fufulu ke ma'a. 'E malava heni ke tafe ngofuaange e halangavai Te Ararata mo fakasi'isi'i 'a e faingamālie ke hoko ha tāfea 'i he kaha'ú.

Kapau 'oku 'i ai ha'o faka'eke'eke fekau'aki mo e 'Ofisi Kōsiliō Fakaakeake Tāmaki Makaurau mo e ngaahi sevesi 'oku 'atā (kau ai e poupu), kātaki 'imeili: [recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) pe telefoni 09 884 2070



### Ngaahi Lelei 'o e Poloseki

- Fakamahu'inga'ia'i hono fakasi'isi'i 'o e faingamālie ke fakahoko 'e he tāfea ha maumau ki he ngaahi koloa faka'apinofo'angá mo e ngaahi hala takatakai 'i he Halangavai Te Aratata.
- Fakatupulekina e ivi malava 'o e vaiafā mo ngaohi e kupu fekau'aki ke toe fakaakeake vave ange ki he ngaahi 'afā 'i he kaha'ú.
- Fakalalaka'i e 'ātakai mo e ngaahi feitu'u fakapule'angá 'aki hano fa'u ha ngaahi tafenga fakanatula, hangē ko e ngaahi pikopikó mo e tō 'akau, 'i he ngaahi kongā 'o e Halangavai Te Aratata.
- Fakalalaka'i e hū'anga ki he kupu fekau'aki vaiafā ke fakafaingofua'i e feitu'u mo vave hono matauhi.



Fa'unga fakakaukau hiki hake hala fakakavakava Hala Walmsley

Neongo 'e 'ikai lava 'e he langa fakalalaka ko 'enī ke ne solova faka'aufuli e tāfea, ko e 'inivesimeni kuo fakahoko he lolotonga ní te ne fakasi'isi'i 'a e faingamālie ke maumau, 'aki 'ene tuku mai ha lēvolo mā'olunga ange 'o e malu'i mei he tāfea 'i he kaha'ú mo fakapapau'i 'oku tau mateuteu ange ke matatali e ngaahi 'uha lōvai.

### 'E angafēfē hono uesia koe 'e he ngaahi ngāue fakafisikale?

Kapau 'oku ke nofo 'o ofi ki he Hala Tenesī pe ngaahi feitu'u ngāue'anga ki he holisita'ofitāfea 'i he Hala Walmsley, 'e malava ke uesia koe lolotonga e ngaahi langa 'oku fakahoko.

- Lolotonga e ngaahi ngāue 'e 'i ai e longoa'a, efu mo e ngaahi ngalulululu, 'o hangē ko e anga maheni 'o e ngāue langa. Te mau feinga ke tauhi 'a e uesia ko 'enī ki he si'isi'i tahá.
- Ngāue 'e fakahoko 'i he Halangavai Te Ararata Reserve, Black Bridge Reserve and Mahunga Reserve. Temau alā fiema'u ke fakangofua 'a e hū'anga ki he 'api nofo'angaa fakatautaha. Temau fetu'utaki atu 'o kapau temau fiema'u ke fakangofua 'a e hū'anga ki ho 'api nofo'anga.
- 'E malava ke hoko ha uesia 'i he fefononga'aki he ngaahi feitu'u takaitakai 'i he Hala Walmsley.

### Ngaahi Taimi Fakafuofua ki he Poloseki:

- Ngāue fakatotolo mo e savea: 'Aokosi - Sepitema 2024
- Fakahā ki he komiuniti e tu'unga lolotonga mo kole e ngaahi ngofua: Konga kimui 2024
- Langa: Konga kimu'a 2025 - Konga loto 2026

### Ngaahi sitepu hoko:

- Ke kakato e ngaahi ngāue fisikale mo fakasi'isi'i e faingamālie ke hoko e tāfea 'i Māngele 'i he vave taha 'e ala lava, kuo kole ai 'e he Kōsiliō 'Aokalani 'a e 'Order in Council', 'i he malumalu 'o e Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023, ke ne fakamalava'i 'a e fakahoko vave 'o e ngaahi poloseki te ne tokonia 'a e ngaahi komiuniti ke fakaake mei he ngaahi matangi mālohi 'i he kongā kimu'a 'o e 2023.
- 'I he me'a 'oku hoko 'i Māngelē, 'i he ngaahi māhina ka hokó ko e kau savea te nau 'i he ngaahi 'ēlia hono fua 'o e lēvolo he funga kekele pea pehē foki ki hono sivi'i e ngaahi kekele fakafonua, ko e hala mo e ngaahi 'akau. 'E fakahā atu kiate koe 'o kapau te nau fiema'u ke hūatu ki ho 'api nofo'anga.

### Ngaahi ngāue kehe 'i ho feitu'u

'Oku kau 'a e Poloseki Fakaakeake Tāfea Halangavai Te Ararata 'i he taha e ngaahi poloseki fakaakeake tāfea 'oku fakahoko 'i Māngelē te ne malu'i e ngaahi fale 'e laungeau mei ha faingamālie ke hoko ha maumau mei ha tāfea he kaha'ú. 'Oku mau toe hiki'i hake mo e kupu fekau'aki vaiafā 'i he Halangavai Harania pea mo kautaha mo e ngaahi kulupu fakakomiuniti, poate fakakoló mo e kulupu iwi ki hono fakatupulekina e fakaakeake tāfea mo fakasi'isi'i e faingamālie ke hoko ha tāfea 'i he komiuniti.



Fiema'u tokoni?

Vakai: [aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen](http://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen)

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Faka'eke'eke: [bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)



2024  
年 8 月

## 蒂阿拉拉塔溪 (Te Ararata Creek) 抗洪工程



自去年的恶劣天气事件以来，奥克兰市议会的健康水务部门 (Healthy Waters) 一直致力于降低未来极端天气事件的风险和影响，并提高防洪排水系统的抗洪性。我们现计划开展一项实体工程项目，以降低蒂阿拉拉塔溪周边众多住宅受洪灾影响的风险。该项目预计于今年夏季开始施工，约 18 个月后完工。

此次工程是奥克兰市议会“营造水空间” (Making Space for Water) 防洪韧性项目的一部分。项目由政府联合资助，旨在通过可持续的雨水管理解决方案，处理洪水易发地区的紧迫问题，降低洪涝灾害风险。

### 我们的计划事项

我们拟建造一个装置，以防止大型垃圾堵塞沃姆斯利路桥 (Walmsley Road bridge) 下的小溪。我们还计划对这座桥进行升级改造，以增加其下方的水流量。

我们还计划让维修人员能够更容易地接近马洪加路 (Mahunga Drive) 下方的管道，以便他们更频繁地对管道进行清理。这将使蒂阿拉拉塔溪的水流更加畅通，减少未来洪水泛滥的可能性。



如果您对市议会的 Tāmaki Makaurau 灾后恢复办公室和其提供的服务或帮助有任何疑问，请发送电子邮件至：[recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) 或致电 09 884 2070。

### 项目优势

- 大幅降低蒂阿拉拉塔溪周边住宅和道路受洪灾影响的风险。
- 增强雨水排水能力，提高雨水管网对未来的暴雨天气事件的适应力。
- 通过在蒂阿拉拉塔溪流经的部分区域打造自然溪景，如溪流的弯曲和植被绿化，美化环境和公共空间。
- 改善雨水管网的易达性，令该区域的维护工作更加便捷高效。



沃姆斯利路桥升级概念图

虽然此次升级改造并不会一劳永逸地解决洪水问题，但现在作出投入，可以更好地抵御未来的洪涝灾害，从而降低风险，确保我们为强降雨天气做好更充分的准备。

### 施工对您的影响

如果您居住在沃姆斯利路的工地附近，您可能在在施工期间受到一些影响。

- 就像正常的施工活动一样，施工期间将产生噪音、灰尘和震动。我们将尽可能地把干扰降至最低。
- 工程将在蒂阿拉拉塔溪保护区 (Te Ararata Creek Reserve)、黑桥保护区 (Black Bridge Reserve) 和马洪加保护区 (Mahunga Reserve) 内进行。我们有可能需要进入私人领地。如果我们需要踏足您的房产，我们会与您联系。
- 沃姆斯利路周边的交通有较大可能会受到干扰。

### 预计的项目时间线：

- 调查和勘测工作：2024 年 8 月 - 9 月
- 向社区更新情况并申请许可：2024 年末
- 施工：2025 年初 - 2026 年中

### 后续步骤：

- 为尽快完成实体工程，降低曼格雷 (Māngere) 地区的洪灾风险，奥克兰市议会已基于《2023 年恶劣天气紧急恢复立法法案》申请了一项“枢密令”，以便快速落地项目，帮助社区从 2023 年初的恶劣天气事件中恢复过来。
- 在未来几个月内，测量人员将在曼格雷地区实地测量房屋楼层标高，并对公共土地、道路和树木进行评估。如果他们需要踏足您的房产领地，我们会通知您。

### 您所在地区内的其他工程

蒂阿拉拉塔溪防洪韧性项目是正在曼格雷地区开展的众多防洪韧性项目之一，这些项目将保护数百栋房屋免遭未来的洪灾威胁。我们也正在对哈拉尼亚溪 (Harania Creek) 的雨水管网进行升级，并与社区团体、地方委员会和毛利部落团体合作，以提高防洪韧性，降低社区内的洪涝风险。



需要帮助？



访问：[aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen](http://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen)



电话：09 301 0101



邮箱：[bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)



Ākuhata  
2024

# Te Manga o Harania Pūtere Manawaroa Waipuke



I muri i ngā tūāhuatanga huarere taikaha i tērā tau, kua mahi ngā Wai Ora a te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau ki te whakaheke i te tūraru me ngā pānga o ngā tūāhuatanga huarere taikaha o anamata me te whakapakari ake hoki i te manawaroa o te whatunga wai ua. E marohi ana mātou i tētahi pūtere mahi ōkiko hei whakaheke i te tūraru waipuke mō ngā kāinga maha e tata ana ki te Manga o Harania. Ko te koronga ka tīmata te hanganga i tēnei raumati, ā, ko tōna 18 marama te roa ki te whakaoti.

Ko ēnei mahi tētahi wāhanga o te hōtaka manawaroa waipuke a te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau e kīia ana ko Waihanga Wāhi mō ngā Wai. He mea utu takirua tēnei e te kāwanatanga hei whakaheke i ngā tūraru waipuke mā te whakatika i ngā whaitua porowai-puke ki ngā rongoā wai ua toitū.

## He aha tā mātou mahi?

E marohi au ki te whakawhiti i ngā maioro i Te Ara Hāngai o Tennessee me te Huarahi o Blake ki tētahi manga tuwhera me tētahi arawhiti paipa. Mā tēnei e huatau ake ai te rere o ngā arawai huri noa i te Papa Tāpui o te Huarahi o Blake, ā, ka heke iho te tūponotanga o te waipuke i anamata.

E marohi ana hoki mātou ki te hanga i tētahi arawhiti whīkoi ki runga i te manga i te Ara Hāngai o Tennessee Avenue me te whakanikoniko ake i te i whaitua manga ka hanga hōungia ki te hangaia houtia ki te mahi horanuku me te whakatōnga.



Mēnā he pātai tāu mō te Tari Taumanu o te kaunihera me ngā ratonga e wātea ana (tae atu ki te tautoko), imēra atu koa: [recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) waea rānei 09 884 2070

## Ngā Hua o te Pūtere

- Ko te heke mārire iho o te tūraru o te waipuke ki ngā kāinga tara ā-whare me ngā huarahi huri noa i Te Manga o Te Harania.
- Ko te piki ake o te kahapupuri o te wai ua me te whakarite ka manawaroa ake te whatunga ki ngā tūāhuatanga āwhā i anamata.
- Ko te whakapai ake i te taiao rerehuri o te Manga o Harania hei tuku i te rere o ngā wai kia māori ake, kia auau ake anō hoki.
- Ko te whakapai ake i te ara ki te whatunga wai ua e māmā ake ai, e tere ake ai te tautiakina o te pae.



Whakaahua ariā o te arawhiti paipa i Te Ara Hāngai o Tennessee

Ahakoā kāore tēnei whakahōu e whakatika katoa i te waipuke, mā te haumi pūtea ināianei e heke iho ai te tūraru, ā, ka rahi ake te tiakitanga ki te waipuke i anamata, me te aha, ka nui ake tā tātou tū rite mō ngā tūāhuatanga ua tātā.

## Ka pā pēhea ngā mahi ōkiko ki a koe?

Mēnā e noho tata ana koe ki ngā pae mahi maioro o te Ara Hāngai o Tennessee, o te Huarahi o Blake rānei, ka pāngia pea koe i te wā e rere ana ngā mahi hanganga.

- I te wā e rere ana ngā mahi, ko taua āhua tonu o ngā mahi hanganga ka puta mai, pērā i te hoihoi, te puehu, me te ngateri anō hoki. Ka whai mātou kia iti rawa atu te whakapōrearea.
- Ka tū te nuinga o te mahi i te Papa Tāpui o te Huarahi o Blake, ā, kāore e tinga ka matea e mātou te āheitanga ki ngā papanoho tūmataiti Ka whakapā atu mātou ki a koe mēnā e hiahia ana mātou ki te uru ki roto i tō papanoho.

## Ngā rārangi wā whakatau tata mō te pūtere:

- Te tūhura me te mahi tiro whānui: Ākuhata – Hepetema 2024
- Te whakamōhio atu ki te hapori me te tono mō ngā whakaaetanga: Hei te wāhanga tōmuri o te tau 2024
- Hanganga: Hei te wāhanga tōmua o te tau 2025 tae noa atu ki te waenganui o te tau 2026

## Ngā hātepe ka whai mai:

- E tere rawa atu ai te whakaotinga o ngā mahi ōkiko, e heke iho ai hoki te tūraru waipuke i Māngere, kua tonoa e te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau tētahi 'Tono i te Kaunihera', i raro i te Ture Whakature Whakahaumanu Ohotata Huarere Taikaha 2023, kia tere ai te whakaoti i ngā pūtere hei āwhina i ngā hapori kia haumanu mai i ngā tūāhuatanga huarere taikaha nō te tīmatanga o te tau 2023.
- Ki Māngere tonu, hei ngā marama e heke mai nei ka tae atu ngā kaiwea i te rohe ki te ine i ngā kōeke papa me te aromatawai i te whenua tūmatanui, te huarahi me ngā rākau. Ka whakamōhiohia koe mehemea me uru mai rātou ki roto i tō papanoho.

## Ētahi atu mahi i tō rohe

Ko te Pūtere Manawaroa Waipuke o Te Manga o Harania tētahi o ngā pūtere whakaheke waipuke huhua e mahia ana i Māngere. Ko te hua ka tiakina te hia rau whare i te tūraru waipuke i anamata. Kei te whakahōu hoki mātou i te whatunga wai ua i te Manga o Te Ararata me te pātui atu ki ngā rōpū hapori, ki te poari ā-rohe me ngā rōpū iwi ki te whakapakari ake i te manawaroa waipuke me te whakaheke i te tūraru waipuke i te hapori.



### Mō te roanga ake o ngā pārongo mō te pūtere



Toro atu ki: [aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen](http://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen)



Waea atu: 09 301 0101



Pātai atu: [bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)

**Aokus  
o 2024**

## Harania Creek

### Poloketi Toe Atia'e pe a Mavae Lologa

E tusa ai ma 'āuga mata'utia o le tau i le tausaga ua te'a, o loo galulue le vaega a le Pulega o Aukilani e gafa ma Vai Saogalemu ina ia faaitiitia aafiaga ma lamatiaga o tau matuā leaga ma toe faaleleia fesoota'iga o alāvai mo vai mai i matagi malolosi (stormwater). Ua matou fuafua e faatino se galuega e faaitiitia ai lamatiaga mai i lologa mo le tele o fale e lata i le Harania Creek. O loo fuafua e amata leni galuega i le amataga o le tau māfanafana ma e 18 masina e faia ai.

O nei galuega o vaega o le polokalame a le Pulega o Aukilani i Auala mo Vai e toe atia'e mai i lologa, e faatupeina i se faigapaaga ma le malo ina ia faaitiitia ai lamatiaga o lologa e ala i le ave o le faamuamua i vaipanoa e aafia gofie i lologa i ni auala e fo'ia ai lamatiaga mai i vaimatagi.

#### Mea o Loo Fuafua e Fai

Ua matou fuafua e faalautele le alāvai i Tennessee Avenue ma Blake Road ma se paipa telē. E mafai ai ona tafe lelei le vai i autafa o le Faasao i Blake Road ma faaitiitia ai le iai o lologa i le lumana'i.

Ua matou fuafua fo'i e fausia se auala savali i luga o le vaitafe o le Tennessee Avenue ma faamatagofie autafa o le vaitafe fou i laau.



#### Aogā o le Poloketi

- E matuā tuutiitia ai lamatiaga o lologa i maota ma laoa ma auala i autafa o le Harania Creek.
- E mafai ona tatalia ai le tele o le vai mai i matagi malolosi ma mafai ona toe faaleleia ai fesoota'iga o alāvai i nisi matagi i le lumana'i.
- Faaleleia ai le si'omaga e tafe ai le Harania Creek e ala i le tafe pea o le vai e pei ona masani ai.
- Faaleleia auala e oo atu ai i fesoota'iga o alāvai mo vai mai i matagi malolosi (stormwater) ina ia faigofie ma vave ona faaleleia.



Ata Faata'ita'i o le paipa i Tennessee Avenue

E ui o leni galuega toe faaleleia e lē fo'ia a'ia'i ai lamatiaga o lologa, ae o le faia o ia galuega i le taimi nei o le a faaitiitia ai aafiaga e ala i le faatāua o puipuiga i nisi lologa e tula'i mai i le lumana'i ma faamautinoa lo tatou nofosauini mo nisi timuga mamafa.

#### E faapefea ona aafia oe i leni galuega?

Afai e te alala e lata ane i Tennessee Avenue po o le Blake Road i le nofoaga e faia ai le galuega atonu e aafia oe a o faagasolo le galuega.

- A o faagasolo le galuega e pa'ō, pefu ma galulu e pei o galuega masani i le faiga o auala. O le a matou taumafai e faaitiitia le pa'ō ma le pefu.
- O le tele o le galuega o le a fai i le Faasao i Blake Road ma e ono lē mana'omia ai le oo atu i fanua o tagata ta'ito'atasi. O le a matou faafesoota'i atu oe pe afai e mana'omia ona matou oo atu i lou fanua.

#### Taimi faatulagaina e ono mātē'a ai le galuega:

- Galuega sa'ilī'ili ma su'esue'ga: Aokuso – Setema 2024
- Faailoa i le lautele ma apalai mo faatagana: Tau faai'ui'uga o le 2024
- Faia le Galuega: Amataga o le 2025 - i le ogātotonu o le 2026

#### Isi Vala o le Galuega:

- Ina ia faamāe'a galuega ma faaitiitia lamatiaga o lologa i Māngere i le vave e mafai ai, ua tātā e le Pulega o Aukilani se 'Order in Council', i lalo o le Tulafono o le Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023, ina ia mafai ai ona vave faataunuu poloketi ia o le a fesoasoani i tagata o le vaipanoa ina ia toe atia'e mai i le tau matuā leaga i le amataga o le 2023.
- I fanua i Māngere, i masina o lumana'i o le a iai le 'au fuafanua e fua fanua faapea nofoaga faitele, auala ma laau. O le a faafesoota'i atu oe pe afai e mana'omia ona oo atu i lou fanua.

#### Isi galuega i lou vaipanoa

O le Poloketi e Toe Atia'e pe a Mavae Lologa i Harania Creek o se tasi o poloketi e faaitiitia ai lologa o loo faia i Māngere o le a puipuia ai le faitau selau o fale mai i lamatiaga o lologa i le lumana'i. O loo matou faaleleia fo'i fesoota'iga o alāvai mo vai mai i matagi malolosi (stormwater) i Te Ararata Creek ma o loo galulue faatasi ai ma faalapopotoga i lea vaipanoa, o pule faatonu ma tagata lautele o lea vaipanoa ina ia faatāuaina le toe atia'e pe a uma se lologa ma faaitiitia lamatiaga o lologa i tagata o lea vaipanoa.

Afai e iai sau fesili faatatau i le vaega a le pulega o le Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office ma ana auaunaga o loo iai (e aofia ai fesoasoani), faamolemole imeli i le: [recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) po o le telefoni 09 884 2070



#### Mo nisi faamatalaga e faatatau i le poloketi



Asiasi: [aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen](http://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen)



Telefoni: 09 301 0101



Fesili: [bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)



'Aokosi  
2024

## Poloseki Fakaakeake Tāfea Halangavai Harania



Hili e ngaahi matangi mālohi 'o e ta'u kuo'osí, kuo ngāue mai ai e Kōsiliō Vai Mo'uilelei 'a 'Aokalaní ki hono fakasi'isi'i 'a e faingamālie ki ha maumau mo e nunu'a 'o ha toe ngaahi matangi mālohi 'i he kaha'ú mo hono fakalalakaka'i 'o e kupu fekau'aki fakaakeake vaiafā. 'Oku mau fokotu'u atu ai ha ngaahi ngāue poloseki fakafisikale ke fakasi'isi'i ha faingamālie ke hoko ha maumau ki he ngaahi 'api 'oku ofi ki he Halangavai Harania. Ko e langa ko 'ení 'oku 'amanaki ke kamata 'i he fa'ahita'u māfana ko 'ení pea 'oku fakafuofua ki he mahina 'e 18 ke kakato ki ai 'a e ngāue ní.

Ko e ngaahi ngāue ko 'ení ko e kongā ia 'o e polokalama 'a e Kōsiliō 'Aokalani Faka'ata'atā ma'ae Vai Fakaakeake Tāfea, 'oku na kaungā-fakapa'anga mo e pule'angá ke fakasi'isi'i 'a e faingamālie ki ha maumau mei he tāfea, 'aki hono tokateu'i e ngaahi feitu'u tu'ulaveangofua ki he tāfea 'aki e ngaahi vaiafā solova'anga 'oku matauhi.

### Ko e hā 'etau me'a 'oku fakahokó?

'Oku mau fokotu'u ke fetongi 'a e ngaahi holisita'ofitāfea he Hala Tenesī mo e Hala Peleikí 'aki ha fakatafe'anga mo e hala fakakavakava fakapaipa. 'E malava heni 'a e ngaahi tafengavai 'i he Pāka Hala Peleikí 'o tafe ngofuaange mo fakasi'isi'i ai 'a e malava ke hoko ha tāfea 'i he kaha'ú.

'Oku mau toe fokotu'u ke langa ha hala fakakavakava halangatangata 'i 'olunga he halangavai 'i he Hala Tenesī mo toe 'ai ke leleiange 'a e feitu'u halangavai fo'ou kuo ngaohi fakataha mo hono fakasanisani e fōtunga e fonua mo e tō 'akau



Kapau 'oku 'i ai ha'o faka'eke'eke fekau'aki mo e 'Ofisi Kosilio Fakaakeake Tāmaki Makaurau mo e ngaahi sevesi 'oku 'atā (kau ai e poupu), kātaki 'imeili:  
**recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz** pe telefoni 09 884 2070

### Ngaahi Lelei 'o e Poloseki

- Fakamahu'inga'ia'i hono fakasi'isi'i 'o e faingamālie ke fakahoko 'e he tāfea ha maumau ki he ngaahi koloa faka'apinofo'angá mo e ngaahi hala takatakai 'i he Halangavai Harania.
- Fakatupulekina e ivi malava 'o e vaiafā mo ngaohi e kupu fekau'aki ke toe fakaakeake vave ange mei he ngaahi afā 'i he kaha'ú.
- Fakalalakaka'i e 'ātakai vaitafe 'o e Halangavai Harania 'aki hono fakafaingofua'i e founa fakanatula mo hokohoko ange ki he tafe 'a e vai.
- Fakalalakaka'i e hū'anga ki he kupu fekau'aki vaiafā ke ne ngaohi e feitu'u ni ke faingofua mo e vave 'a hono matauhi.



Fakatātā ki he fakakaukau 'o e hala fakakavakava paipa 'i he Hala

Neongo 'e 'ikai lava 'e he langa fakalalakaka ko 'ení ke ne solova faka'aufuli e tāfea, ko e 'inivesimeni kuo fakahoko he lolotonga ní te ne fakasi'isi'i 'a e faingamālie ke maumau, 'aki 'ene tuku mai ha levolo mā'olunga ange 'o e malu'í mei he tāfea 'i he kaha'ú mo fakapapau'i 'oku tau mateuteu ange ke matatali e ngaahi 'uha lōvai.

### 'E angafēfē hono uesia koe 'e he ngaahi ngāue fakafisikale?

Kapau 'oku ke nofo 'o ofi ki he Hala Tenesī pe ngaahi feitu'u ngāue'anga ki he holisita'ofitāfea 'i he Hala Peleikí, 'e malava ke uesia koe lolotonga e ngaahi langa 'oku fakahoko.

- Lolotonga e ngaahi ngāue 'e 'i ai e longoa'a, efu mo e ngaahi ngalulululu, 'o hangē ko e angamaheni 'o e ngāue langá. Te mau feinga ke tauhi 'a e uesia ko 'ení ki he si'isi'i tahá.
- Ko e lahi taha 'o e ngāue 'e fakahoko ia 'i he Pāka Hala Peleiki pea 'oku si'isi'i ha tui 'e fiema'u ke hūatu ki he 'api fakatautahá. Kapau leva te mau fiema'u ke hūatu ki ho 'apí, te mau fetu'utaki atu kiate koe.

### Ngaahi Taimi Fakafuofua ki he Poloseki:

- Ngāue fakatotolo mo e savea: 'Aokosi - Sepitema 2024
- Fakahā ki he komiuniti e tu'unga lolotonga mo kole e ngaahi ngofua: Konga kimui 2024
- Langa: Konga kimu'a 2025 - Konga loto 2026

### Ngaahi sitepu hoko:

- Ke kakato e ngaahi ngāue fisikale mo fakasi'isi'i e faingamālie ke hoko e tāfea 'i Māngele 'i he vave taha 'e ala lava, kuo kole ai 'e he Kōsiliō 'Aokalaní 'a e 'Order in Council', 'i he malumalu 'o e Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023, ke ne fakamalava'i 'a e fakahoko vave 'o e ngaahi poloseki te ne tokonia 'a e ngaahi komiuniti ke fakaake mei he ngaahi matangi mālohi 'i he kongā kimu'a 'o e 2023.
- 'I he me'a 'oku hoko 'i Māngelē, 'i he ngaahi māhina ka hokó ko e kau savea te nau 'i he ngaahi 'ēlia hono fua 'o e lēvolo he funga kekelele pea pehē foki ki hono sivi'i e ngaahi kekelele fakafonua, ko e hala mo e ngaahi 'akau. 'E fakahā atu kiate koe 'o kapau te nau fiema'u ke hūatu ki ho 'api nofo'anga.

### Ngaahi ngāue kehe 'i ho feitu'u

'Oku kau 'a e Poloseki Fakaakeake Tāfea Halangavai Harania 'i he taha e ngaahi poloseki fakaakeake tāfea 'oku fakahoko 'i Māngele te ne malu'i e ngaahi fale 'e laungeau mei ha faingamālie ke hoko ha maumau mei ha tāfea he kaha'ú. 'Oku mau toe hiki'i hake mo e kupu fekau'aki vaiafā 'i he Halangavai Te Ararata pea mo kautaha mo e ngaahi kulupu fakakomiuniti, poate fakakoló mo e kulupu iwi ki hono fakatupulekina e fakaakeake tāfea mo fakasi'isi'i e faingamālie ke hoko ha tāfea 'i he komiuniti.



**Ki ha toe fakamatala kehe fekau'aki mo e polōseki**



Vakai: [aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen](https://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen)



Telefoni: 09 301 0101



Faka'eke'eke: [bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:bluegreen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)

2024  
年 8 月

## 哈拉尼亚溪 (Harania Creek) 抗洪工程



自去年的恶劣天气事件以来，奥克兰市议会的健康水务部门 (Healthy Waters) 一直致力于降低未来极端天气事件的风险和影响，并提高防洪排水系统的抗洪性。我们现计划开展一项实体工程项目，以降低哈拉尼亚溪周边住宅受洪灾影响的风险。该项目预计于今年夏季开始施工，约 18 个月后完工。

此次工程是奥克兰市议会“营造水空间” (Making Space for Water) 防洪韧性项目的一部分。项目由政府联合资助，旨在通过可持续的雨水管理解决方案，处理洪水易发地区的紧迫问题，降低洪涝灾害风险。

### 我们的计划事项

目前我们的计划是：用开放的溪流和管道桥代替田纳西道 (Tennessee Avenue) 和布莱克路 (Blake Road) 原有的路堤。这将使布莱克路保护区 (Blake Road Reserve) 周围的水道更加畅通，减少未来洪水泛滥的可能性。

我们还计划在田纳西道上修建一座跨溪步行桥，并通过景观规划和绿化进一步完善新建的小溪区域的环境。



如果您对市议会的 Tāmaki Makaurau 灾后恢复办公室和其提供的服务或帮助有任何疑问，请发送电子邮件至：[recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) 或致电 09 884 2070。

### 项目优势

- 大幅降低哈拉尼亚溪周边住宅和道路受洪灾影响的风险。
- 增强雨水排水能力，提高雨水管网对未来的暴雨天气事件的适应力。
- 通过让水更自然、更频繁地流动，改善哈拉尼亚溪的下游环境。
- 改善雨水管网的易达性，令该区域的维护工作更加便捷高效。



位于田纳西道的管道桥概念图

虽然此次升级改造并不会一劳永逸地解决洪水问题，但现在作出投入，可以更好地抵御未来的洪涝灾害，从而降低风险，确保我们为强降雨天气做好更充分的准备。

### 施工对您的影响

如果您居住在田纳西道或布莱克路的路堤工地附近，您可能在施工期间受到一些影响。

- 就像正常的施工活动一样，施工期间将产生噪音、灰尘和震动。我们将尽可能地把干扰降至最低。
- 大部分工程将在布莱克路保护区内进行，需要进入私人领地的可能性不大。如果我们需要踏足您的房产，我们会与您联系。

### 预计的项目时间线：

- 调查和勘测工作：2024 年 8 月 - 9 月
- 向社区更新情况并申请许可：2024 年末
- 施工：2025 年初 - 2026 年中

### 后续步骤：

- 为尽快完成实体工程，降低曼格雷 (Māngere) 地区的洪灾风险，奥克兰市议会已基于《2023 年恶劣天气紧急恢复立法法案》申请了一项“枢密令”，以便快速落地项目，帮助社区从 2023 年初的恶劣天气事件中恢复过来。
- 在未来几个月内，测量人员将在曼格雷地区实地测量房屋楼层标高，并对公共土地、道路和树木进行评估。如果他们需要踏足您的房产领地，我们会通知您。

### 您所在地区内的其他工程

哈拉尼亚溪防洪韧性项目是正在曼格雷地区开展的众多防洪韧性项目之一，这些项目将保护数百栋房屋免遭未来的洪灾威胁。我们也正在对蒂阿拉拉塔溪 (Te Ararata Creek) 的雨水管网进行升级，并与社区团体、地方委员会和毛利部落团体合作，以提高防洪韧性，降低社区内的洪涝风险。



关于本项目的未来资讯



访问：[aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen](http://aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/bluegreen)



电话：09 301 0101



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## Who is this plan for?

### Household members

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

---

### Does anyone have special requirements?

Will anyone in your household need assistance to evacuate, or while stuck at home during an emergency? Does anyone rely on mobility or medical devices or other special equipment? Does anyone rely on prescription medicine? Do they have supplies to last three days or more or alternatives if power is not available?

## Any babies or young children?

Do you have nappies, formula, etc. to last three days or more if shops and roads are closed? Do you have supplies in a grab bag in case you need to leave in a hurry as well?

---

## Any pets?

Your animals are your responsibility, so make sure you include them in your emergency planning. Do you have food and water to last three days or more? Do you have cages or carriers to transport them and keep them safe? Do you have someone to collect and look after your animals if you can't get home?

## Anyone else who might need help?

Are there any friends, family or neighbours who might need your help to get through an emergency at home or to evacuate?

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

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## Useful contacts

Always dial 111 in an emergency. Think about your council's emergency hotline, medical centre/doctor, landlord, insurance company, power company, day care/school, work and family members.

Name: Emergency services Contact Details: 111

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

## If we can't get home

### Our meeting place

Where will you meet if you can't contact each other and are separated when an emergency occurs? How will you get there?

Add an address and instructions:

---

## Who will pick up the kids?

If you are not able to pick children up from school, day care, afterschool care, etc., who will? Do they know? Does the school / day care have their details?

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

## If we can't get hold of each other

Who will you check in with (someone out of town in case local phone lines are down)?

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

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## We will get updates by

How will you find the latest news/alerts? Which radio stations will you listen to? Which websites and social media pages will you check?

Radio station/website/  
social media channel:

Radio station/website/  
social media channel:

Radio station/website/  
social media channel:

## If we are stuck at home

### Do we have emergency supplies

Food and drink for three days or more (for everyone including babies and pets)? Torches, a radio, and batteries for both?

First aid/medical supplies? They don't all need to be in one big box, but you may have to find them in the dark.

Make detailed notes on where these items are stored:

---

### Do we know how to turn off water, power and gas?

Only turn these off if you suspect a leak or damaged lines or if you are instructed to do so by authorities. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on.

Details on how to turn off the water, power and gas:

## If we have no power

### What will you need to do if there is no power?

How will you cook, stay warm, see at night (do not use candles as they are a fire hazard)? Do you have spare cash in case ATMs are not working? Do you have enough fuel in case petrol pumps are not working?)

Make notes on what your household needs to do:

---

## If we have no water

### What will you need to do if there is no water?

Do you have enough drinking water stored (three litres per person per day for three days or more)? Do you have water for your pets? What will you cook and clean with? What will you use for a toilet?

Make notes on what your household needs to do:

## If we have to leave in a hurry

### Do we have grab bags?

Does everyone have grab bags\* in case you need to evacuate? At home, at work, in the car?

\*A small bag with warm clothes, a torch, radio, first aid kit, snack food and water.

Make detailed notes on where the grab bags are stored:

---

## Where will we go?

### Where you will go in case you have to evacuate?

How will you get there? If you live near the coast, make sure it is outside of all tsunami evacuation zones. Where will you stay if you can't get back to your home?

Make detailed notes on where you will go and how you will get there:



October 2024

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