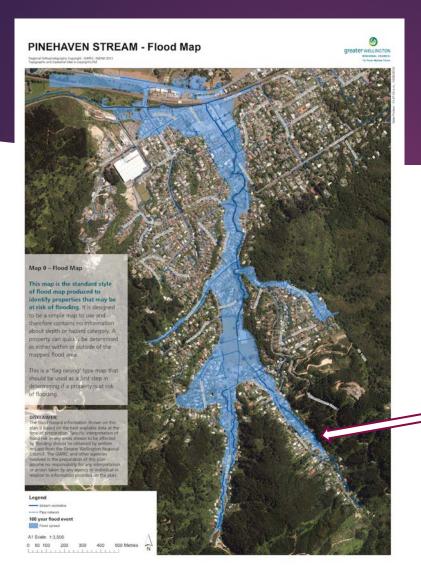
#### UHCC - PC42 Hearing

### Flood Maps Must Be Accurate

Save Our Hills (Upper Hutt) Inc.

### GWRC & UHCC 1-in-100 year flood for 27 Elmslie Rd:

- Topography is wrong
- Flood depth and extent is wrong
- Flood map is inaccurate and misleading
- Not just on Pattinson's property but across the Pinehaven catchment



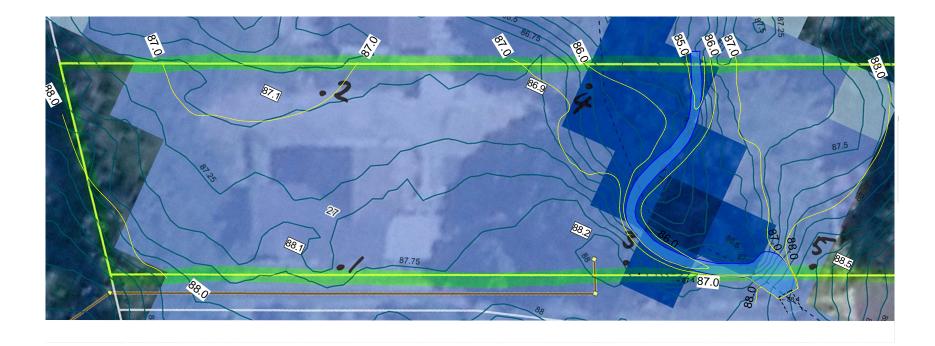
### Flood Map intended to be permanent

Lie from SKM consultant at an open day: "Once the structural works are done, your flood problems will go away."



GWRC Sheet 7 (2010) Even after proposed structural works are finished this flood map will remain the same!

### GWRC Topography Wrong for 27 Elmslie Road, Pinehaven – Plan View



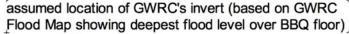
Comparison of Contours

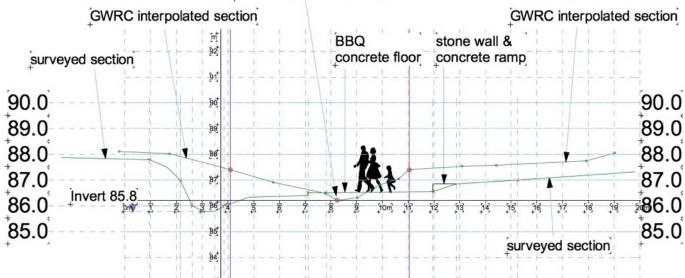
1:200

### GWRC Topography Wrong for 27 Elmslie Road, Pinehaven – Cross- Section Locations



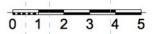
### GWRC Topography Wrong for 27 Elmslie Road, Pinehaven – Cross- Section at Chainage 640



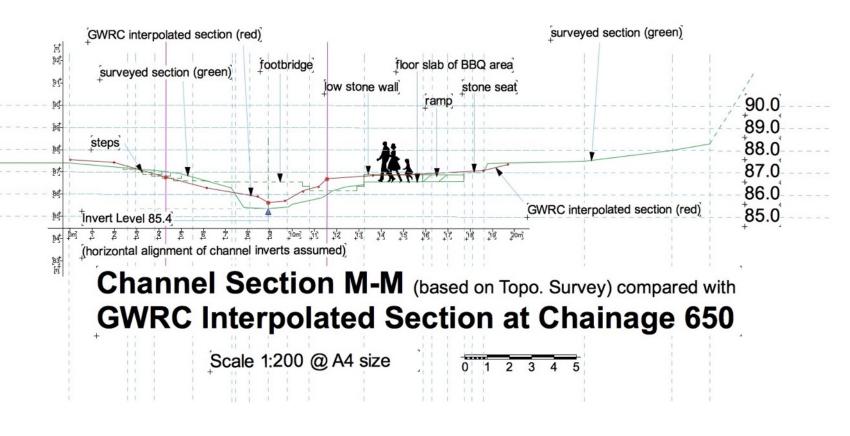


# Channel Section Y-Y (based on Topo. Survey) compared with GWRC Interpolated Section at Chainage 640

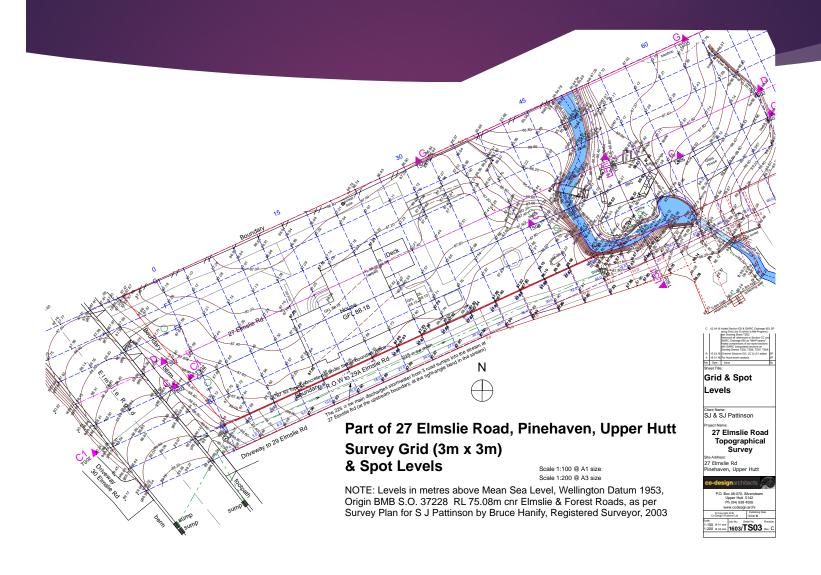
Scale 1:200 @ A4 size



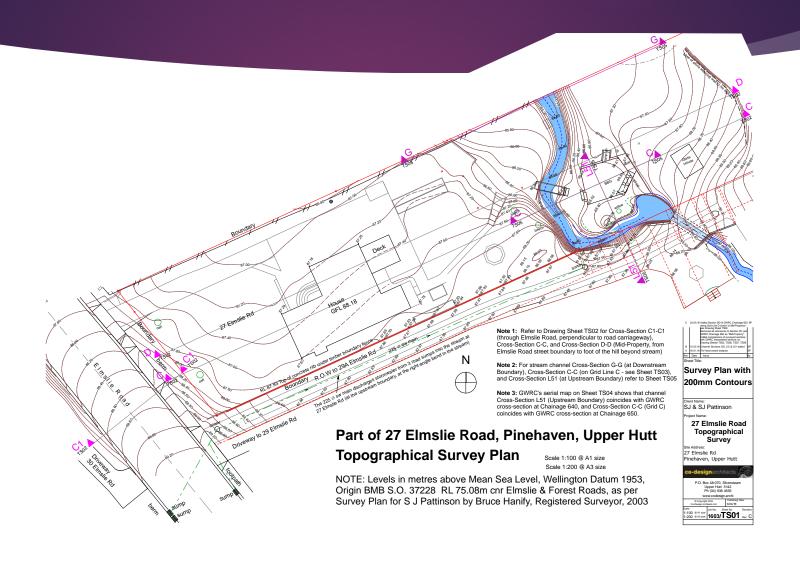
### GWRC Topography Wrong for 27 Elmslie Road, Pinehaven – Cross- Section at Chainage 650



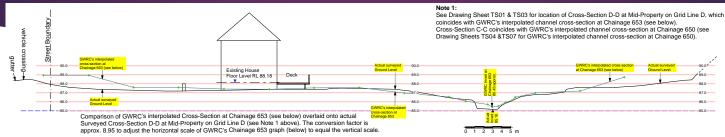
### Topo Survey – 27 Elmslie Road



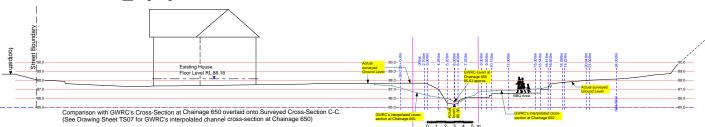
### Topo Survey – 27 Elmslie Road



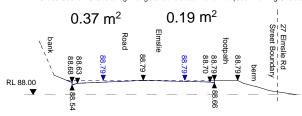
### Topo Survey – 27 Elmslie Road X-Sections – middle of property



Cross-Section D-D Cross-Section on Grid Line D (see Sheet TS03) through middle of the property from Elmslie Rd street boundary to the foot of the hill beyond the stream NB: Cross-Section D-D is not at right-angles to the stream channel.



Cross-Section C-C cross-Section on Grid Line C (see Sheet TS03) from Elmslie Rd street boundary to the foot of the hill beyond the stream NB: Cross-Section C-C is at right-angles to the stream channel (See Drawing Sheets TS01, TS05 & TS07).

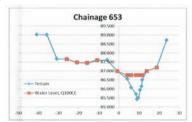


#### **Cross-Section C1-C1**

(Cross-Section through Elmslie Road perpendicular to the road) Scale 1:50 @ A1 size

#### Note:

The road is slightly tilted in towards the hillside, meaning that the left-hand side of the road carriageway (looking westward down the road) carries about twice the capacity of storrwatter (about 0.37m2 measured up to Elevation 88.79) as the right-hand side (about 0.19m2 measured up to Elevation 88.79), the side that 27 Elmslie Rd is on.



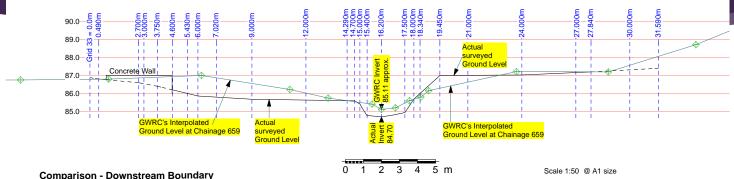
Approximate Scale 8.95:1 (Vertical:Horizontal)

GWRC's Graph of interpolated Channel Cross-Section at Chainage 653
Received from GWRC 16 December 2014

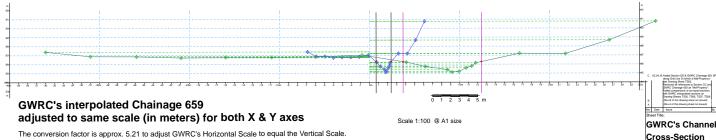
NB: GWRC's Chainage 653 is 3m downstream from Chainage 650. For location of Chainage 650 see GWRC's aerial view on Sheet TS04. Chainage 650 coincides with Cross-Section C-C. Chainage 653 coincides with Cross-Section D-D.



### Topo Survey – 27 Elmslie Road X-Section – downstream boundary



Comparison of GWRC's interpolated Downstream Channel Cross-Section at Chainage 659 overlaid onto actual Surveyed Downstream Channel Cross-Section G-G (see Note 1 below)



**GWRC's Graph of interpolated Channel Cross-**Section at Chainage 659 (Downstream Boundary) 27 Elmslie Rd. Pinehaven

Received from GWRC 16 December 2014



Approximate Scale 5.21:1 (Vertical:Horizontal)

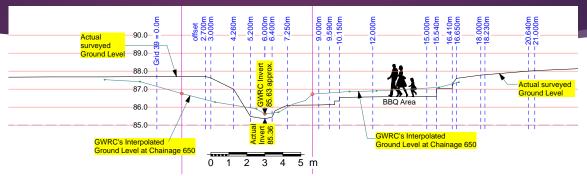
See Drawing Sheet TS01 for location of Cross-Section G-G (Downstream Boundary). Cross-Section G-G coincides with GWRC's interpolated stream channel cross-section at Chainage 659).



Downstream Bdy SJ & SJ Pattinson

27 Elmslie Road Topographical Survey

### Topo Survey – 27 Elmslie Road X-Section – Chainage 650



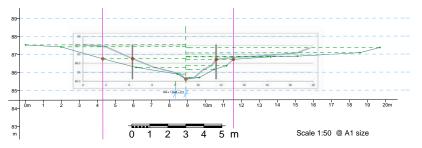
#### Comparison - Cross-sections at right-angles to stream channel

Comparison of GWRC's interpolated Channel Cross-Section at Chainage 650 overlaid onto actual Surveyed Channel Cross-Section C-C (see Note 1 opp.)

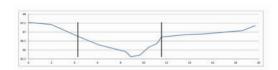
Scale 1:50 @ A1 size

GWRC's interpolated Chainage 650 adjusted to same scale (in meters) for both X & Y axes

The conversion factor is approx. 1.56 to adjust GWRC's Horizontal Scale to equal the Vertical Scale.

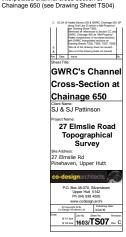


GWRC's graph of interpolated Channel Cross-Section at Chainage 650 27 Elmslie Rd, Pinehaven Received from GWRC 02 October 2014.

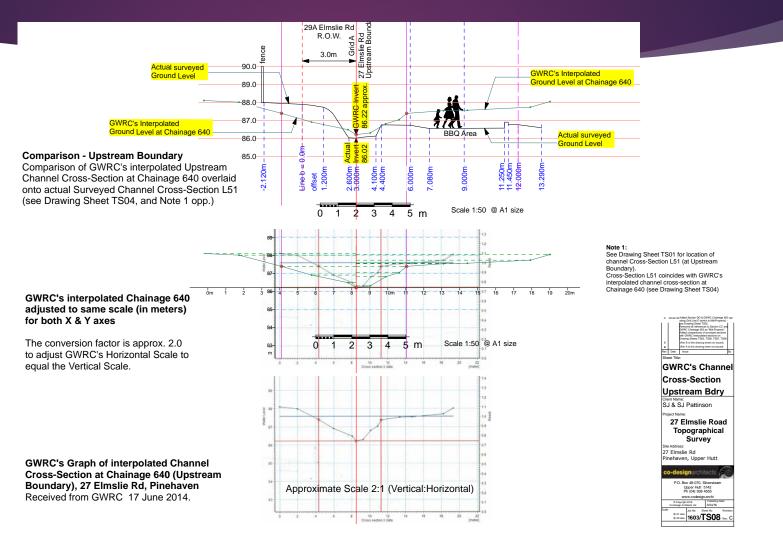


Approximate Scale 1.56:1 (Vertical:Horizontal)

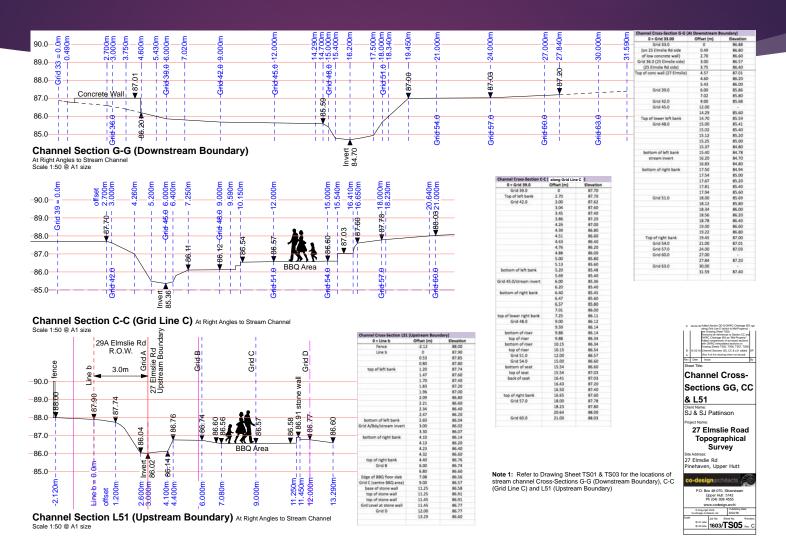
Note 1: See Drawing Sheet TS01 for location of channel Cross-Section C-C. Cross-Section C-C coincides with GWRC's interpolated channel cross-section at



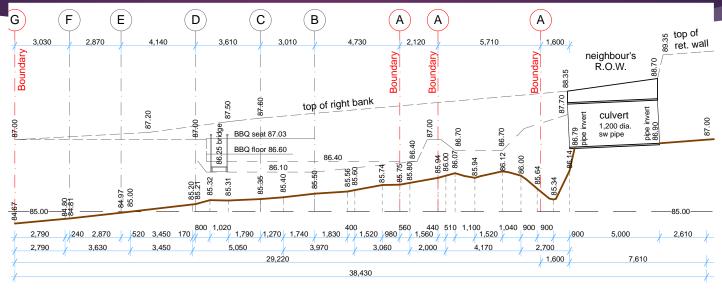
### Topo Survey – 27 Elmslie Road X-Section – Upstream Boundary



### Topo Survey – 27 Elmslie Road Cross-Section data for R J Hall



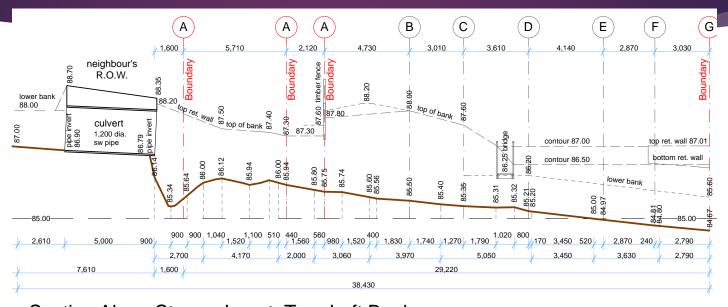
### Topo Survey – 27 Elmslie Road Invert-Section: True Right Bank



Section Along Stream Invert: True Right Bank (Vertical Scale = 2:1, Horizontal scale = 1:1)



### Topo Survey – 27 Elmslie Road Invert-Section: True Left Bank

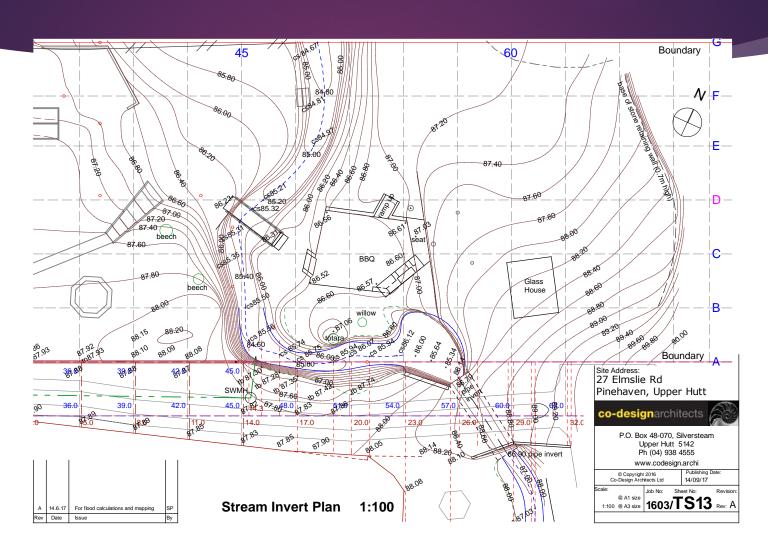


Section Along Stream Invert: True Left Bank (Vertical Scale = 2:1, Horizontal scale = 1:1)



Site Address:

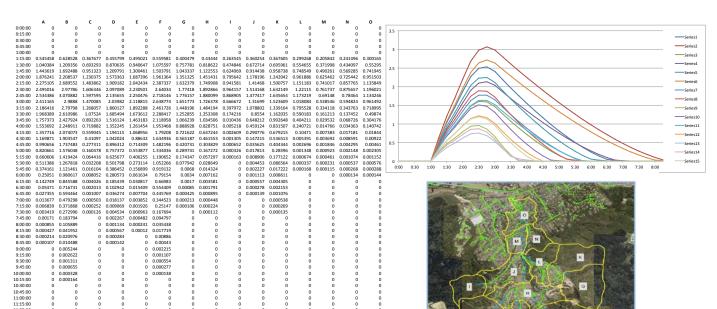
### Topo Survey – 27 Elmslie Road Stream Channel – Plan View



# Data from A. Allan (GWRC) to S, Pattinson, 30.9.2014

2. The data used to create the Q100 flood hazard map came from the spreadsheet supplied on the 30<sup>th</sup> September 2014.

A. Allan (GWRC)





CC = Hydrology data includes Allowance for climate change

100yr\_CC hydrog...ts.xlsx

Figure 7 Pinehaven Sub catchments used for Hydraulic Modelling

EGEND

# Latest version of Pinehaven FMP (6 Sept 2016) appears incorrect

Says "The information does not include the effects of climate change."

This appears to be wrong – the figures in the table match the data from A. Allan on 30 September 2014 which, according to A. Allan DOES include allowance for climate change

GWRC\_Pinehaven-printing-FMP-volume-1-update-6-September-2016\_Appendix E Pinehaven Hydrology Summary

#### Appendix E Pinehaven Hydrology Summary

The information presented on the following pages is extracted from the full Pinehuwen Stream Flood Hydrology report, [published on 5° September 2008, MWH]. Reference should be made to the full hydrology report when considering hydrology within the Pinehaven catchment, and the extract within this appendix should not be reflied upon in isolation.

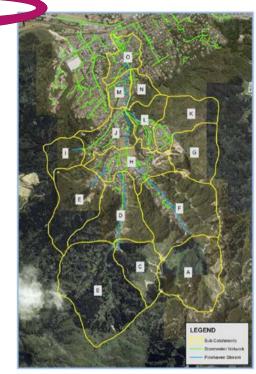
Hydrology is one component of modelling flood risk, and alone does not provide a complete picture of flood risks within a catchment. The table below shows the results peak flow calculations made to develop the hydrautic (flood) model at a subcatchment level. The subcatchment locations are shown in the map below.

he information does not include the effects of climate change

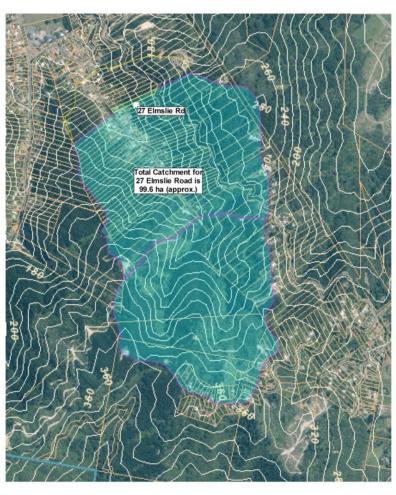
SUBCATCHMENT	PEAK FLOW (m <sup>2</sup> /s rounded 2dp)
Α	2.54
В	3.08
C	1.61
D	2.14
E	2.26
F	2.72
G	1.78
H	1.90
	0.97
J	1.52
K.	1,64
	1.23
M	0.77
N	0.88
0	1.20
TOTAL	26.16

1-in-100 year peak flow hydrology for the Pinehaven Stream subcatchments A-O, developed for Hydraulic Modelling of the Pinehaven Stream Floodplain, Values shown do not include the effects of climate change.

Total shows accumulated total of all flow peaks, and does not represent the flow total at the bottom of the catchment, due to time to concentration.



### Catchment - 27 Elmslie Road



Catchment Area

1:10000

### R J Hall – 27 Elmslie Road 4.45 cumecs – Plan View

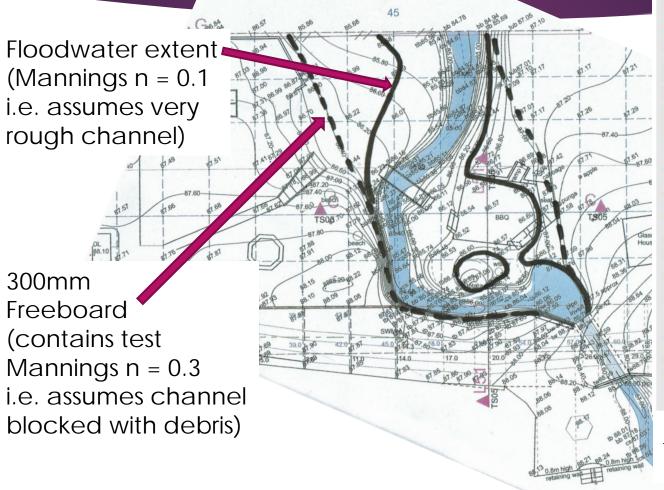
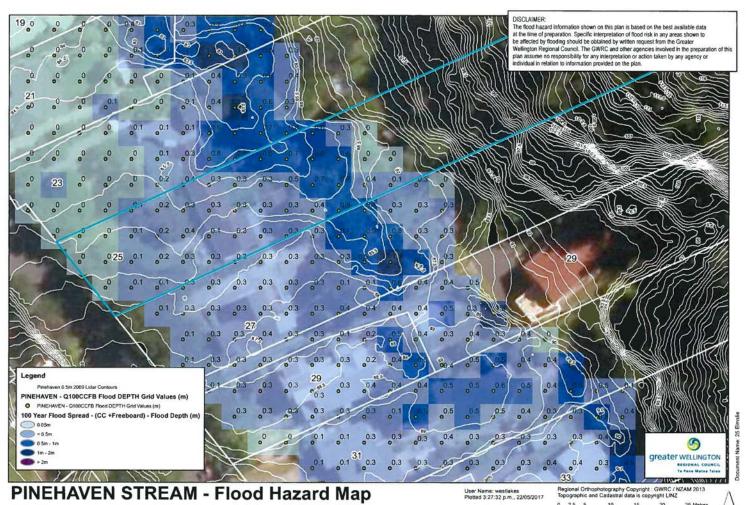


Table 3: Mannings 'n'
Paragraphs 2.3.4, 3.2.1, 4.1.6,
4.1.8, 4.1.11 and 4.2.1

Description	Value of 'n'
Circular pipes HDPE and uPVC Ceramic and concrete	0.011 0.013
Culverts Cast-in-situ concrete Corrugated metal	0.015 0.025
<b>Open stream</b> Straight uniform channel in earth and gravel in good condition	d 0.0225
Unlined channel in earth and gravel with some bends and in fair condition	on 0.025
Channel with rough stoney bed or wi weeds on earth bank and natural stre with clean straight banks	
Winding natural streams with genera clean bed but with some poolsand s	Company of the Compan
Winding natural stream with irregula cross-section and some obstruction vegetation and debris	
Irregular natural stream with obstruction vegetation and debris	otion 0.06
Very weedy irregular winding stream obstructed with significant overgrow vegetation and debris	

NZBC E1/VM1 Surface Water Table 3: Mannings 'n' (roughness coefficient)

### GWRC - 27 Elmslie Rd, 4.45 cumecs, 2017

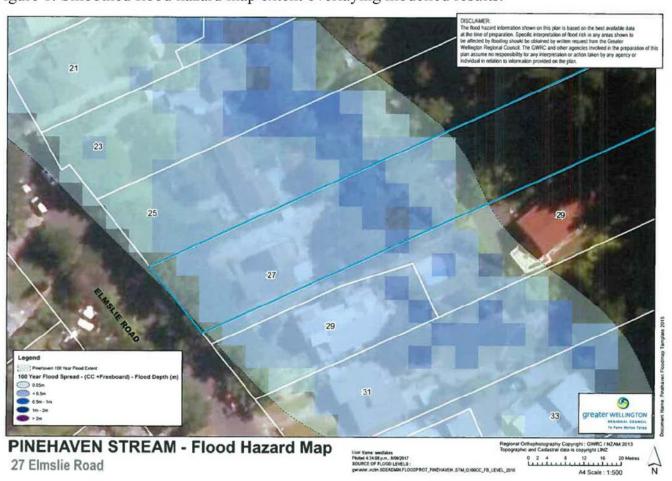


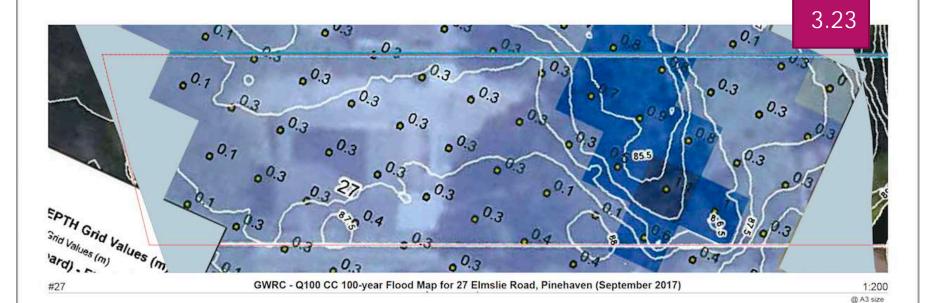
A4 Scale: 1:500

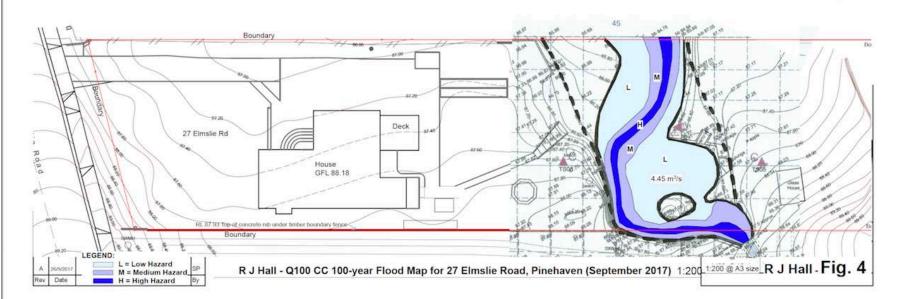
25 Elmslie Road - Water depth

### GWRC - 27 Elmslie Rd, 4.45 cumecs, 19.9.2017

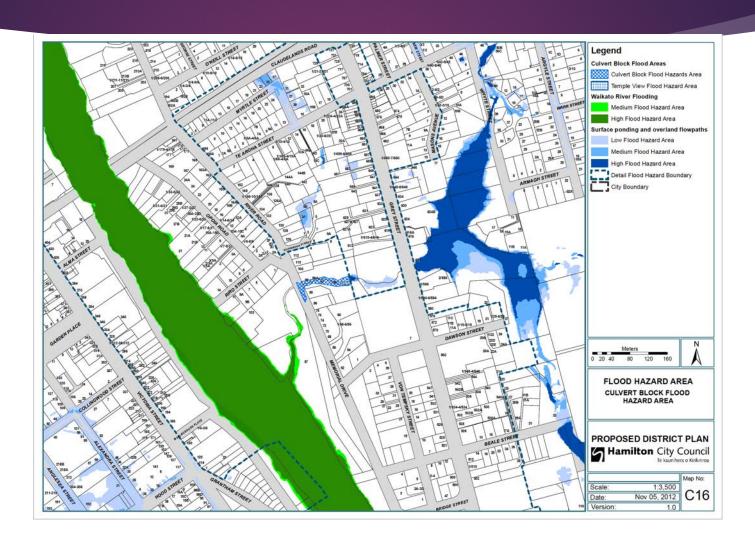
Figure 1: Smoothed flood hazard map extent overlaying modelled results.







# HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL – NSW GOVERNMENT METHOD



## HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL – NSW GOVERNMENT METHOD

#### What do the different 'flood hazard areas' mean?

The available flood information has been split into five flood hazard areas. The differences between them reflect the nature of the information Council holds.

#### 1. Temple View Flood Hazard Area (already known information)

These areas are susceptible to flooding associated with small-scale farm dams and secondary flow paths that are part of the Waipa Flood Prevention Scheme. The extent of this hazard area is based on a one in 100 year flood event. This information is already shown in the current Operative District Plan, being included as part of the Environmental Protection Overlav (EPO).

#### 2. Culvert Block Flood Hazard Area (already known information)

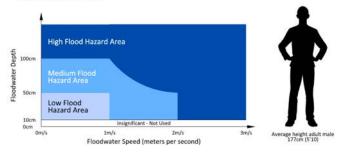
The Culvert Block Flood Hazard Area applies upstream of significant culverts along the gully system. These represent the maximum effect of a culvert becoming blocked whereby water backs up the gully until it eventually flows over the accessway or road above the culvert. This hazard area is already shown in the current Operative District Plan, being included as part of the EPO.

#### 3-5. High, Medium and Low Flood Hazard Areas (new information)

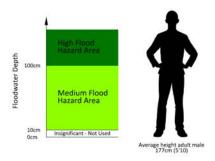
These areas have been identified from computer modelling as part of Council's ongoing Catchment Management Plan programme. The areas have been identified on maps which have been produced by modelling and flood hazard experts.

This modelling creates a picture of what flooding may look like from an extreme rainfall event (i.e. a.1 in 100 year event). Two sets of modelling are used, one for the Waikato River corridor dealing with river flooding and another for sub-catchments in the city dealing with overland flowpaths and ponding flooding. The land affected has been divided and mapped into high, medium and low categories, according to the different flood water depths and velocities that the models show could occur in an extreme rainfall event.

The flood hazard areas for **overland flowpath and ponding** flooding elsewhere in the City are defined by the following depths and velocities.



Flood hazard areas in the Waikato River corridor are defined using the following depths



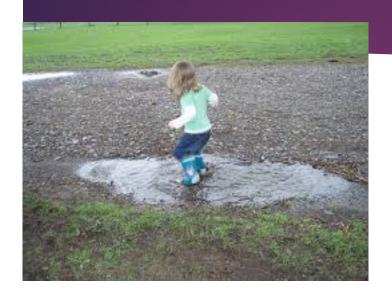
Depth and velocity (speed) are the key factors in determining the effect of flood water on people and property. This is summarised in the table below:

Floodwater Depth	Floodwater Velocity (metres per second)	Depth x Velocity	Effect on people and property
0 to 10cm	Any velocity	-	At this depth, surface water is unlikely to be a hazard to people and unlikely to cause damage to property.
10 to 50cm	<1.0m/s	•	At this depth and velocity flood hazards are normally traversable by emergency vehicles and damage to property is minor to moderate. People can usually stand but more vulnerable people can be more significantly affected (e.g. children, elderly, injured, physically disabled). Scour/erosion of building foundations are unlikely to occur.
50 to 100cm	<2.0m/s	-	At this depth and velocity the stability of people in water is at risk Damage to property can be financially significant.
>100cm	>2.0m/s	>1	At velocities greater than 2 metres per second the stability of buildings and their foundations can be significantly affected, as the force of the water can scour building supports. At depths greater than 1m significant d

#### Note

The effect on property depends in part on the floor height of a building. Where the water is **not flowing** (i.e. ponding) a building with floor heights above the height of the flood water and an adequate freeboard is unlikely to suffer significant damage, whereas a building with floor heights below the height of the water is likely to suffer inundation damage (e.g. water and slit damage).

## How GWRC, UHCC and their consultants turn a puddle into a flood hazard:



- Add 300mm freeboard to puddle (average depth 25mm), colour the freeboard blue and call the freeboard water. (It will cover the entire flat part of the property.)
- Deduct 100mm (from the edge of the freeboard) and show 300mm floodwater on the flood maps over the entire flat part of the property, or
- Deduct 100mm (from the top of the freeboard) but still show 300mm floodwater on the flood maps over the entire flat part of the property.

### R J Hall – Expert Evidence Key Points

- #12 The Pattinson's support the concept of flood hazard plans
- #12 The Upper Hutt City Council Flood Maps do not accurately define areas of hazard in any meaningful form and need to be revised to do so
- #19 4.45 cumec including 300 freeboard is contained within the primary channel
- #19 Mapping in the manner [GWRC] have is in my view wrong and ... creating a misleading impression
- #22 & 23 There could not possibly be 1.00 cumec of overland flow on the land
- #27 I estimate the depth of overland flow ... in the order of 11 to 13 mm ... by no stretch of the imagination could we describe these conditions as hazardous
- #28 It is difficult to see how 300 freeboard is necessary at all on 27 Elmslie Road ... on the berm area
- #30 Ponding ... is not an accurate description of what is likely to be occuring on that land and accordingly creates a misleading impression
- #32 Freeboard applied in this way creates a very confusing and misleading impression of the nature of the flooding present if at all and fails to clarify the scale of the hazard in any meaningful way. In reality it has the effect of concealing the actual flood conditions that may be present at a site and fails to quantify the true nature of the flood hazards that may be present
- #33d The situation on the Pattinson's property and the deficiencies evident in both the UHCC and GWRC Flood Hazards Maps are likely to be present elsewhere in the catchment ... a critical review ... needs to be undertaken to ensure what is eventually produced serves the purpose of presenting Flood Hazard information across the catchment in an informative and accurate way that can readily be understood by the community.
- ... We ask the Commissioner for all of the above