

Natural Hazard Assessment

Matter	Comment
Methods to avoid or mitigate erosion or slippage of the land as the result of the removal of vegetation.	<p><i>This relates to removal of indigenous vegetation greater than 0.5m in height within 5m of the centreline of a stream or edge of a wetland, or removal of indigenous vegetation greater than 2m in height within 10m of the centreline of a stream or edge of a wetland.</i></p> <p>The vegetation being removed is not currently providing significant erosion protection or bank stability to the waterways. Following removal of the vegetation and completion of the works, planting will be undertaken with particular consideration of using species that have root systems which will provide bank stability and erosion protection. Therefore there will be an overall improvement to erosion or slippage of the land.</p>
Possible effects on public safety and other property.	<p>There will be an overall improvement to public safety due to reducing flooding, trimming the existing steep waterway banks to make them more gradual and safer, and reduced velocities of water.</p>
The likelihood of a natural hazard event occurring and the likely extent of any damage.	<p>The project will reduce the depth and extent of flooding, therefore damage during a flood event will be reduced. No expected change during other natural hazard events such as earthquakes, droughts etc.</p>
Any exacerbation of an existing natural hazards or creation of a new natural hazard.	<p>No.</p>
Effects on landscape values.	<p>Overall improvement due to additional native planting.</p>
Effects on public access.	<p>No effect on public access. Waterway upgrade generally follows alignment of existing open channels. Culverts will be provided to maintain private property access at driveway crossings.</p>
The ability to relocate coastal buildings or structures.	<p>No change to the ability to relocate coastal buildings or structures.</p>