

FOSAL Categorisation framework – methodology for making category assessment

Document Control

Document Information

Document Name:	FOSAL Categorisation framework – methodology for making category assessment
Contact Person:	Steve Fabish, Programme Manager, FOSAL
Status:	Final

Document Review

Review Timeframe:	This document will be reviewed as required.
Reviewers :	

Document History

Author	Description of Change	Date	Version
Nedine Thatcher Swann	Approval	21/08/2023	1.0
Joanna Noble	Amendment	04/09/2023	1.1

Document Approval

This document was initially approved on 21 August 2023, by Nedine Thatcher Swann, Chief Executive Gisborne District Council at a meeting of Council's Major Projects Steering Group. The Chief Executive also granted authority for Joanna Noble, Director of Sustainable Futures, to approve amendments to document.

Signed:



Nedine Thatcher Swann

Chief Executive Gisborne District Council

Date: 19 February 2024

An amended version (v 1.1) was approved by Joanna Noble, on 4 September 2023. This version included the following changes:

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1. Added "Response phase – rapid assessment of potentially affected dwellings"
 2. Added "independent" peer review under Cat 2P step 2
 3. Added "if applicable" at various steps through the Cat2 process
 4. Formatting changes (various).
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Signed:

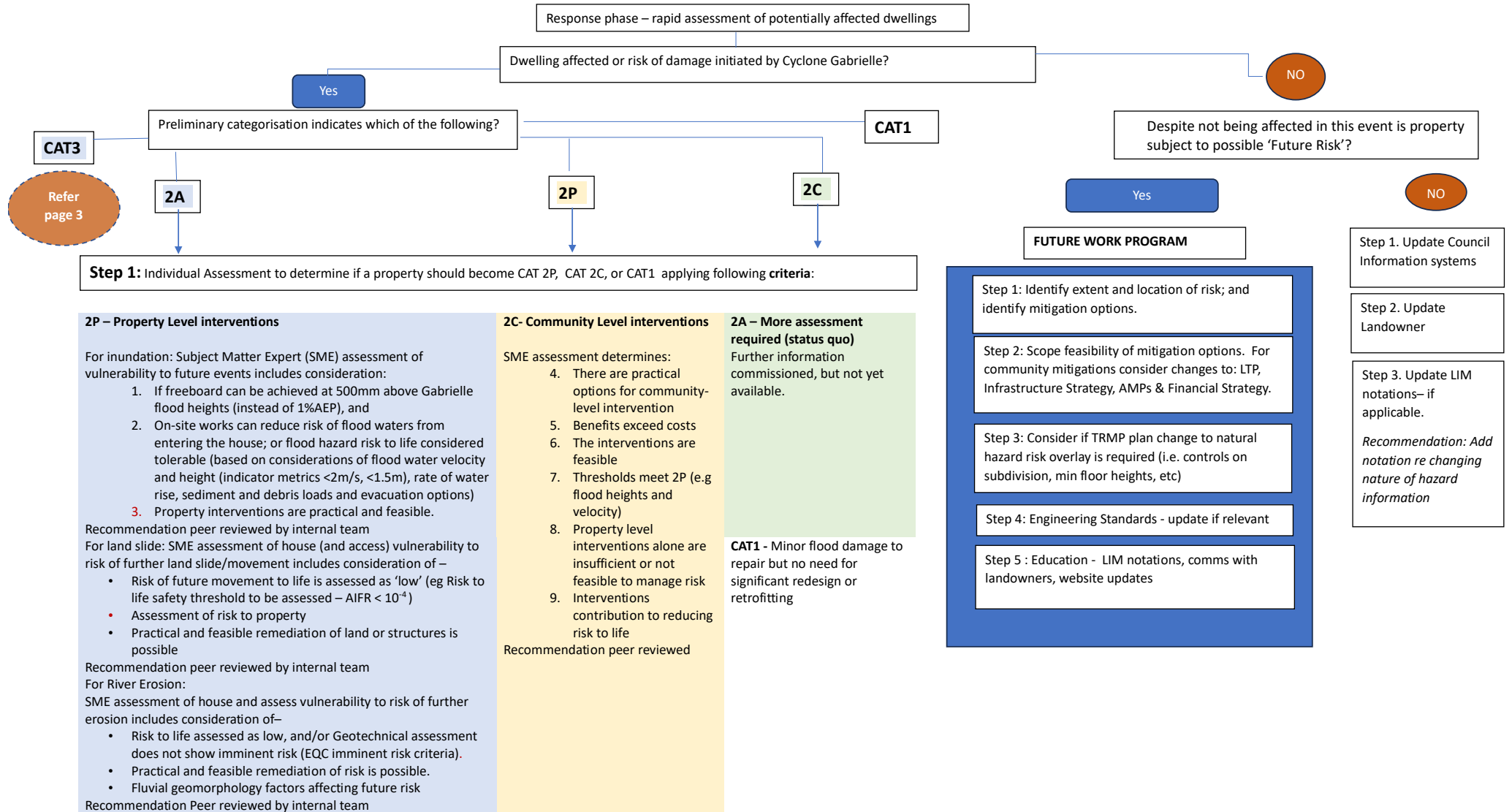


Joanna Noble

Director of Sustainable Futures

Date 16/02/2024

FOSAL – Gisborne District Council Categorisation decision tree – version 1.1



NEXT STEPS:

CAT2P Step 2.
 2a – Internal Meeting of SME’s to Confirm Category
 2b - Inform landowner of proposed category
 2c – Feedback from landowners about land categorisation; internal review, then independent peer review of decision
 2d – **CE signs off category**
2e – inform landowner

Step 3. Where CAT 2P remains:

- Placard remains in place
- Contract for funding to ensure works are completed.
- Monitoring to ensure works are done

Step 4. LIM notation/s.72 notices updated (including funding arrangements) – if applicable- and then again after Step 5

Step 5. Works signed off and reviewed. **Once works are completed categorisation status removed**

CAT 2C Step 2 Community assessment determines:
 1. Risk is tolerable

Step 3 Council decision:
 Using Gabrielle as calibration event (credible scenario) that:

3. a community intervention is feasible
4. Intervention can be included in Annual Plan, or Long Term Plan or Hazard Management Plan**
5. A timeframe for the intervention that includes consideration of likelihood and consequence of the hazard.

If decision cannot be made for community intervention within reasonable timeframe, then property will move to CAT 3 or stays in 2C.

Step 4. Inform landowners

Step 5. Update LIMS/s.72 notices (if applicable)

Step 6. Once works are completed and risk mitigated/reduced to tolerable level
Categorisation status removed
 6a. Update LIMs and s.72 (if applicable)
 6b. Update landowner

CAT 2A
 Step 2. Review status every 3 weeks for potential movement to 2P, 2C, 3 or 1

Step 3. Regular update to Landowner

Step 4. LIM notation – advising of process under way (if applicable)

CAT 1
 Step 2. Advise landowner and update Council Information systems
 Step 3. Update LIM (if applicable)

****Hazard Management Plan – A community-scale plan that coordinates RMA, Infrastructure, Financial, Reserves and LGA planning for the purpose a delivering an outcome that reduces natural hazard risk to that community. The purpose of the document is to provide a strategic plan, as well as being a communication tool. Use to inform business case.**
 A Hazard Management Plan would be consulted on with the community, and decisions would be needed on extent, timing and how costs are apportioned for each HMP.

CAT 3 Risk thresholds

Step 1: Assess risk: In determining categorisation, a technical specialist will consider the following classification thresholds. The final risk determination may be based on a combination of factors and specific characteristics of individual properties.

Intolerable risk criteria	Description of impacts	Likelihood	References
Inundation	<p>Flood hazard risk is considered an intolerable risk to life.</p>	<p>Flooding has occurred on multiple occasions over the last 30 years. The cyclone Gabrielle was not a 'one off' event.</p> <p>For areas with riverbed aggradation trends, flood risk and likelihood are expected to increase in the future as bed levels rise, raising future flood levels.</p>	<p>https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/602bbc768fa8f50383c41f80/Flood_risks_to_people_Phase_2_The_flood_risks_to_people_methodology_technical_report.pdf</p> <p>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jfr3.12908</p> <p>Flood Hazard (nsw.gov.au)</p>
	<p>Flood risk cannot be sufficiently mitigated</p>	<p>On-site relocation of habitable buildings not possible</p> <p>Mitigation interventions not possible or will cost more than land value</p>	<p>With climate change the property may face unacceptable risk of future flooding.</p>

Landslide	<p>Landslide hazard is considered an intolerable risk to life.</p> <p>Damage to property is such that future residential use is no longer possible.</p>	<p>Loss of life probable if continue using property for residential use; significant damage to dwelling.</p> <p>Quantitative risk metric (if data available): (annual individual fatality risk > 1:10,000)</p>	<p>Not applicable – landslide has already occurred to extent that land can no longer be used</p>	<p>Landslide Planning Guidance (planning.org.nz)</p> <p>New Zealand Geotechnical Society – Slope Stability Geotechnical Practice Unit 1 – General Guidance Part 11 – Emergency Response</p> <p>Proposed Slope Stability Guidance Modules - New Zealand Geotechnical Society (nzgs.org)</p> <p>Practice Note Guidelines for Landslide Risk Management 2007 Ref: AGS (2007c)</p> <p>https://landsliderisk.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/ags_2007c2.pdf</p>
	<p>Landslide risk is unable to be reasonably mitigated</p>	<p>On-site relocation of habitable buildings not possible.</p> <p>Remediation not possible or will cost more than land value</p>	<p>Not applicable – landslide has already occurred to extent that land can no longer be used</p>	
Riverbank erosion	<p>Damage to property imminent and will compromise structural</p>	<p>Even without any further weather events, dwelling is at risk of significant damage</p>	<p>Annual probability of erosion</p>	<p>Geotechnical assessment: factor in assumed increase in lateral erosion over the next 12 months (not due to another significant weather event).</p>

	integrity of dwelling. Risk is such that future residential use is no longer possible.			EQC imminent threat criteria.
Unacceptable financial cost (economically unfeasible to manage risks)	Very High	Likelihood vs consequences to property results in very high impact – can factor in property intervention costs too	Annual probability – see draft working table in excel: Acceptable cost combined with risk.xlsx	Adapted from GUIDELINE FOR LANDSLIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY, HAZARD AND RISK ZONING FOR LAND USE PLANNING (landsliderisk.org)

Next steps:

2. Property assessments reviewed by internal review group (SME's and managers)
3. Assessment communicated to landowners
4. Opportunity given to landowners to request a review of category (including provision of technical information) and if review is requested then following review of additional information, SME's will make final recommendation. The recommendation is independently peer reviewed before CE sign off (as for CAT2P process).
5. Request to landowner to indicated willingness to participate in voluntary buyout
6. Land purchase negotiations initiated, and completed
7. Initiate work on long term future for land purchased by council – feed into Hazard Management Plan and TRMP review processes