New Zealand's Coastal and Fluvial Flood Hazard Exposure

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Research Project and Aims

- To develop an asset exposure model framework and datasets to profile flood inundation hazards under present day and future climate conditions.
- To develop national, region and territory asset exposure risk profiles for coastal and fluvial flood inundation hazards under present day and future climate conditions in New Zealand.

National flood risks & climate change

Emergent exposure of flood inundation hazards under future climate change in New Zealand

Floods are some of New Zealand's most frequent, most damaging and most disruptive natural hazards. As our climate changes, flooding caused by both increased rainfall and rising sea levels – in coastal areas and on floodplains – is expected to increase.





Methods - Exposure to Flood Hazards

Population, built asset and land cover features located on land within spatially mapped coastal and fluvial flood inundation hazard extents.

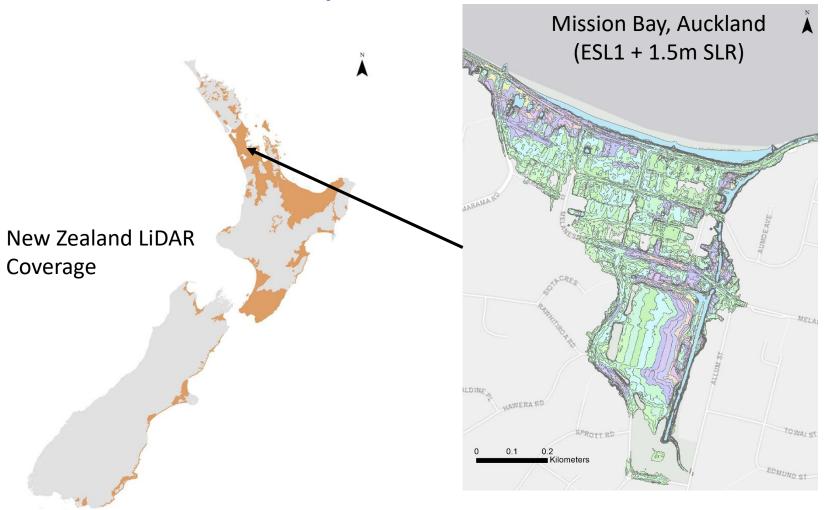




Methods - Coastal Flood Hazard Maps

New Zealand 1% AEP extreme sea-level flood hazard maps

- Present-day MSL, +
 0.1m SLR up to +3m.
- LIDAR DEM (31 Maps)
- Satellite DEM (1 Map)





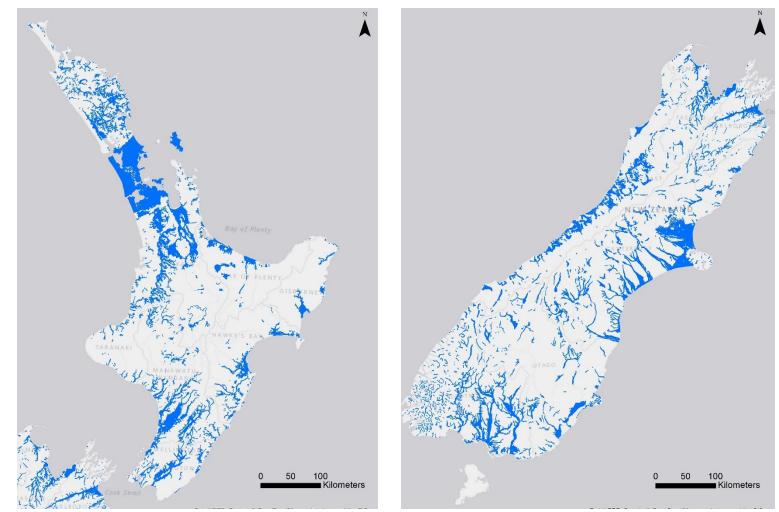
Methods - Fluvial (and Pluvial) Flood Hazard Maps

New Zealand flood hazard area map (FLHA)

The FLHA combines:

- Modelled or historic event flood maps.
- Flood prone soil maps.

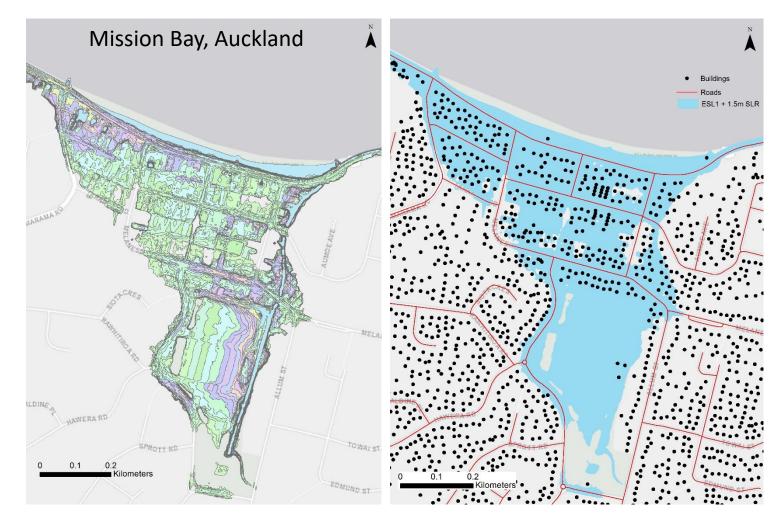
Sensitivity of flood regime change under future climate conditions explored using mean annual flood.





Methods - Elements at Risk

- Population (2013 Census)
- **Buildings** (No.; Replacement Value -\$2016 NZD)
- **Transport** (Roads, Railway, Airports)
- Electricity (National Grid Lines, Structures, Sites)
- Three-waters (Potable, Waste and Storm water nodes and pipes)
- Land cover (Built, Production, Natural/Undeveloped)





Results – Under Review



Challenges and Opportunities – Flood Hazard Mapping

Extend and update national coastal flood inundation maps for New Zealand.

- More and consistent annual exceedance probability scenarios.
- Detailed 2D flood inundation maps for high risk locations.
- Joint-probability modelling with fluvial flood inundation hazards.

National fluvial and pluvial flood inundation model for New Zealand.

- Consistent annual exceedance probability scenarios.
- Detailed 2D flood inundation maps.
- Implementation of climate change variables (i.e. rainfall and sea-level rise).
- Residual flood inundation hazards.

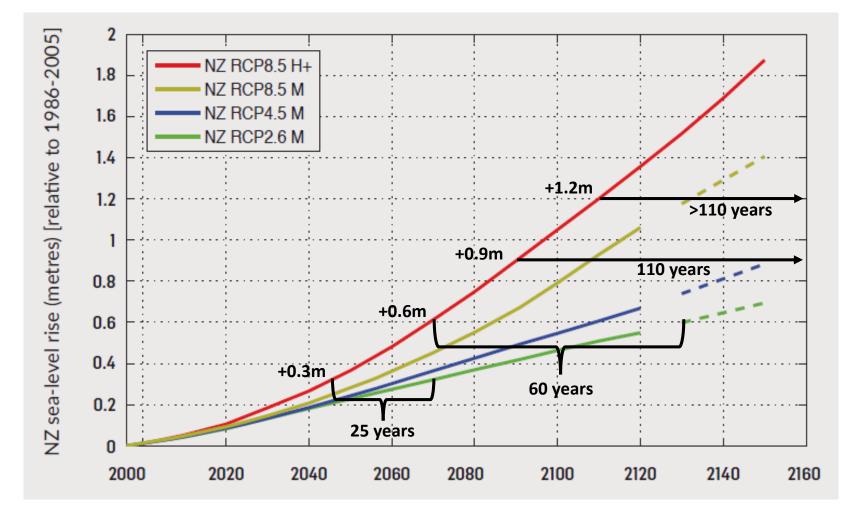


Challenges and Opportunities – Climate Change Impacts

- Centralise spatial databases for flood hazard maps and elements at risk.
- Standard and available information for national and regional level exposure and impact assessment by researchers and practitioners.
- Quantify direct and indirect damage and disruption from flood hazard exposure.
- Move from exposure to impact modelling at national and regional levels.
- Model how exposure and impacts could evolve over time e.g. Present-day vs future climate scenarios; Present-day vs future land use change



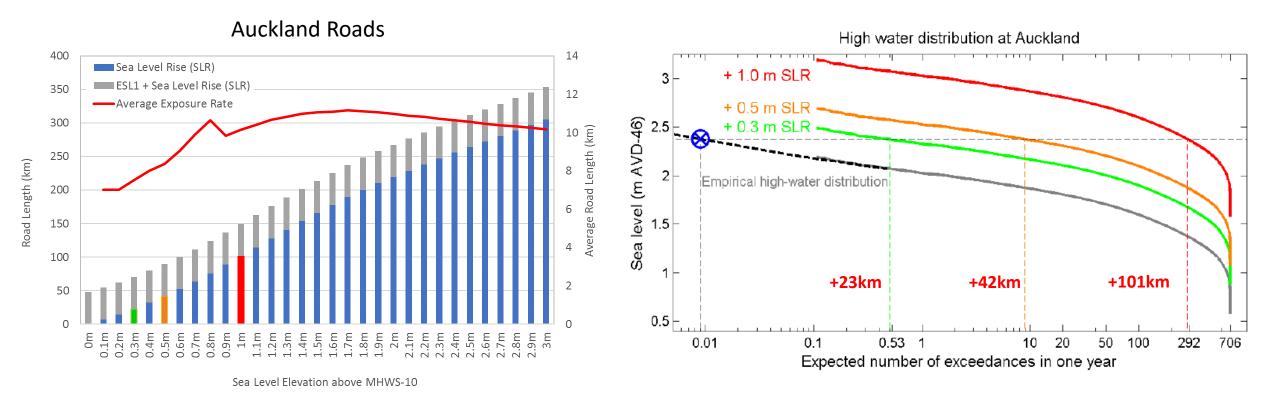
Challenges and Opportunities – Climate Change Impacts



New Zealand median (M) scenario trajectories out to 2120, and high (H+) scenario trajectory out to 2150 (Kopp et al. 2014).



Challenges and Opportunities – Climate Change Impacts



Stephens, S. (2015). The effect of sea-level rise on the frequency of extreme sea levels in New Zealand. Prepared for Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment. HAM2015-090. p52



Thank you

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