BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENT COURT AT AUCKLAND

ENV-2020-AKL-000064

I MUA I TE KOOTI TAIAO O AOTEAROA TĀMAKI MAKAURAU ROHE

IN THE MATTER

of an appeal under the first schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

BETWEEN

AWATARARIKI RESIDENTS

INCORPORATED

Appellant

AND

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL

COUNCIL

First Respondent

AND

WHAKĀTANE DISTRICT

COUNCIL

Second Respondent and Requestor of Plan Change 17

AFFIDAVIT OF PETER LINDSAY BLACKWOOD

ENGINEERING - METEOROLOGY

23 November 2020

BROOKFIELDS LAWYERS

A M B Green / R H Ashton Telephone No. 09 379 9350 Fax No. 09 379 3224

Email: green@brookfields.co.nz

P O Box 240 DX CP24134 AUCKLAND I, Peter Lindsay Blackwood, meteorologist of Whakatane, swear:

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. My full name is Peter Lindsay Blackwood.
- 1.2. I gave evidence at the Commissioner hearing which resulted in the decisions on Plan Changes 1 and 17, which in turn are the subject of this appeal.
- 1.3. I confirm that I have read the Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses contained in the Environment Court Consolidated Practice Note 2014. I agree to comply with the Code when presenting evidence to the Court. I confirm that the issues addressed in this brief of evidence are within my area of expertise, except where I state that I rely upon the evidence of another expert witness. I also confirm that I have not omitted to consider material facts known to me that might alter or detract from the opinions.

1.4. This affidavit addresses:

- (a) My qualifications and experience
- (b) The frequency with which MetService Heavy Rain and Thunderstorm weather warning criteria are likely to be met in the year of March 2021 to March 2022.

2. QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- I hold the position of Principal Technical Engineer at Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Regional Council).
- My qualifications include a Bachelor of Engineering (Civil) with Honours degree from Canterbury University.
- I was awarded the IPENZ National Arch Campbell Award for river and catchment engineering in 2015.
- 2.4. I have 44 years' experience in central and regional government environmental and civil engineering. My areas of specialist advice include:
 - (a) Flood and rainfall frequency including detailed assessment of the extreme value frequency distributions and impacts of climatic trends such as the Interdecadal Pacific Oscillation (IPO). This

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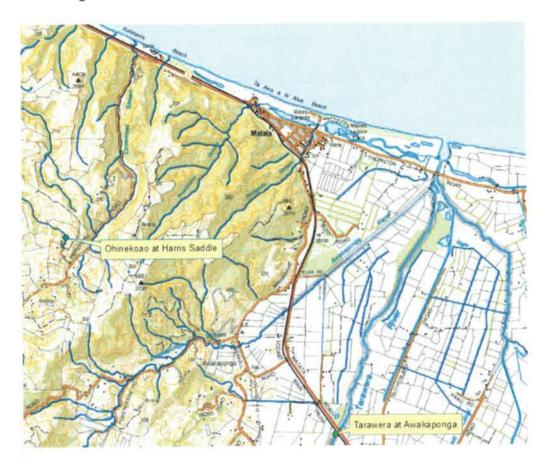
includes research into and co-authoring of specialist computer programmes FRAN and FRANCES for the former Ministry of Works. These assessed up to seven different frequency distributions applied to continuous series and censored data.

- (b) Climate change policy and design;
- (c) River and stream hydraulics;
- (d) Design of river protection works;
- (e) River and catchment engineering; and
- (f) Coastal engineering including impacts of storm surge on coastal inundation
- 2.5. Between 2006 and 2016 I was employed as Manager Design, Manawatu-Whanganui Regional Council, principally to manage the design of a multimillion dollar flood protection works upgrade on the Manawatu, Oroua, Rangitikei and Pohangina Rivers and Mākino Stream and Floodway following the very large 2004 so-called "Manawatu Floods". I also designed the upgrade of stopbanks in Whanganui, including the major Balgownie Industrial Area stopbank
- I was previously employed by the Regional Council (then known as Environment Bay of Plenty) as Technical Services Manager between 1996 and 2006.
- 3. METSERVICE HEAVY RAIN AND THUNDERSTORM WEATHER WARNING CRITERIA FREQUENCY ANALYSIS
- 3.1. I have undertaken a meteorological analysis to determine the frequency with which the following MetService severe weather warning rainfall criteria will be met at Matatā:
 - (a) Heavy Rain:
 - Widespread (broad-scale) impacts over an area of at least 1000km2 and more than 50mm in six hours: or
 - ii. More than 100mm in 24 hours.
 - (b) Thunderstorm:

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- Affects a localised area (small-scale) for a short period of time with rain of 25mm/h or more.
- 3.2. The rainfall frequencies were determined by reference to the nearest rainfall gauges at both Tarawera at Awakaponga and Ohinekoao at Harris Saddle. The analysis was based on the High Intensity Rainfall Design System (HIRDS) Version 4 data with climate change from the baseline year of 1980 to the year 2021 added. The recorded number of events exceeding the MetService thresholds for both these sites over the period of the data record was analysed. Please refer to location map below.

Figure One: Location of Rainfall Gauges



- 3.3. The full data analysis is included as exhibits:
 - (a) Tarawera at Awakaponga marked as exhibit A;
 - (b) Ohinekoao at Harris Saddle marked as exhibit B.
- 3.4. The analysis has found that the rainfall criteria in the MetService Severe Weather Warning and Severe Thunderstorm warning will occur

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moderately frequently. The frequencies and return periods are as in the following table. Note the longer duration rainfalls are higher at Ohinekoao:

Location	Duration (hrs)	Threshold (mm)	AEP	Return Period (Yrs)
Tarawera at	1	25	0.895	1.11
Awakaponga	6	50	0.896	1.12
	24	100	0.527	1.90
Ohinekoao at	1	25	0.900	1.11
Harris	6	50	0.996	1.004
Saddle	24	100	0.979	1.021

3.5. The below table presents the number of recorded rainfall events where the rainfall thresholds have been exceeded.

Location	Duration (hrs)	Threshold (mm)	Number of Events Exceeding Threshold				
Tarawera at	1	25	44				
Awakaponga	6	50	50				
(1990 – 2018)	24	100	31				
Ohinekoao at	1	25	30				
Harris	6	50	60				
Saddle (2001-2018)	24	100	48				

- 3.6. An examination of the nominated period from 1 November 2018 to 30 October 2020 shows the following information on the number of recorded rainfall events where the rainfall thresholds have been exceeded:
 - (a) At the Tarawera at Awakaponga gauge, one occasion when both the 6 hour and 24 hour thresholds would have both been exceeded in the same rainfall event and no occasions when the 1 hour duration would have been exceeded.
 - (b) At the Ohinekoao at Harris Saddle gauge, three occasions when either the 6 hour or 24 hour, or both, thresholds would have been exceeded in the same rainfall event and no occasions when the 1 hour duration would have been exceeded
- 3.7. However, this is not reflective of the long term trend, where the frequency of events exceeding the threshold has been higher. To examine this I have looked in depth at the full period of recorded data on both rain gauges to

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determine the number of separate events where one or more of the thresholds would have been exceeded. If, during an event, more than one of the thresholds were exceeded (1, 6 and/or 24 hours) it is scored as one occurrence, as the evacuation would of course only occur once. Similarly, I have discounted cases where a repeat of a threshold exceedance has occurred within 24 hours of the first exceedance, as the property is unlikely to be re-inhabited in that period. My analysis yielded the following information:

- (a) At the Tarawera at Awakaponga gauge, 74 occasions in 31 years, being an average of 2.39 times per year, with the annual totals varying between 0 and 6 times.
- (b) At the Ohinekoao at Harris Saddle gauge, 75 occasions in 20 years, being an average of 3.75 times per year, with the annual totals varying between 1 and 10 times – note the second highest total was 7 events.
- 3.8. The most likely explanation for the previous higher frequency of rainstorms that exceed the threshold values, is changes in the Interdecadal Pacific Oscillation (IPO). This is a climatic trend that quite strongly affects flooding in the eastern Bay of Plenty. It shifted to a more active period in 1998 and possibly has entered a more quiescent period in recent years. I have considered this possibility as more likely, than not. However, I must stress that nothing is certain with nature.
- 3.9. In evaluating the available data to form a view on the number of exceedances likely during the year of March 2021 to March 2022, I have taken one standard deviation from the mean and made a further reduction to reflect a fairly certain quiescent trend in the latter years which is reflected in the data.
- 3.10. Consequently, after evaluating all the data available, my best estimate of the number of times the MetService rainfall threshold criteria for Severe Weather Warnings are likely to be exceeded between 15 December 2020 and 31 March 2022 is between 1 and 5 times.

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4.0 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 The analyses of historic rainfall records from two BOPRC rain gauges in close proximity to the Awatarariki catchment over the past 24 years indicate that MetService rainfall threshold criteria for Severe Weather Warnings are highly likely to be exceeded between 15 December 2020 and 31 March 2022.
- 4.2 Although there is a high degree of uncertainty in predicting future rainfall event recurrence intervals, based on the historic rainfall patterns referred to above, and including a climate change component, my best estimate of the number of times the MetService rainfall threshold criteria for Severe Weather Warnings are likely to be exceeded between 15 December 2020 and 31 March 2022 is between 1 and 5 times.

sworn at) I.L. Blackers 2020 before me:)

(Peter Lindsay Blackwood)

A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand

Saraya Ricky Washoroi Ngatas

Exhibit A: Tarawera at Awakaponga Rainfall Data

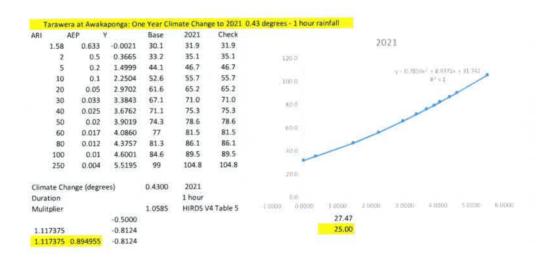
HIRDS V4 Depth-Duration-Frequency Results Sitename: Tarawera at Awakaponga Coordinate system: WGS84

Longitude: 176.7672 Latitude: -37.9408

DDF Mode Parameter c d e f g h i
Values: -0.00302 0.455716 -0.03541 0 0.270438 -0.00992 3.40414
Example: Duration (I ARI (yrs) x y Rainfall Depth (mm)

24 100 3.178054 4.600149 240.9987

IRA	- 1	AEP	10m	20m	30m	1h	2h	6h	1	2h	24h	48h	72h	96h	1	20h
	1.58	0.633	11.5	17.5	21.	5	30.1	40.5	60.7	75	89	5	103	110	115	11
	2	0.5	13.	1 19.3	3 23.	8	33.2	44.7	66.9	82.5	98	4	113	121	126	13
	5	0.2	17.	5 25.1	31.	7	44.1	59.3	88.4	109	13	10	149	159	166	17
	10	0.1	2	30.1	3 37.	9	52.6	70.6	105	129	15	3	176	188	195	20
	20	0.05	24,	7 36.	44.	4	61.6	82.5	122	150	17	8	204	218	226	23
	30	0.033	26.	39.	48.	4	67.1	89.8	133	163	15	13	221	236	245	25
	40	0.025	28.	5 41.5	51.	4	71.1	95.2	141	173	20	14	234	249	259	26
	50	0.02	29.	43.	53.	7	74.3	99.4	147	180	21	3	244	260	270	27
	60	0.017	3	45.	3 55.	7	77	103	152	186	27	10	252	268	279	28
	80	0.012	32.	8 47.5	9 58.	В	81.3	109	160	196	23	12	265	282	293	30
	100	0.01	34.	2 49.	61	3	84.6	113	167	204	24	1	275	293	304	31
	250	0.004	40.	2 58.	71.	В	99	132	194	237	27	79	318	339	351	36
)ep	th stan	dard error	(mm) :: H	storical Da	ta											
ARI		AEP	10m	20m	30m	Ih	2h	6h	1	2h	24h	48h	72h	96h		20h
	1.58	0.633	0.7	5 1.	1 1.	9	1.6	2	5.3	10	5	.1	3	6.7	6.8	- 2
	2	0.5	0.8	1 1.	1 2.	1	1.7	2.1	5.8	11	5	.6	3.1	7.4	7.4	
	5	0.2	1.	3	2 3.	2	3.2	3.8	8.2	16	8	.5	5.7	11	11	1
	10	0.1		2 3.	1 4.	5	5.2	6.2	11	20	h ĝ	12	8.9	14	14	- 3
	20	0.05	2.	9 4.	5 6.	2	8	9.6	15	25	i ti	16	13	18	19	
	30	0.033	3.	5 5.	5 7,	4	10	12	18	28	1 3	19	16	21	22	3
	40	0.025	4.	1 6.	4 8.	4	12	14	20	32	1	21	18	24	25	- 3
	50	0.02	4.	5 7.	1 9.	2	14	16	22	34		23	20	26	28	3
	60	0.017	4.	9 7,	7 1	0	15	18	24	37		25	22	27	30	3
	80	0.012	5.	6 8.	8 1	1	1.7	21	27	41		28	25	31	33	4
	100	0.01	6.	1 9.	8 1	2	20	23	30	44	6 B	30	28	33	36	- 2
																-



This is a true copy of the exhibit marked with the letter "A" referred to in the annexed affidavit of PETER LINDSAY BLACKWOOD sworn at

this 23 day of November 2020 before me

Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand / Justice of the Peace

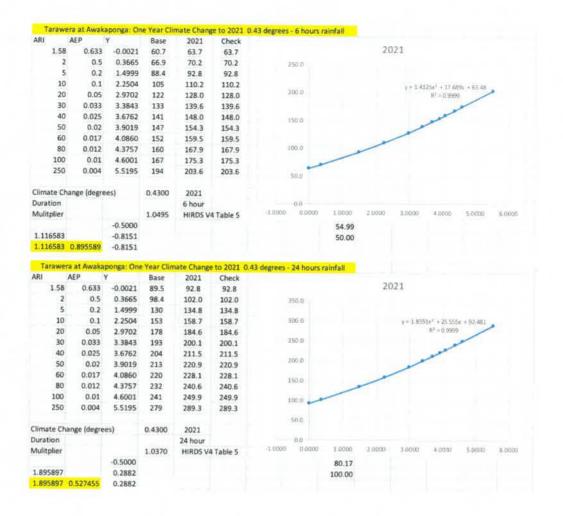


Exhibit B: Ohinekoao at Harris Saddle Rainfall Data

HIRDS V4 Depth-Duration-Frequency Results Sitename: Ohinekoao at Harris Saddle

Site ID: 769705

Coordinate system: NZGD1949

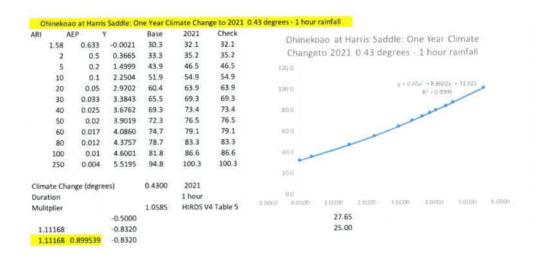
Longitude: 176,7085 Latitude: -37.9085 DDF Mode Parameter c

-0.00266 0.601126 -0.01257 -0.00632 0.262197 -0.01005 3.410201 Values-

Example: Duration (LARI (yrs) x Rainfall Depth (mm)

100 3.178054 4.600149 381.9482 24

ARI		AEP	10m	20m	30m	1h	2h	6h	12h	24h	48h	72h	96h		20h
	1.58	0.633	10.	15.5	19.9	3	30.3	45.5	82.3	113	147	178	192	198	201
	2	0.5	11.	17.1	21.9	9	33.3	50	90.3	124	161	195	210	217	221
	5	0.2	1	22.6	28.9	9	43.9	65.8	118	162	210	254	273	282	286
	10	0.1	17.	3 26.8	34.2	2	51.9	77.8	140	191	247	298	321	331	336
	20	0.05	20.	31.2	39.9	9	60.4	90.3	162	221	286	344	370	382	387
	30	0.033	22.	5 34	43.3	3	65.5	98	175	240	309	372	400	412	418
	40	0.025	23.	35.5	45.8	3	69.3	104	185	253	326	392	421	435	440
	50	0.02	2	5 37.5	47.8	3	72.3	108	193	263	340	408	438	452	458
	60	0.017	25.	38.8	49.4	\$	74.7	112	199	272	351	421	452	466	472
	80	0.012	27.	2 40.9	52.1	1	78.7	117	209	286	368	442	474	489	495
	100	0.01	28.	3 42.5	54.3	1	81.8	122	217	297	382	459	492	507	513
	250	0.004	3	3 49.4	62.9	9	94.8	141	251	342	439	527	564	581	588
Dept	th stan	dard error	(mm) :: H	istorical Dat	ta										
ARI		AEP	10m	20m	30m	1h	2h	6h	12h	24h	48h	72h	96h		20h
	1.58	0.633	0.9	7 1.4	1.7	7	2.6	3.5	7.1	9.3	13	15	18	18	11
	2	0.5		1 1.5	1.1	В	2.8	3.9	7.7	10	15	17	19	20	21
	5	0.2	1.	6 2.3	3 2.	7	4.1	5.9	11	15	20	23	27	27	2
	10	0.1	2.	2 3.	3.1	В	5.6	8.1	15	20	25	29	34	33	34
	20	0.05		3 4.	5.	3	7.7	11	20	27	31	36	43	41	4
	30	0.033	3.			3	9.4	14	24	33	35	41	49	47	-44
	40	0.025		4	7.	2	11	16	27	37	38	45	53	51	5
	50	0.02	4.	5 6.	5	В	12	18	30	41	41	48	57	55	5
	60	0.017	4.	8 7.	2 8.	6	13	19	32	45	43	51	61	58	6
	80	0.012	5.	4 8.	9.5	8	15	22	37	51	47	56	67	63	6
	100	0.01		6 8.5	9 1	1	16	24	40	56	51	60	72	68	7
	250	0.004	8.	6 1	3 1	er i	25	37	60	83	67	80	95	90	9



This is a true copy of the exhibit marked with the letter "B" referred to in the annexed affidavit of PETER LINDSAY BLACKWOOD sworn at

this 23rd day of November 2020 before me:

Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand / Justice of the Peace

