



# Waikato District Adaptation Planning

Councillor Workshop

May 30, 2023



# Workshop outline

---



## Part One: Scene setting (20min)

Waverley Jones:

- ▶ At a glance - natural hazards + climate change
- ▶ National context
- ▶ Decision making options – DAPP

Simon Bendall:

- ▶ DAPP in practice
- ▶ Case studies – Wharekawa, Hauraki, Hawke's Bay
- ▶ DAPP in the Waikato District

## Part Two: Councillor discussion / feedback (40min)

# Climate change at a glance



traverse  
ENVIRONMENTAL



# At a glance

---

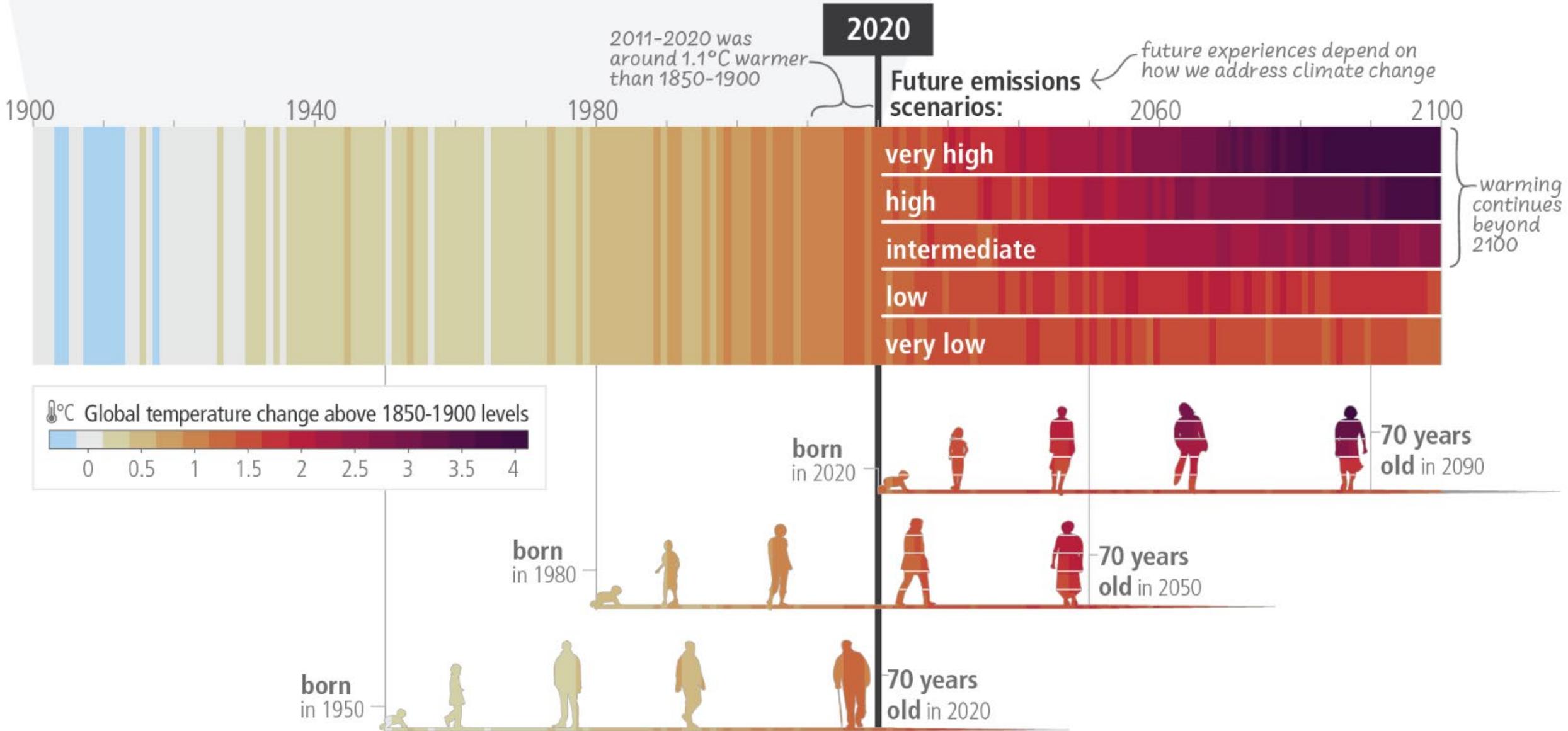
- Climate change is here and is already affecting people and nature
- Decisions for the future are being made under conditions of deep uncertainty
- Despite uncertainty we need to act – but:
  - Not too early, not too late
  - Not too little, not too much



# Dealing with uncertainty



# c) The extent to which current and future generations will experience a hotter and different world depends on choices now and in the near-term



# National context



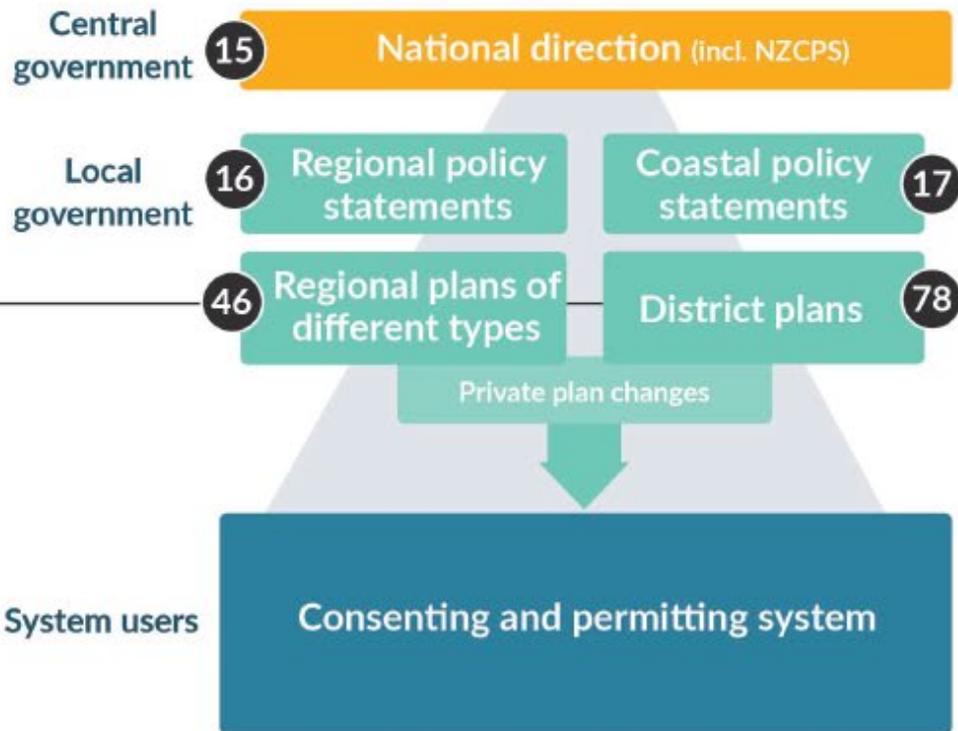
# Comparison between current and future systems

Natural and Built  
Environments Bill  
(NBE)

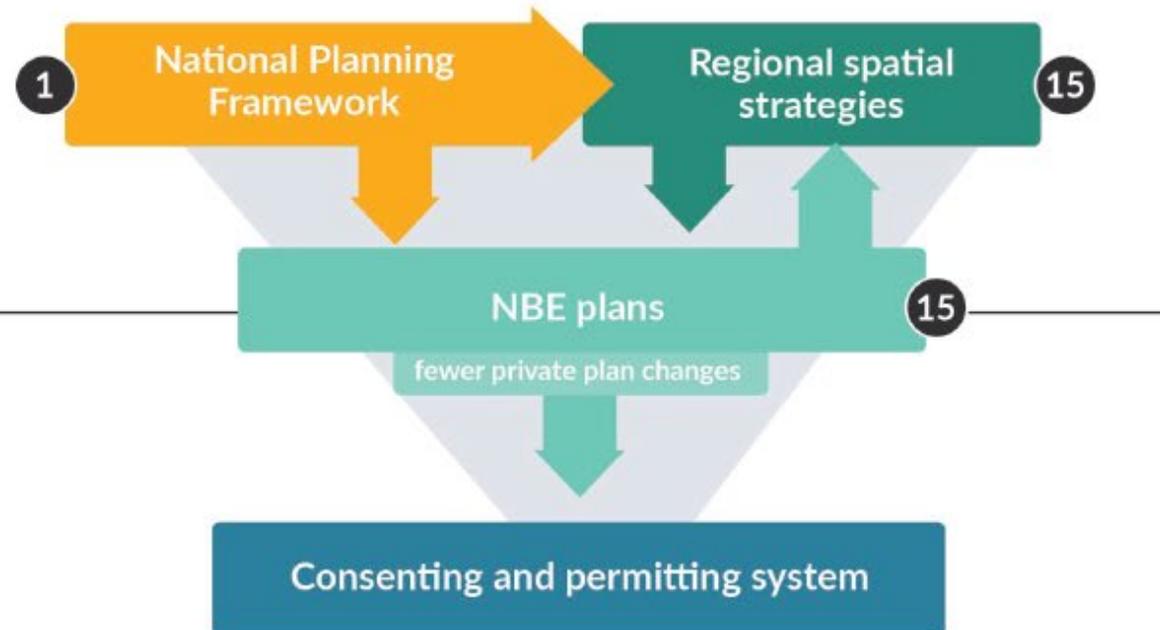
Spatial Planning Bill  
(SPA)

Climate Adaptation  
Act (CAA)

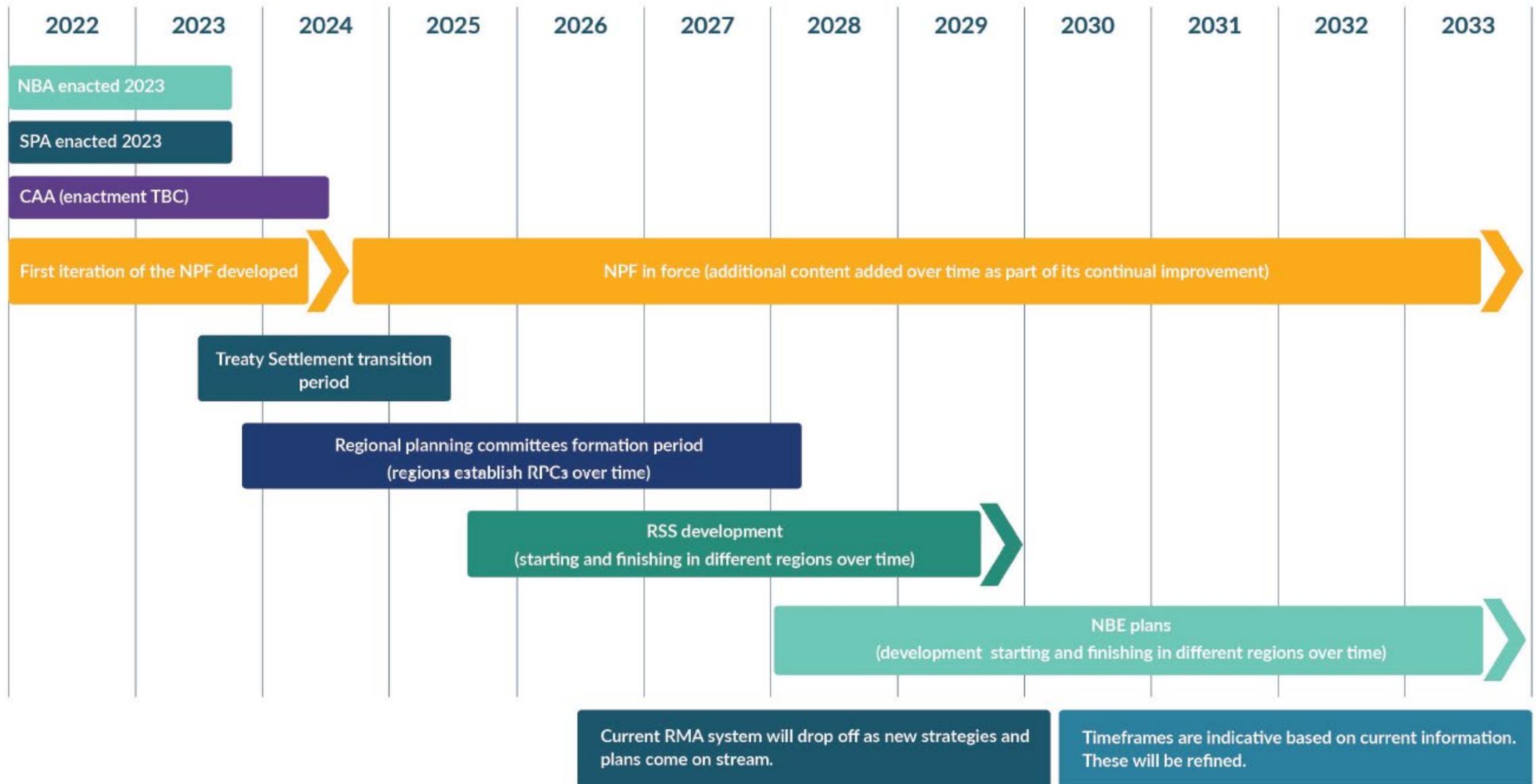
## RMA system



## Future system



# Transition and implementation timetable



# Climate Change Adaptation Act update

---

Proposed to address managed retreat (or relocation) of key assets, activities and sites of cultural significance to both Māori and non-Māori, within a certain timeframe

---

Trying to achieve mandatory adaptation planning and then managed retreat

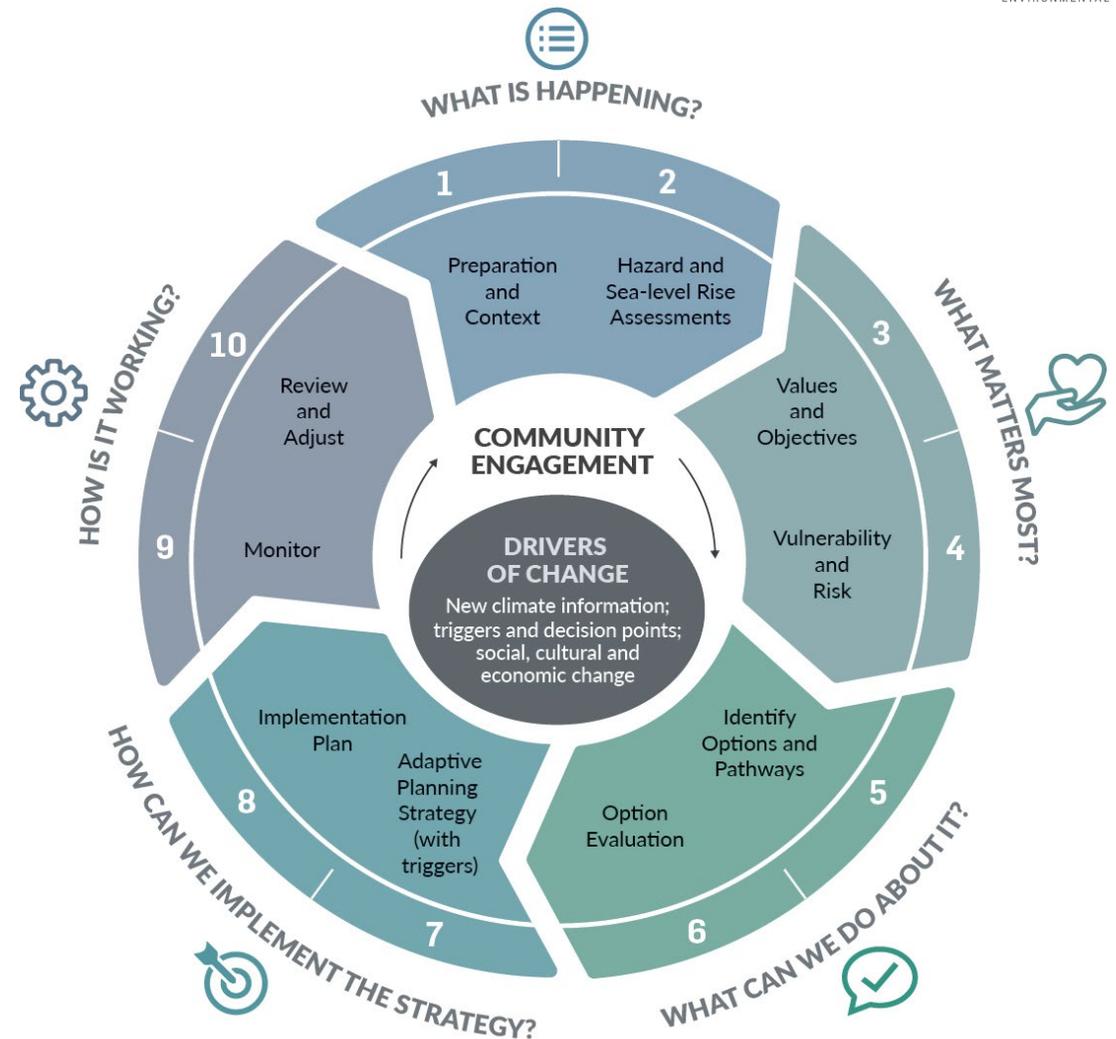
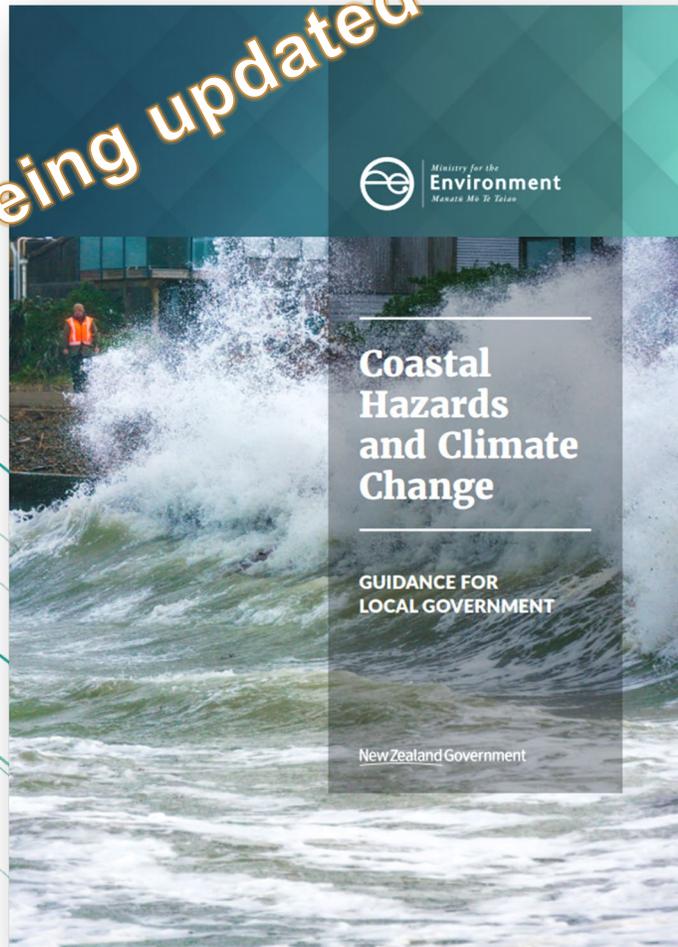
Actively looking to change language of managed retreat

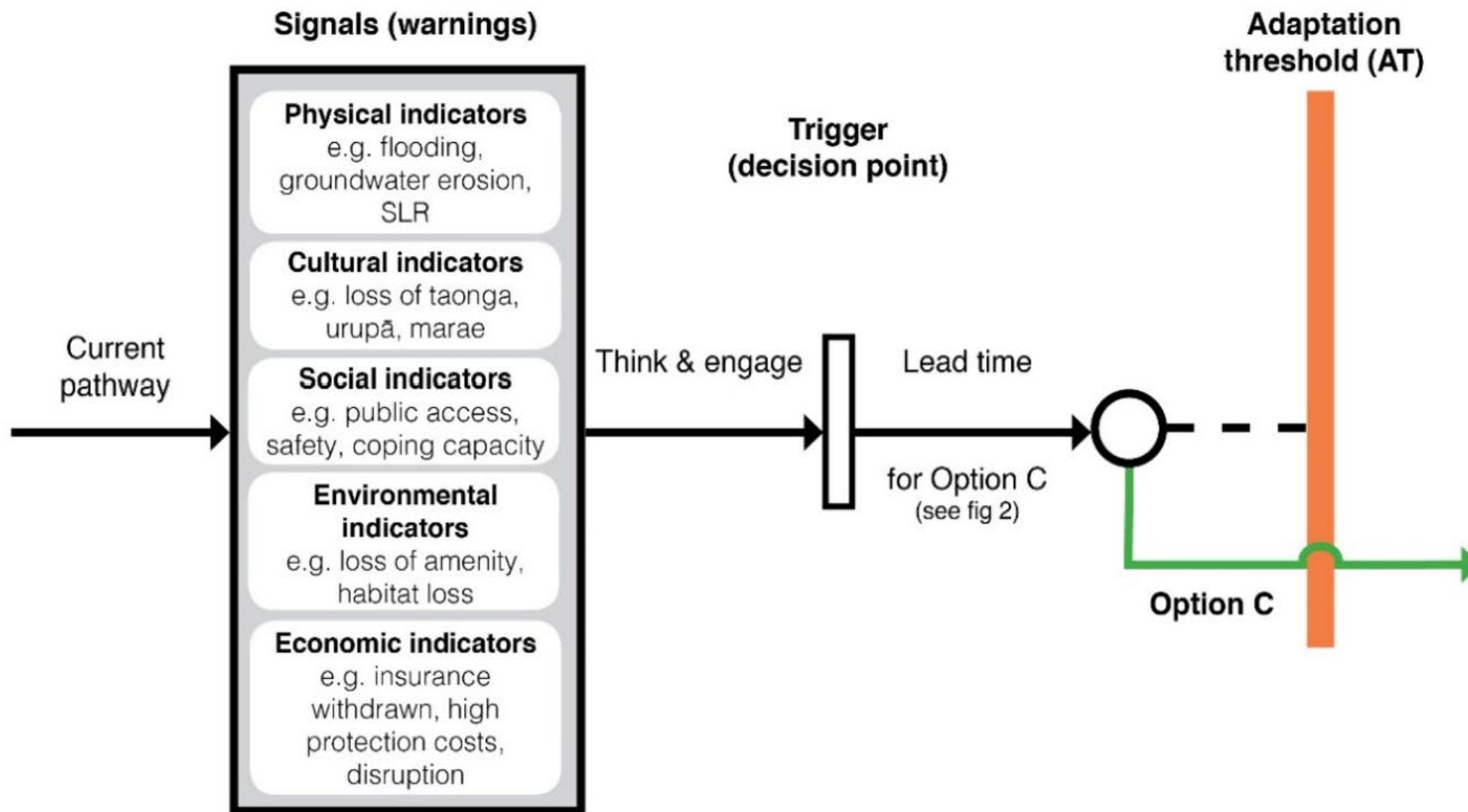
MFE have indicated the CCA is planned for release in late 2023.

Undertaking engagement on the CCA mid-2023.

# Decision making framework

Being updated





Source: Lawrence, J., Bell, R., Blackett, P., Stephens, S., Collins, D., Cradock-Henry, N. & Hardcastle, M. (2020). *Supporting decision making through adaptive tools in a changing climate: Practice Guidance on signals and triggers*. Wellington: Deep South Challenge.

# DAPP in Action



# DAPP Examples

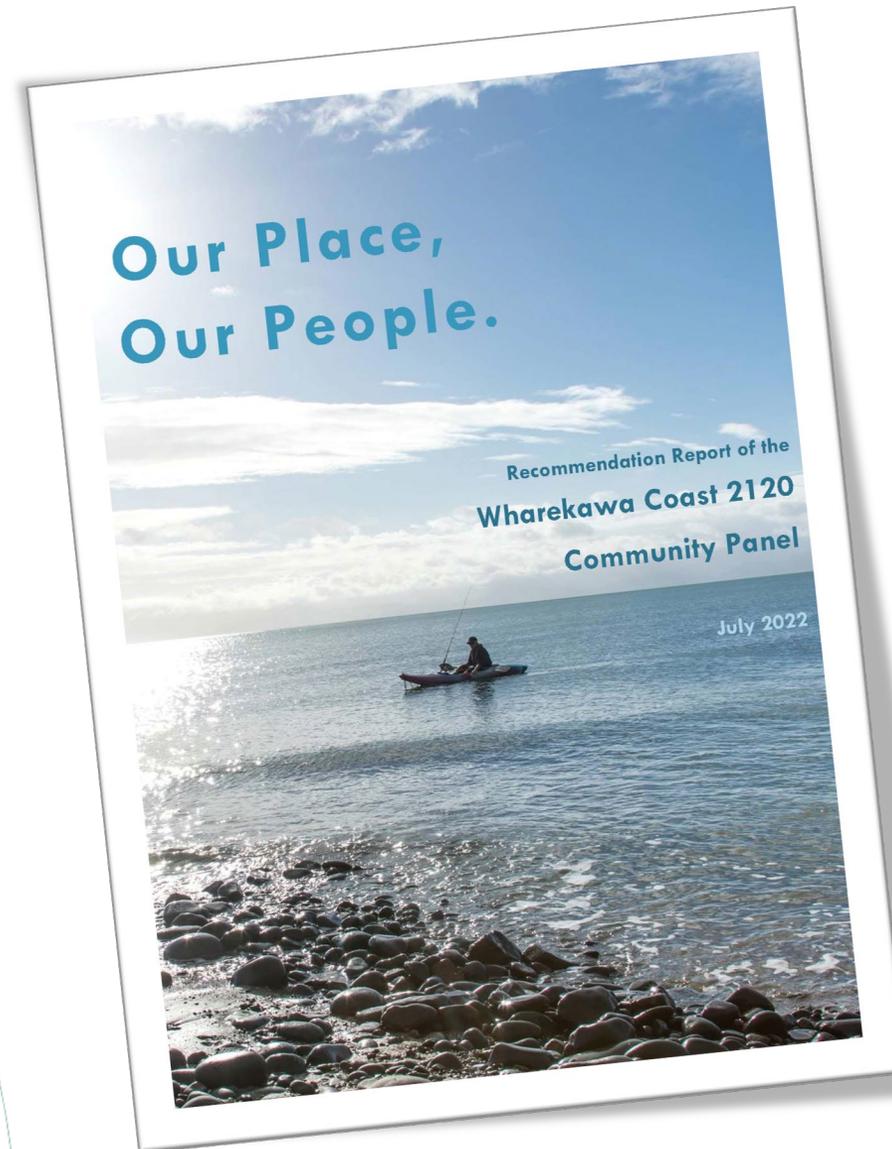
---

- ▶ Wharekawa Coast 2120 (Firth of Thames)
- ▶ Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy (Hawke's Bay)



# Wharekawa Coast 2120

Hauraki +  
Waikato District



traverse  
ENVIRONMENTAL

## Key components:

- ▶ Community plan + adaptative planning
- ▶ Community-led (single panel)
- ▶ Joint Working Party provides project governance
- ▶ Community recommendations report now with Council(s)

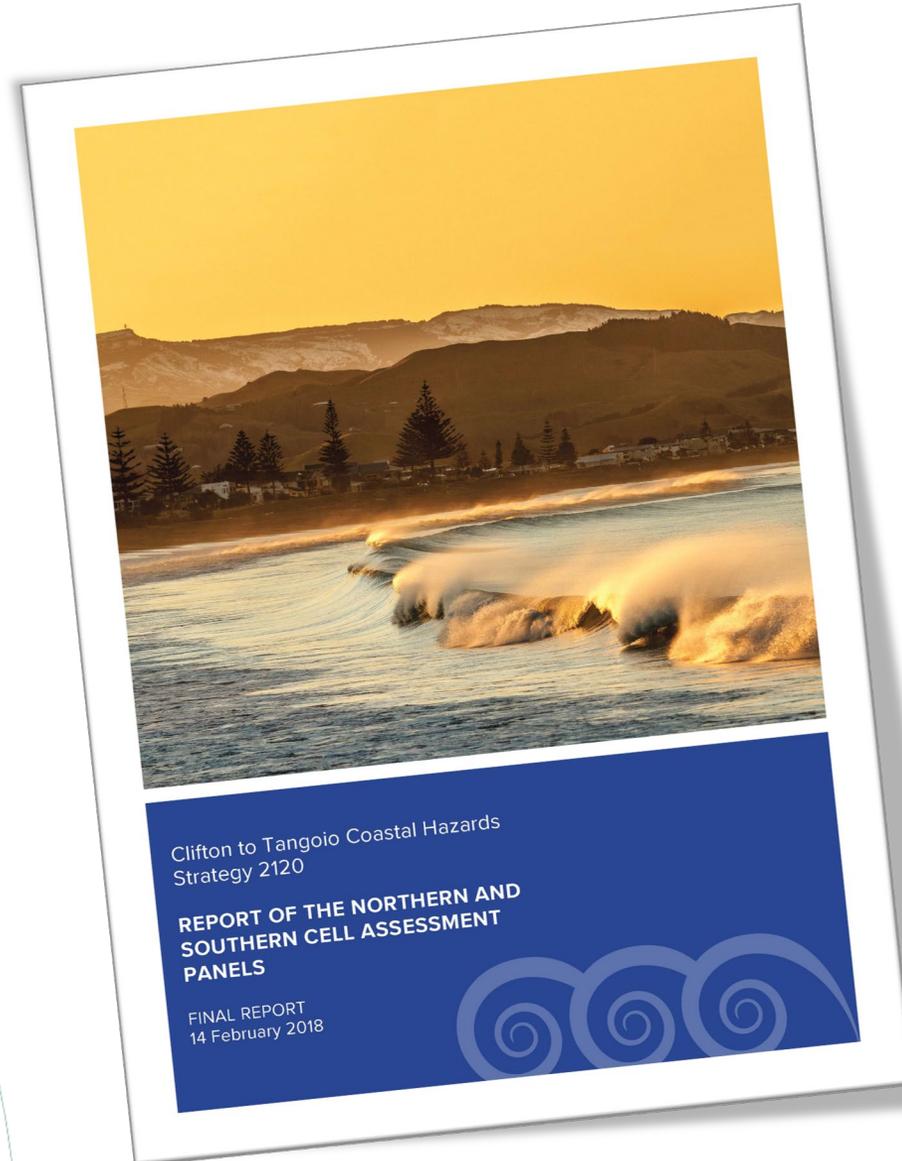
# Wharekawa Coast 2120

## Pathways

Compartment	Short term	Medium term	Long term
Special note: Significant cultural values present in all compartments – All options require consultation with Ngāti Pāoa and/or Ngāti Whanaunga			
<b>1A: PŪKOROKORO/ MIRANDA</b>	Flood gates + Enhance shingle crest + Productive land adaptation	Inundation protection (Raising East Coast Road) + Flood gates + Planned resettlement (Buildings and associated infrastructure) + Productive land adaptation	Inundation accommodation (Raising East Coast Road) + Productive land adaptation
<b>2A: KAIAUA</b>	Inundation accommodation (Buildings and associated infrastructure) + Seawall/Revetment (Re-design + build/maintain existing) + Groynes (South of compartment) + Renourishment + Implement drainage system maintenance + Beach push-ups	Seawall/Revetment (Enhance/maintain existing) + Groynes (South of compartment) + Beach scraping	Planned resettlement
<b>3A: WHAKATIWAI</b>	Inundation accommodation (Buildings and associated infrastructure) + Implement drainage system maintenance	Flood gates	Planned resettlement
<b>4A: WHAREKAWA</b>	Flood gates	Flood gates + Inundation accommodation (Raising East Coast Road) + Productive land adaptation	Planned resettlement + Productive land adaptation
<b>5A: WAHARAU</b>	Status quo + Implement drainage system maintenance	Renourishment + Enhance shingle crest + Beach scraping	Planned resettlement (Low lying buildings)

# Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy 2120

Hawke's Bay



## Key components:

- ▶ Adaptative planning focus
- ▶ Community-led (2 panels)
- ▶ Joint Committee provides project governance
- ▶ Community recommendations report now with Council(s)

# Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy 2120

## Pathways

UNIT K1: HAUMOANA- PATHWAY 2				
Short term (0 – 20 years)	→	Medium term (20 – 50 years)	→	Long term (50 – 100 years)
<b>Renourishment + Groynes</b>	→	<b>Renourishment + Groynes</b>	→	<b>Managed Retreat</b>

UNIT D: WESTSHORE – PATHWAY 3				
Short term (0 – 20 years)	→	Medium term (20 – 50 years)	→	Long term (50 – 100 years)
<b>Renourishment</b>	→	<b>Renourishment + Control Structures</b>	→	<b>Renourishment + Control Structures</b>

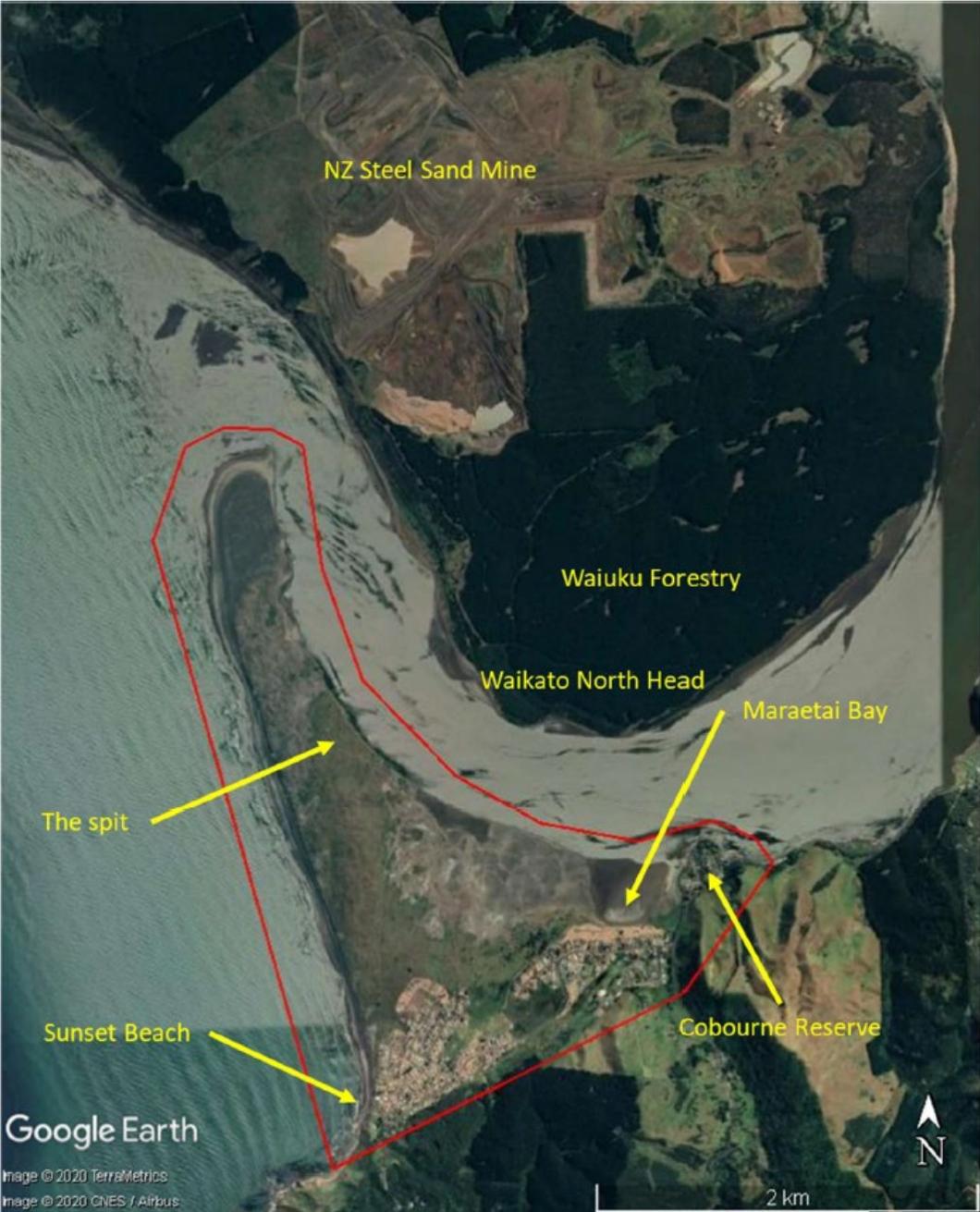
## Some lessons...

---

1. Community panel approach – can be uncertain, and time-consuming, but builds strong relationships
2. Short term threats can make long term planning difficult
3. MfE process is not paint by numbers, not something to rush
4. These are complex projects - good project management very important
5. Setting up with the right people involved / good project structures / expert advice is very important
6. Start with the end in mind

# DAPP in the Waikato District

## Port Waikato Project



# DAPP in the Waikato District

## Port Waikato Project

### PORT WAIKATO COMMUNITY RESILIENCE STRATEGY PORT WAIKATO RESILIENCE GROUP Terms of Reference

*This Terms of Reference was confirmed by unanimous decision of the Port Waikato Resilience Group at their meeting on 26 November 2020.*

#### 1. Name

- 1.1. The working group established and operating under this Terms of Reference shall be known as the Port Waikato Resilience PWRG ("PPWRG").
- 1.2. The PWRG is an informal entity established by agreement of its members.

#### 2. Purpose

- 2.1. The purpose of the PWRG is to form a partnership between Mana Whenua, the Port Waikato community, the Waikato District Council and Waikato Regional Council ("Partner Councils"), the Department of Conservation and other key stakeholders to develop pragmatic, realistic, and adaptive solutions to natural hazards risks for the Port Waikato Community in the short, medium and long term.

#### 3. Objectives

- 3.1. The PWRG will measure success against the following objectives:
  - a. A positive productive working relationship is established between PWRG members.
  - b. Trust is established between the PPWRG members.
  - c. A plan is developed to respond to the immediate, short, medium and long term natural hazards risks faced by the Port Waikato community.
  - d. The Port Waikato community are:
    - informed about the risks they face from natural hazards in the short, medium and long term.
    - Engaged, understanding and supportive of the plan to respond to natural hazards risks.
    - Empowered and less anxious about future risks posed by natural hazards.

## Progress at Port Waikato:

1. PWRG formed
2. Terms of Reference adopted
3. Co-Design report developmental and approved by Council
4. Technical reports commissioned

# DAPP in the Waikato District

## Port Waikato Project

	PWRG Action Plan	Sunset Beach Erosion Response Plan	Port Waikato Resilience Strategy
Planning horizon	0 to 24 months	0 to 5 years	0 - 100 years +
Purpose	Drives projects / actions for responding to immediate natural hazards risks and other community matters in Port Waikato in the short term.	Short term slowing / halting of erosion losses at Sunset Beach to mitigate further serious damage to infrastructure and property from coastal erosion at Port Waikato while a long-term plan is developed	Long term, adaptive plan for responding to natural hazards risks and impacts including the effects of sea level rise
Pre-requisites	<p>Projects must</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Be able to be rapidly deployed.</li> <li>- Respond or be related to a natural hazards issue.</li> <li>- Have minimal or no resource consent requirement.</li> <li>- Be low cost.</li> <li>- Be undertaken on a “no-regrets” basis.</li> <li>- Complement an adaptive planning approach.</li> </ul>	<p>Project must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Represent the best practicable option for the short-term response to erosion issues at Sunset Beach</li> <li>- Be implemented within reasonable timeframe.</li> <li>- Complement an adaptive planning approach.</li> </ul>	<p>Projects must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Follow the dynamic adaptive pathways planning approach for coastal hazards as set out in the Ministry for the Environment’s guidance for local government</li> </ul>

# DAPP in the Waikato District

---

Port Waikato Project

- ▶ [add slide from Moyra]

# DAPP in the Waikato District

---

## Scoping Report

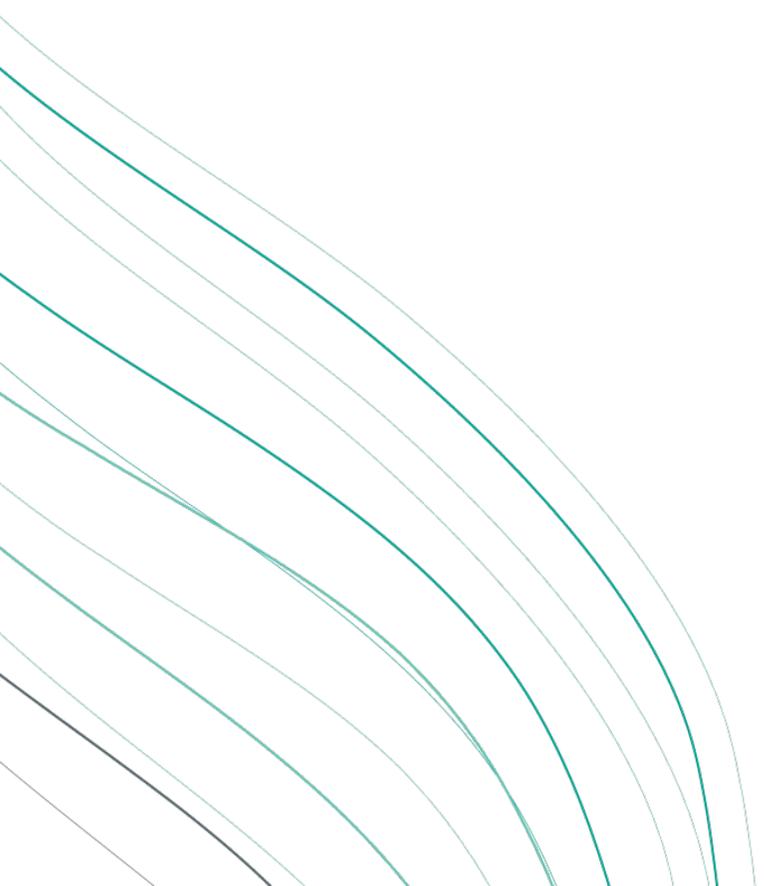
- ▶ Staff workshops held with WRC and WDC staff to design DAPP phase at Port Waikato
- ▶ Outcome: Decided to prepare a scoping report to look at District as a whole:
  - ▶ What / where are the current known hazard issues?
  - ▶ Where should we start DAPP?
  - ▶ How should we roll it out?
  - ▶ What can we learn from other projects?

# Workshop Session

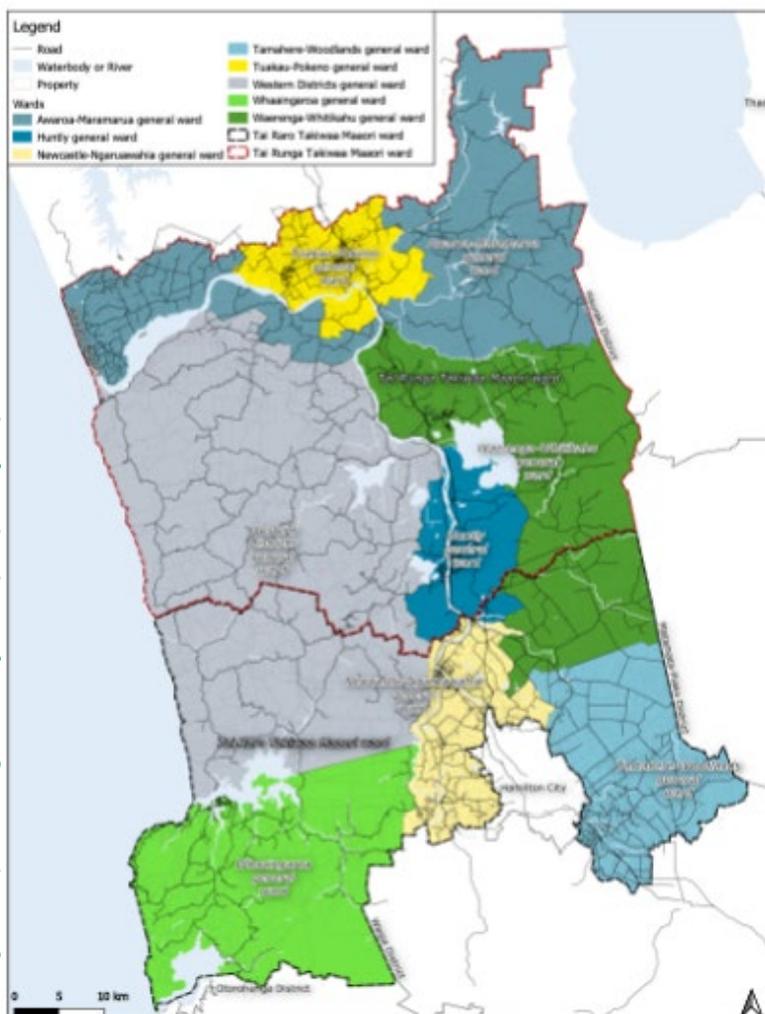
---



traverse  
ENVIRONMENTAL



# 1. Priority Communities for Adaptation Planning



Prioritising where to start:

- ▶ Where are we most exposed to natural hazards? WRC to advise
- ▶ Where is the highest level of concern?
- ▶ Which community / communities are ready / wanting this?
- ▶ Discussion on where we should start?

## 2. Iwi / Hapuu Partnership

---



Partnership approach:

- ▶ Essential to a successful project, e.g.
  - ▶ Project governance
  - ▶ Process design
  - ▶ + in the detail
- ▶ Port Waikato project has not yet achieved the desired partnership
- ▶ What principles / approach should apply?

## 3. Governance Structure



### Project Governance:

- ▶ Four potential governance structures under consideration:
  - ▶ Project Steering Group
  - ▶ Existing Council Committee
  - ▶ Joint Working Party
  - ▶ Joint Committee
- ▶ Discussion on Iwi/hapū and WRC involvement
- ▶ Discussion on preferred structure

## 5. Timing

---



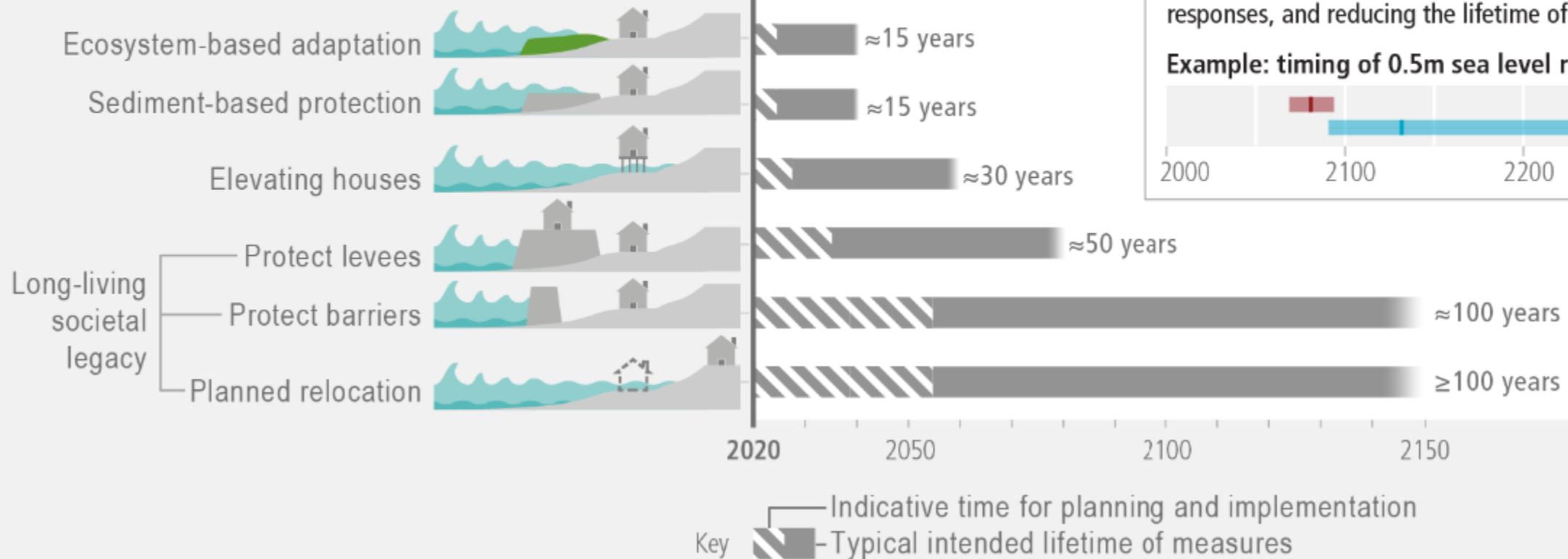
- ▶ What is WDC's view about responding to significant changes coming from central government e.g. CAA?
  - ▶ Continue with adaptation planning?
  - ▶ Wait for new legislation?
- ▶ Note: projects will need to align Council planning cycles e.g. 3-year LTP review cycles

# Additional Slides



# Responding to sea level rise requires long-term planning

## b) Typical timescales of coastal risk-management measures



Higher greenhouse gas emissions lead to larger and faster sea level rise, demanding earlier and stronger responses, and reducing the lifetime of some options

### Example: timing of 0.5m sea level rise

