

Appendix 6 Specific Consultation Process

Date	Group	Subject Matter	Feedback
17 – 19 November 2017	Key stakeholders – meetings held at Ngaruawahia and Tuakau	Release of Draft District Plan (Stage 1 and 2 objectives and policies) for public feedback. The natural hazards and climate change section consisted of flood maps, objectives, policies and rules (first draft).	Queries were received about the completion date for flood modelling and the merits for drafting objectives and policies when the modelling was not completed, its availability, progress of Huntly subsidence work, how council intend to deal with climate change and promote resilient communities.
20 November – 7 December 2017	Huntly, Mangatangi, Ngaruawahia, Pokeno, Raglan, Tamahere, Te Kauwhata, Te Kowhai, Tuakau Public open days/drop-in sessions on draft Proposed District Plan	Release of Draft District Plan (Stage 1 and 2) for public feedback. The natural hazards and climate change section consisted of flood maps, objectives, policies and rules (first draft).	At this point in time, people were more interested in other parts of the plan, given the lack of detail available. The hazard maps available for consultation (ID 1% AEP model only) were at a very broad scale and there were only draft objectives and policies but no rules drafted at that stage.
16 December 2017	Raglan Hui with Tainui o Tainui	Initial public session with a short presentation to introduce the coastal hazards assessment project and gather information/local knowledge.	In this session the approach to assessing coastal erosion and inundation was presented and local knowledge was submitted by the public. Concerns were raised regarding new development in areas prone to flooding, including: Ngaranui Beach road, subdivision at Whale Bay, 400-500 house subdivision as part of the Rangitahi development. Comments around avoiding development similar to that which is still occurring under the Thames Coromandel District Plan. Eyewitness accounts of sand dunes eroding and recovering, property owners offered historic photographs and shared accounts of flood events occurring. Local hazard information was used by Focus Resource Management Group for the development of the coastal hazard assessment.
17 December 2017	Public open day - Port Waikato	Initial public session with a short presentation to introduce the approach to the coastal hazards project and gather information/knowledge from the community	The following issues and concerns were raised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - long-term implications of the active erosion at Sunset Beach - the value of dune restoration for preventing wind-blown erosion and other mitigation methods

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the effects of sea level rise - the effects of lower stream sediment loading - vehicles driving on the base of the dune - legal liabilities/responsibilities are for property owners to remove the buildings - what area the management recommendations covered - what geographical area was taken into account when evaluating coastal processes - what responsibility does the council have in terms of protecting services and infrastructure - rates of erosion and need for managed retreat – break down of communication between community and council.
4 November 2018	Second coastal hazards public meeting – Raglan	<p>Short presentation on the coastal hazard assessment findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas of existing and potential future risk (and uncertainty) - Discuss options for managing current/potential future risk - Particular information and feedback sought to improve the assessment. 	<p>Discussion was raised about how communities can help themselves (resilience).</p> <p>Community had concerns regarding erosion, increases in flood risk, specific stormwater issues and seabed mining from an active beach system. There were also concerns around property values and insurances.</p> <p>A follow up meeting was organised due to concerns about access to Lorenzen Bay. Separate feedback was received from a group of Lorenzen Bay and Whale Bay residents as a result.</p>
3 November 2018	Second coastal hazards public meeting - Port Waikato	<p>Short presentation on the coastal hazard assessment findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas of existing and potential future risk (and uncertainty) - Discuss options for managing current/potential future risk - Particular information and feedback sought to improve the assessment. 	<p>Concerns were raised regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - erosion, including the health and safety issue of overhanging tarmac at the carpark at Sunset Beach - sand mining at Taharoa and in the long term at Glenbrook. (Jim Dahm from Focus Resource Management clarified that the sand taken is above the active system, so no effect for now.) - Importance of the surf club as a community asset. The beach cannot be used without it. <p>Questions were raised regarding:</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the recent subdivision that had been granted and if it would still be granted under current conditions, - what would happen to Maraetai if the spit had breached, who would pay for relocation, would the road into town be maintained by council? <p>A local business owner has been GPS-tracking changes. The north shore is still eroding, the spit is getting longer and the track on the river side has gone.</p>
18 January 2019	Meeting with Mercury	Comments on Stage 1 Draft District Plan	Mercury requested that the draft natural hazard and climate change provisions should not be notified until the flood hazard modelling and mapping has been completed, as it compromises the risk-based approach. Mercury indicated that it is premature to set objectives and policies that rely on hazard mapping and flood assessment when neither of these tasks has been completed. Once mapping and modelling is complete any new rules should be applicable district wide. Mercury requested that council is mindful of Mercury's existing commitments to manage water levels (Waikato Hydro Scheme) (through resource consent conditions) within Taupo-nui-a-tia and the Waikato River upstream of the Karapiro Dam.
19 January 2019	Land owners of No. 52A and 54 Lorenzen Bay, and 8B Cambrae Road	To view evidence of coastal inundation.	The owners would like to construct a sea wall to provide continuous safe pedestrian access along the esplanade and protection from coastal erosion, at the rear of the properties.
19 January 2019	Land owners of No. 25 Culvert Road	To view evidence of coastal erosion and the extent of inundation around Whale Bay and Manu Bay	Evidence of coastal erosion is present. Eye witness accounts of large boulders of 1m ³ being lifted by the waves during storm events. In some cases the slopes are eroding as a result of freshwater flowing down off the catchment.
26 January 2019	Meeting with Mercury	Stage 1 and Stage 2 District Plan review processes	Mercury provided feedback on the submission process and hearings and that they may be compromised or involve a lot of rework. Prior to writing land use policy, it is essential to understand the natural hazard risk and consequence. Mercury reiterated that they have been advocating for the need for a flood model to inform land use planning since 2004 and this is well documented.
13 February 2019	Meeting regarding Huntly East Mine	Introduction of WDC working group to investigate the Huntly East Mine issues	<p>Concerns were raised over:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continued subsidence, gas migration and how flooding will interact with the gas. - the validity of the statements made regarding geotechnical issues in the peer review commissioned by WDC. <p>Recommendations were made regarding further modelling and monitoring at surface level to gain a better understanding of future events.</p>

24 March 2019	Raglan Hui with Tainui o Tainui	Second meeting to present and receive feedback on findings from coastal hazard assessment.	Discussions on findings presented. Feedback received focussed mostly on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Kopua, entrance to harbour, • shoreline changes over time, • historic flood events, • reclamation of air strip land, • presence of an iron pan near the entrance (south side), • Manu Bay erosion linked to boat ramp, • Whale Bay erosion rates are slow, • concerns around the wastewater treatment ponds being too low, and • land owners have a long association with Te Kopua and are aware of the hazards, plan to be adaptable and can relocate inland if and when required.
4 May 2019	Oraeroa Marae – Port Waikato Hui	Presentation of coastal hazard assessment and stage 2 work to Ngati Karewa/ Ngati Tahinga Trust and to gather local knowledge on hazards in the Port Waikato area	Discussions on findings presented. Feedback received included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waikato river used to cut through the spit approximately in the location of the wetland and reserve and met the ocean near the access to the beach by the car park (southern end of the beach); • Detection of high ground water table under the Marae during high tide; • Evidence of sand scouring rocks further down the coastline while diving off the coast with NIWA scientists; • Issues with horses and motorbikes destroying vegetation on the sand spit and causing erosion (on Maaori land); • Erosion on northern bank of river with pine trees falling into the river; • Refer to cultural impact assessment prepared as part of hall relocation project; • Concerns over surf club facility being consented without consultation with iwi.
15 - 24 October 2019	Raglan, Ngaruawahia, Tuakau, Huntly, Port Waikato Public open days/drop-in sessions following the release of the draft Proposed District Plan (Stage 2) and Variation 2 to Stage 1.	Release of Draft District Plan (Stage 2 and Variation 2 to Stage 1) for public feedback. The natural hazards and climate change section consisted of flood maps, objectives, policies and rules (first draft). Variation 2 consisted of minor additions to Stage 1 provisions to ensure consistency between stage 1 and stage 2.	Feedback received included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow for relocation/retreat of building within the High Risk Erosion Area at Port Waikato District Council • Issues with the Port Waikato public car park at Sunset beach • Allow for accessory buildings as a permitted activity in urban areas same as Rural zone rules. • More emphasis on actions to mitigate climate change • Mapping inconsistencies • Adaptive management plan needed for Lorenzen Bay to resolve issues with coastal flooding and stormwater issues.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for mapping of flooding around tributary streams • Storm event predictions • Comments on activity status of rules and liquefaction assessment and land instability requirements being too onerous • Need for liquefaction hazard mapping • Provision for fire breaks and water supply • Issues with severely restrictive development provisions in high hazard areas; • Restriction on infrastructure in hazard areas too strict. Make provision for infrastructure to locate in or traverse hazards areas, particularly high hazard areas. • Effects of hazards on heritage • Allow for farm buildings and earthworks within the floodplain management area; • Issues with flood protection scheme, especially around Lake Waikare.
29 November 2019	Tainui o Tainui hui at Te Kopua Kokiri Centre	Present main approach taken on Draft District Plan	This session was part of a hui organised by WRC to allow eCoast to present on the findings of a coastal hazards assessment carried out for Ngarunui Beach. Presented on approach taken with the draft Stage 2 and Variation to Stage 1. No feedback received on the day.
18 January 2020	Consultation/Engagement Hui with Ngāti Karewa/ Ngāti Tahinga Trust on Draft District Plan (Stage 2) - Oraeroa Marae – Port Waikato	Present main approach taken on Draft District Plan and received feedback	Discussions on presentation. Feedback received focussed mostly on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • objection with regards to time required for iwi to absorb technical information and submit feedback; • Discussion on adaptive management plans; • Questions around cost of relocating buildings; • Issues with the pine plantation on northern side of river mouth. Trees falling into the river and blocking the river channel; • Urupa within the pine plantation; • Focus on sea level rise over 100 years, but what about now?; • No Tsunami warning system at Port Waikato; • Erosion at Sunset Beach part of a natural multi-decadal erosion cycle; • Issues with unconsented houses and buildings. People do not have the money to move.
21 May and 4 June 2020	Consultation/Engagement Hui with Tainui o Tainui Raglan	Discussion on draft hazard maps and provisions associated with the hazard areas	Issues raised at these two hui included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Whaanga Coast Coastal Sensitivity Area mapping is too conservative and places too heavier burden on owners of Maaori Freehold Land to develop land in accordance with development aspirations;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council regulatory instruments have continuously placed significant restrictions on land development along the Whaanga Coast that result in costly regulatory processes for landowners; • Te Kopua land MFL blocks significantly affected by hazard modelling - Coastal Sensitivity Areas (inundation and erosion). This places an additional burden of needing resource consent to construct any buildings on this land where the land may not be affected by coastal hazards for some decades. • Addressing future hazards areas (as a result of sea level rise) through an adaptive management approach was debated. This approach was generally supported, but only if rules could be redrafted to allow development as a permitted activity. • No formal written feedback submitted. However, through discussions at both hui, agreement was reached on an approach to resolve the main issues raised. <p>The following agreement was reached between council and the Tainui Hapuu Environmental Management Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to carry out detailed modelling for the Coastal Sensitivity Area for the Maori Freehold Land blocks along the Whaanga Coast from just west of Whale Bay to the just west of Wainui Reserve. Also a minor amendment was made to the Coastal Sensitivity Area (Erosion) overlay area to remove the overlay from part of the Te Kopua 2B3 land block (western side of Riria Kereopa Memorial Drive). Both updates to the mapping have been completed. • With regards to the issue of requiring resource consent to develop land at Te Kopua, an agreement was reached to consider development of rules for that land to allow development as a permitted activity where an approved adaptive management plan is in place and development is carried out in accordance with the plan. • The Tainui Hapuu Environmental Management Committee agreed to investigate the criteria for an adaptive management plan and to formally submit on this matter through a submission on the Proposed District Plan.
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Summary of meetings held with the Waikato Regional Council to discuss flood modelling and residual risk:

A number of meetings were held with the Waikato Regional Council to discuss the flood modelling and residual risk work being undertaken to inform the District Plan review.

Date	Purpose of the meeting	Feedback and outcomes
12 July 2018	Present latest results from flood modelling work. Discuss and agree any additional modelling or other work that needs to be completed and the council programme of engagement.	The feedback identified a series of items that the flood model does not include and is required to.
17 August 2018	Discuss information requirements from WRC for Stage 2 District Plan review, flood model work, Waikato Regional Policy Statement requirements to identify residual risk and how it will be identified.	This meeting provided a progress report. It was recommended that the Huntly South Ponding Area provisions are removed from the District Plan. The discussion covered the flood hazard classification required by the Waikato Regional Policy Statement, what the 1%AEP flood model should show and methods to mitigate residual risk.
10 October 2018	Updates on: - WRC natural hazards work streams; including guidance note; - Flood extent work; - Residual risk (banks down or benefit areas?)	Progress update on the guidance note to assist with the interpretation and implementation of Chapters 13 (natural hazards), 4 (integrated management) and part 6 (built environment – urban growth). Discussed the risk management philosophy of the WRPS, primary hazard zones, high risk flooding, areas of intolerable risk and community's appetite for risk. Confirmed that WRC will develop an assessment framework to help determine intolerable risk.
06 March 2019	Review of the 1% AEP 1d flood extents in relation to the direct benefit areas to identify any anomalies with the data and discuss use of benefit areas as residual risk areas.	Feedback received related to the direct benefits areas, which required amending, as a number of anomalies were discovered within it.
24 January 2019	- Meeting set in anticipation of having the final Waikato River 2d model completed and to provide an opportunity to discuss the results - View draft 2d modelling - Discuss peer review of modelling	The following update was provided: - the final model still being unviable. - confirmed the level of service for stop banks/flood scheme is reviewed every 10 years.
15 March 2019	- General discussion on approach to residual risk areas and the risk-based approach.	- Received feedback that the risk assessment framework is more important than how the property is identified, only some part of the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion on direct benefit areas as residual risk areas and how they do not have to align with a (banks down) 1% AEP flood area. 	<p>property is potentially at risk if an overtopping or breach occurs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A risk assessment framework should be required for all activities either through building consent for permitted activities, or a resource consent if one is required. - Discussed a 'banks down' (i.e. no protection) flood model. Such a model would be impractical as it won't accurately model or represent the hydrological dynamics of a breach, which could take place at any point along the stop banks.
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