

## Accommodate

Accommodation involves staying in place and making changes to buildings and infrastructure to improve resilience.

Some measures that communities might consider are elevating buildings, flood proofing, flood storage areas and flood construction levels.

### Examples of accommodation



Kāinga Ora and Healthy Waters, lowered the Greenslade Reserve sport fields by a metre and underlaid the turf with a sandy bed to help flood water drain to the harbour.



Christchurch City Council experimented with a spray-on waterproof membrane on a home.

## Work with nature, not against it

By working to restore and increase biodiversity in our land, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, we can build climate resilience at the same time.

### Examples of working with nature



Restoring Whangamarino wetland through directly sowing kahikatea seeds and eradicating weeds such as pampas, blackberry and willow.



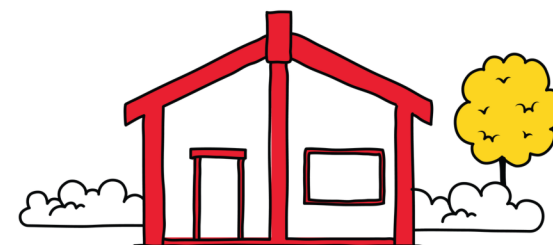
Ngaati Whaatua Oorakei's urban forest with regenerating native bush, a native plant nursery and maara kai.



Water-sensitive urban design such as Cuba Street's rain gardens.

## ADAPTATION FOR COMMUNITY AND MARAE

### TE URUTAUNGA MO NGA HAPORI ME NGA MARAE



#### In this booklet:

- Protect
- Proactive relocation
- Accommodate
- Work with nature not against it

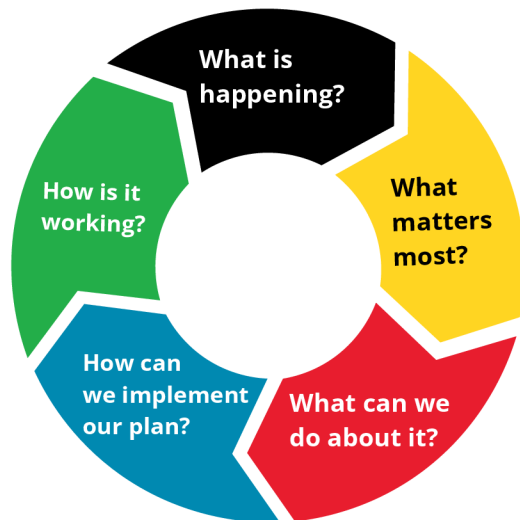
# What is adaption?

Adaptation means building resilience in our communities and considering options in the face of uncertainty and changing conditions.

It can mean short term interventions or long term plans. We are currently working on an Adaptation plan with the Port Waikato community.

Following the Dynamic Adaptation Pathways Planning (DAPP) from the Ministry for the Environment, we can be prepared to adapt to the changing climate and environmental conditions over time.

# How does adaptation work?



For more information about climate change, check the [Waikato District Council website](#).

# Protect

Protection involves staying where you are and building defences against climate hazards.

Methods of protection include stopbanks, control gates, sea walls, dune building and beach nourishment.

# Examples of protection



On Ngaruanui Beach in Raglan, Coast Care has been planting native sand binding species Spinifex and Pingao.



At Whangamarino wetland, Waikato Regional Council operate control gates to prevent the Waikato River backing up into the wetland and surrounding farmland.

# Proactive relocation

In some places, the safest option is moving away from areas where risk is too high e.g. red zoning, placing restrictions on land use, and making changes to existing land use.

This option can also involve moving or restoring existing ecosystems such as wetlands to reduce environmental harm, and build resilience with natural defences.

For example, Hurunui District Council have been working with six beach communities on adaptation plans. Their work has included risk assessments, planning for relocation in some areas, raising new developments, and CoastSnap, a series of stands where community members can take photos to observe erosion of the beach.

Also, Te Hāpua's marae in Northland is in the process of being relocated, as it can no longer be insured due to sea level rise.

