

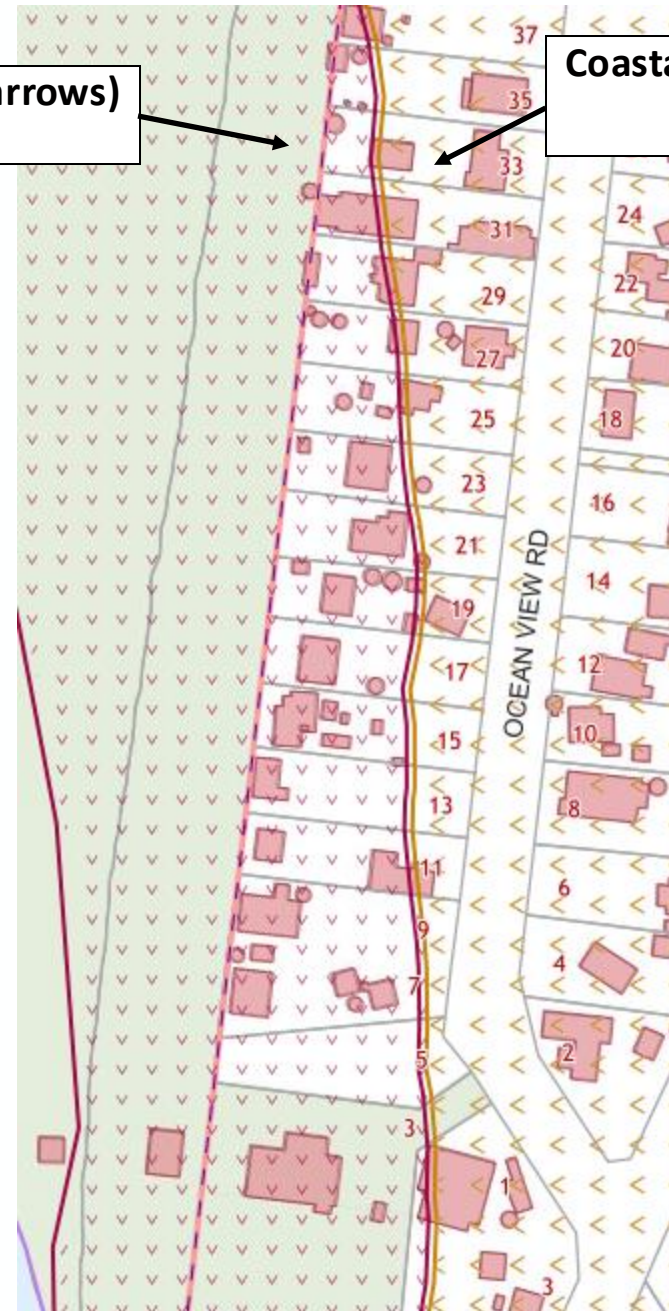
Consenting Background

# Ocean View Road

# Area overview

High risk coastal erosion area (red arrows)

Coastal sensitivity area – erosion (orange arrows)



# High risk coastal erosion areas

This is land identified where there is significant risk from either coastal inundation or coastal erosion with existing sea level and coastal processes.



# Coastal sensitivity area – erosion

Coastal sensitivity area – erosion, is land that is identified as potentially vulnerable to either coastal erosion or coastal inundation over a 100-year period to 2120, assuming a sea level rise of 1.0 metre.



# What do the areas mean?

- The Relocation of an existing building further inland on the same site will require a resource consent for a discretionary activity.
- Constructing a new building within the coastal sensitivity area will require a resource consent for a restricted discretionary activity



# Councils' consenting responsibilities

Council is required to ensure the risks associated with natural hazards on people, property and infrastructure and development of land are avoided.

In areas of High-risk flood, High risk coastal erosion and High-risk coastal inundation, we need to ensure that when changes to existing land use activities and development occurs, a range of risk reduction measures need to be assessed, such as appropriate building materials and design, ability to relocate the building, time limits and triggers to remove or relocate the building and services.



# Consent Application Requirements

- Coastal hazard risk assessment is required to be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced coastal engineer/scientist with knowledge of coastal processes.
- Assess the effects of coastal erosion and inundation, including the effects of climate change.
- Be designed, constructed and located to minimise the level of risk to people, property and the environment, as informed by a specific coastal hazard risk assessment.



# Consenting Application Requirements

- The site-specific coastal hazard risk assessment will need to make a timeline estimate for the proposed buildings life span, and triggers to determine when the building and services are to be removed or relocated.
- The site-specific coastal hazard risk assessment will be required to consider all relevant risks, such as erosion, wave action, wind and storm surges.
- What material damage is likely to be caused to the building, including the foundation and services with sea level rise at this level. For example, what might be damaged, including insulation, wiring, piping, foundations, flooring including structural bearers (e.g. from water traveling through saturated).





# Consenting Application Requirements

- How the buildings can be adapted over time – including the suitability of the buildings to be raised or moved off site as and when required because of climate change.
- How the access to the building will always be maintained – including for emergency services – given the building and its surrounds.
- How the wastewater and stormwater is managed.



# Important Information

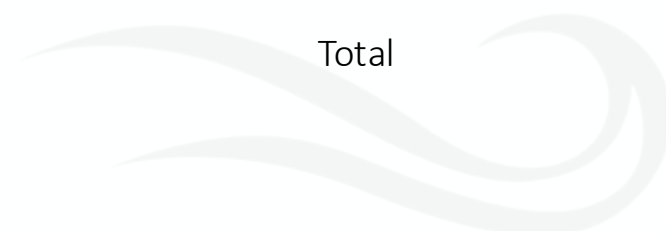
- It is recommended that you discuss your proposal with a consultant planner and a coastal engineer/specialist, given the high level of technical detail that an application such as this would require.



# Estimated Costs

Application Preparation	\$5,000
Coastal Engineer	\$10,000
 <i>Council Processing Cost</i>	
Application deposit	\$3,500
Application Assessment(including Coastal Engineering Peer review)	
	\$10,000 - \$20,000
 <b>Building Consenting</b>	
Conversion with work <\$20,000	\$1,700
Transportable / re-site	\$1,212
New build	\$4,500
 Total	 \$30,000 – 45,000 estimate

\* Areas where we hope to be able to reduce costs by utilising incoming reports




Council Assistance

# Ocean View Road

# Role of central government in adapting to climate change

Central government sets the direction so that New Zealand's people, environmental, economy and national infrastructure, are more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

Central government:

- provides the legislative and policy framework
  - provides information and guidance to support local government and businesses to make effective adaptation decisions
  - funds research and publishes information on climate change impacts
  - prepares for and responds to major natural hazard events.
- 



**Avoid**



**Protect**



**Accommodate**



**Retreat**

# Role of councils in preparing for climate change

Under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) local government is required to consider the effects of a changing climate on communities. It is also required to incorporate climate change into existing frameworks, plans, projects and standard decision-making procedures. A climate change perspective is now integrated into activities such as flood management, water resources, planning, building regulations and transport.

One of the changes introduced by the Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017 is that "the management of significant risks from natural hazards" is a new matter of national importance in section 6 of the RMA.



# Where could Council assist?

- Utilise expert reports to streamline consenting to reduce consenting costs
- Technical assessment for all properties, supplemented by Council TBC
- Request consents are Peer reviewed by Waikato Regional Council
- Revalue the affected properties, with site inspections by QV with property owner permission.
- Update property records for land and improvement value changes.
- Adjust rates from 1 July 2024
- Rates Remission – subject to Elective Member approval (criteria to be developed)





**Thoughts / Feelings / Questions?**



# Adaptive Management

## Decision making process

Allows adjustments to changing conditions

Improved understanding of environmental outcomes

Rapid environmental changes across New Zealand

- Loss of property
- Loss of infrastructure and social cohesion

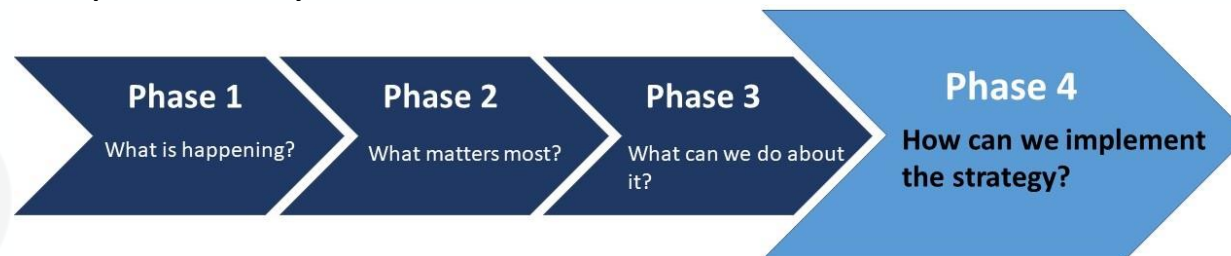
The central government developed the DAPP model, but there are gaps in process particularly around funding

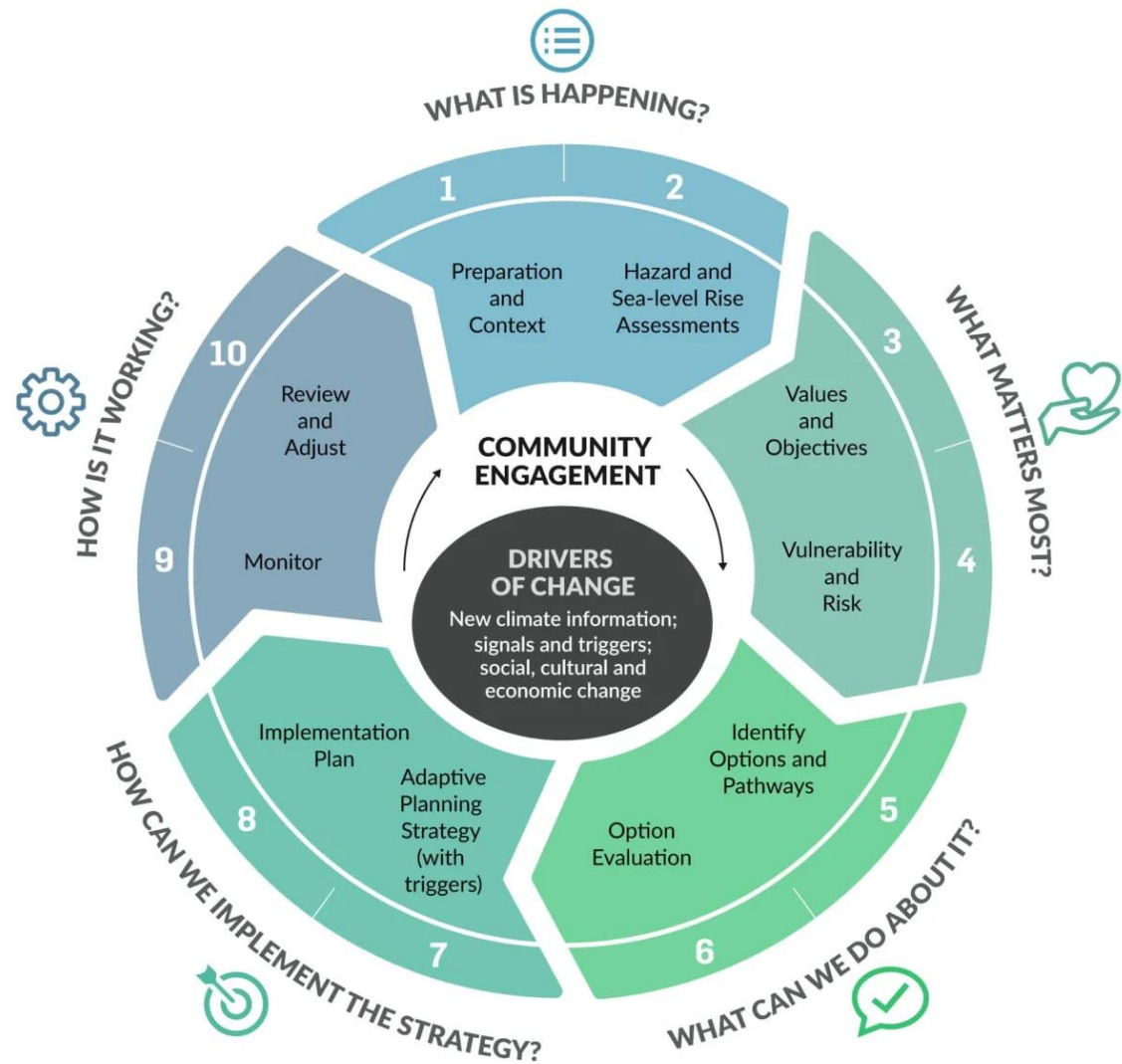
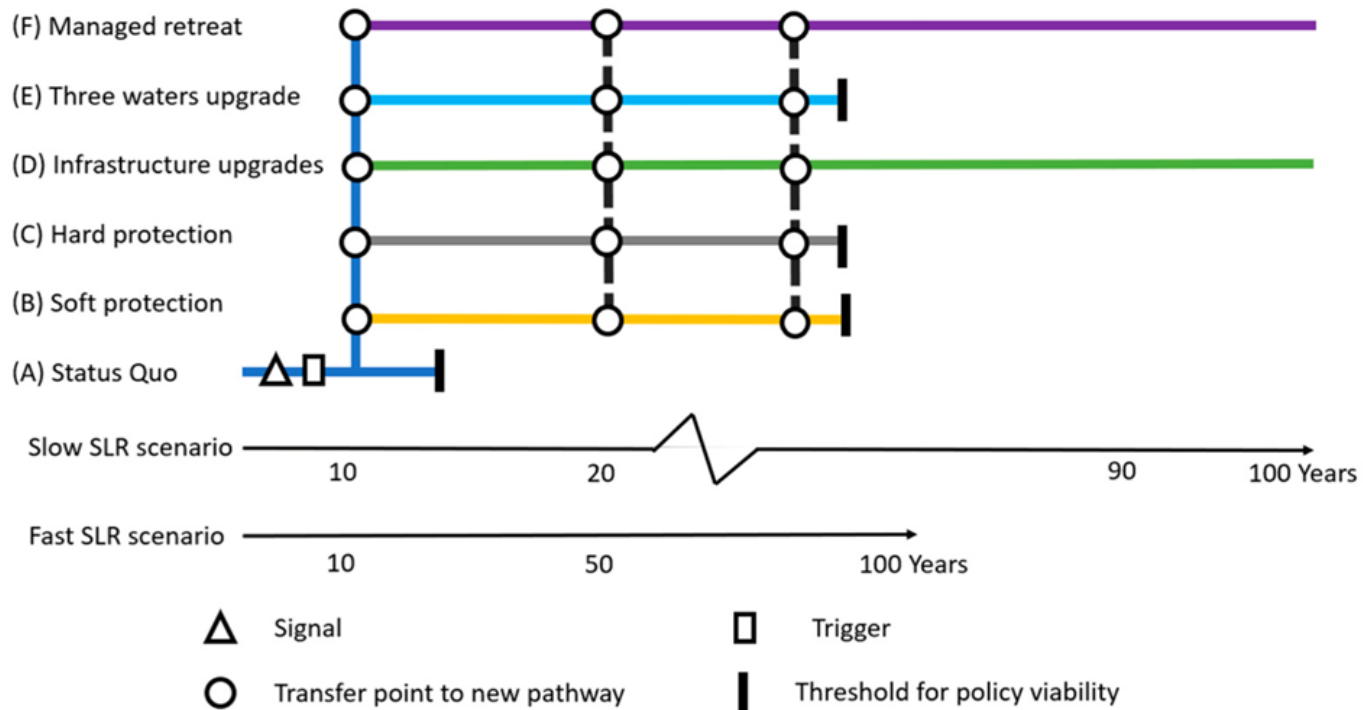
## Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning

Assessment tool for developing adaptation options

DAPP ‘map’ showing a range of actions available (left axis) and potential transfer points (circles) between actions (coloured lines).

Some actions (e.g., actions A, B and D) will reach adaptation thresholds faster than others (e.g., actions C and E) and therefore have shorter life spans.





Waikato District Council

**Thank you**