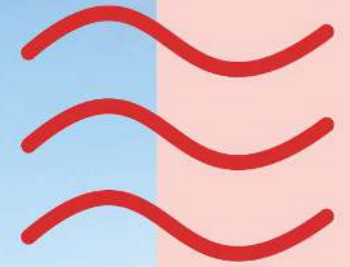


Takutai Kāpiti.

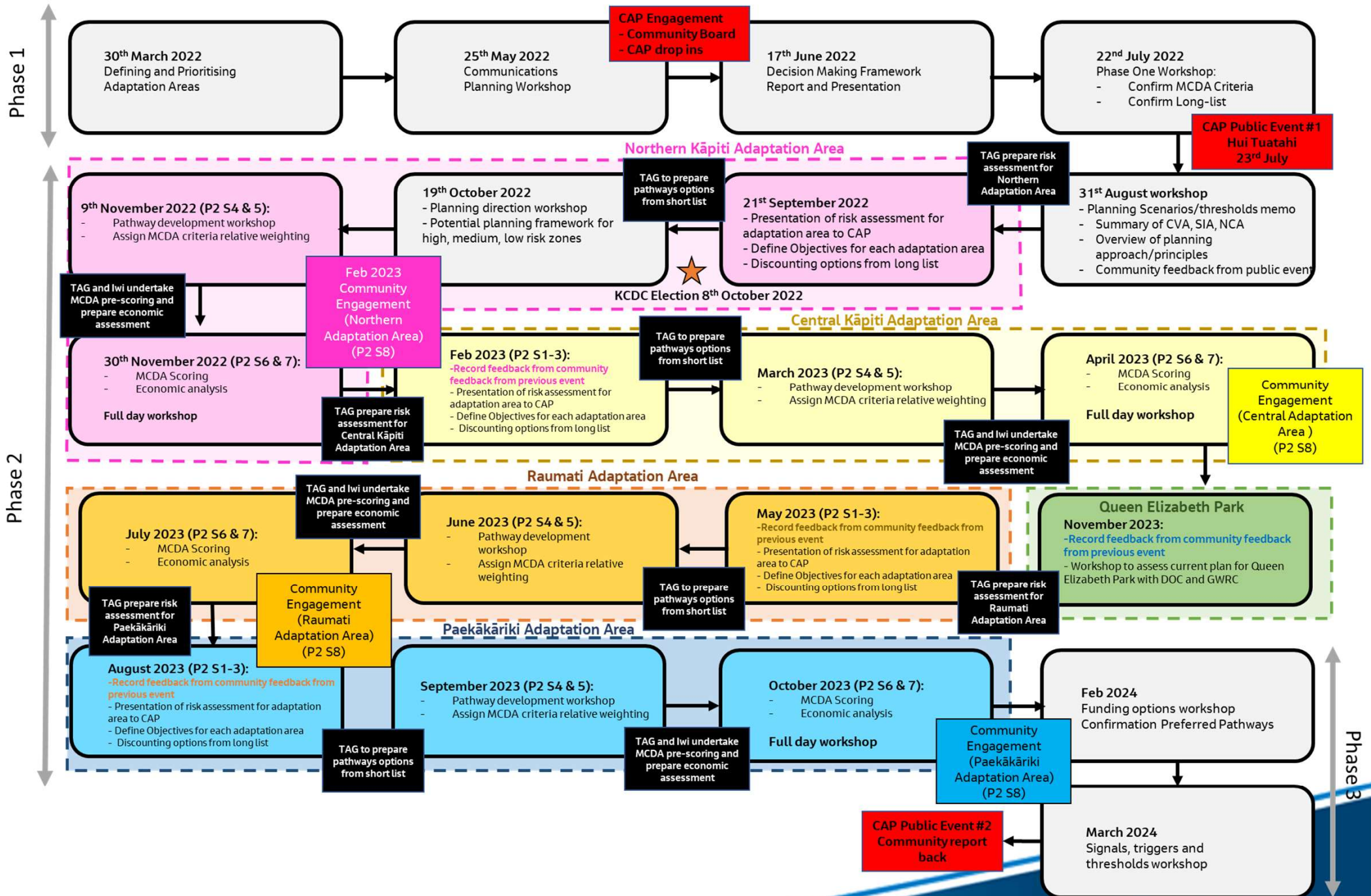


Upcoming CAP Meetings

- June **changing** to Friday 17th June 1-4pm.
 - Kotare Room Queen Elizabeth Park
- July **changing** to Friday 22nd July time tba.
 - Location tba in Ōtaki
- August → Wednesday 31st August time tba.
 - Location tba in Ōtaki

Work programme

- **CAP schedule**
- **TAG schedule and inputs**
- **Comms and Egmt**
- **Takutai tīma and wider Council WP**



Communications update

- Discussion on how CAP / Council work together
 - Independent CAP supported by Council informed by TAG inputs
 - CAP operate as an independent voice of the community. They are not technical advisors and are not expected to provide technical expertise.
 - As a Council project CAP/ public require understanding of operational, legislative, policy, financial parameters. This is provided by Council staff and the TAG.
 - The entire project is underpinned by the technical expertise of the TAG. Responsibility of the CAP is to use that information in their decision making as well as taking into account community feedback.
 - TAG comprises a wide range of experts across a range of subject matters.
- CAP profile raising via engagement at existing events in June/July:
 - Community Board meetings
 - TWOK
 - Libraries
 - Markets

23 July Public Event

- A single event in two parts:

Part 1: formal presentations

- TK project team to introduce the project and forward programme to the public as well as the overarching operational Council parameters.
- Jacobs to provide overview of technical report(s) and GIS viewer.
- Mana whenua perspective
- CAP chair to introduce panel and provide CAP perspective, launch engagement activities for each assessment area
- Brief public on other vital inputs (Social Impact - Maven, Cultural Values - Dr Spinks)

Part 2: cuppa and kōrero

- Opportunity for public to view and interact with displays and GIS viewer, visuals of adaptation areas etc.
- Surveys, open boards with simple direct questions
- Long-term schedule of work
- Feedback opportunity – stakeholders can arrange to meet with CAP
 - Ask questions, mix, and mingle with CAP and TAG.

Public engagement June-July

- **Fri 27** – TK May e-newsletter – promote upcoming events
- **Sat 11 June** Paraparaumu Library
- **Tues 14 June** TWOK Meeting
- **Tues 14 June** Mahara market
- **Tues 14 June** Waikanae Community Board (CB) 7pm online
- **Sat 18 June** Ōtaki Library
- **Sun 19 June** Ōtaki market
- **Tues 21 June** Ōtaki CB 7pm online
- **TBC June** – TK June e-newsletter – profile panel and promote PE#1
- **Tues 28 June** Paekākāriki CB 7pm online
- **Sat 2 July** Paekākāriki market
- **Sun 3 July** Te Horo market
- **Tues 5 July** Paraparaumu-Raumati CB 7pm online
- **Sat 9 July** Paraparaumu Beach market
- **Sat 16 July** TBC Waikanae Community market
- **TBC July** – TK July e-newsletter promote PE#1
- **Sat 23 July** Public event #1

2022 JUNE

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Fri 27 – TK May e-newsletter – promo events			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Paraparaumu Library
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		- Mahara Market - Waikanae Community Board (CB) 7pm online - TWOK	TBC June – TK June e-newsletter – re-profile panel and promo PE#1			Ōtaki Library
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ōtaki Market		Ōtaki CB 7pm online				
26	27	28	29	30		
		Paekākāriki CB 7pm online				

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2022 JULY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2 Paekākāriki market
3 Te Horo market	4	5 Paraparaumu -Raumati CB 7pm online	6	7	8	9 Paraparaumu Beach market
10	11	12 TBC July – TK July e-newsletter promo PE#1			15	16 Waikanae Community market (tbc)
17	18	19	20	21	22	23 Public event #1
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

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Community Board meetings

- These are currently online due to the Orange Alert level.
- If you would like to deliver a presentation, we need it at least two weeks in advance for the agenda ie by **30 June**
- The same slide(s) can be used for each Community Board.

CAP logo



**Takutai
Kāpiti.**
COASTAL ADVISORY PANEL

Comms decisions needed today

- Agree events and dates for June-July public engagements
 - Do you need some key messages drafted?
- Who will attend which ones?
- Accept logo
- CAP flyer text
- Do you want to input to May e-newsletter?
- Agree who work with us on PE#1

Risk-Based planning assessment

- Tim Hegarty from Jacobs

Tea break

Intensification Plan Change

Draft National Adaptation Plan and Managed Retreat discussion document

Briefing to CAP
25 May 2022

Zero Carbon Act

The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 requires New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change through:

- six-yearly national climate change risk assessments, and
- national adaptation plans, to be produced and implemented by the Government and monitored by the Climate Change Commission.

Driver for NCCRA + NAP

The first National Climate Change Risk Assessment (NCCRA) was developed by Government and released in August 2020. The outcomes of the NCCRA:

- identified 43 priority risks across five value domains (natural environment, human, economy, built environment and governance)
- highlighted the 10 risks considered to be the most significant
- laid the foundations for this first National Adaptation Plan.

Driver for Managed Retreat

- In a separate but related piece of work, the Government plans to repeal the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and replace it with three new pieces of legislation.
- One of these new pieces of legislation will be the Climate Adaptation Act (CAA), which is intended to address complex issues associated with managed retreat.
- The Government has included some proposals related to Managed Retreat to be considered alongside the draft National Adaptation Plan.

Draft NAP and Managed Retreat proposals

The 10 most significant risks New Zealand will face from climate change 2020–26

Natural	Human	Economy	Built	Governance
<p>Risks to coastal ecosystems, including the intertidal zone, estuaries, dunes, coastal lakes and wetlands, due to ongoing sea-level rise and extreme weather events.</p> <p>Risks to indigenous ecosystems and species from the enhanced spread, survival and establishment of invasive species due to climate change.</p>	<p>Risks to social cohesion and community wellbeing from displacement of individuals, families and communities due to climate change impacts. *</p> <p>Risks of exacerbating existing inequities and creating new and additional inequities due to differential distribution of climate change impacts. *</p>	<p>Risks to governments from economic costs associated with lost productivity, disaster relief expenditure and unfunded contingent liabilities due to extreme events and ongoing, gradual changes.</p> <p>Risks to the financial system from instability due to extreme weather events and ongoing, gradual changes.</p>	<p>Risks to potable water supplies (availability and quality) due to changes in rainfall, temperature, drought, extreme weather events and ongoing sea-level rise. *</p> <p>Risks to buildings due to extreme weather events, drought, increased fire weather and ongoing sea-level rise. *</p>	<p>Risks of maladaptation across all domains due to the application of practices, processes and tools that do not account for uncertainty and change over long timeframes.</p> <p>Risks that climate change impacts across all domains will be exacerbated because current institutional arrangements are not fit for climate change adaptation.</p>

* The risk has disproportionate impacts on Māori.

Source: National Climate Change Risk Assessment for Aotearoa New Zealand

Draft NAP

Risks, aims, and proposed actions -

- System-wide
- Natural environment
- Homes, buildings and places
- Infrastructure
- Community
- Economy and financial system
- Other – research & monitoring

Managed Retreat

Managed retreat is an approach to reduce or eliminate exposure to intolerable risk. It includes the idea of strategically relocating assets, activities, and sites of cultural significance away from at-risk areas within a planned period of time.

Important points

- Government has not yet decided on a preferred policy option, and is inviting feedback
- This option is considered alongside other approaches (protect, defend, etc).
- Raises unprecedented governance issues and complex policy / funding challenges.
- Climate Adaptation Act (CAA) will provide tools and processes to plan and implement managed retreats.

Areas of consideration

- Objectives and principles of legislation and funding responsibilities
- Proposing a process
- Roles and responsibilities
- Property transfer
- Implications for Māori
- Insurance
- Post-disaster vs pre-emptive

Highlights of Council's draft submission

Governance Risks

- G1: Maladaptation due to practices, processes and tools not accounting for uncertainty and change over long timeframes.
- G2: Impacts will be exacerbated because current institutional arrangements are not fit for climate change adaptation.
- G3: Risks to governments and business from climate change related litigation, due to inadequate or mistimed climate change adaptation.
- G5: Risks of delayed adaptation and maladaptation due to ~~knowledge gaps resulting from underinvestment in climate adaptation research and capacity building~~

Focus area 1 - reforming institutions

1. Legislative reform and clear directives, including for LIMs
2. Transformational change to economic and financial systems – incentives and funding
3. Costs must be shared, but you must be realistic about local government and community ability to pay

Focus area 2 - data and guidance

1. Nothing about us without us
2. Use existing expertise (professional associations, mana whenua, local knowledge)
3. Don't slow the rest of us down
4. Be careful of unfunded mandates

Managed retreat

- Takutai Kāpiti is in process
- General concerns:
 - Local preferences must be considered
 - Special consideration for mana whenua
 - Costs
 - Data, including trigger points

QUESTIONS?

GIS Webviewer

Kate MacDonald from Jacobs

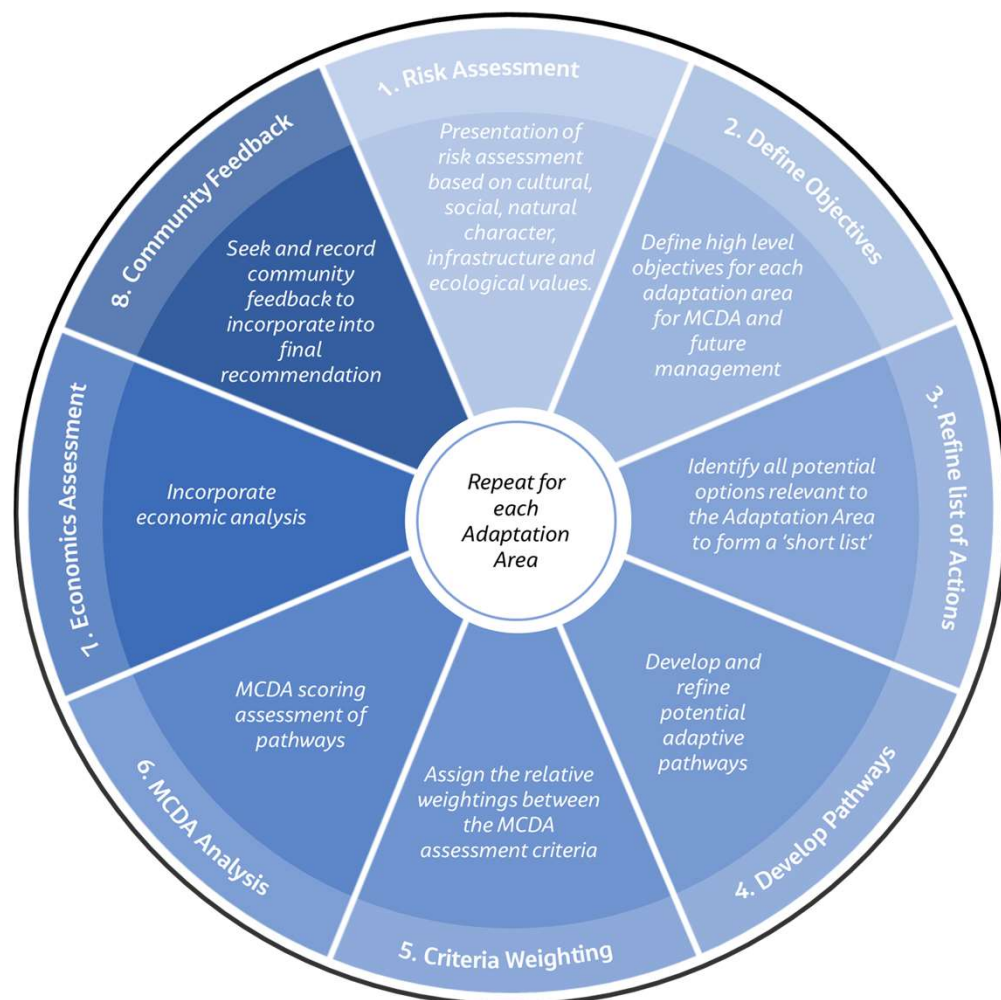
Decision making Framework Methodology Report

- Derek from Jacobs
- To be tabled at upcoming June CAP

Defining and
Prioritising
Adaptation Areas

Define and confirm
MCDA Assessment
Criteria

Define and confirm
long list of options



Takutai Kapiti:
Coastal hazard adaptation decision making framework

Purpose: To set out the steps and processes to be followed in making a recommendation to Council on preferred coastal hazard adaptation pathways.

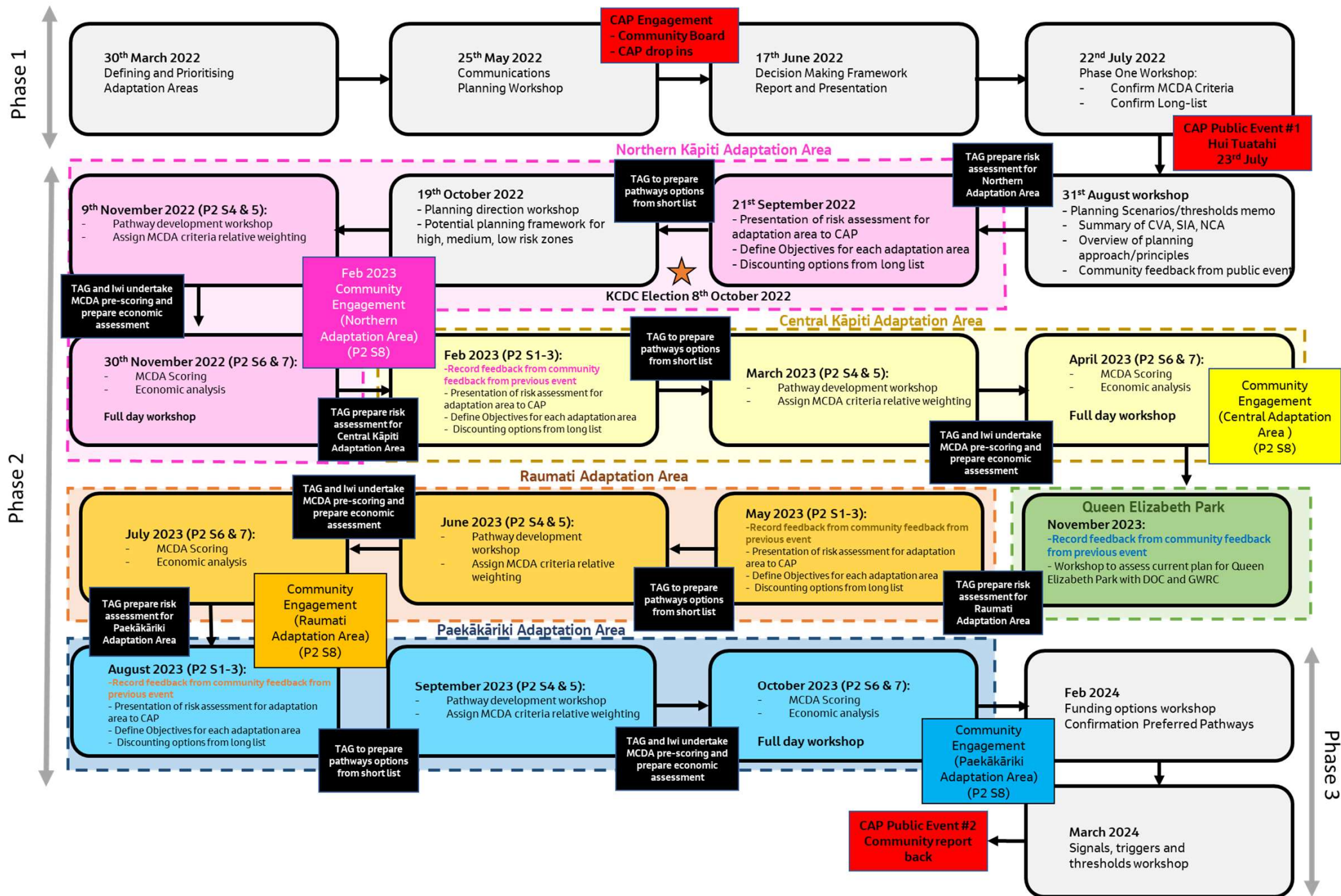
Identify funding
options for
implementation

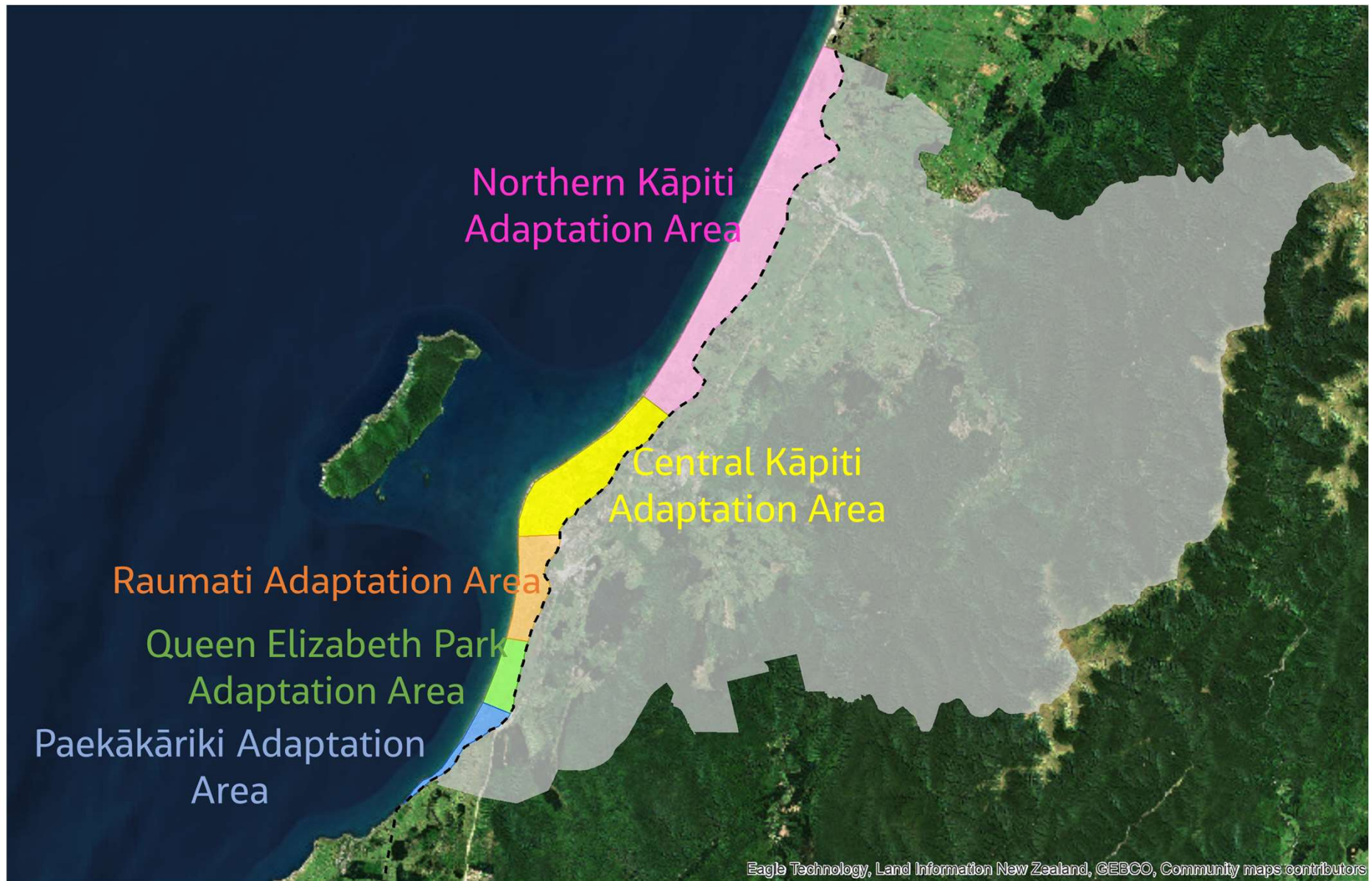
Revisit and confirm
short term actions
and preferred
pathways

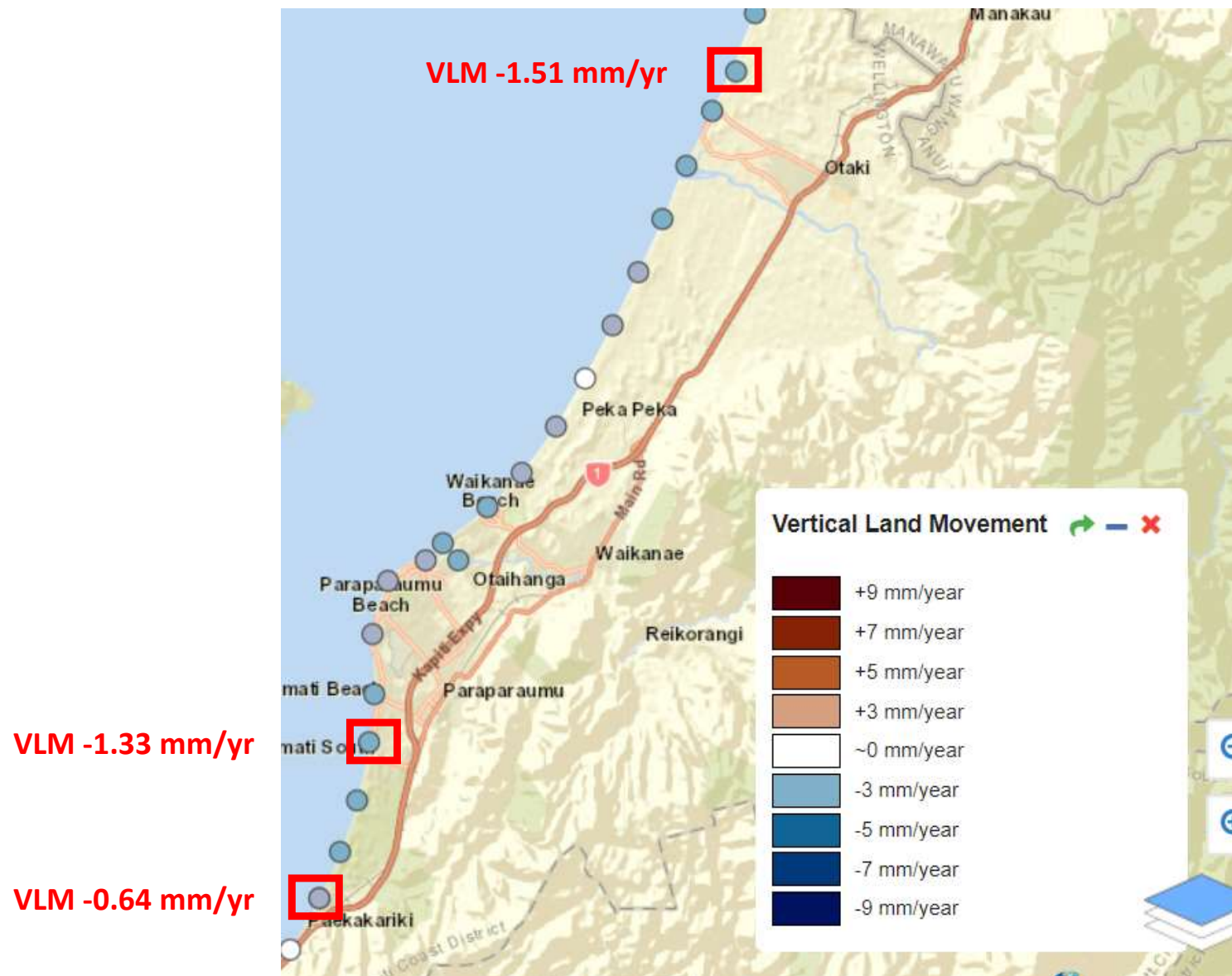
Identify signals,
triggers and
thresholds for short-
term actions

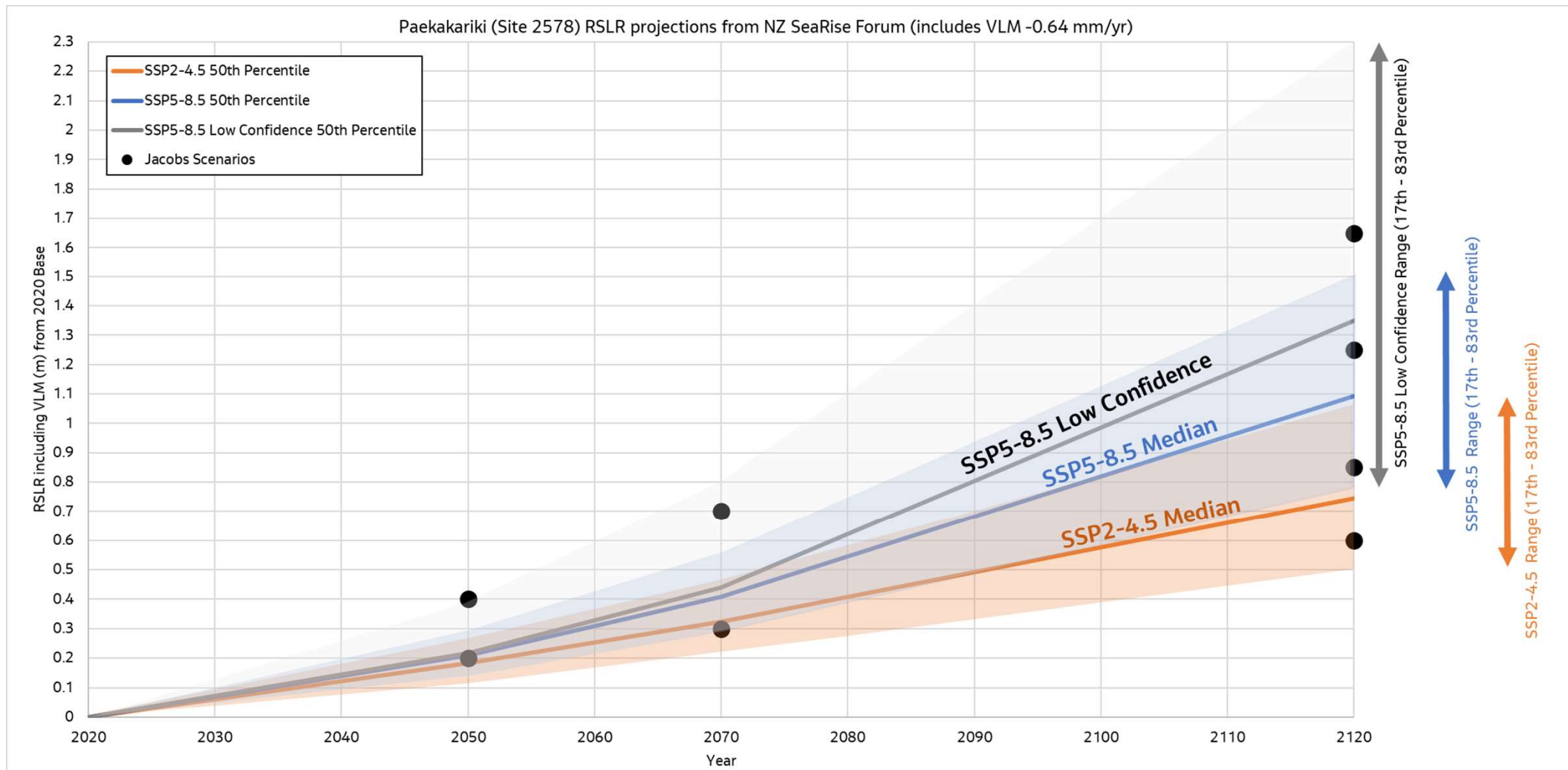
Synthesis of process,
decisions and
recommendations

Final recommendation report to Council of short-term actions and adaptation pathways for each Adaptation Area

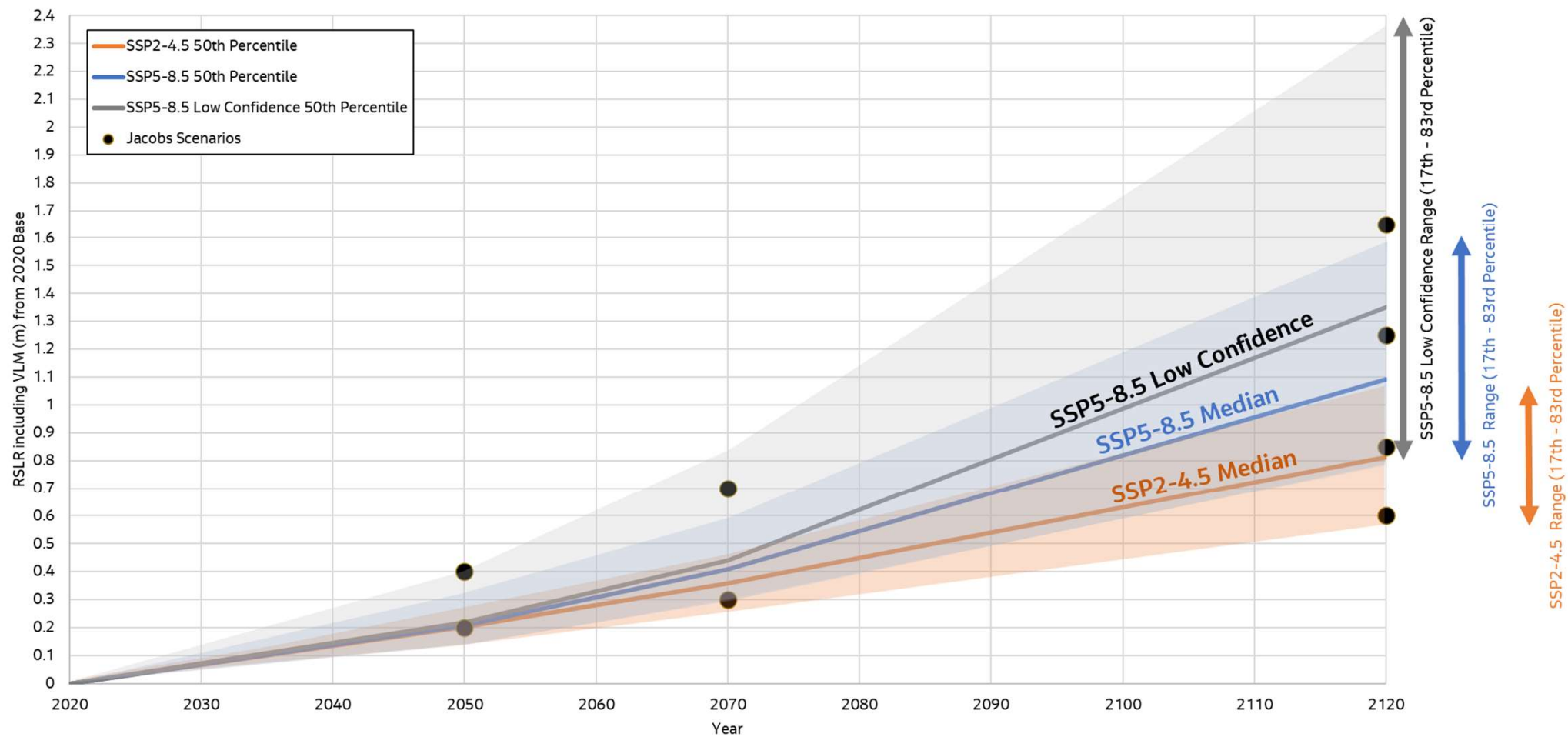




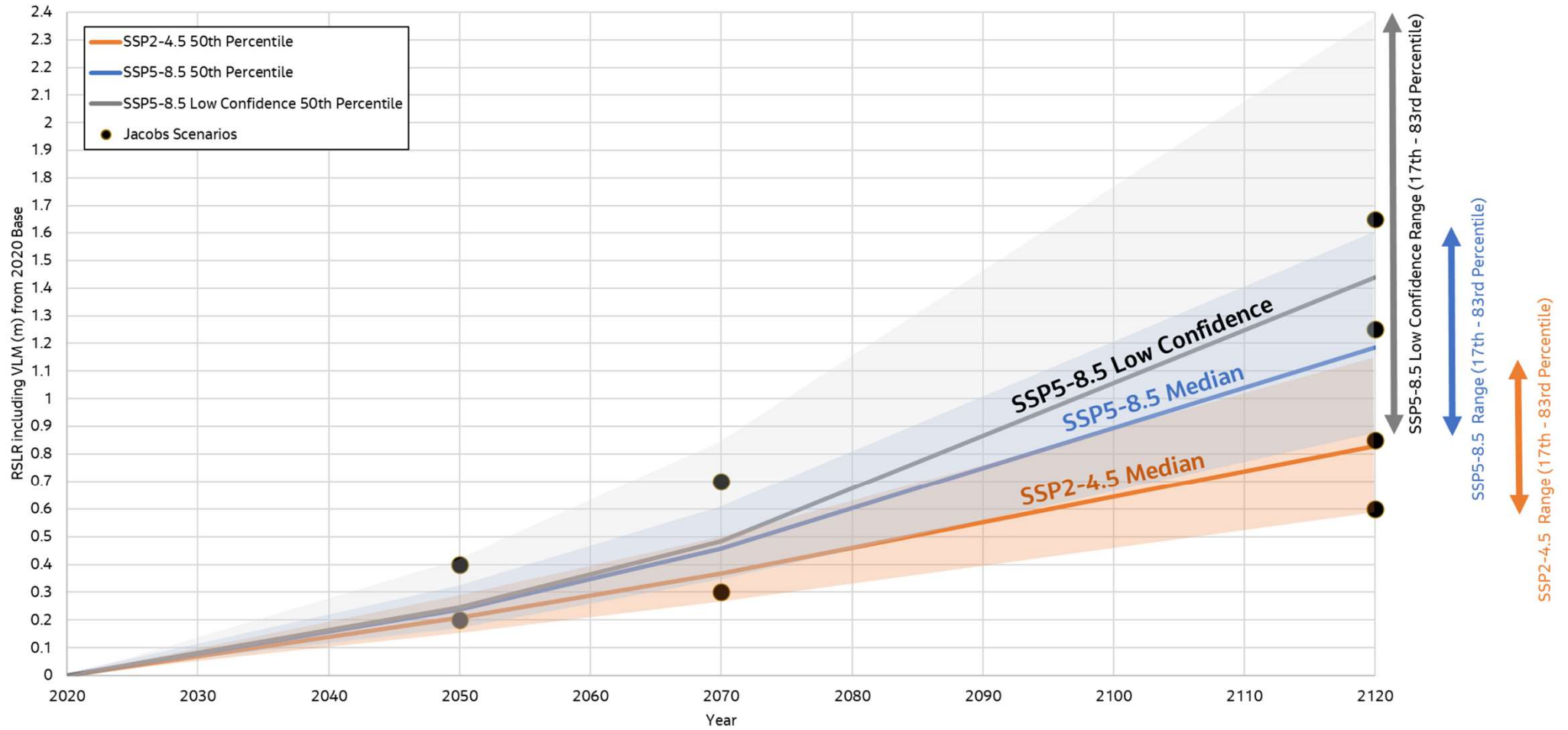




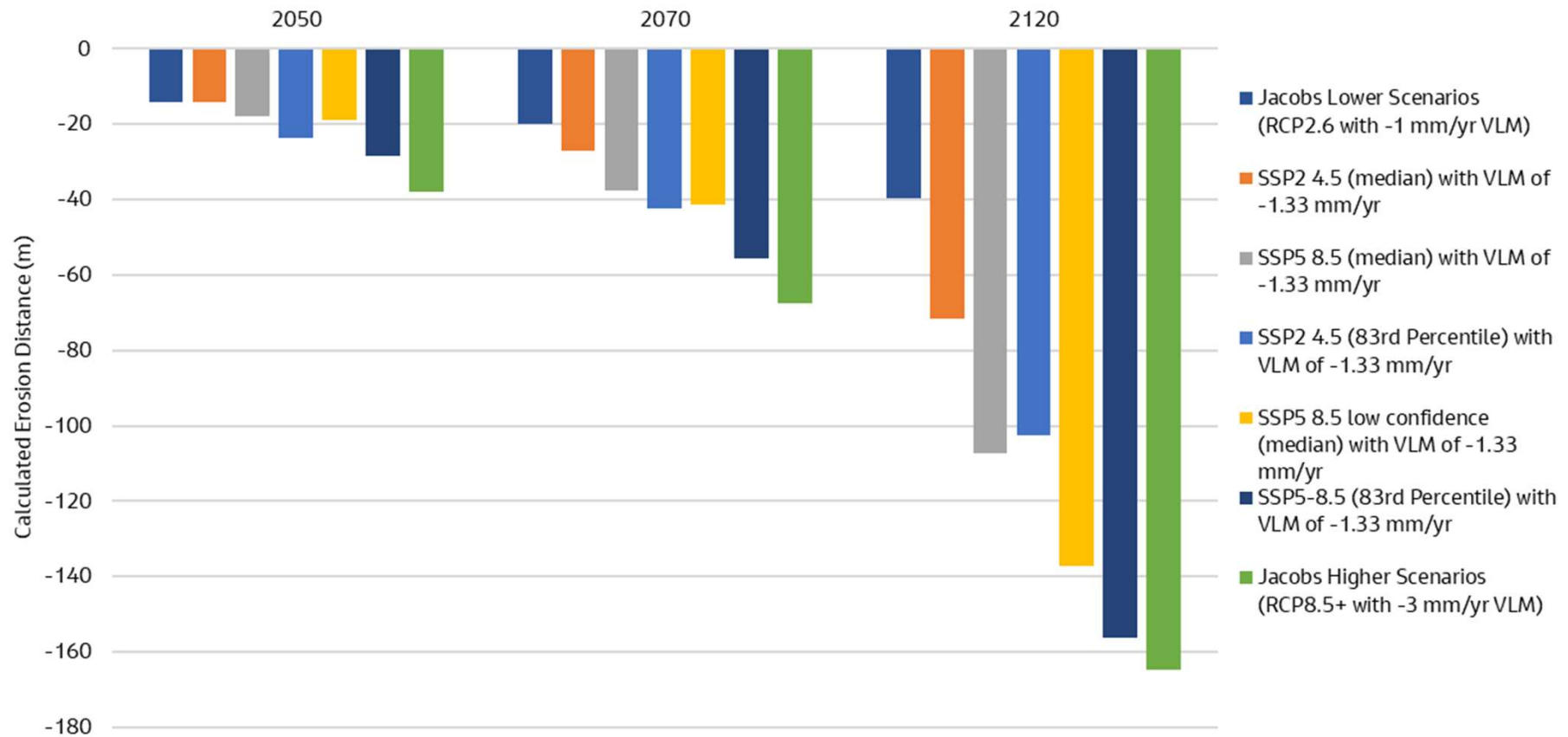
South Raumati (site 2581) RSLR projections from NZ SeaRise Forum (includes VLM -1.33 mm/yr)




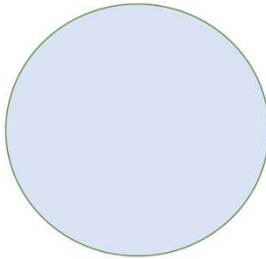
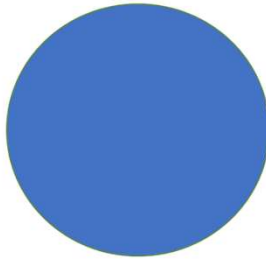


Otaki (Site 2596) RSLR projections from NZ SeaRise Forum (includes VLM -1.51 mm/yr)



Comparisson of calculated erosion distances for 2050, 2070 and 2120 for Raumati beach profiles without structures



	ENHANCE	ACCOMODATE	PROTECT	RETREAT	AVOID
	<p>We keep doing what we are doing, and do it better</p> 	<p>We adapt where we are and learn to live with the hazard</p> 	<p>We protect ourselves from the hazard</p> 	<p>We move to safer ground</p> 	<p>We avoid developing in places we know will be at risk in the future</p> 
	<p>Dune reconstruction and regeneration</p> <p>Wind trap fencing</p> <p>Coastal wetlands and riparian management and creation</p> <p>Manage access (walkways and ramps)</p> <p>Maintain and strengthen existing structures</p> <p>Increase community education and risk awareness</p> <p>Emergency management</p> <p>Environmental monitoring</p>	<p>Flood-proofing buildings and infrastructure</p> <p>Adaptable and relocatable buildings</p> <p>Elevate floor levels of buildings</p>	<p>Soft engineering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renourishment • Beach scraping • Beach drainage <p>Hard engineering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vertical sea walls • Rock revetments • Groynes • Stopbanks • Storm surge barriers • Culverts • Breakwaters • Flood gates • Gabion Baskets • Buried terminal walls 	<p>Land Acquisitions</p> <p>Buy outs</p> <p>Land swaps</p> <p>Leasebacks</p> <p>Future Interest</p> <p>Conservation easements</p> <p>Transferable development rights</p>	<p>Zoning</p> <p>Trigger-based or time limited land use consents</p> <p>Setback controls</p> <p>Building design – Adaptable, Relocatable, minimum floor levels</p> <p>Reducing intensification or development</p>



Other Matters Arising/Next Steps

Takutai Kāpiti.

