RAA MCDA CRITERIA – COMMUNITY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Management	Pathway	Pathway Description				Community Social and Economic Well	
Unit		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Score	Notes	
: Unit 9A: Raumati (North of Wharemauku Stream) Erosion Unit	1	Status Quo ¹ and Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴	Enhance existing protection structure ² , Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴ (Enhance)	Re-establish the line with a setback sea wall ⁹ (Retreat & Protect)		 In the short, medium, and long term, there will, in general, safety. Education will help the community to move out of harm's verespond to hazards. Seawalls may control erosion and remove direct risks to he unstable areas. However, since this pathway does not protect some risk to public health and safety remains. Hard protection structures (seawalls) will potentially incred of the community. Those whose properties are or will be directrain about their future within the community. However, sagainst coastal flooding, households exposed to coastal floor reside in the community long term. Protected properties will probably be more insurable as a on how the insurance companies react, which is difficult to flooding remains. Despite their advantages, seawalls (including the longer-tee implications for social cohesion of the Raumati community. in favour of protecting beach-front properties may create tee for cohesion. Resolving the issue of who pays for enhancing similar potential to divide the community. In the longer-term a setback seawall could lead to a fracture need to relocate. Neighbour to neighbour networks are not but are also proven to provide a strong support network du floods). There is no guarantee that households who must reagain, and depending upon the number of households that itension in the community as competition for safe land (not Finally, if the community must pay for construction and mapotential for conflict, tension, and disillusionment as some paying for an adaptation action that they feel does not direct. 	
Managemen	2	Enhance existing protection structure ² , Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴ (Enhance)	Sea wall ¹² (Protect – Hard Engineering)	Re-establish the line with a setback sea wall ⁹ (Retreat & Protect)		 In the short, medium, and long term, there will, in general, safety. Education will help the community to move out of harm's verspond to hazards. Seawalls may control erosion and remove direct risks to he unstable areas. However, since this pathway does not protect some risk to public health and safety remains. Hard protection structures (seawalls) will potentially increased of the community. Those whose properties are or will be directrain about their future within the community, however, so offered in this pathway, people who are exposed to flooding remain living in the community. Protected properties will probably be more insurable as a on how the insurance companies react, which is difficult to flooding in this pathway, there is a risk that those affected be for personal assets as time progresses. 	

being values

be a positive influence on public health and

way, reduce the risk to life, and know how to

ealth and safety from collapse events and ct against inundation and coastal flooding,

ease the sense of certainty around the future rectly impacted by erosion may feel more since this pathway does not offer protection ding may not feel certain about their ability to

result of seawalls; however this is contingent predict. Since no protection against coastal ity for residents in sub-area 9A affected by

erm option of a setback seawall) may have In the short to medium term, loss of the beach ension in the community with consequences existing structures in the medium-term has

ring of social networks amongst those who only vital to social and emotional wellbeing, iring emergencies and disasters (such as elocate will be able to live in close proximity need to relocate, this could create further exposed to hazards) increases.

aintenance of seawalls through rates, there is a people within the community may resent tly benefit them.

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ease the sense of certainty around the future rectly impacted by erosion may feel more since no protection against coastal flooding is may feel uncertain about their ability to

result of seawalls; however this is contingent predict. Since there is no protection against y flooding in area 9A will not gain insurance

				 Despite their advantages, seawalls (including the longer-te implications for social cohesion of the Raumati community. In the short to medium term, loss of the beach in favour of tension in the community with consequences for cohesion. I existing structures in the medium-term has similar potentia In the longer-term a setback seawall could lead to a fractur need to relocate. Neighbour to neighbour networks are not obut are also proven to provide a strong support network dur floods). There is no guarantee that households who must relagain, and depending upon the number of households that rension in the community as competition for safe land (not even single), if the community must pay for construction and ma potential for conflict, tension, and disillusionment as some paying for an adaptation action that they feel does not direct
3	Enhance existing protection structure ² , Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴ (Enhance)	Re-establish the line with a setback sea wall ⁹ (Retreat & Protect)	Enhance Sea wall ¹² (Protect – Hard Engineering)	 In the short, medium, and long term, there will, in general, safety. Education will help the community to move out of ha how to respond to hazards. Sea walls may control erosion and remove direct risks to hu unstable areas. However, since this pathway does not protect some risk to public health and safety remains. Hard protection structures (seawalls) will potentially incree of the community. Those whose properties are or will be dir certain about their future within the community. However, s against coastal flooding, households exposed to coastal flood reside in the community long term. Protected properties will probably be more insurable as a non how the insurance companies react, which is difficult to p flooding in this pathway there is a risk that people in flood p for personal assets over time. Despite their advantages, seawalls (including the longer-te implications for social cohesion of the Raumati community. In favour of protecting beach-front properties may create te for cohesion. Resolving the issue of who pays for enhancing similar potential to divide the community. In the longer-term a setback seawall could lead to a fractur need to relocate. Neighbour to neighbour networks are not obut are also proven to provide a strong support network dua floods). There is no guarantee that households who must relagain, and depending upon the number of households that relagain, and depending upon the number of households that relagain, an adaptation action that they feel does not direct.

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protecting beach-front properties may create Resolving the issue of who pays for enhancing al to divide the community.

ring of social networks amongst those who only vital to social and emotional wellbeing, ring emergencies and disasters (such as locate will be able to live in close proximity need to relocate, this could create further exposed to hazards) increases.

aintenance of seawalls through rates, there is a people within the community may resent ctly benefit them.

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ease the sense of certainty around the future rectly impacted by erosion may feel more since this pathway does not offer protection ding may not feel certain about their ability to

result of seawalls; however this is contingent predict. Since there is no protection against prone areas in area 9A will not gain insurance

erm option of a setback seawall) may have In the short to medium term, loss of the beach ension in the community with consequences existing structures in the medium-term has

ring of social networks amongst those who only vital to social and emotional wellbeing, ring emergencies and disasters (such as locate will be able to live in close proximity need to relocate, this could create further exposed to hazards) increases. aintenance of seawalls through rates, there is a people within the community may resent ty benefit them.

4	Enhance existing protection structure ² , Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴ (Enhance)	Re-establish the line with a setback sea wall ⁹ & Dune reconstruction ¹¹ (Retreat & Protect)	Beach renourishment ¹⁰ (Protect – Soft Engineering)	 In the short, medium, and long term, there will, in general, be a positive influence on public health and safety. Education will help the community to move out of harm's way, reduce the risk to life, and know how to respond to hazards. Sea walls may control erosion and remove direct risks to health and safety from collapse events and unstable areas. However, since this pathway does not protect against inundation and coastal flooding, some risk to public health and safety remains. Hard protection structures (seawalls) in combination with dune reconstruction and beach renourishment in the medium to longer term may help people feel more certain about their ability to remain in place, as they witness the growth of a coastline that is more resilient to the impacts of erosion whilst retaining familiar costal features like the dunes and beach, which are highly valued by many in the Raumati community. However; since this pathway does not offer protection against coastal flooding, households exposed to coastal flooding may not feel certain about their ability to reside in the community long term. Protected properties will probably be more insurable as a result of seawalls; however this is contingent on how the insurance companies react, which is difficult to predict, and it is also uncertain how insurability would be impacted by dune reconstruction and beach renourishment longer term. Since there is no protection for inundation in the pathway, the risk of non-insurability of personal assets remains for affected properties. Social cohesion may be negatively impacted by seawalls (see above), however, the addition of dune reconstruction into this pathway may offer some benefits to social cohesion. Namely, if residents have the opportunity to work together to plant dunes this may enhance the sense of collaborating to protect a valued place and enhance resilience to climate change
5	Sea wall ¹² (Protect – Hard Engineering)	Enhance sea wall ¹² (Protect – Hard Engineering)	Enhance sea wall ¹² (Protect – Hard Engineering)	 Health and safety for households affected by erosion may improve with use of seawalls, however, the lack of wider community education and emergency management could leave some people underprepared for living in an erosion-prone area, with consequent risks for their health and safety. Additionally, as stated above, the risk of flooding remains, with impacts for public health and safety. Seawalls may give community members an elevated sense of certainty around the future of the community and their ability to continue living in the community for the long term, yet the risk of flooding remains which may decrease some community members' sense of certainty. Social cohesion is likely to be impacted negatively as noted above, whilst it is difficult to predict in reality how insurability would be affected by the presence of seawalls
6	Sea wall ¹² (Protect – Hard Engineering)	Re-establish the line with a setback sea wall ⁹ (Retreat & Protect)	Enhance sea wall ¹² (Protect – Hard Engineering)	 Health and safety for households affected by erosion may improve with use of seawalls, however, the lack of wider community education and emergency management could leave some people under-prepared for living in an erosion-prone area, with consequent risks for their health and safety. Additionally, as stated above, the risk of flooding remains, with impacts for public health and safety. Seawalls may give community members an elevated sense of certainty around the future of the community and their ability to continue living in the community for the long term, yet the risk of flooding remains which may decrease some community members' sense of certainty. Social cohesion is likely to be impacted negatively as noted above, whilst it is difficult to predict in reality how insurability would be affected by the presence of seawalls

umati (South of Wharemauku Stream) Erosion Unit	1	Status Quo ¹ (Current new seawall as outlined in LTP) and Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴	Enhance existing protection structure ² , Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴ (Enhance)	Sea wall ¹² (Protect – Hard Engineering)	•The combination of community education, emergency man would likely increase the health and safety of the community •People would be cognisant of how to avoid harm from eros health and safety from erosion. However, since this pathway public health and safety remain when there are periods of fl •Combining community education, emergency management certainty around the future of the community for many peop more prepared to deal with erosion, and the planned Rauma 25 years which would provide a reasonable sense of security •However, when the seawall is no longer effective at control about the future of the community, and as noted above, this coastal flooding to feel more confident about the future of th •The insurability of personal assets at risk of erosion may in however, this is contingent on how insurance companies rea •Since this pathway provides no protection against flooding of flooding may struggle to gain or maintain insurance. •As noted above, reliance on seawalls may have a series of n cohesion of the Raumati community.
Management Unit 10A: Ra	2	Status Quo ¹ (Current new seawall as outlined in LTP) and Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴	Enhance existing protection structure ² , Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴ (Enhance)	Re-establish the line with a setback sea wall ⁹ & Dune reconstruction ¹¹ (Retreat & Protect)	 The combination of community education, emergency many would likely increase the health and safety of the community harm from erosion, and seawalls would decrease the risk to However, since this pathway does not control coastal flood when there are periods of flooding in this area. Combining community education, emergency management certainty around the future of the community for many peop more prepared to deal with erosion, and the planned Rauma 25 years which would provide a reasonable sense of security. However, when the seawall is no longer effective at control about the future of the community, and as noted above, this coastal flooding to feel more confident about the future of the "The addition of dune reconstruction into this pathway in the uncertainty, but it is difficult to predict. The insurability of personal assets at risk of erosion may in however, this is contingent on how insurance companies reapathway provides no protection against flooding in areas 10 may struggle to gain or maintain insurance. As noted above, reliance on seawalls may have a series of n cohesion of the Raumati community, but if there is an oppor reconstruction and maintenance (e.g. planting/weed contro time. Finally, as mentioned above, if material is brought in for dun negative impacts on health and safety, insurability, social col the material is sourced.

nagement, and seawalls under this pathway y.

sion, and seawalls would decrease the risk to v does not control coastal flooding, risks to looding in this area.

t and seawalls would likely increase the ple in Raumati. Community members may feel ati seawall upgrade will have a design life of ty that people are able to remain in place. lling erosion, people may feel less certain pathway does not help those affected by he community.

ncrease with the presence of seawalls,

act, which is difficult to predict.

in areas 10A, people whose assets are at risk

negative cascading consequences for social

agement, and seawalls under this pathway y. People would be cognisant of how to avoid health and safety from erosion. ing, risks to public health and safety remain

t and seawalls would likely increase the ple in Raumati. Community members may feel ati seawall upgrade will have a design life of cy that people are able to remain in place. lling erosion, people may feel less certain pathway does not help those affected by he community.

he long term could help counterbalance

ncrease with the presence of seawalls, act, which is difficult to predict. Since this DA, people whose assets are at risk of flooding

negative cascading consequences for social rtunity for community involvement in dune ol) this could help elevate social cohesion over

ne reconstruction, this can have series of hesion and certainty in the community where

3	Status Quo ¹ (Current new seawall as outlined in LTP) and Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴	Sea wall ¹² (Protect – Hard Engineering)	Enhance sea wall ¹² (Protect – Hard Engineering)	 As noted above, community education, emergency manager and safety, certainty around the future of the community, and Since no provision for coastal flooding is present in this path around the future, and insurability of assets remain for those 10A. Heavy reliance on seawalls is likely to be detrimental to Rau
4	Status Quo ¹ (Current new seawall as outlined in LTP) and Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴	Re-establish the line with a setback sea wall ⁹ (Retreat & Protect)	Enhance sea wall ¹² (Protect – Hard Engineering)	 As noted above, community education, emergency manager and safety, certainty around the future of the community, and Since no provision for coastal flooding is present in this path around the future, and insurability of assets remain for those 10A. Heavy reliance on seawalls is likely to be detrimental to Rau
5	Status Quo ¹ (Current new seawall as outlined in LTP) and Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴	Re-establish the line with a setback sea wall ⁹ & Dune reconstruction ¹¹ (Retreat & Protect)	Beach renourishment ¹⁰ (Protect – Soft Engineering)	 As noted above, community education, emergency manager and safety, certainty around the future of the community, and Since no provision for coastal flooding is present in this path around the future, and insurability of assets remain for those 10A. Heavy reliance on seawalls is likely to be detrimental to Rau community involvement in dune reconstruction, if possible, t As noted above, both dune reconstruction and beach renoun consequences for communities where sand and other materi decreasing health and safety, certainty around the future of t insurability of assets.

ment and seawalls may improve public health d insurability of personal assets. thway, risks to health and safety, certainty e affected by periodic inundation in sub-area

umati community social cohesion.

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umati community social cohesion, however, if this could increase social cohesion. rishment have potentially negative ial is sourced, in terms of potentially the community, social cohesion, and

Management	Pathway		Pathway Description			Community Social and Economic Wellbe
Unit		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Score	Notes
ıt Unit 9B: Raumati AA	1	Status Quo ¹ and Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴	Enhance Existing Inundation Protection ³ and Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴ (Enhance)	Additional Hard Protection (e.g. Stopbanks ¹³ , Culverts ¹⁴ , Pumpstations ¹⁵) (Protect)		 Health and safety of the community will likely be enhanced the management, as people know how to respond to an inundation Whilst hard engineering solutions may offer benefits for health and reducing risk of injury or sickness from being caught in floo of security that lead people to believe they are safe from floodir remains. This could mean more people are in harm's way durin limited time to put out messaging to the community. The combination of being prepared to deal with flooding (thro and having hard protection structures in place could help the R their future, especially for those whose homes and businesses a and intensities of periodic inundation. As with seawalls, homes and businesses in inundation-prone a gain/maintain insurance for personal assets, however this is dir companies' reactions to the situation. Social cohesion could be increased (or remain static) if people community and feel they are able to stay living there for the for hard protection construction, maintenance, and running costs (create tension and division in the community with subsequent Some community members may feel unhappy at the prospect these costs, if they believe they will not directly benefit (for exa areas).
Managemer	2	Status Quo ¹ and Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴	Enhance Existing Inundation Protection ³ and Community Education and Emergency Management ⁴ (Enhance)	Flood proofing buildings and infrastructure ⁵ and/or Elevate floor levels of buildings ⁷ (Accommodate)		 As noted above, community education, emergency management increase health and safety of the community, certainty about the adverse effects on health and safety. The addition of flood proofing buildings and infrastructure and have a series of implications for health and safety, insurability of social cohesion. Health and safety of residents that inhabit flood-prone building proofing and raising buildings. Allowing floodwaters to flow under buildings removes direct i flooding, and both dry and wet proofing structures can help peep pose risks to health and safety) and minimise the risk of inhabit aftermath of flooding. However, for people to feel safe when buildings are raised will all people will feel safe witnessing flood or water; getting injured Certainty around the future may be enhanced from floodproof insurance of assets can be maintained, and this may give people However, if people are already leaving Raumati because of oth factors associated with adaptation actions (e.g. having to retrea associated recreational opportunities), it is unlikely that social addition, social cohesion could be impacted by the large potent elevating buildings. If residents are expected to pay for these alterations, some may because they do not wish to make these changes to their building means to do so. This could lead to a hollowing out of the Raumati community, services that hold social cohesion together.

ing values

rough community education and emergency n event and can move out of harm's way. th and safety (e.g. pumping away floodwaters, odwaters), stop banks may give a false sense ng when in fact a risk to life and health ng an inundation event, especially if there is

bugh education and emergency management) Raumati community feel more certain about are directly at risk of increasing frequency

areas may benefit from an increased ability to fficult to predict and depends on insurance

e feel more certain about their future in the reseeable future. Conversely, the funding of (e.g. pumping stations) through rates may impacts for social cohesion in Raumati. of having to pay increased rates to cover ample, their homes are not in inundation

nt and hard protection structures may he future, and insurability, but could also have

d/or elevating buildings in the long term of assets, certainty around the future, and

gs may be enhanced through both flood

impacts to human health and safety from ople avoid contact with floodwaters (which iting a damp and unhealthy building in the

l depend on their attitudes to flooding - not eir home or building, and this still presents ers recede (with potential impacts on health l and not able to get help, etc).

fing and raising buildings, especially if e the confidence to reside in place for longer. her hazards such as erosion, or other push at their homes, or losing their beach and cohesion would be enhanced greatly. In tial costs associated with floodproofing and

y choose to leave the community, either ng or because they do not have the financial

and loss of values social networks and

3Status Quo1 and Community Education and Emergency Management4Additional Hard Protection (e.g. Stopbanks13, Culverts14, Protection3 (Enhance)4Additional Hard Protection (e.g. Stopbanks13, Culverts14, Protection3 (Enhance)	•As noted above, community education, emergency manageme increase health and safety of the community, certainty about th adverse effects on health and safety.
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