

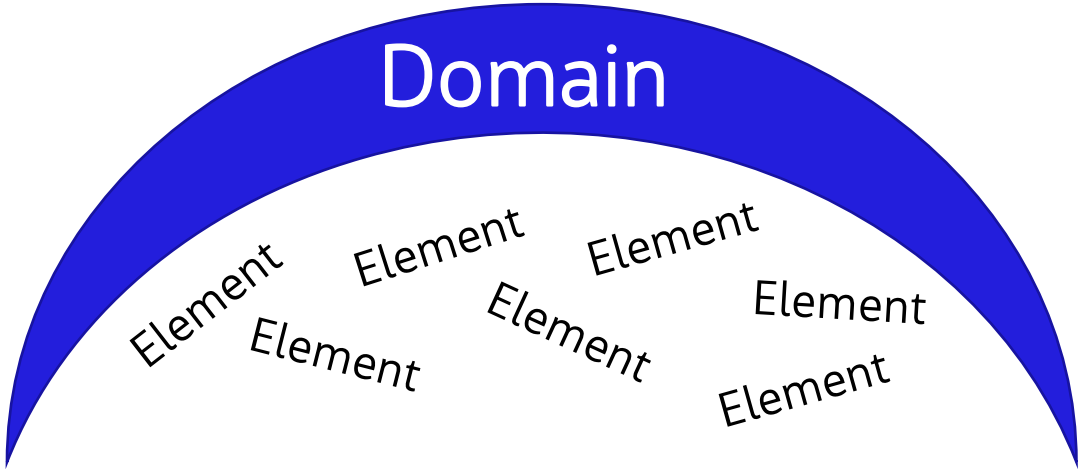
Raumati Adaptation Area Risk Assessment

CAP Workshop 15th November 2023
(Updated May 2024)

Agenda

- Risk Assessment Re-cap: Purpose and process
- Risk Assessment Results – By Domain
 - Built Environment
 - Natural Character
 - Ecological
 - Human
 - Cultural (Still to be undertaken with Mana Whenua)

Terminology

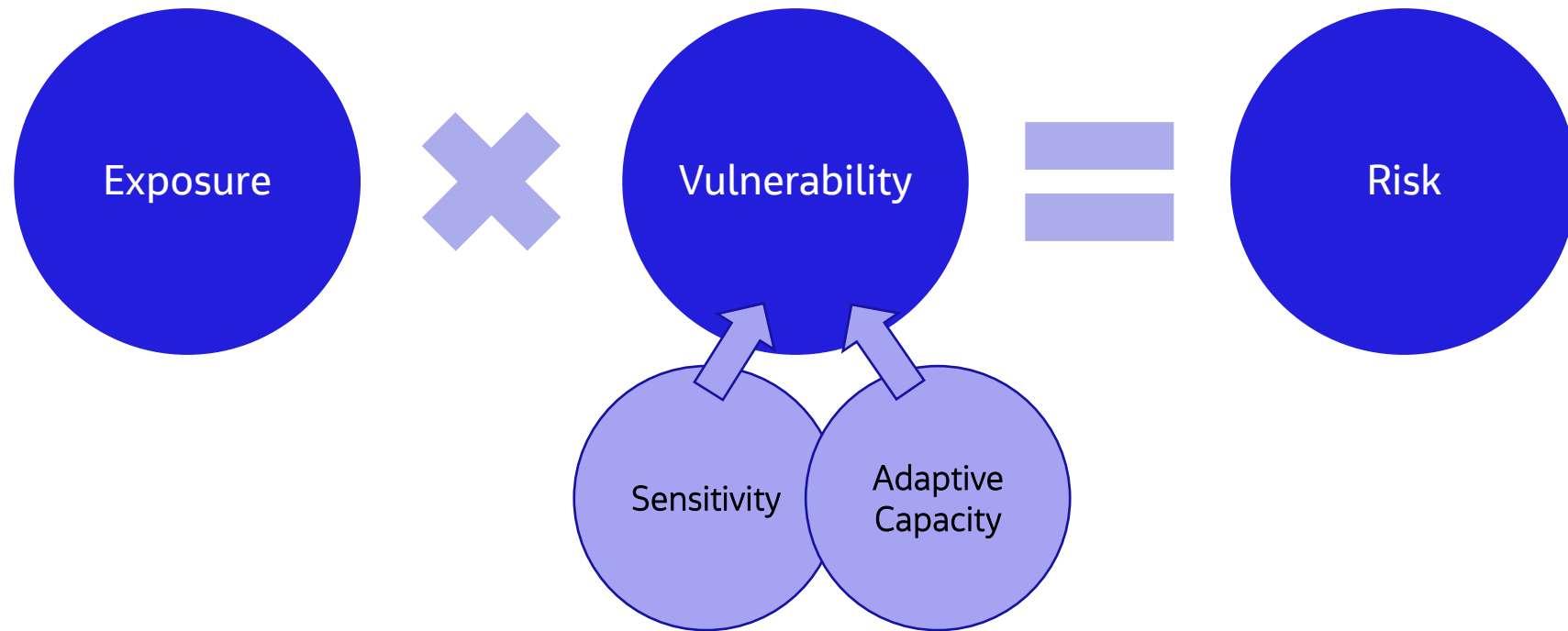


Domain	Element
Built Environment	e.g. Roads, Property, Water Supply
Ecological	e.g. Wetlands, dunes, nesting sites
Natural Character	e.g. Areas of high natural character
Human	e.g. Daily routines, health, displacement
Cultural	Still to be completed with Mana Whenua input.

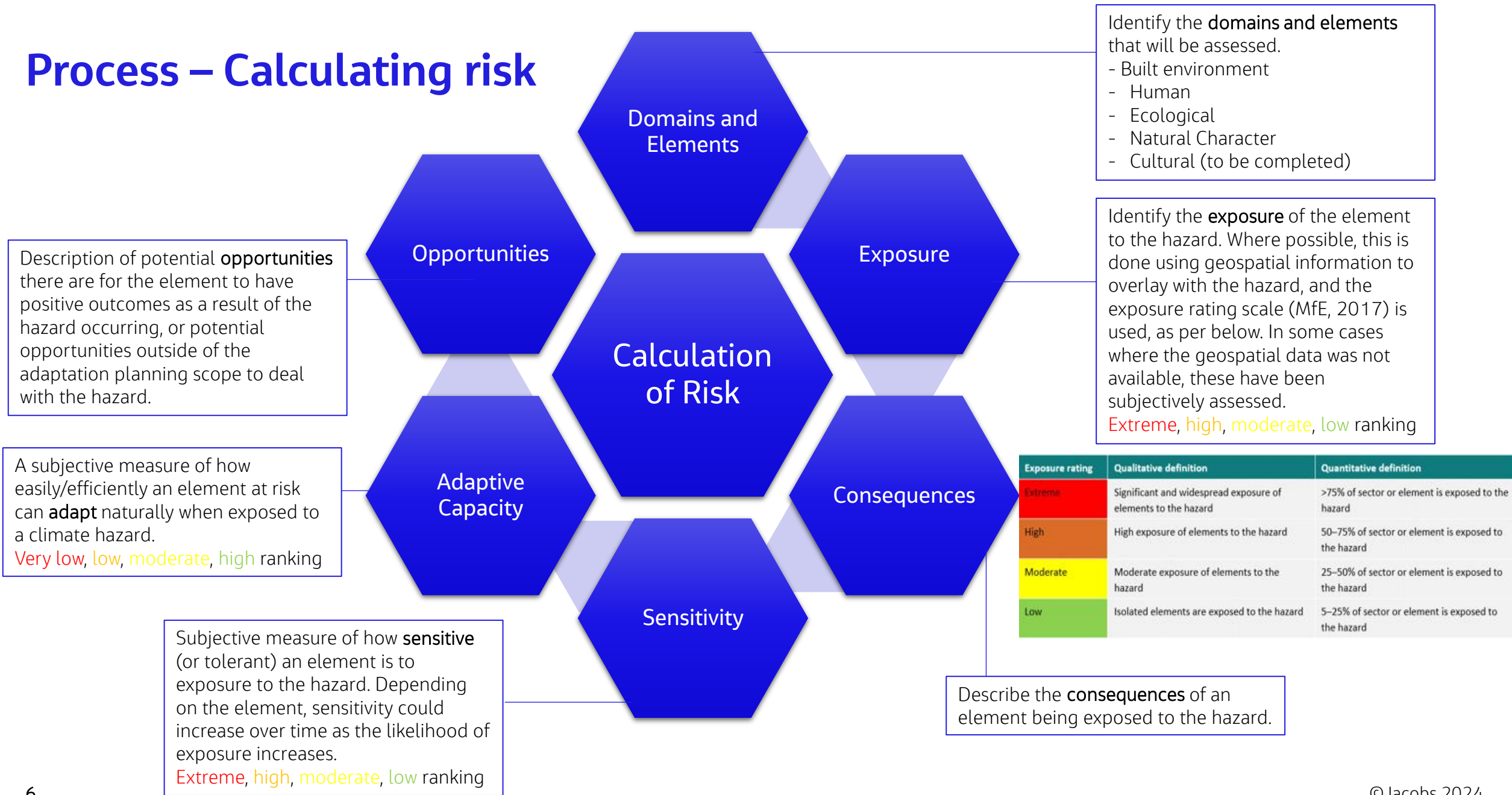
Purpose

What is a risk assessment?	Why do we need one?	What is it not?
<p>A systematic way to assess the potential risks that may impact a person, activity, or asset from a hazard over time.</p> <p>It considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How exposed is an element to the hazard? - What are the consequences of the element being exposed? - And therefore, how sensitive is the element to being exposed? - Can the element naturally adapt with the hazard? <p>It is a snapshot of what a 'do nothing' scenario may look like in the future. It looks at the RAA as a whole unit.</p> <p>It provides a 'baseline' that throughout the TK process we can use to assess our pathways against – e.g. do our pathways achieve what we need?</p> <p>It is based on the data we have available now, and can be built on in the future.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand what is in the Raumati Adaptation Area (RAA), and what is at risk to coastal erosion and inundation - now and in the future with SLR. • To understand when elements may become at risk. • To help us determine where we should focus our efforts to reduce risks in the future. • To help inform our objectives (what are we trying to achieve). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domains aren't prioritised – That is for the CAP to decide in your objectives. • It does not include economics or governance Domains– it is based on the information we have available to date. • It is not a broad climate change risk assessment, it only deals with coastal erosion and coastal inundation information available at this stage (e.g does not include AWA fluvial/pluvial-groundwater flooding). • This is not an extensive risk assessment – does not include every single council asset. It recognises the key infrastructure and values of the district and uses available data to assess the risk. • It is not going to solve all our problems today! – This will show us what is at risk. In our next few workshops we will be determining how best to reduce the risks in the future.

Process – Calculating Risk



Process – Calculating risk

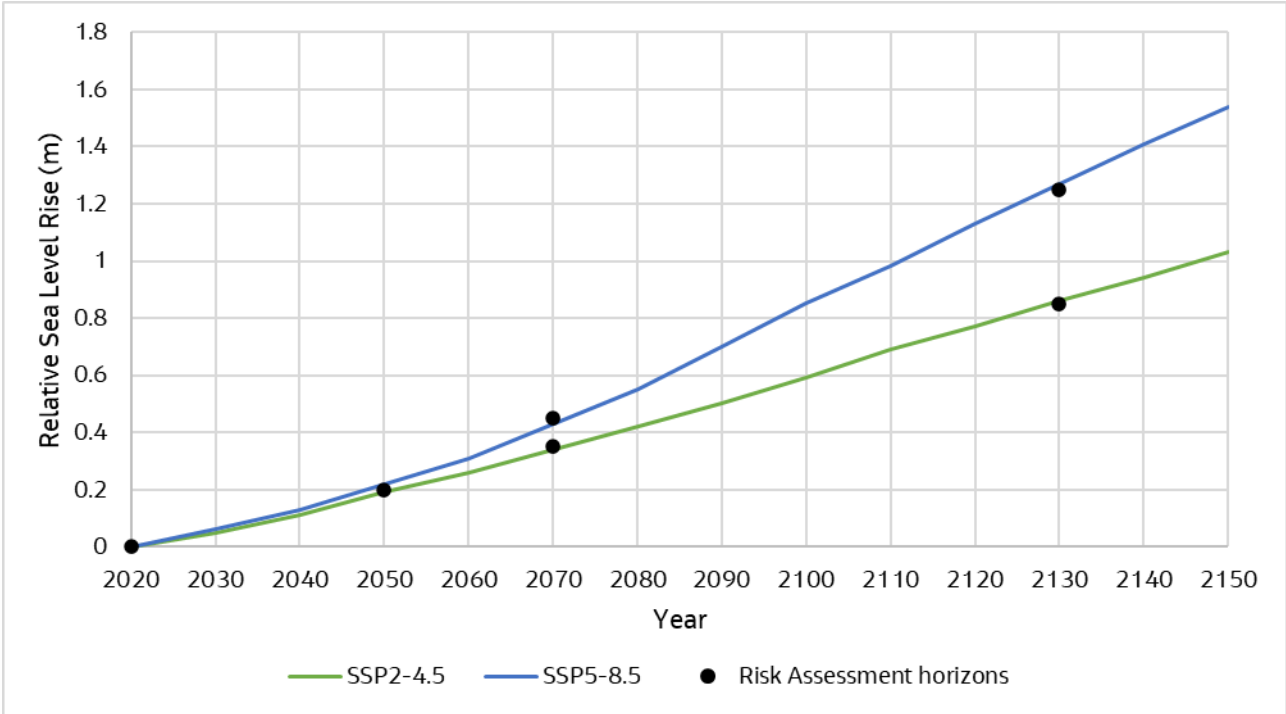


Process - Risk Ranking

		Exposure			
		Low (L)	Moderate (M)	High (H)	Extreme (E)
Vulnerability	Extreme (4)	Moderate	High	Extreme	Extreme
	High (3)	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
	Moderate (2)	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High
	Low (1)	Low	Low	Moderate	High

From: Ministry for the Environment. 2021. *He kupu ārahi mō te aromatawai tūraru huringa āhuarangi ā-rohe / A guide to local climate change risk assessments*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

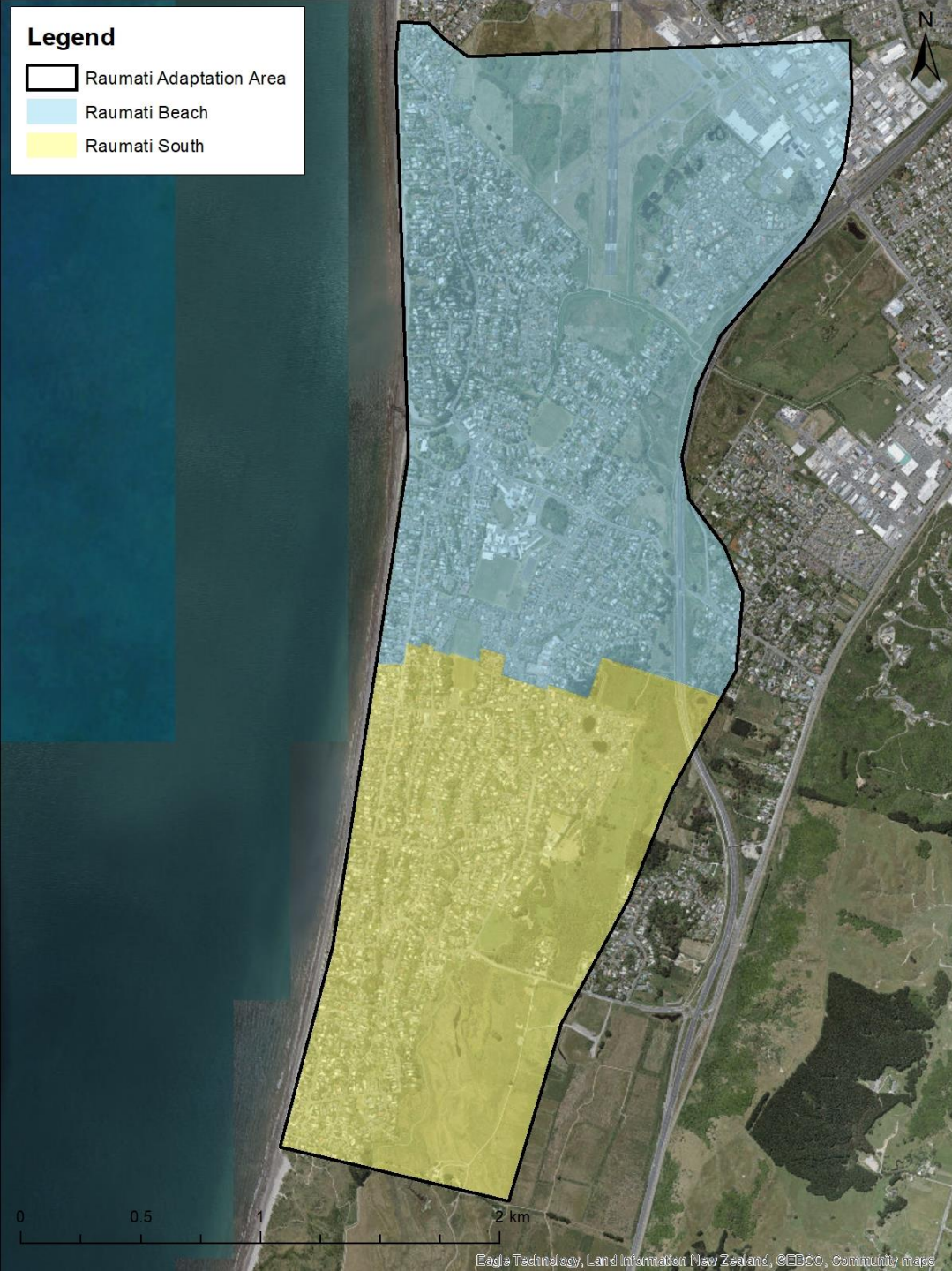
Process – Likelihoods and Scenarios



Timeframe	Sea level rise scenario	Erosion Hazard Probability Used	Inundation Hazard Probability Used
Present Day	0m RSLR	10% Probability of shoreline exceeding landward limit of mapped extent (e.g. P10)	1% Annual Exceedance Probability storm event
2050 (30 years)	0.2 m RSLR (SSP2-4.5 & SSP5-8.5)		
2070 (50 years)	0.35 m RSLR (SSP2-4.5) 0.45 m RSLR (SSP5-8.5)		
2130 (110 years)	0.85 m RSLR (SSP2-4.5) 1.25 m RSLR (SSP5-8.5)		

Raumati Adaptation Area Risk Assessment Results

Raumati Adaptation Area

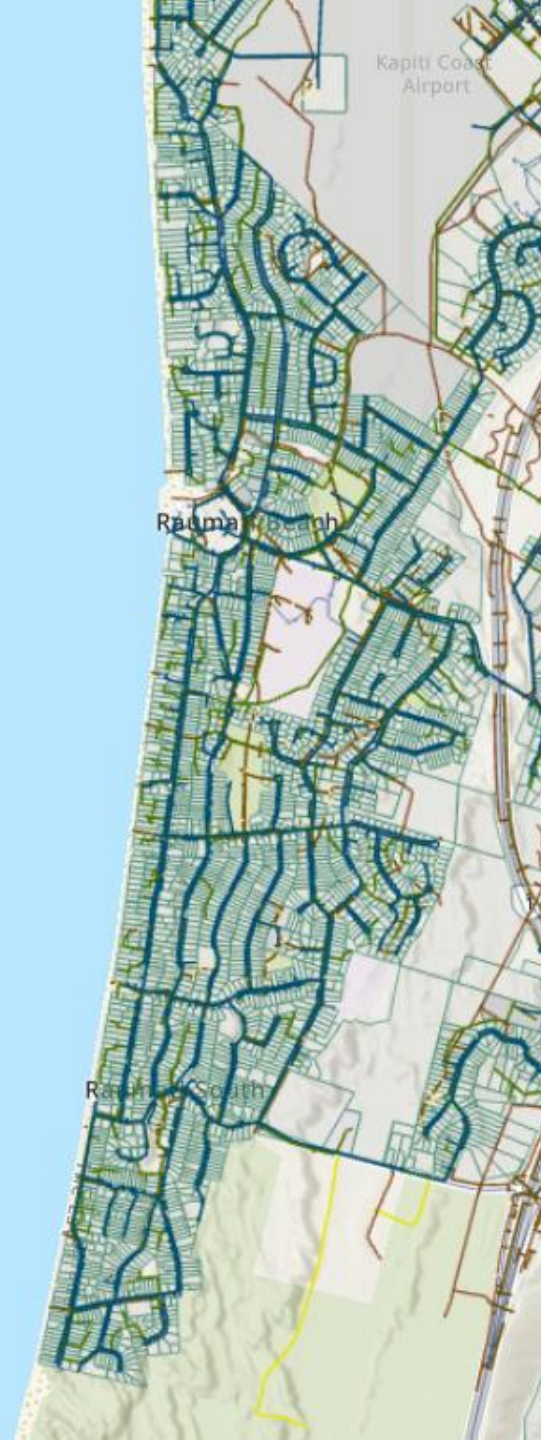


Built Environment Domain

The built environment encompasses assets, infrastructure and property that provide a service or critical function to the livelihood of the community.

Elements assessed:

- Private property
- Roads and bridges
- Wastewater services (pump stations, pipes)
- Water supply services (pipes, bores, treatment plants, pump stations)
- Stormwater services (pipes, outfalls, pump stations)
- Electrical supply and transmission (overhead and underground transmission lines)
- Natural gas supply



Built Environment Domain - Risk

Climate Change Scenario	Coastal Erosion						Coastal Inundation					
	Both		SSP2-4.5		SSP5-8.5		Both		SSP2-4.5		SSP5-8.5	
	Present	2050	2070	2130	2070	2130	Present	2050	2070	2130	2070	2130
Element	Built Environment											
Properties - Whole Adaptation Area	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	L
Properties - Raumati Beach*	E	E	E	E	E	E	L	L	L	L	L	L
Properties - Raumati South*	E	E	E	E	E	E	L	L	L	L	L	L
Water Supply Infrastructure	L	L	L	H	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L
Wastewater Infrastructure	M	H	H	E	H	E	L	L	L	L	L	L
Stormwater Infrastructure	L	L	L	H	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L
Roads and Bridges	L	L	L	H	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L
Electrical Transmission and supply infrastructure	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L
Natural gas supply mains	L	M	M	H	M	H	L	L	L	L	L	L

*For coastal erosion this is based on the number of beachfront properties impacted; For coastal inundation this is based on a broader settlement footprint.

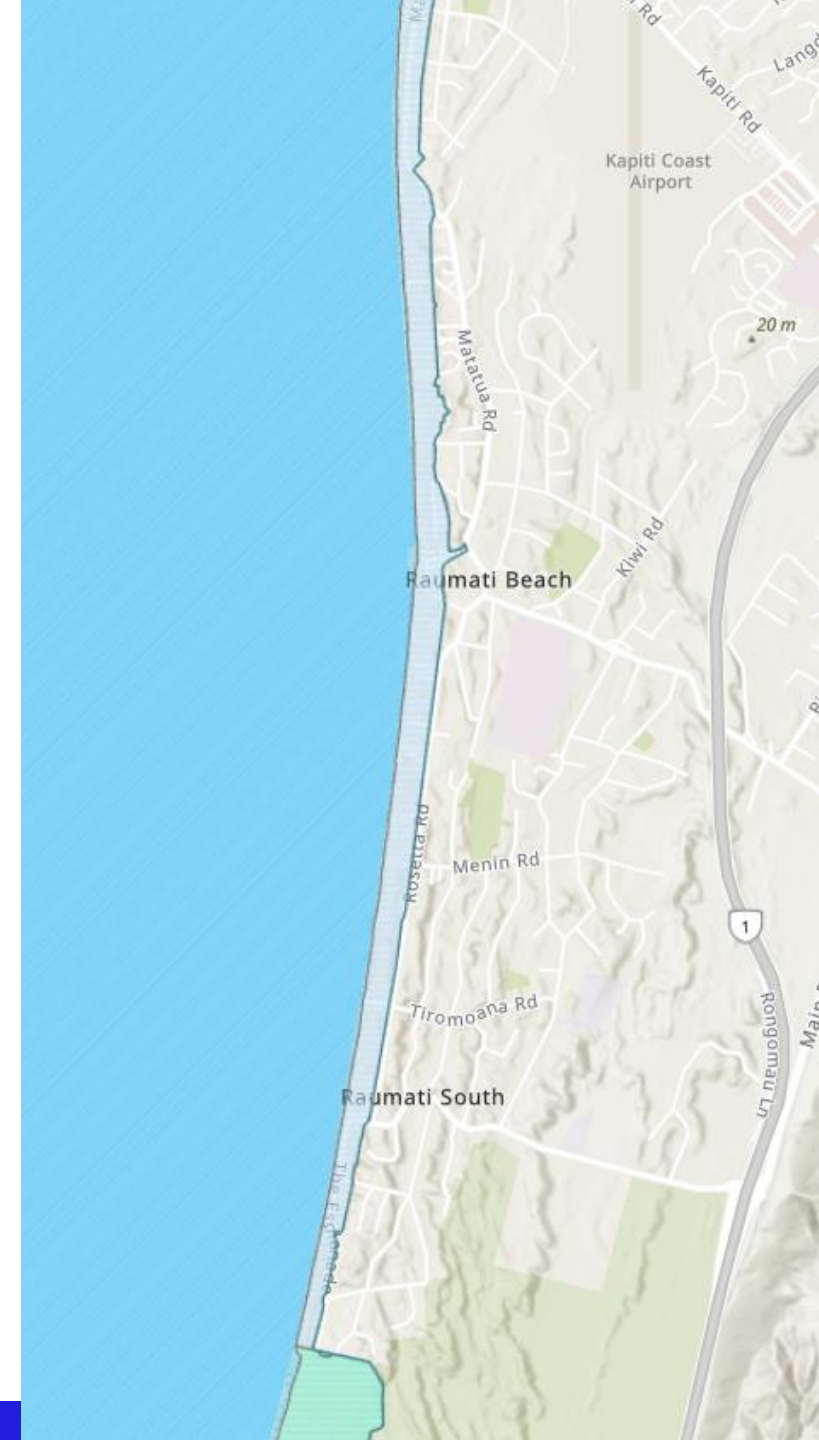
Overall, for coastal erosion, due to the difference in erosion distances between scenarios across timeframes being very small, the risks are considered to be the same.

Natural Character Domain

Natural character is the 'naturalness' or degree or modification of an area, as well as an areas distinct combination of natural characteristics and qualities.

Elements assessed:

- CTA2: Paraparaumu and Waikanae



Natural Character - Risk

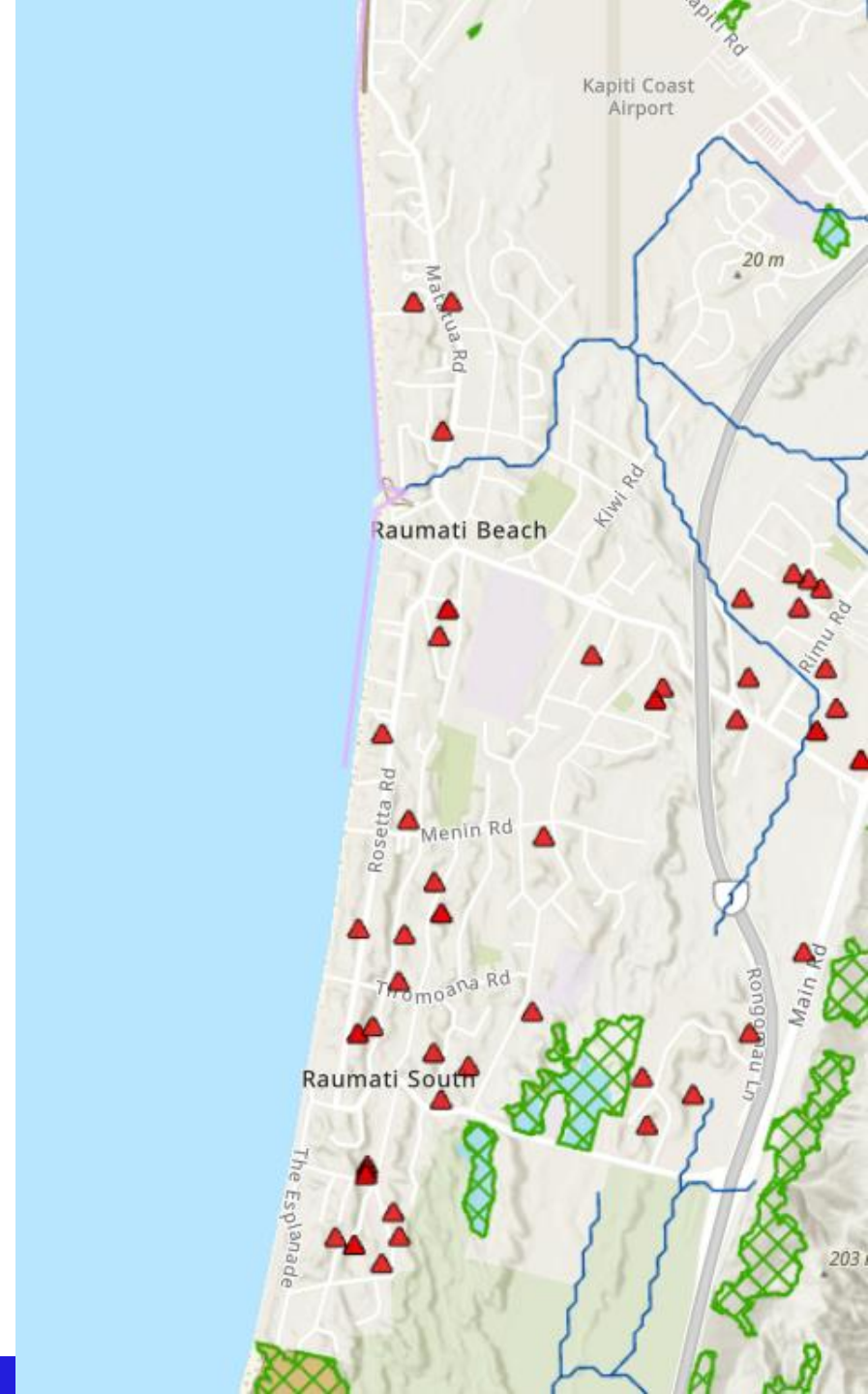
		Coastal Erosion						Coastal Inundation					
SLR Scenario		Both		SSP2-4.5		SSP5-8.5		Both		SSP2-4.5		SSP5-8.5	
Element		Present	2050	2070	2130	2070	2130	Present	2050	2070	2130	2070	2130
CTA2: Paraparaumu and Waikanae		M	M	M	H	M	H	L	L	L	L	L	L

Ecological Domain

The ecological domain encompasses the natural flora and fauna of the district.

Elements assessed:

- Coastal dunes
- Wetlands
- Mapped ecological sites
- Indigenous trees
- Rare and threatened species
- Bird habitat
- Fish habitat
- Indigenous biodiversity (coastal)



Ecological - Risk

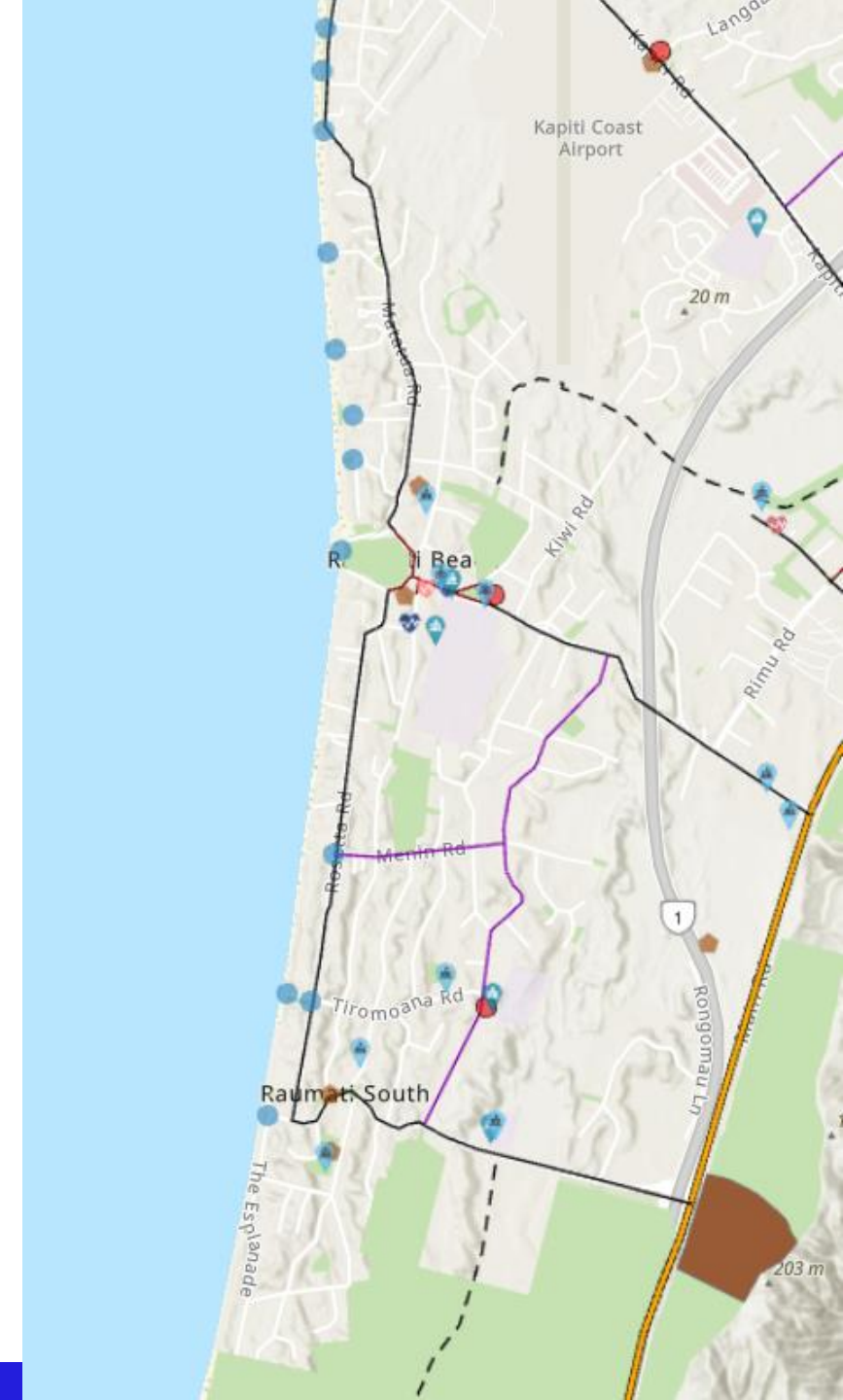
	Coastal Erosion							Coastal Inundation					
Climate Change Scenario	Both		SSP2-4.5		SSP5-8.5			Both		SSP2-4.5		SSP5-8.5	
Element	Present	2050	2070	2130	2070	2130		Present	2050	2070	2130	2070	2130
Ecological													
Coastal dunes	E	E	E	E	E	E		M	E	E	E	E	E
Wetlands	L	L	L	L	L	L		L	L	L	L	L	L
Ecological sites	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M	M
Indigenous trees	L	L	L	L	L	H		L	L	L	L	L	M
Rare and threatened species	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M	M
Bird habitat	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M	M
Fish habitat	M	M	M	M	M	M		L	L	L	M	M	M
Indigenous biodiversity (coastal)	L	M	E	E	E	E		M	M	H	E	H	E

Human Domain

The human domain encompasses individual and community health and wellbeing, and disruptions to everyday life.

Elements assessed:

- Physical health
- Mental health and wellbeing
- Social infrastructure and amenity
- Exacerbating inequities
- Social cohesion and wellbeing
- Conflict, disruption and loss of trust in government



Human - Risk

	Coastal Erosion							Coastal Inundation					
Climate Change Scenario	Both		SSP2-4.5		SSP5-8.5			Both		SSP2-4.5		SSP5-8.5	
Element	Present	2050	2070	2130	2070	2130		Present	2050	2070	2130	2070	2130
Human													
Physical Health	L	L	L	L	L	M		L	L	L	L	L	L
Mental Health and Wellbeing	L	L	M	E	M	E		L	L	M	H	M	H
Social Infrastructure and Amenity	L	L	L	M	M	H		L	L	L	M	H	E
Exacerbating Inequalities	L	L	L	M	L	M		L	L	L	L	L	L
Social Cohesion and Community Wellbeing	L	L	L	M	L	M		L	L	L	L	L	M
Conflict, Disruption, and Loss of Trust in Government	M	M	H	E	E	E		L	L	M	M	M	M

Summary Matrices

	Coastal Erosion							Coastal Inundation					
Climate Change Scenario	Both		SSP2-4.5		SSP5-8.5			Both		SSP2-4.5		SSP5-8.5	
	Present	2050	2070	2130	2070	2130		Present	2050	2070	2130	2070	2130
Element													
Built Environment													
Properties - Whole Adaptation Area	M	M	M	M	M	M		L	L	L	L	L	L
Properties - Raumati Beach	E	E	E	E	E	E		L	L	L	L	L	L
Properties – Raumati South	E	E	E	E	E	E		L	L	L	L	L	L
Water Supply Infrastructure	L	L	L	H	L	H		L	L	L	L	L	L
Wastewater Infrastructure	M	H	H	E	H	E		L	L	L	L	L	L
Stormwater Infrastructure	L	L	L	H	L	H		L	L	L	L	L	L
Roads and Bridges	L	L	L	H	L	H		L	L	L	L	L	L
Electrical Transmission and supply infrastructure	L	L	L	M	L	M		L	L	L	L	L	L
Natural gas supply mains	L	M	M	H	M	H		L	L	L	L	L	L
Human													
Physical Health	L	L	L	L	L	M		L	L	L	L	L	L
Mental Health and Wellbeing	L	L	M	E	M	E		L	L	M	H	M	H
Social Infrastructure and Amenity	L	L	L	M	M	H		L	L	L	M	H	E
Exacerbating Inequalities	L	L	L	M	L	M		L	L	L	L	L	L
Social Cohesion and Community Wellbeing	L	L	L	M	L	M		L	L	L	L	L	M
Conflict, Disruption, and Loss of Trust in Government	M	M	H	E	E	E		L	L	M	M	M	M
Ecological													
Coastal dunes	E	E	E	E	E	E		M	E	E	E	E	E
Wetlands	L	L	L	L	L	L		L	L	L	L	L	L
Ecological sites	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M	M
Indigenous trees	L	L	L	L	L	H		L	L	L	L	L	M
Rare and threatened species	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M	M
Bird habitat	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M	M
Fish habitat	M	M	M	M	M	M		L	L	L	M	M	M
Indigenous biodiversity (coastal)	L	M	E	E	E	E		M	M	H	E	H	E
Natural Character													
CTA2: Waikanae and Paraparaumu (Coastal Terrestrial Area)	M	M	M	H	M	H		L	L	L	L	L	L
Cultural													
A risk assessment for the Cultural domain in relation to coastal hazard is still to be undertaken with Mana Whenua, and will be added to this document prior to being finalised.													

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