

Takutai Kāpiti.

Pop-Up Material



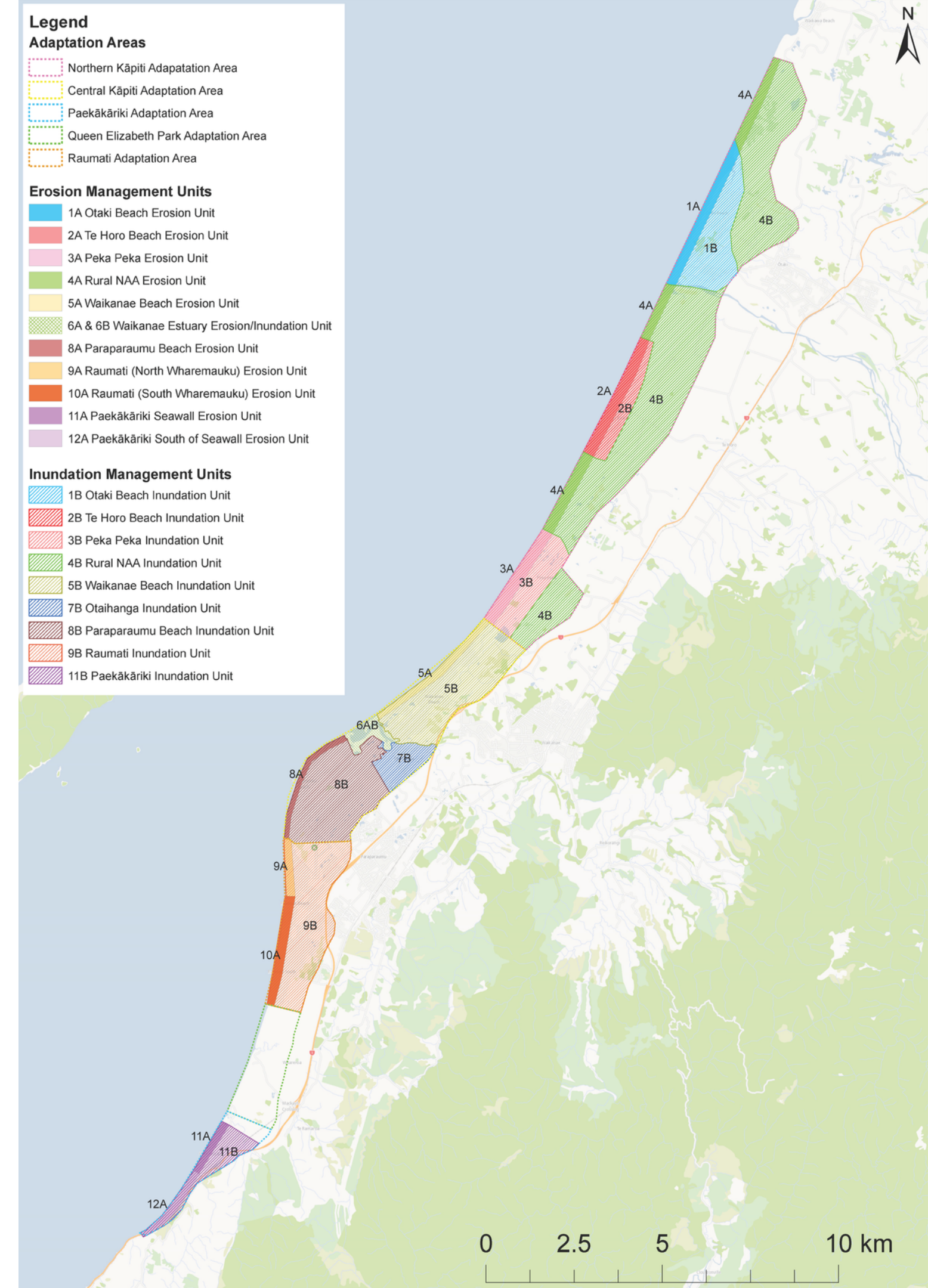
What is Takutai Kāpiti?

Takutai Kāpiti is our district's coastal adaptation project. This project will help guide our community response to the impacts of sea level rise on our environment, our community and Council infrastructure.

A Coastal Advisory Panel has been independently recruited to develop recommendations on coastal adaptation options for Council's consideration based on feedback received from the community.

Adaptation Areas and Management Units

To focus the Coastal Advisory Panel's work, and recognise the diversity of our district, adaptation areas were introduced to break the 38km of Kāpiti coastline into smaller areas (management units). The inland boundaries of each adaptation area are based on hydrological modelling of where groundwater levels are influenced by sea level rise – this distance inland varies along the coast.



The three items we need your feedback on.

CAP's Top Preferred Pathways

9B

Raumati

Raumati Adaptation Area

Feedback Card

	MCDA Rank	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Tick preferred
Pathway 2	1	Status Quo & Enhance	Enhance	Accommodate	☐
Pathway 1	2	Status Quo & Enhance	Enhance	Additional Hard Protection	☐
Pathway 3	3	Status Quo & Enhance	Additional Hard Protection	Enhance	☐

Space for further comments on back of card

Takutai Kāpiti.

Independent Coastal Advisory Panel wants your feedback

Learn more at haveyoursay.kapiticoast.govt.nz/Takutai-Kapiti

CAP's Optional Thresholds

Takutai Kāpiti.

Optional Thresholds Feedback Card

The CAP have identified possible several topics to be used for forming adaptation thresholds with the community.

Which suburb would you like to give feedback for?

Circle which topics you think should be considered when forming adaptation thresholds for your area and turn the card over to write any further feedback:

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CAP's Planning Approach Endorsement

Takutai Kāpiti.

Independent Coastal Advisory Panel wants your feedback

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- Use of a risk-based approach similar to that adopted by Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council in their recent District Plan reviews.
- Coastal hazards planning rules and provisions will constrain subdivision, use and development according to levels of risk.
- Risk areas will be mapped based on the best available information including relevant national and regional direction (NZCPS & RPS) and the most up to date IPCC information and relevant national guidance.

Note: The mapping, planning provisions and rules will be developed by Council district planners after Takutai Kāpiti in partnership with mana whenua and consultation with the community.

Please indicate whether or not you agree with this planning approach and provide any further comments on the back of this card.

To learn more about a possible risk-based approach to coastal hazard planning please see the 'Coastal Risk-Based Planning: Thresholds and Scenarios' report by scanning the QR code or heading to: kapiticoast.govt.nz/environment/coastal-adaptation/coastal-science/

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Pathway information and economic analysis

There are 20 management units within the 4 adaptation areas. Each management unit has 3 top pathways laid out that includes the information about the pathway as well as the economic analysis of that pathway.

The CAP wants to know which of these is your preferred pathway along with any further comments you have.

5A Waikanae Beach

Central Adaptation Area

Feedback Card

	MCDA Rank	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Tick preferred
Pathway 1	1	Enhance	Soft Engineering Protection (Dune reconstruction)	Soft Engineering Protection (Renourishment)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pathway 6	2	Enhance & Soft Engineering (Dune reconstruction)	Retreat	Retreat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pathway 2	3	Enhance & Soft Engineering (Dune reconstruction)	Enhance & Soft Engineering Protection (Renourishment)	Hard Engineering - Sea Wall	<input type="checkbox"/>

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5A Waikanae Beach

Erosion Central Adaptation Area

Takutai Kāpiti.

Pathway 1

MCDA Score

71

MCDA Ranking

1

Short term Enhance Increased dune resilience by foreshore and backshore planting, increased community education and emergency management.

Medium term Soft Engineering Protection (Dune reconstruction) Reconstructing the dune by distributing imported sand across the existing dune and reshaping to improve crest elevation and slope. The reshaped dune could be planted to optimise protection.

Long term Soft Engineering Protection (Renourishment) Importing sand and distributing it on the foreshore to supply more bulk to the beach profile.

Cost + Loss

\$22.1M

Total Pathway Cost

\$22M

Cost + Loss Ranking

1

Damages Avoided

\$30.2M

Damages Avoided Ranking

1=

Number of Properties Still Exposed (2130)

0

Pathway 6

MCDA Score

64

MCDA Ranking

2

Short term Enhance and Soft Engineering (Dune reconstruction) Increased dune resilience by foreshore and backshore planting and dune reconstruction, increased community education and emergency management.

Medium term Retreat Proactively and progressively retreating properties as they become impacted by the hazard.

Long term Retreat Proactively and progressively retreating properties as they become impacted by the hazard.

Cost + Loss

\$70.8M

Total Pathway Cost

\$70.8M

Cost + Loss Ranking

2

Damages Avoided

\$30.2M

Damages Avoided Ranking

1=

Number of Properties Still Exposed (2130)

0

Pathway 2

MCDA Score

60

MCDA Ranking

3

Short term Enhance and Soft Engineering (Dune reconstruction) Increased dune resilience by foreshore and backshore planting and dune reconstruction, increased community education and emergency management.

Medium term Enhance and Soft Engineering (Renourishment) Increased dune resilience by foreshore and backshore planting and beach renourishment, increased community education and emergency management.

Long term Hard Engineering - Sea Wall Sea wall along the front of the settlement.

Cost + Loss

\$71.2M

Total Pathway Cost

\$71.2M

Cost + Loss Ranking

3

Damages Avoided

\$30.2M

Damages Avoided Ranking

1=

Number of Properties Still Exposed (2130)

0

Pathway information and economic analysis

Each management unit has a unique feedback card where you can tick your preferred pathway for that unit and write any further feedback on the back of the card before dropping it into a submission box.

You can read all about the pathways and their information on the Takutai Kāpiti website or by coming along to a pop-up.

Ensure that the code for the management unit you wish to give feedback for correlates to the code on your feedback card.

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Optional thresholds

Signals, triggers, and thresholds determine when a change to the current management approach is required and means change only happens when, and if, the situation changes.

Thresholds are a situation that a community does not want to reach, with the signals and triggers being set based on these thresholds.

The CAP has developed an initial set of draft Optional Thresholds to recommend to Council to develop further with communities after Takutai Kāpiti is completed.

The CAP wants to know if you think the thresholds they've drafted are applicable to the adaptation areas they applied them to.

Optional thresholds

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Fill out which suburb you would like to give feedback for, circle all the topics you think should be considered when forming thresholds with the community, and turn over the card for more space to leave your thoughts before dropping it into a submission box.

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Risk-based planning approach

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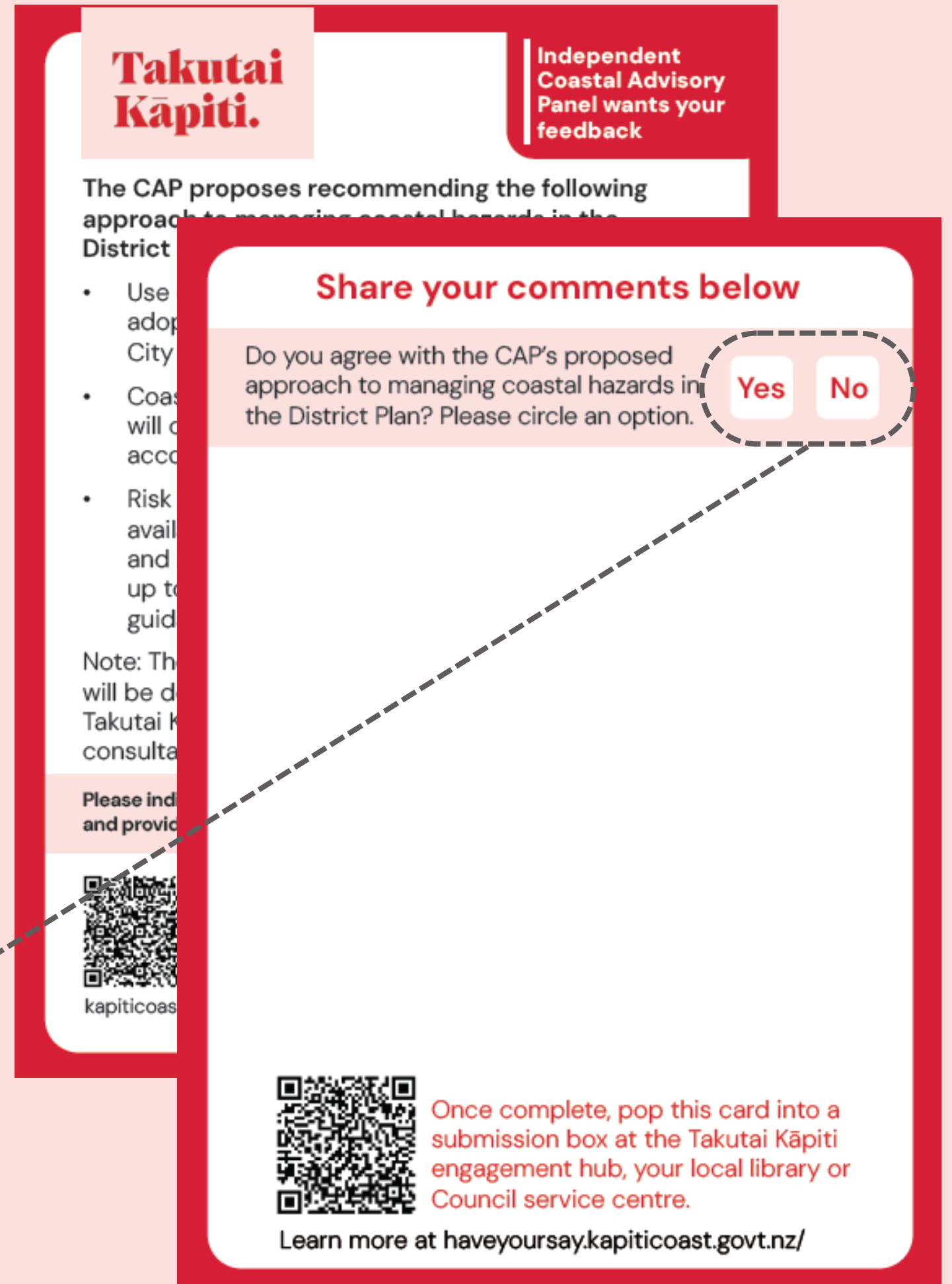
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Please indicate your feedback on the back of the card where there is also space for any further comments you would like to add.



What are our options?

The different pathways and then a timeframe that may be...

Takutai Kāpiti.

Dynamic Adaptive Planning Pathway

What is the DAPP approach?

The Dynamic Adaptive Planning Pathway approach (DAPP) is recommended by the Ministry for Environment as this approach aims to aid in development of plans that can adapt in situations of uncertainty. Using this approach will allow for a coastal adaptation plan that can adapt to the future changes that may be seen in the Kāpiti Coast District through the impacts of climate change. The DAPP approach can allow for future change and advancements without committing to investments that may be difficult and costly to adjust if the effects of climate change end up being different than those that have been projected for the future.

Accommodate
"We adapt we are and to live with hazard"

Example: Raising the floor level of existing buildings.

How is it done?

The Multiphase approach to assist the tool involves...

When do we use it?

Adaptation current measures... Triggers are considered cases, the distance to confirm signals are monitored... Threshold management might be considered... Part of CA Detailed Panel provided.

Why is it beneficial for us to use the DAPP approach?

The DAPP approach is beneficial because although we have science to project the future impacts of climate change, there is no way of knowing precisely what will happen. Impacts in 50 or even 100 years' time could change. We know that there will be an impact, but we have no way of precisely predicting the future. Trying to plan in advance for something that has possible unknown implications is tricky but still important. The DAPP approach allows for flexibility and adaptability to future conditions we cannot see yet.

Why does each pathway have several steps?

DAPP includes several pathways with multiple stages that are planned to be enacted at certain points in the future if and when the climate situation changes. We have no way of knowing for certain what impacts future sea level rise and climate change will have on our district, so having several steps along these pathways allows for flexibility and adaptability to the new set of circumstances in the short, medium and long-term.

At what points in the process is the community consulted for feedback?

Throughout the process, CAP will engage both independently and in facilitated environments to gauge community feedback on the development of the preferred pathways. The CAP acts as the conduit and community voice for input into the Coastal Hazards Adaptation Recommendation Report to Council.

The specific points in the process where the community is consulted for their feedback are through the CAP community engagement workshops that happened at the beginning of the process for each adaptation area, and after CAP have decided on their draft pathway options but before they submit their Recommendation Report to Council.

Step 2: Weighting

Some of the criteria are the same

Certain criteria are the same as those criteria used in the previous step. Before the weighting process, the criteria are critical recommendations. The criteria are critical, and equally important.

Takutai Kāpiti.

Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis

What is the MCDA process?

Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) is a decision-making process used to aid in assessing the pathways and options that came about during the Dynamic Adaptive Planning Pathways (DAPP) process.

The adaptation options differ in how they benefit different criteria. An option that may be beneficial in one criterion may be detrimental for another criterion, so the MCDA tool helps by providing a way to form the list of options in order of preference, from most preferred to least preferred.

What are the steps in the process?

- Decision Criteria:** Develop a set of criteria to score potential adaptation options.
- Weighting:** Assign weights for each of the criteria to reflect their relative importance to the adaptation area.
- Weighted Scoring:** Combine the weights and scores for each pathway to derive an overall value.

Step 3: How do we use it?

During the unit within just given decision criteria. The scores to each criterion are...

How do we use it?

CAP is a sub-panel of the CAP on how or positively provided... The technical criteria, the CAP... the technical local under the community adaptation...

Step 1: Decision Criteria

What are the different decision criteria used to score each adaptation pathway option?

- Community, social and economic wellbeing values:** How the pathway options will impact the community and social cohesion.
- Ecology:** How the pathway options will impact the habitat for indigenous or other species in the area.
- Landscape:** How the pathway options will impact the natural character and landscape of the area.
- Public access and recreation:** How the pathway options will impact the public's ability to access the coast and carry out recreational activities in the area.
- Te ao Māori values:** How the pathway options will impact the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions, along with maintaining access and enabling the carrying out of customary activities.
- Effectively manages the risks of coastal erosion:** How effectively the pathway options will manage this risk of erosion. (Technical criterion)
- Effectively manages the risks of coastal inundation:** How effectively the pathway options will manage this risk of inundation. (Technical criterion)
- Regulatory consenting and policy risk:** How viable each pathway option is in consideration to consenting and policy processes. (Technical criterion)

Kāpiti Island viewed from Ōtaki Beach

Ōtaki Beach coastal hazards

SUMMARY

Key findings

- The Ōtaki Beach coastline has a good sediment supply that has historically resulted in shoreline growth.
- If this trend continues, only a small amount of erosion associated with extremely large storms is projected to occur over the next 30 years. However, the shoreline is projected to erode over the next 30 - 100 years.
- For coastal flooding, the Ōtaki Beach settlement is generally well protected by sand dunes and the Rangioru floodgates but is susceptible to flooding through pathways up the Waitohu and Rangioru Streams.
- Under higher RSLR scenarios, Ōtaki Beach land parcels become progressively more susceptible to flooding and for the highest RSLR scenario the main evacuation route becomes vulnerable to flooding.

Ōtaki Beach coastal environment

The open coast at Ōtaki Beach is mostly sandy beach (photo A) backed by sand dunes. It also has a small amount of gravels from the Ōtaki River (D). Sand is supplied to this area by the persistent southward longshore transport of sediments from the four large rivers to the north (Whanganui, Whangapehu, Rangitikei and Manawatu Rivers). The supply rate is greater than the transport losses to the south, resulting in long-term shoreline growth. The dunes provide protection to the Ōtaki Beach settlement, acting as a 30-80 m wide buffer between the beach and Marine Parade. The almost continuous dunes and stopbanks provide good protection from coastal flooding, but there are low areas around accessways where water can run up into the dunes in large events.

Kāpiti Coast District Council | Ōtaki Beach coastal hazards summary

Other materials

There is a lot of information that has been prepared to help the Coastal Advisory Panel and the community understand the issues they are considering.

We have also prepared some fact sheets to aid understanding of the processes involved in this project and the coastal hazards that apply to each area. These are available on the Takutai Kāpiti website with printed copies available at the Takutai Kāpiti pop-ups.

Where to Have Your Say



Scan the QR code to head to the Takutai Kāpiti Have Your Say survey or visit:
<https://haveyoursay.kapiticoast.govt.nz/coastal>

9B Raumati | Feedback Card
 Raumati Adaptation Area

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Upcoming pop-ups

Coastlands Aquatic Centre

10 Brett Ambler Way, Paraparaumu
 Friday 19 April, 2024: 10am - 12pm

Paekākāriki Bowling Club

10 Wellington Road, Paekākāriki
 Monday 22 April, 2024: 1pm - 3pm

Ōtaki Library

Corner Main Street and 13 Aotaki Street, Ōtaki
 Wednesday 24 April, 2024: 1pm - 3pm

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