

**Waitai Coastal-Burwood-Linwood Community Board
Information Session/Workshop
MINUTES ATTACHMENTS**

Date: Thursday 29 May 2025
Time: 3.30 pm
Venue: Boardroom, Corner Beresford and Union Streets,
New Brighton

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Coastal Hazards Adaptation Planning

Waitai Coastal-Burwood-Linwood Community Board
Information Session

29 May 2025

Overview

Current activity and focus over next 6-8 months

- 4 March 2025 Coastal Hazards Adaptation Plan for Whakaraupō Lyttelton Harbour and Koukourarata Port Levy approved
- Lessons Learnt and Where to Next
- Maintaining momentum:
 - Preparatory technical work – monitoring and gap filling, emphasis on producing accessible community-facing outputs
 - Pre-engagement: Building climate hazard awareness and literacy through district-wide community facing activity
- Acceleration: additional resources being recruited mid-year to develop a monitoring and reporting framework and bolster implementation aspects of the programme, increase our technical capacity, including through resourcing in asset units, and support better climate science communications
- Adaptation Futures conference 13-16 October.

Lessons Learnt: Whakaraupō Lyttelton Harbour and Koukourarata Port Levy

Context



The first Adaptation Plan took approximately two years to complete

CHAP has additional funds for acceleration. Lessons learnt focus on identifying efficiencies that will maximise the use of available resources.



We do not intend to amend and re-consult on the Coastal Adaptation Framework (CAF) in advance of CG direction. Process changes must fit within current settings.



Lessons have been identified through surveys of the Coastal Panel, STAG, CHAP and the Independent Chair, as well as feedback and workshops with staff.



We are seeking your feedback and reflections today.

What worked well



Co-creation delivered an open and transparent process



86% of the Panel agreed that it was an open process without pre-determined outcomes



Robust process ensured the options were well tested



All of the Panel agreed that there was value in going through the whole process for transparency



Adaptation practice knowledge was built across Council



88% of the STAG would be willing to participate again. The majority agreed that the process added value to their BAU roles



Strong endorsement of the outcome



All of the Panel reported feeling comfortable with the preferred pathways: 33% were very comfortable, 67% were somewhat comfortable



CHAP efforts to reach all impacted private property owners



Significant efforts were made to engage all private property owners who may be affected by coastal hazards within 20-30 years. Letters were sent to property owners with specific information and maps about coastal hazard risks relevant to each property.

Key areas for improvement

CHAP programme

Adopting a flexible approach to asset planning: Future planning could involve: 'by asset', 'by asset-class', 'by network', and/or 'by area' pathways

Run a mock process: This will test these different approaches and build staff capability

Increased resources: Could undertake adaptation planning concurrently in two Adaptation Areas, or a larger area

Coastal Panel Operations

Supporting young people on the Panel: Additional support i.e. pre-meetings

Clarify roles and responsibilities: Clarify the role of the Panel in community engagement, address non-attendance, and clarify status of advice received in 'catch-up' meetings

Terms of Reference: Update the TOR accordingly

Coastal Hazards Adaptation Plan

Adaptation planning concepts: Simplifying language, include more visual tools

Clarifying the role and purpose of the Plan: An Implementation Lead (IL) will support implementation into asset management

Monitoring framework: The IL will develop a monitoring framework to provide consistent signals, triggers and thresholds for action

Next steps

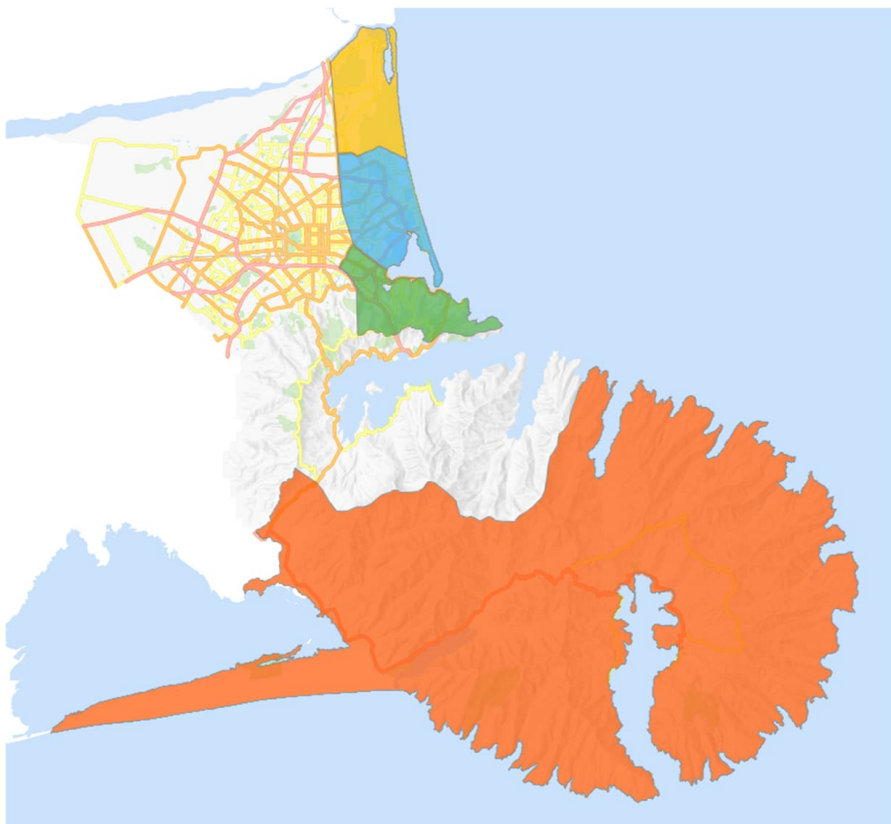
The CHAP team will integrate improvements into the process as appropriate, noting that selection of the next Adaptation Area will determine the relevance of some lessons learnt

Your feedback:

- Do you have any feedback on the CHAP process to date?

Where to next?

Remaining Adaptation Areas



Based on:

- Manageable scale
- Similar geographic archetypes and catchment boundaries
- Grouping community groups with existing connections to support collaborative working in a Coastal Panel and during community engagements
- Other Council programmes

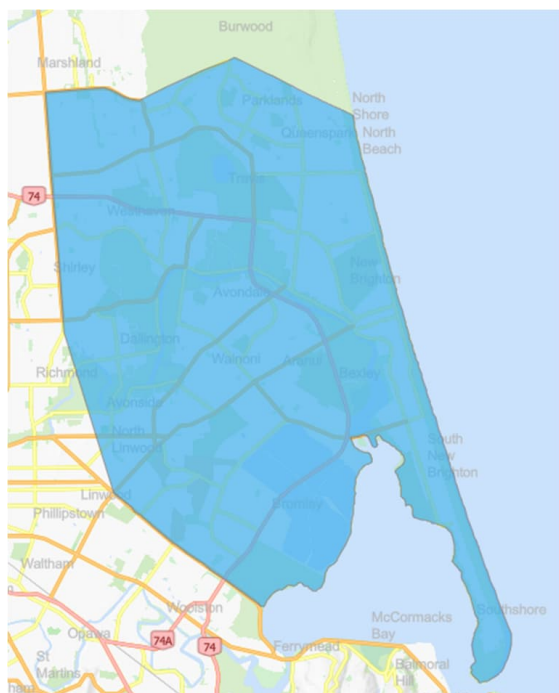
Risk by Adaptation Area

Roads, three water pipes, and residential, commercial and industrial buildings at risk of coastal hazards during a 1-in-100 year storm with 40cm of sea-level rise.

	Roads	3W Pipes	Residential buildings	Commercial & Industrial
Option 1 (Waimairi – Southshore & Lower Avon)	109 km (4%)	149 km (2%)	4,669 (3.8%)	123 (2.8%)
Option 2 (Lower Styx & Banks Peninsula)	46 km (1.7%)	33 km (0.4%)	473 (0.4%)	39 (0.8%)
Option 3 (Woolson – Taylors Mistake)	49 km (1.8%)	91 km (1.2%)	2,463 (2%)	379 (7.7%)

Note: The data states the total distance/number of assets exposed and what this is as a percentage of that asset grouping across the district.

Waimairi to Southshore & Lower Avon

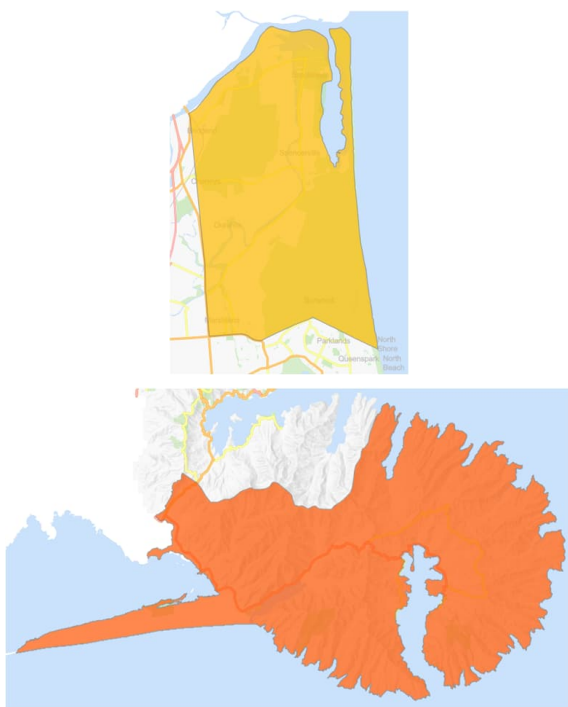


- Address the highest level of risk.
- Utilise high quality data and assessments.
- Three Waters OARC multi-hazards work ready for CHAP to pick up.
- Align conversations in areas where PC12 will impact most.
- Currently the dunes offer significant natural protection against coastal flooding and erosion – but if they are to form the basis of a long-term strategy, actions to make the dunes more resilient require significant lead-in time.

- Large scale and complex – elements we haven't dealt with before.
- Harder public/private split - challenging in the absence of CG adaptation and/or retreat legislation defining roles and responsibilities.
- Earthquake legacy issues not yet fully addressed.

Option Two

Lower Styx & Banks Peninsula



Opportunities:

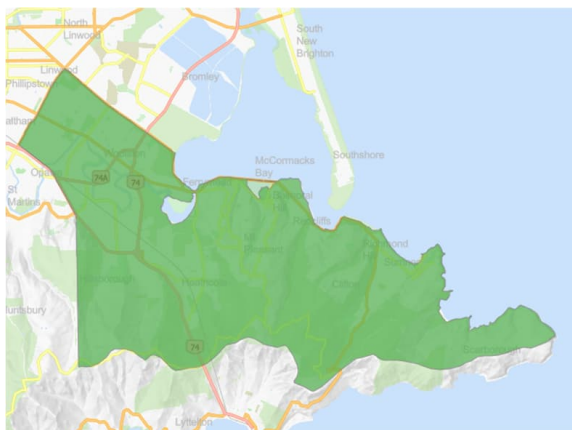
- Two areas with relatively lower risk profiles, so can work in two areas at once.
- Complete Banks Peninsula, with similar approach as Whakaraupō – Koukourarata.
- Support ongoing Ōnuku adaptation work.
- Existing relationship with Te rūnanga o Koukourarata.
- Central government direction/legislation likely to have less impact so less likely to disrupt the process part way through.
- Banks Peninsula community readiness and willingness to engage.

Challenges:

- Elements we haven't dealt with before (e.g. tourism impacts).
- Perception we are avoiding the most at-risk areas.
- High dependence on Waka Kotahi planning for SH75.
- Cross-over with ECan responsibility for the Waimakariri stopbanks.
- Existing challenging relationships, particularly in Brooklands.

Option Three

Woolston to Taylors Mistake



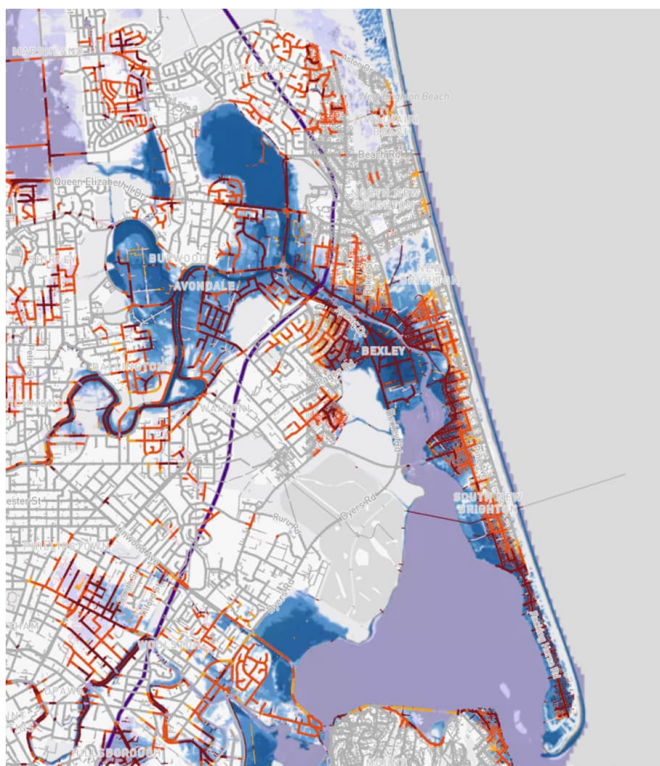
Opportunities:

- Address the second highest level of risk.
- High level of community engagement and some have indicated a willingness to engage in adaptation planning conversations.

Challenges:

- Large scale and complex – elements we haven't dealt with before.
- Harder public/private split - challenging in the absence of CG adaptation and/or retreat legislation defining roles and responsibilities.
- Land Drainage Recovery Programme may provide additional multi-hazard modelling that would be useful for us. Waiting for this would aim to ensure alignment.
- Existing built structures offer some level of protection against coastal flooding and erosion reducing the immediate urgency to develop a longer-term pathway.

Adaptation planning may look slightly different



How we might address the challenge of scale and complexity:

- Dividing the area by geographic features
 - E.g. starting at with the dunes, then around the Lower Ōtākaro Avon River, then working out from those
- A mix of: asset-specific, network, and area-wide planning

Next steps / decision timeline

- Your feedback:
 - Do you have any thoughts on the options?
 - Are you aware of any community groups in these areas actively focussing on or interested in adaptation planning?
 - Continue socialising with wider Council teams, community boards, rūnanga and other stakeholders, looking for alignment where possible.
 - May - July: Community Boards
 - July/August: ELT briefing/maybe Council workshop
 - Late 2025/early 2026: seek decision
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