
Waihoru Spreydon-Cashmere-Heathcote Community Board Information Session/Workshop

AGENDA

Notice of Information Session/Workshop Te Pānui o te Hui:

A Waihoru Spreydon-Cashmere-Heathcote Community Board Information Session/Workshop will be held on:

Date: Thursday 28 May 2026
Time: 4 pm
Venue: Linwood Boardroom, Gate B,
180 Smith Street, Woolston

Membership Ngā Mema

Chairperson	Keir Leslie
Deputy Chairperson	Sophie Bond
Members	Melanie Coker
	Will Hall
	Nathaniel Herz Jardine
	Kate Hodgins
	Roy Kenneally
	Tim Lindley
	Tim Scandrett

Principal Advisor

Joshua Wharton
Manager Community Governance
Team
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22 May 2026

Meeting Advisor

Jonathon Jones
Community Board Advisor
Tel: 941 5563
Jonathon.Jones@ccc.govt.nz

Website: www.ccc.govt.nz

Note: This forum has no decision-making powers and is purely for information sharing.

To watch the meeting live, or a recording after the meeting date, go to:

<https://www.youtube.com/@waihorospreydon-cashmere-h3561/streams>

To view copies of Agendas and Notes, go to:

<https://www.ccc.govt.nz/the-council/meetings-agendas-and-minutes/>



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The time allocated for this Information Session/Workshop is 30 minutes.	

Karakia Whakamutunga

Karakia Tīmatanga

Kia tau te mauri o runga	<i>May the essence of above settle here</i>
Kia tau te mauri o raro	<i>May the essence of below settle here</i>
Paiheretia te ture wairua	<i>Bind together that we can't see and bind that we can see</i>
Paiheretia te ture tangata	<i>And have them guide us at this time</i>
Hei pou arahi i a tātou i tēnei wā	<i>May the thought be true</i>
Kia tika te whakaaro	<i>May the words be true</i>
Kia tika te kupu	
Tihei Mauri Ora!	

Waiata

Nei rā te tai ō mihi	<i>Heartfelt greetings and best wishes</i>
Ki a tatou e ngā iwi	<i>To all of us who have gathered here</i>
Kua tae mai mātou	<i>We have arrived here today</i>
Hei tautoko	<i>To show our collective support</i>
Ki te kaupapa o te rā	<i>For the purpose of the occasion</i>
He waka eke noa	<i>We are all in this together</i>
Nā te Kaunihera o Ōtautahi e	<i>On behalf of the Christchurch City Council</i>

1. Apologies Ngā Whakapāha

Apologies will be recorded at the meeting.

2. Public Transport Network Review - Environment Canterbury



Reference Te Tohutoro: 26/812409

Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: Mark Gregory, Principal Transport Advisor, Environment Canterbury

1. Detail Te Whakamahuki

Timing	This information session is expected to last for 20 minutes.
Purpose / Origin of the Information Session	<p>The Waihoru Community Governance team have invited Environment Canterbury to brief the Board about its Public Transport Network Review and upcoming community consultation to help shape a 10-year plan for service improvements 2027-37.</p> <p>As part of the network review, Environment Canterbury are seeking feedback on a proposal to improve the reliability of Route 44 Shirley/Westmorland services. This would affect bus-users in Waihoru Spreydon-Cashmere-Heathcote.</p>
Background	<p>Christchurch and the surrounding townships in Selwyn and Waimakariri are growing fast and the transport network needs to keep up. By 2050, there could be up to 700,000 people living here. Improving public transport is one of the most effective ways to reduce congestion, support growth, and keep people moving around the city. Without it, pressure on our roads will continue to increase.</p> <p>Because the Metro network is interconnected, changes in one area can affect services elsewhere. That’s why we need to look at the big picture. We’re also working with partners to improve things like bus lanes, bus stops, bus priority at intersections, and park and ride facilities in the districts, to make public transport more convenient.</p> <p>The Metro bus and ferry network review draws on years of community feedback, from formal consultations through to everyday enquiries to Metro customer service. We will draw on all of it in shaping this review. We've used this feedback to develop neighbourhood stories - summaries of what people in different areas have told us. We'd like to know if they reflect your experience, and whether we've missed anything.</p>
Key Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Metro Bus and Ferry Network is open for community feedback 13 May - 24 June 2026, via online survey: ecan.govt.nz/metroreview
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community feedback will be used alongside technical information, such as passenger data, population growth projections, and modelling, to identify priorities for improving the network over the next ten years. Environment Canterbury will develop three options for improvement, each with a different pace and scale of change. Early next year, Environment Canterbury will seek feedback on a preferred option when they consult on the draft Long-Term Plan 2027-37.
Useful Links	<p>ecan.govt.nz/metroreview</p> <p>Proposed changes to Route 44 and Route 135 Have Your Say</p> <p>Neighbourhood Stories</p>

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A  	Environment Canterbury - Network Review Presentation	26/1047772	7

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Jonathon Jones - Community Board Advisor
Approved By	Josh Wharton - Manager Community Governance, Spreydon-Cashmere-Heathcote

ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY
Kaunihera Taiao ki Waitaha

We are developing a 10-year plan for Metro services 2027-37

Help us improve your public transport. Tell us what's working, what isn't, and what would make buses and ferries work better for you.

Whether you use public transport every day, occasionally, or not at all...

Christchurch, Waimakariri and Selwyn *Growing fast*

- Over the past 15 years, Greater Christchurch has grown rapidly to a population of around half a million.
- By 2050 up to 700,000 people could be living in Greater Christchurch – 40% more than there are today, with potentially an additional 100,000 cars on the road
- ~50,000 people a decade
- Placing increasing pressure on the land transport network.



Waltham Rd traffic going on to Moorhouse Ave. The avenue sees 52,646 vehicle on average a day. Photo: Geoff Sloan

What streets have the worst congestion in Christchurch and what transport projects could help move the more than 100,000 extra vehicles projected to be on roads by 2050? Dylan Smits reports

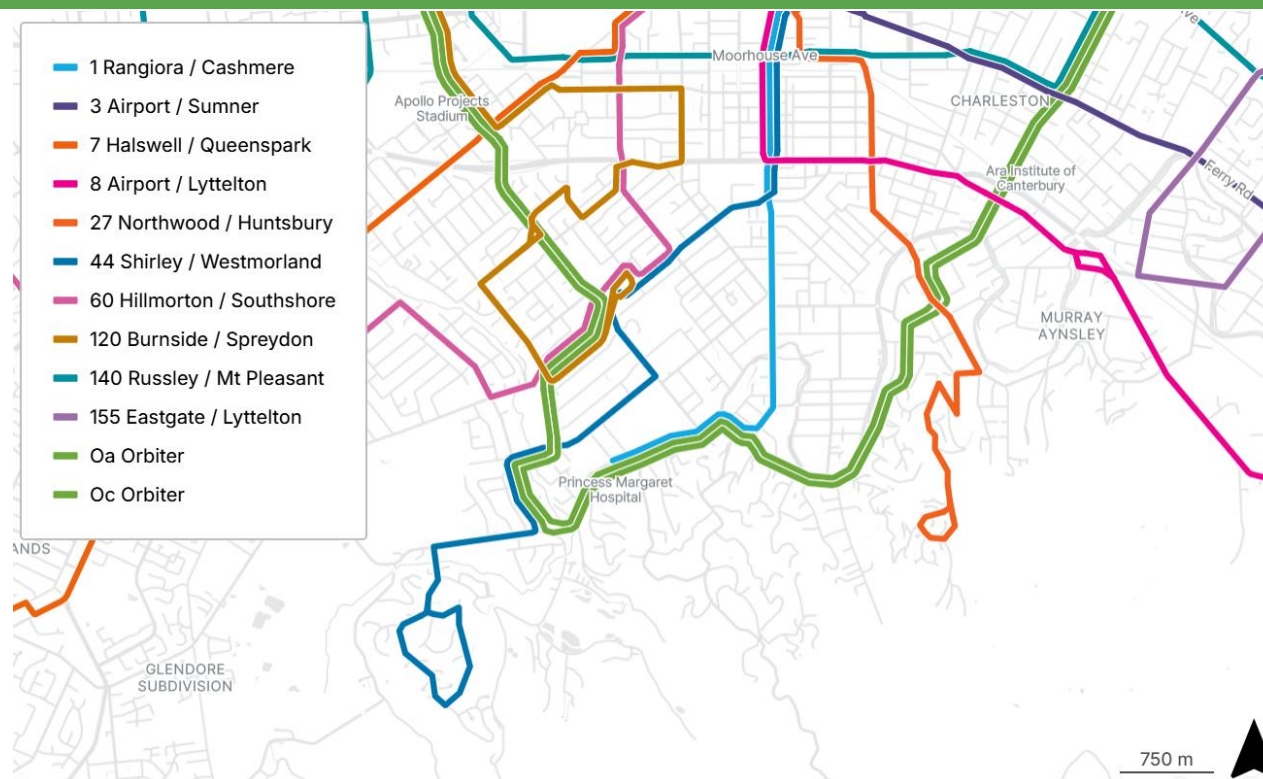
Greater Christchurch's population is projected to increase by about 85,000 by 2050, adding 30-40% more vehicles to the city's roads.

The population, including Selwyn and Waimakariri, could rise from about 560,000 to about 640,000 in 2050 – or up to 700,000 in higher projections.

Community engagement

What might network review include?

- Many services in the Waihoru – Spreydon – Cashmere
- Current hubs and spokes model, with orbiter linking radial routes
- Specific feedback from the Community
- Looking for all feedback – which locations aren't served well, which you think you should be?



Community engagement

What might network review include?

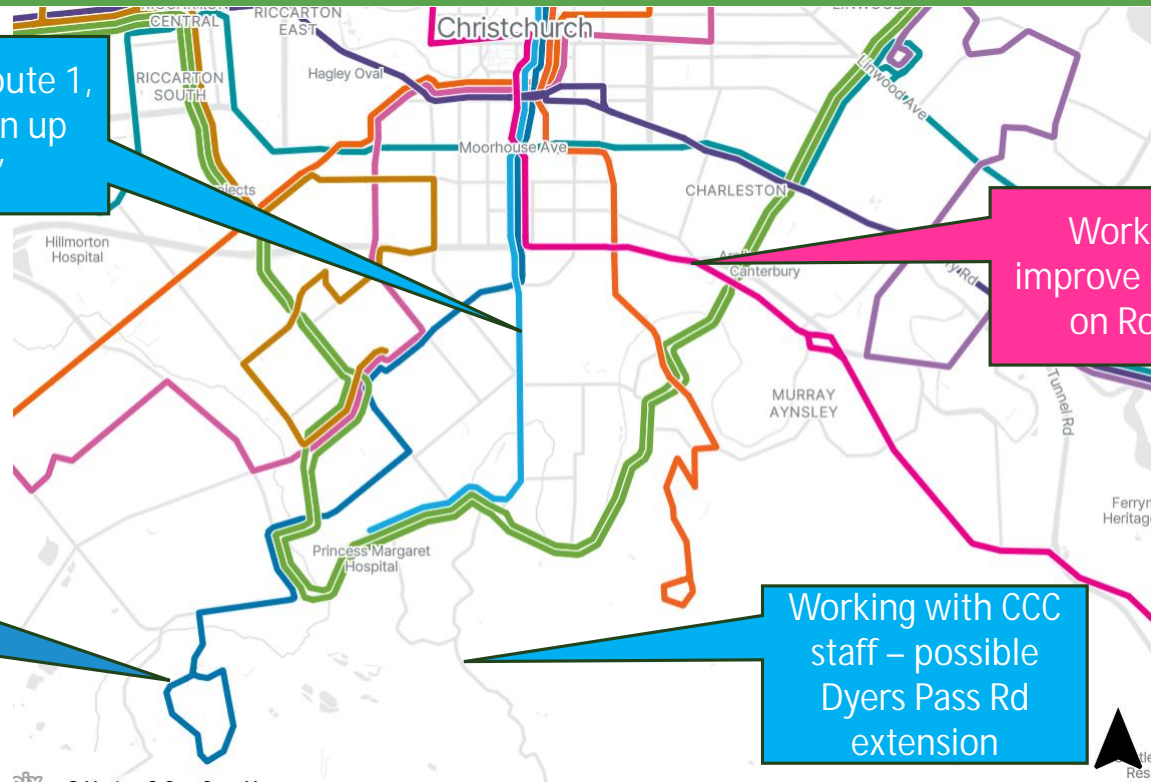
What other requests do you have?

Upgrading Route 1, 10 min 'Turn up and Go'

Working to improve reliability on Route 8

Proposed improvements to reliability, Route 44

Working with CCC staff – possible Dyers Pass Rd extension



5

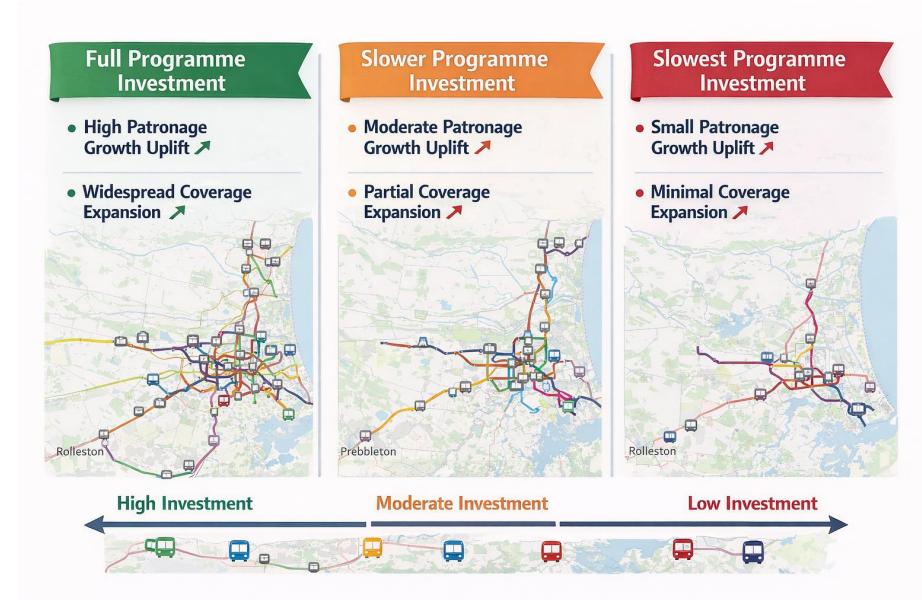
Community engagement

Two stages of community consultation

13 May-24 Jun: (i) Public consultation: Network Review

Mar 2027 (TBC): (ii) Draft Long-Term Plan 2027-37

- 3 options for a Ten-year Plan for Service Improvements
- Key difference will be levels of co-investment and speed of implementation - particularly for improved coverage



Help us improve your public transport!

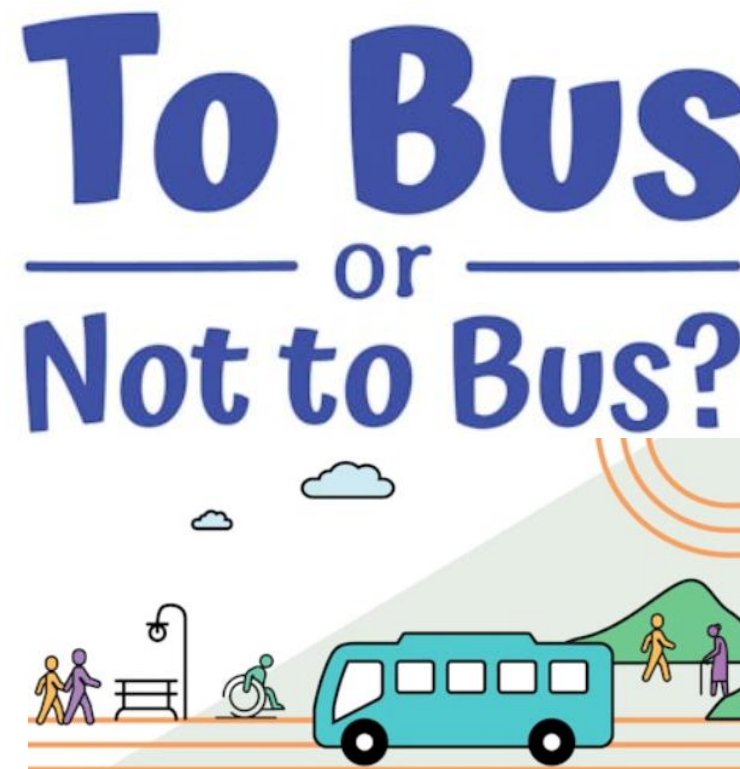
Tell us what's working, what isn't, and what would make buses and ferries work better for you.

Whether you use public transport every day, occasionally, or not at all...

Please complete the survey:

<https://haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/metroreview/surveys/metroreviewsurvey>

13 May to 24 June



3. Governance Update

Reference Te Tohutoro: 26/980188

Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: John Filsell, Head of Community Support & Partnerships

1. Detail Te Whakamahuki

Timing	This information session is expected to last for 30 minutes.
Purpose / Origin of the Information Session	The purpose of this session is for the Board to be updated on a number of topics including Governance Partnership Agreement and the 2027/37 Long Term Plan process. It is also an opportunity for board members to raise and discuss any topical matters within their Board Areas.
Background	Periodically the head of Community Support & Partnerships visits community boards to discuss important and/or topical issues.
Key Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Governance Partnership Agreement – “How the Council works with Boards.”• 2027/37 Long Term Plan process. – “Importance of Community Board Plans.”• Discussion on important and topical issues.
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nearer the time Community Governance will canvass Board Members on the topics they would like discussed or any particular information they would like provided.

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

There are no attachments for this report.

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Antje Schmidt - Projects & Events Coordinator
Approved By	John Filsell - Head of Community Support and Partnerships

4. Coastal Hazard Adaptation Planning - Taylors Mistake to Lower Heathcote


Reference Te Tohutoro: 26/829879

Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: Jane Morgan, Team Leader Climate Adaptation
 Tom Simons-Smith, Principal Advisor, Coastal Hazards

1. Detail Te Whakamahuki

Timing	This workshop is expected to last for 45 minutes.
Purpose / Origin of the Workshop	On 8 April 2026 Council approved the initiation of the next round coastal hazards of adaptation planning in the two Adaptation Areas: the Lower Ōpāwaho Heathcote River and the St Andrews Hill to Taylor’s Mistake area. The purpose of this Information Session is to provide the Community Board with an overview of the upcoming process, including the opportunity for the Community Board to nominate a representative to sit on the Coastal Panel.
Background	The Coastal Hazards Adaptation Planning programme works with communities and rūnanga in low-lying inland and coastal communities that are or will be impacted by sea level rise through coastal flooding, coastal erosion and rising groundwater. The Council’s approach to this process is set out in the Coastal Adaptation Framework .
Key Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the process including the timeline for wider community engagement, and points at which the Community Board will be briefed. • Recruitment for the Coastal Panel. • Pre-engagement and key stakeholders.
Next Steps	Staff will return to brief the Community Board prior to the first wider community engagement.
Useful Links	For an example of what adaptation planning delivers, please see the Coastal Hazards Adaptation Plan for Whakaraupō Lyttelton Harbour and Koukourarata Port Levy .

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A 	Coastal adaptation slides Waihoru	26/1039019	18

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Jane Morgan - Team Leader Coastal Hazards Adaptation Planning
Approved By	David Griffiths - Head of Strategic Policy & Resilience

Coastal Hazard Adaptation Planning in Ōtautahi Christchurch

Jane Morgan, Team Leader Climate Hazards Adaptation Planning

Tom Simons-Smith, Principal Advisor Coastal Hazard

2026

Background to Adaptation Planning for Lower Heathcote to Taylors Mistake



What are we talking about today?

Adaptation

Actions taken to reduce harm, or take advantage of opportunities, arising from climate change. Adaptation may include physical works – such as stopbanks – planning controls, relocation of assets, or changes to how services are delivered.

In practice, adaptation responses are often framed using the PARA approach – Protect, Accommodate, Retreat, and Avoid – alongside Maintenance of existing assets where appropriate.

Catalogue of Coastal Hazard Adaptation Options



Maintain

Maintain current infrastructure systems, and continue community education, emergency management and environmental monitoring

Accommodate

Flood proofing buildings
 Flood proofing infrastructure
 Adaptable buildings
 Raising land levels
 Groundwater management
 Stormwater management
 Diversifying energy and water supply
 Emergency management
 Reducing levels of service

Protect

Shoreline nourishment
 Dune reconstruction and regeneration
 Beach drainage
 Coastal wetlands, riparian management and living shorelines
 Groynes and attached breakwaters
 Detached breakwaters and artificial reefs
 Armouring
 Stopbanks and bunds
 Storm surge barriers

Retreat

Buyouts
 Land swaps
 Leasebacks
 Future interests
 Conservation easements
 Transferrable development rights
 Relocation of assets
 Removal of assets

Avoid

Zoning
 Trigger-based or time-limited land use consents
 Setback controls

But there are always trade offs

Short-term vs long-term benefits

- **Trade off:** Immediate protection vs future flexibility
- **For example:** Building a seawall may protect a suburb now, but it can lock in development patterns which require action in the future.
- **Implication:** Reduced cost today, but increased cost and reduced options for future generations

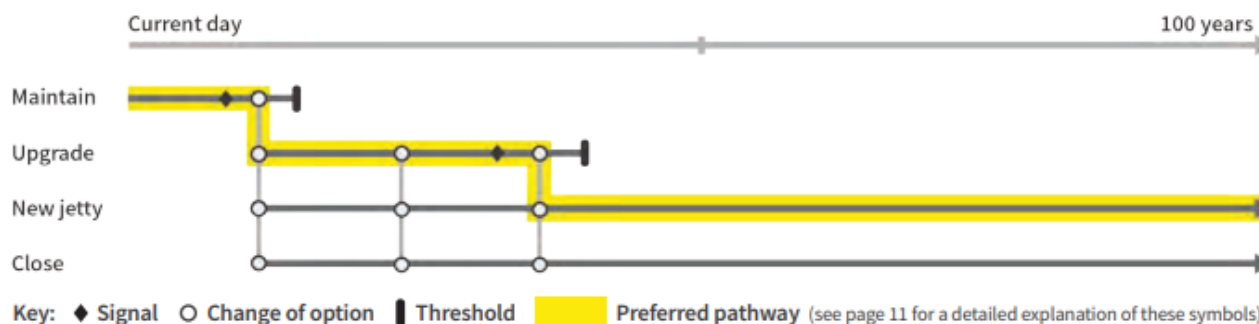
Cost vs Level of Protection

- **Trade off:** Greater spending for improved safety vs affordability
- **For example:** Designing solutions which are built for maximum protection cost significantly more upfront.
- **Implication:** Often communities need to accept living with some risks, and changing they way they live. Protecting everything just isn't feasible nor affordable

Adaptation planning: Key features

The pathway

The diagram below shows the preferred pathway through the adaptation options of maintaining, upgrading and then replacing the jetty, with an alternative option of closing it.



- Long term planning for community certainty.
- Responds to environmental changes so we only act when we need to.
- Signals a direction but retains alternative options for future flexibility/re-prioritisation.

***Ultimately its about learning to live
with hazards into the future***

19 May 2026

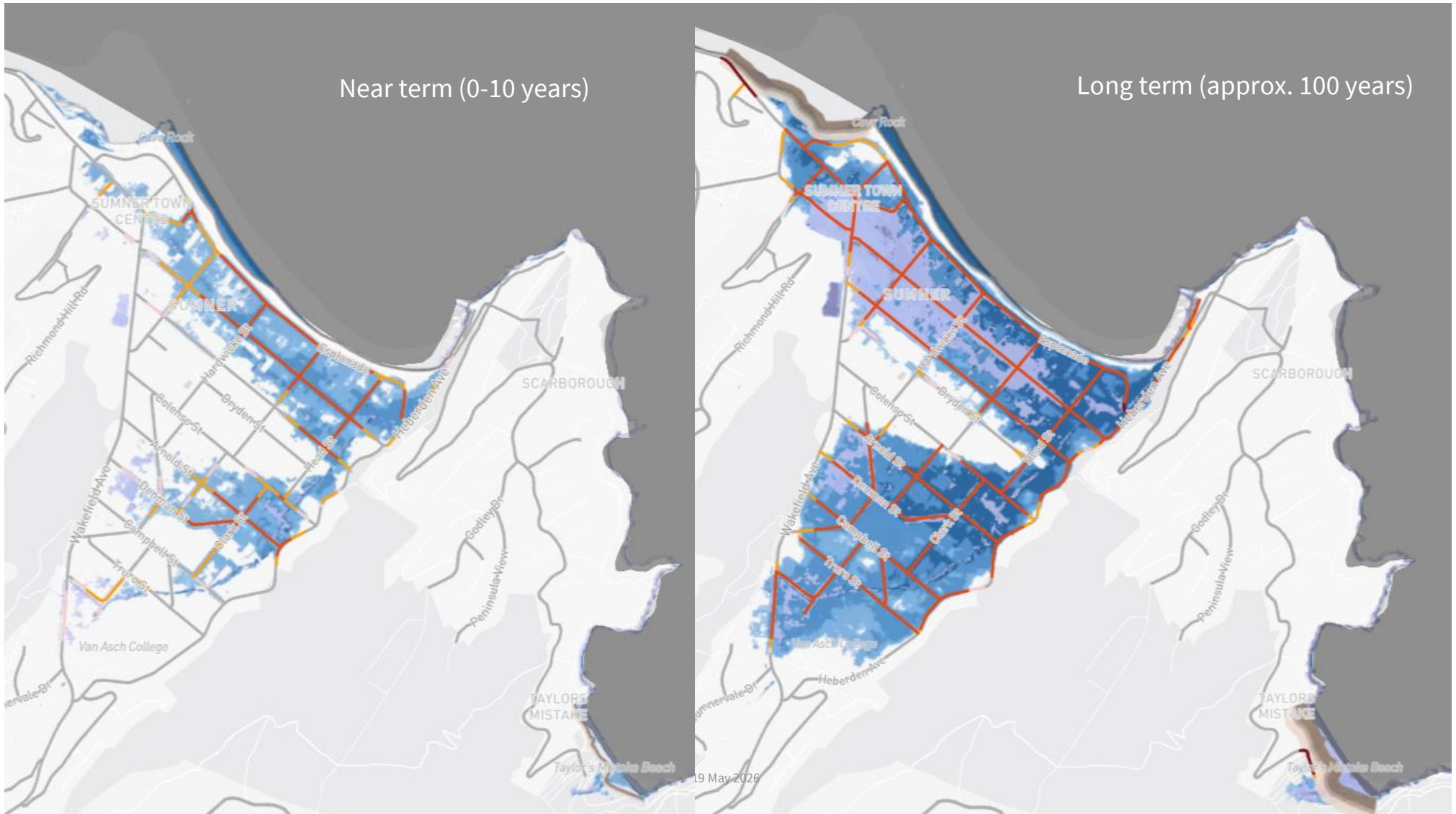
Coastal Hazards Adaptation Planning (CHAP) programme

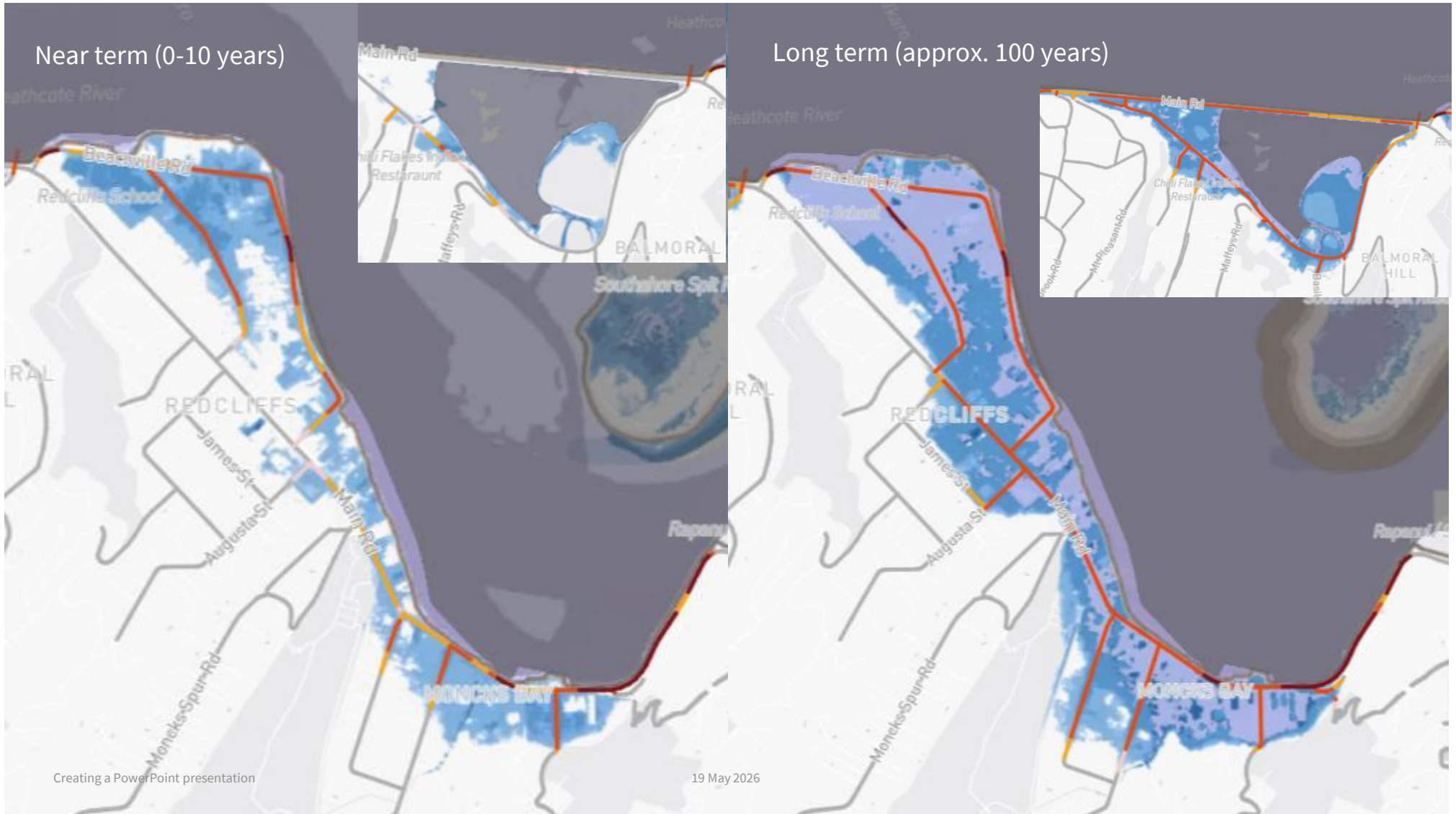
Purpose: To undertake coastal hazards adaptation planning with communities that will be impacted by coastal flooding, coastal erosion and rising groundwater as a result of sea level rise.

Scope: Low-lying inland and coastal communities that will be impacted by coastal flooding, coastal erosion and rising groundwater.









Creating a PowerPoint presentation

19 May 2026

Statutory context and Council's approach to adaptation planning



Central Govt guidance

National Adaptation Framework

Figure 1: Ten-step decision cycle



<https://environment.govt.nz/publications/coastal-hazards-and-climate-change-guidance/>

Sharing information about risk

“With access to information, people and businesses can plan ahead and make informed decisions and investments in response to these risks”

Roles and responsibilities

“Individuals and private companies manage their risks. Councils lead local responses. Central government establishes standards and regulatory and institutional settings”

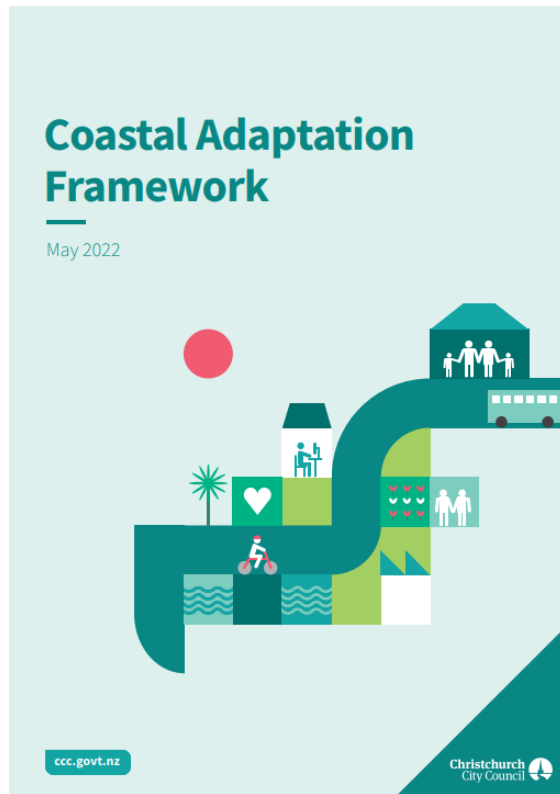
Investment in risk reduction

“Communities and business know what investment will happen in their areas. Spending shifts towards reducing risk before climate-related events like floods or storms.”

Cost-sharing pre and post-event

“New Zealand transitions towards a state that incentivises risk reduction and allows markets to adjust as risks change”

How are we responding? Coastal Adaptation Framework



Roles & Responsibilities

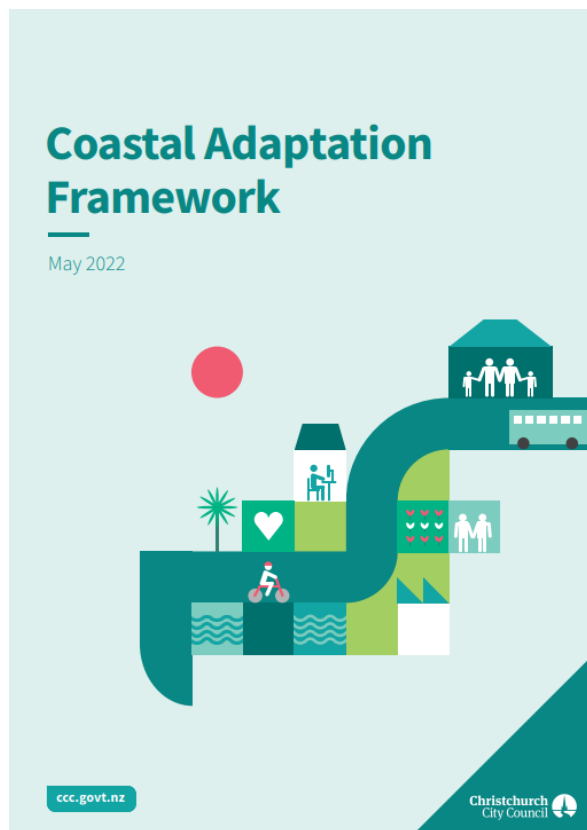
Guiding Principles

Our approach to adaptation planning



<https://ccc.govt.nz/environment/coast/adapting-to-coastal-hazards/our-coastal-hazards-adaptation-planning-programme/>

Coastal Adaptation Framework: Roles and responsibilities



The **Council's** role is to:

- Prepare and implement civil defence and emergency management plans.
- Develop and implement plans, policies and regulations for the identification and management of coastal hazards.
- Facilitate the building of resilience and adaptive capacity within communities including providing information about the known risks posed by coastal hazards.
- Where appropriate, work in partnership with communities to identify and manage the risks posed by coastal hazards and their impacts.

Private asset owners are responsible for managing risks to their assets and incomes.

The private asset owner's role is to:

- Be aware of the risks and their responsibility for managing them.
- Comply with regulations that apply to their assets and activities.
- Take steps to understand the magnitude and nature of the specific risks to their assets and activities.
- Develop and implement strategies and actions to manage these risks.

Coastal Adaptation Framework: Guiding principles

- Uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- Develop local plans with local communities and for local environments
- Focus on public assets that contribute to the health, safety and wellbeing of communities
- Be flexible and responsive
- Recognise intergenerational equity issues
- Prioritise natural and nature-based options
- Consider long-term sustainability



<https://ccc.govt.nz/environment/coast/adapting-to-coastal-hazards/our-coastal-hazards-adaptation-planning-programme/>

Co-creation approach

Coastal Panel

Analyse adaptation options and identify preferred adaptation pathways for a Council decision. Community and rūnanga members (three young people).

Specialist and Technical Advisory Group (STAG)

Council asset owners, and technical specialists (engineering, coastal science, economics, wellbeing).



City Council

Coastal Panel



Who:

A diverse group of community and rūnanga representatives from each Adaptation Area. Some city-wide representation will also be included as well as youth voices.

Role:

To provide informed recommendations to Council for adaptation plans that allow communities within the Adaptation Area that are impacted by coastal hazards, to respond to changes over time.



Specialist and Technical Advisory Group – STAG



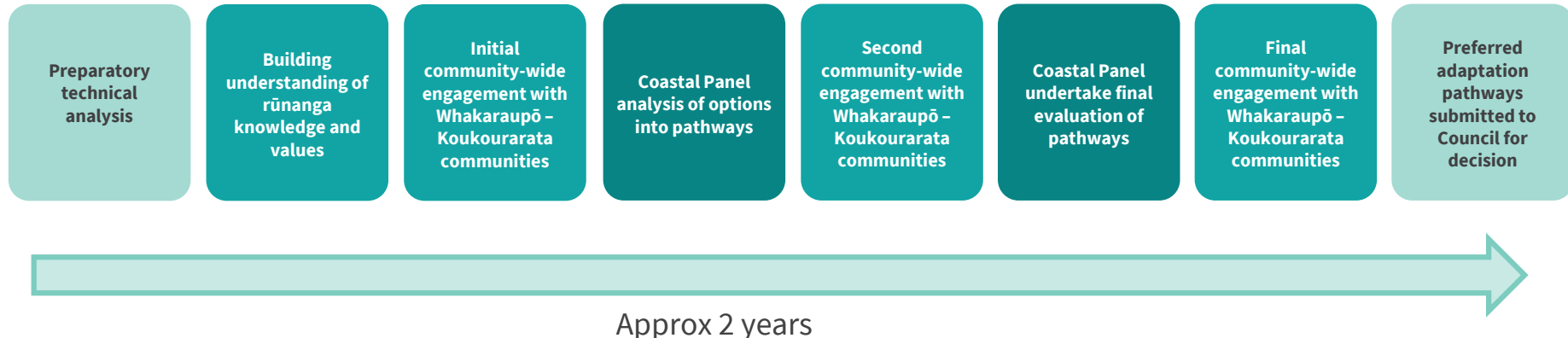
Who:

A specialist and technical group comprised of experts in their fields, both Council staff and from a number of external organisations.

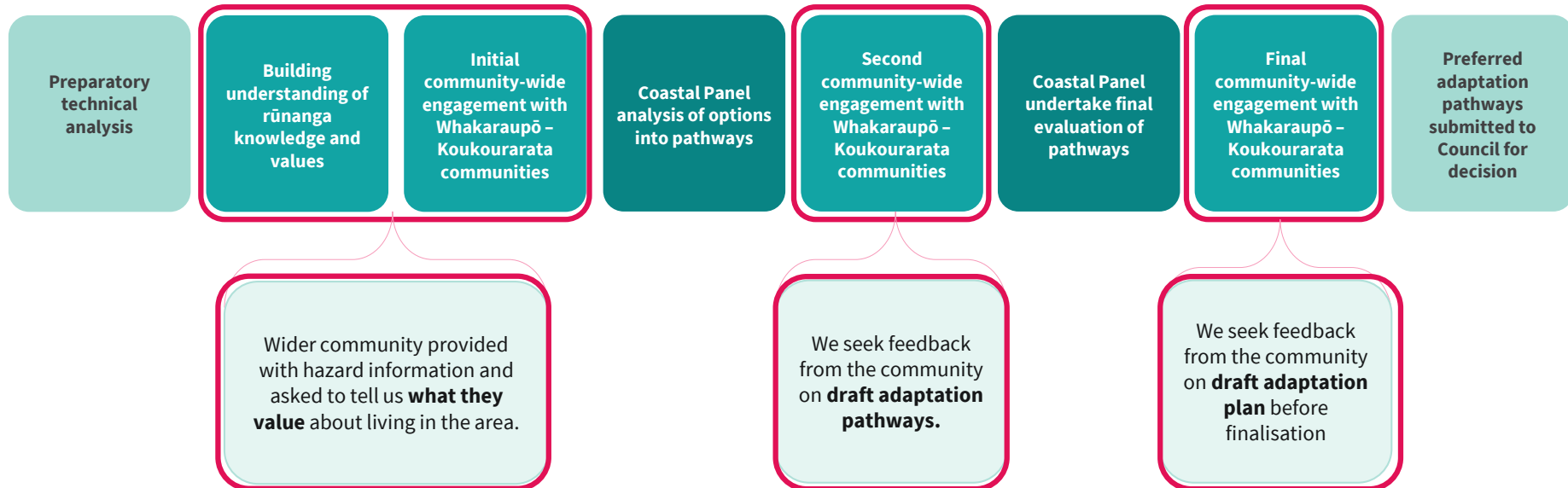
Role:

To assist the Council and Coastal Panel with the creation of adaptation pathways, and to provide information, advice and guidance to support Coastal Panel decision-making.

Our Process: Overview

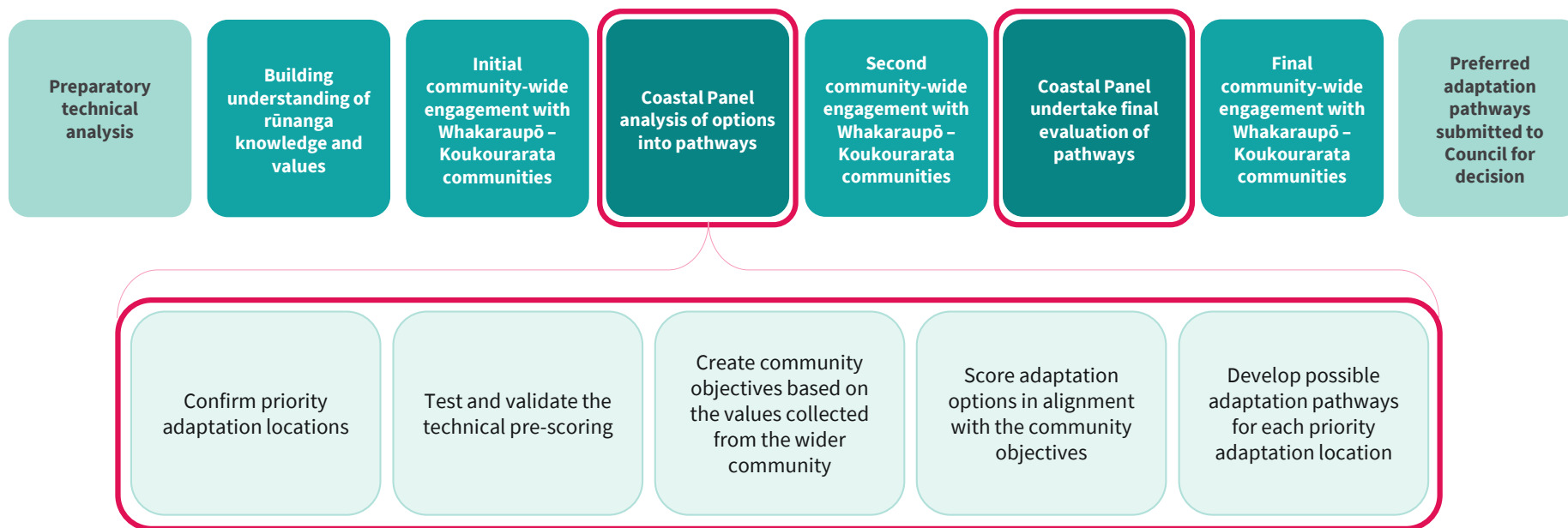


Our Process: Community

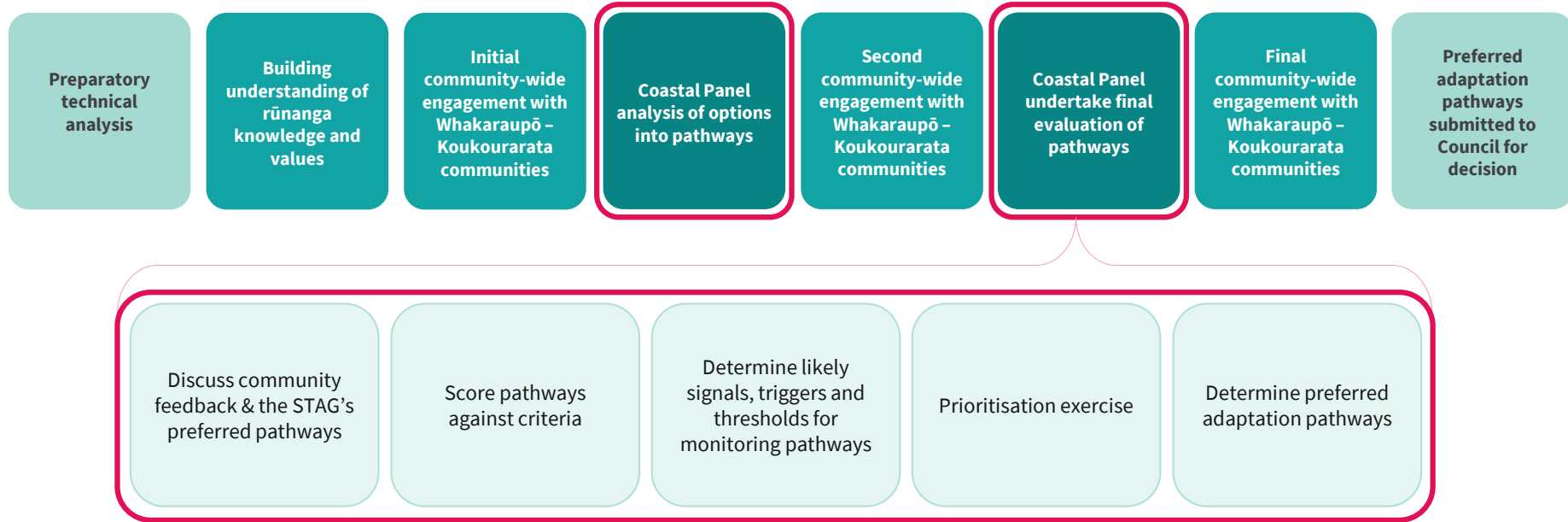




Our Process: Coastal Panel



Our Process: Coastal Panel



Things to know, and look out for



Banking and Insurance

Roles and Responsibilities

Christchurch City Council:

- provides local hazard information through LIMs and other means,
- manages risk to council owned assets and life safety,
- manages risk to development, and
- plans for long term adaptation with communities.

Insurers:

- assess risk based on best available information and their own risk models,
- sell insurance to asset owners, and
- set premiums, excesses and exclusions based on their analysis.

Property owners, as per Central Government direction:

- make their own decisions about risk,
- undertake maintenance and resilience improvements, and
- are increasingly responsible for seeking hazard information about their property over time.

Climate change is changing how the insurance system operates

Properties already at risk from hazards will become more exposed, more frequently in the future. Properties not currently at risk may become so as extents of hazards increase. This is driving two key changes:

- Insurers moving towards risk-based pricing
- Insurers limiting insurance products in some areas (exclusions for certain hazards, increased excesses, limiting new policies)

The connection between insurance and banking

Banks rely on insurance to protect the value of properties when they lend against them. If insurance becomes unavailable for a property then banks may reassess offering lending in these areas. [What we don't know yet is how banks will respond if insurance becomes unavailable part way through a mortgage.](#)

How we can limit these changes together

Council produces hazard and risk information for the district. This helps Council to determine where best to invest in risk reduction for Council owned assets. It also allows us to share this information with property owners so they can make their own decisions about risk.

Insurers can also use this high-quality information to increase their confidence where losses can be priced, and fill gaps, therefore continue to offer insurance. However, there will be cases where this information confirms that risk is high and can accelerate transition to risk based pricing and retreat. While this may be scary, it does provide a level of certainty to those properties owners so they can start making some tough calls around investing in risk reduction to their private property, or other ways to share or transfer their risk.

By combining **high-quality risk information with visible and tangible risk reduction investments** we give insurers confidence that there is a plan to mitigate these risks. Adaptation planning is one example of how communities and Council can work together to reduce changes to insurability and provide certainty into the future.

Actions you can take now

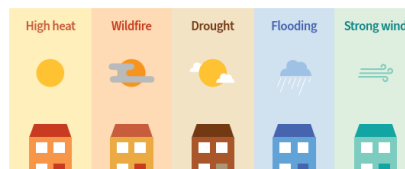


Find out more about coastal hazards and what adaptation planning is all about:

Christchurch City Council provides a number of resources including **videos, fact sheets and reports** that help you to better understand our adaptation planning process and hazardscape. Find out more on our website: [Understanding and adapting to coastal hazards : Christchurch City Council](#)

Ready your home for extreme weather

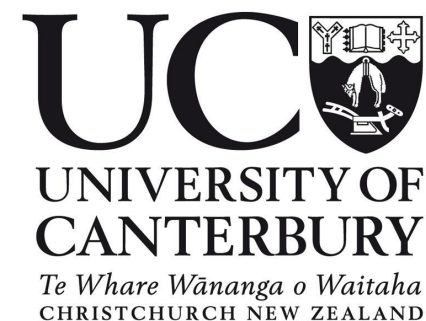
As our climate changes, Ōtautahi Christchurch and Te Pātaka o Rākauhauiti Banks Peninsula will experience more extreme weather events. This booklet explains what to expect and offers simple, practical tips to help ready your home and property for the impacts.



Get your home ready:

If you're looking to prepare your home for extreme weather, the **Be Ready Toolkit** provides simple, practical tips you can take to reduce your risk. It outlines both low-cost and investment level actions you can take to protect your home from high heat, wildfire, flooding, and strong winds.

Find out more here: [Ready your home for extreme weather : Christchurch City Council](#)



Build your knowledge:

Education is a powerful tool for empowering people to take informed action. That's why Council, in partnership with UC Online, has created a **free online course** where learners cover climate science, the differences between weather and climate, and how both scientific and mātauranga Māori approaches can guide adaptation and hazard management. This course supports you to make informed decisions and to participate effectively in local planning processes.

Enrol here: [Empowering Climate Action Course | UC Online | UC Online](#)

Community Board



Community Board actions and next steps

1) Identify Waitai Community Board's Coastal Panel representative.

Considerations:

- Role is to ensure the CB have a linkage to this work, and to help ensure community values are expressed in the process.
- Likely monthly/three weekly meetings on a weeknight
- CB rep unpaid
- Two year process (approx.) with gaps during wider engagement phases.
- Wider Coastal Panel process recruitment to occur during first engagement phase (likely Sept/Oct).

2) Support community participation and engagement – promote involvement in the process to stakeholder groups.

3) Note that we will brief you at key stages of the process – and we appreciate hearing from you if there are issues or questions emerging.

5. Open Coast Erosion and Flooding Assessment

Reference Te Tohutoro: 26/938050

Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: Tom Simons-Smith, Principal Advisor Coastal Adaptation

1. Detail Te Whakamahuki

Timing	This information session is expected to last for 20 minutes.
Purpose / Origin of the Information Session	This information session is being held to inform the board of the upcoming release of a report – <i>Open Coast Erosion and Flooding Assessment</i> , Jacobs 2026. This report was commissioned by staff to build an improved understanding of when and where coastal storms might breach the dunes (between the Waimakariri River and Southshore, as well as Sumner and Taylors Mistake) and allow flooding from the sea that could lead to damage to roads, properties and other infrastructure. The report also provides recommendations on how we might reduce the risk of dune breaching through monitoring and dune management. The report was commissioned as part of a wider range of technical assessments, designed to build understanding of coastal hazard impacts across the district, others relate to vertical land movement in post-quake Christchurch , and to projected tidal flooding impacts across the district .
Background	<p>Ōtautahi Christchurch’s open coast dune system provides an important buffer between the sea and inland communities, reducing the risk of coastal erosion and coastal flooding (Jacobs, 2026).</p> <p>The Open Coast Erosion and Flood Assessment has identified that coastal erosion caused by successive storms in the short-term, and a combination of storms and sea level rise in the long-term, mean that areas of dune are likely to narrow and lower, widening existing gaps in the dune and creating new gaps for flooding from the sea. In some cases, these gaps in the dune might be filled/recovered (through natural dune building processes), but in others, these gaps might persist for some time, or more permanently, increasing the risk of flooding from the sea.</p>
Key Issues	<p>Key findings of the Open Coast Erosion and Flood Assessment, Jacobs 2026</p> <p>The report identifies that both individual large storms, and smaller storms in sequence can erode the front of the open coast dunes very quickly, sometimes by several metres in a single event and tens of metres resulting from successive (large) events. The primary information source used to inform this conclusion is Environment Canterbury’s longstanding beach monitoring programme, which has been in place since the early 1990s.</p> <p>While many areas have wide dunes capable of absorbing coastal hazard impacts, areas with low and/or narrow dunes or areas modified with structures are at greater risk of breaching. The areas identified in the report to be of most significant concern are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooklands Lagoon, particularly the area roughly halfway between Heyders Road and the Waimakariri River mouth • North New Brighton, particularly the area between the North Beach Surf Life Saving Club and the North New Brighton Community Centre • The area between the New Brighton Surf Club and the New Brighton Pier • Southshore Spit, namely near the end of the spit

- Sumner (west of Cave Rock)
- Taylors Mistake

The report identifies that as sea levels rise, the open coast dunes will be exposed to higher water levels and more frequent wave impacts. Over time this means:

- The dune will be eroded more often and will have less time to recover between successive events
- The protective width of the dune will shrink and the crest of the dune will lower in many places. Note that this process will be delayed (to an extent) by the beaches sand supply
- Overtopping from the sea can be expected to happen more often, over the lowered/narrowed dunes

Eventually, in some locations, the dunes will no longer be able to perform their protective function, particularly if sand dune management works are not continued.

By the time sea level rises 0.6m (which could occur by 2080), the length of coast considered susceptible to storm-induced erosion and overtopping more than doubles. With 1.2m of sea level rise, large parts of the open coast, and almost all of Sumner and Taylors Mistake Beaches are considered susceptible to overtopping.

Jacobs recommendations for management

As outlined above, the report identifies that some parts of the coast are already susceptible to overtopping and that without ongoing care, dunes in these areas will be the first to lose their ability to protect homes, roads and wider public spaces. The report identifies the following key areas of focus and Jacobs make the following recommendations:

- **North New Brighton (north of the surf club)** – This area has been a focus for planting in recent years and is well looked after but is considered highly susceptible to breaching and overtopping as sea levels rise. After large, or repeat storms, the dunes here require fast recovery to ensure they can continue to protect landward areas.
- **Low lying dunes backed by walls, between North New Brighton Surf Club and the Community Centre** – the sand dunes here are low or entirely absent. Large storms could overtop the wall as well as undermine and damage it. Adding a planted sand dune in front of the wall will help absorb energy and delay the need for more costly intervention, as well as avoid the need for seasonal sand clearance work.
- **Low lying dunes backed by walls in New Brighton (near the Pier)** – Much like the area above, this area is comprised of low dunes (and no dunes, to the south of the pier) that are less effective in limiting landward flooding. Current dune management work should be continued to provide sufficient buffer to reduce the risk of waves reaching and damaging the wall and landward areas and assets.
- **Low-lying dunes at Sumner and Taylors Mistake** – These beaches have natural low, narrow dunes. They are exposed to strong waves and are likely to lose sand quickly during future storms. Strengthening and rebuilding these dunes will help to delay damage and reduce impacts on communities.
- **Brooklands Lagoon / Spit** – a breach of the spit could change how the lagoon floods and functions, including ecological implications.

The report also makes the following general recommendations:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue and expand sand dune planting to support dune development and recovery, • establish monitoring practices to inform our understanding of likely storm cut (erosion) distances – so that we can better understand the dune width/height required to cope with successive storms • work to identify areas where changes might be required inland of the dunes, to support the retention of sand dunes and the provision of longer-term protection.
Next Steps	<p>Public release of the Open Coast Erosion and Flood Assessment, Jacobs 2026</p> <p>In early June, staff will release (make publicly available on the Council’s website) the Open Coast Erosion and Flooding Assessment, Jacobs 2026, along with an associated summary. This release will be accompanied by a Newline story. Staff are also open to providing social media posts for use in local community pages and to providing summarised information for stakeholders.</p>
Useful Links	<p>Environment Canterbury’s beach profile record.</p>

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

There are no attachments to this coversheet.

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Tom Simons-Smith - Principal Advisor Coastal Adaptation
Approved By	David Griffiths - Head of Strategic Policy & Resilience

6. Civil Defence Emergency Management Team Introduction and Update

Reference Te Tohutoro: 26/879148



Caitlin Penny, Community Resilience Coordinator

Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: Louis Couperus, Community Resilience Coordinator
 Emily Toase, Project Advisor

1. Detail Te Whakamahuki

Timing	This information session is expected to last for 30 minutes.
Purpose / Origin of the Information Session	The purpose of the information session is to introduce Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) staff members to the Community Board and provide an update on business as usual (BAU) work and roles during a response. This originated from the Community Board Chairs' Hui on 2 April 2026 from Item 6: Elected Members support during an emergency.
Background	At the Board Chairs' hui, John Filsell shared a document with those present from the CDEM team which provided information on what Elected Members should do before and during an emergency event. The Elected Members fed back that it would be beneficial for key contacts to meet Community Boards, so Elected Members are aware as to who to contact during an emergency event and emphasized the importance of Community Response Plans.
Key Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDEM team structure and roles • Tsunami warning systems • Education and training opportunities • Community Response Planning
Next Steps	None applicable
Useful Links	Get Tsunami Ready

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A  	Civil Defence Emergency Management - Team Update to Community Boards	26/1005086	55

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Authors	Emily Toase - CDEM Project Advisor Caitlin Penny - Community Resilience Coordinator
Approved By	Brenden Winder - Manager Civil Defence & Emergency Management

Civil Defence Emergency Management Update



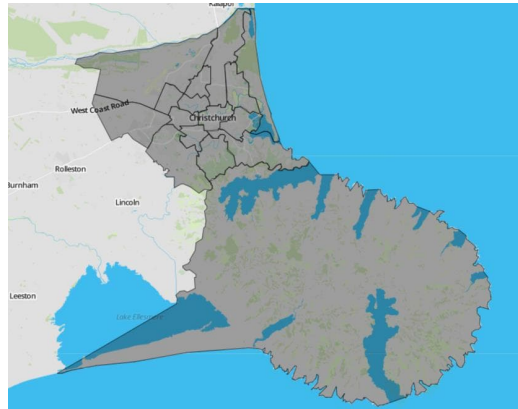
Christchurch Civil Defence
Emergency Management

Overview

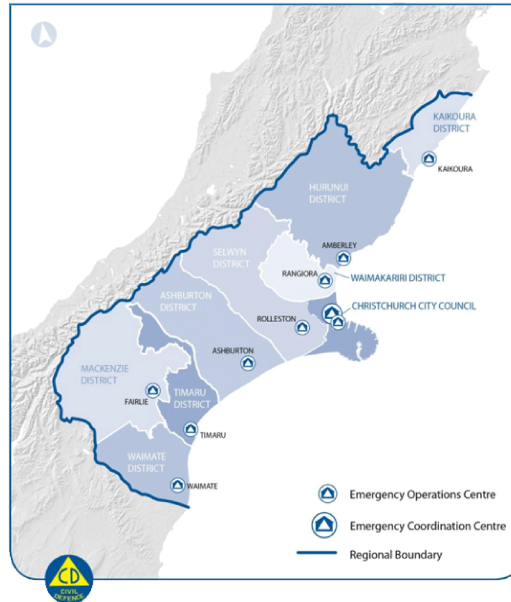
- Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Team and what we do
- Business as Usual (BAU) vs Response
- Hazardscape in Ōtautahi Christchurch
- Tsunami Alerting systems
- Elected Member's role



Local level











Regional level

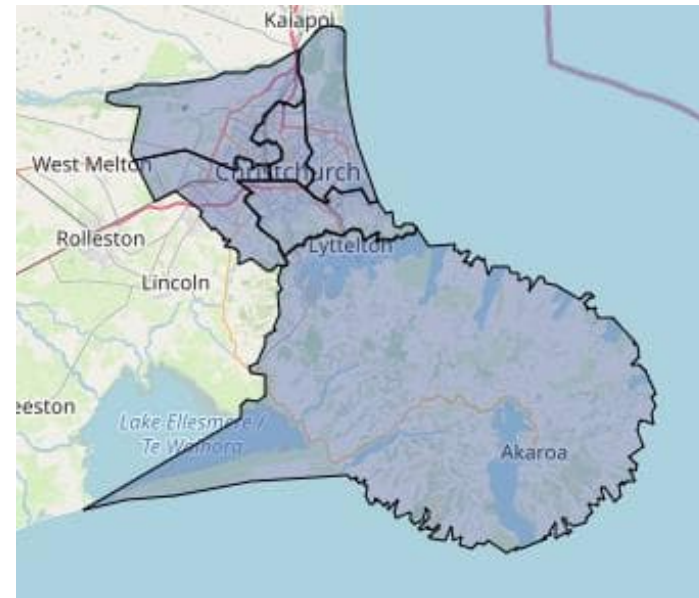


National level



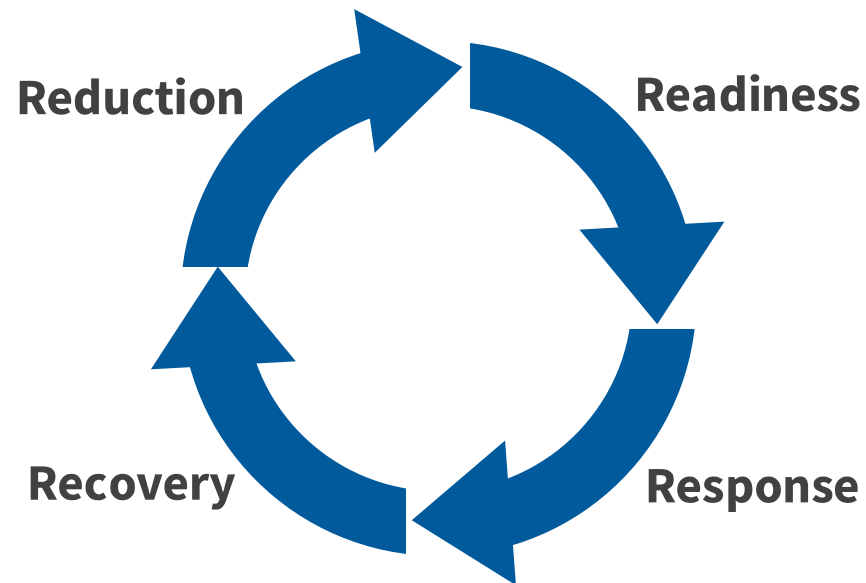
Ōtautahi Christchurch CDEM Team

-  Manager CDEM Team
-  Operational Readiness Coordinator
-  Planning Coordinator
-  Welfare Coordinator
-  Volunteer Coordinator
-   2 x Community Resilience Coordinators
-  Project Advisor



Business as Usual Role

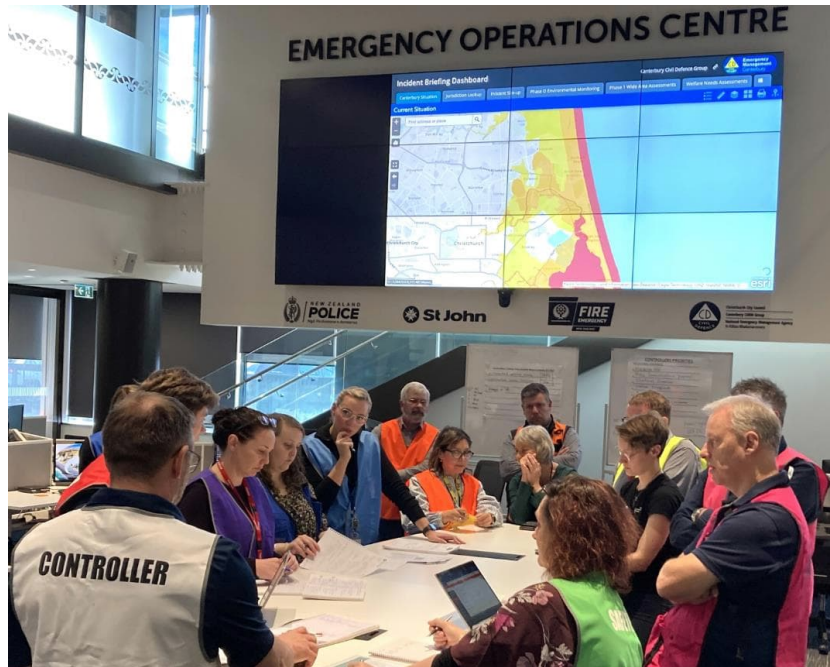
4Rs of emergency management



Duty Officer Role



Emergency Role



What defines an emergency?



Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002

Public Act 2002 No 33
Date of assent 17 October 2002
Commencement see section 2

emergency means a situation that—

- (a) is the result of any happening, whether natural or otherwise, including, without limitation, any explosion, earthquake, eruption, tsunami, land movement, flood, storm, tornado, cyclone, serious fire, leakage or spillage of any dangerous gas or substance, technological failure, infestation, plague, epidemic, failure of or disruption to an emergency service or a lifeline utility, or actual or imminent attack or warlike act; and
- (b) causes or may cause loss of life or injury or illness or distress or in any way endangers the safety of the public or property in New Zealand or any part of New Zealand; and
- (c) cannot be dealt with by emergency services, or otherwise requires a significant and co-ordinated response under this Act

Hazards that may affect us



Earthquake



Tsunami



Landslide



Fire



Pandemic



Flood



Adverse weather



Power failure



Water failure



Communications
disruption



Fuel supply
disruption



MAKE A PLAN  **GET READY**
.govt.nz

MY HOUSEHOLD PLAN
Your household members details

Name:	Telephone Number:
Name:	Telephone Number:
Name:	Telephone Number:

IF WE CAN'T GET HOME
Our meeting place: Where will we meet if we can't get home (local and out of town)?
Add an address and instructions:

Who will pick up the kids? If you are not able to pick the kids up, who will?

Name:	Telephone Number:
Name:	Telephone Number:



getready.govt.nz

Grab bag items



Food and water



Torch, radio and spare batteries



Warm, waterproof clothing and comfortable shoes



Personal items and documents



Medications, prescriptions, and first aid kit



Food and water for at least 3 days



Toilet paper and large plastic buckets to make an emergency toilet

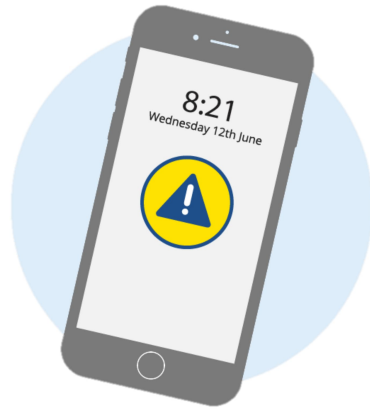
Household supplies

- At least 3 litres of water per person per day
- Long-lasting food and food that doesn't need cooking
- Supplies for babies and pets



Copy of your household plan

Where to get information



Emergency Mobile Alerts (EMAs)



Our Websites and Social Media

- ccc.govt.nz
- cdemcanterbury.govt.nz
- civildefence.govt.nz



TV and Radio

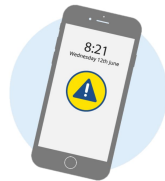
Tsunami Alert Systems

18 June 2025 – Council agreed to rationalising and updating the tsunami warning siren network by:

- a. Installing new and updated sirens in vulnerable areas within the updated tsunami evacuation zone, where there is limited cell phone coverage and/or there are likely to be larger numbers of people with limited access to cell phones at the time of an alert.
- b. Removing the existing 45 sirens installed from Brooklands to Taylors Mistake



Tsunami Alerting Systems



- EMAs are now the primary public warning tool for tsunami evacuations



- Consistent with national and international best practise



- Sirens will function only as a secondary alerting method, alongside radio, television, websites and social media

TYPES OF TSUNAMI WARNING

NATURAL



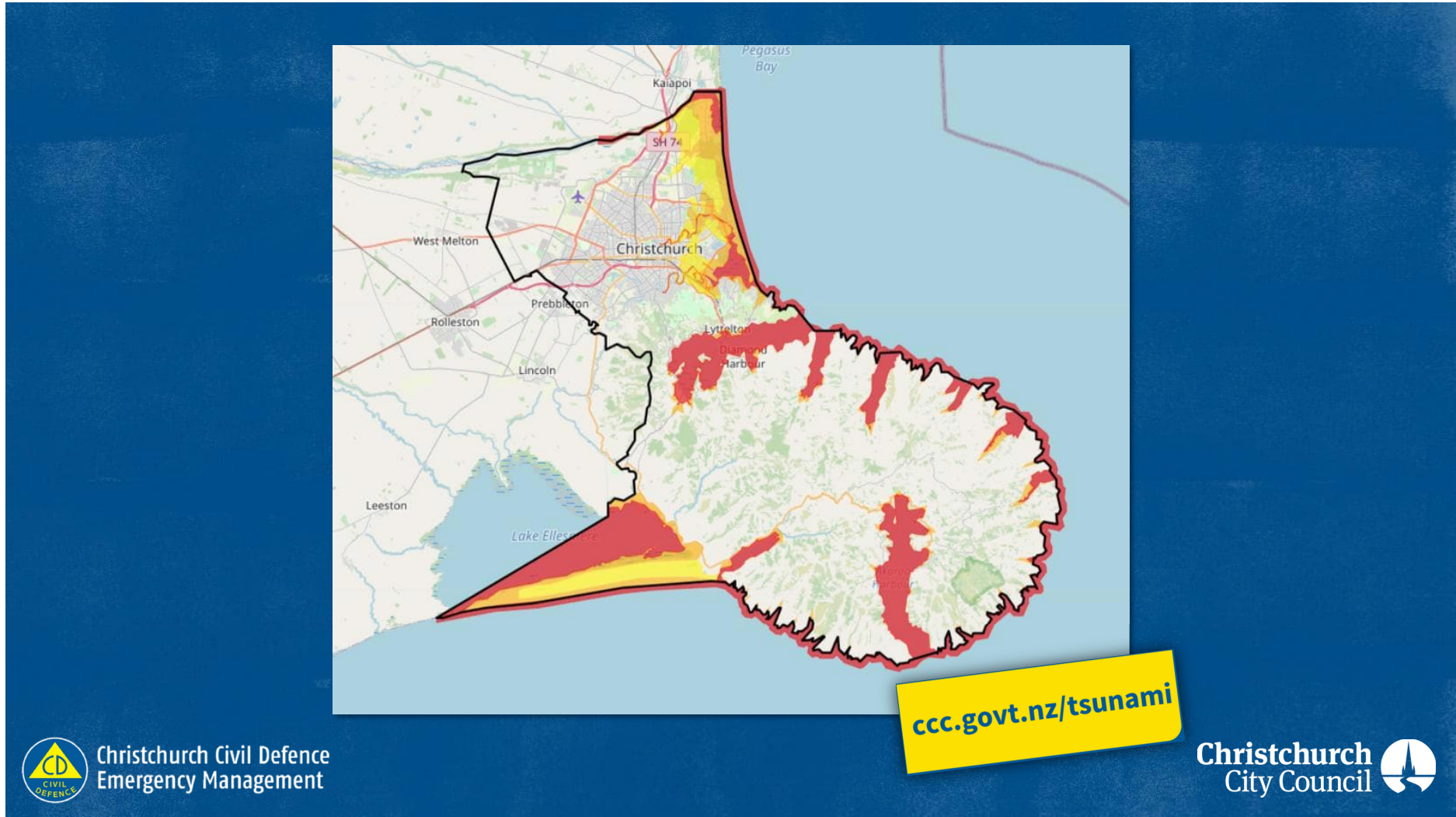
**A long or strong
earthquake**



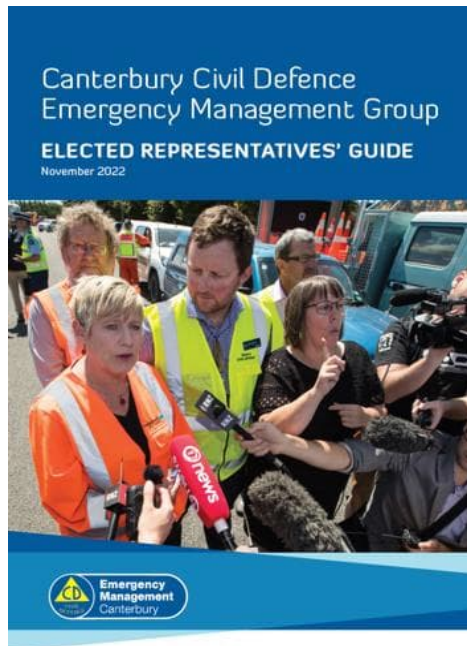
Sea level change



**Unusual noises
from the sea**



Your role



Reduction:

- Decision-making that supports resilience

Readiness:

- Support community education, initiatives and projects

Response:

- Intelligence – lean on your connections
- Provide reassurance, trusted source of official information
- Help mitigate mis-information

Recovery:

- Sense check with community – monitor recovery fatigue
- Relay information & manage expectations

Pātai?



Karakia Whakamutunga

Tukuna te wairua kia rere ki te taumata Ko te matatika te mātāpono hei arahi i ngā mahi Ka arotahi te tira kia eke panuku, kia eke Tangaroa Haumi e, hui e, tāiki e	<i>May the spirit be released to soar to its zenith. Ethics is the principle that guides our work. As we focus on the success for our community Bring together! Gather together and bind together!</i>
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