



Minutes

SMP Coastal Panel Meeting 8 – Adaptation Pathways

Times & Dates: Mercury Bay Coast 9:00am-3:00pm Monday 27/09/21

Venues: Mercury Bay Community Board Room, Whitianga or MS Teams

Chairperson: **Coastal Panel Chair:**
Graeme Osborne (Mercury Bay),

Attendees: **TCDC** - Amon Martin, Jamie Boyle, Karen Moffatt-McLeod
SMP Consultant (Royal HaskoningDHV) – Sian John, Nick Lewis
Coastal Panel Members: Carrie Parker, Chris Devenoges, Kim Lawry, Howard Saunders, Dave Lameson **Via MS Teams:** Jill Pierce, Jamie Ryan, Robyn Sinclair
WRC: Alejandro (via MS Teams)
Observer – Dennis Tegg

Meeting Objective

- To review adaptation options and pathways for each Policy Unit.

Agenda Items

1. Welcome and introduction to the session.
2. Progress:
 - a. Minutes of Meeting 7 (July 2021). accepted
 - b. Review of Actions

Action Item	Comment
9	NL will be completed by next CP meeting
13	AM – have had meetings with Waka Kotahi – presenting to Thames CP meeting this week. Will share info that goes to Thames with other panels. Encompassing talks on whole of State Highway.
16	16 – AM spoke with Paul M – mostly interested in how pathways will be presented to the community. Preferred pathways may give the idea that we have made the decisions (SG agreed). Will impact development potential – Ngati Maru have land interests Joe Davis – ‘not just our issue to decide on’ – but it is our rohe and need to have input. Thinks it is more an engineering problem. Suggested talk to Hopper developments about what ideas they may have. Jamie Watson – wanted Paul M or others to guide how he should be involved.

Action Item	Comment
	<p>Some issues are specific to the landowners and people effected – so discussions need to be with them, not just iwi.</p> <p>Unlikely to have Iwi representative on these Coastal panels. GO and Joe Davis catching up tomorrow. AM – Joe suggested to bring in people like Hoppers into the conversations. GO - Do we have any mapping of cultural areas of significance? SJ – yes these have been mapped for each CP area. Can't say if they are comprehensive, some locations of importance to iwi are not recorded in this way.</p> <p>GO – Enquired about mapping of cultural areas of significance? SJ – yes these have been mapped for each CP area and link to be provided to Panel. Can't say if they are comprehensive, some locations of importance to iwi are not recorded in this way.</p>
17	Completed
24	Completed
25	Today
26	Work in progress
27	<p>Drafted a comms plan with key messages for the public open days rather than bullet points. Key messages will be shared with CP's ahead of Public consultation.</p> <p>Governance committee needs to review and approve</p>
28	JB – will follow up. WRC did a site mapping and graded in terms of risk matrix – send around asap and prior to Public Consultation
29	GO Meeting with JD tomorrow

Declaration of Interest:

Chris D – now on Mercury Bay Boating Club Committee, Howard Saunders retained by Ngati Hei (previously advised)

3. Reflections on the process so far.

- AM – made good progress. Needs to be some acceptance of what the project will and won't achieve. Whole lot of other work streams that will follow on from the work we are doing – so doesn't mean that things won't be done.
- KL – happy with the process.
- CD – hopefully will flow on to District Plan.
- CP– good but finding it difficult on how to report back to Rate Payers Association.
- HS – Hot Water Beach rate payers have been asking him to talk to a meeting, but he directs to the website. There is a lot of concern in the area. Main concern is that development is still going on. Made some suggestions in the feedback about a moratorium. (GO & AM is hopeful that this will be picked up).
- JP– fine, think we are doing well.
- Jamie Hutt – happy with process, did miss most of last of meeting.
- Jamie Ryan – happy – reports are good, lots of interest from community.
- AM – there is a report that goes to Governance on 14th October that has information on the open days. Once confirmation then it should be open information – should be available within a month.

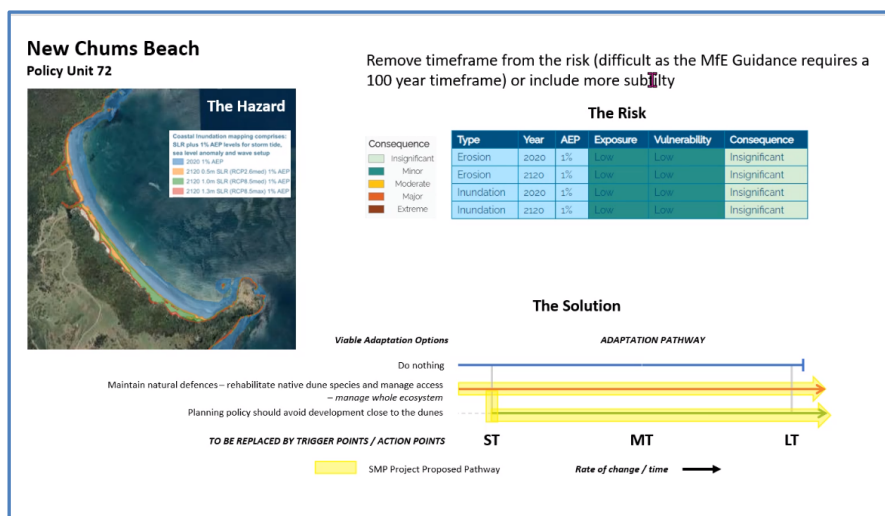
4. Review of adaptation options and pathways.

Inputs:

- a. Coastal Panel feedback.
 - SJ – updated pathways and options based on the feedback and has added the comments. So can be run together with the next agenda item as we go through the PU's

b. Outputs from the Third Pass Risk Assessment.

This is the format we are proposing to present to the public:



Hazard on the left, the risk on right, the solution at the bottom right.

- GO – approach of the RISK matrix showing only two time points (2020 and 2100) is not enough. Suggested that interval be broken down into smaller increments with corresponding risk assessment that includes trigger points – not saying what the circumstances are that will trigger that
- CP – why are we talking years? We should be referring to trigger points such as sea level rise etc
 - SJ – have now just completed TPRA (Third Pass Risk Assessment) which also has the king tides, 100 year and 20 yr events as well as sea level rise. Will need to explain the trigger point to the public – and that they are not based on time – or an event.
 - NL – will show more detail
- JR – ST, MT, LT – if we use that and expect the public to understand that – they won't mean anything.
- GO – concerned that risk profiling (Low / Moderate / High / Extreme) lacks precision. What do these classifications mean? How were they arrived at?
 - SJ – they are not times as some may need to change much sooner – we don't have the trigger points on the diagrams as yet.
 - AM – when we do go to look at triggers which are area specific, the group will get a better understanding of timeframes for those, then will need to go back out to the community about the triggers. The open days will help identify the triggers.
- JR – improving natural defences – should include look after the whole eco system – not just dune species
- GO – who is going to do monitoring and provide metrics for trigger points? How will the monitoring be done? Why aren't we looking at a localised monitoring? Relying on international data is too clumsy ... Can we get local people and University of Waikato (Masters / PhD students?) involved?
 - JB – haven't said we are going with either / or as yet. We need to investigate it once signals and triggers worked out.
 - AM – doesn't want to try and replicate what has already been done (with bigger budgets and funding)
 - JB – potential to tap into 'Nature Resilience Challenge'
- GO – we need to expect that there is the potential for loud and emotional responses from some sections of the community when we go out to public. We need to ensure our projections are defensible and be fully acquainted with key messages.
 - AM – comms plan was done at the start of the project, also a comms plan associated with the public open days – draft has been adopted. Need to spread

the message – this is not a decision/we need feedback from public etc. Also, how we talk about the information we see today. Will be refined for the next lot of issues that come up.

- JP – what does 'sub tilting' mean – spelling mistake

Coastal Panel	Coastal Compartment	Management Area	Policy Unit No.	Policy Units	Exposure			Vulnerability			Consequence		
					1% AEP			1% AEP			1% AEP		
					0.4m SLR	0.8m SLR	1.3m SLR	0.4m SLR	0.8m SLR	1.3m SLR	0.4m SLR	0.8m SLR	1.3m SLR
E	Whangapoua Harbour and Coast	E1	74	Whangapoua Beach Esplanade	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 19.18 ha; 94% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 60% Natural environment: 1.48 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 86% of total area within PU 2.73 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 50% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 20.61 ha; 49% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 57% Natural environment: 1.48 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 51% of total area within PU 2.28 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 49% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 20.74 ha; 60% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 100% Natural environment: 1.53 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 50% of total area within PU 2.27 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 49% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 19.18 ha; 94% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 60% Natural environment: 1.48 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 86% of total area within PU 2.73 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 50% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 20.61 ha; 49% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 57% Natural environment: 1.48 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 51% of total area within PU 2.28 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 49% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 20.74 ha; 60% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 100% Natural environment: 1.53 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 50% of total area within PU 2.27 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 49% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 19.18 ha; 94% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 60% Natural environment: 1.48 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 86% of total area within PU 2.73 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 50% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 20.61 ha; 49% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 57% Natural environment: 1.48 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 51% of total area within PU 2.28 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 49% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 20.74 ha; 60% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 100% Natural environment: 1.53 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 50% of total area within PU 2.27 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 49% of total area within PU
				75	Whangapoua Beach (North)	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 3.04 ha; 12% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 73% Natural environment: 16 beach access steps Human (society & culture): 0.23 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 81% of total area within PU 1.03 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 35% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 4.08 ha; 14% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 73% Natural environment: 16 beach access steps Human (society & culture): 0.23 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 81% of total area within PU 1.03 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 35% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 5.18 ha; 17% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 73% Natural environment: 20 beach access steps Human (society & culture): 0.23 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 81% of total area within PU 1.03 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 35% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 3.04 ha; 12% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 73% Natural environment: 16 beach access steps Human (society & culture): 0.23 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 81% of total area within PU 1.03 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 35% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 4.08 ha; 14% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 73% Natural environment: 16 beach access steps Human (society & culture): 0.23 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 81% of total area within PU 1.03 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 35% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 5.18 ha; 17% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 73% Natural environment: 20 beach access steps Human (society & culture): 0.23 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 81% of total area within PU 1.03 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 35% of total area within PU		
				76	Matarangi Beach (West)	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 95.38 ha; 50% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 38% Natural environment: 2.20 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 69% of total area within PU 1.3 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 31% of total area within PU Human (society & culture): 12 archaeological site	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 108.19 ha; 47% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 44% Natural environment: 2.20 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 69% of total area within PU 1.3 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 31% of total area within PU Human (society & culture): 16 archaeological site	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 161.60 ha; 49% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 38% Natural environment: 2.20 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 69% of total area within PU 1.3 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 31% of total area within PU Human (society & culture): 22 archaeological site	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 95.38 ha; 50% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 38% Natural environment: 2.20 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 69% of total area within PU 1.3 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 31% of total area within PU Human (society & culture): 12 archaeological site	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 108.19 ha; 47% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 44% Natural environment: 2.20 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 69% of total area within PU 1.3 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 31% of total area within PU Human (society & culture): 16 archaeological site	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 161.60 ha; 49% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 38% Natural environment: 2.20 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 69% of total area within PU 1.3 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 31% of total area within PU Human (society & culture): 22 archaeological site		
				79	Cooks Beach (West)	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 5.14 ha; 9% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 99% Natural environment: 2.04 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 45% of total area within PU 1.06 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 4% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 4.4 ha; 6% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 99% Natural environment: 2.04 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 45% of total area within PU 1.06 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 4% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 16.87 ha; 10% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 99% Natural environment: 2.04 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 45% of total area within PU 1.06 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 4% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 5.14 ha; 9% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 99% Natural environment: 2.04 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 45% of total area within PU 1.06 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 4% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 4.4 ha; 6% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 99% Natural environment: 2.04 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 45% of total area within PU 1.06 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 4% of total area within PU	Exposure area of PU Boundary: 16.87 ha; 10% of total % of exposed buildings assumed destroyed: 99% Natural environment: 2.04 ha of Local Purpose Reserve exposed, or 45% of total area within PU 1.06 ha of Recreation Reserve exposed, or 4% of total area within PU		

NL – storm events, sea level rise scenarios, king tides summary

Coastal Panel	Coastal Compartment	Management Area	Policy Unit No.	Policy Units	Exposure			Vulnerability			Consequence			
					1% AEP			1% AEP			1% AEP			
					2040	2070	2120	2040	2070	2120	2040	2070	2120	
Whangapoua Harbour and Mercury Bay Coast	E	Whangapoua Harbour and Coast	E1	74	Whangapoua Beach Esplanade	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant
				75	Whangapoua Beach (North)	High	High	Extreme	Moderate	High	Extreme	Moderate	Major	Extreme
				76	Matarangi Beach (Harbourside)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant
				79	Matarangi Beach (West)	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Moderate
				80	Matarangi Beach (East)	High	High	Extreme	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Extreme
				97	Ohakea (Droptown Beach)	Moderate	High	Extreme	High	Extreme	Extreme	Moderate	Extreme	Extreme
	F	Mercury Bay	F2	98	Buffalo Beach (North)	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Extreme	Extreme	Minor	Minor	Extreme
				99	Buffalo Beach Reserve	Moderate	High	Extreme	Low	Moderate	Extreme	Minor	Moderate	Extreme
				100	Buffalo Beach (South)	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Moderate
				101	Whangapoua Harbour	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Minor	Minor	Minor
				105	Cooks Beach Esplanade	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant
				106	Cooks Beach	Moderate	High	Extreme	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Major

In addition to Second Pass Risk Assessment (SPRA)

- JR – can we do our own monitoring? And partner with national organisations?
 - AM – monitoring is both technical and community – maybe as simple as having a stake in the ground – we need the people who are there every day to notice the changes

Whangapoua Beach (North)

Policy Unit 73

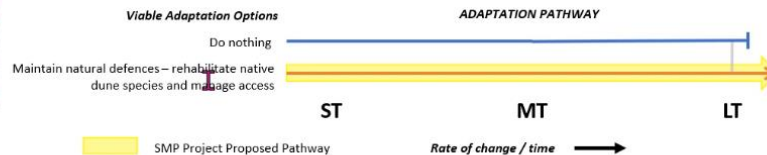


Q – Add a soft engineering option for the MT to LT? A – not required.
Note that the ‘risk’ here is not Moderate, it is Minor.

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Erosion	2120	1%	Low	Moderate	Minor
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2120	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant

The Solution



Panel comments are shown at the top.

SJ – haven't included it as not predicting risk in the longer term.

JB/JR – no soft engineering, let the eco system work naturally

Soft engineering can be push ups, restorations, helping the eco system shift etc – not yet clearly defined

GO – would like definitions defined clearly (particularly for the open days) definition posters

JP – some slides have 2 pathway charts – but not saying if it is inundation or erosion.

SJ – assumes people will look at the risk and know that the pathway relates to the risk. When there is both – then have 2 maps and 2 pathways.

JP – can this be clearly indicated on the slides if it is erosion or inundation (for solution)

Whangapoua Beach Estuary

Policy Unit 74



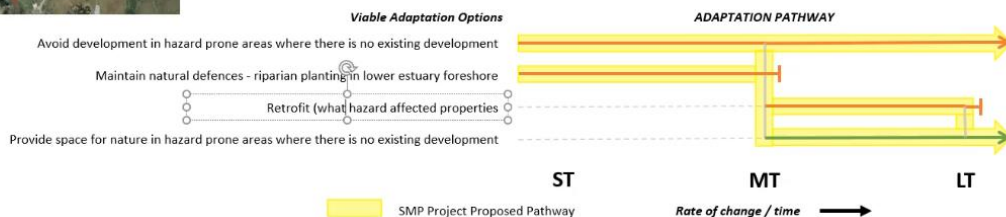
Q – Add change planning practices ST-LT to restrict infill and new development? And relocate assets?

A – maintain natural defences stops after the MT because at this point it will not be enough. But action could continue.

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Erosion	2120	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Minor
Inundation	2120	1%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

The Solution



CP – need a definition for ‘retro-fit’

JR – perhaps use drawings or icon as well for the definitions

Whangapoua Beach
Policy Unit 75

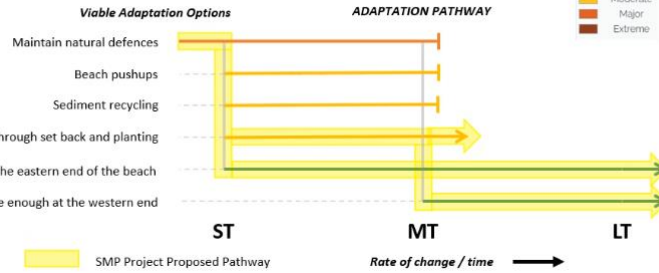


Q – maintain natural defences stops after the ST? Likely that parts of the beach will need maintenance and others soft engineering. PA – soft engineering incorporates this. Erosion risk in not believed to be understated. But noted that push-ups are common and may have influence the modelling.

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Erosion	2120	1%	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2120	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant

The Solution



JP – what is ‘sediment recycling’?

SJ – taking sediment from one end of the beach and taking it down to the other end if this is not occurring naturally.

Push-ups are incurring on the beach already – may give a false impression of the erosion risk (NL – will re-look)

GO – we will face some constraints in implementation, budget being one. Will the comms plan manage expectations?

SJ – towards the back end – need to be careful on where we invest the money. The decision will ultimately come down to the council.

JB – once we have the recommendations adopted – then we can increase what we need to meet recommendations. (also depends on the consents – e.g push ups)

JR – can every slide have the ‘where the image was taken from’? perhaps a key

SJ – can do a poster that points out where every PU is

Whangapoua Harbour
Policy Unit 77



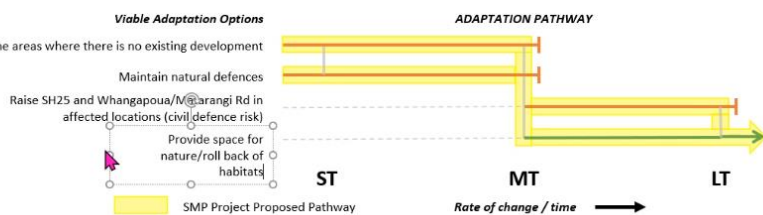
Q – To deliver avoid does change planning practices need to be added. A - The latter is the means by which the former will be delivered.

Q – causeway a CDEM risk? Needs action now. A – now is covered in the pathway.

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Erosion	2120	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Minor
Inundation	2120	1%	High	Moderate	Moderate

The Solution

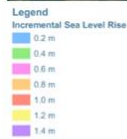


GO – Losing the causeway will mean loss of access – seems like quite a big issue?

AM – tidal issue will be less of an impact, if the road is lost then it is a far bigger impact.

Matarangi (Harbourside)

Policy Unit 78



Viable Adaptation Options

Avoid [or mitigate] development in hazard prone areas where there is no existing development – lease hold options

Implement good foreshore management practices; and plant vegetation

Retrofit/raise hazard affected properties – future proof new development

Innovative infrastructure – relocate WWT plant

Change planning practices

Relocate hazard affected properties

Q – Should the proposed pathway include changing planning practices now? And relocate assets (e.g., STW). Causeway is part of PU 77.

Need to add a footnote re. land levels being raised, and mitigation.

Q – Are the changing sandbanks at the harbour entrance an issue? Recent erosion of the Golf Club has been significant. Need for a stronger response?

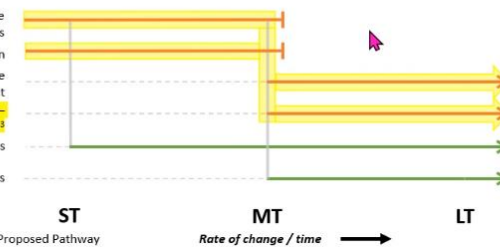
Q – are we exaggerating the harbour side risk – land has been raised? PS – this is for a 1% AEP event in 100 years. Planting would be ineffective here.

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Erosion	2120	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Minor
Inundation	2120	1%	High	High	Major

Is this the Solution? – not fixed

ADAPTATION PATHWAY



GO – what was meant by ‘innovative infrastructure’?

SJ - Will look at what this was.

GO – how is the Matarangi sewage plant renewal impacted?

AM – considered in planning with a number of options – decision to put it back where it is. Requested the panel be kept informed

GO – is the flushing of the harbour an issue (or incomplete flushing)

JB – with SLR there is more accommodation for flushing

AM – land has been raised since the map was done – houses may not be as low as what is assumed.

SJ – acknowledging people could stay there – but possible change of the way services are delivered.

AM – there has been discussion about removing ‘proposed’ pathways from the summaries.

Could take them off in some areas so that it is more open for public consultation (without giving the impression we have already made the decision). Matter will be taken to the Governance Committee. Changed wording from ‘preferred’ to ‘proposed’ – needs to be made clear

JR – can we have a ‘feedback’ box for people to write ideas on and submit.

(SJ – can add that)

DL – if an area has been zoned for residential, but not built on and floods significantly – recommendation will be not to build there.

AM – 240 sections have had the ground raised – so not really an inundation risk.

JB – lidar data Is 2013

KL – has enough mitigation been done? What is the flow-on effect?

DL – either avoid or mitigate remedy – avoid may not be a correct term for this location (avoid, mitigate, remedy might be better)

JR – perhaps on posters have ‘is this the solution?’ so it looks like a question

Matarangi Beach (West)

Policy Unit 79



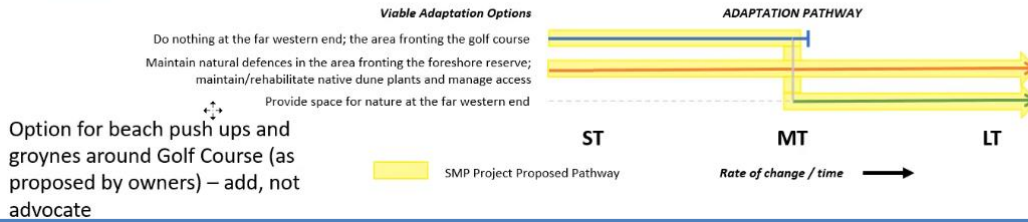
Legend
 - - - 2020 Coastal Erosion Hazard Line
 - - - 2040 Coastal Erosion Hazard Line
 - - - 2070 Coastal Erosion Hazard Line
 - - - 2120 Coastal Erosion Hazard Line
 - - - TDCD Coastal Erosion Line Current
 - - - TDCD Coastal Erosion Line Future
 - - - Existing Protection

Q – Are the changing sandbanks at the harbour entrance an issue – erosion currently significant? Need for a stronger response?

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Erosion	2120	1%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2120	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant

The Solution



GO – Significant erosion at the western end of the spit ... golf course currently in private ownership – but there is an expectation it will change to public open space. Owners looking at a remedy with Greg Jenks. (sand push ups and planting, groynes)

SJ – doesn't think that would be effective – would just be lost again?

JB – just fighting natures processes.

GO – massive accumulation of sand (over last 5 years) in the harbour entrance

AM – note what we are suggesting is different from the private owners – but we don't need to align with them

JP – acknowledged in the 1970's that it was a risk area – is that why it was a golf course, not housing? (Not sure about this comment – Matarangi wasn't developed until 1982?)

SJ – beach push-ups/groynes would not be effective – needs to be noted here.

GO – disagree with SJ. We need to leave space for private owners to come up with their own solutions and try for consent

JP – similar to Omaha (Auckland) issues

AM – from consenting perspective – some obstacles – affects rest of the area – would not be likely to get resource consent if it was against the adapted plan

Matarangi Beach (East)

Policy Unit 80



Legend
 - - - 2020 Coastal Erosion Hazard Line
 - - - 2040 Coastal Erosion Hazard Line
 - - - 2070 Coastal Erosion Hazard Line
 - - - 2120 Coastal Erosion Hazard Line
 - - - TDCD Coastal Erosion Line Current
 - - - TDCD Coastal Erosion Line Future
 - - - Existing Protection

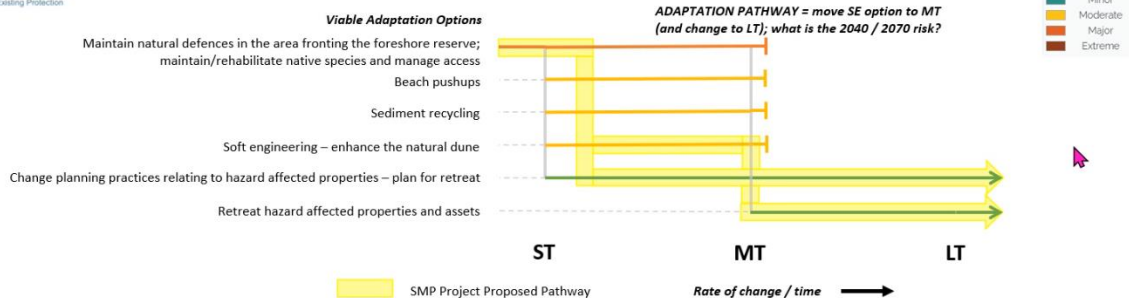
Q – Why move away from maintain natural defences?

Q – should this whole section of beach be afforded the same risk? PA – response is just for hazard affected properties. Moderate exposure now (JB happy with this + aligns with JD work)?

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Moderate	Low	Minor
Erosion	2120	1%	Extreme	High	Extreme
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2120	1%	Low	Low	Minor

The Risk

The Solution



SJ - Significant erosion risk in the longer term. Some assets are not going to be able to stay (far eastern end Kenwood Dr) – some maybe able to move back on their own properties, some not.

GO – queried whether risk profile for Matarangi Beach East was too high and sought basis for ‘moderate / High / Extreme’ risk classification? Apart from the 2008 storm, Matarangi East was in a prolonged accretion phase. Expressed concern about absence of statistical precision and referred to the last 26 years since he had lived there.

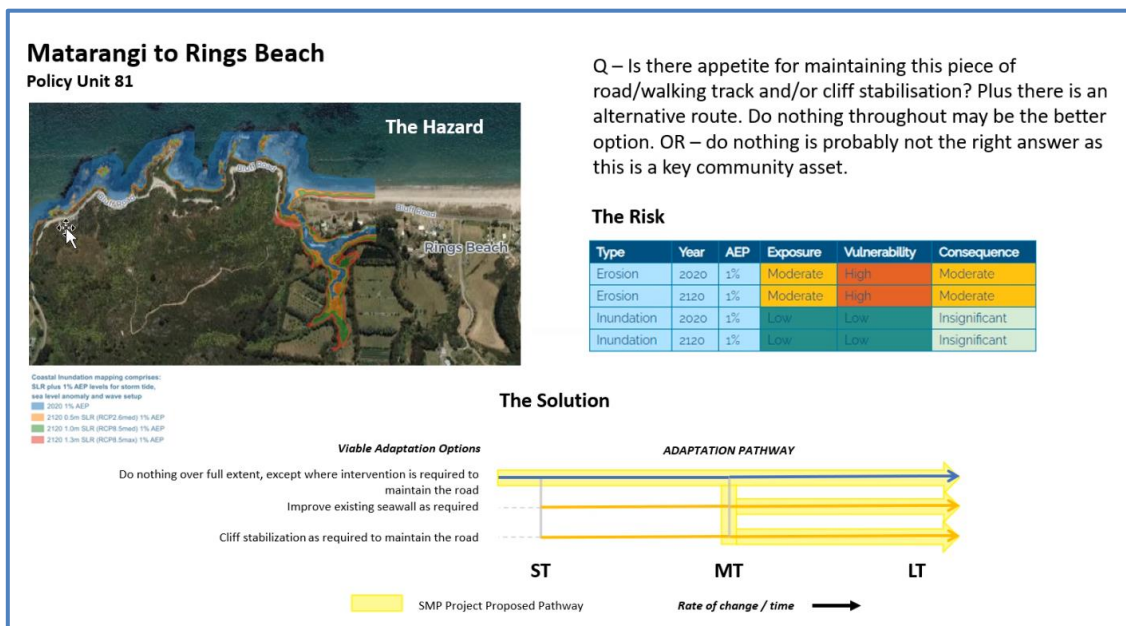
KL – pathway will be determined by triggers rather than theoretical risk

JR – exposure risk / vulnerability – seems like arguments are about vulnerability column

GO – Doesn't agree with the Risk Table (lived there 26 years) may stimulate an unintended and unnecessary ratepayer response.

NL – we do have more information to add to this now e.g. time/sea level rise between present day and 2121.

GO – suggested the Council Reserve should be considered part of the Dune system and planted with dune plants.



Bluff road only (not including Rings Beach)

CP – view is where are we going to be wise on where we spend our money. People can go over the Vodafone track if walking. Do we want to spend a lot of money on maintaining a bike track?

GO – had the opposite view as bikes it every day. Is there a consistent District position on coastal walkways? The Vodafone Hill is not bikeable, and not suited for less able walkers

KL – comes down to the practicality of the cost

CP – is letting costs influence the preferred pathways – should I be doing this?

GO – the value the community puts on it needs to be considered alongside dollar value?

Rings Beach

Policy Unit 82



The Hazard

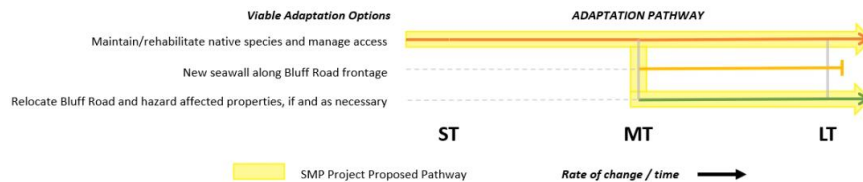
Q – Where is the erosion risk moderate?

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Erosion	2120	1%	High	Moderate	Moderate
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2120	1%	Low	Low	Minor



The Solution



Hazard lines not on maps – can't see where the risk is

SJ – don't have modelling/data for here. WRC inundation tool does not predict risk

NL – risk is to do with the road – important asset.

JB/GO – thought the road was in general quite secure

CP – houses on beach side of road at eastern end

SJ – similar to other areas assumption is erosion would be an issue at the eastern end of beach

NL – elevation can go against you when the risk is erosion

JR – is anything being done about the lack of modelling? We are being asked to make decisions without in depth info

JB – areas that don't have info are usually quite safe. Resilience to nature challenge will help in the future with this type of work.

GO – uncomfortable that this is a best guess. Need more evidence based thinking for projections to be defensible.

DL – needs to be noted that there is no data on this area for the public consults

SJ – will add footnotes to areas like this

Kuaotunu West

Policy Unit 84



The Hazard



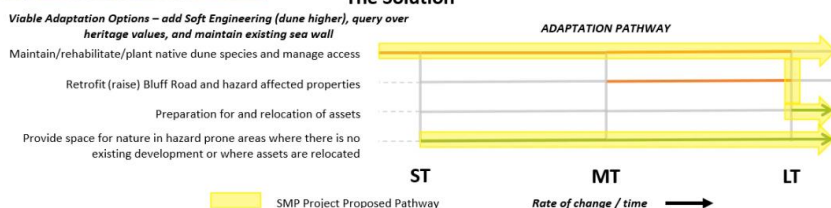
Q – Change planning practices and relocate assets should be separated. As the former is likely to need to be initiated sooner. Proposed pathway to include retrofit – raising the road where it is low? Campground floods in (rainfall) storm events and road is vulnerable to erosion (new seawall 2021) and flooding at the bridge. NOTE – more work needed/to follow. Small section already protected – needs to be maintained.

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Moderate	High	Major
Erosion	2120	1%	Moderate	High	Major
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Moderate	Minor
Inundation	2120	1%	Moderate	High	Moderate



The Solution



Again – don't have data here. Used info from WRC and inundation tool. Will be doing more work on this area

CP – retrofit = raising the road (in front of houses)

SJ – wasn't identified as a place at risk in the past – so no data

CP – where wall is now – there is no reserve.

AM – small section that requires hard protection which puts the road at risk

GO/CP/DL – road vital, and has access roads/driveways off the road

AM – need to advocate protecting that part of the road

DL – how do you provide space for nature with the road there? We need to protect the road or put another road in somewhere else. Some bits have needed hard engineering

JR – where is the hard engineering?

CP – hard engineering only down western end.

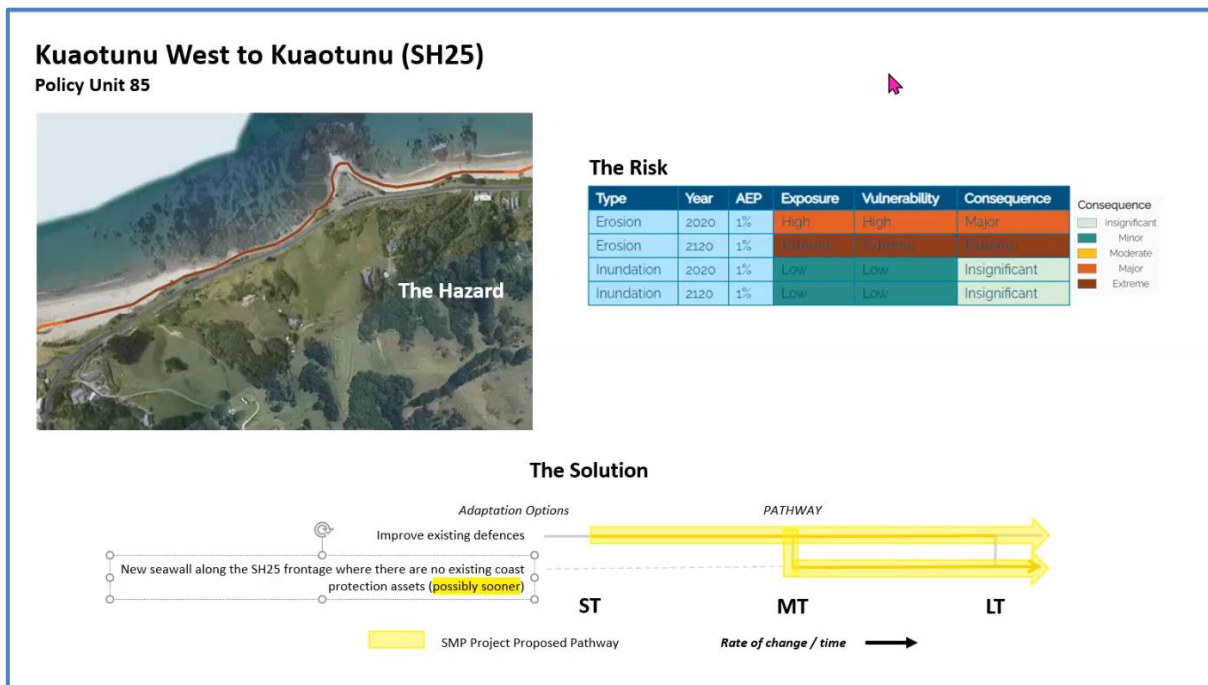
Hard engineering – is there for 15 years

CP – thinks not taking inland inundation into the broader view may disappoint the public

AM – add to next TAG meeting to discuss

SJ will re-work on this one.

After the meeting will work on the presentation/posters and send back out to the group before printing.



CP – west of the boat ramp is much shorter-term issue. Where would you re-route road to?

AM – new road is expensive, new bridges, cut through hills etc

DL – queried cost benefit given it was a low use road

CP – hard engineering solutions need to be bought forward

AM – having conversations with Waka Kotahi – a lot of the section of the road, hard engineering solutions are the most likely option. Road design may change if they can not provide another alternative – for a lot of sections along the coastline.

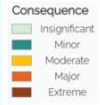
Kuaotunu
Policy Unit 86



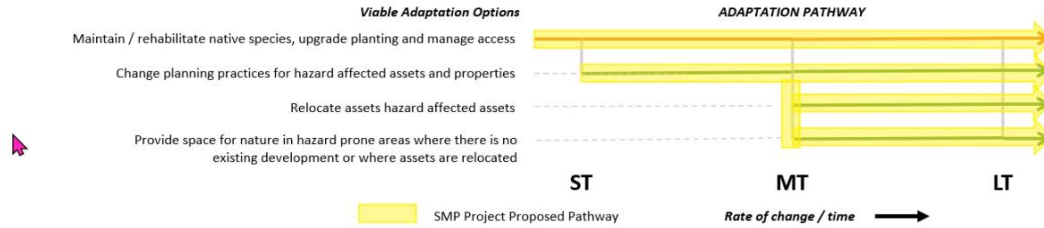
Q – Is relocate assets included due to flooding threat. A – no, no erosion. The river could cause flooding during a severe rain event. Future of the dying macrocarpa trees, the help to maintain dune integrity, needs addressing.

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	High	Moderate
Erosion	2120	1%	Moderate	Extreme	Major
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2120	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant



The Solution



CP – with SLR will the tidal impact cause the Kuaotunu stream to overflow its banks?

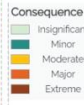
Kuaotunu River
Policy Unit 87



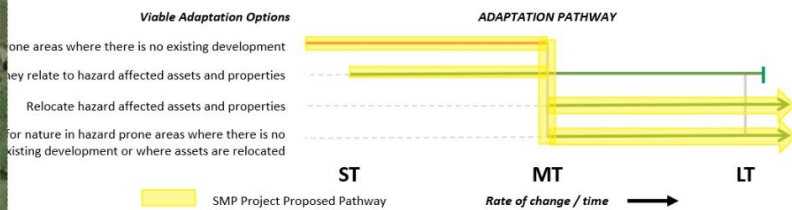
Q – Areas adjacent to the river may need to be relocated. Where? Could also affect access road to Otama and Opito.
Q – Effects on Kawhero Drive subdivision and houses along SH25?
Q – issue with flooding from the catchment during significant rainfall events, which could combine with kind tide events and SLR.

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Erosion	2120	1%	Low	Moderate	Minor
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Minor
Inundation	2120	1%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate



The Solution



SJ - WRC inundation tool – showing 1.6m SLR (beyond 100 yr timeframe) *check relativity of SLR*

JB – we don't know combination of SLR and rainfall? *Note modelling hasn't been done and need a strategy for replacement of the trees.*

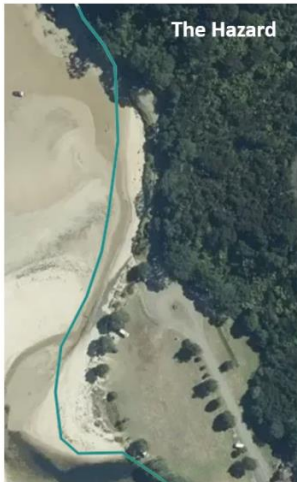
CP – at public meeting owners of the 9 properties will need to be talked to

NL – not just coastal inundation, influence of storm water run-off and fluvial events as well as SLR. In this location it is driven by the fluvial events.

AM – fire station may be vulnerable

Kuaotunu (Blackjack Reserve)

Policy Unit 88



Suggest this is combined with PU 87.

Do nothing may not be appropriate because dune planting occurs and should be encouraged around the river mouth. Also scope to retreat the dune into the reserve. Not clear that this is needed.

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Erosion	2120	1%	Low	Moderate	Minor
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2120	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant

The Solution



KL – planting going on already on edge of reserve – may be this should be maintained

JB – look at pulling back dune system into the reserve? Needs to be more planting

JR – look at the whole eco system

Otama Beach

Policy Unit 90



There is no data for Otama because the risk is minor at worst and the approach Do Nothing. Should advocate maintaining the dune. At the western end where the road is close to the beach there are issues with the closeness of the car park and beach access. There has been dune planting and these need to continue to strengthen the dune at this end. May be a need to protect the road and shift the carpark in the future. Planting already occurs in maintain access at western end. Issue erosion – MT.

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Erosion	2120	1%	Low	Moderate	Minor
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2120	1%	Low	Moderate	Minor

The Solution – no active intervention

KL – where you first come down to Otama – the road is very close to the beach. Planting has been going on and should be maintained.

Opito Bay
Policy Unit 92

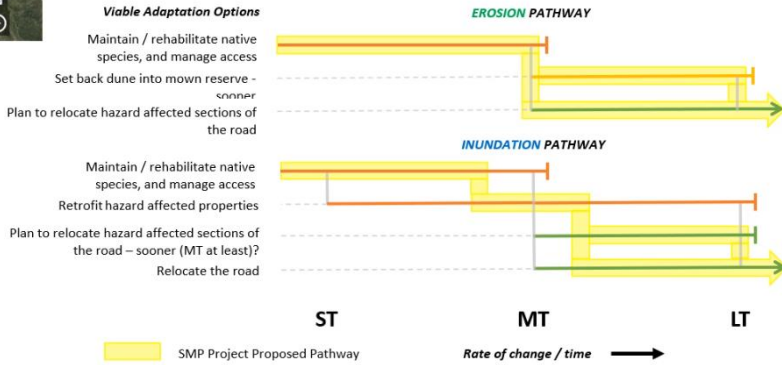


Requirements at the northern end (wide dunes) different from the southern end where the reserve is very close to the beach. For the erosion risk, soft engineering needs to happen sooner (ST). For inundation planning to relocate should occur earlier. But the hazard does not suggest this.

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Minor
Erosion	2120	1%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Minor
Inundation	2120	1%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

The Solution



SJ – equal risks with both erosion and inundation

Wharekaho (Simpsons Beach)
Policy Unit 95

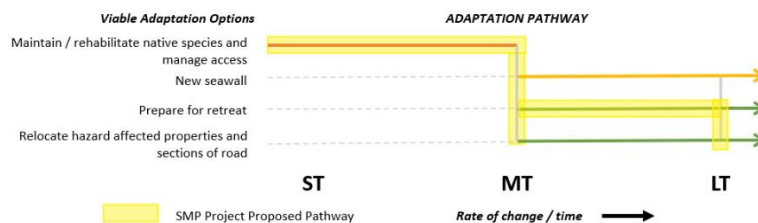


Support for relocation over a seawall in the MT-LT; which should be signalled early. BUT also support for a seawall as a potentially less expensive option than relocation of this number of houses. Need to future proof new infrastructure – rising main. Bigger waves at the southern end.

The Risk

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Erosion	2120	1%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2120	1%	Low	Low	Minor

The Solution



GO – What is the extent of the erosion / flood risk from the stream coming onto the beach at the northern end?

JR – is there another option for moving the road further away.

SJ – road isn't at risk – just 1 pinch point in 100 yr risk is beach front properties

AM – only private home-owners – no other infrastructure involved. Future proof – all houses will gravity feed down to a low point which is probably in the low zone

JR - if a hard structure was put in – how would this effect other areas in the rest of the bay in terms of sediment.

JB – sediment transport pathway – closed beach so would only impact that beach

SJ – we don't have to show the pathway on some areas to get more feedback from the public – before recommending preferred pathway. Any seawall would need to be paid for by the residents

SJ - Decision to go to public with existing pathway – note AM has to take to governance group which may have a differing opinion

Ohuka (Brophys Beach)

Policy Unit 97



Coastal inundation mapping comprises:
SLR plus 1% AEP levels for storm tide, sea level anomaly and wave setup
2020 1% AEP
2120 0.5m SLR (RCP2.6med) 1% AEP
2120 1.0m SLR (RCP8.5med) 1% AEP
2120 1.5m SLR (RCP8.5med) 1% AEP
Map Extent

Provide space for nature in hazard prone areas where there is no existing development or where assets are relocated – ST?

SMP Project Proposed Pathway

¹ This will not defend properties from inundation hazard, only maintain access.
² The existing seawall is not considered to be appropriate - plastic.

Note no natural defences left. Options limited to sediment recycling for life of (inappropriate) seawall. Early action is urgent here. Better drainage required. Existing defences need to be replaced – need to go higher?

Legend
2020 Coastal Erosion Hazard Line
2040 Coastal Erosion Hazard Line
2070 Coastal Erosion Hazard Line
2120 Coastal Erosion Hazard Line
TCDC Coastal Erosion Line Current
TCDC Coastal Erosion Line Future
Existing Protection

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Erosion	2120	1%	Moderate	Extreme	Extreme
Inundation	2020	1%	Moderate	High	Moderate
Inundation	2120	1%	High	High	Major

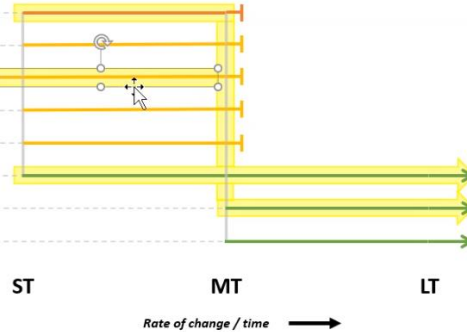
The Risk

The Solution

Viable Adaptation Options

- Raise SH25¹
- Beach pushups
- Sediment recycling
- Improve existing defences²
- New seawall
- Change planning practices
- Relocate hazard affected properties and sections of road – ST?

ADAPTATION PATHWAY



Rate of change / time →

GO – are the geotextile sand containers appropriate from an environmental perspective? They might be effective but represent a plastics issue – maybe investigate options?

SJ – no, they are plastic and not sustainable

SJ – significant inundation is occurring now

JR – will cost a lot – change the pathway and relocate properties etc moved to short term rather than medium term, rather than spend money in the short term using methods that won't work long term?

Ohuka (Brophys Beach)

Policy Unit 97



Coastal inundation mapping comprises:
SLR plus 1% AEP levels for storm tide, sea level anomaly and wave setup
2020 1% AEP
2120 0.5m SLR (RCP2.6med) 1% AEP
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Legend
2020 Coastal Erosion Hazard Line
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Existing Protection

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
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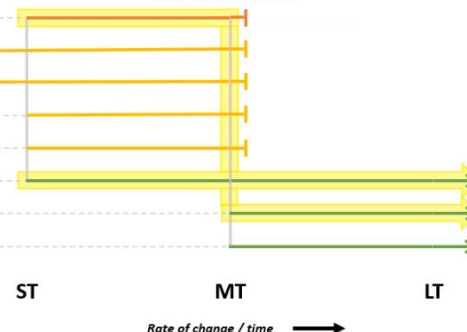
The Risk

The Solution

Viable Adaptation Options

- Raise SH25¹
- Beach pushups
- Sediment recycling
- Improve existing defences²
- New seawall
- Change planning practices
- Relocate hazard affected properties and sections of road – ST?

ADAPTATION PATHWAY



Rate of change / time →

DL – need to protect the road is the most important
GO – need to keep talking about and defining the trigger points
DL – Is raising floor levels feasible?

JB – what do we do to mitigate storm events as the reserve is not going to withstand without maintenance / work done

NL Presentation - For some areas around the Coromandel we were asked to do some high-level concept designs for protection (one option of many). Hypothetical situations with

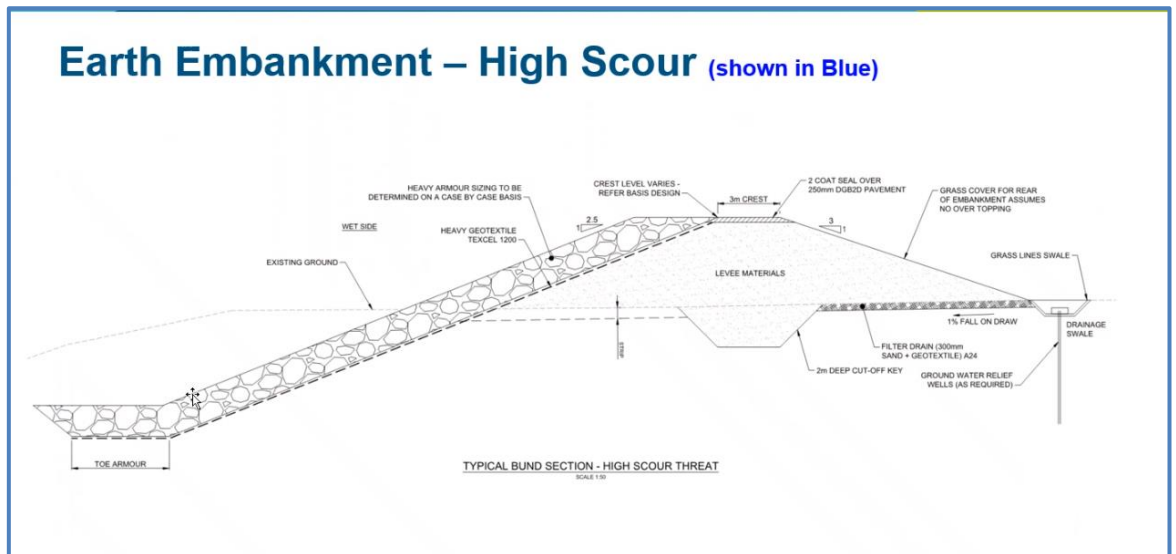
SLR/timeline with 100yr storm. The Thames exercise is proving useful in terms of understanding values/costs/issues, indicators. Helped determine pathways and what the impact is on certain values.

Whitianga:

Basis of Design (Whitianga)

Criteria	BoD	Comments
Timeframe	100 years	Includes Sea Level Rise over this period.
Coastal Storm	100 year (1% AEP)	(incl. SLR of 1.4m). Ultimate Scenario
Freeboard	0.5m / 0m	RHDHV have provided a conservative crest height for the coastal defences as shown in the schematic. We are currently undertaking overtopping assessment to determine if overtopping rates are acceptable in a no freeboard scenario.
Run up / Overtopping	No overtopping / Overtopping rate TBC	Wave runup only applicable on seaward facing areas, otherwise excluded in crest level determination and 0.3m allowance provided for local chop.
Fluvial / Stormwater Flood (with coastal storm)	100yr Coastal Storm with 20yr Fluvial/Stormwater Rainfall Event	
Fluvial / Stormwater Flood (without coastal storm)	100yr Fluvial Flood with <u>MHWS</u>	This scenario to be tested for gravity drainage.

23 Coromandel Peninsula Coastal Defences Royal HaskoningDHV



Elevated sea wall above ground level

Similar to:

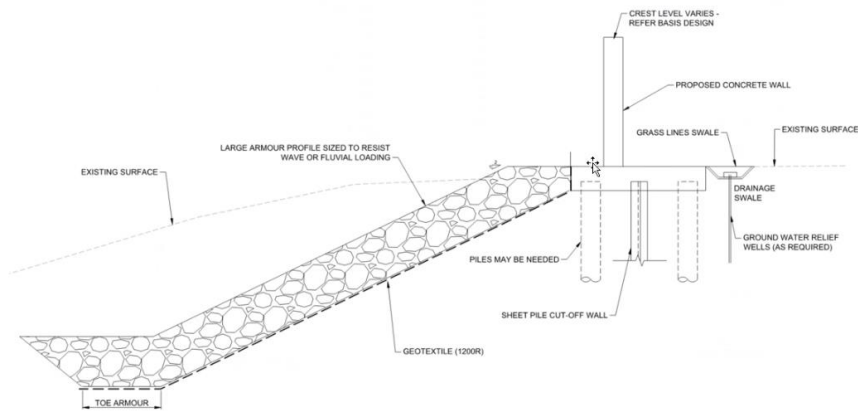
Earth Embankment – High Scour (shown in Blue)



25 Coromandel Peninsula Coastal Defences

Royal HaskoningDHV

Concrete T-Wall – Scour Protection (shown in Green)



Treatment where there is no space to build stop bank or seawall

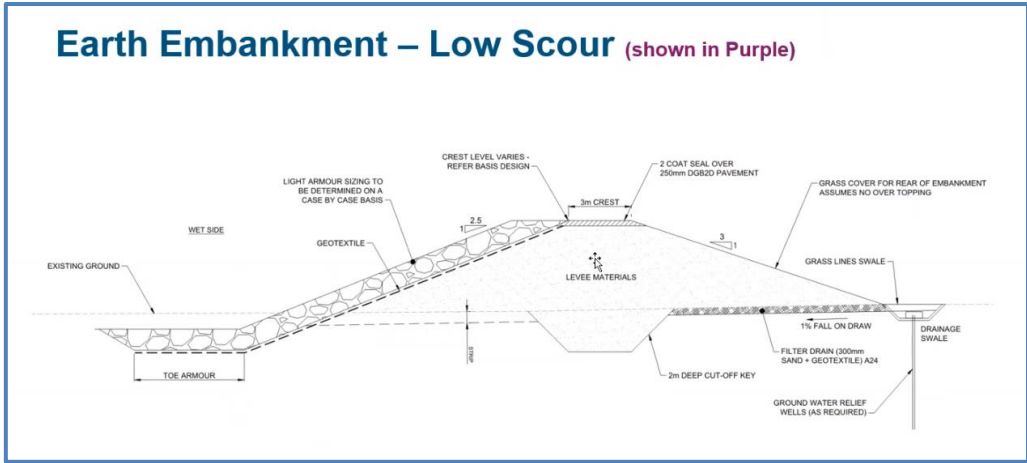
Example:

Concrete T-Wall – Scour Protection (shown in Green)



Third option:

Earth Embankment – Low Scour (shown in Purple)



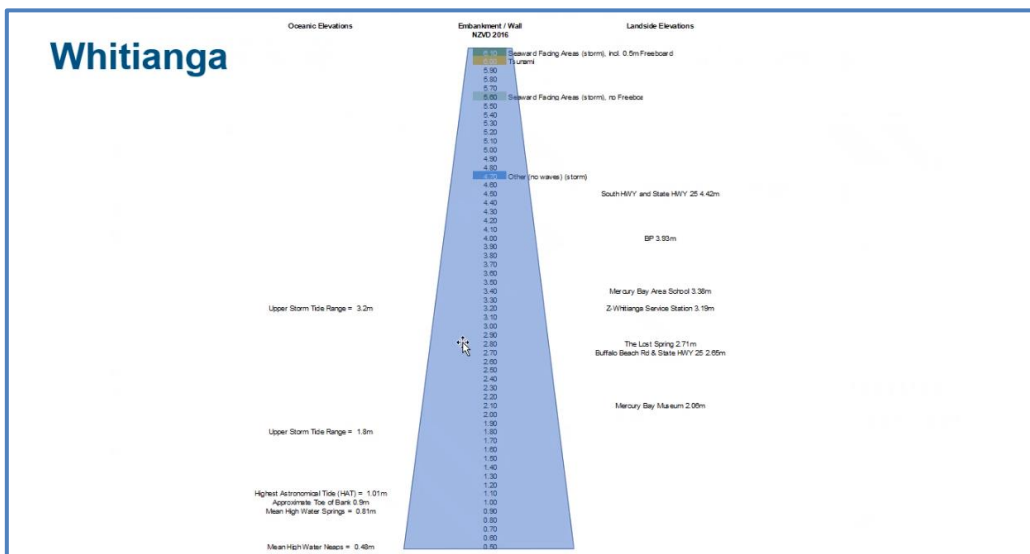
Best in areas without significant waves e.g. back of harbour

Example:

Earth Embankment – Low Scour (shown in Purple)



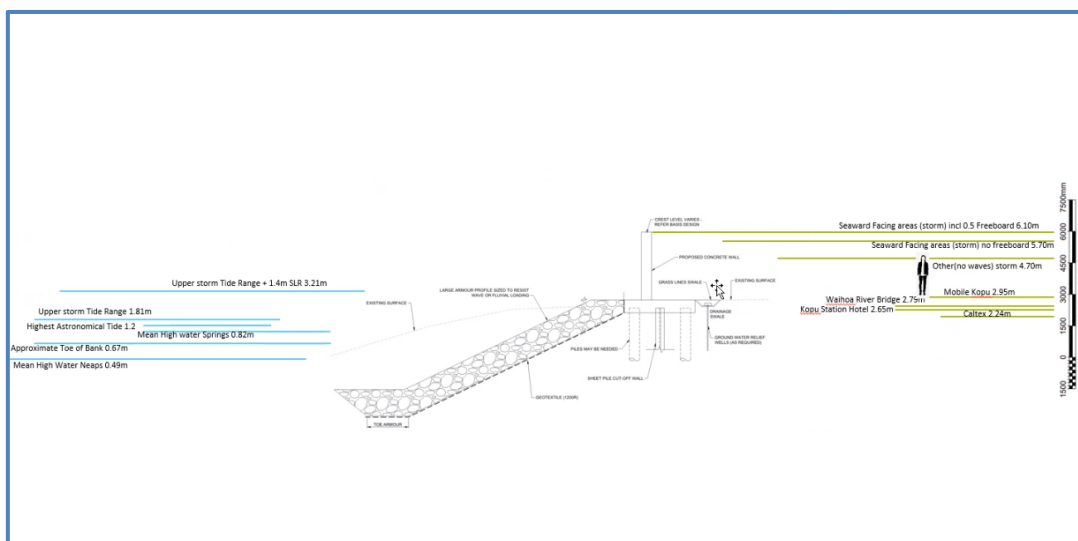
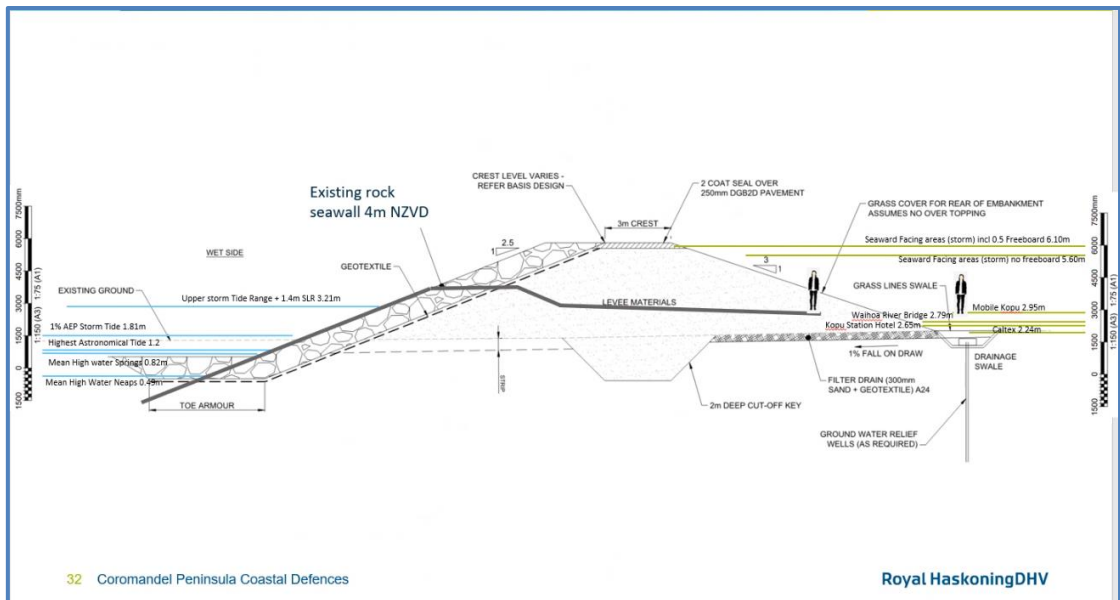
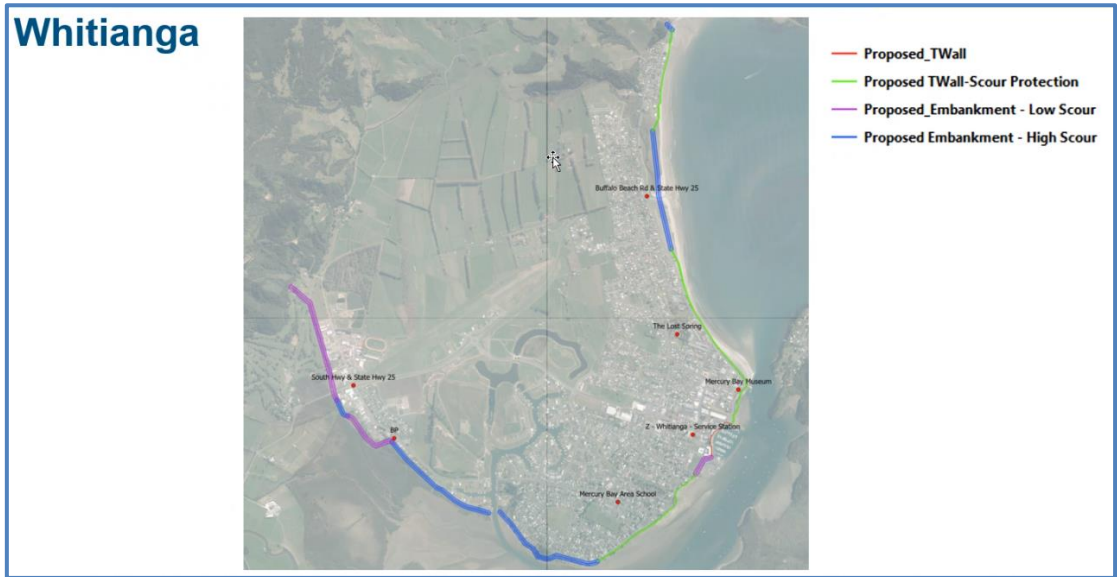
Schematic



Left hand side is ocean facing side

Right hand side – localities around town (centre) level you would need

Real life cross sections:



CD – do the waterways present a problem?

NL – need more info on floor levels of those buildings, but limited impacts from 100 yr storms, some flooding but not complete inundation. Extra protection – could be ‘gates’ ‘seawall’ or some sort of vertical structure or raise the buildings.

JP – has creation of waterways increased inundation in that area.

NL – doesn't believe it has.

NL - Space constraints all the way around

Hypothetical scenario effectively creates a dam – this creates issues with storm water management. Town would need to rely on pumped storm water management.

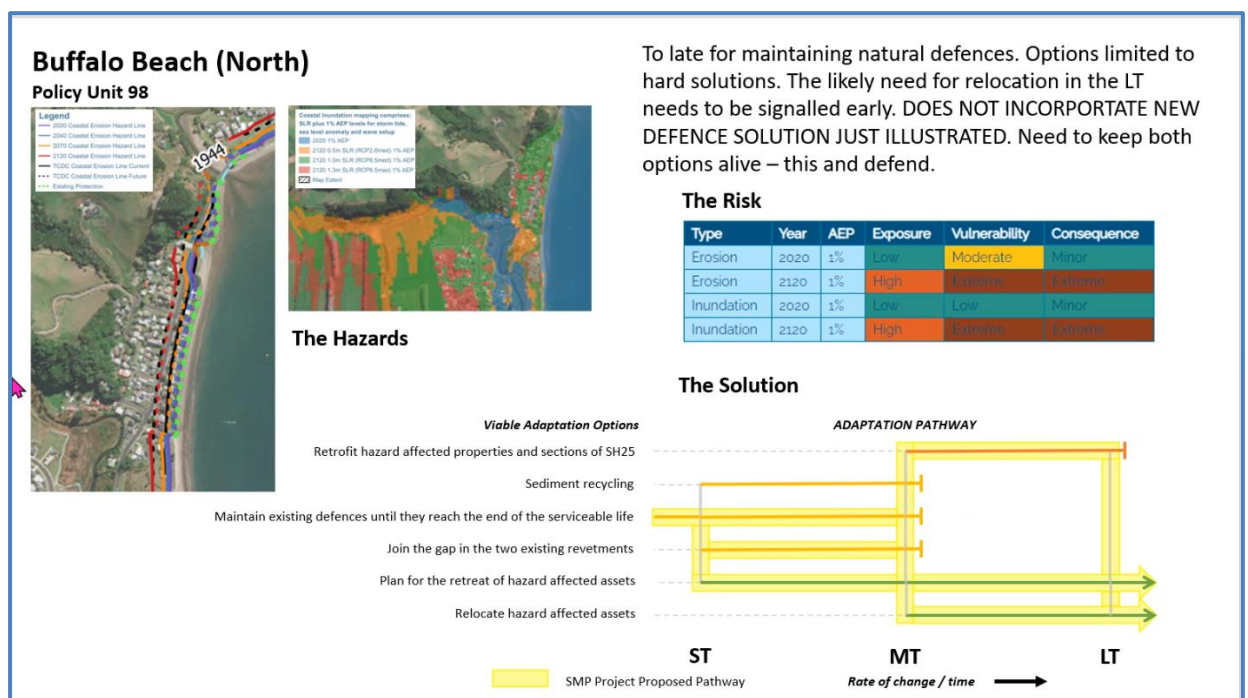
DL – can the wall be built in stages

NL – yes

NL – any wall would need to be at least 2m high at the top end of Brophy's. If you wanted to lose the reserve, it could be a low scour structure.

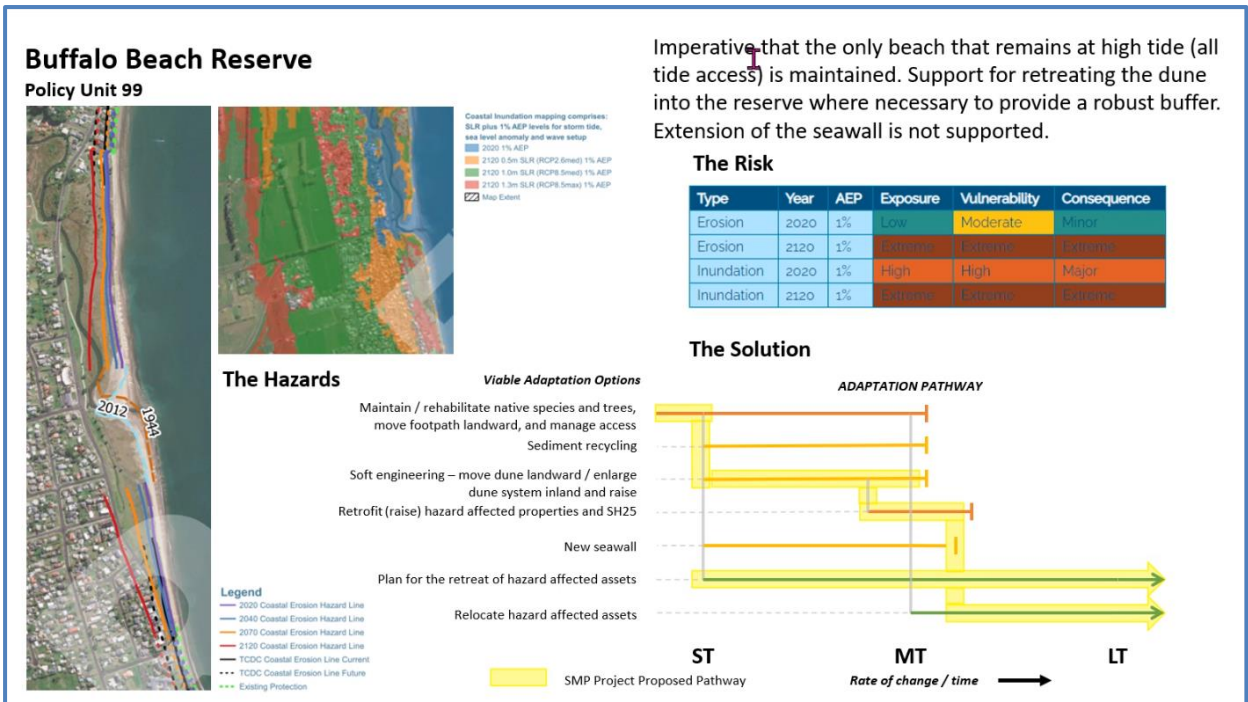
JR – what sort of maintenance would the walls need? Will forces erode under them?

NL – High Scour goes well below beach level to combat this. Pumps require huge amount of maintenance and upkeep. (GO noted: Precedent exists for pumping and drainage systems as flood gates and pumping stations are used to enable intensive dairy farming on the Hauraki Plains)



SJ – need to disconnect this area from Brophy's (above '1944' on map above is Brophy's and the rest of the Whitianga area). We weren't thinking about a great big embankment around Whitianga which would change our approach here. We may need to have an 'Alternative' Poster for Whitianga

This is what you could do (a solution) with the hypothetical structure around Whitianga.



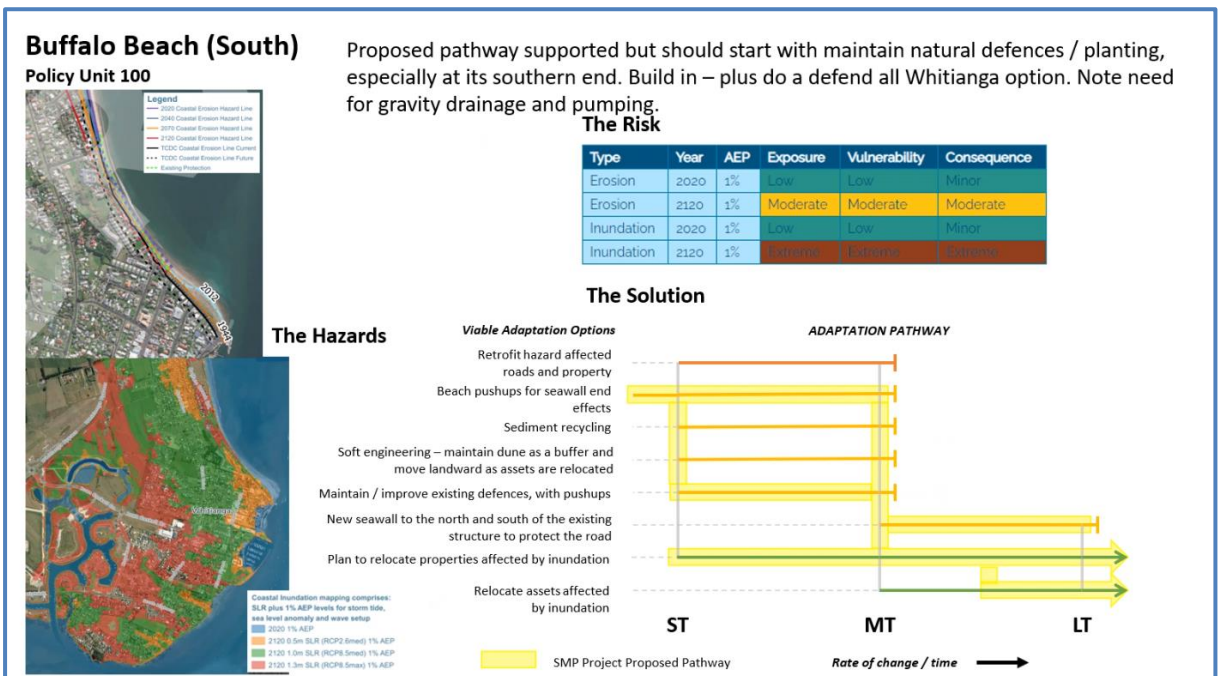
Need to Acknowledge defend option (whole of Whitianga solution)

SJ – aligns with aspirations and values that we would keep this beach. You would treat the North one way, the Reserve another and the South yet another way, allows you to keep the beach. If you went for a ‘lets defend the whole of Whitianga’ approach, you would lose that to some extent.

JR – do you mean widen or move the Dunes?

SJ – move them inland.

JB – with community buy-in you could start to raise the dunes so they resist over-topping



Slightly different for the South as we had talked about defence anyway. Moving towards a harder (engineering) solution here anyway.

JR – can we add a note about adding pump structure to the new sea wall

AM – options for gravity drainage as well

Whitianga Outer Harbour
Policy Unit 101



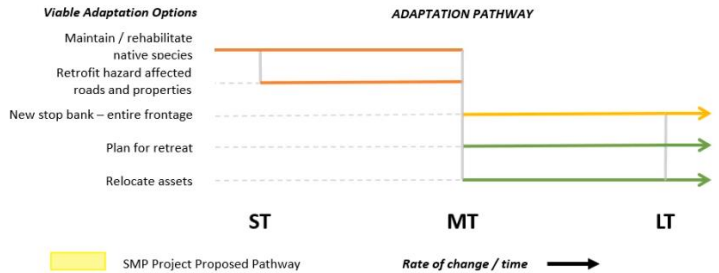
Constructing a new stop bank and relocating assets are alternative LT pathways for this Policy Unit

ST possible to maintain natural and manmade defences in place. But not the LT. Large catchment means it is likely that an extreme rainfall event will coincide with a storm surge and cause extensive flooding. Concern that if a protect option in invested in it may not, in fact, be sustainable in the longer term. Planning for retreat could therefore have value even with defence. Support for changing planning practices.

Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Erosion	2120	1%	Low	Low	Minor
Inundation	2020	1%	High	High	Major
Inundation	2120	1%	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme

The Risk

The Solution



Significant inundation risk

SJ – defence options include flood gates for the waterways.

DL - people come to Whitianga as a visitor destination, will they still want to come if it has a wall around it?

CP – it is not just a town of coastal properties, it is a service town for a very large area.

GO – we know there are big issues but see what the community says.

JR – there is a lot of farmland out of Whitianga – maybe it is cheaper to move the properties?

CP – do we need a table to show cost of the stop bank vs moving houses

AM – compare costs (real options analysis) what is the cost vs what we are protecting – one part of the discussion that we will look at for Whitianga.

CP/DL – where / what does Whitianga want to look like?

JR – maybe increase the maps to show the wider Whitianga area – showing flat/farmland as well.

DL – flat land – just as much flooding

SJ – have to leave this more open

Whitianga Inner Harbour
Policy Unit 102



The Hazard

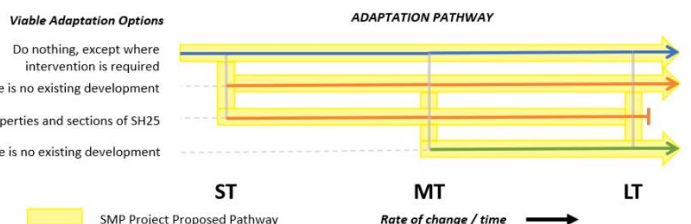
- Avoid development in hazard prone areas where there is no existing development
- Retrofit hazard affected properties and sections of SH25
- Provide space for nature in in hazard prone areas where there is no existing development

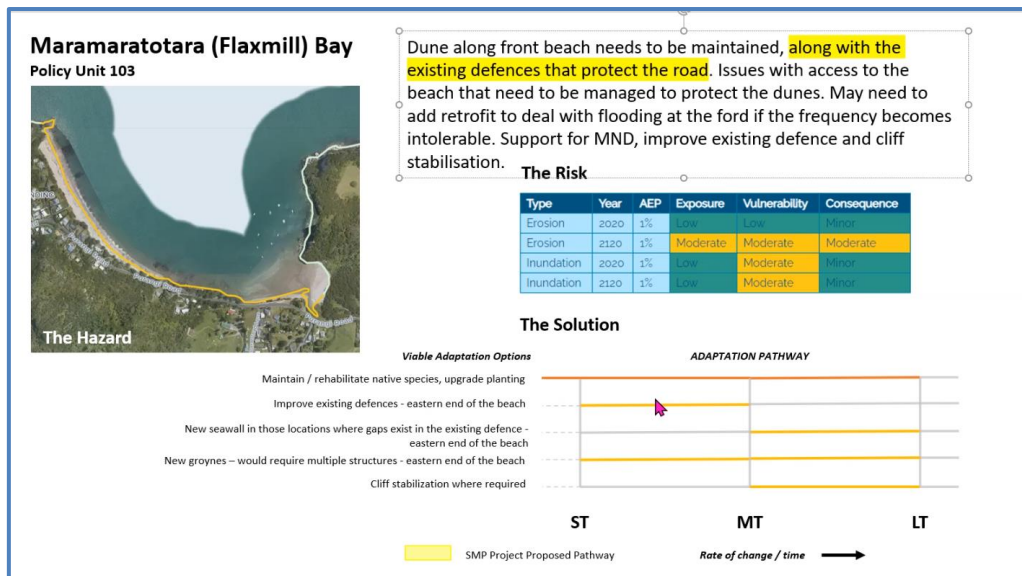
SH25 may need work if flooding cuts off the southern access to the town more regularly.

The Risk

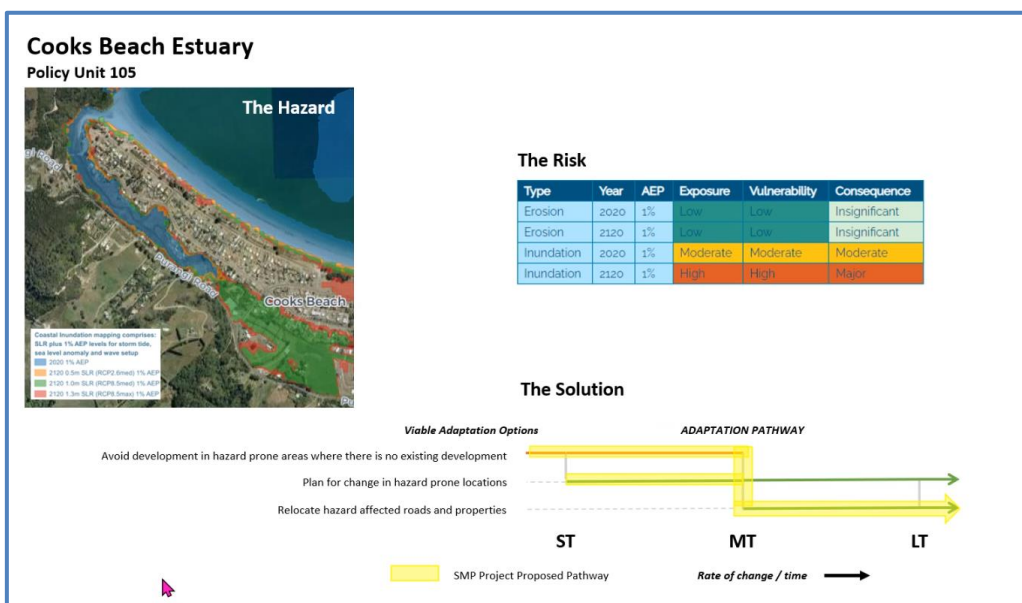
Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Erosion	2120	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2020	1%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Inundation	2120	1%	High	High	Major

The Solution



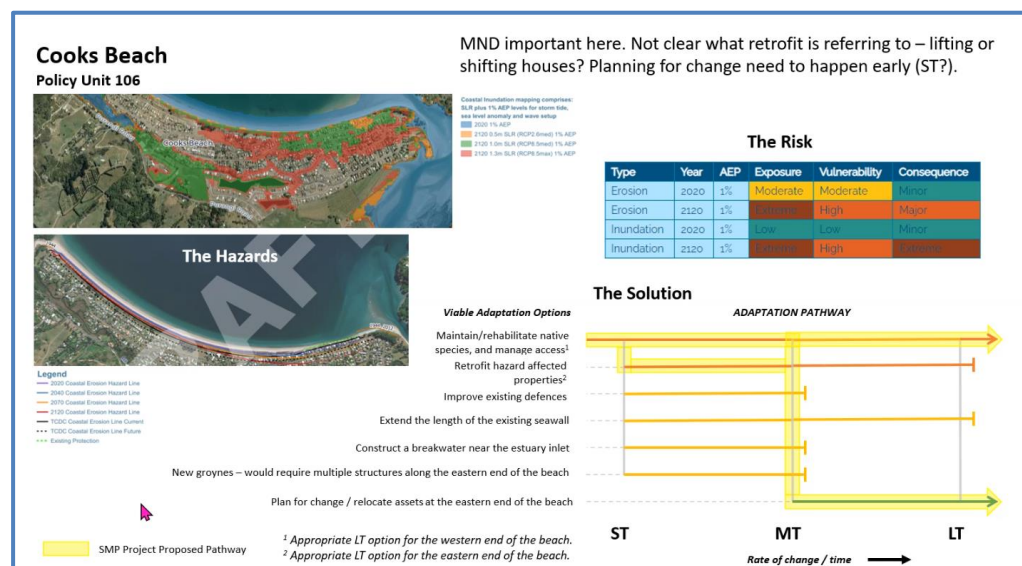


JR – sustainability on defence – e.g. there are Geotextile bags in place there too




Back of Cooks Beach – around Estuary

JB – poor habitat but lots of wetlands adjacent to the area



Purangi River Policy Unit 107



The Hazard

Coastal inundation mapping comprises: SLR plus 1% AEP levels for storm tide, sea level anomaly and wave setup

- 2020 1% AEP
- 2120 0.5m SLR (RCP8.5 Sres) 1% AEP
- 2120 1.0m SLR (RCP8.5 Sres) 1% AEP
- 2120 1.5m SLR (RCP8.5 Sres) 1% AEP

The Risk

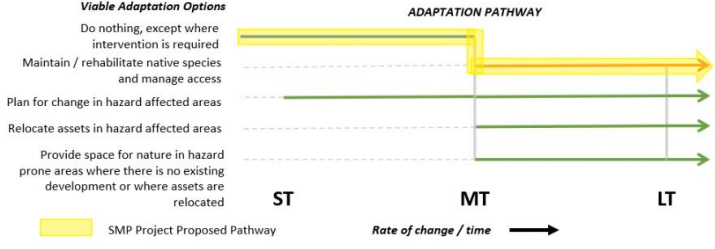
Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Erosion	2120	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2020	1%	Low	Low	Insignificant
Inundation	2120	1%	Moderate	Low	Minor

The Solution

Viable Adaptation Options

- Do nothing, except where intervention is required
- Maintain / rehabilitate native species and manage access
- Plan for change in hazard affected areas
- Relocate assets in hazard affected areas
- Provide space for nature in hazard prone areas where there is no existing development or where assets are relocated

ADAPTATION PATHWAY




ST MT LT
Rate of change / time →

■ SMP Project Proposed Pathway

Providing space for nature should be on the proposed pathway to ensure future development occurs in the right places.

Hahei Beach Policy Unit 110



The Hazard

Scale: 1.8m

The Risk

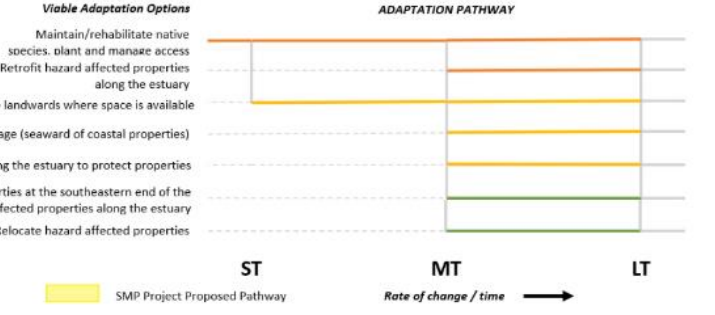
Type	Year	AEP	Exposure	Vulnerability	Consequence
Erosion	2020	1%	Low	Low	Minor
Erosion	2120	1%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Inundation	2020	1%	Moderate	Moderate	Minor
Inundation	2120	1%	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

The Solution

Viable Adaptation Options

- Maintain/rehabilitate native species, plant and manage access
- Retrofit hazard affected properties along the estuary
- Soft engineering – enhance existing dune, move landwards where space is available
- New seawall along the southeastern beach frontage (seaward of coastal properties)
- New stop bank along the estuary to protect properties
- Plan to potentially relocate beach carpark, coastal properties at the southeastern end of the beach and hazard affected properties along the estuary
- Relocate hazard affected properties

ADAPTATION PATHWAY

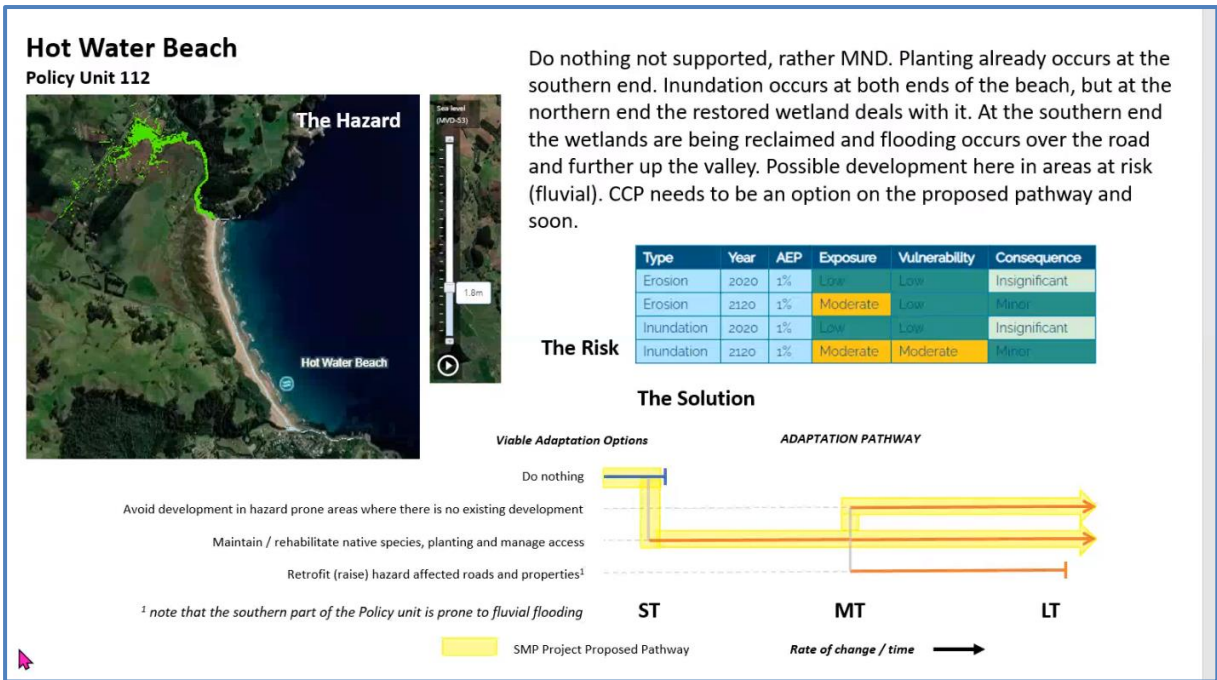


ST MT LT
Rate of change / time →

■ SMP Project Proposed Pathway

Dune needs to be maintained, MND. Baseline for the proposed pathway. Soft engineering may be appropriate in parts and preferable to a seawall. In other areas retrofit and retreat may be necessary in the LT. Flooding occurs up Wigmore Stream – the frequency of which is likely to increase.

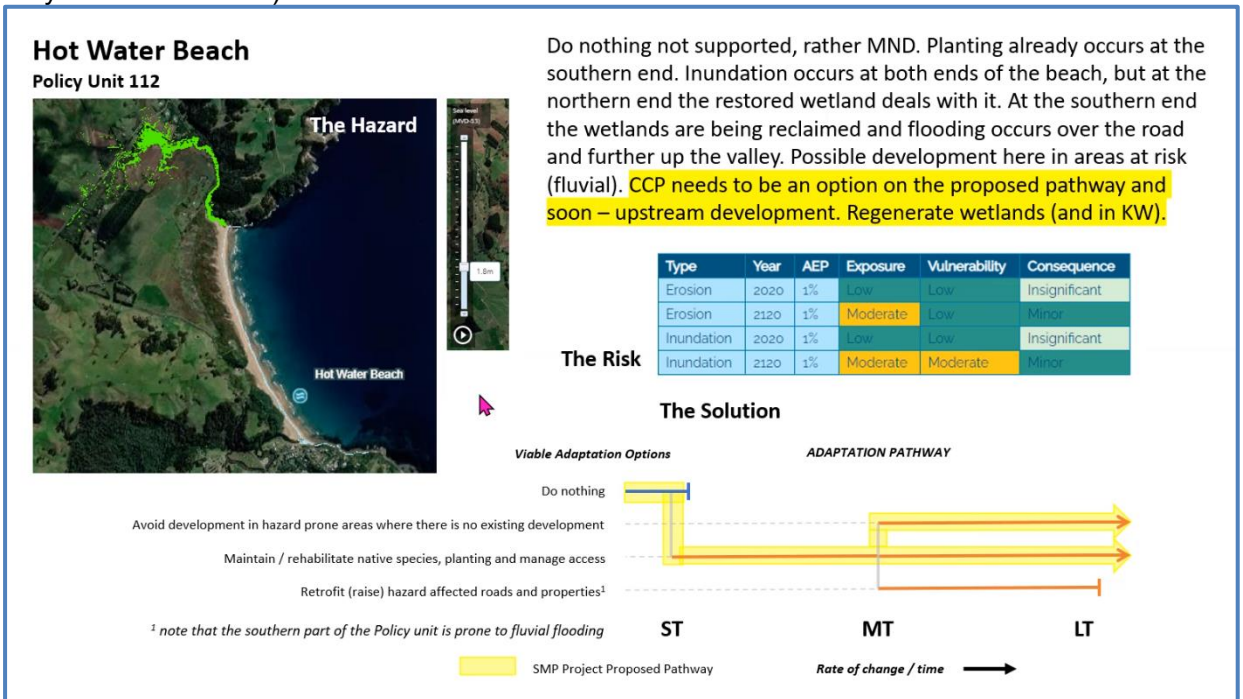
Don't have hazard mapping specifically for this area, but have WRC inundation tool info



WRC inundation tool shows some flooding risk.

HS – need to change change planning practices.

JR – JB talked about expanding wetlands in Cooks Beach – is that applicable here? (And maybe in Kuaotunu?)



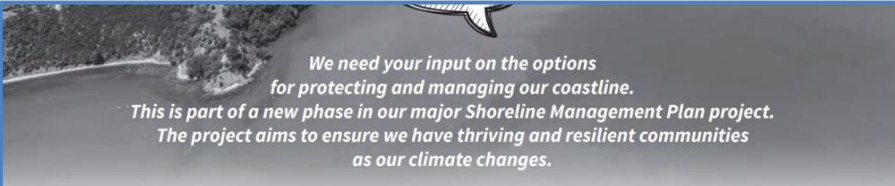
JR – first effort is to protect and expand (natural environments) – maybe breakdown a few of those major points for a poster – this is what we would do first over a lot of the area's? ... then maintaining access

Maybe link back to values? (a poster for open days maybe?)

5. Time allowing, discussion on thresholds and triggers (topic for Meeting 9).

6. Preparation for Community Consultation.

Note the Western side of the Coromandel dates have now changed post the Thames meeting



We need your input on the options for protecting and managing our coastline.
This is part of a new phase in our major Shoreline Management Plan project.
The project aims to ensure we have thriving and resilient communities as our climate changes.

What is happening?

We have four Coastal Panels made up of representatives from your communities working with our experts to reduce our coastal flooding and erosion risks.

This important work will decide which sustainable flood and coastal defence measures are appropriate in your district.

The options being considered range from hard engineering solutions like stop banks and rock walls, to soft options such as dune restoration and wetland regeneration.

We will be holding public meetings in October to help you understand which protection and management options are being considered for your stretch of coastline. We want to listen to your views.

What can you do?

Familiarise yourself with our Shoreline Management Plan project tcdc.govt.nz/smp

Come to the public meeting in your area - keep an eye on the webpage for venues and times:

Venue	Date	Time
Matarangi Fire Station	Saturday, 23 October	2pm-4pm
Whitianga Town Hall	Saturday, 23 October	9am-12pm
Pauanui Community Hub	Sunday, 24 October	2pm-4pm
Whangamatā Community Hall	Sunday, 24 October	9.30am-12.30pm
Tairua Golf Club	Monday, 25 October	9.30am-12pm
Cooks Beach Hall	Monday, 25 October	2pm-4pm
Coromandel Citizens Hall	Tuesday, 26 October	9.30am-11.30am
Colville Hall	Tuesday, 26 October	1pm-3pm
Te Puru Hall	Wednesday, 27 October	9am-12pm
Thames Civic Centre Auditorium	Wednesday, 27 October	2pm-4pm

Each meeting will begin with a presentation on the risks and hazards in your area, and the potential management options. There will then be time for questions and discussion with the Project Team.

We need your input on how to protect our coastline.

*AM – presentation at the start of each meeting to give people context and understanding. Then go through some PU's at a high level.
 Posters around the room of each PU – people can provide feedback on easier and open ones.
 Still work to do around triggers, costs, targeted consultation e.g. Moanatiari and others.*

JP – why are we not having a Whangapoua CP – or Kuaotunu

AM – doing Matarangi this time (maybe go back to the others next time)

JR – maybe swap these options around so they align with strategy – do soft ones first

The options being considered range from hard engineering solutions like stop banks and rock walls, to soft options such as dune restoration and wetland regeneration.

7. Next Meeting – Thursday 11th November
8. Chair thanked SJ / NL / AM / JB / KM for their work, and SMP members for their contributions.
9. For information: Next governance meeting 14th October
10. Meeting declared closed 3pm.

Meeting Papers

- I. Agenda (this paper).
- II. Third Pass Risk Assessment. – *since added to the shared folders*
- III. Example 'Poster' for community consultation.

Presentation materials

- I. Policy Unit Risk Assessment Mapping Folium.
- II. Draft Adaptation Pathways (provided to Coastal Panel members following the presentations at the end of August/early September).
- III. Draft Concept Designs for discussion.

Actions Table – SMP 8

No.	Action	Responsible	Status
9	Timeline of storm events for the East coast sought.	JB/WRC	Information on historical analysis now with JB. WRC has not assessed the May 2021 storm but TCDC has gathered information on it
13	Awareness of the SMP Project to be raised with the Regional Transport Committee	Project Office	In progress - presentation proposed for Oct 2021.
16	Iwi representation to be discussed at the SMP Governance Meeting in March 2021	Project Office	Completed. Coastal Panel chairs to attend next SMP Governance meeting on 26 th August 2021.
17	Catchment Management Plans to be considered by Coastal Panel	Project Office/AM	Link to already published info: https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/council/policy-and-plans/hazard-and-catchment-management/hcmp/ Also in the shared drive
24	add in 'cultural' to driver list for 'triggers'	Project Office	Requested by MB Panel - completed
25	Work out best dates for public consultation in October	Project Team	Completed
26	Include short descriptions on options column for ease of reference	Project Office	To be completed for future presentations
27	Provide Messaging bullet points for all panel members to take back to their community	Project Office/AM	In Progress
28	WRC mapping for contaminated sites around the peninsula including Buffalo Beach, that could be used to inform the risk assessment	WRC/Project Office	To do – data requested from WRC
29	GO to speak with AM regarding iwi participation &	GO/AM	

	have a coffee with Joe Davis to see if there is a way of approaching the iwi engagement.		
30	Provide maps for areas of cultural significance	Project Office	
31	Definition posters for the open days (icons included?)	Project Office	
32	Include on posters if the solution is for erosion or inundation	Project Office	
33	Communications Plan	AM/CB	
34	Kuaotunu West – re-work on the presentation/posters and send back out to the group before printing. Also add to next TAG meeting for discussion	Project Office/SJ AM	