

Takutai Kāpiti.

Our Community-Led Coastal Adaptation Project

Takutai Kāpiti: Community Assessment Panel Areas and Composition

Purpose of this Report

To inform Co-Design Working Group (working group) discussion for recommendations on the Community Assessment Panel process for Takutai Kāpiti: Our Community-Led Coastal Adaptation Project (The Takutai Kāpiti project), specifically:

1. The number of Community Assessment Panel(s);
2. The geographic location of Community Assessment Panel(s); and
3. The composition of Community Assessment Panel(s).

1. The Number of Community Assessment Panels

Background

A Community Assessment Panel options paper was tabled at the first working group meeting on 6 December 2019 (**Appendix 1**). At that meeting, initial preference was shown by the working group for 2 Community Assessment Panels across the Kāpiti District, split somewhere north of the Waikanae River, with boundaries to be confirmed based on beach profile Survey points (**Appendix 2**).

Since the 6 December working group meeting, the preference for 3 Panels has been raised in a number of ways:

- a. **Feedback from ARTCAG (The Iwi coastal advisory group for the Takutai Kāpiti project representing Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki, Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai and Ngāti Toa Rangatira) Secretariat:** ARCTAG suggests the Panels be aligned with the primary Kāpiti catchment areas (in a 3 Panel process). This is to enable consideration and integration of wider freshwater and river flood management issues in the coastal adaptation planning considerations.
- b. **28 January 2020- Takutai Kāpiti project update to Ōtaki Community Board:** The Board raised concern that a 2 Panel approach would not provide groupings which adequately represented the demographics, socio-economic and cultural values present along the Kāpiti Coast.
- c. **11 February 2020 Takutai Kāpiti briefing to Council:** The concerns of the Community Board (at b. above) were reiterated by elected members.

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At the 21 February 2020 working group meeting, the 3-Panel option was discussed further and the working group noted the rationale, the increased resourcing implications for Council, and determined that further consideration of the Panel number and locations should await formal ARTCAG iwi representative attendance at the next working group meeting so that their insights and understanding can be fully considered.

There was also general support for considering the catchment alignment proposed by GWRC representatives. This is understood to be primarily based upon support for this approach by iwi and the potential to align with a future GWRC Kāpiti Whaitua process -potentially utilising the same catchment areas.

The 17 April 2020 working group meeting had full representation of all invited working group members and the orientation of 3-Panels around catchments was discussed at a high-level. It was confirmed this option should be put on the table for more analysis and discussion and the next working group meeting.

Options Analysis

A pros and cons analysis table, for further population and discussion with the working group at the 15 May 2020 meeting, is shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Pros and cons analysis of 2 & 3 Community Assessment Panels for the Takutai Kāpiti Project.

Community Assessment Panel(s)	Pros	Cons
2 Panels	Resourcing.	Doesn't reflect a range of coastal processes, demographics, socio-economics and cultural values present in the district.
3 Panels	<p>More localised discussion and solution.</p> <p>Opportunity to capture a wider range of coastal processes, demographics, socio-economic and cultural values.</p> <p>Opportunity to align with significant water catchment areas (opportunity to align with Whaitua).</p> <p>Opportunity to align better with existing townships/communities.</p>	Additional resourcing implications. Cost-modelling based upon a 3 Panel approach (If this were the preferred option of the co-design working group) would be produced for Council consideration.

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2. The Geographic Location of Community Assessment Panels

Background

Eight coastal units were identified on the Kāpiti Coast in the Greater Wellington Regional Council (**GWRC**) report *Preparing Coastal Communities for Climate Change: Wellington Regional Coastal Vulnerability Assessment* undertaken by Mitchell Daysh (2019)¹ (**Appendix 3**). These Coastal Units were established by Dr Iain Dawe (GWRC), with input from a Reference Group (comprising staff from Mitchell Daysh, GWRC and several territorial authorities including KDCDC), and the Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group (**WRCCWG**) sub-group.

Previous working group discussions to date have indicated that a 3-panel approach could be applied using the following geographical areas (with boundaries yet to be determined):

- a. Panel 1 - Ōtaki to Peka Peka;
- b. Panel 2 - Waikanae to Paraparaumu; and
- c. Panel 3 - Raumati to Paekākāriki.

Visual representation, to aid discussion on potential panel boundaries for the Community Assessment Panels, are shown in a series of maps at **Figure 1**.

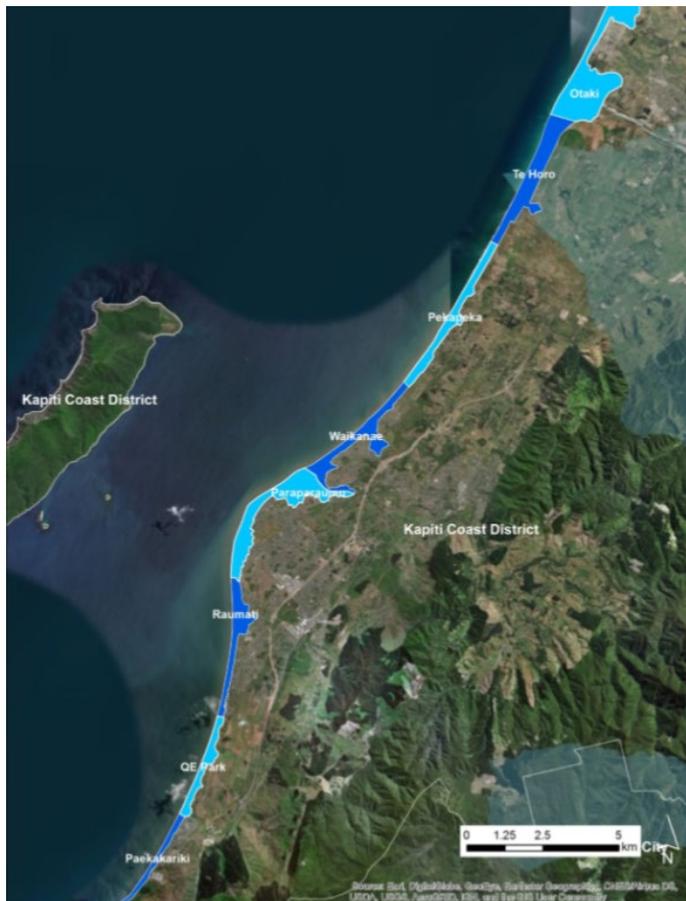
¹ <http://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Wellington-Regional-Coastal-Vulnerability-AssessmentJune-2019Final.pdf>

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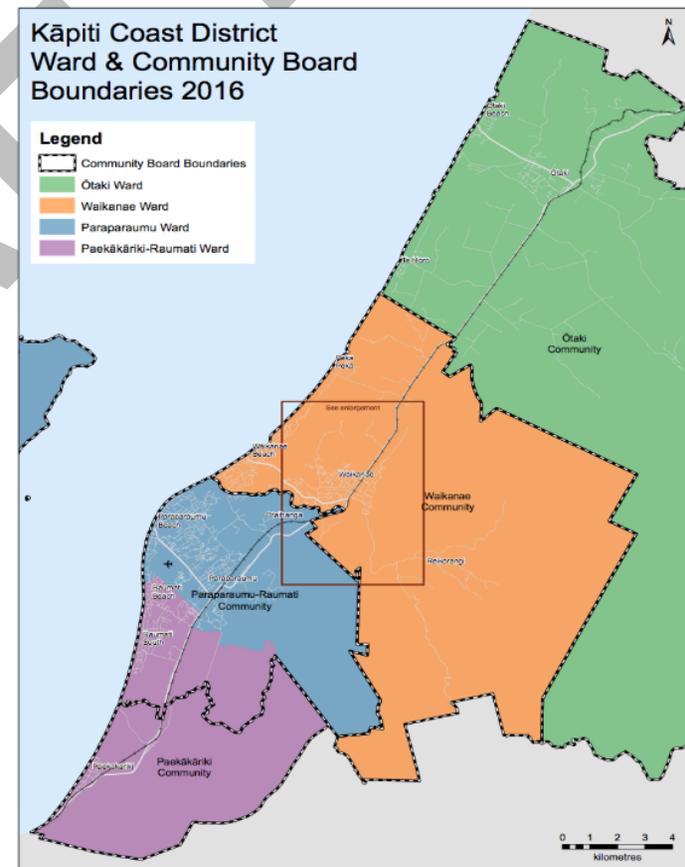
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Figure 1: For discussion - potential boundary option and considerations for the Community Assessment Panel(s) are shown in maps 1-4.

Map 1: Coastal unit boundaries for Kāpiti sourced from Greater Wellington Regional Council – Preparing coastal communities for climate change: Wellington regional coastal vulnerability Assessment (2019)



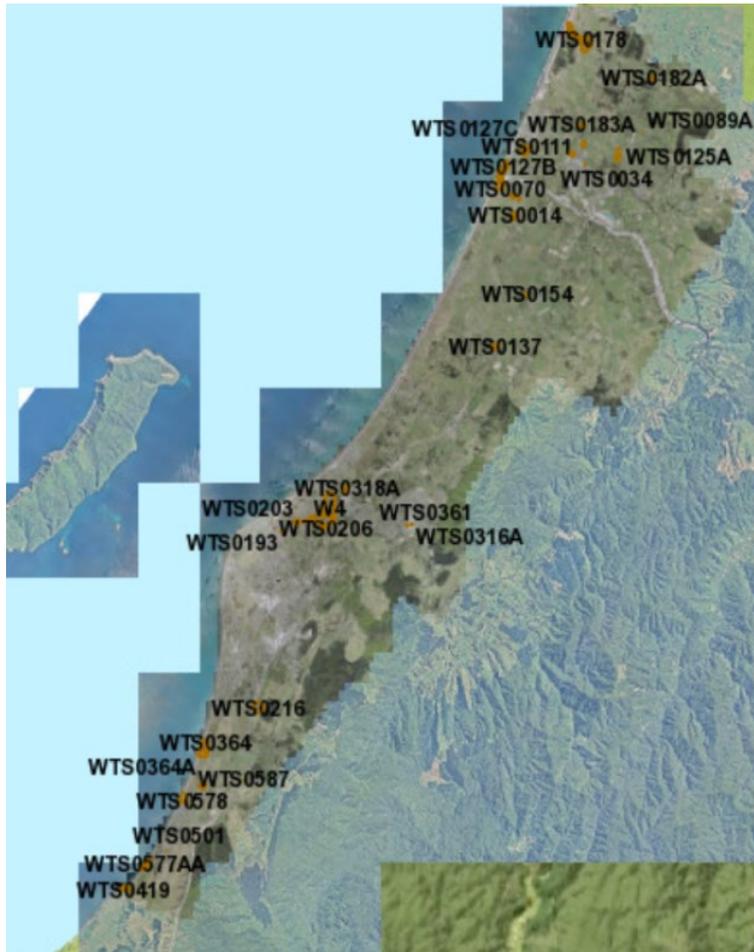
Map 2: Aerial map showing the Kāpiti District Boundaries determined from Kāpiti Coast District Ward and Community Board Boundaries (2016).



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Map 3: Screen shot of all Wahi tapu sites in the Kāpiti region – based of KCDC Proposed District Plan (PDP) data.



Map 4: Screen shot of all rivers and streams in the Kāpiti region – based of KCDC PDP data.



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3. The composition of Community Assessment Panel(s)

Background

The 6 December 2019 co-design working group meeting included a whiteboard discussion on the potential Panel composition however, further development is required with input from all co-design working group members.

A proposed panel composition, based off the initial model from the December 6 workshop is shown in **Table 3**. This includes voting panel members, as well as those attending as advisors, facilitators or observers.

Table 3: Proposed Panel composition

Panel Composition				
Panel: Speaking & voting rights		Chairing and Facilitation Team Speaking rights only		Panel Observer: No speaking or voting rights
Residents/Community Groups	5/10	Chair (Community board member from region)	1	GW: Climate change portfolio holder Councillor Nash
Iwi	2/3	Facilitator	1	
DOC (Regulatory and Asset interests)	1	Kaumātua (iwi Rep)	1	KCDC: Climate change portfolio holder Councillor Handford
GWRC (Asset Interest)	1			Other Community Board Members x4
KCDC (Asset Interests)	1			
Total: 10/16		Total: 3		Total: 6

A summary of the Technical Advisors (taken from previous discussions at the 6 December 2019 meeting) for the Community Assessment Panel(s) is shown in **Table 4**.

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Table 4: Proposed Technical Advisory for Community Assessment Panel(s).

Technical Advisory
<p>KCDC: Secretariat (minutes) Speaking rights only (Key External Technical Advisor will be needed to attend each panel meeting, while other Technical Advisors will only attend meetings when delivering advice to panels, likely to be one advisor per meeting).</p>
<p>External Technical Advisors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Science / Engineering • Wānanga/cultural expert <p>KCDC Technical Advisors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three water (storm/waste/fresh) • Policy • Planning • Finance • Parks/open spaces/ecological • Economic development • (Youth council?) <p>GWRC Technical Advisers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Coastal Science • Coastal Engineering

Kāpiti Demographic Analysis

It is important to strive for a diverse range of demographics and perspectives within our panelists to reflect the diversities in our community.

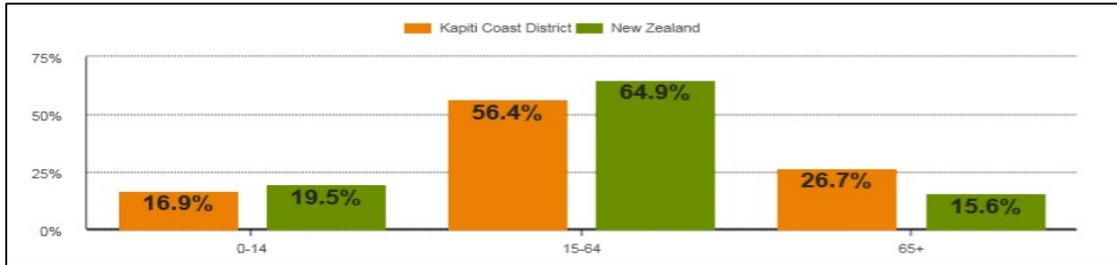
High-level population statistics for the Kāpiti Coast District are outlined below:

- a) The Kāpiti Coast District population was at 56,000 in 2019.
- b) 16.9% of Kāpiti's population are young people (1-14 years old), 56.4% are of working age (15-64 years old) and 26.7% are of retirement age (over the age of 65).
- c) Compared to national averages, Kāpiti has a higher percentage of population over the age of 65 (**Figure 2**).

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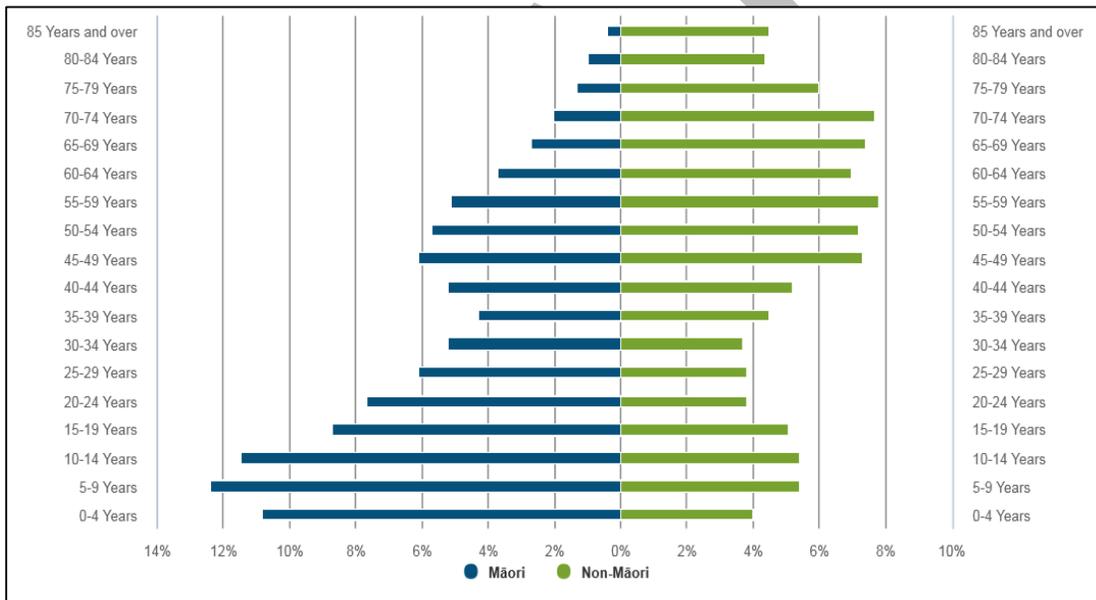
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Figure 2: Bar graph showing Kāpiti’s age demographics compared to the national average.²



- d) Kāpiti’s population increased by 1.3% in 2019– determined only through net migration and not natural growth (births less deaths).
- e) There are 7,670 people who identify as Māori living in Kapiti which makes up 14.4% of the total population of Kāpiti.
- f) The age profile of Māori is much younger than the non-Māori population (**Figure 3**).

Figure 3: The percentage of population of Māori vs non-Māori within age brackets ranging from 0-85+ year of age in Kāpiti.³



While rangatira (youth) make up less than 20% of the Kāpiti population they are also the group most likely to live through and implement (particularly the later stages) any coastal adaptation work recommended through this process. This makes the rangatahi (youth) an important voice to have represented in the CAP(s) process.

² Infometrics. (2019) Kāpiti Coast District Council Annual Economic Profile 2019. Retrieved from Infometric data base

³ Infometrics. (2019) Māori in the Labour Market. Retrieved from. Retrieved from Infometrics data base

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Appendix One: KCDC Coastal Co-Design Process Options - Final discussion draft 6 Dec 2019.

This document is attached separately to this paper as a PDF file.

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Appendix Two: Notes from CAP(s) discussion at 6 December 2019 co-design working group meeting.

COASTAL PROJECT COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT PANEL(s) 6 December 2019

OBJECTIVES	SUCCESS FACTORS
<p>Develop through a community led process, a long term (100 years) coastal hazard strategy for Kapiti District.</p> <p>The strategy should include dynamic adaptive pathways and triggers for areas of high risk of coastal hazards.</p> <p>Outputs from the strategy should include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A coastal hazard chapter for the District Plan and; 2. Recommendations to the Greater Wellington Regional Council and Kapiti Coast District Council for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input into Long Term Plans • Monitoring and maintenance of an open data-base • Planning for new urban areas for the future as a relocation option • Policy information for LIMS. <p>The Strategy should integrate with Iwi and Kaitiakitanga management plans.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alignment and co-ordination with the upcoming GWRC Whaitua process. 2. All relevant information and data is maintained in an open data-base. 3. Everyone involved is comfortable they have been properly engaged. 4. An on-line GIS Plan tool that identifies the coastal environment where hazard considerations are appropriate and identify areas of high risk, interim logical sea level rise steps. Include key reserves inventory and constraints e.g. ecological and cultural factors, local infrastructure.

STEPS FOR PANEL PROCESS

		Who	Time
1.	Prepare a Kapiti based science and data review and gap analysis.	Consultant or Dr Dave	Feb 2020
2.	Develop a Kapiti natural hazard assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Storm events - Erosion and inundation of land - Tsunami - Rising groundwater levels driven by sea level rise. 	Consultant	May 2020
3.	Develop a risk and consequences inventory based on the Hazard Assessment.	Consultant	June 2020
4.	Panel(s) begin July 2020.	Coastal Team	
5.	Panel(s) identify shortlists, evaluations and decide preference for adaptive pathway for each priority area.	Coastal Team Panel members with technical advisory support	June 2020-2021

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PANEL (s) MAKE-UP

Option	Decision X – no √ - yes	Rationale
8 panel(s) 1 per unit	X	Too many.
Community Board (4) Areas	X	Need local coastal units based on science.
Priority areas together:		
3. Otaki and Te Horo	X	Northern panel = Peka Peka Road to North Otaki. Southern panel = Peka Peka Road to Paekakariki). Agreed approach. Agreed option last. ○ Split at beach profile point TBC.
4. Waikanae/PP/Raumati (2)	X	
5. Split at Waikanae River (2)	√	

Panels	Technical Advisors	Observers
KCDC Asset Owner(s) (1) Resident/ratepayers* (5/10) Iwi (2/3). DOC (Assets) (1) GWRC (Assets) (1) (10/15)	Support crew Planners Coastal/technical science Engineering Wānanga Risk expert?	Councillors GW & KCDC Community Board members? (2 – 4)

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Appendix 3: Coastal units as identified in the Vulnerability Report

Number	Coastal Unit	Features of this unit
1	Ōtaki	<p>The northern point of the unit is the edge of the boundary with Horowhenua District (before Waikawa Beach).</p> <p>Unit includes the beachfront area of Ōtaki Beach, Ōtaki River mouth and floodplain, and the Waitohu Stream.</p> <p>In total this area includes 7.74km of coastline and encompasses the natural beach environment of Ōtaki River mouth and beach.</p>
2	Te Horo	<p>Northern extent is from south of the Ōtaki River mouth.</p> <p>The southern point is area north of Peka Peka and encompasses 4.65km of coastline.</p> <p>This coastal area includes the rocky beach at the northern end of Te Horo and extends to the sandy beach which has been subject to an era of accretion along the coast towards Peka Peka.</p>
3	Peka Peka	<p>This unit extends from north of Peka Peka towards Waikanae Beach.</p> <p>5.47km of coastline.</p>
4	Waikanae	<p>Northern point is an area north of Waikanae Beach through to the southern bank of the Waikanae River area before Paraparaumu Beach.</p> <p>Unit includes Waikanae River and estuary, and the Waimeha stream.</p> <p>4.36km of coastline</p>
5	Paraparaumu	<p>Northern point is an area south of the Waikanae River.</p> <p>Southern point is area north of Raumati Beach. Unit includes a bend in the coastline.</p> <p>4.69km of coastline</p>
6	Raumati	<p>Northern point is an area south of the Waikanae River. Southern point is area north of Raumati Beach.</p> <p>Unit includes a bend in the coastline. 4.69km of coastline</p>
7	Queen Elizabeth Park	<p>Northern point is an area south of the Waikanae River. Southern point is area north of Raumati Beach.</p> <p>Unit includes a bend in the coastline. 4.69km of coastline</p>
8	Paekākāriki	<p>Northern point is area where Queen Elizabeth Park turns into Paekākāriki.</p> <p>Southern point is area before Centennial Highway (where jurisdiction changes from Kāpiti Coast District Council to Porirua City Council).</p> <p>4.03km of coastline.</p>

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