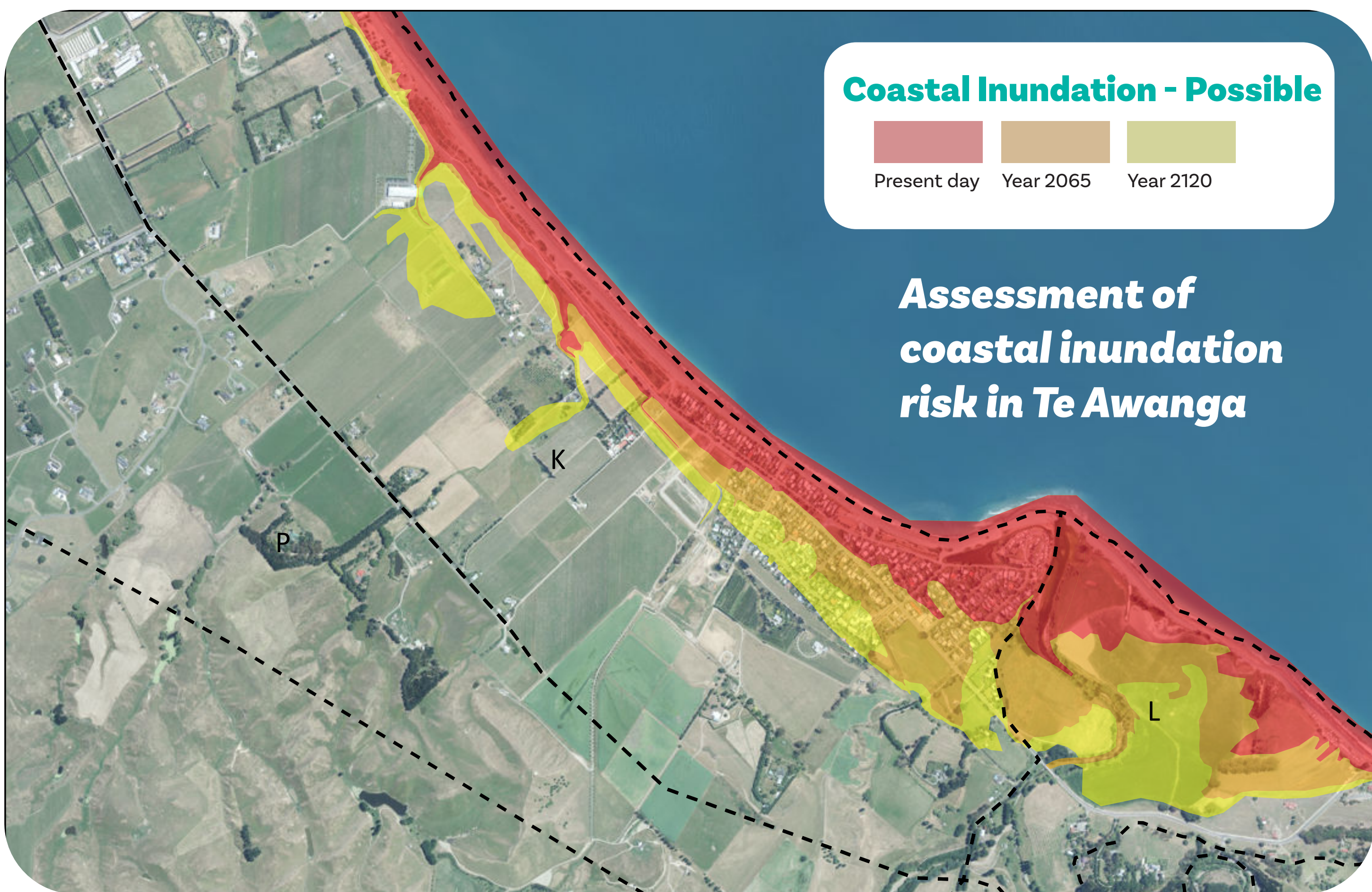
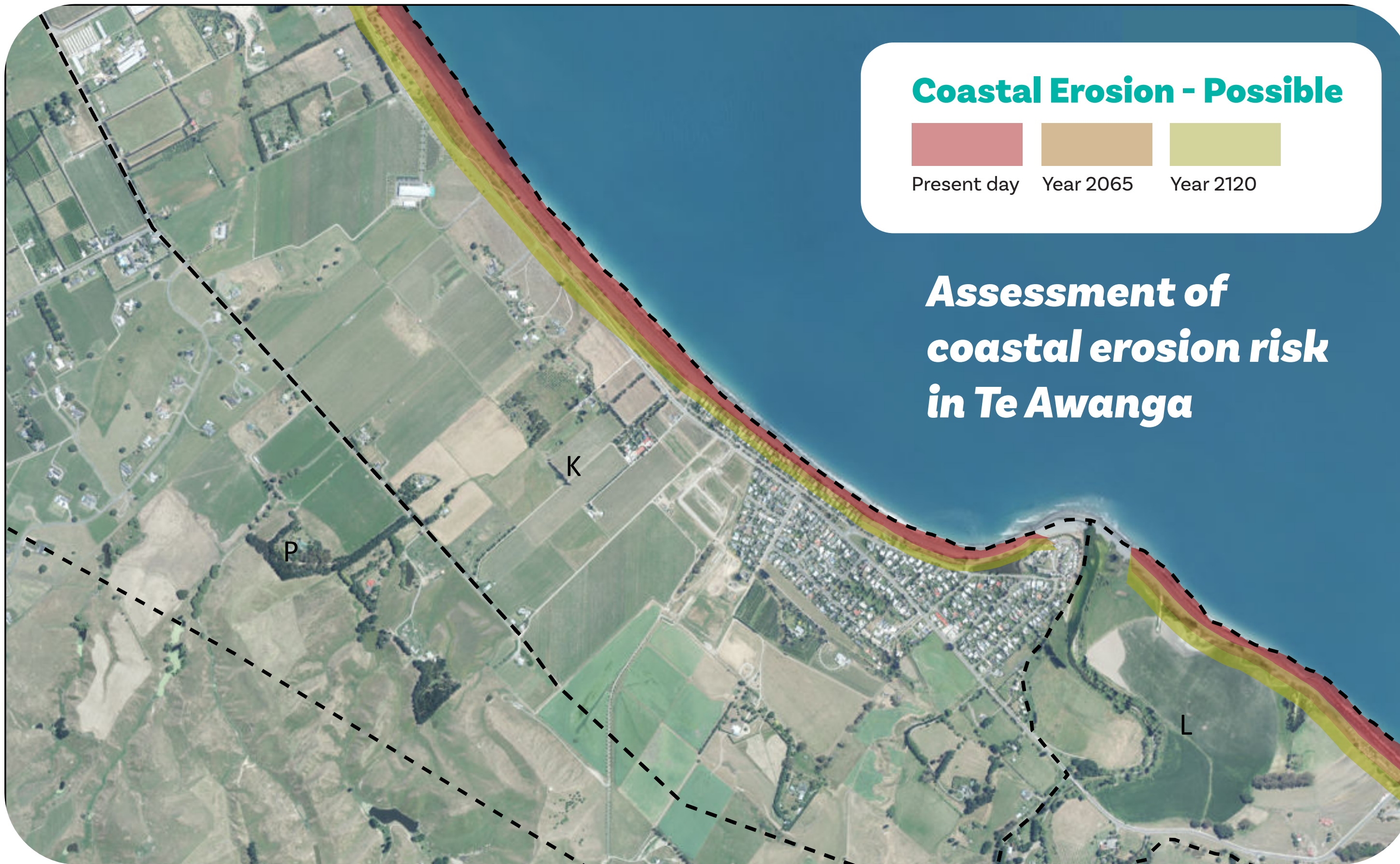


Te Awanga

Unit K

What is the problem?



Current situation

- Te Awanga is already at risk from coastal erosion & inundation.
- These risks will increase over time.

Considerations for Te Awanga

- Special consideration needs to be given to consulting with surfers /people with knowledge of the surf break where there are any artificial interventions that may affect the surf break.

Thresholds

Te Awanga Proposed Thresholds
ADAPTATION THRESHOLD
Coastal inundation causing the loss of one or more essential services affecting the majority of the community. How long: At least 48 hours How often: More often than once every 5 years.
Community-wide coastal inundation causing damage to multiple buildings/service. How long: Any duration How often: More often than once every 5 years.
Any serious injuries and/or fatalities that occur as a result of a coastal erosion or coastal inundation event.
Civil Defence emergency is declared in response to coastal inundation or coastal erosion. How often: More often than once every 10 years.
50% of an affected coastal community consider that a permanent loss of amenity has occurred as a result of coastal erosion or coastal inundation impacts
50% of the community report actual or perceived property purgatory effects i.e. actual or foreseeable damage to their properties from coastal erosion or coastal inundation and uncertainty about being able to recover their losses
50% of properties are unable to secure building insurance for losses from coastal hazards.
Access to and use of the beach, coastal reserves and/or recreational facilities is prevented as a result of coastal inundation. How long: At least 7 days How often: More often than once every 5 years.
Coastal inundation in Te Awanga affecting Clifton Road causing loss of road access for the majority of the community. How long: At least 48 hours How often: More often than once every 5 years.
Coastal erosion in Te Awanga affecting Clifton Road causing loss of road access affecting the majority of the community.
Buildings in Te Awanga are deemed uninhabitable as a result of coastal hazards (e.g. loss of septic tanks, building structural integrity etc).

When will we act?

What will we do?

Pathways

The pathways assessed for each unit were confirmed following an extensive options development/assessment process and used the principles of Dynamic Adaptive Planning Pathways (“DAPP”).

The preferred pathway was selected by Community Panel members following assessment of criteria including how effective the option is at managing hazards and risks and the impact of the option on cultural, social and economic considerations and its impact on the natural environment.

The pathways for Te Awanga include:

- Dune planting and beach maintenance employed as part of the strategy.
- In order to keep pace with sea level rise and climate change, groynes will need to be increased in height. This will also require increasing the size of the beach through renourishment to provide an equivalent standard of protection.
- Clifton Road north of Te Awanga may be defended with the same approach or relocated inland.

Rationale behind recommendation:

- Highest scoring pathway under Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (“MCDA”) undertaken by the Panel.
- Preferred pathway under economic analysis undertaken by an independent economist.
- Retains flexibility and ability to adapt when triggers are reached.
- The vote in favour of Pathway 3: 10 members in favour (full support).

TE AWANGA – PREFERRED PATHWAY

Short Term (0-20 years) → Medium (20-50 years) → Long term (50-100 years)

Renourishment + Groynes → Renourishment + Groynes → Renourishment + Groynes

