

Alternative sources of information considered for the Coastal Qualifying Matter Precinct

Potential source of information	Considerations
Lumsden, J. (2003). <i>Strategies for managing coastal erosion hazards on the Kāpiti coast</i> . Report prepared for the KCDC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was the first district-wide assessment of susceptibility to future coastal erosion hazards. The report identifies primary and secondary development setbacks as a result of an analysis of theoretical erosion distances calculated for different parts of the district. The Jacobs' Assessment methodology report identifies that it would be unsuitable to use this report in the current context for a range of reasons, including that the estimate of sea level rise adopted by the report is from 1995 and so are relatively out-of-date¹.
Coastal Systems Limited (2008 & 2012). <i>Coastal Erosion Assessments</i> . Prepared for the Kāpiti Coast District Council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment was initially intended to inform the inclusion of coastal hazard lines within the 2012 Proposed District Plan. In 2014, an external review by a panel of coastal experts found that the hazard lines outlined in the assessment were not sufficiently robust to be included in the District Plan². Due to their age, the assessments are not based on the latest Ministry for the Environment "Coastal Hazards and Climate Change, Guidance for Local Government" (Ministry for the Environment, 2017).
Greater Wellington Regional Council. <i>Greater Wellington Regional Council Tsunami Evacuation Zones</i> . ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mapping identifies three tsunami zones corresponding to varying threat levels. The purpose of the mapping is to inform "the development of tsunami evacuation plans, public awareness, self-evacuation and official civil defence emergency management or emergency services evacuations in the event of a tsunami", rather than land use planning. Because they relate to different subject matter and have been developed for the purposes of evacuation management, it would not be appropriate to use the tsunami evacuation maps to inform the spatial extent of the Coastal Qualifying Matter Precinct.
Mitchell Daish. (2019). <i>Preparing Coastal Communities for Climate Change – Assessing coastal vulnerability to climate change, sea level rise and natural hazards</i> . Report prepared for GWRC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report provides a regional assessment of the vulnerability of particular coastal communities to the effects of climate change in terms of sea level rise and increased coastal inundation and erosion. The assessment is a high-level multi-criteria assessment intended to inform further work with coastal communities to develop strategies to adapt to changing climate conditions and the effects of sea level rise. The assessment is conducted by mapping "coastal units" and then identifying relative vulnerability within each coastal unit on a scale from "less vulnerable" to "more vulnerable". The spatial extent of each coastal unit is defined based on the landward boundary of the area impacted by a 100-year storm event, with a 1 metre rise in sea level. It is noted that this approximates the orange tsunami zone identified by the Greater Wellington Regional Council (p.26). Because the method of mapping coastal units is not based on coastal erosion hazard, it would not be appropriate to use the spatial extent of the coastal units to inform the spatial extent of the Coastal Qualifying Matter Precinct.

¹ Jacobs (July 2021). *Kāpiti Coast Coastal Hazard Susceptibility and Vulnerability Assessment Volume 1: Methodology*, p35.

² Jacobs (July 2021). *Kāpiti Coast Coastal Hazard Susceptibility and Vulnerability Assessment Volume 1: Methodology*, p36.

³ <https://data-gwrc.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/4bbdd750fe6d400cb5616ccd290fce82/explore>