



Meeting of the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee

Date: Monday 15 August 2022
Time: 10.00am
Venue: Council Chamber
 Hawke's Bay Regional Council
 159 Dalton Street
 NAPIER

Agenda

Item	Title	Page
1.	Welcome/Karakia/Notices/Apologies	
2.	Conflict of Interest Declarations	
3.	Confirmation of Minutes of the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee held on 3 June 2022	
4.	Actions from previous Joint Committee meetings	3
5.	Doug Dickson deputation - Whirinaki Erosion	
Information or Performance Monitoring		
6.	The future of our coastline update	9
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Decision Items (Public Excluded)		
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CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 15 August 2022

SUBJECT: ACTIONS FROM PREVIOUS JOINT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Reason for Report

1. This item tracks items raised at previous meetings that require action. A list of outstanding items is prepared for each meeting, including who is responsible for each, when it is expected to be completed and a brief status comment.
2. Once the items have been completed and reported to the Committee they will be removed from the list.

Decision Making Process

3. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision-making provisions do not apply.

Recommendation

That the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee receives and notes the *Actions from previous Joint Committee meetings* staff report.

Authored by:

Simon Bendall
COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY PROJECT
MANAGER

Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

- 1 [📎](#) Actions from previous Joint Committee meetings

Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee

Actions from 3 June 2022 Committee meeting

	Agenda Item	Actions	Responsible	Status/Comment
1	Mātauranga Māori workstream scope	A working group consisting of mana whenua representatives is to be formed to progress this workstream. This group will need to oversee the appointment of a suitable consultant/s and will also need to consider a funding model for the workstream	S Bendall/ C Dolley	Two hui were held with mana whenua representatives of the Joint Committee & members of HBRC Māori Partnerships team. Item on the 15 August Agenda provides more details on developing the workstream and outcomes of the hui to refine and develop the scope.
2	Actions from previous Joint Committee meetings	The HBRC submission on the draft National Adaption Plan is to be circulated to Committee members.	TAG	The submission is available on the HBRC website at https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Submissions/June-2022-Submission-on-Governments-Draft-National-Adaptation-Plan-for-climate-change.pdf
3	Minor items not on the agenda	HDC to provide TAG with a copy of the 'pre-consultation' letter sent to Waimarama residents for Waimarama sea wall consultation,	HDC	Pre consultation material and outcome summary memorandum attached.

Actions from 22 February 2022 Committee meeting

	Agenda Item	Actions	Responsible	Status/Comment
4	Coastal Ecology Workstream	Proactively seek out information relating to Coastal Ecology from PSGEs and other tangata whenua groups.	S Bendall/ C Dolley	Work in progress—being advanced as part of the Mātauranga Māori workstream.

Actions from 30 April 2021 Joint Committee meeting

	Agenda Item	Actions	Responsible	Status/Comment
5	RMA Reform and National Risk Assessment	Explore opportunities for the Joint Committee to engage with Resource Management Systems reform processes and make submissions on the proposed three new Acts.	TAG/ C Dolley /K Brunton	Senior HBRC planning staff continue to liaise directly with MFE officials and will advise of opportunities to prepare submissions.



MEMORANDUM

HDC File Ref STR-14-07-22-279

To: Coastal Hazards TAG
From: Bruce Allan, Group Manager Corporate, HDC
Copy to: Mark Clews
Date: 16 May 2022
Subject: Waimārama Seawall Feedback

Ahead of HBRC's consultation, HDC undertook a pre-engagement with the targeted ratepayers of the Waimārama seawall.

On 29 April, the attached letter was sent to the 91 property owners asking for their feedback via post or online through the www.myvoicemychoice.co.nz website by Sunday 15 May 2022.

Six responses were received as follows:

No.	In support of transfer to HBRC	Comments
1	Yes	
2	Yes	
3	Yes	
4	No	
5	No	<p>I oppose the transfer of what is a successful long running discrete governance arrangement which operates efficiently, is well understood and not burdened by unnecessary overhead.</p> <p>The Regional Council is yet to demonstrate it has the experience, understanding, resolve and skill-sets to deliver on the so called stated objective of "a more effective and efficient management of coastal hazards risks into the future."</p> <p>The seawall asset management plan was raised, promoted, substantively funded and brought into existence by a unanimous decision of the residents in response to the HDC indecision following the ill researched and arbitrary coastal hazards line sketched by its consultants.</p> <p>Let's see how the Regional Council performs in their new role before dismissing a fully effective current system. There are enough current examples of destruction of efficient operating entities and replacement by non -delivery from inexperienced and incompetent successors.</p>
6	No	<p>As a property owner at Waimarama I have been extremely happy with how the HDC has maintained the sea wall.</p> <p>I would not be at all pleased to see control move to HBRC.</p>

Bruce Allan
 Group Manager: Corporate
 brucea@hdc.govt.nz

HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL
 207 Lyndon Road East, Hastings 4122 | Private Bag 9002, Hastings 4156
 Phone 06 871 5000 | www.hastingsdc.govt.nz
TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O HERETAUNGA

29 APRIL 2022



Future management of Waimārama sea wall

Kia ora,

Hastings District Council (HDC) is seeking your views on proposed future management of the Waimārama sea wall.

Currently, the sea wall is maintained and managed by Hastings District Council. 90% of the maintenance cost is recovered by way of a 'three tiered' targeted rate of between \$102 and \$394 per annum, with the tiers broadly reflecting the level of benefit received from the targeted rate. The remaining 10% of the maintenance cost is recovered from the wider Hastings District to reflect the wider public good.

Under a new proposal set for consultation in May, the Waimārama sea wall could be transferred to the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) from 2024 to support a more effective and efficient management of coastal hazards risks into the future.

There are no plans to change the funding approach in terms of allocations or tiers; the recovery of the costs would simply transfer to HBRC, with the management and maintenance of the sea wall.

Ahead of a wider consultation in June which will be led by the Regional Council, we want to gauge your views on this proposal and respond to any questions you may have.

BACKGROUND

As part of implementing the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazard Strategy 2120, an independent report recommended that one council look after the implementation of the strategy. The report recommended the Regional Council takes charge of all aspects of the mitigation of coastal hazards on the Clifton to Tangoio coast.

This includes making decisions about rating for these works and collecting those rates, the implementation of all decisions including supervising works, and the control of all maintenance. The report also recommended that all existing coastal hazard assets in the Napier and Hastings districts are transferred to the Regional Council, to provide a consistent and coordinated asset management approach. The Waimārama sea wall is currently the only such asset that sits outside of the Clifton to Tangoio coastal area so including it in this proposal aligns with the approach to have one Council managing all coastal assets.

Hastings District Council has representatives on the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazard Strategy 2120 Joint Committee and supports this recommendation.



Your Feedback Form

Future management of Waimārama sea wall

Do you support the proposed plan to transfer the management of the Waimārama sea wall from the Hastings District Council (HDC) to the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Is there anything else you want to tell us? _____

Feedback closes
on Sunday,
15 May 2022



Have your say
by Sunday,
15 May 2022

We welcome your feedback ahead of the formal consultation in June. Please let us know what you think, including any concerns or questions you may have:

- Online on www.myvoicemychoice.co.nz/hdc/waimarama
- By returning the reply-paid form (free post)
- If you have any questions, please feel free to call Bruce Allan on **06 871 5019** or HDC Councillor Sophie Siers on **021 0820 0788**.

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Hastings District Council
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Hastings District Council
Private Bag 9002
Hastings 4156



CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 15 August 2022

Subject: THE FUTURE OF OUR COASTLINE UPDATE

Reason for Report

1. This report provides the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee with an update on the community feedback (attached) received on *The future of our coastline* proposal.

Background

2. Following the adoption of the Memorandum of Transition (MOT) by the three partner councils in May 2022, Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) has developed a consultation process to gauge community support for the proposal that HBRC leads implementation of the Strategy.
3. At the Regional Council meeting on 29 June 2022, HBRC adopted the consultation document *The future of our coastline*, agreed to the proposed public consultation period of 1-31 July 2022, and agreed the planned consultation complied with section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Scope of the feedback process

4. The scope of the consultation process was whether HBRC should, in principle, take charge of coastal hazard adaptation for the coastline between Clifton and Tangoio subject to confirming the proposal through its Long Term Plan.
5. It did not include the content of the Strategy, funding to implement it, or how the rates are proposed to be allocated. If HBRC does take charge, it will be responsible for developing these matters, and consulting on them separately.
6. The purpose was to gauge public sentiment ahead of bigger consultation and difficult decisions in the future, including funding.
7. HBRC sought feedback on the question "Who should take charge of adapting to coastal hazards between Clifton and Tangoio?".
8. Two options were proposed with a yes/no tick box.
 - 8.1. Option 1: (the preferred option) HBRC takes charge.
 - 8.2. Option 2: (status quo) Continue with coastal hazards managed in various ways by all three councils, with no defined lead agency.
 - 8.3. The consultation document stated that doing nothing is not an option.
9. Submitters were also invited to give their reasons for why they supported the option they did.

Feedback process

10. The community feedback process ran from 1 to 31 July 2022.
11. Staff used several platforms to promote the engagement and encourage people to provide feedback. Postcards were sent to 3,500 households in the Clifton to Tangoio coastal area and to 200 households in Waimārama informing them of the consultation and directing them to the

Regional Council's website. There was an online submission form on the website. A submission form was also provided in the consultation document which was also online. That form included details of where to email, post, or hand deliver submission forms.

12. Promotion also included a media release on 1 July 2022, a public notice in Hawke's Bay Today on Saturday 2 July, an advert in the July/August 2022 BayBuzz, digital adverts, social media (Facebook and LinkedIn) and content on the Regional Council's website. It was also promoted via the HB Coast e-newsletter.
13. HBRC's Facebook social media channel delivered five posts concerning this consultation, resulting in:
 - 13.1. Impressions (content served): 17,786
 - 13.2. Reach (content seen): 14,402
 - 13.3. Engagement (interactions): 1,023
14. LinkedIn delivered one post, resulting in:
 - 14.1. Impressions: 522
 - 14.2. Engagement: 9

Submissions received

15. A total of 59 submissions were received. Of those:
 - 15.1. 51 (86 %) supported Option 1: (the preferred option) HBRC takes charge of adapting to coastal hazards between Clifton and Tangoio.
 - 15.2. Six (10%) supported Option 2: (status quo) Continue with coastal hazards managed in various ways by all three councils, with no defined lead agency.
 - 15.3. Two submissions (3%) didn't support either of the options.
16. Five submitters wish to speak at the hearing on 23 August 2022. One submitter is unable to make the hearing, but has indicated he would appreciate an opportunity to discuss his submission. Staff have emailed him and provided some options to enable him to provide his views.

Key themes in the submissions received

Option 1: (the preferred option) HBRC takes charge of adapting to coastal hazards between Clifton and Tangoio.

17. Of the 51 submissions that supported this option, 39 gave additional feedback. Two clear main themes emerged of why submitters supported HBRC taking charge. They are:
 - 17.1. Needs to/it makes sense to have one organisation lead this.
 - 17.2. It's logical that HBRC takes this role.
18. Three submissions supported this option with a proviso or conditionally. Please see submissions #43, #48 and #59.
19. There was some feedback that this was a national issue and that the Government should take charge or provide support. This came through from two submitters who supported Option 1, and one who chose Option 2, and one who didn't support either option (see below).

Option 2: (status quo) Continue with coastal hazards managed in various ways by all three councils, with no defined lead agency.

20. Of the six submitters, five gave reasons of why they supported this option. Two preferred to keep coastal hazards management local – to have local council representation (Hastings District Council) and for HDC assets to stay with that council continuing the work they have started.

21. One submitter thought district councils will make better decisions balancing cost versus action, and one said the Regional Council is too political and lacks a practical approach.

Did not support Option 1 or 2

22. Of the two submitters who didn't support either option, one provided a reason. This submitter felt that the Regional Council is better placed than local municipalities to address this, coastal protection should be addressed at a national level and the approach should be consistent across New Zealand.

Strategic Fit

23. This engagement is an important step in progressing *the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy 2120*.
24. The Strategy's implementation is one of the 24 strategic goals in the Regional Council's *Strategic Plan 2020-2025*, contributing to the focus area of sustainable and climate-resilient services and infrastructure: *By 2025 the Coastal Hazards Joint Committee is implementing its strategy to manage coastal hazards in Clifton to Tangoio and by 2040 for the rest of the region to adapt to foreseeable climate change risks to coastal communities out to 2100.*

Financial and resource implications

25. If HBRC does decide to take charge and lead the Strategy's implementation, there will be financial and resource implications for:
 - 25.1. Strategy development – HBRC will take primary responsibility to finish developing and consult on the Strategy. However, the partner councils have agreed to continue contributing equally and jointly until HBRC takes on the new activity, which, if confirmed following consultation, is planned to take effect from 1 July 2024. These costs are within existing budgets, with each council contributing \$100,000 per year.
 - 25.2. The transfer of coastal hazard assets – an agreement in principle to transfer specified assets has been established by the MOT. The actual transfer will occur subject to developing and agreeing further detail in an Asset Transfer Agreement. If this is confirmed, Hastings District Council and Napier City Council will transfer the ownership of existing infrastructure assets that manage coastal hazards to HBRC. HBRC will take over responsibility for the assets, such as ongoing maintenance, monitoring, any debt, and collecting associated rates. These costs and funding sources will take effect from the date the assets are transferred, which is proposed to be 1 July 2024.
 - 25.3. Strategy implementation – significant capital and operational funding will be needed to implement actions to mitigate hazard risks under the Strategy. This is likely to include detailed design, resource consents, construction, and ongoing maintenance. These costs and funding sources will be proposed and consulted on as part of the next stage.

Next Steps

26. A hearing will be held by HBRC on 23 August 2022 for those that wish to present their submission verbally.
27. At the time of writing this report, staff were contacting submitters (who had indicated they would like to present to the Council hearing) to arrange a suitable time.
28. HBRC will deliberate on the feedback and staff analysis and decide at its meeting on 31 August 2022, in principle, whether or not to take charge of coastal adaption between Clifton and Tangoio subject to confirming the proposal through its next Long Term Plan.
29. There is scope to provide any feedback or further recommendations from this Joint Committee to inform the HBRC decision on 31 August, should the Joint Committee wish to do so.

Decision Making Process

30. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision-making provisions do not apply.

Recommendation

That the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee receives and notes *The Future of our coastline update* staff report.

Authored by:

Simon Bendall
COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY PROJECT
MANAGER

Arlene Crispin
COMMUNICATIONS ADVISOR

Mandy Sharpe
PROJECT MANAGER

Desiree Cull
STRATEGY & GOVERNANCE MANAGER

Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

- 1 [!\[\]\(8ba0a8bc08cfb681721719303df69bb8_img.jpg\)](#) The future of our coastline feedback received Under Separate Cover



CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 15 August 2022

Subject: CURRENT COASTAL PROJECTS UPDATE

Reason for Report

1. This report provides an opportunity for the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to update the Joint Committee on various coastal projects that members have expressed an interest in keeping abreast of.

Whakarire Avenue Rock Revetment

2. This project went out to tender in November 2021, but no tender was let as the costs exceeded the budget available.
3. A tender de-brief was subsequently undertaken and Napier City Council's consultant is currently preparing revised tender documents for re-tender in the near future.
4. Once this process is complete, further stakeholder engagement will be completed.
5. Napier City Council is targeting a March 2023 start for construction of the revetment.

Extended consent area for sand deposition at Westshore

6. The Westshore sand deposition has been deferred due to other priorities.
7. A meeting has been scheduled for Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) and Napier City Council (NCC) on 15 August 2022 to discuss the Westshore programme further.

Haumoana 18

8. The proponents of the Westlock Sea Wall proposal for the H18 properties were unable to secure the support of all the parties to fund their share of the proposed works. Accordingly, the Annual Plan proposal for joint HDC and landowner funding for the project, with ownership retained by the property owners, was not adopted by the Council for the 2022-2023 year.
9. Discussions between the parties are ongoing and the Hastings District Council (HDC) resolved to continue to support the H18 residents to obtain full support for a preferred solution for this section of coast and would support a future application for this project.

Whirinaki

10. The ongoing issue of erosion in this area has been exacerbated during a sea event in mid-July. Erosion has brought the embankment to within 4m of the road edge in places along Northshore Road.
11. The Tonkin + Taylor report prepared earlier for HDC and residents, suggests that localised re-nourishment would be short lived and the stage 1 strategy pathway relies of re-nourishment in several locations along the northern cell as an integrated approach, is likely to be needed.
12. The damage is similar to the H18 challenge as to possible solutions and who pays. The threat to the road owned by HDC is being suggested by locals as a reason for HDC involvement. There may be opportunity for HBRC and HDC to work more closely together on this in terms of an interim or emergency works approach, pending the implementation of the longer-term strategy

pathways and transfer of responsibilities. HDC and HBRC officers are meeting on 18 August to discuss further.



Decision Making Process

13. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

Recommendation

That the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee receives the *Current coastal projects update*.

Authored by:

Simon Bendall
COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY PROJECT
MANAGER

Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.

CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 15 August 2022

Subject: TRIGGERS WORKSTREAM UPDATE

Reason for Report

1. This agenda item provides an update on the Triggers workstream.

Background

2. An update on the Triggers Workstream was provided to the Joint Committee at their 8 April 2022 meeting. As a recap on the information provided in that paper, the community panels formed under the Strategy have developed recommended pathways in each priority unit as follows.

Table 1: Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazard's Strategy Recommend Adaptive Pathways: Revised 2021

Cell	Unit	Short term (0 - 20 years)	Medium term (20 - 50 years)	Long term (50 - 100 years)
Southern Cell	Clifton	Status quo	Sea wall	Managed Retreat
	Te Awanga	Renourishment + Groynes	Renourishment + Groynes	Renourishment + Groynes
	Haumoana	Renourishment + Groynes	Renourishment + Groynes	Managed Retreat
	Clive / East Clive	Status quo	Renourishment + Groynes	Retreat the Line / Managed Retreat
Northern Cell	Ahuriri	Status quo	Sea wall	Sea wall
	Pandora	Status quo	Storm surge barrier	Storm surge barrier
	Westshore	Renourishment	Renourishment + Control Structures	Renourishment + Control Structures
	Bay View	Status Quo / Renourishment	Renourishment + Control Structures	Renourishment + Control Structures
	Whirinaki	Status Quo / Renourishment	Renourishment + Control Structures	Sea wall

3. These pathways, however, are not currently 'adaptive'. They are simply a series of steps over time with no method for responding to real world conditions and the uncertain effects of climate change.

4. In order for the pathways to be adaptive, tools are needed to drive decision making on when (and under what conditions) the next step in the pathway is implemented, or an alternative approach determined. These tools are known as signals, triggers and adaptation thresholds ('STATs').
 - 4.1. **Signals** are early warnings of change.
 - 4.2. **Triggers** are a decision point(s) that have been identified to allow sufficient time to make a decision and take action prior to an adaptation threshold being reached.
 - 4.3. **Adaptation thresholds** describe a situation where performance measures are no longer being met or start to fail, resulting in an outcome(s) that the community do not want.
5. It was a deliberate decision made during the panel process to defer the development of STATs to later in the Strategy development process. This decision was made because:
 - 5.1. it was determined that pathways could be defined and a preferred pathway selected without STATs.
 - 5.2. there was no guidance available at that time on how to develop STATs, and
 - 5.3. the collaborative process had already been very time and resource intensive up to that point, without adding further tasks and complexity.
6. The Triggers workstream was established to 'backfill' this gap in the Strategy by developing STATs for the recommended pathways.
7. Guidance was developed by the Deep South National Science Challenge in 2020¹ that assists this process. The guidance identifies a series of 13 steps from identifying signals and triggers through to monitoring and review. It recommends starting with defining adaptation thresholds, and then working to identify signals and triggers that will inform decision makers that conditions are changing and guide actions to ensure that adaptation thresholds are not reached.
8. Figure 1 below is from this guidance material, and provides a summary of how signals, triggers and adaption thresholds work together.

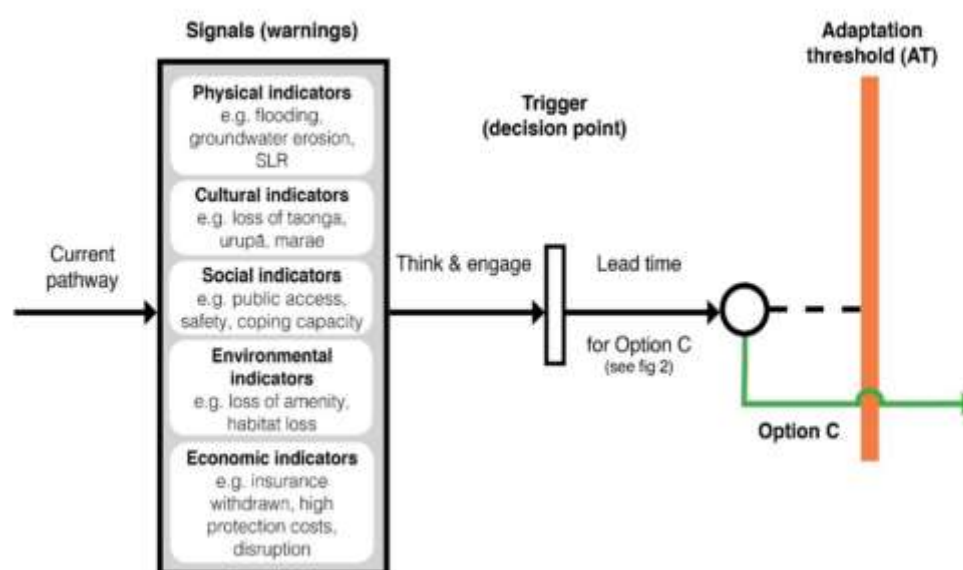


Figure 1: Signals, Triggers and Thresholds. Source: Deep South Challenge

¹ Lawrence, J., Bell, R., Blackett, P., Stephens, S., Collins, D., Cradock-Henry, N. & Hardcastle, M. (2020). *Supporting decision making through adaptive tools in a changing climate: Practice Guidance on signals and triggers*. Wellington: Deep South Challenge

Development Approach

9. Work under the Signals and Triggers workstream began in 2021.
10. The project commenced with reviewing literature and looking for case studies and practice examples. This work has been reported in *Supporting Adaptation using Signals, Triggers and Adaptation Thresholds (STATs): a brief review*, Coastal Management Collective, May 2021.
11. Key findings of this work identified that it was important to ensure that signals, triggers and adaptation thresholds are community-driven, that there is alignment with existing monitoring and evaluation activities or that they can be readily integrated into those activities, and a robust, pragmatic and flexible monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning plan is developed to track progress.
12. It was also found that there are no published examples of signals triggers and thresholds as envisaged by the 2017 MfE guidance, however the use of trigger points is not new, and examples of their use were found in various national and international settings, including at Wainui Beach in Gisborne.
13. With this background in place, the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) started with the development of adaptation thresholds for each of the priority units.
14. This has been a collaborative process, working with community members through the community workshops and with Council asset managers and planners. While somewhat interrupted by COVID, the following process has been followed.
 - 14.1. In June 2021, a workshop was held with community members to identify potential consequences of coastal hazard events. This was baseline work to understand the kinds of coastal hazards impacts people are concerned about. These were broadly grouped into Human, Natural Environment, Economy and Built Environment categories.
 - 14.2. In November 2021, a duplicate workshop was then held with Asset Managers across the three Partner Councils so that the consequences identified also factored in Council assets and responsibilities.
 - 14.3. The coastal hazard consequences identified through these workshops were then assessed and refined to identify those that could be suitable as thresholds. For example, a suitable threshold needed to be monitorable and have a causal link to coastal hazards.
 - 14.4. We then worked to identify which thresholds were relevant to which priority units. In many cases the thresholds were applicable across all units (e.g. loss of road access) while in other cases there were unit-specific considerations.
 - 14.5. In February 2022, a second workshop was held with community members to refine these outcomes and to develop 'threshold measures'. For example, some thresholds are frequency based, i.e. we need to determine how often and for how long the impacts are experienced before the threshold is reached.
 - 14.6. In June 2022, a third workshop was held with community members to present draft thresholds, developed by compiling inputs and discussion from all previous workshops and feedback from TAG. The draft thresholds were presented as General Proposed Thresholds (these apply across all priority units), and a series of unit-specific thresholds for each of the priority units.
15. The draft thresholds presented to community members in the June workshop are attached.
16. It is noted that there was a range of feedback provided from community members in the June workshop that needs to be integrated, and a follow up workshop with Council staff is yet to be held. However, the same information presented to the community is being presented to the Joint Committee for information and any feedback.

Next Steps

17. As noted, community member feedback from the June workshop will be compiled with feedback from Council staff (and any feedback the Joint Committee may have) to produce final proposed adaptation thresholds. The next critical step will be to test the proposed thresholds with the wider community. This will occur alongside, and as part of, consultation on the full Strategy planned for 2023.
18. With the work on adaptation thresholds now well advanced, the development of signals and triggers has been able to commence.
19. The process of developing signals and triggers for each of the adaptation thresholds is intended to be more technically driven and will primarily be developed through TAG and with Council staff.
20. This process has commenced with preliminary signals and triggers prepared initially for Haumoana, Te Awanga and Westshore. These are being refined and will be workshopped with TAG in August. The intent is to develop an approach that can be applied to all units. As noted, there are no examples of other work that TAG is aware of that can be considered for guidance, so the work is being developed iteratively.

Decision Making Process

21. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

Recommendations

That the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee receives and considers the *Triggers workstream update*.

Authored by:

Simon Bendall
COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY PROJECT
MANAGER

Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

- 1  Draft thresholds presented to community members

General Proposed Thresholds (apply to all Units)		
Threshold + Threshold Measure	Responsibility for monitoring and reporting to HBRC	Monitoring method/ data source
Coastal inundation causing the loss of one or more essential services affecting the majority of the community. How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once every 5 years.	HBRC + Relevant TA	Observations during and following a coastal inundation event.
Community-wide coastal inundation causing damage to multiple buildings/services in Ahuriri. How long: Any duration How often: More than once every 5 years.	HBRC	Observations during and following a coastal inundation event.
Any injuries and/or fatalities that occur as a result of a coastal erosion or coastal inundation event.	Civil Defence	CDEM observations during and following a coastal erosion or coastal inundation event.
Civil Defence emergency is declared in response to coastal inundation or coastal erosion. How often: More than once every 5 years.	Civil Defence	CDEM reporting during and following a coastal erosion or coastal inundation event.
30% of the community consider that a significant loss of amenity has occurred as a result of coastal erosion or coastal inundation impacts	HBRC	Community regularly surveyed by Councils and observed/ inspected/ reported by Council staff e.g. parks staff during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
The majority 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	HBRC	Community regularly surveyed by Councils
The majority of properties are unable to secure building insurance for losses from coastal hazards.	HBRC	Council seeks regular reporting from insurance council/ insurance companies. Opportunity to also be informed by property owners through survey results.
Access to and use of the beach, coastal reserves and/or recreational facilities is prevented as a result of coastal inundation.	Relevant TA	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council staff e.g. parks staff during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.

General Proposed Thresholds (apply to all Units)		
Threshold + Threshold Measure	Responsibility for monitoring and reporting to HBRC	Monitoring method/ data source
How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once annually.		

Whirinaki Proposed Thresholds		
Threshold + Threshold Measure	Responsibility for monitoring and reporting to HBRC	Monitoring method/ data source
Coastal erosion in Whirinaki causing loss of road access affecting the majority of the community.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal erosion in Whirinaki causing loss of road access that affects individual properties.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Buildings in Whirinaki are deemed uninhabitable as a result of coastal hazards (e.g. loss of septic tanks, building structural integrity etc).	CDEM/ HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Rail access is disrupted as a result of coastal hazards. How long: more than 48 hours How often: More than once annually	Kiwirail	Reported by Kiwirail

Bay View Proposed Thresholds		
Threshold + Threshold Measure	Responsibility for monitoring and reporting to HBRC	Monitoring method/ data source
Coastal erosion in Bay View causing loss of road access affecting the majority of the community.	NCC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal erosion in Bay View causing loss of road access that affects individual properties.	NCC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Rail access is disrupted as a result of coastal hazards. How long: more than 48 hours How often: More than once annually	Kiwirail	Reported by Kiwirail

Westshore Proposed Thresholds		
Threshold + Threshold Measure	Responsibility for monitoring and reporting to HBRC	Monitoring method/ data source
Coastal inundation in Westshore causing loss of road access that affects individual properties. How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once every two years.	NCC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal erosion in Westshore causing loss of road access that affects individual properties.	NCC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Rail access is disrupted as a result of coastal hazards. How long: more than 48 hours How often: More than once annually	Kiwirail	Reported by Kiwirail

Ahuriri Proposed Thresholds		
Threshold + Threshold Measure	Responsibility for monitoring and reporting to HBRC	Monitoring method/ data source
Coastal inundation in Ahuriri causing loss of road access that affects individual properties. How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once every two years.	NCC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal erosion in Ahuriri causing loss of road access that affects individual properties.	NCC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Public toilets in Ahuriri are permanently inaccessible or not suitable for public use as a result of coastal hazards.	NCC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Rail access is disrupted as a result of coastal hazards. How long: more than 48 hours How often: More than once annually.	Kiwirail	Reported by Kiwirail

Pandora Proposed Thresholds		
Threshold + Threshold Measure	Responsibility for monitoring and reporting to HBRC	Monitoring method/ data source
Coastal inundation in Pandora causing loss of road access for the majority of the community. How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once every 5 years.	NCC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal inundation in Pandora causing loss of road access that affects individual properties. How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once every two years.	NCC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Rail access is disrupted as a result of coastal hazards. How long: more than 48 hours How often: More than once annually	Kiwirail	Reported by Kiwirail

East Clive Proposed Thresholds		
Threshold + Threshold Measure	Responsibility for monitoring and reporting to HBRC	Monitoring method/ data source
Coastal inundation in East Clive causing loss of road access for the majority of the community. How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once every 5 years.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal inundation in East Clive causing loss of road access that affects individual properties. How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once every two years.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Buildings in East Clive are deemed uninhabitable as a result of coastal hazards (e.g. loss of septic tanks, building structural integrity etc).	CDEM/ HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.

Haumoana Proposed Thresholds		
Threshold + Threshold Measure	Responsibility for monitoring and reporting to HBRC	Monitoring method/ data source
Coastal inundation in Haumoana causing loss of road access for the majority of the community. How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once every 5 years.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal inundation in Haumoana causing loss of road access that affects individual properties. How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once every two years.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal erosion in Haumoana causing loss of road access that affects individual properties.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Buildings in Haumoana are deemed uninhabitable as a result of coastal hazards (e.g. loss of septic tanks, building structural integrity etc).	CDEM/ HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Public toilets in Haumoana are permanently inaccessible or not suitable for public use as a result of coastal hazards.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.

Te Awanga Proposed Thresholds		
Threshold + Threshold Measure	Responsibility for monitoring and reporting to HBRC	Monitoring method/ data source
Coastal inundation in Te Awanga causing loss of road access for the majority of the community. How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once every 5 years.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal erosion in Te Awanga causing loss of road access affecting the majority of the community.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal inundation in Te Awanga causing loss of road access that affects individual properties. How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once every two years.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal erosion in Te Awanga causing loss of road access that affects individual properties.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Buildings in Te Awanga are deemed uninhabitable as a result of coastal hazards (e.g. loss of septic tanks, building structural integrity etc).	CDEM/ HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Public toilets in Te Awanga are permanently inaccessible or not suitable for public use as a result of coastal hazards.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.

Clifton Proposed Thresholds		
Threshold + Threshold Measure	Responsibility for monitoring and reporting to HBRC	Monitoring method/ data source
Coastal inundation in Clifton causing loss of road access for the majority of the community. How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once every 5 years.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal erosion in Clifton causing loss of road access affecting the majority of the community.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal inundation in Clifton causing loss of road access that affects individual properties. How long: At least 24 hours How often: More than once every two years.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Coastal erosion in Clifton causing loss of road access that affects individual properties.	HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.
Buildings in Clifton are deemed uninhabitable as a result of coastal hazards (e.g. loss of septic tanks, building structural integrity etc).	CDEM/ HDC	Observed/ inspected/ reported by Council asset managers during/ following coastal erosion or coastal inundation events.



CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 15 August 2022

Subject: MĀTAURANGA MĀORI WORKSTREAM DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

Reason for Report

1. This report provides an update on progress with development of the Mātauranga Māori workstream.

Background

2. At the previous Joint Committee meeting, a paper was presented discussing the development of the Mātauranga Māori Workstream. In broad terms, the workstream has been established to allocate additional project resources to facilitate more effective input from mana whenua and to seek that the Strategy is informed by Mātauranga Māori.
3. The Joint Committee directed the establishment of a working group to further develop workstream scope, comprising Joint Committee Members Tania Hopmans, Alana Hiha and Councillor Hinewai Ormsby, with support from HBRC Māori Partnerships Team and the Strategy's Project Manager. Christine Hilton has also joined our hui as a representative of the Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust, pending confirmation of a formal appointment to the Joint Committee.

Discussion

4. The working group has held two hui to refine and further develop the workstream scope.
5. Key outcomes to date are:
 - 5.1. The development of a draft purpose and objectives for the workstream – these are currently being refined by the working group.
 - 5.2. The identification of 5 potential suppliers/consultants with suitable experience and expertise that could support various parts of the workstream. Contact has been made with all potential suppliers to confirm interest and availability to support this work.
 - 5.3. The identification of three workstream outputs.
6. While the above elements are a work in progress, to give the Joint Committee a sense of the direction of travel the draft workstream outputs are noted below.

[draft] Output One: Cultural Values Frameworks

7. Task: Develop cultural framework documents based on PSGE areas, that:
 - 7.1. Capture what's important / valued by whanau / the depth of relatedness at the Coast / spiritual connections.
 - 7.2. Articulate aspirations of whanua / hapū.
 - 7.3. Reflect knowledge / mātauranga (appropriately).
 - 7.4. Support cross-application e.g. has utility for Kotahi / District Plans / RM Reform, etc.

[draft] Output Two: Mātauranga Māori Implementation and Reporting Plan

8. Task: Develop a plan that responds to the Cultural Values Framework to demonstrate how the Strategy Project Team / Joint Committee / Councils will respond to / incorporate the Values Frameworks and monitor for success.

[draft] Output Three: Taio Monitoring Plan

9. Task: Develop an actionable plan for gathering and reporting on coastal attributes / values identified by the Values Frameworks to establish a baseline of information that can support analysis of impacts from climate change / coastal hazards and efforts to respond to / mitigate coastal hazards risks.

Next Steps

10. Support from an external consultant is proposed to assist with refining and developing the draft workstream scope to a final draft. This will be workshopped with the working group, prior to being presented to the Joint Committee. This is targeted to occur at the September meeting.
11. Discussions are also ongoing with HBRC's Kotahi team to explore synergies and cross-application opportunities. The results of these discussions will also be reported up to the Joint Committee.

Decision Making Process

12. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision-making provisions do not apply.

Recommendation

That the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee receives and notes the *Mātauranga Māori workstream development update*.

Authored by:

Simon Bendall
COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY PROJECT
MANAGER

Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.

CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 15 August 2022

Subject: MANAGED RETREAT WORKSTREAM UPDATE

Reason for Report

1. This paper provides an update on the Managed Retreat workstream.

Background

2. Managed retreat has been recommended by the community panels as the preferred long-term option in Clifton, Haumoana, and East Clive. In other units, managed retreat is the primary alternative to the proposed interventions and represents the eventual outcome if dictated by future environmental conditions.
3. While there are some New Zealand examples of managed retreat, each case has been bespoke. This leaves a range of significant questions that do not have nationally-established answers, such as who pays to implement managed retreat, what does it mean for affected property owners, how it is achieved at scale, and how much it costs.
4. The lack of clarity on what managed retreat actually is, and how much it costs, makes it difficult both to understand what is being recommended as the long-term action in Clifton, Haumoana, and East Clive, and to sensibly compare the recommended pathways with managed retreat as an alternative response.
5. The Managed Retreat Workstream was established in response to these uncertainties. The primary output of this workstream is the report prepared by Tonkin + Taylor titled *Hawke's Bay Coastal Strategy: Implementation approaches and indicative costs for planned retreat*, dated July 2022 (the Report).
6. The Report provides guidance on what retreat might look like in Hawke's Bay as an alternative to the recommended pathways. In other words, what would need to be retreated, by when and at what cost, if nothing else was done to increase resilience to coastal hazards. The Joint Committee has previously workshopped the Report, which was released publicly in mid-July 2022..
7. The Report presents options to implement retreat and associated high level costs and potential losses for the Strategy's priority units of Whirinaki, Bayview, Westshore, Pandora, Ahuriri, East Clive, Haumoana, Te Awanga and Clifton. These are summarised in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Planned retreat high-level cost estimate for all coastal units including potential losses (source: Tonkin + Taylor 2022)

Timeframe	Estimate
Short term (0-20 years)	\$196,585,230
Medium term (20-50 years)	\$620,683,700
Long term (50-100 years)	\$1,170,049,168
Total	\$1,987,318,099

8. For comparison purposes, under the Design workstream the short-term actions in all pathways have been estimated to cost between \$9.4 million and \$26.4 million in capital costs, and between \$2.7 and \$4.6 million in annual operating costs.
9. While it would be overly simplistic to directly compare these costs to the \$197 million estimate for retreat in the short term (for example, in most cases coastal defences are likely to only buy time before some form of retreat in future, so implementing the short-term pathways does not mean that these costs for retreat will be permanently avoided), it does give a sense of the relative scale of potential costs over the next 20 or so years.
10. In terms of potential implementation methods, the Report identifies a range of options and their relative advantages and disadvantages including:
 - 10.1. Property acquisition options
 - 10.1.1. Purchase and lease back
 - 10.1.2. Purchase and convert sell
 - 10.1.3. Purchase then demolish
 - 10.2. Planning provisions
 - 10.3. Signalling and
 - 10.4. Withdrawal of Insurance.
11. The Report does not identify a preferred or recommended method, and as noted there is at this stage no nationally-established approach.
12. It is highlighted that the term 'planned retreat' is used in the Report, in preference to 'managed retreat'. The authors note that planned retreat speaks to the proactive, planned and coordinated consideration of the movement and rebuilding of communities well in advance. While a subtle change, staff consider that this is useful terminology to adopt for the Strategy as a whole moving forward.

Next Steps

13. Under previous analysis undertaken for the Strategy development process, managed/planned retreat has been costed (simplistically) using the total capital costs of at-risk assets.
14. With the work undertaken by Tonkin + Taylor, a much more refined costing methodology has been developed and applied, and these updated costs can be used to re-test earlier analysis to better inform decision-making.
15. With this new information on potential costs and process steps for retreat, and revised costs for the recommended pathways developed through the Design Workstream, TAG have engaged Infometrics to update the Real Options Analysis (ROA) they developed for the Strategy in 2017.
16. Infometrics describe ROA in their 2017 report as being:
 - 16.1. *"...an expanded version of cost-benefit analysis that assesses whether there is value in waiting for more information before an expensive and possibly irreversible investment is undertaken, and whether an alternative investment might suffice in the meantime.*
 - 16.2. *In the case of an increasing risk of coastal inundation for example, is it better for a community to retreat inland in the very near future (which is effective, but expensive), or is it better to construct some form of coastal defence that provides protection from most inundation scenarios for the next 20-30 years, and perhaps for much longer if the effects of climate change end up being less severe than anticipated?"*
17. The updated ROA analysis has been completed and presented in a draft report which will be workshopped with TAG at their August meeting. The final outcome will be presented to the Joint Committee at their next meeting in September.

Decision Making Process

18. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

Recommendation

That the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee receives and notes the *Managed Retreat workstream update*.

Authored by:

Simon Bendall
COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY PROJECT
MANAGER

Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.

CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 15 August 2022

Subject: PROJECT MANAGER'S UPDATE

Reason for report

1. This report provides an update on project-related matters including timeframes, budgets and tracking towards milestones.

Project Dashboard

2. The following project dashboard is provided to summarise current project status for budget, timeline and all eight active workstreams (WS). An assessment of each project element is made on a 'traffic light' basis, with a brief commentary provided to explain the rating given.
3. Where a rating has changed from the preceding report, the metric is shown in red underline with an arrow showing the change in status.

Project Dashboard Report: August 2022

Metric	Status			Commentary
Project Budget				New Financial Year – no known budget issues
Project Timeline				Key project milestones on track
WS1: Funding / Governance				MOT signed
WS2: LGA Consultation		->		July consultation process successfully completed
WS3: Comms & Engagement				COVID impacts, Mana Whenua engagement low
WS4: Design				Substantially complete
WS5: Mātauranga Māori				Workstream scoping in progress
WS6: Coastal Ecology				Mana whenua engagement required for next steps
WS7: Regulatory				Target HBRC + NCC plans – significant work coming
WS8: Signals and Triggers				Update provided to this Joint Committee meeting

Status: *Key Risk* ■ *Under Stress* ■ *On Track* ■

4. There is one status change to report from the last meeting of the Joint Committee on 3 June, with *WS2: LGA Consultation* shifting to 'On Track' with the LGA consultation process led by HBRC nearing completion. A separate paper in today's agenda provides a full update on that process.
5. Also noted in blue is the addition of *WS5: Mātauranga Māori*. This will now be reported against as a new workstream, replacing the Managed Retreat Workstream which was completed with the delivery and publication of the Tonkin + Taylor report. A separate item in today's agenda provides an update on that workstream.

Budget Reporting

6. The 2021-2022 financial year concluded on 30 June 2022. Of the total project budget of \$300k for the year, \$273,000 was spent, leaving \$27,000 unspent.
7. The primary reason for underspending relative to budget was the change in approach to the consultation process to implement the arrangements set out in the Memorandum of Transition.
8. The original approach (which was costed in the 2021-2022 budget) was to undertake a comprehensive LGA s.16 consultation process that would propose to amend HBRC's Long Term Plan to provide for its new lead role in Strategy implementation. That process includes significant costs associated with financial analysis, legal support, document preparation, external audit, etc.
9. With the decision by HBRC (following advice from the auditors) to instead run the consultation as a general (and informal) process, with amendments to HBRC's Long Term Plan deferred, much of these additional costs were also deferred.
10. A project budget for the 2022-2023 financial year has been prepared and accepted by TAG, with project costs now being tracked against it. The 2022-2023 budget allocates funding to the following elements:
 - 10.1. WS1: Funding / Governance
 - 10.2. WS2: LGA Consultation
 - 10.3. WS3: Comms & Engagement
 - 10.4. WS4: Design
 - 10.5. WS5: Mātauranga Māori
 - 10.6. WS6: Coastal Ecology
 - 10.7. WS7: Regulatory
 - 10.8. WS8: Signals and Triggers
 - 10.9. Project Management
 - 10.10. Joint Committee.

Decision Making Process

11. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision-making provisions do not apply.

Recommendation

That the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee receives and notes the *Project Manager's update*.

Authored by:

Simon Bendall
COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY PROJECT
MANAGER

Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.



CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 15 August 2022

Subject:

That Hawke's Bay Regional Council excludes the public from this section of the meeting being Confirmation of Public Excluded Minutes Agenda Item 12 with the general subject of the item to be considered while the public is excluded. The reasons for passing the resolution and the specific grounds under Section 48 (1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are:

General subject of the item to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution	Grounds under section 48(1) for the passing of the resolution
Tonkin + Taylor Hawke's Bay Coastal Strategy Implementation approaches and indicative costs for planned retreat	<p>7(2)s7(2)(d) That the public conduct of this agenda item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where the withholding of the information is necessary to avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public</p> <p>7(2)s7(2)(j) That the public conduct of this agenda item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where the withholding of the information is necessary to prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage</p> <p>7(2)s7(2)(e) That the public conduct of this agenda item would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where the withholding of the information is necessary to avoid prejudice to measures that prevent or mitigate loss to members of the public</p>	The Council is specified, in the First Schedule to this Act, as a body to which the Act applies.

Authored and Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET MANAGEMENT