

Kapiti Coast District Council  
175 Rimu Road  
Paraparaumu 5032

June 03, 2013

Attention: Mrs. Ferguson, Group Manager, Strategy and Partnership

Dear Madame,

**Re: Councillor Working Party – Terms of Reference – Coastal Hazard**

Thank you for your letter of 31 May 2013. I thank you for your confirmation that CRU can forward terms of reference. Below, you will find the terms of reference that CRU considers essential.

As CRU Secretary, I must re-iterate about having the terms of reference agreed before the nomination of appropriate experts.

CRU is fully aware that within the area of knowledge coming under the heading of coastal science, there are a large number of specialities and it is vital that the appropriate specialists undertake the review. To put it in layman's turn, one normally does not ask GP to perform a heart operation, or a heart specialist to undertake a liver transplant.

As you will have seen from my earlier letter of 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2013, we are unable to make appropriate nominations until the terms of reference have been agreed. Our 700 members have made it clear that they expect best practise concerning appointment of experts to be followed. As a professional consultant, I myself would refuse any consultancy in advance of the terms of reference being settled.

In addition, could you please urgently advise as to when the Councillor working party have convened to set the dates that you have outlined in your letter of 31 May 2013.

As you will see from my letter of 30<sup>th</sup> May 2013, it was CRU's understanding from the comments made by the Mayor that affected ratepayers would be actively involved in having discussions with the working party on setting the terms of reference. To date, we have not been asked to attend any conferencing on this issue. Please advice as to when this will take place.

Yours Faithfully,

Salima Padamsey  
CRU Secretary

[www.coastalratepayersunited.co.nz](http://www.coastalratepayersunited.co.nz)

# TERMS OF REFERENCE

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Taking into account the statutory framework being:

- The inclusion of information on coastal erosion in the preparation of the PDP is governed by the Resource Management Act
- The basis for identification of coastal hazards and the consequent hazard risk for use in a PDP are set out in the NZ Coastal Policy Statement and in particular Policy 24.

The terms of reference for the Panel are:

1. The Panel is to review the science used to identify areas at risk of erosion and the assessment of the hazard risks in the areas so identified.
2. The Panel is to review and report on international scientific best practice for hazard identification and risk assessment at the multi-decadal time scale. Regard is to be had for:
  - a. The recent NIWA publication reviewing best practice for NZ in this area<sup>1</sup> Ramsay, D.L., Gibberd, B., Dahm, J., Bell, R.G. (2012) “*Defining coastal hazard zones and setback lines. A guide to good practise*”, NIWA
  - b. Approaches used outside coastal and climate science that face similar risk management problems
  - c. The body of available statistical techniques for model fitting and forecasting to help address this class of problem
3. The Panel is to confirm or otherwise the desirability of separately identifying first the likelihood of a risk occurring and secondly its probability distribution
4. Further to its findings on best practice the Panel is to report on the appropriate distribution of any hazard lines extent or otherwise they represent scientific best practice for their intended use. In doing this the Panel is to take into account the requirements of NZCPS 24 (1) (a) – (h).
5. To the extent that CSL doesn't in the Panel's view represent best practice it should:
  - Review and report on the materiality of that failing both to the decision KCDC made using that information and the downstream effects (e.g. impact on the community and individuals affected)
  - Recommend methods that would better represent best practice, giving priority to

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Ramsay, D.L., Gibberd, B., Dahm, J., Bell, R.G. (2012) “Defining coastal hazard zones and setback lines. A guide to good practice.” NIWA.

those that would significantly improve the assessment of hazard risks and avoid unnecessary adverse consequences for the communities and individuals impacted upon.

## Appendix

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### Policy 24 Identification of coastal hazards

- 1) Identify areas in the coastal environment that are potentially affected by coastal hazards (including tsunami), giving priority to the identification of areas at high risk of being affected. Hazard risks, over at least 100 years, are to be assessed having regard to:
  - a) physical drivers and processes that cause coastal change including sea level rise;
  - b) short-term and long-term natural dynamic fluctuations of erosion and accretion;
  - c) geomorphologic character;
  - d) the potential for inundation of the coastal environment, taking into account potential sources, inundation pathways and overland extent;
  - e) cumulative effects of sea level rise, storm surge and wave height under storm conditions;
  - f) influences that humans have had or are having on the coast;
  - g) the extent and permanence of built development; and
  - h) the effects of climate change on:
    - h.i) matters (a) to (g) above;
    - h.ii) storm frequency, intensity and surges; and
    - h.iii) coastal sediment dynamics;

### Supporting Papers

The following documents are to read and considered by the Panel

1. Shand Reports
2. Angus Gordon Report