



Chief Executive
Porirua City Council
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30 October 2020

Submission on PCC Climate Change Strategy

Summary

The Te Awarua-o-Porirua Catchment and Community Trust supports the broad thrust of the Porirua City Climate Change Strategy, in particular, the adaptation part of the strategy.

We note that the strategy encompasses the three-year period to 2023/24. If so, and given the statement on page 4 of the document that this period is to enable further work to be done, it indicates that the document is more operational in nature rather than strategic; that is, a strategic document should be looking forward, at least 10-15 years.

We **submit** that the document is more aligned to that of an “Action Plan” rather than being strategic. We consider that, although longer terms are mentioned in the Strategy, it is effectively only a short term action plan, and given the time frames over which climate change effects are likely to become more severe, this is not sufficient.

We **submit** that the opportunity be taken to promote the active revegetation of council-owned land on Rangitihui. The carbon captured by doing so would greatly offset the emissions from the adjoining waste treatment site with the added benefit of increasing biodiversity on the area and reducing sediment run-off into Mitchell Stream and other waterways.

The opportunity should be taken now to link into and align with the high priority being given to the revelation of the western Belmont hills in the draft parks network plan published recently by the GWRC.

We **submit** that adaptation is of immediate importance and work on this needs to start now.

We note that the Strategy does not include any ecosystem or harbour components in the section on adaptation. We **submit** that this section be enlarged to remedy this omission. In this context we support and endorse the submission of the Guardians of Pauatahanui Inlet.

Submission

1 Strategy Time Frame

We note that the strategy is intended to encompass the three-year period to 2023/24 but it also says, on page 14 that “ we will apply long term thinking” - 50 to 100 years is mentioned. But, it is also stated that the approach adopted only “sets out the actions the Council intends to deliver over the next three to four years.” While this is understandable and we support tackling climate change issues immediately, if this is a “Strategy”, it must show the progressive pathway for responses well beyond the short term. Given this, it effectively indicates that the document is more operational in nature rather than strategic; a strategic document should be looking forward at least 10-15 years if not longer.

The document is thus more an Action Plan rather than being a Strategy. We consider that the Council should prepare a fit-for-purpose Strategy and that this should encompass the much longer horizon over which climate change issues will become more problematic.

We suggest three horizons: the short term of up to five years which is in the document now; a medium term of 15 years, and a longer term of 50 years - and perhaps extending to the end of the century. All actions should have evolving timeframes that show how far they might extend and what issues are raised and will need to be resolved over the longer time frames.

We submit that:

- the document more aligned to that of an Action Plan” rather than being strategic and should be renamed accordingly, and

- the Council should prepare a fit-for-purpose Strategy and that this should encompass the much longer horizon over which climate change issues will become more problematic.

2 Mitigation

We **submit** that the opportunity be taken to promote the active revegetation of council-owned land on Rangithui. The carbon captured by doing so would greatly offset the emissions from the adjoining Spicer landfill with the added benefit of increasing biodiversity on the area and reducing sediment run-off into Mitchell Stream and other waterways.

The opportunity should be taken now to link into and align with the high priority being given to the revelation of the western Belmont hills in the draft parks network plan published recently by the GWRC.

We note reference to the increased likelihood of storm events and the effects of these off ecosystems and infrastructure. We note also, that those events will occur during the period of major subdivisions, for example, Plimmerton Farm, when significant areas of earthworks will expose bare soil and earth for long periods of time. This increases the scope for high levels of sediments flows into Te Awarua-o-Porirua.

We **submit** that the strategy should describe how the council proposes to manage the impact on climate change on significant land development in the city.

3 Adaptation

We **support** the submission of the Guardians of Pauatahanui Inlet in which it is argued that adaptation is at least as important, if not more immediate, than the other components of the Strategy. We note that although the earlier parts of the document mention ecosystem issues (Item 6 says native species are under threat and coastal ecosystems are mentioned; Item 8 includes protecting natural defences such as wetlands), the adaptation narrative ignores these and the council priority focuses on infrastructure and property issues and does not mention ecosystem issues at all. Given the Council's stated priority for Te Awarua-o-Porirua (A healthy and protected harbour and catchment), this is a notable and unacceptable omission.

To illustrate this concern, the effects of sea level rise and storm surges in the Pauatahanui Inlet will adversely affect a key component of the Inlet ecosystem - namely *Juncus maritimus* (Sea Rush). This plant provides a large amount of the detritus that fuels the ecosystem of the Inlet. It is sensitive to changes in tidal levels and its extent is already reducing. If it redlines, further ecosystem life will reduce also.

Juncus maritimus is most prolific in the Wildlife Reserve at the eastern edge of the Inlet. As the sea level changes, it will need to migrate inland if possible - but the reserve abuts the residential and commercial properties on the western side of Pauatahanui Village. These properties will, with the effects of climate change, eventually be inundated and, from an ecosystem perspective, it would be preferable if the buildings were eventually removed to allow the Wildlife Reserve some space to move inland.

We consider discussions on the future of Pauatahanui Village, its extreme vulnerability to sea level rise and storm events, and its connection to the Wildlife Reserve need to start now, not wait until 2022/23 and beyond.

Porirua City Council already has a report covering the relevant adaptation issues affecting areas like Pauatahanui Village and Grays Road - both of which face progressive inundation.

The PCC Draft Coastal Hazards Report of September 2019 says:

13.3 Management Options and Recommendations:

The coastal inundation analysis indicates that Pauatahanui Village, extensive lengths of roading and adjacent low-lying rural areas will become extremely susceptible to coastal inundation with projected sea level rise; complicated also by river flooding and ground water levels, both of which hazards will also be severely aggravated by projected sea level rise. Even a small amount of future sea level rise will greatly increase the severity and (most significantly) the frequency of flooding.

These hazards (and tsunami) collectively raise significant issues. Accordingly, it is recommended that no further expansion or intensification of development be considered on low-lying flood risk areas unless a detailed adaptive management plan is developed which indicates that these hazards can be sustainably managed.

Storm events such as the 2016 deluge show that the catchment of the Inlet is vulnerable to both water inundation and related release of large amounts of sediment. Management of the catchment - both its rural and urban components - is thus a vital part of the adaptation response. Stormwater management including limits to hard surfaces, water sensitive urban design for all new developments and for redevelopments, riparian planting, pest and weed control, and reintroducing more native vegetation are all issues that need to be part of the adaptation component of the Strategy.

(signed) MN

Mark Neeson
Chairperson

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