Infrastructure resilience and marae adaptations



Tūmanako Fa'aui Liam Wotherspoon



ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING







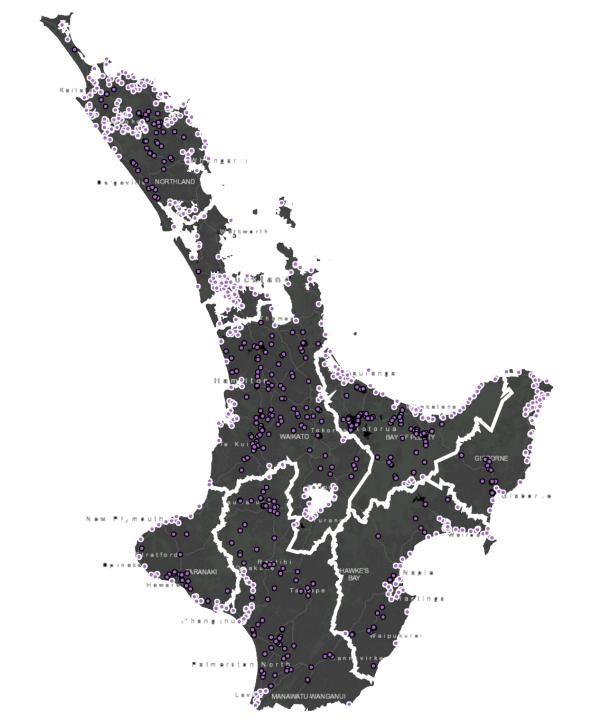






Aims

- Current status of marae and infrastructure
 - Lifelines and infrastructure
 - Areas of vulnerability
- Marae community engagement
 - Traditional management approaches
 - Challenges and opportunities
- Exploration of potential adaptations



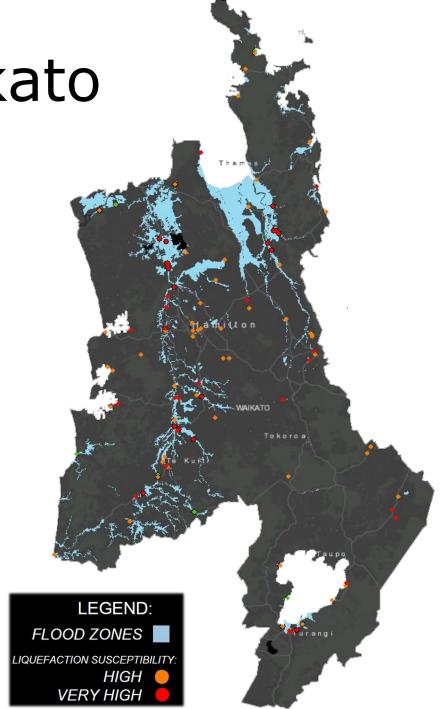
Northland

- 192 Marae in the Northland region
- Major hazards
 - Flooding
 - Tsunami
- 77 marae within tsunami evacuation zone



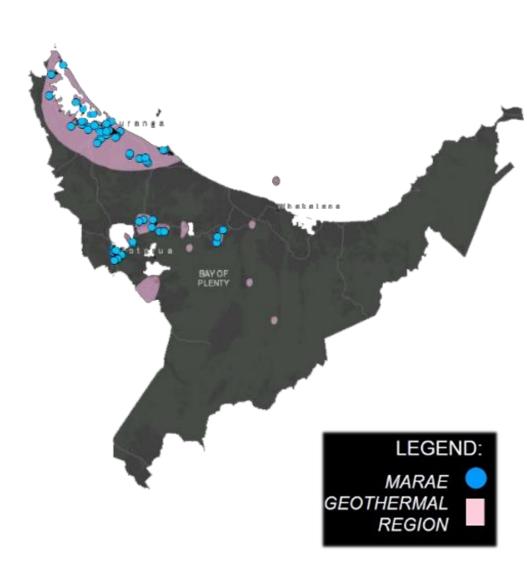
Waikato

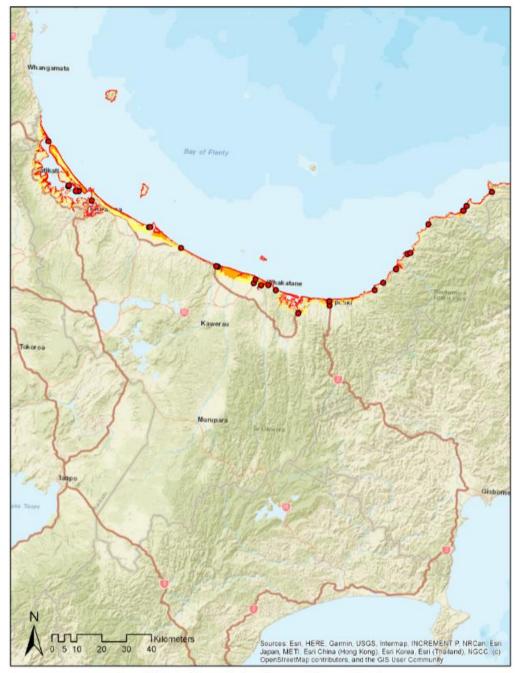
- 185 marae in Waikato region
- Hazards:
 - Geothermal
 - Landslides
 - Flooding



Bay of Plenty

- 176 marae in BOP region
- Hazards:
 - Tsunami
 - Flooding
 - Geothermal
 - Seismic





Bay of Plenty Marae in the Tsunami Evacuation Zone

Building marae database

- Data sets retrieved from Māori maps
- QGIS used to identify:
 - Property boundary lines
 - Marae building assets
 - Access road lines
 - Water tanks







LEGEND

asset_polygons

access_road_line

___ property_boundary

water tanks

What about the people?

Engagement

- Qualitative assessment
 - Holistic approach
 - Infrastructure incl. social and cultural
 - Communication networks
- How can data be helpful?
 - Informing decision making
 - Starting to think about `what if' scenarios

Work to be undertaken

- Identify existing IHMPs and hazard related plans
- Linking in with other work focused on marae and Māori in RNC
- Mapping out marae and infrastructure vulnerability
- Expand reach into other parts of country

