# Waitaki District Council <br> Contract No. 500 <br> Economic Assessment <br> of a Coastal Roads Strategy 

Oamaru to Waianakarua


# Waitaki District Council <br> Contract No. 500 <br> <br> Economic Assessment <br> <br> Economic Assessment of a Coastal Roads Strategy 

 of a Coastal Roads Strategy}

[^0]
# Waitaki District Council Contract No. 500 <br> Economic Assessment of a Coastal Roads Strategy Oamaru to Waianakarua 



## Contents

1 Executive Summary ..... 1
2 Introduction ..... 4
2.1 Location and existing condition ..... 4
2.2 Local Places of Interest ..... 6
2.3 Coastal Erosion - Previous Studies ..... 6
2.4 Assessments ..... 7
2.5 Estimated Dates for Site Abandonment ..... 8
2.6 Traffic Counts ..... 9
3 Cost Estimates ..... 11
3.1 Costing of Coastal Protection Works ..... 11
3.2 Maintenance Costs ..... 12
3.3 Costing of works associated with Site Abandonment ..... 12
3.4 Costing of Roading Upgrades ..... 12
4 Sites 1 to 7 ..... 13
4.1 Site 1 - Beach Road (Golf Club Bend) to Awamoa Central Road ..... 13
4.2 Site 2 - Awamoa Central Road to Gardiners Road ..... 16
4.3 Site 3 - Gardiners Road to Thousand Acre Road ..... 19
4.4 Site 4 - Thousand Acre Road to Kakanui ..... 21
4.5 Site 5 - Kakanui to Maclean Road ..... 24
4.6 Site 6 - Maclean Road to Bowalley Road ..... 28
4.7 Site 7 - Bowalley Rd to State Highway 1 ..... 32
4.8 Summary of Costs ..... 36
5 Economic Analysis ..... 37
5.1 Basis of Analysis ..... 37
5.2 Routes Assessed ..... 37
5.3 Options Assessed ..... 40
5.4 Scenic Value ..... 40
5.5 Benefit Cost Ratio ..... 41
5.6 Sensitivity Analysis ..... 42
6 Conclusion ..... 43
AppendicesAppendix A: PhotographsAppendix B: Land Ownership and AccessAppendix C: Cost EstimatesAppendix D: Economic Analysis

## 1 Executive Summary

This report assesses the economics of protecting the coastal road in the Waitaki District. Land erosion caused by the sea is occurring along the coastline such that the road will, at some time, become unsafe for use. To prevent erosion, protection measures are required.
The area of land East of State Highway 1, between Oamaru in the North and the Waianakarua River in the South, is predominantly pastoral farming land. The farming community is well served by a network of sealed and unsealed local roads and no farming property is more than 10 km from the State Highway. Roading access for farmers and farm service providers to and from the nearby service town of Oamaru, via the State Highway, is very good. The coastal route is not essential to the farming community.

These Waitaki District coastal roads (Beach Road and Waianakarua Road) are quite unique in the South Island, being a road system constructed close to the coastline. The Kaikoura Coast road is another example, but there the Seaward Kaikoura Range prevented any other choice. The Kaikoura Coast Road has required extensive coastal erosion protection works to remain open.

The coastal route's primary function has evolved to service tourism. It is recognised that the extensive coastal protection works that would be required to keep it functional would downgrade the scenic value of this road. There is an interrelationship between the high cost of maintaining the coastal route, versus the benefits that tourists using the route bring to the District and the methods used to protect the route versus the need to preserve the route's natural beauty.
For the purposes of this assessment, the route has been divided into seven Coastal Road Sites located between Oamaru and the Waianakarua River, as used in previous reports/studies for this location. These are as follows:

| Site 1 | Beach Road | Oamaru to Awamoa Central Road |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Site 2 | Beach Road | Awamoa Central Road to Gardiners Road |
| Site 3 | Beach Road | Gardiners Rd to Thousand Acre Road |
| Site 4 | Beach Road | Thousand Acre Road to Kakanui |
| Site 5 | Waianakarua Road | Kakanui to Maclean Road |
| Site 6 | Waianakarua Road | Maclean Road to Bowalley Road |
| Site 7 | Waianakarua Road | Bowalley Road to State Highway 1 |



Figure 1: Map Showing the Seven Coastal Road Investigation Sites

This report looks at each site individually, identifying the cost of works required to protect the coastline from erosion, and the possible alternative routes available should the site be unprotected and abandoned when the road is unsafe for traffic to use.
The report then assesses options in economic terms through dividing the route into two sections, one each to the north and south of Kakanui, and assessing a number of scenarios of protection and/or abandoning of the sites.
For the northern section between Oamaru and Kakanui, the following options have been assessed:

- North Do-Minimum: Abandon Sites 1 and 2 when each becomes unsafe. Traffic travelling between Oamaru and Kakanui will be diverted onto Awamoa Central Road from year 2020 when Site 1 becomes unsafe, and then onto Thousand Acre Road from year 2035 onwards when Site 2 becomes unsafe.
- North Option 1: Protect Sites 1 and 2. Traffic travelling between Kakanui and Oamaru will continue to use the Beach Road route for the duration of the economic analysis period.
- North Option 2: Protect Site 2; abandon Site 1 when it becomes unsafe. Traffic travelling between Oamaru and Kakanui will utilise Beach Road until year 2020 when Site 1 becomes unsafe, at which time traffic will be diverted onto Awamoa Central Road.

For the southern section of the coastal route between Kakanui and State Highway 1, the following options have been assessed:

- South Do Minimum: Abandon Sites 5, 6 and 7 when each becomes unsafe. Once the first section of coastal road is abandoned (Site 5 in year 2015), traffic travelling between Kakanui and the state highway will be diverted onto Happy Valley Road.
- South Option 1: Protect Sites 5, 6 and 7. Traffic travelling between Kakanui and State Highway 1 will continue to use the Waianakarua Road route for the duration of the economic analysis period.
- South Option 2: Protect Sites 5 and 6; abandon Site 7 when it becomes unsafe. Traffic travelling between Kakanui and State Highway 1 will be diverted onto Happy Valley Road from year 2020 when Site 7 is abandoned.
- South Option 3: Protect Site 5; abandon Sites 6 and 7 when each becomes unsafe. Traffic travelling between Kakanui and State Highway 1 will be diverted onto Happy Valley Road from year 2020 when Sites 6 and 7 are abandoned.

A summary of the economic analysis in shown in Table 1.

| Option | PV Nett <br> Costs (\$) | PV Nett <br> Benefits (\$) | Benefit Cost <br> Ratio |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Northern Section (Oamaru to Kakanui) | $6,988,000$ | $1,980,000$ | 0.3 |
| Option 1 - Protect Sites 1 and 2 | 491,000 | 182,000 | 0.4 |
| Option 2 - Protect Site 2, abandon Site 1 | $5,929,000$ | $2,877,000$ | 0.5 |
| Southern Section (Kakanui to State Highway 1) | Ont |  |  |
| Option 1 - Protect Sites 5, 6 and 7 | $2,501,000$ | $1,393,000$ | 0.6 |
| Option 2 - Protect Sites 5 and 6, abandon Site 7 | 212,000 | $1,059,000$ | 5.0 |
| Option 3 - Protect Site 5, abandon Sites 6 and 7 |  |  |  |

Table 1: Benefit Cost Ratios

Economic analysis of protection options for the seven coastal road sites results in a BCR of less than 1.0 for all sites except for Site 5 which has a BCR of 5.0 . With the exception of site 5 , it is considered that protection of the Beach Road and Waianakarua Road route cannot be justified based upon the economic analysis. The typically low BCR is due to the high cost of the protection works and readily available alternative routes from Kakanui to Oamaru and State Highway 1. The economic analysis does not include for the additional travel distances which will be necessary to access properties located along the coastal route, for which abandonment of the coastal road sections will result in significant detours to reach Oamaru and Kakanui. However, as there are a very low number of properties, there will be negligible impact on the assessed BCR.
Protection of Site 5 is at a relatively low cost compared to the other sites and will enable the southern section of the coastal route to remain open for an additional 5 years compared to the Do-Minimum, with resulting economic benefits. It this therefore recommended that these protection works are progressed.
It must be emphasised that the average erosion rate of 0.5 m per year quoted in this report can be misleading. This is a rate which is averaged over a very long time span and over a long length of coastline. In reality erosion could occur rapidly in localised areas, will occur at any time, could be severe enough to close sections of the coastal road and will cost significant sums to repair.

When dealing with coastal erosion the thirty year timeframe dealt with by this report is a short time. It is impossible to predict the actual extent of coastal erosion that will occur during that time. The Strategy for the Coastal Road must have overarching goals but must remain flexible on how and when these can be achieved.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Location and existing condition

The Waitaki District Council route of Beach Road then Waianakarua Road is the coastal route south of Oamaru. It runs adjacent to the coastline for the majority of its length, and passes through the town of Kakanui.

SH1 is almost parallel to this route but, at between 4 to 5.5 km inland, does not afford a view of the ocean.

From the intersection of Thames Street and Severn Street in Oamaru, to the intersection of SH1 and Waianakarua Road to the south, the travel distance is:

- 26km - travelling on SH 1 ; and
- 27.2 km - travelling along the coastal route.


Figure 2: SH1 Route


Figure 3: Coastal Route

Between SH1 and the coastal road is a network of local roads as shown in Figure 4. These vary in lane width (some are single lane), and seal type (unsealed, chip seal, asphaltic concrete).
The roads are used by residents, the local community and tourists. There are a number of farms, which results in farm vehicles and milk tankers using the roads between SH 1 and the coastal road.

Businesses with direct access off the coastal road include the Old Bones Backpackers (just north of Gardiners Road), and Seaview Restaurant and Café (just north of Kakanui). These are identified in Figure 4.

The coastal route is not signed as a Tourist Route. A rival coastal location is 40 km south of Oamaru at the Moeraki Boulders. This is a widely advertised tourist attraction site accessed via a short road directly off the State Highway, adjacent to the coast, and with a café and gift shop.

Photographs are included within the main body of this report, with additional photographs included as Appendix A.


Figure 4: Aerial of Road Layout between SH1 and the Coast, with Businesses and Properties identified along the coastal route

### 2.2 Local Places of Interest

The Beach Road/Waianakarua Road coastline gives drivers an extensive and unobstructed view of the South Pacific Ocean along most of its length.
There have been a number of sightings of dolphins and seals. Penguins are not seen in this area, but are seen in large quantities nearer (and in) Oamaru.
At various locations, there is an interpretive panel regarding the "Vanished World". The Vanished World Trail introduces some key geological localities in North Otago, both near the Centre and beyond. The Vanished World Centre is in Duntroon. Together, the Centre and Trail 'gives you a feeling of "deep time," so that you can better understand the origins of our land and its living creatures". The trail complements Waitaki's other well-known tourist attractions including the Moeraki Boulders, the Oamaru Blue Penguin colony and the Clay Cliffs at Omarama. Sites have been selected for their accessibility and their intrinsic value to assist in the telling of our unique Vanished World story. The interpretive panel at the sites gives historical information for the location.


Figure 5 \& Figure 6: Vanished World signage at Awamoa Beach (within Site 1) and All Day Bay (within Site 5)

### 2.3 Coastal Erosion - Previous Studies

Land erosion caused by the sea is occurring along the coastline of the Waitaki District.
Over the last ten years various studies have been carried out on coastal erosion in the Waitaki District. These include:

1. Report on Engineering Issues of a Coastal Roads Strategy (Oamaru to Waianakarua), November 2009, Opus International Consultants
2. Coastal Road Protection Options Report for Beach Road and Waianakarua Rd, May 2009, OCEL Consultants NZ Ltd., Christchurch
3. Preliminary Report on Coastal Erosion Waianakarua Rd and Beach Rd, November 2007. GHD

[^1]4. Beach Road Coastal Protection, October 2002, David Hamilton \& Associates Ltd. Dunedin
5. Beach Road Investigations and Options Report - Project Feasibility Report, November 2000. Montgomery Watson NZ Ltd. Dunedin
6. Climate Change Leadership Forum, report No. 7 June 2008, www.climatechange.govt.nz

Information from old maps indicates that the coastline has been migrating landward continuously during the period of European settlement ${ }^{2}$.

The average long-term rate of erosion on the Waitaki District coastline has been determined at between 0.25 m and 0.6 m per year depending on location ${ }^{1}$. The average long term rate of erosion for this section of coastline is estimated at 0.5 m per year ${ }^{1}$.
The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) ${ }^{3}$ estimates that the sea level will continue to rise and therefore erosion of the Waitaki coastline can be expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

### 2.4 Assessments

As indicated in Figure 4, for the purposes of this assessment the route has been divided into seven Coastal Road Sites located between Oamaru and the Waianakarua River. This Sites layout was used in previous reports/studies for this location, and are as follows:

| Site 1 | Beach Road | Oamaru to Awamoa Central Road |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Site 2 | Beach Road | Awamoa Central Road to Gardiners Road |
| Site 3 | Beach Road | Gardiners Rd to Thousand Acre Road |
| Site 4 | Beach Road | Thousand Acre Road to Kakanui |
| Site 5 | Waianakarua Road | Kakanui to Maclean Road |
| Site 6 | Waianakarua Road | Maclean Road to Bowalley Road |
| Site 7 | Waianakarua Road | Bowalley Road to State Highway 1 |

This report looks at each of these sites individually. This includes a description of the route; comments on the coastal erosion issues; and identifying the cost of works required to protect the coastline from erosion, and the costs associated with abandoning a site if protection works are not provided. For the 'abandoning' option, a possible alternative route has also been identified.

The results are shown in Section 4.
The following sections include the background into the costing philosophies used:

- Section 3.1 Costing of Coastal Protection Works
- Section 3.3 Costing of works associated with Site Abandonment
- Section 3.4 Costing of Roading Upgrades (for the alternative routes).

For the economic assessment/analysis, this report also looks at the coastline being divided into two sections:

1. North - this is the section north of Kakanui (Sites 1 to 4 ); and

[^2]2. South - this is the section south of Kakanui (Sites 5 to 7).

These look at a number of options of protection and abandonment, considering each section as a whole (rather than as the individual sites).
This split is based on the location of Kakanui, the traffic counts at the north end being much greater than the south, and the alternative adjacent roads at the north end being sealed and more commonly used than the unsealed alternative adjacent routes at the south end of the coastline.
Three options have been analysed for each section. These are detailed in Section 5.
It should be noted that:

- No topographical survey work has been undertaken to determine cross-sections (including cliff heights, beach profile); and
- No traffic survey to confirm traffic counts has been carried out.


### 2.5 Estimated Dates for Site Abandonment

The estimated dates for when each Site will be unsafe for use has been provided in previous reports. These are identified in Figure 7. These dates have been taken into consideration in this assessment.


Figure 7: Coastal route with estimated dates for when erosion is likely to result in each site becoming unsafe

### 2.6 Traffic Counts

This section of Waitaki District Council's roading network is used by residents, the local community and tourists. There are a number of farms which result in farm vehicles and milk tankers using the roads between SH 1 and the coastal road.

The traffic counts used in the economic analysis are shown in Figure 8. These have been taken from the Waitaki District Council's RAMM Information. The background behind the counts, to indicate the direction of travel, is not known. From the traffic counts it is evident that the coastal routes are used as the primary link between Oamaru and Kakanui, for the case of Beach Road, and Kakanui and the state highway, for the case of Waianakarua Road.
It is expected that the majority of traffic on these routes is local traffic accessing properties in Kakanui with a smaller proportion of tourist traffic and day trippers travelling from Oamaru to the recreational attractions in Kakanui and All Day Bay.


Figure 8: Average Annual Daily Traffic counts for the surrounding road network extracted from the RAMM database. SH 1 traffic counts have been taken from the NZTA traffic data booklet for year 2009

## 3 Cost Estimates

### 3.1 Costing of Coastal Protection Works

Although there are a myriad of coastal protection methods available, this economic assessment has been based on the construction of a seawall (with a random rock protection structure) as has been installed previously at the southernmost end of Waianakarua Road.

The 100 m section of seawall was constructed in 2007 and cost approximately $\$ 3,000$ per lineal metre. This structure consists of an armour rock apron, extending down the beach, upon which a three tier gabion wall was constructed.

The cliff face at this location is higher than normal along this section of coastline due to its proximity to the promontory where the ground levels are somewhat higher. For future seawall construction a seawall of a lesser height may be able to be used which would reduce the cost of construction.


Figure 9: Seawall construction, southern end of Waianakarua Road

A David Hamilton \& Assoc, report dated $2000^{4}$ suggests a seawall construction rate of $\$ 520 / \mathrm{lm}$. A GHD report dated $2007^{5}$ suggests a seawall construction rate of $\$ 2,300 / \mathrm{lm}$.
An OCEL Consultants report dated $2009^{6}$ suggests a seawall construction rate of $\$ 3,000 / \mathrm{lm}$.
The size and type of construction for each section of future seawall needs to be decided to suit the local circumstances. For the purpose of this report a seawall construction rate up to $\$ 6,000 / \mathrm{Im}$ has been adopted depending on the local site conditions, with a higher rate used where the road is positioned at a higher level above the beach.
Random-rock protection structures function by absorbing wave energy as the waves swirl around and between the rocks. When these structures are first constructed this wave action flushes the sand and shingle out from under the rocks causing them to settle into the beach. These rocks may be thought of as 'lost' but are, in fact, forming a solid foundation for the structure. An alternative method of construction is to dig a trench along the alignment of the seawall and fill this with rock to form a foundation from the outset. In addition, the force of water moving between the rocks can be sufficiently forceful to pluck rocks out of the structure, causing them to be dragged back down the beach as the wave retreats.

When constructing random-rock protection structures sufficient rock must placed to:

- Allow for a rock foundation under the beach level
- Allow for the loss of rocks lost down the beach

[^3]- Be sufficiently substantial to absorb the wave energy within the structure

In addition, the sea water swirling around and between the rocks will contain beach sand and stones in suspension; this has a sand blasting effect on the rocks, and will slowly erode them away. Occasional top-ups of new rock will be required to replace this loss.
Random-rock structures must be substantial and occasional replacement of rock must be expected.

### 3.2 Maintenance Costs

Both the OCEL Consultants report and David Hamilton \& Assoc reports recommend that 5\% of the construction cost of seawalls should be budgeted annually for ongoing maintenance and repairs. This has been included in the cost estimates.

### 3.3 Costing of works associated with Site Abandonment

For the option of abandoning a site once the erosion is at a level that the carriageway is unsafe to use, alternative routes have been identified. The costs associated with this option include:

- The reconfiguration of the roading layout at the end of the site to provide suitable continuous trafficable lanes (which was previously likely to have been an intersection layout); and
- The upgrading of the alternative route (refer to Section 3.4) as appropriate.

For the reconfiguration works, an estimated cost of $\$ 30,000$ has been allowed per location. This is to include the necessary minor superelevation works and boundary fencing, barriers for the road closure, and signage.

Where the site does not end at an intersection, an estimated cost of \$40,000 has been allowed per location, for the formation of a turning bay.

No allowance has been considered for any land purchase, or for the removal of the abandoned carriageway materials.

### 3.4 Costing of Roading Upgrades

For the individual sites, an alternative route has been identified which utilises adjacent existing roads. For these routes, where the existing road does not meet current Policy requirements for Local Roads, an estimated cost has been calculated for widening, reshaping and sealing works.
In accordance with the Waitaki District Council's Roading Policy (2008), for Local Roads:
"Seal Width (where sealed) 5.5 m on straights, 6.5 m length with poor visibility, low traffic rural standard for structures, pavement marking only where there is poor visibility."

For the purposes of this assessment, where existing unsealed roads are the suggested alternative route (should the existing coastal road be abandoned), costings have been estimated which include widening the carriageway to 5.5 m and sealing the carriageway.

It should be noted that this cost of upgrade has been included for each identified site, but may not be a preferred solution due to current/likely low traffic volumes. For the economic analysis these upgrades have not been deemed an economical solution as other alternative routes are available, and are therefore not included. The upgrade costs have been identified for information purposes.

## 4 Sites 1 to 7

### 4.1 Site 1 - Beach Road (Golf Club Bend) to Awamoa Central Road

### 4.1.1 Description of Site 1

Site 1 commences where Beach Road meets the coastline at Golf Club bend, and heads south to the intersection with Awamoa Central Road.

Coastal cliffs are 14 m high as they abut the Cape Wanbrow peninsula, and decrease in height as the coastline heads south.

The coast road is located at the top of the cliff. The line of the cliff is irregular and in several places the top edge is in close proximity to the road edge.

At the north end, the beach is wide and marram grass has established along the landward


Figure 10: Site Map - Site 1 area. Heading south, the beach narrows progressively, and the wave run-up reaches the base of the cliff.

There are no properties/dwellings using this section of Beach Road for access. (Refer to Appendix B for Landownership and access information.)


Figure 11: Aerial Photograph of Site 1


Figure 12: Site 1 - Southern end, looking north

### 4.1.2 Coastal Erosion Issues

Site 1 is directly south of Cape Wanbrow. Beach sand and shingle carried north by littoral drift will have its passage blocked by the Cape and will accumulate at this site. The gradual widening of the beach from south to north tends to confirm this. The establishment of marram grass along the rear of the beach at the northern half of this site indicates that it is not often inundated by wave run-up. However, no significant sand dune ridges have formed and the beach generally has a low profile.
The coastal cliff is about $50 \%$ covered by vegetation. Again the presence of the vegetation would appear to indicate that the cliff is stable.
However, this site has a long term rate of erosion of 0.5 m per year and Beach Road has been moved inland on two previous occasions. Therefore from a historical perspective, there are erosion vulnerability concerns about this site. The existing road is again very close to the cliff edge.
This site gives the impression of having been subject to severe erosion in the past but is currently going through a period of calm. A severe sea storm could do considerable damage at this site.
The cliff edge is nearest to the road at locations where there are gullies/culverts. Should protection works be staggered over a number of years, these three locations should be investigated further, as being the first areas of work.

Previous reports estimate that the road will become unsafe due to erosion in 2020.


Figure 13 Site 1 - Irregular cliff face close to road edge

### 4.1.3 Coastal erosion protection of the existing road

Wave run-up reaches the base of the coastal cliff along the southern portion of this site. It is certain that erosion is occurring to some degree. Further north the beach is wider and wave runup does not reach the cliff base, however this section of cliff is still considered vulnerable to erosion.

The length of coast requiring protection is 1.6 km .
The summary of estimated costs is as follows:

| SITE 1: Protection Works | $\$ 9,600,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Associated Maintenance $^{*}$ | $\$ 8,640,000$ |
| Total Cost | $\$ 18,240,000$ |
| Total Present Value (PV)* | $\$ 6,534,000$ |

* This is based on a 30 year assessment period, with protection works being carried out from year 2-24.

Further breakdown is included as Appendix C.

### 4.1.4 Utilising other roads in the vicinity

There is no convenient route to circumvent Site 1 on its own. If the road is eroded beyond safe use, Awamoa Central Road and the inland section of Beach Road can be used for access to Oamaru, without the need for any upgrade works. Both roads are sealed. There is therefore no cost associated with upgrading these existing alternative routes.

Abandonment of the coastal section of Beach Road however, will have costs associated with signage and barriers to prevent vehicles from using the road. For the economic assessment, the estimated cost for this is $\$ 70,000$. This includes installation of a turning head south of the North Otago Golf Course, and a configuration change at the current intersection of Awamoa Central Road and Beach Road.

The summary of estimated costs is as follows:

| SITE 1: Capital Works | $\$ 70,000$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Total PV* | $\$ 37,800$ |

* This is based on a 30 year assessment period, with the works being carried out in year 8.


Figure 14: Alternative route - Site 1

### 4.2 Site 2 - Awamoa Central Road to Gardiners Road

### 4.2.1 Description of Site 2

The high coastal cliffs continue south from the Beach Road/Awamoa Central Road intersection, with the carriageway positioned along the cliff top and about 15 m from its edge. The cliff consists of loess clay and is eroding to varying degrees along its length. Limestone boulders have been placed along the foot of the cliff but are too few to be effective.

Approximately 800 m south, the road veers inland about 80 m to cross a bridge over the Awamoa Creek. On the north side of the bridge a length of limestone random-rock seawall has been constructed to protect the road adjacent to the bridge approach.

Between the road and the ocean is the Kakanui Beach Road Reserve. The Reserve is used as a rest area and picnic spot. The coastal bank around the Reserve is very low. Note: The 'coastal bank' is defined as the sandstone, clay or gravel cliff or embankment at the landward edge of the beach and which defines the boundary between terrestrial and marine erosion processes.


Figure 15: Site Map - Site 2

The intersection of Beach Road and Gardiners Road, where the inland section returns to the coast, designates the southern boundary of Site 2.
There are two properties/dwellings which are accessed from this section of Beach Road. Both are part of the Old Bones Backpackers which is situated to the south of the Awamoa Creek Bridge. (Refer to Appendix B for Landownership and access information.)


Figure 16: Aerial Photograph of Site 2

### 4.2.2 Coastal Erosion Issues

The lack of a coastal bank at Awamoa Creek makes the area vulnerable to coastal erosion, but more probably in the short term, to inundation during sea storm events. The elevation of the bridge across Awamoa Creek seems to be particularly low compared to the adjacent beach crest and the bridge could also be threatened.

The random-rock seawall near the northern Awamoa Creek bridge approach is quite substantially built compared to others. This wall has been topped-up with additional rock at least once.

Erosion of the loess cliff north of the seawall is actively occurring.
Previous reports estimate that the road will become unsafe due to erosion in 2035.


Figure 17: Site 2 - Mouth of Awamoa Creek


Figure 18: Site 2 - Active erosion of cliff face

### 4.2.3 Coastal erosion protection of the existing road

The high historical rate of erosion at this site and the highly erodible clay composition of the coast cliff make this a very vulnerable site.
Active erosion of the coastal cliff is occurring along virtually the full 0.9 km length of coastline along this site. The remaining 300 m is the frontage of Kakanui Beach Road Reserve where the road is behind the Reserve. The cost of protection works for Site 2 is therefore \$2,700,000.
The distance from the cliff face to the road verge is typically 15 m , with a long term erosion rate of $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{yr}$ the road will theoretically be threatened in 30 years. It is therefore not considered necessary to protect this site immediately; however lateral instability of the cliff face could reduce this timeframe considerably.
It is recommended that, subject to no identification of earlier erosion to that predicted, protection measures are installed in 300 m sections every two years, commencing in year 20.
The summary of estimated costs is as follows:

| SITE 2: Protection Works | $\$ 2,700,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Associated Maintenance |  |
| Total Cost | $\$ 675,000$ |
| Total PV* | $\$ 3,375,000$ |

*This is based on a 30 year assessment period, with protection works being carried out from year 20 to 30.
Further breakdown is included as Appendix C.

### 4.2.4 Utilising other roads in the vicinity

There is no convenient route to circumvent Site 2 on its own. If the road is eroded beyond safe use however, other existing roads give direct access to Oamaru, without the need for any upgrade works. These include Awamoa Central Road, Gardiners Road and Thousand Acre

Road. Each is sealed. There is therefore no cost associated with upgrading these existing alternative routes.
Abandonment of the coastal section of Beach Road however, will have costs associated with signage and barriers to prevent vehicles from using the road. For the economic assessment, the estimated cost for this is $\$ 70,000$. This includes a configuration change at the current intersection of Awamoa Central Road and Beach Road, and installation of a turning head on Beach Road to the north of the Kakanui Beach Road Reserve.
This assumes the 400 m section of Beach Road, north of Gardiners Road is retained, as it is protected by the Reserve and allows this amenity, and the Old Bones Backpackers, to be accessed.

The summary of estimated costs is as follows:

| SITE 2: Capital Works | $\$ 70,000$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Total PV* | $\$ 11,900$ |

* This is based on a 30 year assessment period, with the works being carried out in year 23.


Figure 19: Alternative route - Site 2

### 4.3 Site 3 - Gardiners Road to Thousand Acre Road

### 4.3.1 Description of Site 3

Beach Road, at this Site, has been closed to traffic by the construction of earth bunds at each end. It was closed in February 2007 when rough seas caused significant damage to the road, with several sections being washed away. The southern boundary of this Site marks the end of the sandstone strata at beach level which is providing erosion protection to sites further to the south. The coastal bank consists of what appears to be bands of ancient beach gravels along with silts and clay. This material is unconsolidated and very easily erodible.

There is one residential property using this section of Beach Road for access, the owners drive around the earth bund at the northern end. (Refer to Appendix B for Landownership and access information.)


Figure 20: Site Map-Site 3


Figure 21: Aerial Photograph


Figure 22: Site 3-Corner of Beach Road \& Gardiners Road, with the newly configured roading layout


Figure 23: Site 3 - Significant damage to Beach Road


Figure 24: Site 3 - Beach Road closure at the southern end

### 4.4 Site 4 - Thousand Acre Road to Kakanui

### 4.4.1 Description of Site 4

From its intersection with Thousand Acre Road, Beach Road continues to the northern fringe of Kakanui to its intersection with High Street and Tyson Street. This section is a distance of 2.8 km .

For the majority of Site 4, the road follows the cliff edge. At a point approximately 460 m north of Tyson Road, the road is situated atop a 20 m high cliff with the sea beneath. From here the road heads inland to Kakanui.

The cliffs consist of a sandstone strata overtopped by loess clay deposits. Along the coastline the sandstone strata extends to about 5 m above the mean water level. Kelp beds observed on aerial photographs indicate that this strata extends offshore as submerged platforms, particularly off the


Figure 25: Site Map - Site 4 headlands at each end of the Site.

The cliff line along the coast consists of a series of scallops each containing a small sand and shingle beach.
There are two properties using this section of Beach Road for access and there is an accessway to the Oxidation Ponds. (Refer to Appendix B for Landownership and access information.)


Figure 26: Aerial Photograph of Site 4

### 4.4.2 Coastal Erosion Issues

This section of coast fortunately has a sandstone strata located at the correct elevation to resist wave attack of the shoreline. Minor variations in the hardness of the sandstone has caused differential erosion resulting in a series of miniature bays and headlands. In several locations the upper edge of the cliff is in close proximity to the edge of Beach Road. This is particularly evident on the section of coastline adjacent to Kakanui's oxidation ponds.
Submerged reefs are able to 'trip-up' waves causing them to break and in so doing dissipate much of their energy. This section of coast is also orientated directly transverse to storm waves approaching from the South-East.
The existence of mature native vegetation over the upper cliff faces suggests that no subsidence of the cliff has occurred in the recent past. However there are several locations where past erosion of the sandstone strata or steep gully erosion of the clay face of the cliff has caused the cliff edge to approach near to the road verge.

Previous reports do not give an estimate for when the road will become unsafe due to erosion. The reports however, do recommend that the cliff erosion be monitored.


Figure 27: Site 4 - View looking South toward Kakanui

### 4.4.3 Coastal erosion protection of the existing road

No active coastal erosion was observed at this Site and Beach Road is not considered to be under threat. Future coastal erosion is likely to take the form of erosion of the sandstone strata at the base of the cliff or slumping of the clay cliffs themselves. Long term monitoring of coastline should be carried out to identify the extent of these events and to give warning of any impending threat to Beach Road. The comparison of photographs taken from fixed positions and orientations at, say 6 monthly intervals, will after a few years, provide useful information on the long term stability of the coastal cliffs and may establish long term trends.

### 4.4.4 Utilising other roads in the vicinity

NOTE: Site 4 is not expected to erode to such a level as to make the road unsafe during the period of time for which this assessment is being carried out. The following information has been provided as an indication of what could be provided in the future.
Should Site 4 need to be abandoned, Fortification Road and Seadown Road provide an alternative sealed road route to this section of Beach Road. Both are single coat sealed roads. If a second coat seal is deemed necessary, then the estimate of cost is $\$ 155,000$. Traffic heading to Oamaru can, alternatively, continue along Fortification Road to State Highway 1 and hence to Oamaru.

In order to prevent use of the abandoned section of Beach Road, the intersection with Seadown Road/Thousand Acre Road and the intersection with Fortification Road would require reconfiguration. For the economic assessment, the estimated cost for this is $\$ 60,000$.

The summary of estimated costs is as follows:
SITE 4: Capital Works
\$ 215,000
No PV has been provided as the timing of these works is beyond the period of this assessment.


Figure 28: Alternative route - Site 4

### 4.5 Site 5 - Kakanui to Maclean Road

4.5.1 Description of Site 5 From Kakanui, Waianakarua Road remains inland until just after the bridge which passes over the Orore Creek lagoon. Here it descends onto a narrow strip of land between the Orore Creek lagoon and the end of the All Day Bay coastline, known as the Orore Creek Causeway. There is a rest area at this location.

At the end of the causeway, the road becomes further from the coastline as it travels along Orore Point.


Figure 29: Site 5

There are no properties/dwelling with access from this section of the coastal road. (Refer to Appendix B for Landownership and access information.)


Figure 30: Aerial photograph of the southern portion of Site 5

### 4.5.2 Coastal Erosion Issues

The causeway adjacent to the Orore Creek lagoon will be partially protected from wave action by Orore Point and its offshore reef. However, this causeway must still be considered vulnerable to erosion from both coastal erosion and by flood flows in the Orore Creek. Loss of the causeway would cause significant problems as the only alternative route would be a new road around the inland side of the lagoon.
The resistance of the causeway depends significantly on its geological composition. Bars across river and creek mouths on the South Canterbury and North Otago coastlines are formed by the littoral drift of beach shingle. The mouth of the Kakanui River is a good example. These bars can be easily eroded and overtopped in storm events. Inspection of the causeway indicates that it consists only of loose sand and shingle rather than the much more resistant volcanic rock or sandstone that forms Orore Point nearby.

The southern end of the causeway appears to be particularly prone to breach due to the marram grass covered sand dunes, present at the northern end, being absent. The wave run-up height on the beach at the southern end is higher than the height of the adjacent road.

Previous reports estimate that the road will become unsafe due to erosion in 2015.


Figure 31: Site 5 - Causeway at the mouth of Orore Creek - Looking South. This shows the seaweed and debris washed up to underneath the trees during rough seas. Waianakarua Road is behind the trees and at a slightly lower level.


Figure 32: Aerial Photograph of Orore Creek Causeway at the southern end of All Day Bay

### 4.5.3 Coastal erosion protection of the existing road

The length of beach fronting the causeway from the northern flank of the Orore Point to the Orore Creek mouth is 350 m . Assuming some protection is also required on the north side of the creek mouth then the total length of protection works is say 400 m . This section does not have cliffs, such that protection measures will not be as extensive as in other locations. Therefore an estimate cost of $\$ 1,000 / \mathrm{m}$ has been used.

It is also recommended that the sand dunes on the causeway are preserved and that gaps in them are filled with beach sand and planted with marram grass, particularly at the southern end.
It is recommended that protection measures are installed in 100 m sections along this section at, say 10 year intervals.
The summary of estimated costs is as follows:

| SITE 5: Protection Works | $\$ 400,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Associated Maintenance $^{*}$ | $\$ 290,000$ |
| Total Cost | $\$ 690,000$ |
| Total PV |  |

*This is based on a 30 year assessment period, with protection works being carried out from year 2 to 30.
Further breakdown is included as Appendix C.

### 4.5.4 Utilising other roads in the vicinity

The nearest alternative route is a circuitous one extending about 4 km inland. It follows Maclean Road, Falconers Rd and Mckenzie Road, a total distance of 8 km . This alternative bypasses 750 m of abandoned road.
It is likely that much of the traffic heading south, does so from Kakanui. For this assessment, it is assumed this traffic would use the sealed Happy Valley Road if Waianakarua Road was abandoned.
Traffic from the south could head along Maclean Road to SH 1 , and then continue north. However, Maclean Road is unsealed, and the estimated cost to upgrade it is $\$ 1,500,000$. This cost is significant and is not considered to be warranted given the low traffic volumes and readily available alternative sealed routes.

Abandonment of this coastal section of Waianakarua Road will have associated costs to prevent vehicles from using the road. For the economic assessment, the estimated cost for this is $\$ 60,000$. This is for a configuration change at the two current intersections with McKenzie Road and Maclean Road.

The summary of estimated costs is as follows:

| SITE 5: Capital Works | $\$ 60,000$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Total PV* | $\$ 47,630$ |

[^4]

Figure 33: Alternative route - Site 5

### 4.6 Site 6 - Maclean Road to Bowalley Road

### 4.6.1 Description of Site 6



Figure 34: Site Map - Site 6
At the intersection of Waianakarua Road and Maclean Road, the road is inland due to the large headland called Orore Point. From here, Waianakarua Road heads to the coastline, and runs adjacent to it for 400 m around a bay.

The road then travels over another headland called Bridge Point which is protected by an offshore reef. Returning back to the coast, the road runs parallel to the coastal bank for 1.6 km , before heading inland for 370 m to its intersection with Bowalley Road.
There are no properties/dwelling with access from this section of the coastal road. (Refer to Appendix B for Landownership and access information.)


Figure 35: Aerial Photograph of Site 6

### 4.6.2 Coastal Erosion Issues

The 300 m section of road adjacent to the beach at the north end of this Site, north of Bridge Point, is under immediate threat of erosion damage. The coastal cliff face is located directly adjacent to the road shoulder. The photograph below shows Bridge Point in the background, created by the sandstone reef extending out to sea (also visible on the aerial photograph of this Site). Recent slumping of the clay bank in the middle-ground of the photograph indicates active erosion in this area, contributed to by the absence of the sandstone strata at this location. Some minor protection works are shown in the foreground which does appear to be having some effect.


Figure 36: Site 6 Northern Beach - Looking South, Active bank erosion

The long beach (Te Hakapureirei) that takes up most of Site 6 has a buffer of at least 10 m between the road edge and coastal bank. There is vegetation growing down the bank which indicates that it is not being actively eroded. The photograph below shows a stratum of sandstone exposed at the base of the bank and this will be providing protection against wave action. Some rock protection work to check an isolated pocket of erosion is shown in the foreground.
Earlier coastal erosion reports do not mention issues at this beach so the overall impression is that it is relatively stable. There are four minor gullies in the coastal bank where natural land stormwater run-off discharges onto the beach. Protection works may be necessary at these gullies in the future, due to either run-off flood damage or storm sea surges being channelled up these gullies and putting the road at risk.
Previous reports estimate that the road will become unsafe due to erosion in 2020 for the northern section, and in 2030 for the southern section.


Figure 37: Site 6 Southern Beach - Looking North, Sandstone strata present at base of coastal bank

### 4.6.3 Coastal erosion protection of the existing road

The existing rock placement work in the bays does appear to be providing some protection to the toe of the clay bank and could be an economic method to slow down erosion at this location. The placing rock along the toe of the coastal bank at other locations could extend the life of the cliffs, but this is considered a short term measure (and has not been included in the costings).
The coastal bank along the beach south of Bridge Point appears to be stable and no action is required at this location.
The first 300 m of the 400 m bay at the north end of the Site is under immediate threat of erosion damage. This could be protected in the first year, with the remainder completed at a later time.

It is recommended that protection measures are provided at the 4 minor gully locations along the 1.6 km section parallel to the coastline.

The summary of estimated costs is as follows:

| SITE 6: Protection Works | $\$ 2,400,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Associated Maintenance ${ }^{*}$ | $\$ 2,745,000$ |
| Total Cost | $\$ 5,145,000$ |
| Total PV* | $\$ 2,342,300$ |

*This is based on a 30 year assessment period, with protection works being carried out from year 1 to 20.
Further breakdown is included as Appendix C.

### 4.6.4 Utilising other roads in the vicinity

The northern section of this site is predicted to be unsafe to use 10 years in advance of the southern section. A two stage approach to closure is therefore proposed for this assessment.
There is no short detour route available once the first (and both) sections are abandoned. The alternative route is to use Maclean Road at the north end, and Bowalley Road at the south end. Maclean Road is unsealed for its full length, and Bowalley Road is unsealed for approximately two thirds of its length, after which it is sealed, and leads on to Woodburn Road (also sealed). Clareview Road could be utilised if a shorter detour is preferred, but this is also unsealed.
The estimated cost to upgrade and seal these roads is $\$ 1,600,000$ for Maclean Road and $\$ 750,000$ for Bowalley Road. Even if the widening component of these upgrades was not to be carried out, the cost is significant and is not considered to be warranted given the low traffic volumes and readily available alternative sealed routes.
Abandonment of the coastal section of Waianakarua Road will have associated costs to prevent vehicles from using the road. For the economic assessment, the estimated cost for this is $\$ 80,000$ for Stage 1, and $\$ 40,000$ for Stage 2. This includes the installation of turning heads at each end of the closed section for Stage 1, and one turning head at the southern end of the closed section for Stage 2.
The summary of estimated costs is as follows:

| SITE 6: Capital Works | $\$ 120,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total PV* | $\$ 53,200$ |

[^5]

Figure 38: Alternative route - Site 6

### 4.7 Site 7 - Bowalley Rd to State Highway 1

### 4.7.1 Description of Site 7

At the northern end of Site 7, Waianakarua Road is approximately 360m inland from the coastline at its intersection with Bowalley Road. The road crosses the Bow Alley Creek via a single lane timber bridge just south of this intersection. The bridge is weight restricted.
Waianakarua Road then heads towards the coastline over the next 400 m , and runs parallel to it for the next 600 m . Just as the road meets a promontory, it is located immediately adjacent to the coastal bank. Here, a 100 m long section of seawall was required to be urgently constructed in 2007 following a storm event.

The road heads inland along the promontory for 250 m , reaching a distance of 75 m from the coastline. This coastline is partially protected from erosion by an offshore reef. Beyond the promontory, it runs adjacent to the coastal bank for 300 m before veering inland.
Waianakarua Road heads west and meets State highway 1 about 4km south of Herbert.
There are no properties/dwelling with access from this section of the coastal road. (Refer to Appendix B for Landownership and access information.)


Figure 39: Site Map - Site 7


Figure 40: Aerial Photograph - Site 7


Figure 41: Site 7: Bridge over Bow Alley Creek just south of the intersection with Bowalley Road


Figure 42: Site 7 - The Section of Seawall built in 2007

### 4.7.2 Coastal Erosion Issues

The seaward shoulder of the road is currently within 8 m of the adjacent coastal bank along two sections totalling 400 m in length. This length of road is under immediate threat of damage from storm events.
A further 600 m of road shoulder is currently in the 8 m to 16 m distance range from the adjacent coastal bank, this length of road will probably come under threat within the next decade.

Previous reports estimate that the road will become unsafe due to erosion in 2020.

### 4.7.3 Coastal erosion protection of the existing road

The two sections totalling 400 m in length need protection measures installed as soon as possible. Previous consenting conditions have only allowed for a maximum of 295 m of retaining measures to be installed each year. Therefore, unless changes to the consenting conditions is granted, work at this location would need to be carried out over a two year period.
It is recommended that the remaining 600 m be protected at a construction rate of 100 m of seawall every two years. This will protect the sections of road where the road shoulder is currently in the 8 m to 16 m distance range from the coastal bank.
The total construction period for the seawall is therefore fourteen years and the total construction cost is $\$ 3,000,000$.
The Bow Alley Creek bridge is weight restricted due to the poor condition of the existing piles and abutments. The Waitaki District Council has estimated the cost to replace the bridge at $\$ 450,000$.

The summary of estimated costs is as follows:

| SITE 7: Protection Works | $\$ 3,450,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Associated Maintenance |  |
| Total Cost | $\$ 3,712,500$ |
| Total PV* | $\$ 7,165,500$ |

*This is based on a 30 year assessment period, with protection works being carried out from year 1 to 14.
Further breakdown is included as Appendix C.

### 4.7.4 Utilising other roads in the vicinity

Waianakarua Road forms the southern leg of the coastal scenic route starting at Oamaru. Woodburn Road and Bowalley Road could be upgraded to cater for this through traffic. The section of Bowalley Road between Clareview Road and Waianakarua Road, 3.5km long, is currently unsealed.

The full upgrade of these roads will cost approximately $\$ 876,000$. Even if the widening component of these upgrades was not to be carried out, the cost is significant and is not considered to be warranted given the low traffic volumes and readily available alternative sealed routes.

The inland section of Waianakarua Road will not require upgrade works, and is currently sealed.
Abandonment of the coastal section of Waianakarua Road, however, will have associated costs to prevent vehicles from using the road. For the economic assessment, the estimated cost for this is $\$ 80,000$. This includes installation of a two turning heads: one south of the bridge just before the road meets the coastline; and one at the end of the east-west section of Waianakarua Road just before it meets the coast.
The summary of estimated costs is as follows:

| SITE 7: Capital Works | $\$ 80,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total PV |  |

* This is based on a 30 year assessment period, with the works being carried out in 2019, 1 year ahead of when Site 7 is predicted to be unsafe to use.


Figure 43: Alternative route - Site 7

### 4.8 Summary of Costs

A summary of the cost estimates is given in Table 2:

|  | Protect |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Capital Cost | Maintenance <br> Cost | Total | Discounted <br> Total |
| Site 1 | $\$ 9,600,000$ | $\$ 8,640,000$ | $\$ 18,240,000$ | $\$ 6,534,000$ |
| Site 2 | $\$ 2,700,000$ | $\$ 675,000$ | $\$ 3,375,000$ | $\$ 505,000$ |
| Site 3 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| Site 4 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| Site 5 | $\$ 400,000$ | $\$ 290,000$ | $\$ 690,000$ | $\$ 240,800$ |
| Site 6 | $\$ 2,400,000$ | $\$ 2,745,000$ | $\$ 5,145,000$ | $\$ 2,342,300$ |
| Site 7 | $\$ 3,450,000$ | $\$ 3,712,500$ | $\$ 7,162,500$ | $\$ 3,470,700$ |


|  | Abandon |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Capital Cost | Maintenance <br> Cost | Total | Discounted <br> Total |
| Site 1 | $\$ 70,000$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 70,000$ | $\$ 35,000$ |
| Site 2 | $\$ 70,000$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 70,000$ | $\$ 11,900$ |
| Site 3 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| Site 4 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| Site 5 | $\$ 60,000$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 60,000$ | $\$ 44,100$ |
| Site 6 | $\$ 120,000$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 120,000$ | $\$ 49,300$ |
| Site 7 | $\$ 80,000$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 80,000$ | $\$ 40,000$ |

Table 2: Summary of costs for coastal protection works and abandonment works
Note these are the costs associated with each site in isolation to the others. These 'abandon' costs do not allow for the upgrade of alternative routes.

## 5 Economic Analysis

### 5.1 Basis of Analysis

The northern section of the coastal road (Sites 1 to 4) currently forms the primary route between Oamaru and the township of Kakanui (via Beach Road) with approximately 1,225 vehicles/day on this route (refer Figure 8). Likewise, the coastal road south of Kakanui (Sites 5 to 7) forms the most direct link between the Kakanui township and the state highway for vehicles travelling to/from the south. Approximately 250 vehicles/day use this route. It is expected that this is primarily traffic travelling to/from Kakanui with only a small volume of traffic travelling the full length of the coastal road between Oamaru and the state highway.
Given the distinct change in traffic volumes north and south of Kakanui, the coastal route has been separated into two sections for the purposes of the economic analysis:
I) Northern Section (Sites 1 to 4)
II) Southern Section (Sites 5 to 7)

For each section above, travel time costs, vehicle operating costs and accident costs have been calculated in accordance with the NZ Transport Agency's Economic Evaluation Manual. This has been undertaken for travel between Oamaru and Kakanui, for the case of the northern section, and between Kakanui and State Highway 1, for the case of the southern section. For each section, the coastal road routes (Beach Road or Waianakarua Road) and alternative inland routes have been assessed.

Travel time costs have been based upon an assumed average speed of 0.885 of the posted speed limit and have not included for delays at intersections. Accident costs have been based upon a midblock analysis of the road sections using the General Urban Midblock $50-70 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$, or the Rural Two Lane Road $\geq 80 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$ accident prediction model, as appropriate. The accident history of the site has not been incorporated in the accident costs for the purposes of the economic analysis.
Key analysis parameters are detailed below:

- Time zero: 01/07/2011
- Discount rate: $8 \%$
- Traffic growth: $2 \%$

Full details of the economic analysis are provided in Appendix D.

### 5.2 Routes Assessed

The routes assessed are detailed in Figure 44 and Figure 45 with a summary of the assessed travel time, vehicle operating costs and accident costs for each route provided in Table 3. The total route costs (sum of travel time, vehicle operating and accident costs) have been used to determine the most attractive alternative route for use in the option evaluation. For the northern section, Awamoa Central Road is the most attractive route after Beach Road. For the southern section, Happy Valley Road is the most attractive route should any section of Waianakarua Road be closed.

Note that the assessment of travel time costs, vehicle operating costs and accident costs for the southern section inland routes assumes that these roads are sealed (only Happy Valley Road is currently sealed). However, as Happy Valley Road is the most attractive alternative route, the other routes have not been carried forward to the Benefit Cost Ratio analysis and sealing of these routes will have no impact on the assessment.


Figure 44: Northern Section routes - all routes have been assessed between the Severn Street (SH1)/Thames Street intersection in central Oamaru and the High street/Kakanui Road intersection in Kakanui.


Figure 45: Southern Section routes - all routes have been assessed between the Magdala Street/ Waianakarua Road intersection in Kakanui and the Herbert-Hampden Road (SH1)/Waianakarua Road intersection.

| Route | Annual Costs (\$) |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Travel <br> Time Costs | Vehicle <br> Operating <br> Costs | Accident <br> Costs | Total |
| Northern Section (Oamaru to Kakanui) | $1,522,300$ | $1,846,100$ | 479,100 | $3,847,500$ |
| via Beach Road (12.1 km) | $1,589,400$ | $1,921,100$ | 515,500 | $4,025,900$ |
| via Awamoa Central Road (12.6 km) | $1,632,400$ | $1,996,100$ | 469,700 | $4,098,200$ |
| via Thousand Acre Road (13.0 km) | $1,694,900$ | $2,073,900$ | 506,100 | $4,274,900$ |
| via Fortification Road (13.5 km) | 304,500 | 412,800 | 96,100 | 813,400 |
| Southern Section (Kakanui to State Highway 1) | 360,300 | 469,800 | 122,500 | 952,500 |
| via Waianakarua Road (13.0 km) | 403,100 | 539,900 | 125,000 | $1,068,000$ |
| via Happy Valley Road (15.0 km) | 426,500 | 571,700 | 131,100 | $1,129,300$ |

Table 3: Summary of annual costs assessed for the coastal route and alternative inland routes

### 5.3 Options Assessed

For the northern section between Oamaru and Kakanui, the following options have been assessed:

- North Do-Minimum: Abandon Sites 1 and 2 when each becomes unsafe. Traffic travelling between Oamaru and Kakanui will be diverted onto Awamoa Central Road from year 2020 when Site 1 becomes unsafe, and then onto Thousand Acre Road from year 2035 onwards when Site 2 becomes unsafe.
- North Option 1: Protect Sites 1 and 2. Traffic travelling between Kakanui and Oamaru will continue to use the Beach Road route for the duration of the economic analysis period.
- North Option 2: Protect Site 2; abandon Site 1 when it becomes unsafe. Traffic travelling between Oamaru and Kakanui will utilise Beach Road until year 2020 when Site 1 becomes unsafe, at which time traffic will be diverted onto Awamoa Central Road.
Note that Site 3 has already been abandoned and an alternative route provided. The protection of this site has therefore not been considered as an option. Similarly, Site 4 is considered relatively stable and unlikely to need substantial capital works within the 30 year analysis period. Therefore protection of this section of the coastal route has not been included in the potential options.
As Site 1 is predicted to become unsafe earlier than Site 2 and also has a significantly higher capital cost to protect, it is not considered sensible to protect Site 1 at significant cost, only to subsequently abandon Site 2. Therefore, this combination of protection works has not been assessed.

For the southern section of the coastal route between Kakanui and State Highway 1, the following options have been assessed:

- South Do Minimum: Abandon Sites 5, 6 and 7 when each becomes unsafe. Once the first section of coastal road is abandoned (Site 5 in year 2015), traffic travelling between Kakanui and the state highway will be diverted onto Happy Valley Road.
- South Option 1: Protect Sites 5, 6 and 7. Traffic travelling between Kakanui and State Highway 1 will continue to use the Waianakarua Road route for the duration of the economic analysis period.
- South Option 2: Protect Sites 5 and 6; abandon Site 7 when it becomes unsafe. Traffic travelling between Kakanui and State Highway 1 will be diverted onto Happy Valley Road from year 2020 when Site 7 is abandoned.
- South Option 3: Protect Site 5; abandon Sites 6 and 7 when each becomes unsafe. Traffic travelling between Kakanui and State Highway 1 will be diverted onto Happy Valley Road from year 2020 when Sites 6 and 7 are abandoned.

Note that as Happy Valley Road has the lowest annual costs (sum of travel time costs, vehicle operating costs and accident costs) of the inland routes, it is assumed that traffic will divert onto this route when any of the southern coastal sites are abandoned.

### 5.4 Scenic Value

Beach Road and Waianakarua Road form a unique scenic route along this section of the coastline and will attract a portion of tourist traffic off of State Highway 1. For the purposes of the economic analysis, it is assumed that 25 tourist vehicles per day use the coastal route. This equates to approximately $10 \%$ of the daily traffic on the southern section of the route (between Kakanui and State Highway 1).

A nominal figure of $\$ 20$ per tourist vehicle has been applied in the economic analysis to quantify the value of the coastal route to these vehicles (for the coastal route between Oamaru and the

State Highway 1/Waianakarua Road intersection). Where a section of the route is abandoned, and traffic diverted to an alternative inland route, the scenic value benefits will be reduced accordingly. This amounts to an annual value of $\$ 182,500$ which equates to a present value of $\$ 2.237$ million over the 30 year analysis period.
Table 4 details how the scenic value benefits have been assigned to each of the Options in the economic analysis.

| Option | Reduction to scenic value benefits | PV of scenic benefits (\$) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northern Section (Oamaru to Kakanui) |  |  |
| Do-Minimum - Abandon Sites 1 and 2 | 25\% for years 2020 to 2034 (Site 1 abandoned) and $50 \%$ for year 2035 onwards (Site 1 and 2 abandoned). | 2,259,000 |
| Option 1 - Protect Sites 1 and 2 | No impact | 2,656,000 |
| Option 2 - Protect Site 2, abandon Site 1 | $25 \%$ for year 2020 onwards (Site 1 abandoned) | 2,321,000 |
| Southern Section (Kakanui to State Highway 1) |  |  |
| Do-Minimum - Abandon Sites 5, 6 and 7 | $25 \%$ for year 2015 to 2019 (Site 5 abandoned) and 75\% for year 2020 onwards (Sites 5, 6 and 7 abandoned). | 1,490,000 |
| Option 1 - Protect Sites 5, 6 and 7 | No impact | 2,656,000 |
| Option 2 - Protect Sites 5 and 6, abandon Site 7 | $25 \%$ for years 2020 onwards (Site 7 abandoned) | 2,321,000 |
| Option 3 - Protect Site 5, abandon Sites 6 and 7 | 50\% for year 2020 onwards (Sites 6 and 7 abandoned) | 1,986,000 |

Table 4: Summary of the scenic value of the coastal route applied in the economic analysis

### 5.5 Benefit Cost Ratio

The assessed benefit cost ratio (BCR) for each of the options is shown in Table 5. Only Option 3 for the southern section has a Benefit cost ratio greater than 1.0. This suggests that protection of the coastal sites is not justified on the basis of the economic analysis with the exception of Site 5 (Southern Section Option 3). Protection of this site is at a relatively low cost compared to the other sites and will result in the southern section of the coastal route remaining open for an additional 5 years compared to the Do-Minimum, with resulting economic benefits.
The low BCR of all other options is to be expected given the readily available alternative routes between Oamaru and Kakanui, and between Kakanui and the state highway for travel to/from the south.

| Option | PV Nett <br> Costs (\$) | PV Nett <br> Benefits (\$) | Benefit Cost <br> Ratio |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Northern Section (Oamaru to Kakanui) | $6,988,000$ | $1,980,000$ | 0.3 |
| Option 1 - Protect Sites 1 and 2 | 491,000 | 182,000 | 0.4 |
| Option 2 - Protect Site 2, abandon Site 1 | $5,929,000$ | $2,877,000$ | 0.5 |
| Southern Section (Kakanui to State Highway 1) | Option 1 - Protect Sites 5, 6 and 7 |  |  |
| Option 2 - Protect Sites 5 and 6, abandon Site 7 | $2,501,000$ | $1,393,000$ | 0.6 |
| Option 3 - Protect Site 5, abandon Sites 6 and 7 | 212,000 | $1,059,000$ | 5.0 |

Table 5: Benefit Cost Ratios

### 5.6 Sensitivity Analysis

Table 6 details the effect on the BCR of changes to key parameters in the economic analysis. Changes to the key analysis parameters results in minimal change with the BCR for all options varying between 0.2 and 1.1. The exception to this is the Southern Section Option 3 which varies from a BCR of 2.6 to 10.0 .

| Parameter | Benefit Cost Ratio |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Northern Section |  | Southern Section |  |  |
|  | Option 1 | Option 2 | Option 1 | Option 2 | Option 3 |
| Base Scenario | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 5.0 |
| 6\% Discount Rate | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 4.8 |
| $10 \%$ Discount Rate | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 5.1 |
| $6 \%$ Traffic Growth | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 6.5 |
| Excluding Scenic Value Benefits | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.6 |
| Scenic value Benefits at \$50/tourist <br> vehicle | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 8.5 |
| 50\% increase in protection and <br> abandonment costs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.3 |
| 50\% reduction in protection and <br> abandonment costs | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 10.0 |

Table 6: Sensitivity Analysis

## 6 Conclusion

Economic analysis of protection options for the seven coastal road sites results in a BCR of less than 1.0 for all sites except for Site 5 which has a BCR of 5.0 . With the exception of Site 5 , it is considered that protection of the Beach Road and Waianakarua Road route cannot be justified based upon the economic analysis. The typically low BCR is due to the high cost of the protection works and readily available alternative routes from Kakanui to Oamaru and State Highway 1. The economic analysis does not include for the additional travel distances which will be necessary to access properties located along the coastal route, for which abandonment of the coastal road sections will result in significant detours to reach Oamaru and Kakanui. However, as there are a very low number of properties, there will be negligible impact on the assessed BCR.

Protection of Site 5 is at a relatively low cost compared to the other sites and will enable the southern section of the coastal route to remain open for an additional 5 years compared to the Do-Minimum, with resulting economic benefits. It this therefore recommended that these protection works are progressed.

It must be emphasised that the average erosion rate of 0.5 m per year quoted in this report can be misleading. This is a rate which is averaged over a very long time span and over a long length of coastline. In reality erosion could occur rapidly in localised areas, will occur at any time, could be severe enough to close sections of the coastal road and will cost significant sums to repair.
When dealing with coastal erosion the thirty year timeframe dealt with by this report is a short time. It is impossible to predict the actual extent of coastal erosion that will occur during that time. The Strategy for the Coastal Road must have overarching goals but must remain flexible on how and when these can be achieved.

APPENDIX A

## Additional Photographs

## Site 1 - Beach Road (Golf Club Bend) to Awamoa Central Road



Site 1 - Northern end, looking north


Northern End, looking south


Example 1-Gully, and edge of carriageway at this location


Example 2-General view of carriageway, and shoulder protection works at a gully location


Example 3 - Shoulder protection works at gully location and general view of carriageway

## Site 2 - Awamoa Central Road to Gardiners Road



Old Bones Backpackers is located away from the carriageway with access off Beach Road south of the bridge, adjacent to the Reserve


Road north and south of Awamoa Creek Bridge (both looking towards bridge)


Kakanui Beach Road Reserve, between carriageway and coastline


Views looking north and south on the beach by Kakanui Beach Road Reserve


Random-rock Seawall north of Awamoa Creek


Previous realignment of the road due to erosion, and edge of cliff at this location

Site 3 - Gardiners Road to Thousand Acre Road


Barrier on the redundant Beach Road, just beyond property access; and View of the beach at this location


The abandoned section of Beach Road


Photographs of the new route provided

## Site 4 - Thousand Acre Road to Kakanui



View along road looking south toward Kakanui


Looking south by the start of Site 4; and looking south from one of the promontories


Looking north from various locations along the coastline, showing the road further from the cliffs

## Site 5 - Kakanui to Maclean Road



Bridge over Orore Creek; and Mouth of Orore Creek (at the coastline)


Looking north and south at the end of All Day Bay


The Causeway and the Orore Creek Lagoon

Site 6 - Maclean Road to Bowalley Road


Site 6 - general views of the ( 400 m long) northern bay


View of the road and coastline at the southern end of the northern bay


General views looking south from Bridge Point

## Site 7 - Bowalley Road to State Highway 1



General views looking north and south at the end of Site 7

APPENDIX B

## Land Ownership and Access

## Land Ownership and Access

## Introduction

Previous studies have looked in more detail at the issues associated with access for property owners along the coastal route. The following information is taken from:

Report on Engineering Issues of a Coastal Roads Strategy (Oamaru to Waianakarua), November 2009, Opus International Consultants
This information shows that there are no major concerns expected regarding land access should the sites be abandoned.

## Legal Access

The following information is for informative purposes only and specific legal advice should be sought when appropriate.
Roads can be stopped under Section 116 of the Public Works Act or Section 342 of the Local Government Act 1974. When closing a road under Section 1162 (b) of the Public Works Act the Council has to either provide adequate alternative road access to adjoining land or get consent from the land owner to close the road without providing access. Where there are several parcels of land with separate titles but owned by one entity it is considered that access to one of the parcels is sufficient.

Under the Local Government Act road stopping requires public notification. The Act requires an explanation as to why the road needs to be stopped and coastal erosion that compromised the safety of road users should be more than adequate reason. There is no requirement to provide alternative access. It is recommended that the provisions of the Local Government Act are used when erosion has progressed to the point where the safety of the road is compromised and road closures are required.
Should any land become landlocked then under section 129B of the Property Law Act 1952 there is power for the Court to grant reasonable access via an easement through or transfer of adjacent land. The Council should ensure that the PIM/LIM file notes of properties neighbouring threatened roads include the existence of the erosion hazard to the roading land. The Council cannot put anything on the existing titles directly.

## Site 1 - Awamoa Road to Golf Club Bend - Current Land Ownership

Site 1 does not have any dwellings that use Beach Road for access. The property owned by BW Rae and LM Rae, that currently accesses the middle portion of this section of Beach Road, will lose this access, however alternative access is available via another property with the same owners onto Awamoa Road.


## Site 2 - Awamoa Central Road to Gardiners Road - Current Land Ownership



Land Ownership at Site 2
There are two dwellings associated with the Backpackers facility that have access off Beach Road as shown diagrammatically in the map above. They appear to use a legal but unformed section of Springfield Road. For future access to the backpacker's facilities, it may be necessary to form a trafficable access along the other unformed section of Springfield Road, out to Thousand Acre Road. The properties owned by BW Rae and LM Rae will, jointly, continue to have legal access onto the unformed section of Springfield Road or alternatively onto Gardiners Road.

Site 3 - Gardiners Road to Thousand Acre Road - Current Land Ownership


Land Ownership at Site 3

At Site 3 all land parcels that have frontages to Beach Road also have alternative access onto either Thousand Acre Road or Gardiners Road. The dwelling shown diagrammatically on the land ownership map is currently using the closed section of Beach Road for access.

## Site 4 - Thousand Acre Road to Kakanui - Current Land Ownership



There are two dwellings with accessways onto Beach Road along Site 4. Access to the land containing the dwelling labelled 1 and access to the dwelling itself may become a problem if ever the adjacent Section of Beach Road is closed.

Site 5 - Kakanui to Maclean Road - Current Land Ownership


The land under the lagoon is owned by Central South Island Fish and Game. No other properties would have their access affected.

Site 6 - Maclean Road to Bowalley Road - Current Land Ownership


## Land Ownership at Site 6

All the land fronting the coastline along this site has the same owner. Safe access is available to the combined properties from both Bowalley Road and Maclean Road.

## Site 7 - Bowalley Road to State Highway 1 - Current Land Ownership

At Site 7 all of the land adjacent to the coastal road is owned by two owners, with the 'Brown' properties having the bulk of the affected road frontage. These parcels of land, combined, have safe access, either directly off Bowalley Road (although crossing Bowalley Creek may be an
issue) or from the northern most section of Waianakarua Road that can remain for public access to the beach, south of the Bow Alley Creek.


APPENDIX C Cost Estimates

NORTH SECTION

| DO MINIMUM OPTION | Abandon Site $\mathbf{1}$ and $\mathbf{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OPTION 1 | Protect Site 1, then protect Site 2 |
| OPTION 2 | Abandon Site 1, and protect Site 2 |

Abandon
Site $1 \quad$ Site 2

| 0 | 2011 |  |  | $\$ 0$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 2012 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 2 | 2013 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 3 | 2014 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 4 | 2015 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 5 | 2016 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 6 | 2017 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 7 | 2018 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 8 | 2019 | $\$ 70,000$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 70,000$ |
| 9 | 2020 unsafe | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |  |
| 10 | 2021 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 11 | 2022 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 12 | 2023 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 13 | 2024 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 14 | 2025 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 15 | 2026 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 16 | 2027 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 17 | 2028 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 18 | 2029 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 19 | 2030 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 20 | 2031 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 21 | 2032 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 22 | 2033 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 23 | 2034 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 80,000$ | $\$ 80,000$ |
| 24 | 2035 | $\$ 0$ | unsafe | $\$ 0$ |
| 25 | 2036 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 26 | 2037 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 27 | 2038 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 28 | 2039 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 29 | 2040 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 30 | 2041 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\$ 0$ |

Yearly total
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$150,000

NORTH SECTION
DO MINIMUM OPTION Abandon Site 1 and 2

## OPTION 1 <br> OPTION 2

Protect Site 1, then protect Site 2
Abandon Site 1, and protect Site 2

|  |  | Protection <br> Site 1 Site 2 |  | Yearly total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 2011 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2012 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2 | 2013 | \$1,800,000 | \$0 | \$1,800,000 |
| 3 | 2014 | \$90,000 | \$0 | \$90,000 |
| 4 | 2015 | \$90,000 | \$0 | \$90,000 |
| 5 | 2016 | \$90,000 | \$0 | \$90,000 |
| 6 | 2017 | \$1,290,000 | \$0 | \$1,290,000 |
| 7 | 2018 | \$150,000 | \$0 | \$150,000 |
| 8 | 2019 | \$150,000 | \$0 | \$150,000 |
| 9 | 2020 | \$1,350,000 | \$0 | \$1,350,000 |
| 10 | 2021 | \$210,000 | \$0 | \$210,000 |
| 11 | 2022 | \$210,000 | \$0 | \$210,000 |
| 12 | 2023 | \$1,410,000 | \$0 | \$1,410,000 |
| 13 | 2024 | \$270,000 | \$0 | \$270,000 |
| 14 | 2025 | \$270,000 | \$0 | \$270,000 |
| 15 | 2026 | \$1,470,000 | \$0 | \$1,470,000 |
| 16 | 2027 | \$330,000 | \$0 | \$330,000 |
| 17 | 2028 | \$330,000 | \$0 | \$330,000 |
| 18 | 2029 | \$1,530,000 | \$0 | \$1,530,000 |
| 19 | 2030 | \$390,000 | \$0 | \$390,000 |
| 20 | 2031 | \$390,000 | \$900,000 | \$1,290,000 |
| 21 | 2032 | \$1,590,000 | \$45,000 | \$1,635,000 |
| 22 | 2033 | \$450,000 | \$45,000 | \$495,000 |
| 23 | 2034 | \$450,000 | \$45,000 | \$495,000 |
| 24 | 2035 | \$1,050,000 | \$45,000 | \$1,095,000 |
| 25 | 2036 | \$480,000 | \$945,000 | \$1,425,000 |
| 26 | 2037 | \$480,000 | \$90,000 | \$570,000 |
| 27 | 2038 | \$480,000 | \$90,000 | \$570,000 |
| 28 | 2039 | \$480,000 | \$90,000 | \$570,000 |
| 29 | 2040 | \$480,000 | \$90,000 | \$570,000 |
| 30 | 2041 | \$480,000 | \$990,000 | \$1,470,000 |

Site total
\$18,240,000 \$3,375,000
\$21,615,000

NORTH SECTION

| DO MINIMUM OPTION | Abandon Site 1 and 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OPTION 1 | Protect Site 1, then protect Site 2 |
| OPTION 2 | Abandon Site 1, and protect Site |

## Protection

Site $1 \quad$ Site 2
$0 \quad 2011$
12012 \$0
2013 \$0
32014 \$0
42015 \$0
52016 \$0
62017 \$0
72018 \$0
82019 \$0
92020
102021
112022
122023
132024
2024 \$0
142025
\$0
152026
162027
172028
182029
2029 \$0
192030
2031
2032
2033
232034
242035
252036
$26 \quad 2037$
272038
282039
292040
302041

Site total

Abandon
Site $1 \quad$ Site 2
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0
\$0 \$0
\$0
\$0
\$0 \$0
\$0
\$0
\$70,000
\$70,000
unsafe \$0
\$0 \$0
\$0 \$0
\$0 \$0
\$0 \$0
\$0 \$0
\$0 \$0
\$0 \$0
\$0 \$0
\$0 \$0
$\$ 0$ \$0
$\$ 0 \quad \$ 900,000$
\$45,000
\$45,000
\$45,000
\$45,000
\$945,000
\$90,000
\$90,000
\$90,000
\$90,000
\$990,000
\$3,445,000

SOUTH SECTION

| DO MINIMUM OPTION | Abandon all sites |
| :--- | :--- |
| OPTION 1 | Protect all sites |
| OPTION 2 | Protect Sites 5 \& 6, Abandon Site 7 |
| OPTION 3 | Protect Site 5, Abandon Sites 6 \& 7 |


\$260,000

## OPTION 1

OPTION 2
OPTION 3

## Protect all sites

Protect Sites 5 \& 6, Abandon Site 7
Protect Site 5, Abandon Sites 6 \& 7

|  |  | Protection |  |  | Yearly total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 2011 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2012 | \$100,000 | \$900,000 | \$600,000 | \$1,600,000 |
| 2 | 2013 | \$5,000 | \$45,000 | \$855,000 | \$905,000 |
| 3 | 2014 | \$5,000 | \$45,000 | \$285,000 | \$335,000 |
| 4 | 2015 | \$5,000 | \$45,000 | \$360,000 | \$410,000 |
| 5 | 2016 | \$5,000 | \$45,000 | \$75,000 | \$125,000 |
| 6 | 2017 | \$5,000 | \$645,000 | \$375,000 | \$1,025,000 |
| 7 | 2018 | \$5,000 | \$75,000 | \$90,000 | \$170,000 |
| 8 | 2019 | \$5,000 | \$75,000 | \$412,500 | \$492,500 |
| 9 | 2020 | \$105,000 | \$75,000 | \$105,000 | \$285,000 |
| 10 | 2021 | \$10,000 | \$75,000 | \$405,000 | \$490,000 |
| 11 | 2022 | \$10,000 | \$675,000 | \$120,000 | \$805,000 |
| 12 | 2023 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$420,000 | \$535,000 |
| 13 | 2024 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$157,500 | \$272,500 |
| 14 | 2025 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$435,000 | \$550,000 |
| 15 | 2026 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$150,000 | \$265,000 |
| 16 | 2027 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$150,000 | \$265,000 |
| 17 | 2028 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$150,000 | \$265,000 |
| 18 | 2029 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$172,500 | \$287,500 |
| 19 | 2030 | \$110,000 | \$105,000 | \$150,000 | \$365,000 |
| 20 | 2031 | \$15,000 | \$405,000 | \$150,000 | \$570,000 |
| 21 | 2032 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 | \$285,000 |
| 22 | 2033 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 | \$285,000 |
| 23 | 2034 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$172,500 | \$307,500 |
| 24 | 2035 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 | \$285,000 |
| 25 | 2036 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 | \$285,000 |
| 26 | 2037 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 | \$285,000 |
| 27 | 2038 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 | \$285,000 |
| 28 | 2039 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$172,500 | \$307,500 |
| 29 | 2040 | \$115,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 | \$385,000 |
| 30 | 2041 | \$0 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 | \$270,000 |

\$690,000 \$5,145,000 \$7,162,500
\$12,997,500

SOUTH SECTION

| DO MINIMUM OPTION | Abandon all sites |
| :--- | :--- |
| OPTION 1 | Protect all sites |
| OPTION 2 | Protect Sites 5 \& 6, Abandon Site 7 |
| OPTION 3 | Protect Site 5, Abandon Sites 6 \& 7 |


| Protection |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Site 5 | Site 6 |


| 0 | 2011 | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$12012 \$ 100,000 \quad \$ 900,000$
$2 \quad 2013 \quad \$ 5,000 \quad \$ 45,000$
$3 \quad 2014 \quad \$ 5,000 \quad \$ 45,000$
$4 \quad 2015 \quad \$ 5,000 \quad \$ 45,000$
$5 \quad 2016 \quad \$ 5,000 \quad \$ 45,000$
$6 \quad 2017 \quad \$ 5,000 \quad \$ 645,000$
$7 \quad 2018 \quad \$ 5,000 \quad \$ 75,000$
$8 \quad 2019 \quad \$ 5,000 \quad \$ 75,000$
$9 \quad 2020 \quad \$ 105,000 \quad \$ 75,000$
$10 \quad 2021 \quad \$ 10,000 \quad \$ 75,000$
$112022 \$ 10,000 \quad \$ 675,000$
$12 \quad 2023 \quad \$ 10,000 \quad \$ 105,000$
Abandon
Site 7

## Yearly total

| $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0$ | $\$ 1,000,000$ |
| $\$ 0$ | $\$ 50,000$ |
| $\$ 0$ | $\$ 50,000$ |
| $\$ 0$ | $\$ 50,000$ |
| $\$ 0$ | $\$ 50,000$ |
| $\$ 0$ | $\$ 650,000$ |
| $\$ 0$ | $\$ 80,000$ |
| $\$ 80,000$ | $\$ 160,000$ |
| unsafe | $\$ 180,000$ |

\$85,000
\$685,000
\$115,000
\$115,000
\$115,000 \$115,000 \$115,000 \$115,000 \$115,000 \$215,000 \$420,000 \$135,000 \$135,000 \$135,000 \$135,000 \$135,000 \$135,000 \$135,000 \$135,000 \$235,000 \$120,000

SOUTH SECTION

DO MINIMUM OPTION
OPTION 1
OPTION 2
OPTION 3

Abandon all sites
Protect all sites
Protect Sites 5 \& 6, Abandon Site 7
Protect Site 5, Abandon Sites 6 \& 7

|  | Protection |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0 | 2011 | Site 5 |
| 1 | 2012 | $\$ 100,000$ |
| 2 | 2013 | $\$ 5,000$ |
| 3 | 2014 | $\$ 5,000$ |
| 4 | 2015 | $\$ 5,000$ |
| 5 | 2016 | $\$ 5,000$ |
| 6 | 2017 | $\$ 5,000$ |
| 7 | 2018 | $\$ 5,000$ |
| 8 | 2019 | $\$ 5,000$ |
| 9 | 2020 | $\$ 105,000$ |
| 10 | 2021 | $\$ 10,000$ |
| 11 | 2022 | $\$ 10,000$ |
| 12 | 2023 | $\$ 10,000$ |
| 13 | 2024 | $\$ 10,000$ |
| 14 | 2025 | $\$ 10,000$ |
| 15 | 2026 | $\$ 10,000$ |
| 16 | 2027 | $\$ 10,000$ |
| 17 | 2028 | $\$ 10,000$ |
| 18 | 2029 | $\$ 10,000$ |
| 19 | 2030 | $\$ 110,000$ |
| 20 | 2031 | $\$ 15,000$ |
| 21 | 2032 | $\$ 15,000$ |
| 22 | 2033 | $\$ 15,000$ |
| 23 | 2034 | $\$ 15,000$ |
| 24 | 2035 | $\$ 15,000$ |
| 25 | 2036 | $\$ 15,000$ |
| 26 | 2037 | $\$ 15,000$ |
| 27 | 2038 | $\$ 15,000$ |
| 28 | 2039 | $\$ 15,000$ |
| 29 | 2040 | $\$ 115,000$ |
| 30 | 2041 | $\$ \$ 0$ |
|  |  |  |

Site total

$\$ 890,000$

## Waitaki Coastal Roads NPV Calculations

|  |  |  | Site 1 |  | Site 2 |  | Site 5 |  | Site 6 |  | Site 7 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | CAPITAL \& MAINTENANCE COSTS |  | CAPITAL \& MAINTENANCE COSTS |  | CAPITAL \& MAINTENANCE COSTS |  | CAPITAL \& MAINTENANCE COSTS |  | CAPITAL \& MAINTENANCE COSTS |  |
| Calendar Year | Time <br> Stream Year | Discount <br> Factor <br> (@8\%) | Calculated Annual Amount | Discounted Annual Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted Annual Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted Annual Amount |
| 2011 | 0 | 1.0000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2012 | 1 | 0.9259 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$900,000 | \$833,333 | \$600,000 | \$555,556 |
| 2013 | 2 | 0.8573 | \$1,800,000 | \$1,543,210 | \$0 | \$0 | \$100,000 | \$85,734 | \$45,000 | \$38,580 | \$855,000 | \$733,025 |
| 2014 | 3 | 0.7938 | \$90,000 | \$71,445 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$3,969 | \$45,000 | \$35,722 | \$285,000 | \$226,242 |
| 2015 | 4 | 0.7350 | \$90,000 | \$66,153 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$3,675 | \$45,000 | \$33,076 | \$360,000 | \$264,611 |
| 2016 | 5 | 0.6806 | \$90,000 | \$61,252 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$3,403 | \$45,000 | \$30,626 | \$75,000 | \$51,044 |
| 2017 | 6 | 0.6302 | \$1,290,000 | \$812,919 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$3,151 | \$645,000 | \$406,459 | \$375,000 | \$236,314 |
| 2018 | 7 | 0.5835 | \$150,000 | \$87,524 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$2,917 | \$75,000 | \$43,762 | \$90,000 | \$52,514 |
| 2019 | 8 | 0.5403 | \$150,000 | \$81,040 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$2,701 | \$75,000 | \$40,520 | \$412,500 | \$222,861 |
| 2020 | 9 | 0.5002 | \$1,350,000 | \$675,336 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$2,501 | \$75,000 | \$37,519 | \$105,000 | \$52,526 |
| 2021 | 10 | 0.4632 | \$210,000 | \$97,271 | \$0 | \$0 | \$105,000 | \$48,635 | \$75,000 | \$34,740 | \$405,000 | \$187,593 |
| 2022 | 11 | 0.4289 | \$210,000 | \$90,065 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$4,289 | \$675,000 | \$289,496 | \$120,000 | \$51,466 |
| 2023 | 12 | 0.3971 | \$1,410,000 | \$559,930 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$3,971 | \$105,000 | \$41,697 | \$420,000 | \$166,788 |
| 2024 | 13 | 0.3677 | \$270,000 | \$99,278 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$3,677 | \$105,000 | \$38,608 | \$157,500 | \$57,912 |
| 2025 | 14 | 0.3405 | \$270,000 | \$91,924 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$3,405 | \$105,000 | \$35,748 | \$435,000 | \$148,101 |
| 2026 | 15 | 0.3152 | \$1,470,000 | \$463,405 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$3,152 | \$105,000 | \$33,100 | \$150,000 | \$47,286 |
| 2027 | 16 | 0.2919 | \$330,000 | \$96,324 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$2,919 | \$105,000 | \$30,648 | \$150,000 | \$43,784 |
| 2028 | 17 | 0.2703 | \$330,000 | \$89,189 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$2,703 | \$105,000 | \$28,378 | \$150,000 | \$40,540 |
| 2029 | 18 | 0.2502 | \$1,530,000 | \$382,881 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$2,502 | \$105,000 | \$26,276 | \$172,500 | \$43,168 |
| 2030 | 19 | 0.2317 | \$390,000 | \$90,368 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$2,317 | \$105,000 | \$24,330 | \$150,000 | \$34,757 |
| 2031 | 20 | 0.2145 | \$390,000 | \$83,674 | \$900,000 | \$193,093 | \$110,000 | \$23,600 | \$405,000 | \$86,892 | \$150,000 | \$32,182 |
| 2032 | 21 | 0.1987 | \$1,590,000 | \$315,863 | \$45,000 | \$8,940 | \$15,000 | \$2,980 | \$120,000 | \$23,839 | \$150,000 | \$29,798 |
| 2033 | 22 | 0.1839 | \$450,000 | \$82,773 | \$45,000 | \$8,277 | \$15,000 | \$2,759 | \$120,000 | \$22,073 | \$150,000 | \$27,591 |
| 2034 | 23 | 0.1703 | \$450,000 | \$76,642 | \$45,000 | \$7,664 | \$15,000 | \$2,555 | \$120,000 | \$20,438 | \$172,500 | \$29,379 |
| 2035 | 24 | 0.1577 | \$1,050,000 | \$165,584 | \$45,000 | \$7,096 | \$15,000 | \$2,365 | \$120,000 | \$18,924 | \$150,000 | \$23,655 |
| 2036 | 25 | 0.1460 | \$480,000 | \$70,089 | \$945,000 | \$137,987 | \$15,000 | \$2,190 | \$120,000 | \$17,522 | \$150,000 | \$21,903 |
| 2037 | 26 | 0.1352 | \$480,000 | \$64,897 | \$90,000 | \$12,168 | \$15,000 | \$2,028 | \$120,000 | \$16,224 | \$150,000 | \$20,280 |
| 2038 | 27 | 0.1252 | \$480,000 | \$60,090 | \$90,000 | \$11,267 | \$15,000 | \$1,878 | \$120,000 | \$15,022 | \$150,000 | \$18,778 |
| 2039 | 28 | 0.1159 | \$480,000 | \$55,639 | \$90,000 | \$10,432 | \$15,000 | \$1,739 | \$120,000 | \$13,910 | \$172,500 | \$19,995 |
| 2040 | 29 | 0.1073 | \$480,000 | \$51,517 | \$90,000 | \$9,659 | \$15,000 | \$1,610 | \$120,000 | \$12,879 | \$150,000 | \$16,099 |
| 2041 | 30 | 0.0994 | \$480,000 | \$47,701 | \$990,000 | \$98,384 | \$115,000 | \$11,428 | \$120,000 | \$11,925 | \$150,000 | \$14,907 |
|  |  |  | \$18,240,000 | \$6,534,000 | \$3,375,000 | \$505,000 | \$690,000 | \$240,800 | \$5,145,000 | \$2,342,300 | \$7,162,500 | \$3,470,700 |


| Calendar Year |  |  | Site 1 |  | Site 2 |  | Site 5 |  | Site 6 |  | Site 7 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | CAPITAL COSTS |  | CAPITAL COSTS |  | CAPITAL COSTS |  | CAPITAL COSTS |  | CAPITAL COSTS |  |
|  | Time Stream Year | Discount Factor (@8\%) | Calculated <br> Annual Amount | Discounted <br> Annual Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted Annual Amount | Calculated <br> Annual Amount | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted <br> Annual Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted Annual Amount |
| 2011 | 0 | 1.0000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2012 | 1 | 0.9259 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2013 | 2 | 0.8573 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2014 | 3 | 0.7938 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2015 | 4 | 0.7350 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$60,000 | \$44,102 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2016 | 5 | 0.6806 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |  | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2017 | 6 | 0.6302 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2018 | 7 | 0.5835 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2019 | 8 | 0.5403 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2020 | 9 | 0.5002 | \$70,000 | \$35,017 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$80,000 | \$40,020 | \$80,000 | \$40,020 |
| 2021 | 10 | 0.4632 |  | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |  | \$0 |  | \$0 |
| 2022 | 11 | 0.4289 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2023 | 12 | 0.3971 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2024 | 13 | 0.3677 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2025 | 14 | 0.3405 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2026 | 15 | 0.3152 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2027 | 16 | 0.2919 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2028 | 17 | 0.2703 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2029 | 18 | 0.2502 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2030 | 19 | 0.2317 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$40,000 | \$9,268 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2031 | 20 | 0.2145 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |  | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2032 | 21 | 0.1987 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2033 | 22 | 0.1839 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2034 | 23 | 0.1703 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2035 | 24 | 0.1577 | \$0 | \$0 | \$70,000 | \$11,039 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2036 | 25 | 0.1460 | \$0 | \$0 |  | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2037 | 26 | 0.1352 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2038 | 27 | 0.1252 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2039 | 28 | 0.1159 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2040 | 29 | 0.1073 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 2041 | 30 | 0.0994 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
|  |  |  | \$70,000 | \$35,000 | \$70,000 | \$11,000 | \$60,000 | \$44,100 | \$120,000 | \$49,300 | \$80,000 | \$40,000 |

Site 1: Beach Road from Oamaru to Awamoa Central Road

This section is 1.6 km and runs parallel with the coastline with the high coast cliff reaching 14 m in height. Beach Road has been moved inland on two previous occasions, and is again close to the cliff edge.

There are 3 "gully" locations, and these sections are recommended for earliest protection, with an assumed 100 m requirement at each.
The cost rate of $\$ 3,000$ has been used throughout this economic analysis, but with the cliff height reaching 14 m along this section, $\$ 6,000$ per m length has been assumed.

## To retain existing route

|  | Seawall |  |  |  | Maintenance | Yearly Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Length | Unit | Rate | Price | 5\% |  |
| Year 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year 2 | 300 | m | \$6,000 | \$1,800,000 |  | \$1,800,000 |
| Year 3 |  |  |  |  | \$90,000 | \$90,000 |
| Year 4 |  |  |  |  | \$90,000 | \$90,000 |
| Year 5 |  |  |  |  | \$90,000 | \$90,000 |
| Year 6 | 200 | m | \$6,000 | \$1,200,000 | \$90,000 | \$1,290,000 |
| Year 7 |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 | \$150,000 |
| Year 8 |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 | \$150,000 |
| Year 9 | 200 | m | \$6,000 | \$1,200,000 | \$150,000 | \$1,350,000 |
| Year 10 |  |  |  |  | \$210,000 | \$210,000 |
| Year 11 |  |  |  |  | \$210,000 | \$210,000 |
| Year 12 | 200 | m | \$6,000 | \$1,200,000 | \$210,000 | \$1,410,000 |
| Year 13 |  |  |  |  | \$270,000 | \$270,000 |
| Year 14 |  |  |  |  | \$270,000 | \$270,000 |
| Year 15 | 200 | m | \$6,000 | \$1,200,000 | \$270,000 | \$1,470,000 |
| Year 16 |  |  |  |  | \$330,000 | \$330,000 |
| Year 17 |  |  |  |  | \$330,000 | \$330,000 |
| Year 18 | 200 | m | \$6,000 | \$1,200,000 | \$330,000 | \$1,530,000 |
| Year 19 |  |  |  |  | \$390,000 | \$390,000 |
| Year 20 |  |  |  |  | \$390,000 | \$390,000 |
| Year 21 | 200 | m | \$6,000 | \$1,200,000 | \$390,000 | \$1,590,000 |
| Year 22 |  |  |  |  | \$450,000 | \$450,000 |
| Year 23 |  |  |  |  | \$450,000 | \$450,000 |
| Year 24 | 100 | m | \$6,000 | \$600,000 | \$450,000 | \$1,050,000 |
| Year 25 |  |  |  |  | \$480,000 | \$480,000 |
| Year 26 |  |  |  |  | \$480,000 | \$480,000 |
| Year 27 |  |  |  |  | \$480,000 | \$480,000 |
| Year 28 |  |  |  |  | \$480,000 | \$480,000 |
| Year 29 |  |  |  |  | \$480,000 | \$480,000 |
| Year 30 |  |  |  |  | \$480,000 | \$480,000 |

## Site 2: Beach Road between Awamoa Central Road and Gardiners Road

Previous report states that 1.2 km (virtually full length of this section) requires protection. For this report, it is considered that this length should be 900 m , such that the Kakanui Road Reserve remains unprotected until a time beyond this assessment period, as the road is further from the coastline.

To retain existing route

|  | Seawall |  |  |  | Maintenance | Yearly Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Length | Unit | Rate | Price | 5\% |  |
| Year 1 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 2 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 3 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 4 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 5 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 6 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 7 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 8 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 9 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 10 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 11 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 12 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 13 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 14 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 15 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 16 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 17 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 18 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 19 |  |  |  |  |  | \$0 |
| Year 20 | 300 | m | \$3,000 | \$900,000 |  | \$900,000 |
| Year 21 |  |  |  |  | \$45,000 | \$45,000 |
| Year 22 |  |  |  |  | \$45,000 | \$45,000 |
| Year 23 |  |  |  |  | \$45,000 | \$45,000 |
| Year 24 |  |  |  |  | \$45,000 | \$45,000 |
| Year 25 | 300 | m | \$3,000 | \$900,000 | \$45,000 | \$945,000 |
| Year 26 |  |  |  |  | \$90,000 | \$90,000 |
| Year 27 |  |  |  |  | \$90,000 | \$90,000 |
| Year 28 |  |  |  |  | \$90,000 | \$90,000 |
| Year 29 |  |  |  |  | \$90,000 | \$90,000 |
| Year 30 | 300 | m | \$3,000 | \$900,000 | \$90,000 | \$990,000 |

## Site 3: Beach Road between Gardiners Road and Thousand Acre Road

## To retain existing route

This section of coastline has been abandoned due to previous erosion removing the existing road. Upgrade works have been carried out for the alternative route.

There are no costs to be considered for this economic analysis.

## Site 4: Beach Road between Thousand Acre and Kakanui

This section follows the coastline but is well protected from erosion by the sandstone strata. Minor protection works could be carried out in isloated locations, but these would be difficult due to inaccessibility of the cliff base.

## To retain existing route

For this economic analysis, no protection works are recommended. This location is to be monitored at least every 6 months to check for any change in the existing conditions.

There are no costs to be considered for this economic analysis.

Site 5: Waianakarua Road between the mouth of Orore Creek and Maclean Road

## To retain existing route

The length of beach fronting the causeway within this section is 350 m , with an additional length of 50 m requiring protection north of the Creek Mouth.
Provide protection in 100 m lengths. Most of the fronting is low, so a $\$ 1000 / \mathrm{m}$ cost has been applied.


Site 6: Waianakarua Road between Maclean Road and Bowalley Road

## To retain existing route

The 1600 m section is considered relatively stable, however there are 4 minor gullies which should be protected in the future.
The first 300 m of the 400 m section is under immediate threat of erosion damage, allow this to be protected immediately, with the remainder in year 6 .

|  | Seawall |  |  |  | Maintenance |  | Yearly Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Length | Unit | Rate | Price |  |  |  |
| Year 1 | 300 | m | \$3,000 | \$900,000 |  |  | \$900,000 |
| Year 2 |  |  |  |  |  | \$45,000 | \$45,000 |
| Year 3 |  |  |  |  |  | \$45,000 | \$45,000 |
| Year 4 |  |  |  |  |  | \$45,000 | \$45,000 |
| Year 5 |  |  |  |  |  | \$45,000 | \$45,000 |
| Year 6 | 200 | m | \$3,000 | \$600,000 |  | \$45,000 | \$645,000 |
| Year 7 |  |  |  |  |  | \$75,000 | \$75,000 |
| Year 8 |  |  |  |  |  | \$75,000 | \$75,000 |
| Year 9 |  |  |  |  |  | \$75,000 | \$75,000 |
| Year 10 |  |  |  |  |  | \$75,000 | \$75,000 |
| Year 11 | 200 | m | \$3,000 | \$600,000 |  | \$75,000 | \$675,000 |
| Year 12 |  |  |  |  |  | \$105,000 | \$105,000 |
| Year 13 |  |  |  |  |  | \$105,000 | \$105,000 |
| Year 14 |  |  |  |  |  | \$105,000 | \$105,000 |
| Year 15 |  |  |  |  |  | \$105,000 | \$105,000 |
| Year 16 |  |  |  |  |  | \$105,000 | \$105,000 |
| Year 17 |  |  |  |  |  | \$105,000 | \$105,000 |
| Year 18 |  |  |  |  |  | \$105,000 | \$105,000 |
| Year 19 |  |  |  |  |  | \$105,000 | \$105,000 |
| Year 20 | 100 | m | \$3,000 | \$300,000 |  | \$105,000 | \$405,000 |
| Year 21 |  |  |  |  |  | \$120,000 | \$120,000 |
| Year 22 |  |  |  |  |  | \$120,000 | \$120,000 |
| Year 23 |  |  |  |  |  | \$120,000 | \$120,000 |
| Year 24 |  |  |  |  |  | \$120,000 | \$120,000 |
| Year 25 |  |  |  |  |  | \$120,000 | \$120,000 |
| Year 26 |  |  |  |  |  | \$120,000 | \$120,000 |
| Year 27 |  |  |  |  |  | \$120,000 | \$120,000 |
| Year 28 |  |  |  |  |  | \$120,000 | \$120,000 |
| Year 29 |  |  |  |  |  | \$120,000 | \$120,000 |
| Year 30 |  |  |  |  |  | \$120,000 | \$120,000 |

Site 7: Waianakarua Road between Bowally Road and the inland prtion of Waianakarua Road

## To retain existing route

Immediate works required to the first 400 m beyond the previously constructed gabion wall, with a further 600 m protected at a construction rate of 100 m of seawall every 2 years.

The bridge will need upgrading due to its current weight restrictions resulting from the poor condition of the existing piles and abutments.
The price of this upgrade has been estimated by the WDC as being $\$ 450,000$. This has been spread over 2 years for construction, commencing in year 2 to allow for design.

The first section of protection measures is required near the Waianakarua River mouth, at the south end of this site.

|  | Seawall |  |  |  | Bridge | Maint | Maint | Yearly Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Length | Unit | Rate | Price |  | (Seawall) | (Bridge) 1\% |  |
| Year 1 | 200 | m | \$3,000 | \$600,000 |  |  |  | \$600,000 |
| Year 2 | 200 | m | \$3,000 | \$600,000 | \$225,000 | \$30,000 |  | \$855,000 |
| Year 3 |  |  |  |  | \$225,000 | \$60,000 |  | \$285,000 |
| Year 4 | 100 | m | \$3,000 | \$300,000 |  | \$60,000 |  | \$360,000 |
| Year 5 |  |  |  |  |  | \$75,000 |  | \$75,000 |
| Year 6 | 100 | m | \$3,000 | \$300,000 |  | \$75,000 |  | \$375,000 |
| Year 7 |  |  |  |  |  | \$90,000 |  | \$90,000 |
| Year 8 | 100 | m | \$3,000 | \$300,000 |  | \$90,000 | \$22,500 | \$412,500 |
| Year 9 |  |  |  |  |  | \$105,000 |  | \$105,000 |
| Year 10 | 100 | m | \$3,000 | \$300,000 |  | \$105,000 |  | \$405,000 |
| Year 11 |  |  |  |  |  | \$120,000 |  | \$120,000 |
| Year 12 | 100 | m | \$3,000 | \$300,000 |  | \$120,000 |  | \$420,000 |
| Year 13 |  |  |  |  |  | \$135,000 | \$22,500 | \$157,500 |
| Year 14 | 100 | m | \$3,000 | \$300,000 |  | \$135,000 |  | \$435,000 |
| Year 15 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 |  | \$150,000 |
| Year 16 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 |  | \$150,000 |
| Year 17 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 |  | \$150,000 |
| Year 18 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 | \$22,500 | \$172,500 |
| Year 19 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 |  | \$150,000 |
| Year 20 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 |  | \$150,000 |
| Year 21 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 |  | \$150,000 |
| Year 22 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 |  | \$150,000 |
| Year 23 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 | \$22,500 | \$172,500 |
| Year 24 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 |  | \$150,000 |
| Year 25 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 |  | \$150,000 |
| Year 26 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 |  | \$150,000 |
| Year 27 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 |  | \$150,000 |
| Year 28 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 | \$22,500 | \$172,500 |
| Year 29 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 |  | \$150,000 |
| Year 30 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 |  | \$150,000 |

## Summary of Cost Estimates

|  |  | Protection |  |  |  |  |  |  | Abandon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Site 1 | Site 2 | Site 3 | Site 4 | Site 5 | Site 6 | Site 7 | Site 1 | Site 2 | Site 3 |  | Site 4 |  | Site 5 | Site 6 | Site 7 |
| 0 | 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2012 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$100,000 | \$900,000 | \$600,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 2013 | \$1,800,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$45,000 | \$855,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 2014 | \$90,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$45,000 | \$285,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$60,000 |  |  |
| 4 | 2015 | \$90,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$45,000 | \$360,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | unsafe |  |  |
| 5 | 2016 | \$90,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$45,000 | \$75,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 2017 | \$1,290,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$645,000 | \$375,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 2018 | \$150,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$75,000 | \$90,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 2019 | \$150,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$75,000 | \$412,500 | \$70,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$80,000 | \$80,000 |
| 9 | 2020 | \$1,350,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$105,000 | \$75,000 | \$105,000 | unsafe |  |  |  |  |  |  | unsafe | unsafe |
| 10 | 2021 | \$210,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$75,000 | \$405,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 2022 | \$210,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$675,000 | \$120,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 2023 | \$1,410,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$420,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 2024 | \$270,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$157,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 2025 | \$270,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$435,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 2026 | \$1,470,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | 2027 | \$330,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | 2028 | \$330,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | 2029 | \$1,530,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$105,000 | \$172,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$40,000 |  |
| 19 | 2030 | \$390,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$110,000 | \$105,000 | \$150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | unsafe |  |
| 20 | 2031 | \$390,000 | \$900,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,000 | \$405,000 | \$150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | 2032 | \$1,590,000 | \$45,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | 2033 | \$450,000 | \$45,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | 2034 | \$450,000 | \$45,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$172,500 |  | \$70,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | 2035 | \$1,050,000 | \$45,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 |  | unsafe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 2036 | \$480,000 | \$945,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | 2037 | \$480,000 | \$90,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | 2038 | \$480,000 | \$90,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | 2039 | \$480,000 | \$90,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,000 | \$120,000 | \$172,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | 2040 | \$480,000 | \$90,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$115,000 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 2041 | \$480,000 | \$990,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$120,000 | \$150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$18,240,000 | \$3,375,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$690,000 | \$5,145,000 | \$7,162,500 | \$70,000 | \$70,000 |  | \$0 |  | \$0 | \$60,000 | \$120,000 | \$80,000 |

## APPENDIX D

## Economic Analysis

## Northern Coastal Route (Sections 1-4)

|  | PV of Costs / Benefits (\$) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Do Min | Option 1 | Option 2 |
| Travel Time Costs | $29,741,210$ | $29,019,897$ | $29,664,595$ |
| VOC | $27,516,635$ | $26,864,548$ | $27,414,626$ |
| Accident Costs | $7,595,327$ | $7,385,641$ | $7,654,498$ |
| Scenic Value Benefits | $-2,259,064$ | $-2,655,750$ | $-2,321,120$ |
| Total | $62,594,108$ | $60,614,337$ | $62,412,598$ |
| Capital + Maintenance Costs | 51,444 | $7,038,951$ | 542,787 |
| Total | 51,444 | $7,038,951$ | 542,787 |
| Net Benefits |  | $1,979,771$ | 181,510 |
| Net Costs |  | $6,987,507$ | 491,343 |
| BCR |  | 0.3 | 0.4 |


| Do-Minimum: | Abandon Site 1 and 2 - traffic diverted via Awamoa <br> Central Road Year 2020-2034 and via Thousand Acre <br> Road Year 2035 onwards |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option 1: | Protect Site 1 and 2 - travel via Beach Road |
| Option 2: | Abandon Site 1, Protect Site 2 - traffic diverted via <br> Awamoa Central Road Year 2020 onwards |

## Southern Coastal Route (Sections 5-7)

|  | PV of Costs / Benefits (\$) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Do Min |  |  |  |  |  | Option 1 | Option 2 | Option 3 |
| Travel Time Costs | $6,599,647$ | $5,804,742$ | $6,340,869$ | $6,340,869$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| VOC | $6,626,936$ | $6,007,088$ | $6,425,147$ | $6,425,147$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accident Costs | $1,778,293$ | $1,481,445$ | $1,676,439$ | $1,676,439$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scenic Value Benefits | $-1,490,340$ | $-2,655,750$ | $-2,321,120$ | $-1,986,490$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | $13,514,536$ | $10,637,525$ | $12,121,336$ | $12,455,966$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital + Maintenance Costs | 144,083 | $6,072,939$ | $2,645,506$ | 356,468 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 144,083 | $6,072,939$ | $2,645,506$ | 356,468 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Benefits |  | $2,877,011$ | $1,393,200$ | $1,058,570$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Costs |  | $5,928,856$ | $2,501,423$ | 212,386 |  |  |  |  |  |
| BCR |  | 0.5 | 0.6 | 5.0 |  |  |  |  |  |


| Do-Minimum: | Abandon Site 5, 6 and 7 - traffic diverted via Happy <br> Valley Road Year 2015 onwards |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option 1: | Protect Sites 5, 6 and 7 - travel via Waianakarua Road |
| Option 2: | Abandon Site 7, Protect Sites 5 and 6-traffic diverted <br> via Happy Valley Road Year 2020 onwards |
| Option 3: | Abandon Site 6 and 7, Protect Site 5 - traffic diverted via <br> Happy Valley Road Year 2016 onwards |

Discounting
$\stackrel{7}{7} \stackrel{\circ}{i} \stackrel{\sim}{7}$

|  |  |  | NORTHERN SECTION <br> TRAVEL TIME COSTS |  | -MINIMUM: Ab | ndon Site 1 and | -traffic diverted | via Awamoa Cen | al Road Year 202 | -2034 and via T | usand Acre Roa | Year 2035 onwa |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | VEHICLE OPERATING COSTS |  | ACCIDENT COSTS |  | CAPITAL COSTS |  | SCENIC VALUE BENEFITS |  |  |
| Calendar Year | Time Stream Year | Discount Factor (@8\%) | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount | Calculated Annual Amount | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount | Calculated Annual Amount | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | \% <br> Reduction | Discounted Annual Amount |
| 2011 | 0 | 1.0000 | \$1,522,300 | \$1,522,300 | \$1,846,100 | \$1,846,100 | \$479,100 | \$479,100 | \$0 | \$0 | \$182,500 | 0\% | \$182,500 |
| 2012 | 1 | 0.9259 | \$1,552,746 | \$1,437,728 | \$1,883,022 | \$1,743,539 | \$483,891 | \$448,047 | \$0 | \$0 | \$186,150 | 0\% | \$172,361 |
| 2013 | 2 | 0.8573 | \$1,583,192 | \$1,357,332 | \$1,919,944 | \$1,646,043 | \$488,682 | \$418,966 | \$0 | \$0 | \$189,800 | 0\% | \$162,723 |
| 2014 | 3 | 0.7938 | \$1,613,638 | \$1,280,958 | \$1,956,866 | \$1,553,423 | \$493,473 | \$391,735 | \$0 | \$0 | \$193,450 | 0\% | \$153,567 |
| 2015 | 4 | 0.7350 | \$1,644,084 | \$1,208,451 | \$1,993,788 | \$1,465,494 | \$498,264 | \$366,239 | \$0 | \$0 | \$197,100 | 0\% | \$144,874 |
| 2016 | 5 | 0.6806 | \$1,674,530 | \$1,139,657 | \$2,030,710 | \$1,382,067 | \$503,055 | \$342,371 | \$0 | \$0 | \$200,750 | 0\% | \$136,627 |
| 2017 | 6 | 0.6302 | \$1,704,976 | \$1,074,424 | \$2,067,632 | \$1,302,959 | \$507,846 | \$320,029 | \$0 | \$0 | \$204,400 | 0\% | \$128,807 |
| 2018 | 7 | 0.5835 | \$1,735,422 | \$1,012,602 | \$2,104,554 | \$1,227,987 | \$512,637 | \$299,119 | \$0 | \$0 | \$208,050 | 0\% | \$121,395 |
| 2019 | 8 | 0.5403 | \$1,765,868 | \$954,044 | \$2,141,476 | \$1,156,973 | \$517,428 | \$279,550 | \$70,000 | \$37,819 | \$211,700 | 0\% | \$114,375 |
| 2020 | 9 | 0.5002 | \$1,875,492 | \$938,213 | \$2,266,898 | \$1,134,013 | \$561,895 | \$281,087 | \$0 | \$0 | \$215,350 | 25\% | \$80,796 |
| 2021 | 10 | 0.4632 | \$1,907,280 | \$883,440 | \$2,305,320 | \$1,067,809 | \$567,050 | \$262,654 | \$0 | \$0 | \$219,000 | 25\% | \$76,080 |
| 2022 | 11 | 0.4289 | \$1,939,068 | \$831,633 | \$2,343,742 | \$1,005,191 | \$572,205 | \$245,409 | \$0 | \$0 | \$222,650 | 25\% | \$71,618 |
| 2023 | 12 | 0.3971 | \$1,970,856 | \$782,654 | \$2,382,164 | \$945,990 | \$577,360 | \$229,278 | \$0 | \$0 | \$226,300 | 25\% | \$67,400 |
| 2024 | 13 | 0.3677 | \$2,002,644 | \$736,368 | \$2,420,586 | \$890,044 | \$582,515 | \$214,190 | \$0 | \$0 | \$229,950 | 25\% | \$63,414 |
| 2025 | 14 | 0.3405 | \$2,034,432 | \$692,645 | \$2,459,008 | \$837,196 | \$587,670 | \$200,079 | \$0 | \$0 | \$233,600 | 25\% | \$59,649 |
| 2026 | 15 | 0.3152 | \$2,066,220 | \$651,359 | \$2,497,430 | \$787,294 | \$592,825 | \$186,883 | \$0 | \$0 | \$237,250 | 25\% | \$56,093 |
| 2027 | 16 | 0.2919 | \$2,098,008 | \$612,389 | \$2,535,852 | \$740,191 | \$597,980 | \$174,545 | \$0 | \$0 | \$240,900 | 25\% | \$52,737 |
| 2028 | 17 | 0.2703 | \$2,129,796 | \$575,618 | \$2,574,274 | \$695,746 | \$603,135 | \$163,009 | \$0 | \$0 | \$244,550 | 25\% | \$49,571 |
| 2029 | 18 | 0.2502 | \$2,161,584 | \$540,934 | \$2,612,696 | \$653,825 | \$608,290 | \$152,224 | \$0 | \$0 | \$248,200 | 25\% | \$46,584 |
| 2030 | 19 | 0.2317 | \$2,193,372 | \$508,231 | \$2,651,118 | \$614,296 | \$613,445 | \$142,143 | \$0 | \$0 | \$251,850 | 25\% | \$43,768 |
| 2031 | 20 | 0.2145 | \$2,225,160 | \$477,404 | \$2,689,540 | \$577,036 | \$618,600 | \$132,720 | \$0 | \$0 | \$255,500 | 25\% | \$41,113 |
| 2032 | 21 | 0.1987 | \$2,256,948 | \$448,356 | \$2,727,962 | \$541,925 | \$623,755 | \$123,913 | \$0 | \$0 | \$259,150 | 25\% | \$38,611 |
| 2033 | 22 | 0.1839 | \$2,288,736 | \$420,991 | \$2,766,384 | \$508,850 | \$628,910 | \$115,682 | \$0 | \$0 | \$262,800 | 25\% | \$36,255 |
| 2034 | 23 | 0.1703 | \$2,320,524 | \$395,221 | \$2,804,806 | \$477,701 | \$634,065 | \$107,991 | \$80,000 | \$13,625 | \$266,450 | 25\% | \$34,035 |
| 2035 | 24 | 0.1577 | \$2,415,952 | \$380,994 | \$2,954,228 | \$465,880 | \$582,428 | \$91,849 | \$0 | \$0 | \$270,100 | 50\% | \$21,297 |
| 2036 | 25 | 0.1460 | \$2,448,600 | \$357,539 | \$2,994,150 | \$437,200 | \$587,125 | \$85,731 | \$0 | \$0 | \$273,750 | 50\% | \$19,986 |
| 2037 | 26 | 0.1352 | \$2,481,248 | \$335,469 | \$3,034,072 | \$410,212 | \$591,822 | \$80,015 | \$0 | \$0 | \$277,400 | 50\% | \$18,752 |
| 2038 | 27 | 0.1252 | \$2,513,896 | \$314,707 | \$3,073,994 | \$384,824 | \$596,519 | \$74,676 | \$0 | \$0 | \$281,050 | 50\% | \$17,592 |
| 2039 | 28 | 0.1159 | \$2,546,544 | \$295,179 | \$3,113,916 | \$360,946 | \$601,216 | \$69,689 | \$0 | \$0 | \$284,700 | 50\% | \$16,500 |
| 2040 | 29 | 0.1073 | \$2,579,192 | \$276,818 | \$3,153,838 | \$338,494 | \$605,913 | \$65,031 | \$0 | \$0 | \$288,350 | 50\% | \$15,474 |
| 2041 | 30 | 0.0994 | \$2,611,840 | \$259,558 | \$3,193,760 | \$317,387 | \$610,610 | \$60,681 | \$0 | \$0 | \$292,000 | 50\% | \$14,509 |
|  |  |  | -Total | \$22,703,214 | ub-Total | \$27,516,635 | b-Total | \$6,604,632 | tal | \$51,444 |  | tal | \$2,259,064 |
|  |  |  | date factor | 1.31 $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 , 7 4 1 , 2 1 0}$ | pdate factor | 1.00 $\mathbf{\$ 2 7 , 5 1 6 , 6 3 5}$ | date factor | $\begin{array}{r} 1.15 \\ \$ 7,595,327 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |




| Calendar Year | Time Stream Year | Discount Factor (@8\%) | SOUTHERN SECTION DO-MINIMUM: Abandon Sites 5, 6 and 7 - traffic diverted via Happy Valley Road Year 2015 Onwards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | TRAVEL TIME COSTS |  | VEHICLE OPERATING COSTS |  | ACCIDENT COSTS |  | CAPITAL COSTS |  | SCENIC VALUE BENEFITS |  |  |
|  |  |  | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted Annual Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | \% <br> Reduction | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount |
| 2011 | 0 | 1.0000 | \$304,500 | \$304,500 | \$412,800 | \$412,800 | \$96,100 | \$96,100 | \$0 | \$0 | \$182,500 | 0\% | \$182,500 |
| 2012 | 1 | 0.9259 | \$310,590 | \$287,583 | \$421,056 | \$389,867 | \$97,061 | \$89,871 | \$0 | \$0 | \$186,150 | 0\% | \$172,361 |
| 2013 | 2 | 0.8573 | \$316,680 | \$271,502 | \$429,312 | \$368,066 | \$98,022 | \$84,038 | \$0 | \$0 | \$189,800 | 0\% | \$162,723 |
| 2014 | 3 | 0.7938 | \$322,770 | \$256,225 | \$437,568 | \$347,356 | \$98,983 | \$78,576 | \$60,000 | \$47,630 | \$193,450 | 0\% | \$153,567 |
| 2015 | 4 | 0.7350 | \$389,124 | \$286,018 | \$507,384 | \$372,942 | \$127,400 | \$93,643 | \$0 | \$0 | \$197,100 | 25\% | \$108,656 |
| 2016 | 5 | 0.6806 | \$396,330 | \$269,736 | \$516,780 | \$351,712 | \$128,625 | \$87,540 | \$0 | \$0 | \$200,750 | 25\% | \$102,470 |
| 2017 | 6 | 0.6302 | \$403,536 | \$254,296 | \$526,176 | \$331,580 | \$129,850 | \$81,828 | \$0 | \$0 | \$204,400 | 25\% | \$96,605 |
| 2018 | 7 | 0.5835 | \$410,742 | \$239,664 | \$535,572 | \$312,501 | \$131,075 | \$76,481 | \$0 | \$0 | \$208,050 | 25\% | \$91,046 |
| 2019 | 8 | 0.5403 | \$417,948 | \$225,804 | \$544,968 | \$294,429 | \$132,300 | \$71,478 | \$160,000 | \$86,443 | \$211,700 | 25\% | \$85,781 |
| 2020 | 9 | 0.5002 | \$425,154 | \$212,683 | \$554,364 | \$277,320 | \$133,525 | \$66,796 | \$0 | \$0 | \$215,350 | 75\% | \$26,932 |
| 2021 | 10 | 0.4632 | \$432,360 | \$200,266 | \$563,760 | \$261,130 | \$134,750 | \$62,415 | \$0 | \$0 | \$219,000 | 75\% | \$25,360 |
| 2022 | 11 | 0.4289 | \$439,566 | \$188,522 | \$573,156 | \$245,817 | \$135,975 | \$58,317 | \$0 | \$0 | \$222,650 | 75\% | \$23,873 |
| 2023 | 12 | 0.3971 | \$446,772 | \$177,419 | \$582,552 | \$231,339 | \$137,200 | \$54,484 | \$0 | \$0 | \$226,300 | 75\% | \$22,467 |
| 2024 | 13 | 0.3677 | \$453,978 | \$166,927 | \$591,948 | \$217,658 | \$138,425 | \$50,899 | \$0 | \$0 | \$229,950 | 75\% | \$21,138 |
| 2025 | 14 | 0.3405 | \$461,184 | \$157,015 | \$601,344 | \$204,734 | \$139,650 | \$47,545 | \$0 | \$0 | \$233,600 | 75\% | \$19,883 |
| 2026 | 15 | 0.3152 | \$468,390 | \$147,656 | \$610,740 | \$192,531 | \$140,875 | \$44,410 | \$0 | \$0 | \$237,250 | 75\% | \$18,698 |
| 2027 | 16 | 0.2919 | \$475,596 | \$138,822 | \$620,136 | \$181,012 | \$142,100 | \$41,478 | \$0 | \$0 | \$240,900 | 75\% | \$17,579 |
| 2028 | 17 | 0.2703 | \$482,802 | \$130,486 | \$629,532 | \$170,143 | \$143,325 | \$38,736 | \$0 | \$0 | \$244,550 | 75\% | \$16,524 |
| 2029 | 18 | 0.2502 | \$490,008 | \$122,624 | \$638,928 | \$159,891 | \$144,550 | \$36,173 | \$40,000 | \$10,010 | \$248,200 | 75\% | \$15,528 |
| 2030 | 19 | 0.2317 | \$497,214 | \$115,210 | \$648,324 | \$150,224 | \$145,775 | \$33,778 | \$0 | \$0 | \$251,850 | 75\% | \$14,589 |
| 2031 | 20 | 0.2145 | \$504,420 | \$108,222 | \$657,720 | \$141,113 | \$147,000 | \$31,539 | \$0 | \$0 | \$255,500 | 75\% | \$13,704 |
| 2032 | 21 | 0.1987 | \$511,626 | \$101,637 | \$667,116 | \$132,526 | \$148,225 | \$29,446 | \$0 | \$0 | \$259,150 | 75\% | \$12,870 |
| 2033 | 22 | 0.1839 | \$518,832 | \$95,434 | \$676,512 | \$124,438 | \$149,450 | \$27,490 | \$0 | \$0 | \$262,800 | 75\% | \$12,085 |
| 2034 | 23 | 0.1703 | \$526,038 | \$89,592 | \$685,908 | \$116,821 | \$150,675 | \$25,662 | \$0 | \$0 | \$266,450 | 75\% | \$11,345 |
| 2035 | 24 | 0.1577 | \$533,244 | \$84,092 | \$695,304 | \$109,649 | \$151,900 | \$23,955 | \$0 | \$0 | \$270,100 | 75\% | \$10,649 |
| 2036 | 25 | 0.1460 | \$540,450 | \$78,915 | \$704,700 | \$102,899 | \$153,125 | \$22,359 | \$0 | \$0 | \$273,750 | 75\% | \$9,993 |
| 2037 | 26 | 0.1352 | \$547,656 | \$74,044 | \$714,096 | \$96,547 | \$154,350 | \$20,868 | \$0 | \$0 | \$277,400 | 75\% | \$9,376 |
| 2038 | 27 | 0.1252 | \$554,862 | \$69,461 | \$723,492 | \$90,572 | \$155,575 | \$19,476 | \$0 | \$0 | \$281,050 | 75\% | \$8,796 |
| 2039 | 28 | 0.1159 | \$562,068 | \$65,151 | \$732,888 | \$84,952 | \$156,800 | \$18,175 | \$0 | \$0 | \$284,700 | 75\% | \$8,250 |
| 2040 | 29 | 0.1073 | \$569,274 | \$61,099 | \$742,284 | \$79,668 | \$158,025 | \$16,960 | \$0 | \$0 | \$288,350 | 75\% | \$7,737 |
| 2041 | 30 | 0.0994 | \$576,480 | \$57,289 | \$751,680 | \$74,700 | \$159,250 | \$15,826 | \$0 | \$0 | \$292,000 | 75\% | \$7,255 |
|  |  |  | b-Total | \$5,037,899 | Sub-Total | \$6,626,936 | Sub-Total | \$1,546,341 | Total | \$144,083 |  | tal | \$1,490,340 |
|  |  |  | date factor tal | 1.31 $\$ 6,599,647$ | Update factor <br> Total | 1.00 $\$ 6,626,936$ | Update factor <br> Total | $\begin{array}{r} 1.15 \\ \$ 1,778,293 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |




| Calendar Year | Time <br> Stream Year | Discount Factor (@8\%) | SOUTHERN SECTION OPTION 3: Abandon Sites 6 and 7, Protect Site 5 - traffic diverted via Happy Valley Road Year 2016 onwards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | TRAVEL TIME COSTS |  | VEHICLE OPERATING COSTS |  | ACCIDENT COSTS |  | CAPITAL COSTS |  | SCENIC VALUE BENEFITS |  |  |
|  |  |  | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted Annual Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | Discounted Annual Amount | Calculated <br> Annual <br> Amount | \% <br> Reduction | Discounted <br> Annual <br> Amount |
| 2011 | 0 | 1.0000 | \$304,500 | \$304,500 | \$412,800 | \$412,800 | \$96,100 | \$96,100 | \$0 | \$0 | \$182,500 | 0\% | \$182,500 |
| 2012 | 1 | 0.9259 | \$310,590 | \$287,583 | \$421,056 | \$389,867 | \$97,061 | \$89,871 | \$100,000 | \$92,593 | \$186,150 | 0\% | \$172,361 |
| 2013 | 2 | 0.8573 | \$316,680 | \$271,502 | \$429,312 | \$368,066 | \$98,022 | \$84,038 | \$5,000 | \$4,287 | \$189,800 | 0\% | \$162,723 |
| 2014 | 3 | 0.7938 | \$322,770 | \$256,225 | \$437,568 | \$347,356 | \$98,983 | \$78,576 | \$5,000 | \$3,969 | \$193,450 | 0\% | \$153,567 |
| 2015 | 4 | 0.7350 | \$328,860 | \$241,722 | \$445,824 | \$327,694 | \$99,944 | \$73,462 | \$5,000 | \$3,675 | \$197,100 | 0\% | \$144,874 |
| 2016 | 5 | 0.6806 | \$334,950 | \$227,961 | \$454,080 | \$309,039 | \$100,905 | \$68,674 | \$5,000 | \$3,403 | \$200,750 | 0\% | \$136,627 |
| 2017 | 6 | 0.6302 | \$341,040 | \$214,913 | \$462,336 | \$291,350 | \$101,866 | \$64,193 | \$5,000 | \$3,151 | \$204,400 | 0\% | \$128,807 |
| 2018 | 7 | 0.5835 | \$347,130 | \$202,547 | \$470,592 | \$274,586 | \$102,827 | \$59,999 | \$5,000 | \$2,917 | \$208,050 | 0\% | \$121,395 |
| 2019 | 8 | 0.5403 | \$353,220 | \$190,834 | \$478,848 | \$258,707 | \$103,788 | \$56,073 | \$165,000 | \$89,144 | \$211,700 | 0\% | \$114,375 |
| 2020 | 9 | 0.5002 | \$425,154 | \$212,683 | \$554,364 | \$277,320 | \$133,525 | \$66,796 | \$105,000 | \$52,526 | \$215,350 | 50\% | \$53,864 |
| 2021 | 10 | 0.4632 | \$432,360 | \$200,266 | \$563,760 | \$261,130 | \$134,750 | \$62,415 | \$10,000 | \$4,632 | \$219,000 | 50\% | \$50,720 |
| 2022 | 11 | 0.4289 | \$439,566 | \$188,522 | \$573,156 | \$245,817 | \$135,975 | \$58,317 | \$10,000 | \$4,289 | \$222,650 | 50\% | \$47,745 |
| 2023 | 12 | 0.3971 | \$446,772 | \$177,419 | \$582,552 | \$231,339 | \$137,200 | \$54,484 | \$10,000 | \$3,971 | \$226,300 | 50\% | \$44,933 |
| 2024 | 13 | 0.3677 | \$453,978 | \$166,927 | \$591,948 | \$217,658 | \$138,425 | \$50,899 | \$10,000 | \$3,677 | \$229,950 | 50\% | \$42,276 |
| 2025 | 14 | 0.3405 | \$461,184 | \$157,015 | \$601,344 | \$204,734 | \$139,650 | \$47,545 | \$10,000 | \$3,405 | \$233,600 | 50\% | \$39,766 |
| 2026 | 15 | 0.3152 | \$468,390 | \$147,656 | \$610,740 | \$192,531 | \$140,875 | \$44,410 | \$10,000 | \$3,152 | \$237,250 | 50\% | \$37,396 |
| 2027 | 16 | 0.2919 | \$475,596 | \$138,822 | \$620,136 | \$181,012 | \$142,100 | \$41,478 | \$10,000 | \$2,919 | \$240,900 | 50\% | \$35,158 |
| 2028 | 17 | 0.2703 | \$482,802 | \$130,486 | \$629,532 | \$170,143 | \$143,325 | \$38,736 | \$10,000 | \$2,703 | \$244,550 | 50\% | \$33,047 |
| 2029 | 18 | 0.2502 | \$490,008 | \$122,624 | \$638,928 | \$159,891 | \$144,550 | \$36,173 | \$50,000 | \$12,512 | \$248,200 | 50\% | \$31,056 |
| 2030 | 19 | 0.2317 | \$497,214 | \$115,210 | \$648,324 | \$150,224 | \$145,775 | \$33,778 | \$110,000 | \$25,488 | \$251,850 | 50\% | \$29,178 |
| 2031 | 20 | 0.2145 | \$504,420 | \$108,222 | \$657,720 | \$141,113 | \$147,000 | \$31,539 | \$15,000 | \$3,218 | \$255,500 | 50\% | \$27,409 |
| 2032 | 21 | 0.1987 | \$511,626 | \$101,637 | \$667,116 | \$132,526 | \$148,225 | \$29,446 | \$15,000 | \$2,980 | \$259,150 | 50\% | \$25,741 |
| 2033 | 22 | 0.1839 | \$518,832 | \$95,434 | \$676,512 | \$124,438 | \$149,450 | \$27,490 | \$15,000 | \$2,759 | \$262,800 | 50\% | \$24,170 |
| 2034 | 23 | 0.1703 | \$526,038 | \$89,592 | \$685,908 | \$116,821 | \$150,675 | \$25,662 | \$15,000 | \$2,555 | \$266,450 | 50\% | \$22,690 |
| 2035 | 24 | 0.1577 | \$533,244 | \$84,092 | \$695,304 | \$109,649 | \$151,900 | \$23,955 | \$15,000 | \$2,365 | \$270,100 | 50\% | \$21,297 |
| 2036 | 25 | 0.1460 | \$540,450 | \$78,915 | \$704,700 | \$102,899 | \$153,125 | \$22,359 | \$15,000 | \$2,190 | \$273,750 | 50\% | \$19,986 |
| 2037 | 26 | 0.1352 | \$547,656 | \$74,044 | \$714,096 | \$96,547 | \$154,350 | \$20,868 | \$15,000 | \$2,028 | \$277,400 | 50\% | \$18,752 |
| 2038 | 27 | 0.1252 | \$554,862 | \$69,461 | \$723,492 | \$90,572 | \$155,575 | \$19,476 | \$15,000 | \$1,878 | \$281,050 | 50\% | \$17,592 |
| 2039 | 28 | 0.1159 | \$562,068 | \$65,151 | \$732,888 | \$84,952 | \$156,800 | \$18,175 | \$15,000 | \$1,739 | \$284,700 | 50\% | \$16,500 |
| 2040 | 29 | 0.1073 | \$569,274 | \$61,099 | \$742,284 | \$79,668 | \$158,025 | \$16,960 | \$115,000 | \$12,343 | \$288,350 | 50\% | \$15,474 |
| 2041 | 30 | 0.0994 | \$576,480 | \$57,289 | \$751,680 | \$74,700 | \$159,250 | \$15,826 | \$0 | \$0 | \$292,000 | 50\% | \$14,509 |
|  |  |  | b-Total | \$4,840,358 | Sub-Total | \$6,425,147 | Sub-Total | \$1,457,773 | Total | \$356,468 |  | tal | \$1,986,490 |
|  |  |  | date factor tal | 1.31 $\$ 6,340,869$ | Update factor <br> Total | 1.00 $\$ 6,425,147$ | Update factor <br> Total | $\begin{array}{r} 1.15 \\ \$ 1,676,439 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

Traffic Growth:
Growth Rate Adjustment Factor for Accident Costs:

| Calendar <br> Year | Time Stream Year | Northern Coastal Route - Oamaru to Kakanui |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Southern Coastal Route - Kakanui to SH1 |  |  |  |  |  | Scenic ValueBenefits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Oamaru to Kakanui via Beach Road |  |  | Oamaru to Kakanui via Awamoa Central Road |  |  | Oamaru to Kakanui via Thousand Acre Road |  |  | Kakanui to SH1 via Waianakarua Road |  |  | Kakanui to SH1 via Happy Valley Road |  |  |  |
|  |  | T Costs (\$) | voc Costs (\$) | Acc Costs (\$) | TT Costs (\$) | voc costs (\$) | Acc Costs (\$) | TT Costs (\$) | voc Costs (\$) | Acc Costs (\$) | TT Costs (\$) | VOC Costs (\$) | Acc Costs (\$) | TT Costs (\$) | VOC Costs (\$) | Acc Costs (\$) |  |
| 2011 | 0 | 1,522,300 | 1,846,100 | 479,100 | 1,589,400 | 1,921,100 | 515,500 | 1,632,400 | 1,996,100 | 469,700 | 304,500 | 412,800 | 96,100 | 360,300 | 469,800 | 122,500 | 182,500 |
| 2012 | 1 | 1,552,746 | 1,883,022 | 483,891 | 1,621,188 | 1,959,522 | 520,655 | 1,665,048 | 2,036,022 | 474,397 | 310,590 | 421,056 | 97,061 | 367,506 | 479,196 | 123,725 | 186,150 |
| 2013 | 2 | 1,583,192 | 1,919,944 | 488,682 | 1,652,976 | 1,997,944 | 525,810 | 1,697,696 | 2,075,944 | 479,094 | 316,680 | 429,312 | 98,022 | 374,712 | 488,592 | 124,950 | 189,800 |
| 2014 | 3 | 1,613,638 | 1,956,866 | 493,473 | 1,684,764 | 2,036,366 | 530,965 | 1,730,344 | 2,115,866 | 483,791 | 322,770 | 437,568 | 98,983 | 381,918 | 497,988 | 126,175 | 193,450 |
| 2015 | 4 | 1,644,084 | 1,993,788 | 498,264 | 1,716,552 | 2,074,788 | 536,120 | 1,762,992 | 2,155,788 | 488,488 | 328,860 | 445,824 | 99,944 | 389,124 | 507,384 | 127,400 | 197,100 |
| 2016 | 5 | 1,674,530 | 2,030,710 | 503,055 | 1,748,340 | 2,113,210 | 541,275 | 1,795,640 | 2,195,710 | 493,185 | 334,950 | 454,080 | 100,905 | 396,330 | 516,780 | 128,625 | 200,750 |
| 2017 | 6 | 1,704,976 | 2,067,632 | 507,846 | 1,780,128 | 2,151,632 | 546,430 | 1,828,288 | 2,235,632 | 497,882 | 341,040 | 462,336 | 101,866 | 403,536 | 526,176 | 129,850 | 204,400 |
| 2018 | 7 | 1,735,422 | 2,104,554 | 512,637 | 1,811,916 | 2,190,054 | 551,585 | 1,860,936 | 2,275,554 | 502,579 | 347,130 | 470,592 | 102,827 | 410,742 | 535,572 | 131,075 | 208,050 |
| 2019 | 8 | 1,765,868 | 2,141,476 | 517,428 | 1,843,704 | 2,228,476 | 556,740 | 1,893,584 | 2,315,476 | 507,276 | 353,220 | 478,848 | 103,788 | 417,948 | 544,968 | 132,300 | 211,700 |
| 2020 | 9 | 1,796,314 | 2,178,398 | 522,219 | 1,875,492 | 2,266,898 | 561,895 | 1,926,232 | 2,355,398 | 511,973 | 359,310 | 487,104 | 104,749 | 425,154 | 554,364 | 133,525 | 215,350 |
| 2021 | 10 | 1,826,760 | 2,215,320 | 527,010 | 1,907,280 | 2,305,320 | 567,050 | 1,958,880 | 2,395,320 | 516,670 | 365,400 | 495,360 | 105,710 | 432,360 | 563,760 | 134,750 | 219,000 |
| 2022 | 11 | 1,857,206 | 2,252,242 | 531,801 | 1,939,068 | 2,343,742 | 572,205 | 1,991,528 | 2,435,242 | 521,367 | 371,490 | 503,616 | 106,671 | 439,566 | 573,156 | 135,975 | 222,650 |
| 2023 | 12 | 1,887,652 | 2,289,164 | 536,592 | 1,970,856 | 2,382,164 | 577,360 | 2,024,176 | 2,475,164 | 526,064 | 377,580 | 511,872 | 107,632 | 446,772 | 582,552 | 137,200 | 226,300 |
| 2024 | 13 | 1,918,098 | 2,326,086 | 541,383 | 2,002,644 | 2,420,586 | 582,515 | 2,056,824 | 2,515,086 | 530,761 | 383,670 | 520,128 | 108,593 | 453,978 | 591,948 | 138,425 | 229,950 |
| 2025 | 14 | 1,948,544 | 2,363,008 | 546,174 | 2,034,432 | 2,459,008 | 587,670 | 2,089,472 | 2,555,008 | 535,458 | 389,760 | 528,384 | 109,554 | 461,184 | 601,344 | 139,650 | 233,600 |
| 2026 | 15 | 1,978,990 | 2,399,930 | 550,965 | 2,066,220 | 2,497,430 | 592,825 | 2,122,120 | 2,594,930 | 540,155 | 395,850 | 536,640 | 110,515 | 468,390 | 610,740 | 140,875 | 237,250 |
| 2027 | 16 | 2,009,436 | 2,436,852 | 555,756 | 2,098,008 | 2,535,852 | 597,980 | 2,154,768 | 2,634,852 | 544,852 | 401,940 | 544,896 | 111,476 | 475,596 | 620,136 | 142,100 | 240,900 |
| 2028 | 17 | 2,039,882 | 2,473,774 | 560,547 | 2,129,796 | 2,574,274 | 603,135 | 2,187,416 | 2,674,774 | 549,549 | 408,030 | 553,152 | 112,437 | 482,802 | 629,532 | 143,325 | 244,550 |
| 2029 | 18 | 2,070,328 | 2,510,696 | 565,338 | 2,161,584 | 2,612,696 | 608,290 | 2,220,064 | 2,714,696 | 554,246 | 414,120 | 561,408 | 113,398 | 490,008 | 638,928 | 144,550 | 248,200 |
| 2030 | 19 | 2,100,774 | 2,547,618 | 570,129 | 2,193,372 | 2,651,118 | 613,445 | 2,252,712 | 2,754,618 | 558,943 | 420,210 | 569,664 | 114,359 | 497,214 | 648,324 | 145,775 | 251,850 |
| 2031 | 20 | 2,131,220 | 2,584,540 | 574,920 | 2,225,160 | 2,689,540 | 618,600 | 2,285,360 | 2,794,540 | 563,640 | 426,300 | 577,920 | 115,320 | 504,420 | 657,720 | 147,000 | 255,500 |
| 2032 | 21 | 2,161,666 | 2,621,462 | 579,711 | 2,256,948 | 2,727,962 | 623,755 | 2,318,008 | 2,834,462 | 568,337 | 432,390 | 586,176 | 116,281 | 511,626 | 667,116 | 148,225 | 259,150 |
| 2033 | 22 | 2,192,112 | 2,658,384 | 584,502 | 2,288,736 | 2,766,384 | 628,910 | 2,350,656 | 2,874,384 | 573,034 | 438,480 | 594,432 | 117,242 | 518,832 | 676,512 | 149,450 | 262,800 |
| 2034 | 23 | 2,222,558 | 2,695,306 | 589,293 | 2,320,524 | 2,804,806 | 634,065 | 2,383,304 | 2,914,306 | 577,731 | 444,570 | 602,688 | 118,203 | 526,038 | 685,908 | 150,675 | 266,450 |
| 2035 | 24 | 2,253,004 | 2,732,228 | 594,084 | 2,352,312 | 2,843,228 | 639,220 | 2,415,952 | 2,954,228 | 582,428 | 450,660 | 610,944 | 119,164 | 533,244 | 695,304 | 151,900 | 270,100 |
| 2036 | 25 | 2,283,450 | 2,769,150 | 598,875 | 2,384,100 | 2,881,650 | 644,375 | 2,448,600 | 2,994,150 | 587,125 | 456,750 | 619,200 | 120,125 | 540,450 | 704,700 | 153,125 | 273,750 |
| 2037 | 26 | 2,313,896 | 2,806,072 | 603,666 | 2,415,888 | 2,920,072 | 649,530 | 2,481,248 | 3,034,072 | 591,822 | 462,840 | 627,456 | 121,086 | 547,656 | 714,096 | 154,350 | 277,400 |
| 2038 | 27 | 2,344,342 | 2,842,994 | 608,457 | 2,447,676 | 2,958,494 | 654,685 | 2,513,896 | 3,073,994 | 596,519 | 468,930 | 635,712 | 122,047 | 554,862 | 723,492 | 155,575 | 281,050 |
| 2039 | 28 | 2,374,788 | 2,879,916 | 613,248 | 2,479,464 | 2,996,916 | 659,840 | 2,546,544 | 3,113,916 | 601,216 | 475,020 | 643,968 | 123,008 | 562,068 | 732,888 | 156,800 | 284,700 |
| 2040 | 29 | 2,405,234 | 2,916,838 | 618,039 | 2,511,252 | 3,035,338 | 664,995 | 2,579,192 | 3,153,838 | 605,913 | 481,110 | 652,224 | 123,969 | 569,274 | 742,284 | 158,025 | 288,350 |
| 2041 | 30 | 2,435,680 | 2,953,760 | 622,830 | 2,543,040 | 3,073,760 | 670,150 | 2,611,840 | 3,193,760 | 610,610 | 487,200 | 660,480 | 124,930 | 576,480 | 751,680 | 159,250 | 292,000 |

Waitaki Coastal Roads Economics



[^0]:    Oamaru to Waianakarua

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Taken from www.vanishedworld.co.nz/centre.htm

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ Coastal Road Protection Options Report for Beach Road and Waianakarua Rd, May 2009, OCEL Consultants NZ Ltd., Christchurch
    ${ }^{3}$ Climate Change Leadership Forum, report No. 7 June 2008, www.climatechange.govt.nz

[^3]:    ${ }^{4}$ Beach Road Coastal Protection, October 2002, David Hamilton \& Associates Ltd. Dunedin
    ${ }^{5}$ Preliminary Report on Coastal Erosion Waianakarua Rd and Beach Rd, November 2007. GHD
    ${ }^{6}$ Coastal Road Protection Options Report for Beach Road and Waianakarua Rd, May 2009, OCEL Consultants NZ Ltd., Christchurch

[^4]:    * This is based on a 30 year assessment period, with the works being carried out in 2014, 1 year ahead of when Site 5 is predicted to be unsafe to use.

[^5]:    * This is based on a 30 year assessment period, with Stage 1 of the works being carried out in 2019, and Stage 2 in 2029 (each 1 year ahead of when that section of Site 6 is predicted to be unsafe to use).

