



How do we choose?

The South Dunedin Future programme has five phases. We are now halfway through “What can we do?” and have a set of seven possible futures to explore with the community, mana whenua, partners and stakeholders.

We will be running workshops, public drop-ins and surveys on the seven futures. Our technical teams will then analyse the community's feedback and do more work on the costs and feasibility of each future. We'll use that work to narrow to a shortlist of three or four futures by early 2026.

Then we need to work together to find the right path and key actions to take through coming decades.

We are on track to have a widely-supported plan in place by the end of 2026.

Help shape the future

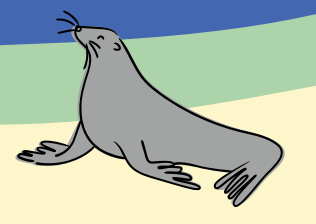
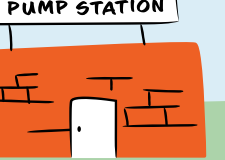
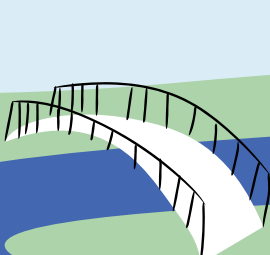
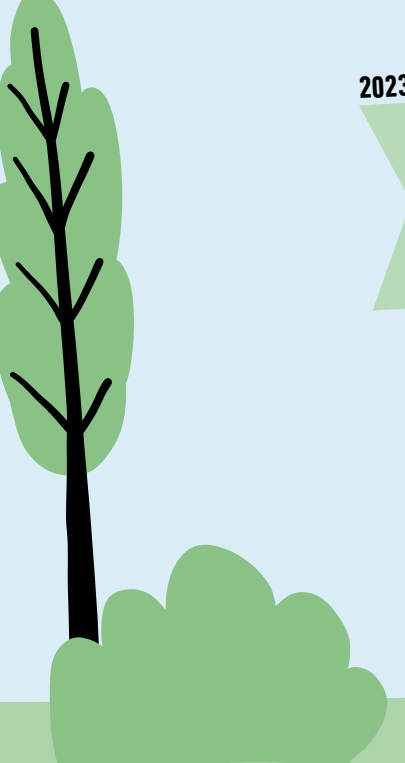
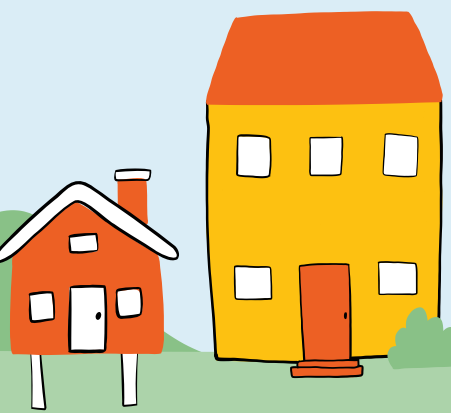
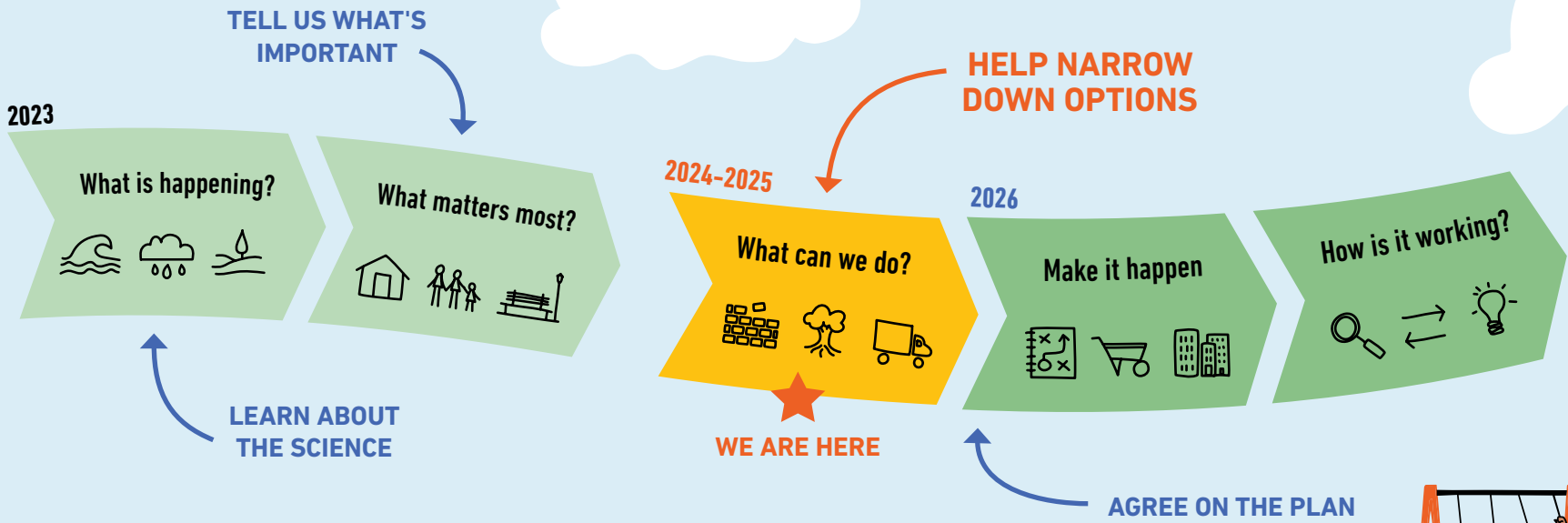
South Dunedin Future is a joint programme between Dunedin City Council and Otago Regional Council to help the South Dunedin community reduce flooding and adapt to the changing climate.

Head to our website to learn more. Sign up for regular updates or send us a message.

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There will be a wide range of opportunities to join in as we narrow down our options and finalise the plan. Have your say, hear what others think and help shape the area's future.

7 possible futures for South Dunedin



What will South Dunedin look like in the year 2100?

There are many options. But staying on our current path will likely lead to the worst future.

In 2024, the community provided a large amount of feedback on sixteen approaches for helping South Dunedin adapt to flooding and climate change. We have combined these into seven potential futures showing what South Dunedin could be like in 75 years.

Future 1 is a status quo option whereas futures 2 to 7 all involve major changes along a spectrum of 'fight and flight'.

We can dig in with new infrastructure to keep the land dry; let water in and try to direct the floods with streams, parks and wetlands; or move people and property out of harm's way.

No easy answers

The seven futures each show where we will end up depending on which combination of approaches we use to reduce the flood risk. We have also put figures on the costs and benefits so we can start to compare them.

We now know there are no quick fixes and no simple choices. All the futures are a mix – they all have pros and cons, trade-offs and limitations.

The costs and benefits range up to billions of dollars, which may seem impossibly large. But they will be spread out over many decades, and shared by councils, government, owners and residents, and the private sector.

For context, DCC spends about \$200 million per year on infrastructure across the whole city.

All the potential futures shown here are achievable, and all but the status quo will make South Dunedin both safer and better.

A clear picture of the risks

We have completed a *Risk Assessment for South Dunedin*, which gives us the first comprehensive picture of flooding and other challenges in the area.

The assessment shows much of South Dunedin is high risk today, and the risks will grow with climate change over the next 75 years and beyond.

Our biggest challenges are flooding from rainfall, rising groundwater, and rising sea levels causing erosion and coastal flooding.

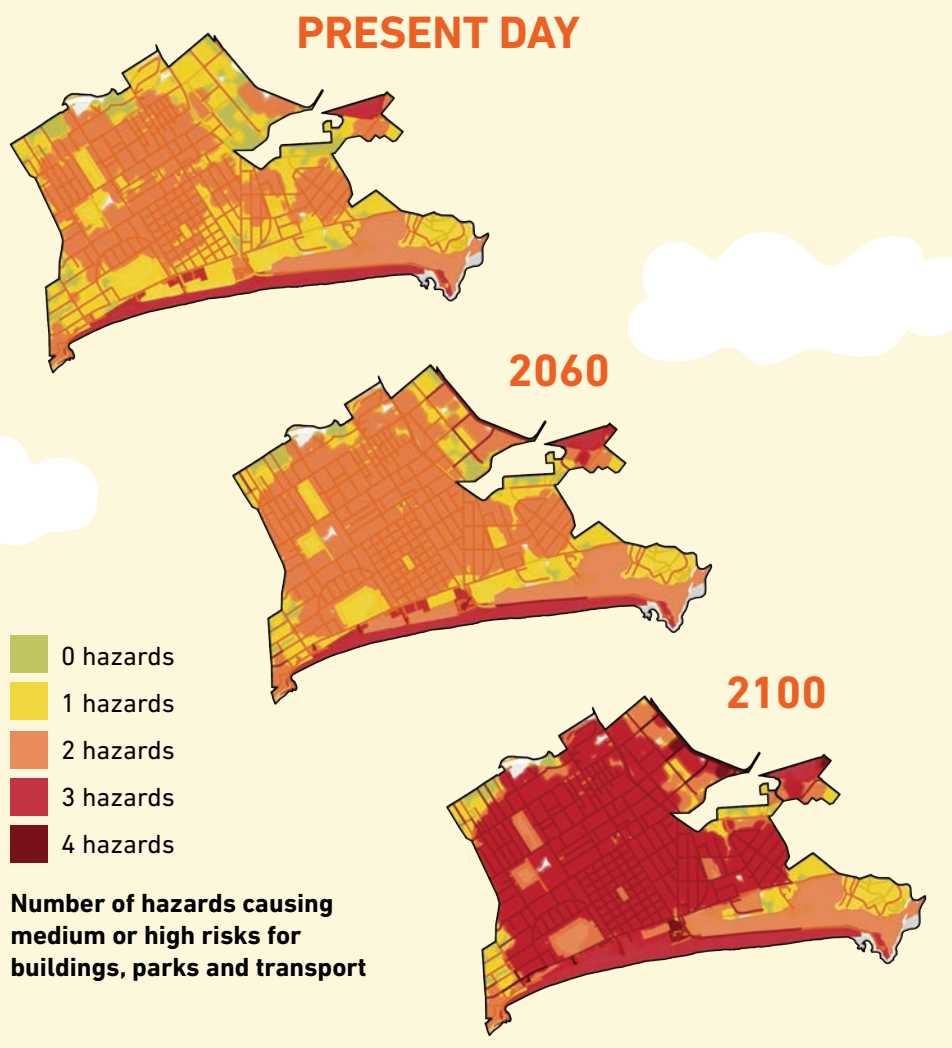
These risks will likely affect our buildings, making them damp, causing damage, and increasing maintenance and repair costs.

The risks will also mean our roads, pipes, and other infrastructure won't work as well, and will cost more to maintain.

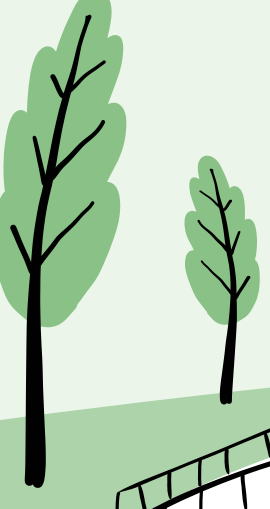
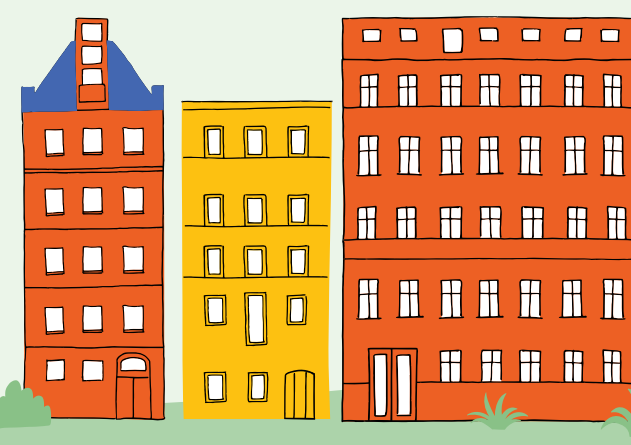
These risks will have significant adverse effects on people, threatening communities across South Dunedin and wider Dunedin city. Unless we take action.

We now know the challenges we're facing, so can plan our response, and give South Dunedin a safer and better future.

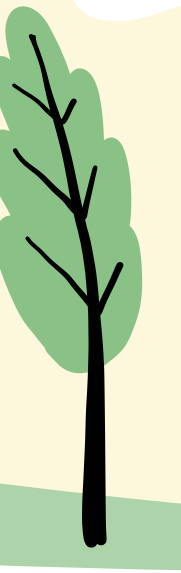
South Dunedin risks will increase with time



OPEN UP THIS FLYER TO SEE THE SEVEN FUTURES



You can look at all the maps and predictions online at dunedin.govt.nz/sdf7futures or scan this QR code on your phone.



Potential Adaptation Futures

OPTION NAME	MAIN COMPONENTS	INDICATIVE COST IN BILLIONS \$	INDICATIVE BENEFIT IN BILLIONS \$	BENEFIT TO COST RATIO	PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY AFFECTED	DIFFICULTY OF IMPLEMENTATION	RESIDUAL RISK
1. STATUS QUO Keep doing what we are doing	Pipes and pumps (minor stormwater network), reactive retreat, individual interventions	\$2.0B	\$0.2B	0.1	5,000+	MEDIUM	EXTREME
2. KEEP THE LAND DRY Pipes and pumps	Pipes and pumps, coastal protection, storage	\$3.2B	\$2.3B	0.7	700-900	MEDIUM	HIGH
3. KEEP THE LAND DRY Elevating land and pumping water	Pipes and pumps, land elevation, coastal protection, storage	\$5.8B	\$3.8B	0.6	800-950	HIGH	MEDIUM
4. SPACE FOR WATER Waterways and wetlands	Pipes and pumps, coastal protection, open channels, storage	\$2.8B	\$2.8B	1	600-700	MEDIUM	HIGH
5. SPACE FOR WATER Waterways and raised land	Pipes and pumps, coastal protection, open channels, storage, land elevation	\$7.1B	\$4.5B	0.7	800-950	HIGH	MEDIUM
6. LET WATER IN Relocation to raised land	Pipes and pumps, coastal protection, open channels, storage, land elevation	\$6.8B	\$3.7B	0.6	2,500-3,000	HIGH	LOW
7. LET WATER IN Large scale retreat	Pipes and pumps, open channels, storage	\$5.0B	\$3.7B	0.7	3,500-4,000	EXTREME	LOW

Pipes and pumps

Coastal protection

Open channels

Individual interventions

Storage

Land elevation

Reactive retreat

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.

