

Wainui Beach Management

Public Meeting 4
11 June 2014

Meeting Purpose

Information Sharing

- Why is the strategy needed
- How the proposed strategy was developed
- Setting the Scene
- Vision, Goals, Key Principles
- Overview – Short, Medium and Long Term
- What does the WBMS mean for each part of the beach
- Opportunities to have your say



Why is the new WBMS needed

- Strategy due for review
- Implementation of part of the existing strategy – declined
- NZCPS
- Council needs the strategy to guide and align future work

Why Council - (Public v Private)

- Entire beach needs to be looked at as one
- To ensure management approaches consider all values
- Difficulty of assessing the risks
- Large individual investments
- Costs associated with loss that extends beyond those that take the risk
- Development has occurred
- Protection has been provided



What WBMS Covers



How the WBMS was developed

- Engagement and expertise
- Engagement Process
 1. Public Meetings
 2. Expert Presentations
 3. Key Stakeholder Forum Meetings
 4. Working Group Meetings
- August Council meeting

Richard Reinen-Hamill

Richard has extensive national and international experience on coastal related projects. Many include innovative solutions, technical Challenges and stakeholder involvement. Richard is at the forefront of coastal engineering expertise in New Zealand. He has over 20 years International experience in coastal processes, coastal hazard assessment and coastal management. He has designed coastal and marine structures using numerical and physical models.



Amber Dunn

Born and raised in Gisborne, Amber spent her teenage years on the beachfront at Wainui Beach. She excelled at surfing and developed a strong passion for the coastal environment. She completed a Masters degree (MSc) on the erosion hazard and Wainui, and a doctoral thesis on coastal storm activity for the greater Gisborne region. Her field of expertise is coastal science. She has tribal affiliations to Te Aitanga a Hauiti, The Whanau a Apanui and Ngati Porou.



Jim Dahm

Jim is a coastal scientist and director of Eco Nomos. He often acts as expert witness in district and environment courts; as well as an environmental commissioner for a range of coastal consents throughout the country.

Strategy Purpose

Strategy Purpose	
Sustainability	To develop a sustainable strategy that identifies the preferred management of coastal erosion hazards affecting Wainui Beach.
Broader Context	We will be taking into consideration the wider economic, environmental, social, recreational and cultural context.
Broad Acceptance	Our goal is to achieve a Wainui Beach Management Strategy that has broad acceptance amongst the community because it will provide a framework for future development and decisions related to Wainui Beach.



Key Stakeholder Forum

KEY FUNCTIONS:

1. Make recommendations to GDC
2. Establish & guide WG including: Agree work plan; Review reports & recommendations; provide feedback
3. Conduit to stakeholder constituencies

FORUM MEMBERS NEED:

Commitment to fairness & transparency
Willingness to think together
Commitment to keeping informed
To be available (80% meetings)

Representative from
each key
stakeholder
Other stakeholders

Works to achieving
consensus decisions

**WBMS Key
Stakeholder
Forum**

Chaired by GDC
Councillor Brian
Wilson

Meets @ key
milestones

Key Stakeholder Forum Membership

Members

Jeff Allen	Sandy Bull
Simon Cave	Andy Cranston
De-Arne Sutherland	Phil Dreyfuss
Paul Ericson	Dein Ferris
Fleur Ferris	Larry Foster
Virginia Gunness	Jennie Harre-Hindmarsh
Deidre Hart	Deryk Jensen
Allen Marx	Susan Marx
David McIntyre	Anna Rickman
Michael Muir	Jamie Quirk
Nikki Searanke	Suzanne Bull
Mike Vita	Neil Weatherhead
Anne Muir	Chris Shaw
Dick Calcott	Ingrid Searanke
John Logan	Peter Anderson
Ronnie Amann	

SOME PERSPECTIVES COVERED

- Department of Conservation
- Beachfront ratepayers
- Beachfront residents
- Council
- Long term Wainui Beach
- Life stage – 40s, 50s, 60s, 70+
- Ngati Oneone
- Previous WBMS Committee
- Surf Lifesaving
- Surfing
- Tuahine Crescent residents
- Wainui Coast Care Group
- Wainui residents (Non-beachfront)
- Wainui/Okitu R&R Association
- Non-Wainui residents

Working Group

MEMBERS NEED:

Availability for meetings
Accountability – tasks & timeframes
Contribute key perspectives – complementary mix
Length of Wainui Beach involvement
Genuine commitment to build mutual understanding
Commitment to achieving a consensus

Meetings up to 2-4 hrs
In between KSF meetings

Chaired by GDC
Review Manager Kevin
Strongman

Specialist expertise as
required

Resourced by GDC

GISBORNE
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Works to achieving
consensus decisions

KEY FUNCTIONS:

1. Work within KSF guidance
2. Agree work plan with KSF
3. Tackle & resolve issues
4. Confirm with KSF @ key milestones
4. Develop options & make recommendations to KSF

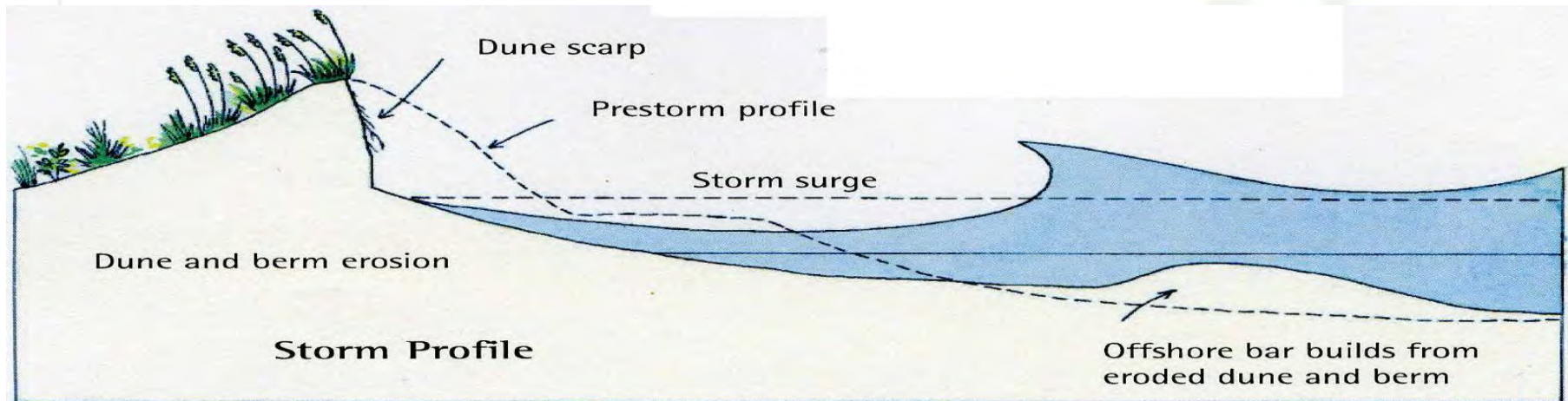
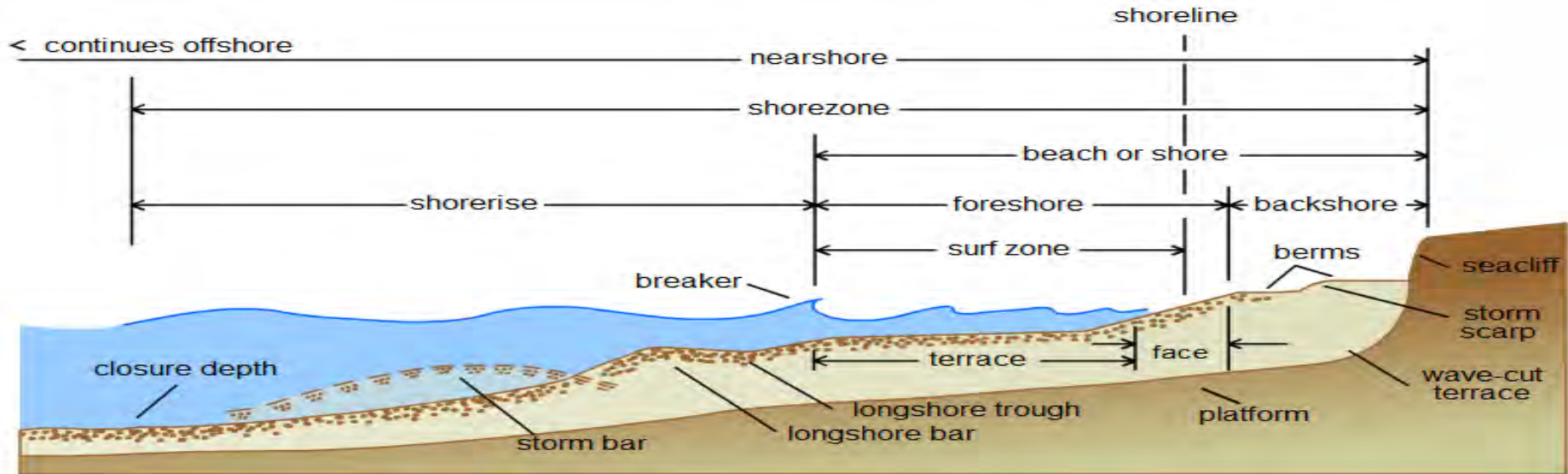
5 - 7 members appointed
by GDC
Endorsed by KSF

**WBMS
Working
Group**



Setting the Scene

Typical beach face definitions



Laws of the Coast

1. There are no parts only the whole
2. Sand will move
3. Moving sand will provide protection
4. Dunes are a store of sand for the beach
5. History of the beach is a history of storms

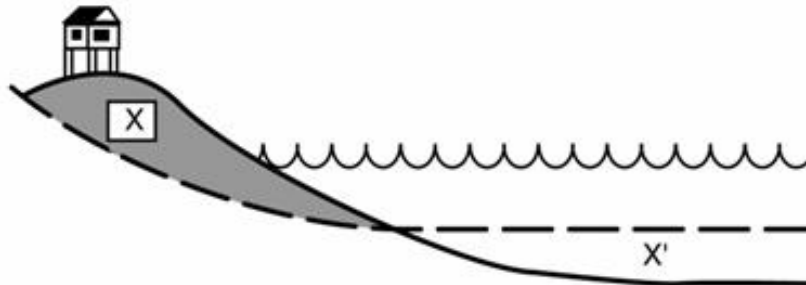


Erosion at Wainui Beach

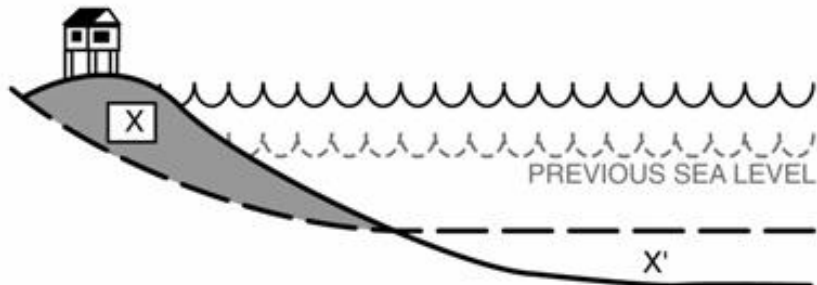
- There will continue to be erosion during storms followed by periods of accretion.
- Multi-year/decadal climate and lunar cycles (e.g. IPO) will continue to influence periods of storminess and erosion.
- Ultimately sea level rise is expected to cause shoreline retreat, but this may not be experienced for several decades

Sea level rise & Erosion

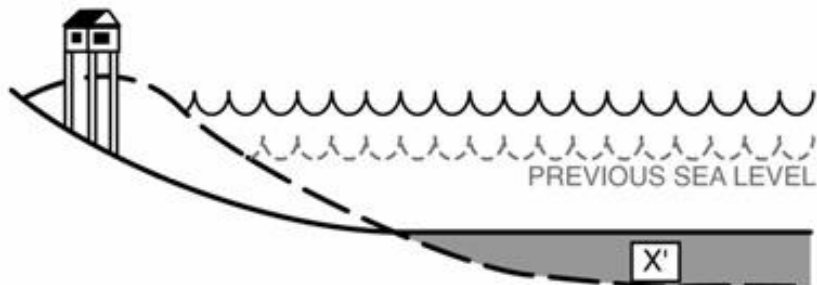
(a) Initial Condition



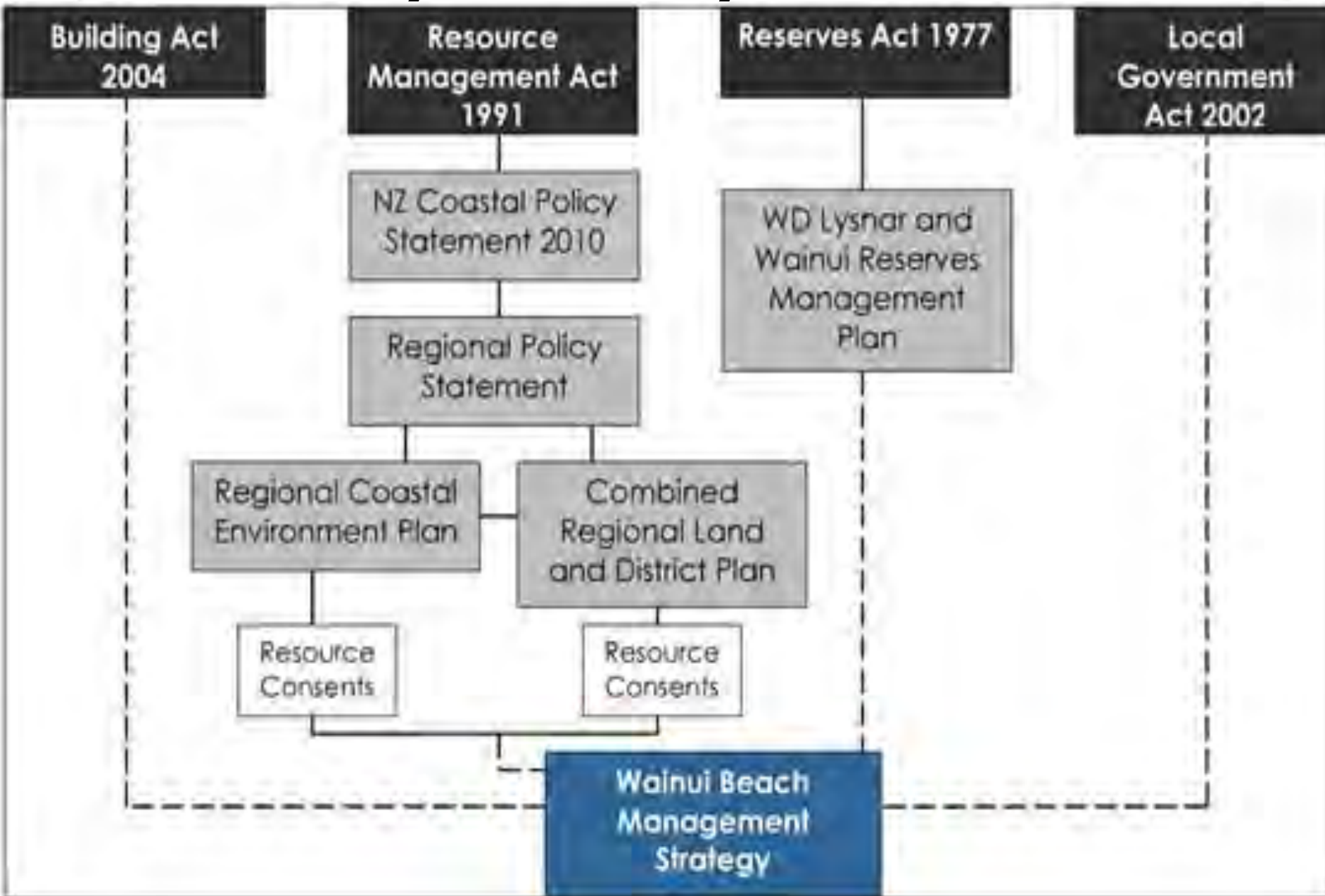
(b) Innundation



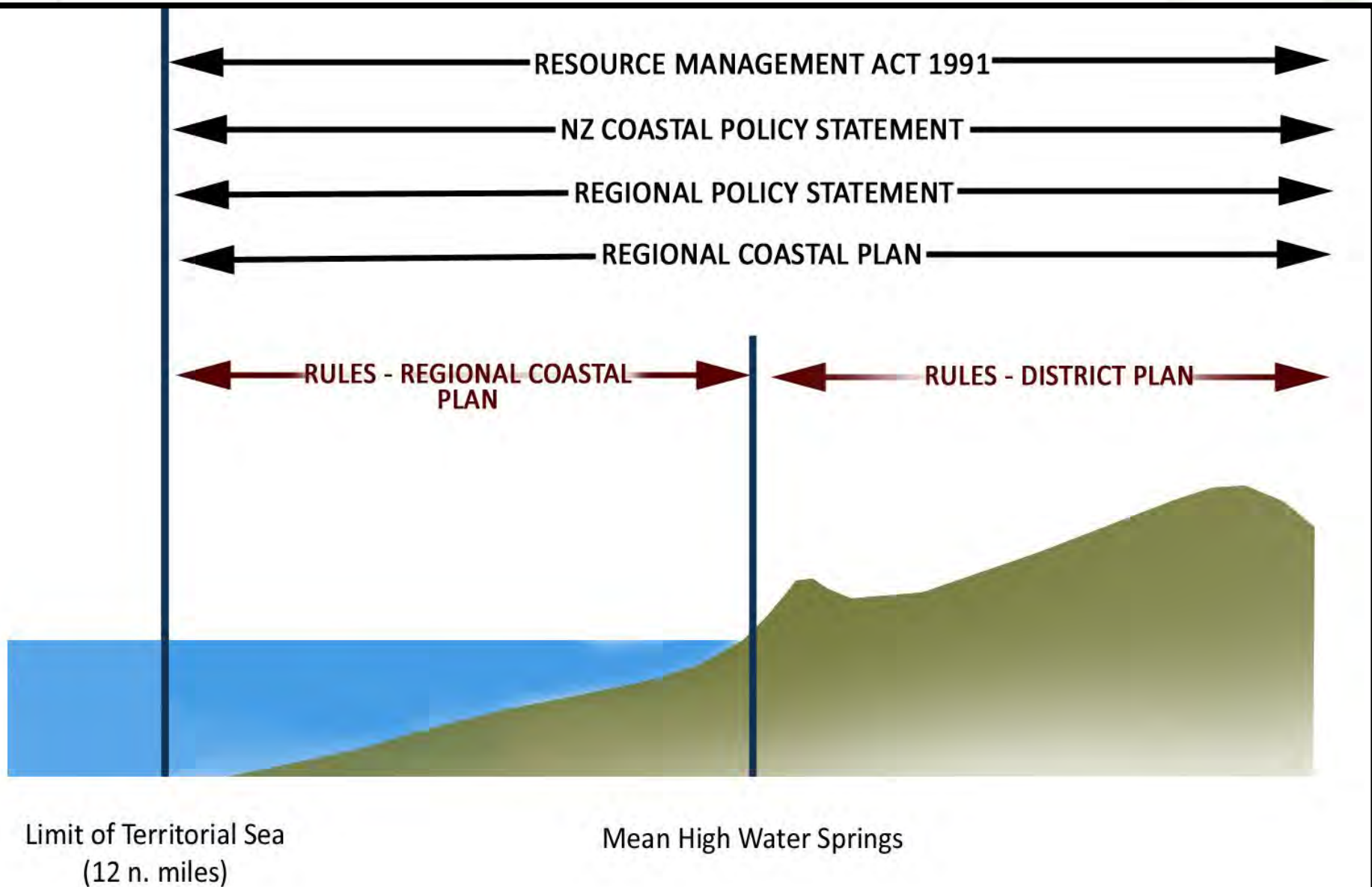
(c) Subsequent Erosion



Statutory & Policy Framework



Policy Framework - Coastal Environment



Hazard Planning – Why?

- **Regional Policy Statement:**
 - Wants change to patterns of development not affected by hazards and which do not worsen or induce impacts and allow natural features to migrate inland.
- **District Plan:**
 - Wants a pattern of human settlement that avoids risk to property/infrastructure & provides personal safety
 - Intends to avoid development in extreme hazard areas & not allow development that will induce or accelerate risk
- **NZCPS:**
 - Intends to avoid increased risk of harm; avoid redevelopment that would increase risk
 - Encourages redevelopment that would reduce risk incl. managed retreat by relocation of structures or their abandonment in extreme circumstances & designing for relocatability



Hazard Planning Controls





Figure 7 Identification of properties with dwellings within the Extreme Risk Zone in Area 5



Hazard Planning - Summary Rules

4 hazard overlays with rules for each:

- **Extreme Risk** – erosion could occur in a single storm; significant possibility of damage in any one year (subdivision for new development & new buildings prohibited; building additions need consent)
- **High Risk** – high probability of erosion by 2050. Shoreline forecast to lie inland by 2050 (subdivision for new comm/resid development prohibited; new buildings and building additions need consent)
- **Moderate Risk** - high probability of erosion by 2100. Shoreline forecast to lie inland by 2100 (subdivision and residential/habitable development need consent)
- **Safety Buffer** – likely to be affected beyond 2100 (subdivision needs consent)



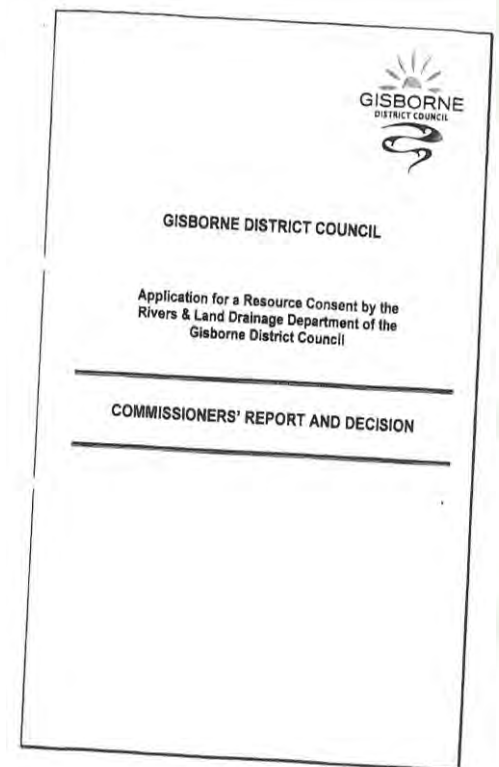
Hazard Planning – Application of Rules

- Audited consents for new buildings/alterations in coastal hazard zones south of Hamanatua Stream 2000-2012
- Total 20 consents, all granted, all non-notified.
- 5 building extensions in Extreme Hazard Zone (verandah, lounge extension, garage + deck, additional second-storey room)
- 9 building extensions in High Hazard Zone – some significant e.g. new second storey, new rooms and decks.
- 3 new dwellings (demolish existing dwellings), 2 included parts of dwelling in the High Hazard Zone



Rock Revetment – Declined

- Heard by 3 Commissioners
 1. Insufficient Information/Analysis
 2. Public Access
 3. Natural Character
 4. Effectiveness of Structure
 5. Lack of long term erosion
 6. Potential adverse effects



Vision Goals & Key Principles

Vision	Integrated management of Wainui Beach that conserves and enhances the environment for current and future generations.
Broad Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Retain beach access (public and private)▶ Protect property (public and private)▶ Conserve and enhance the natural environment
Key Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Evidence based approach▶ Management strategy supported and relevant over longer term▶ Natural ecology of beach sustained▶ Needs of beach users and beachfront property owners balanced▶ Integrated and holistic approach recognising different issues along beach▶ Affordability of management strategies for current and future generations▶ Iconic surf breaks protected▶ Community and tangata whenua values reflected▶ Broad community acceptance

Wainui Beach Management Strategy (Area by Area Approach)

Jim Dahm (Economos Ltd)

Richard Reinen-Hamill (Tonkin & Taylor Ltd)



Agreed vision, goals and principles

“Integrated management of Wainui Beach that conserves and enhances the environment for current and future generations”

Broad Goals:

- ☐ Retain beach access (public and private)
- ☐ Protect property (public and private)
- ☐ Conserve and enhance the natural environment

Key Principles:

- ☐ Evidence based approach
 - ☐ Management strategy supported and relevant over longer term
 - ☐ Natural ecology of beach sustained
 - ☐ Needs of beach users and beachfront property owners balanced
 - ☐ Integrated and holistic approach recognising different issues along beach
- Affordability of management strategies for current and future generations
- ☐ Iconic surf breaks protected
 - ☐ Community and tangata whenua values reflected
 - ☐ Broad community acceptance



Options and philosophy

Decreasing preference

- **Risk avoidance** - Managing land use in hazard risk areas to avoid the creation of new risk or the exacerbation of existing risk. Landward relocation of assets to a safe location
- **Risk reduction** - Managing land use and development to reduce existing risk exposure over time
- **Living with erosion** – accepting erosion where appropriate
- **Mitigation of erosion** through protection and restoration of **natural buffers**
- **Soft engineering** measures which mitigate erosion using **natural buffers**
- **“Hard” engineering structures**, including new or existing sea walls or rock revetments.



Summary of strategy

- Short to medium (now to 30 years)
 - Use of set backs and development controls
 - Dune restoration
 - Beach push ups for emergency response
 - Maintain/enhance hard protection of most at risk areas
 - Ongoing monitoring
 - Update hazard lines based on updated information and monitoring results
- Long term (0 – 100 years)
 - Consider relocation and removal if trigger conditions met
 - Removal of unnecessary structures

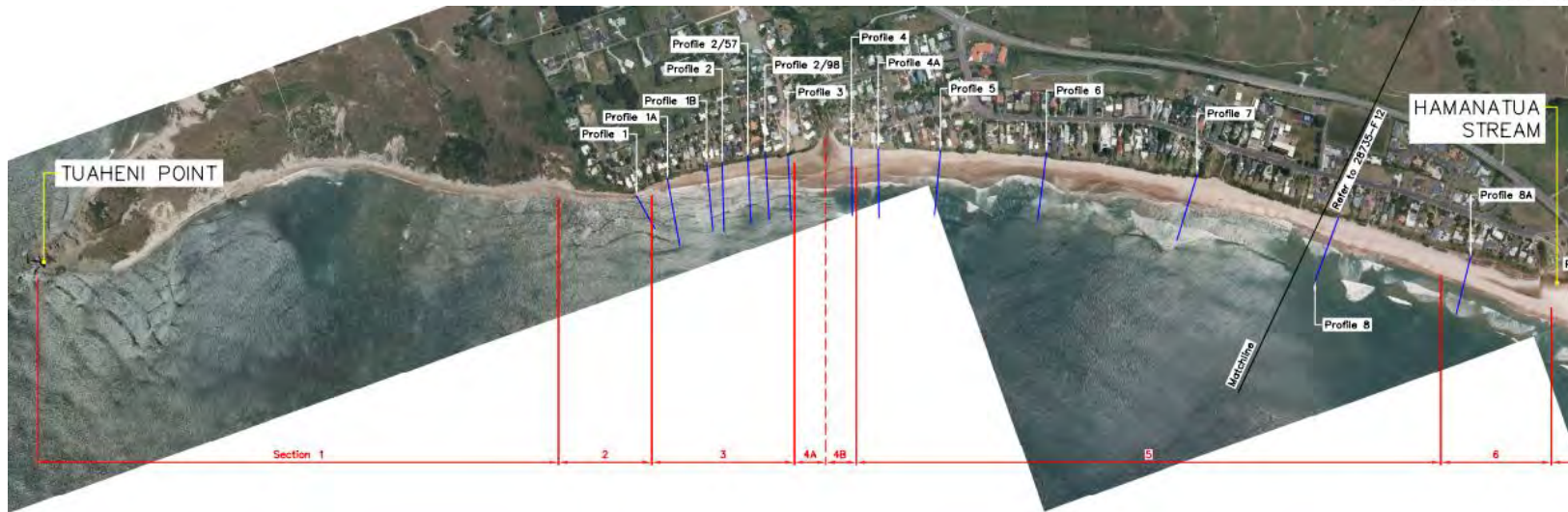




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Beach Management Area



Section 1

0-30 years

Change from pastoral
to scrub/forest

0-100 years

Planning and
development controls



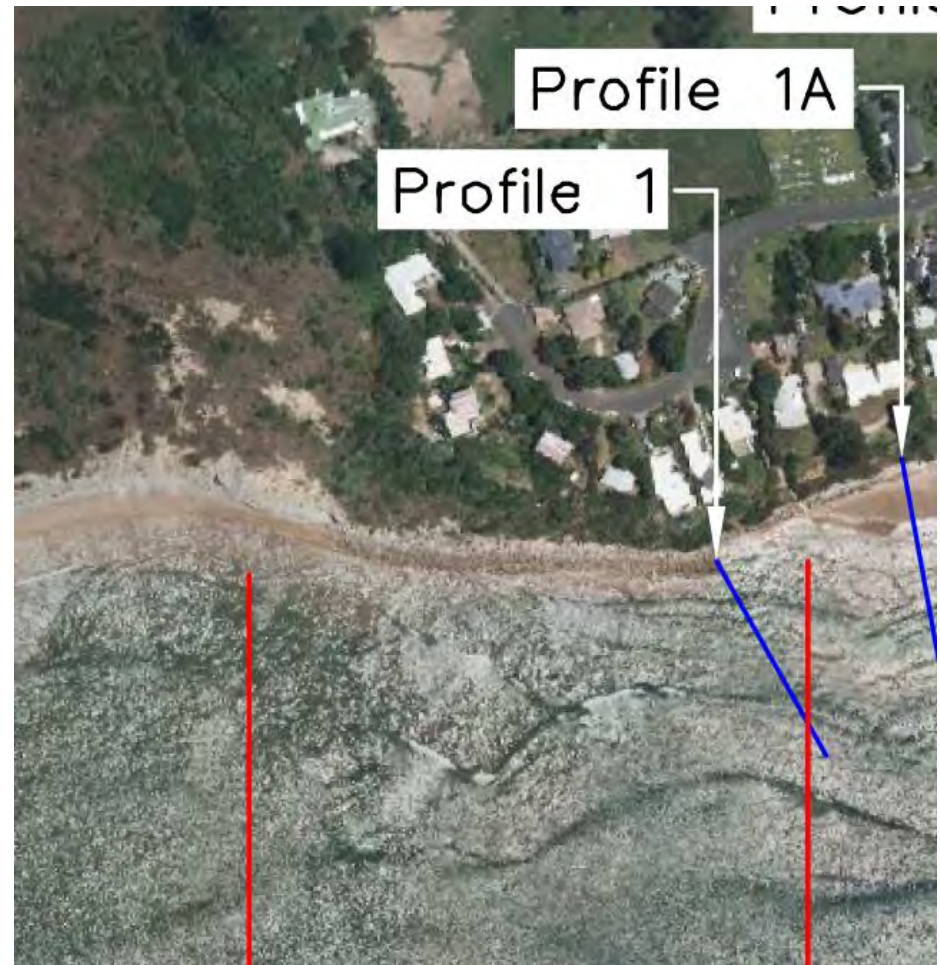
Section 2

0-30 years

Replace rail/rock wall
with rock revetment.
Consent period same as
existing

0-100 years

Planning and development
controls
Trigger mechanism for
change based on expiry of
existing seawall consents



Section 3

0-30 years

Retain and maintain existing structures

Restoration of dune vegetation and repair

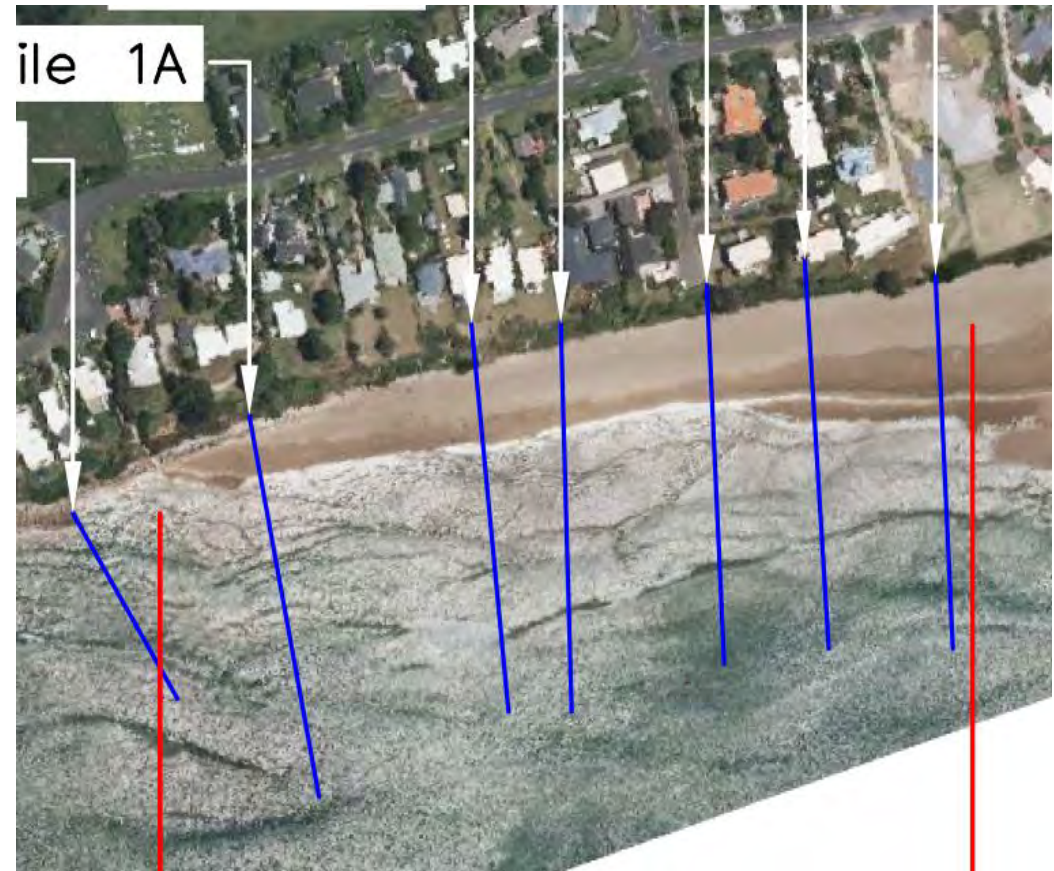
Sand push up for emergency response

Relocation of dwellings in extreme cases

0-100 years

Planning and development controls

Trigger mechanisms for change based on erosion within 8 m of dwelling



Section 4

0-30 years

Retain and maintain existing structures

Consider stream training and or landward relocation of any new seawall

Restoration of dune vegetation and repair

Sand push up for emergency response

0-100 years

Planning and development controls

Trigger mechanisms for change based on erosion within 8 m of dwelling



Section 5

0-30 years

Restoration of dune
vegetation and repair

Sand push up for
emergency response

0-100 years

Planning and development
controls

Trigger mechanisms for
change based on erosion
within 8 m of dwelling



Section 6

0-30 years

Maintain stream training works and stream entrance

Relocation of surf club if being replaced

Restoration of dune vegetation and repair

Sand push up for emergency response

0-100 years

Planning and development controls

Trigger mechanisms for change based on erosion within 8 m of dwelling



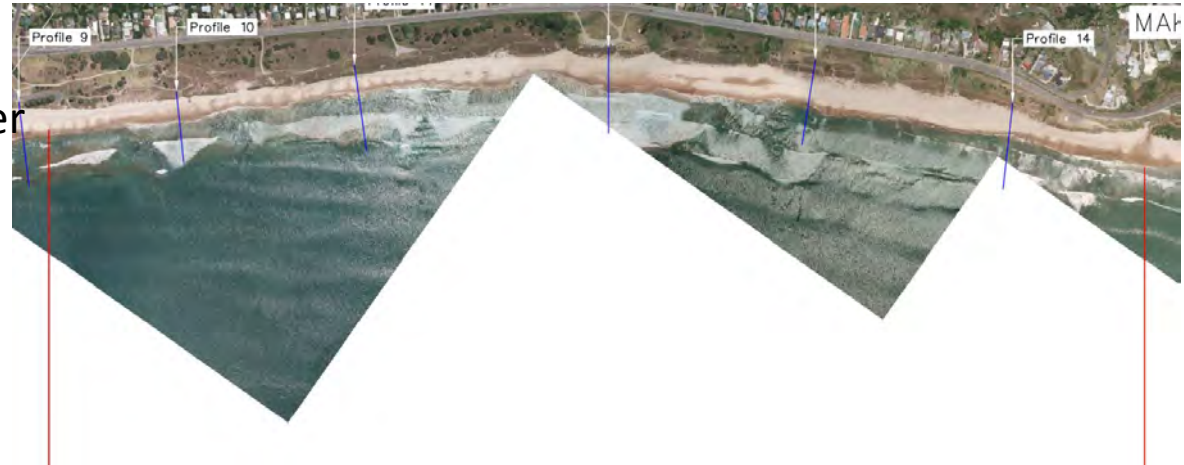
Section 7

0-30 years

Modification of stormwater outlet as required

Relocation of car parks as required

Restoration of dune vegetation and repair



0-100 years

Planning and development controls

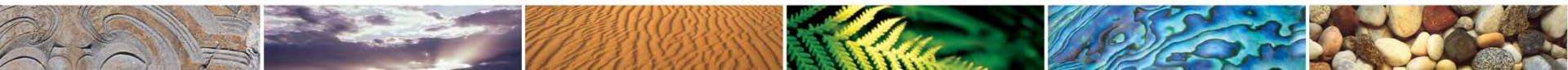
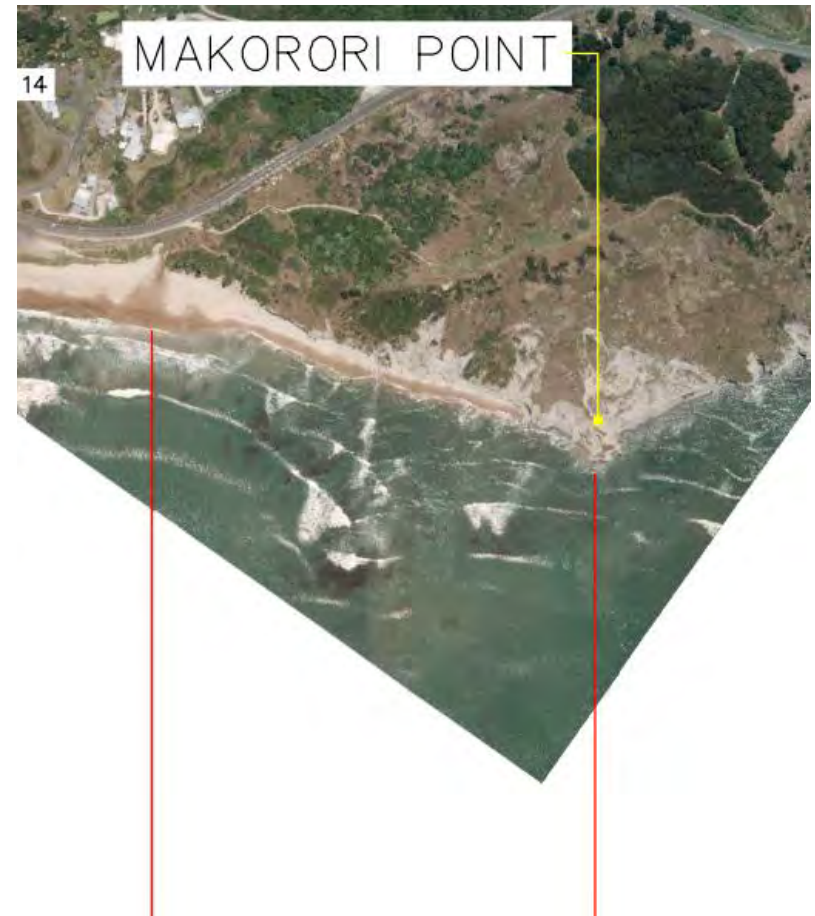
Trigger mechanisms for change based on erosion within 8 m of carpark asset



Section 8

0-100 years

Planning and development controls



**Wainui
Beach
Management
Strategy
(WBMS)
Consultation
Opportunities**

- 1. Wainui Beach Management Strategy Creation**
- 2. Long Term Plan Process**
- 3. District or Coastal Plan Changes**
- 4. Resource Consents Required**



Long Term Plan Process

- If any projects are identified through the strategy then these would need to be consulted through Long Term Plan (LTP) process
- As with all the projects in the LTP this would include consultation including submissions and opportunities to be heard.
- There is the possibility that there may even be pre-consultation for this as well - that is Council will ask for comments prior to the "formal" LTP process





Tonkin & Taylor

- **District or Coastal Plan Changes**

Any Plan changes identified would need to go through the Plan change process. That is any changes to the District Plan or Coastal Plan will need to go through the RMA consultation process which includes formal submissions and the opportunity to be heard

- **Resource Consents Required**

Any Resource Consents required will have to go through the RMA process where affected parties are provided the opportunity to submit, be heard and even appeal decisions

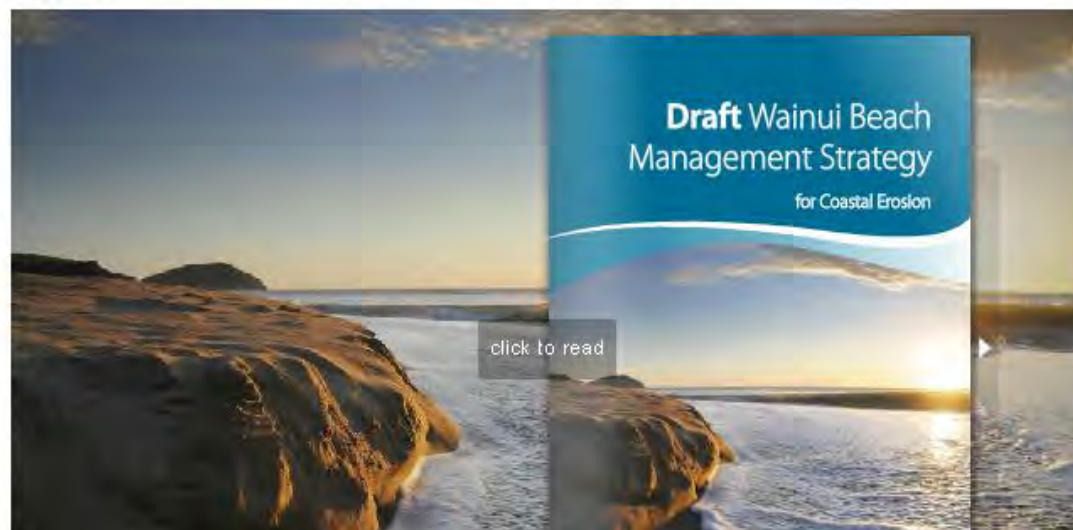



Wainui Beach Management Strategy

The draft Wainui Beach Management Strategy 2014 is a proposed strategy for managing coastal erosion at Wainui Beach. It's intended to replace the [strategy written in 2003](#).

 [Draft Wainui Beach Management Strategy 2014](#) (2mb)

This proposed strategy has been developed with the help of coastal experts and key stakeholders representing interest groups. Council will consider the adoption of the strategy at its meeting on 7 August 2014.

[Active Recreation Strategy](#)[Arts and Culture Strategy](#)[CBD Lighting strategy](#)[Disability Strategy](#)[Energy Strategy](#)[Land Transport Strategy](#)[Open Space Strategy](#)[Regional Host Strategy 2012-2022](#)[Regional Pest Management Strategy](#)[TDP Regional Economic Development Strategy](#)[Tairāwhiti Positive Ageing Strategy](#)[Tairāwhiti Safer Communities Strategy](#)[Urban Coastal Strategy](#)[Urban Development Strategy](#)[Wainui Beach Management Strategy](#)



Wainui Beach extends about 6km between Tuahine Point and Makorori Point. The beach consists of a predominantly sandy shoreline, backed by a substantial dune system between the 2 rocky headlands.



Public meetings and documents


The following are the notes and presentations from public meetings that were held to assist in the development of the strategy.



Key stakeholder meetings, next meeting 28 May 2014.

30 April 2014 meeting -  [Presentation](#) (800kb)

2 April 2014 meeting -  [Presentation](#) (2.3mb)


13 November 2013 meeting -  [Presentation](#) (2mb) |  [Record of meeting](#) (361kb)



28 August 2013 meeting -  [Presentation](#) (2.7kb)



5 December 2012 meeting -  [Presentation](#) (2mb) |  [Record of meeting](#) (77kb)

28 November 2012 meeting  [Presentation](#) (1mb) |  [Record of meeting](#) (101kb) |  [Discussion document](#) (53kb)
 [Preliminary screening comments](#) (522kb)

17 October 2012 meeting  [Presentation](#) (826kb) |  [Record of meeting](#) (100kb)


17 September 2012 meeting  [Presentation](#) (1.1mb) |  [Record of meeting](#) (103kb)

12 September 2012 -  [Specialist advisers presentation](#) (8.6mb) |  [Record of meeting](#) (35kb)

22 August 2012 -  [PowerPoint presentation](#) (1.4mb) at the meeting - read together with  [Record of meeting](#) (48kb)

Background information and documents

These relevant existing documents provide detailed background information to where we are today.


 [Wainui Beach Management Strategy for Coastal Erosion : Background and Discussion Document](#) (2.8mb)

 [Tonkin & Taylor - Coastal Hazard Assessment Review. Richard Reinen-Hamill](#) (55kb)

 [Tonkin & Taylor - Detailed Screening of Potential Options. Richard Reinen-Hamill](#) (1.8mb)

 [Tonkin & Taylor - Wainui Beach Profile Summary. Richard Reinen-Hamill](#) (2.5mb)

 [Eco-i - Surfbreaks Report. Dr Amber Dunn](#) (174kb)

 [Summary of the 2003 Wainui Beach Management Strategy](#) (16kb)

We have summarised the consent of some of the documents for easier understanding.

ENDS

