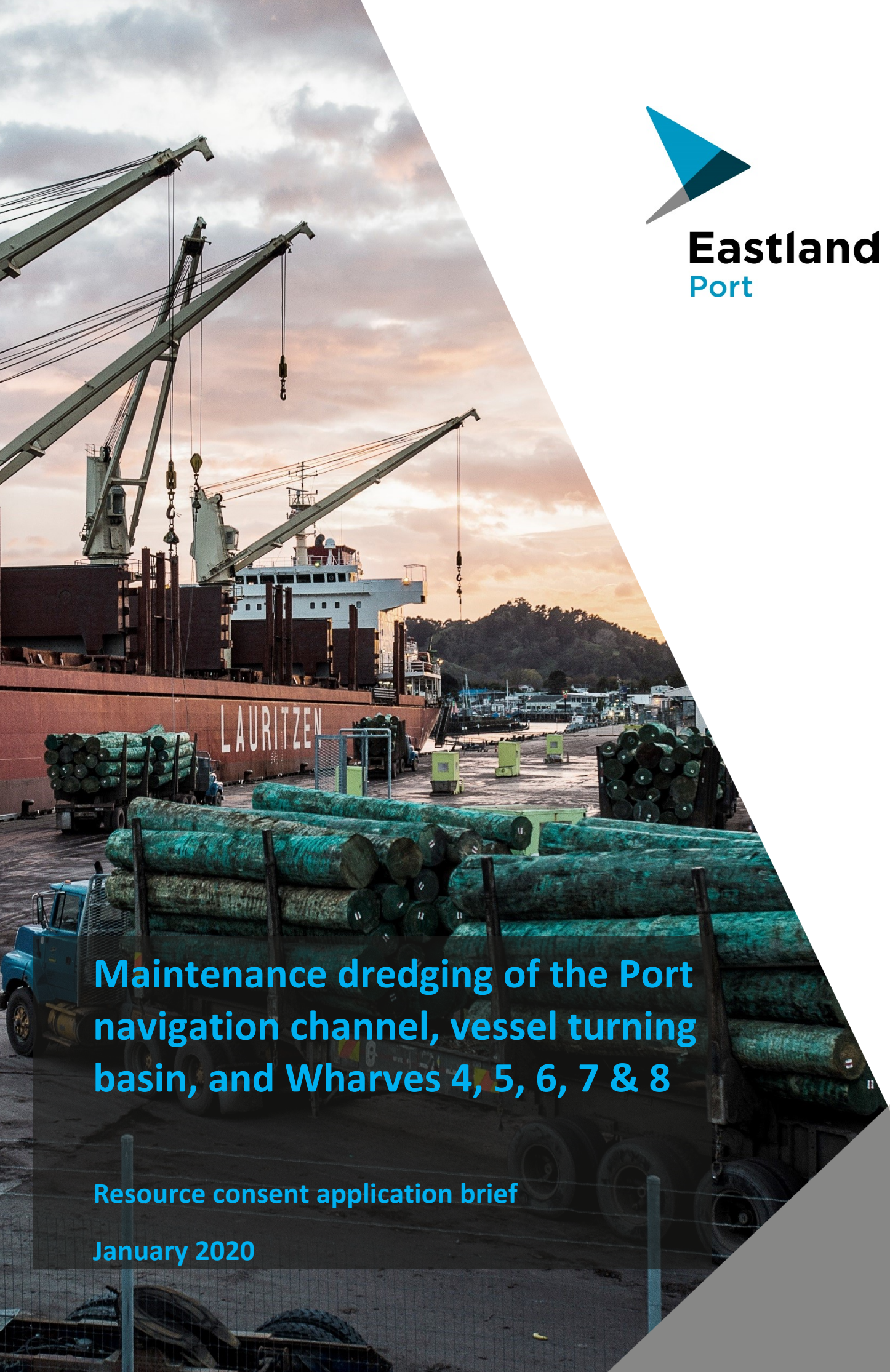
Appendix R:

Eastland Port Record of Consultation



Eastland
Port

Maintenance dredging of the Port navigation channel, vessel turning basin, and Wharves 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8

Resource consent application brief

January 2020

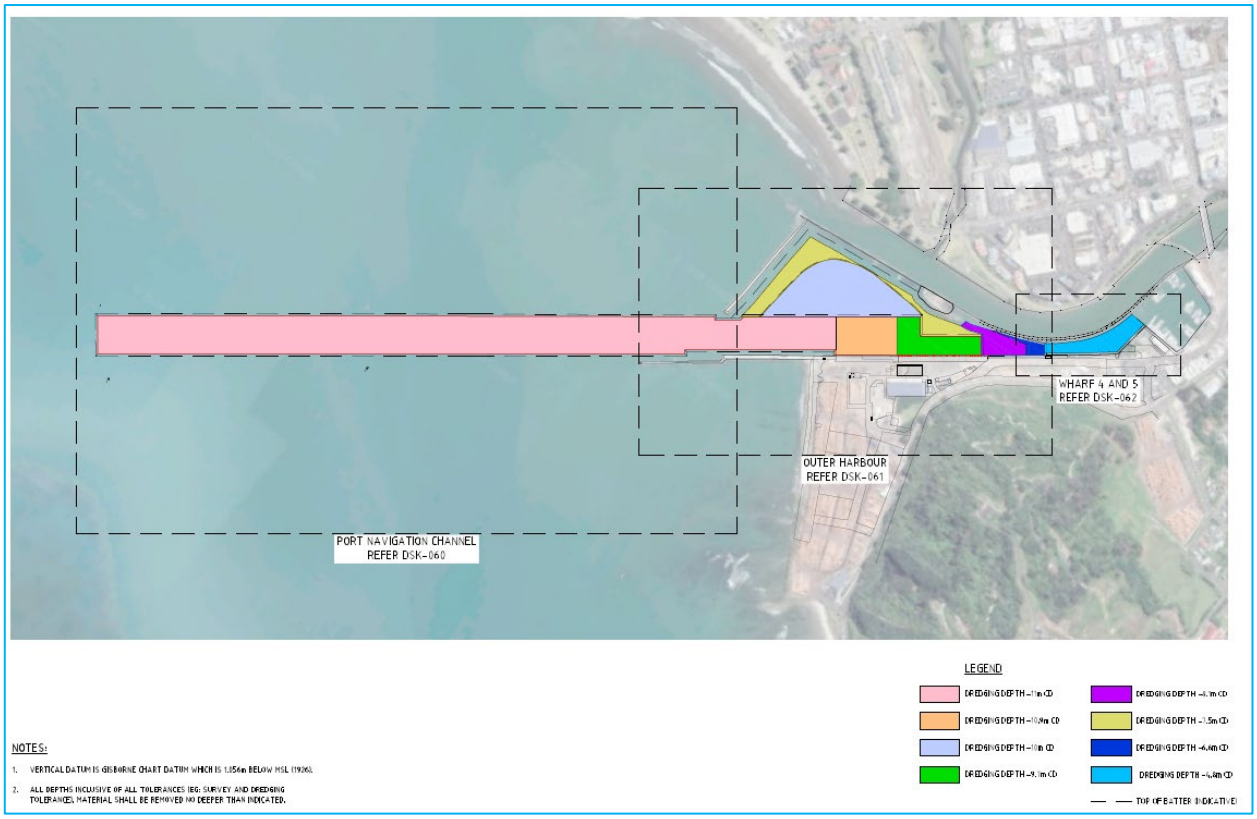


Figure 1. Maintenance dredge depths – site layout. This highlights the areas to be dredged and indicates what depth each area is to be dredged to.

The situation

Eastland Port (EPL) is seeking to renew its maintenance dredging consents to dredge material from the Port navigation channel, vessel turning basin, and Wharves 4 through to 8; and dispose of this material in the existing Offshore Spoil Disposal Ground (OSDG).

Every year millions of tonnes of sediment enters Tūranganui-a-Kiwa/Poverty Bay from the Waipaoa and Waimata/Tūranganui river catchments – on average, 12.0 and 0.7 million tonnes respectively. This sediment circulates within the bay and settles out, before wave and tidal action move it off and over the continental shelf. A portion of this settles within the areas illustrated in figure 1. EPL needs to shift this portion to maintain channel depths and waterways for safe navigation for vessels and water craft visiting the Port of Gisborne (figure 2).

This application intends to gain consent to:

- Dredge the Port of Gisborne to maintain the depths that have been dredged to previously (up to 11m CD).
- Dispose of this dredged material in the Offshore Spoil Disposal Ground approximately 4 km offshore.

The application is seeking a 20-year term for these activities.

Dredging history

The Port of Gisborne was established in the late 1800s and has been progressively extended and upgraded to what you see today. Throughout this time dredging, both maintaining and deepening the channel, has been a key activity occurring as required within the Port of Gisborne.

Since the introduction of the Resource Management Act 1991 the Port of Gisborne has always held some form of permit or consent to maintenance dredge the port.

On average 73,000 m^3 is dredged from the port each year. However, this can vary significantly. Annual records show this ranges from 16,500 m^3 (in 2005) to 138,000 m^3 (in 2011), largely driven by the La Nina and El Nino weather patterns.

Disposal at the Offshore Spoil Disposal Ground (shown in figure 2 as Outer Disposal Ground) began in 2000. This replaced the previous spoil ground that was located approximately 800 metres southwest of Temoana Rock and The Foul Grounds. The current Offshore Spoil Disposal Ground was chosen as:

- The site is close to the mouth of the Waipaoa River and has a naturally muddy surficial seabed lithology very similar to the material being dredged.
- The muddy based benthic ecology is relatively sparse.
- There are no reefs nearby and the area is not used significantly for fishing or other recreational boating activities.
- The general direction of sediment transport in the area tends to be offshore which reduces the likelihood of material re-entering the port or affecting any of the beaches in the Gisborne area.

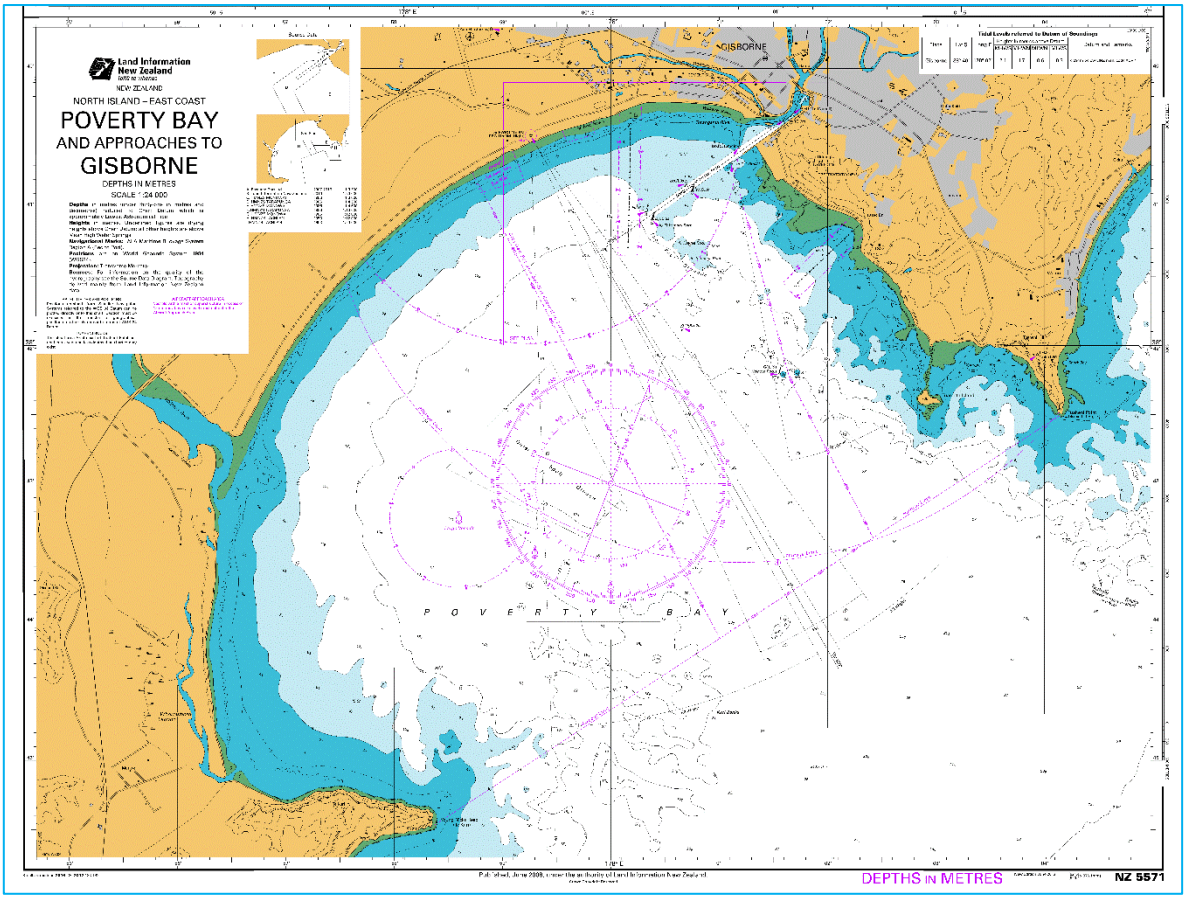


Figure 2. LINZ chart Poverty Bay and approaches to Gisborne. Charts both the port navigation channel and Offshore Spoil Disposal Ground.

Key Application features

This application has taken some time to compile due to the depth of detail and analysis required for some aspects to be addressed sufficiently. There are many items that help complete this application, but these are several of the key application features that were produced as a part of this process:

- Heritage inventory and port-wide archaeological assessment
- Geospatial location analysis of Te Toka-a-Taiau
- Geotechnical and geophysical investigations
- Annual sediment quality monitoring reports
- Dredging and disposal ecology and water quality effects assessments
- Effects of dredge disposal on benthic fauna in offshore disposal ground report
- Dredging & Disposal Coastal process investigation
- Morphological response analysis of the Offshore Spoil Disposal Ground
- Offshore Spoil Disposal Ground longevity assessment
- Morphological response of the shoreline to the disposal of maintenance dredging sediments
- Protected surf break assessment
- Dredging and disposal plume modelling

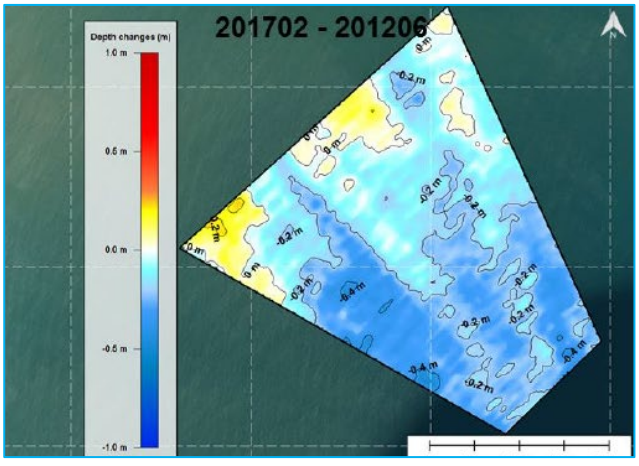


Figure 3. Measured depths changes over the OSDG for four different periods illustrate how active the seabed of the bay is. Imagery taken from the morphological response analysis of the OSDG report.

Resource consent application summary

This application consists of two coastal permit applications. The following coastal permit applications are being made for the maintenance dredging and dredge spoil disposal operations at the port:

Coastal Permit Application for Maintenance Dredging

This application seeks consent for the following activities:

- Maintenance dredging of up to approximately 140,000m³ of material each year from the vessel berthing areas adjacent to Wharves 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, vessel turning basin and port navigation channel, being a discretionary activity under Rule DP1.6.4(3) of the TRMP;
- Decant water discharges to coastal waters, associated with the maintenance dredging operations, being a discretionary activity under Rule DP1.6.2(4) of the TRMP; and
- Noise emissions from the maintenance dredging operations adjacent to Wharves 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, vessel turning basin and the port navigation channel, being a discretionary activity under Rule DP11.2.16 (3) of the TRMP.

Coastal Permit Application for Disposal of Dredge Spoils at the Offshore Spoil Disposal Ground

This application seeks consent for the following activities:

- Disposal of up to approximately 140,000m³ of maintenance dredge spoils each year from the port maintenance dredging areas at the Offshore Spoil Disposal Ground in Tūranganui-a-Kiwa/Poverty Bay, being a discretionary activity under Rule DP1.6.4(2) of the TRMP; and
- Decant water discharges to coastal waters associated with the maintenance dredge spoil disposal operations, being a discretionary activity under Rule DP1.6.4(2) of the TRMP.

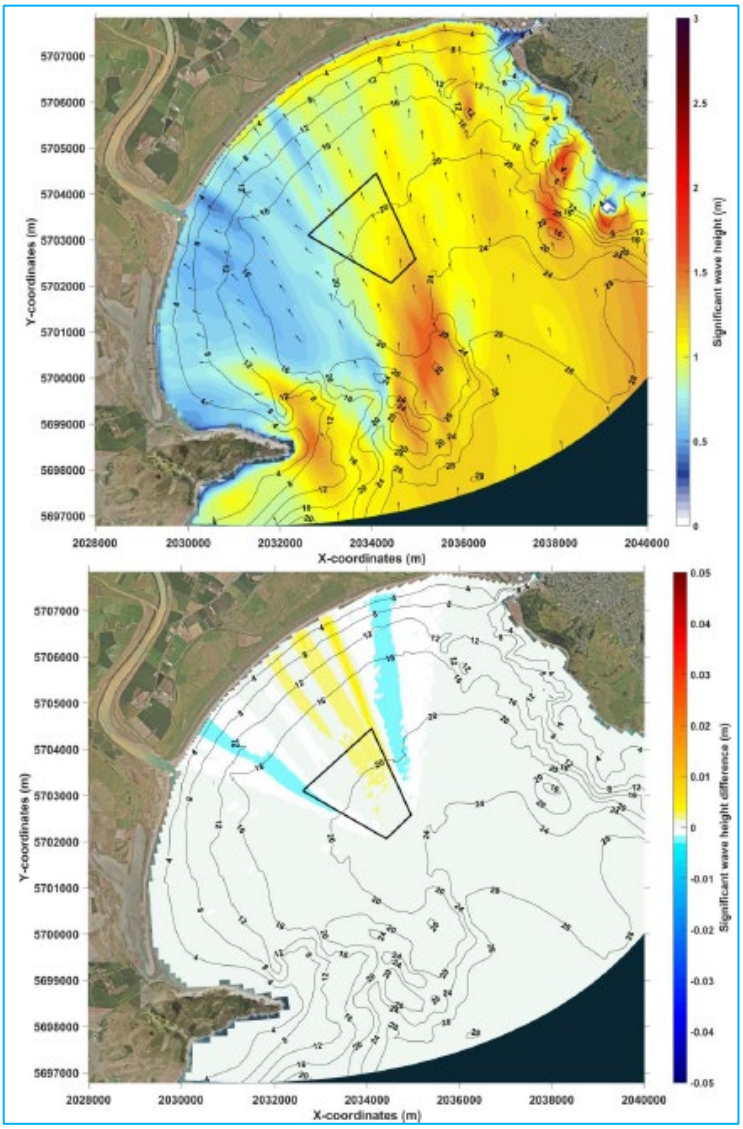


Figure 4. Post-disposal significant wave height (top) and difference in significant wave height (bottom) caused by 4.4cm disposal mound. Imagery taken from the morphological response analysis of the shoreline to disposal of maintenance dredging sediments.

Further Information

If you require further information or a copy of the resource consent application, feel free to contact:

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