



Wainui Beach Management

Presentation from Specialist Advisers

12 September 2012

DOCS_n265124



Purpose

Opportunity for Wainui/Okitu community & other Wainui Beach stakeholders to learn more about how Wainui Beach works.

Initial plan - Key Stakeholder Forum & Working Group only

22 August Meeting recommended presentations open to all



Agenda

1. Welcome
2. Apologies
3. Agenda
4. Process for meeting
5. Presentations
 - i. Dr Amber Dunn
 - ii. Richard Reinen-Hamill
6. Questions from the floor
7. Wrap up



Meeting Process

Focus tonight is on hearing from our 2 specialist advisers

Opportunity for questions after both presentations

Ask that you hold your questions until then



Dr Amber Dunn



Wainui Beach

Past, Present, Future



Dr Amber Dunn
Environment Advisers & Data Scientists



Dr Amber Dunn

Nanny Mattie



Surfing Champ

Coastal Scientist



Wainui Beach

MSc-Wainui



Kaia & Nikau

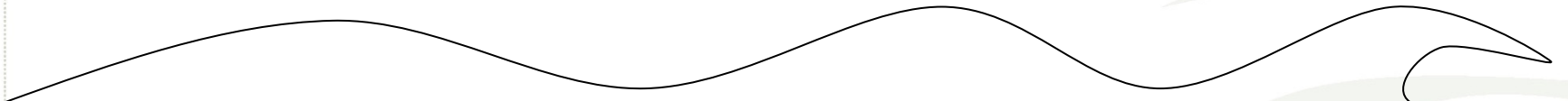


Introduction

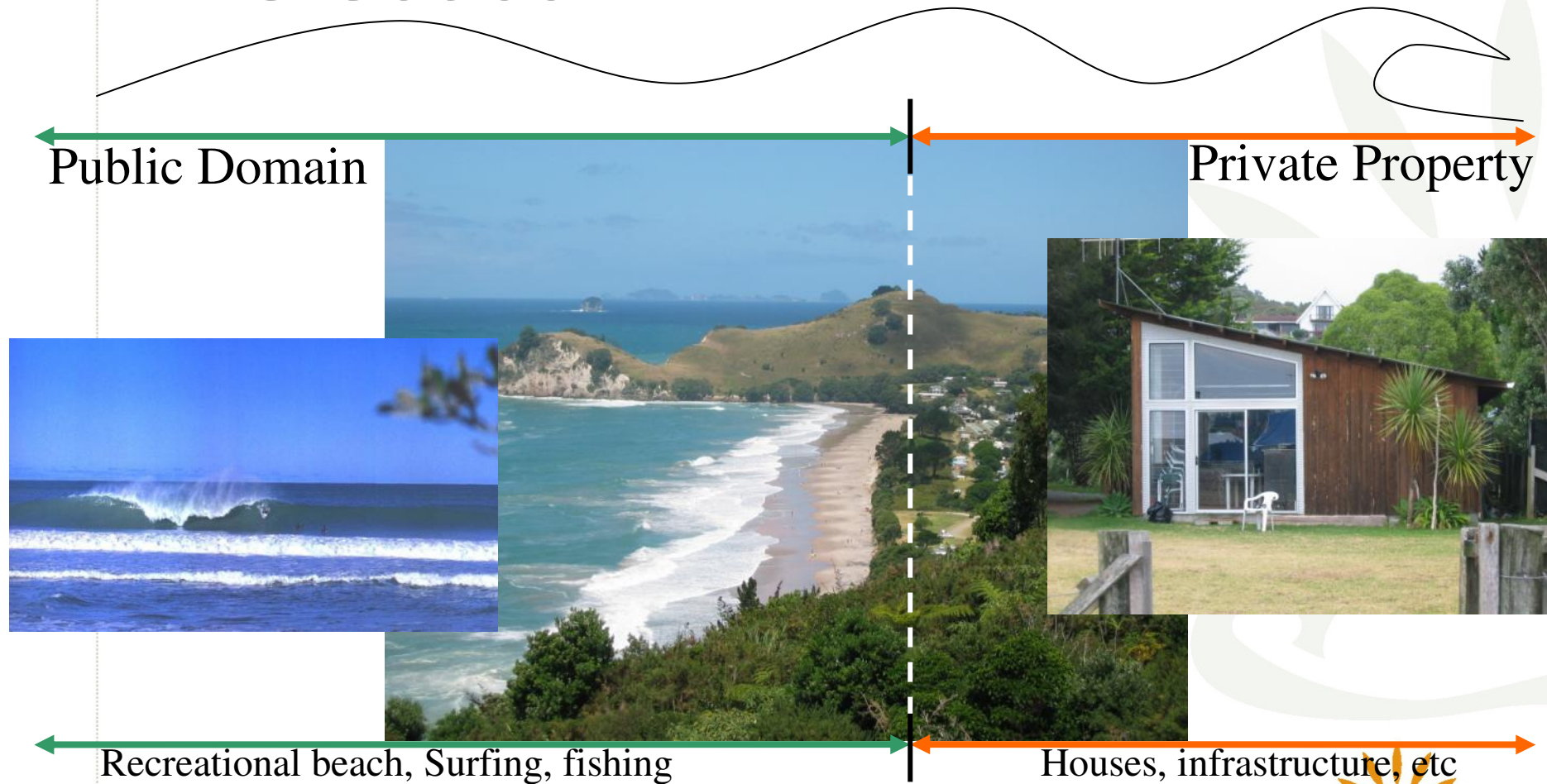
- 1. Beaches 101 – Laws of the Coast**
- 2. Wainui Erosion – What is known**
- 3. Wainui & Engineering History**
- 4. Future of Wainui Beach**



Beaches 101: Laws of the Coast

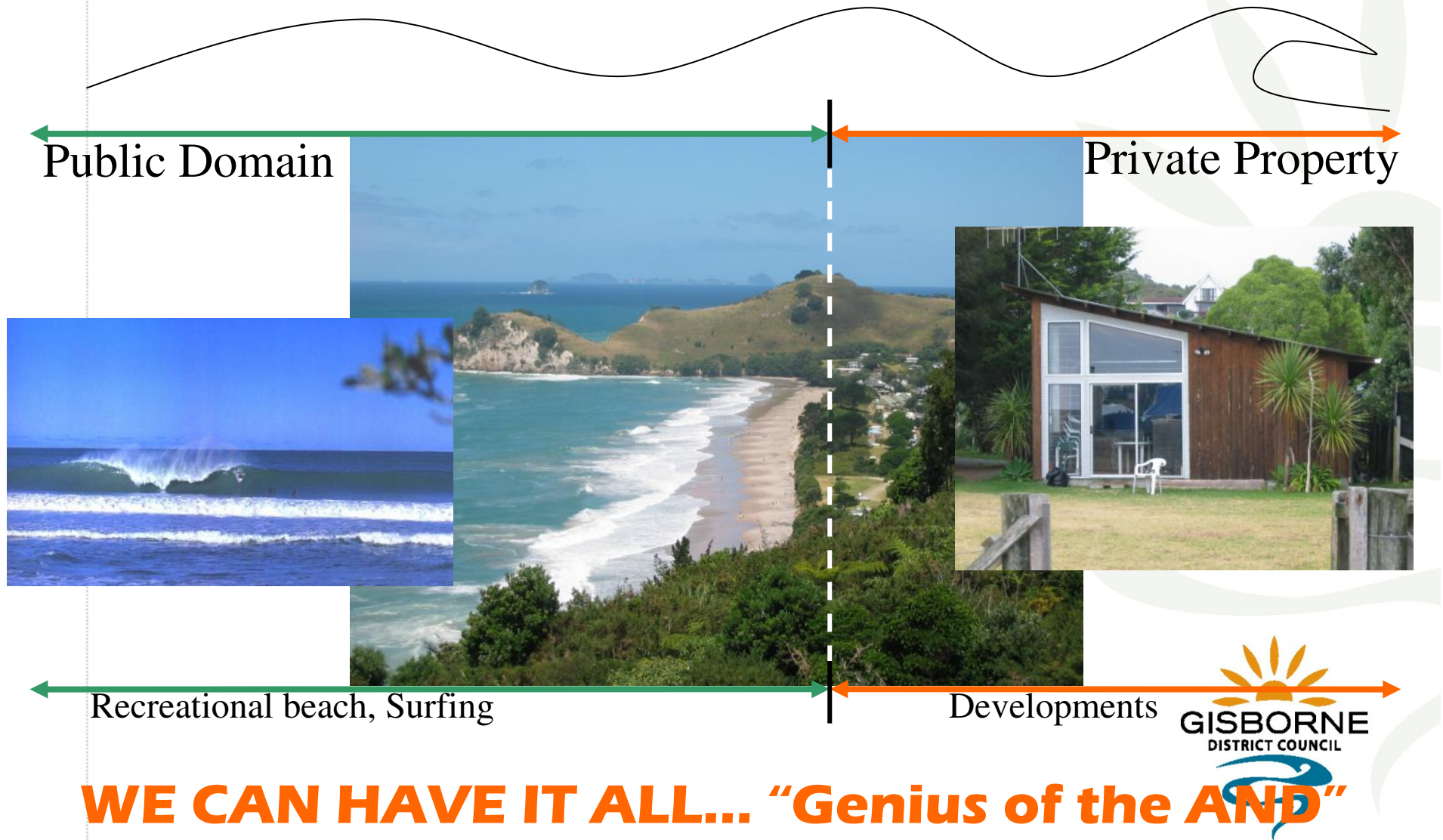


The Coast



1. **We all SHARE it - responsibilities**
2. **Must ensure one's salvation & pleasure is not another's grief**

The Coast



We need WISDOM



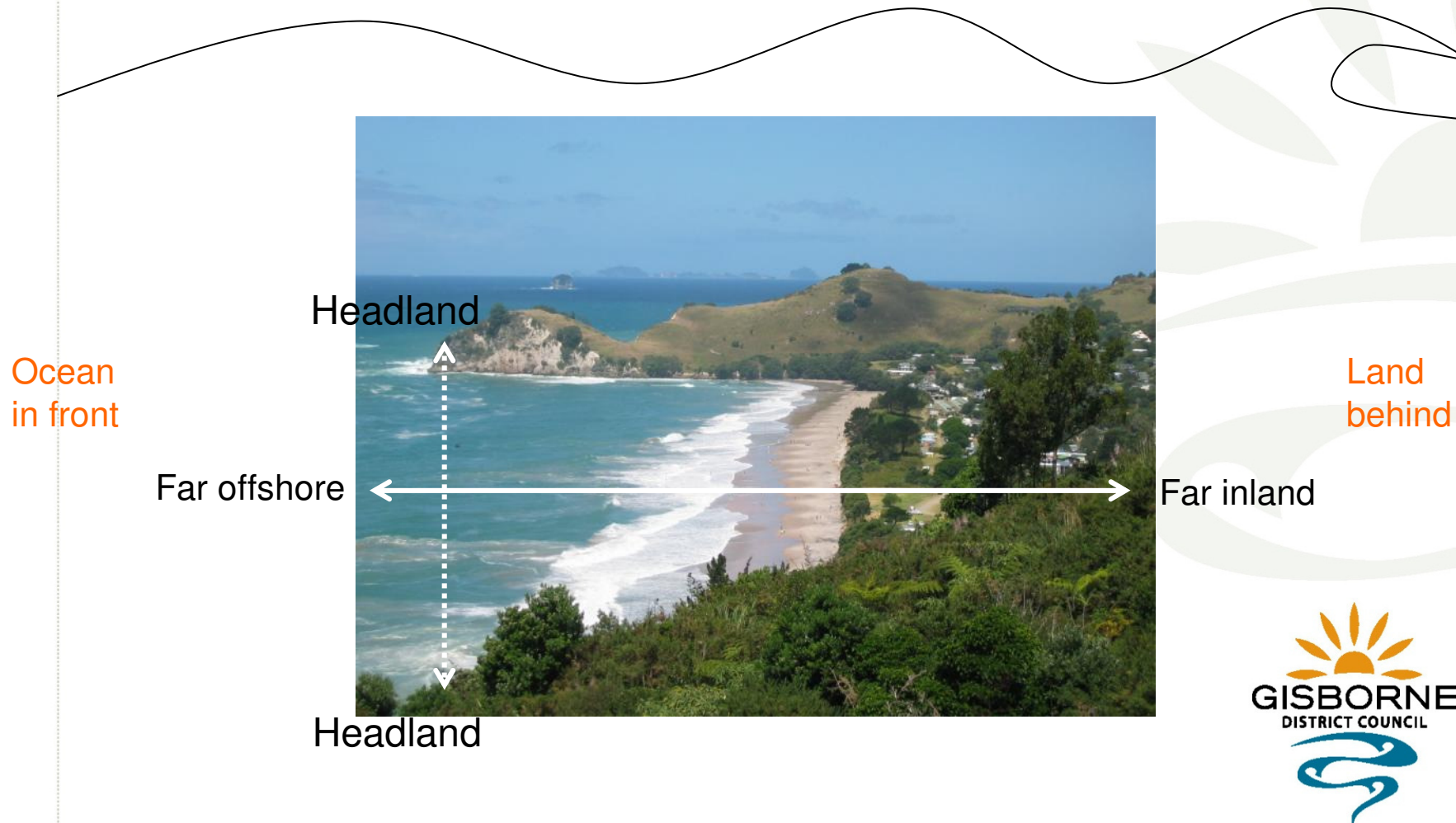
**UNDERSTANDING and FOLLOWING
the LAWS OF THE COAST lead to
wise decisions:**



Genius of the AND: Public beach + private houses + surfing +??

Law of Coast #1:

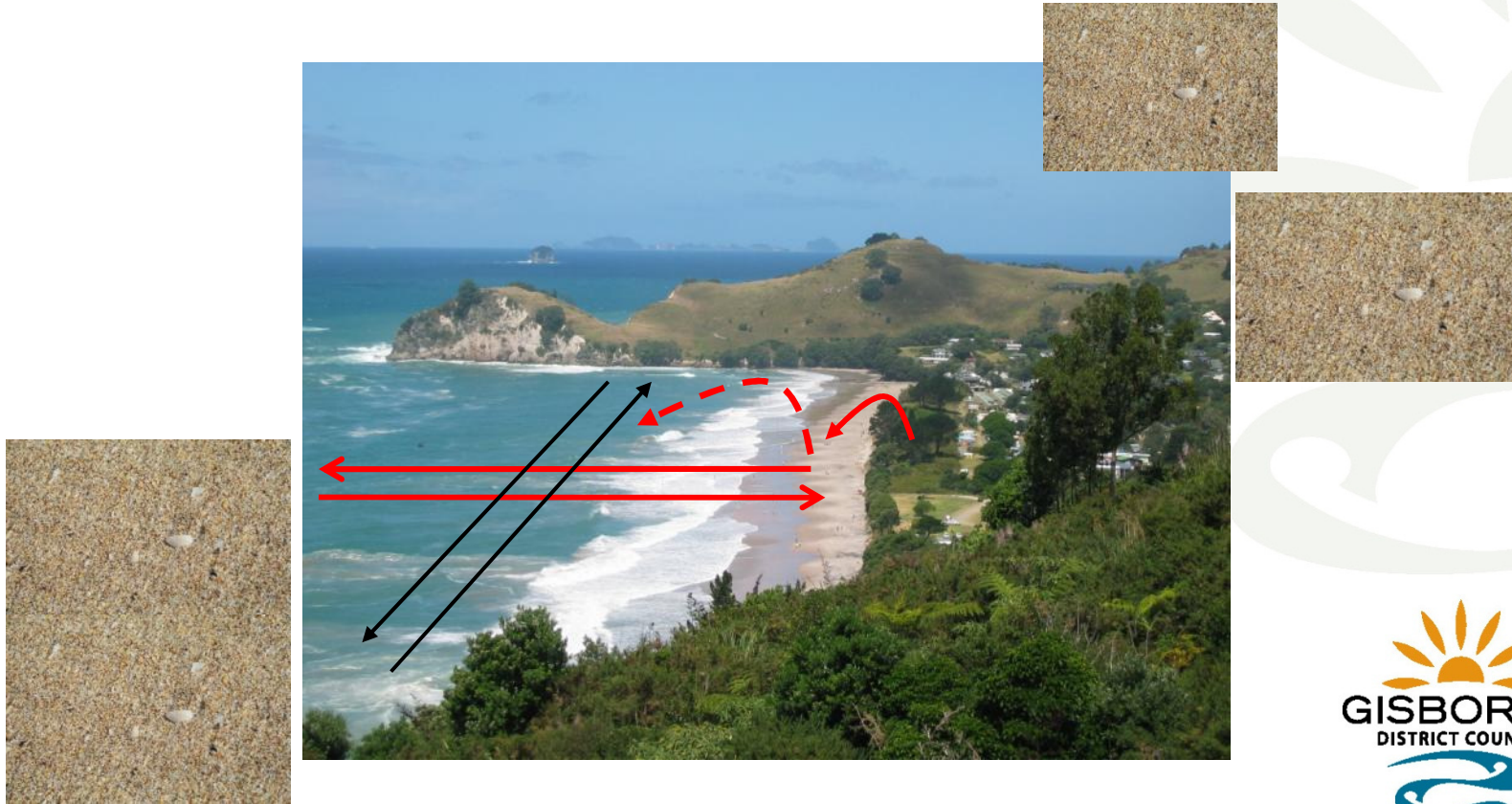
**There are no parts in nature, only
WHOLES**



Beaches behave as units - consider entire coastal area, not just one part

Law #2:

The nature of sand is to MOVE



Beaches (& dunes) = giant piles of sand ∴ beaches (& dunes) move too

Law #2:

The nature of sand is to MOVE



- Sand-movers = waves
- Breaking waves:
 1. put sand in motion
 2. create currents to move sand

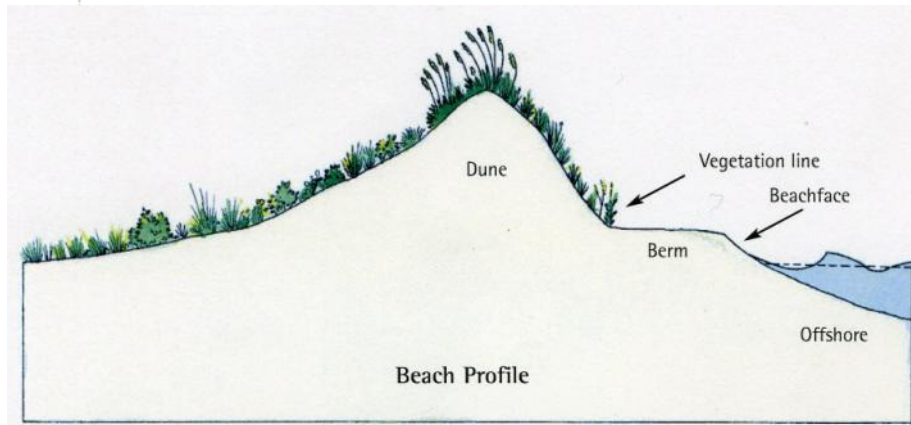
As wave size ↑ (e.g. storms) amount of sand in motion ↑



Breaking waves + sand = sand motion

Law #3:

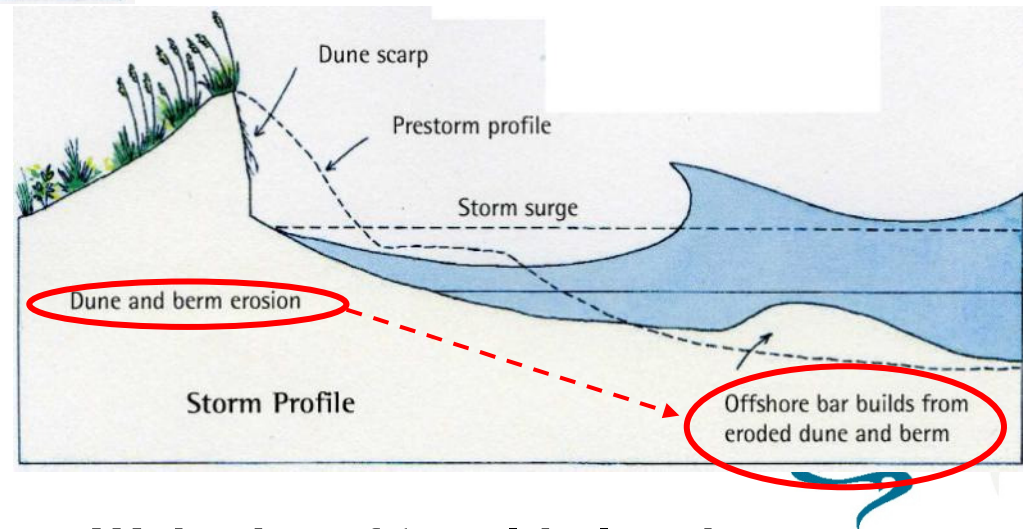
Moving sand offers natural protection



1. To *build* offshore bar
2. Bar breaks waves in deepwater
3. To flatten beach shape
4. Max wave energy spent offshore



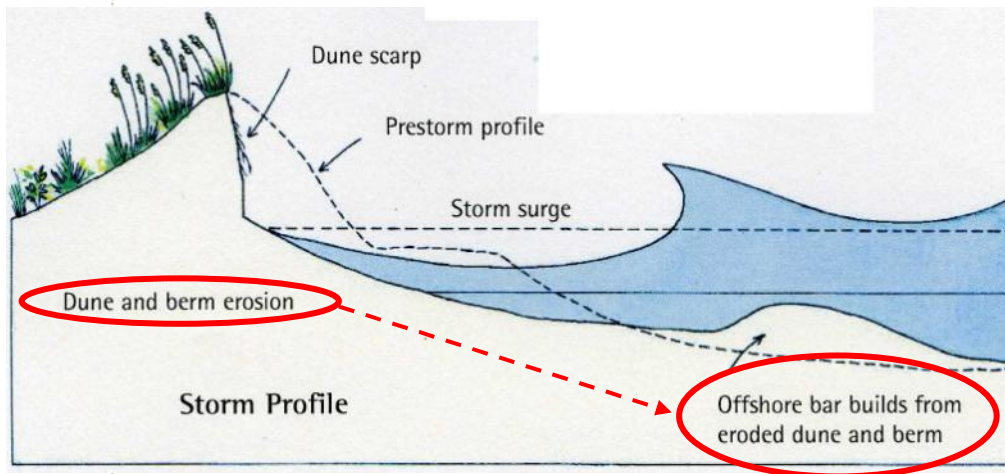
Zone of energy dissipation



Moving sand makes Wainui surf 'world class'

Law #3:

Moving sand offers natural protection

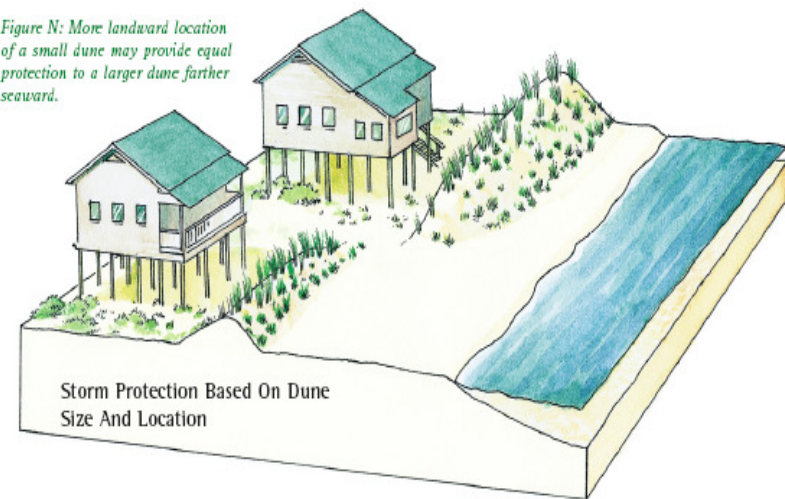


1. Max. wave energy in surf zone
2. Appears as shape change
3. Not distance – VOLUME

With ↑ wave size, bar size ↑

Bigger bar size reliant on
large volume of sand

Figure N: More landward location of a small dune may provide equal protection to a larger dune farther seaward.



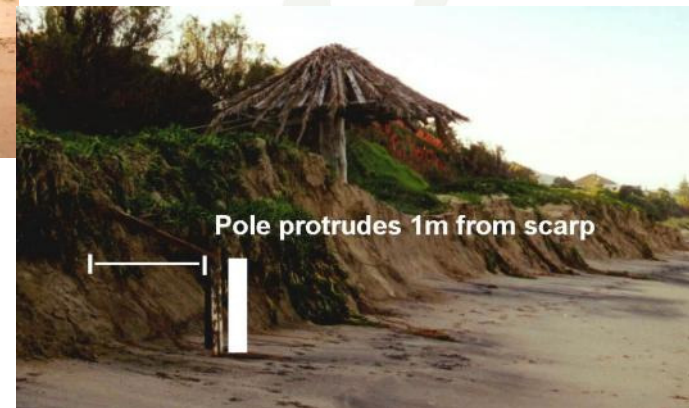
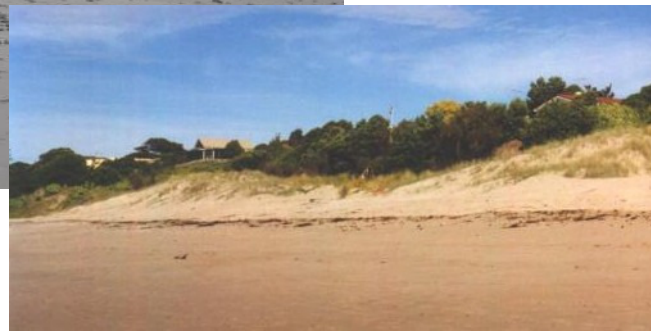
Offshore sand bars = natural protection mechanism

Law #4:

Dunes are **STORE** of sand for beach



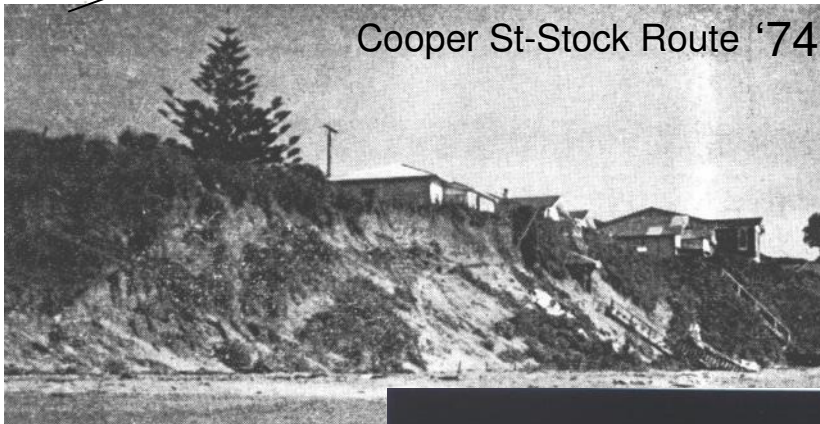
1. Vital part of beach system
2. Flexible moveable landform
3. Last line of natural protection



Dunes – made of sand – are meant to move

Law #5:

History of coast is history of STORMS



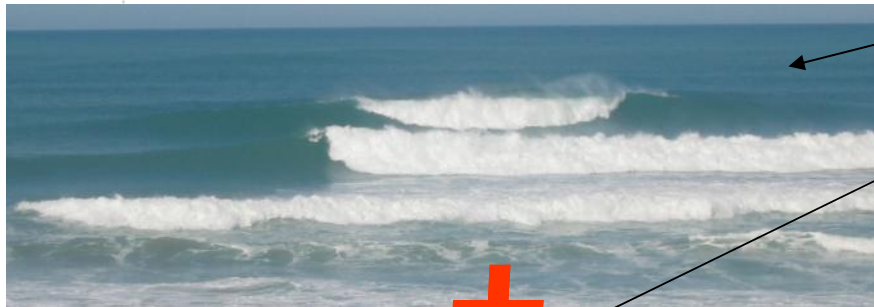
1. Storms will always strike
2. Numerous storm processes
3. Pulses of high energy



Change beach shape in hours & teach how mobile beaches are

Law #5:

History of coast is history of STORMS



1. Storm waves

2. Rip Currents (+ LS Current)

3. Surge's



Storm processes, acting in combo, are destructive forces

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DISTRICT COUNCIL



Summary

Laws of the Coast

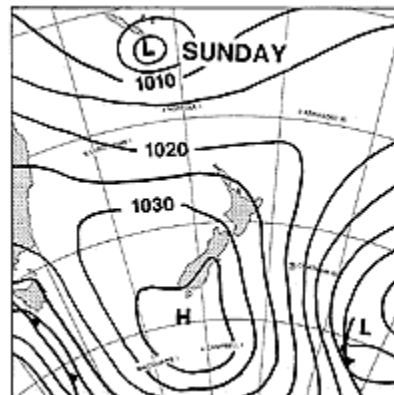
- **Beaches – consider the whole**
- **Sand is meant to move**
- **Moving sand = natural protection**
- **Dunes vital part of beach (sand store)**
- **Storms will strike = erosion**



Wainui Erosion

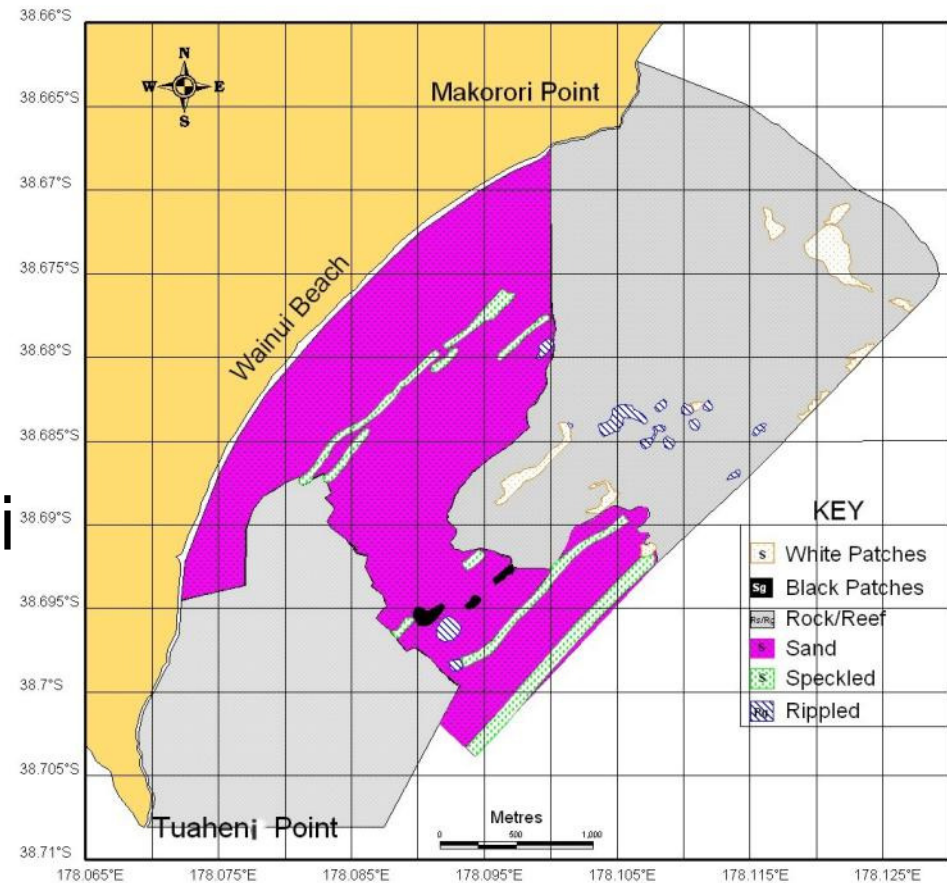
“Magnitudes of storm erosion are far greater than long-term trend”

Dunn (2001)



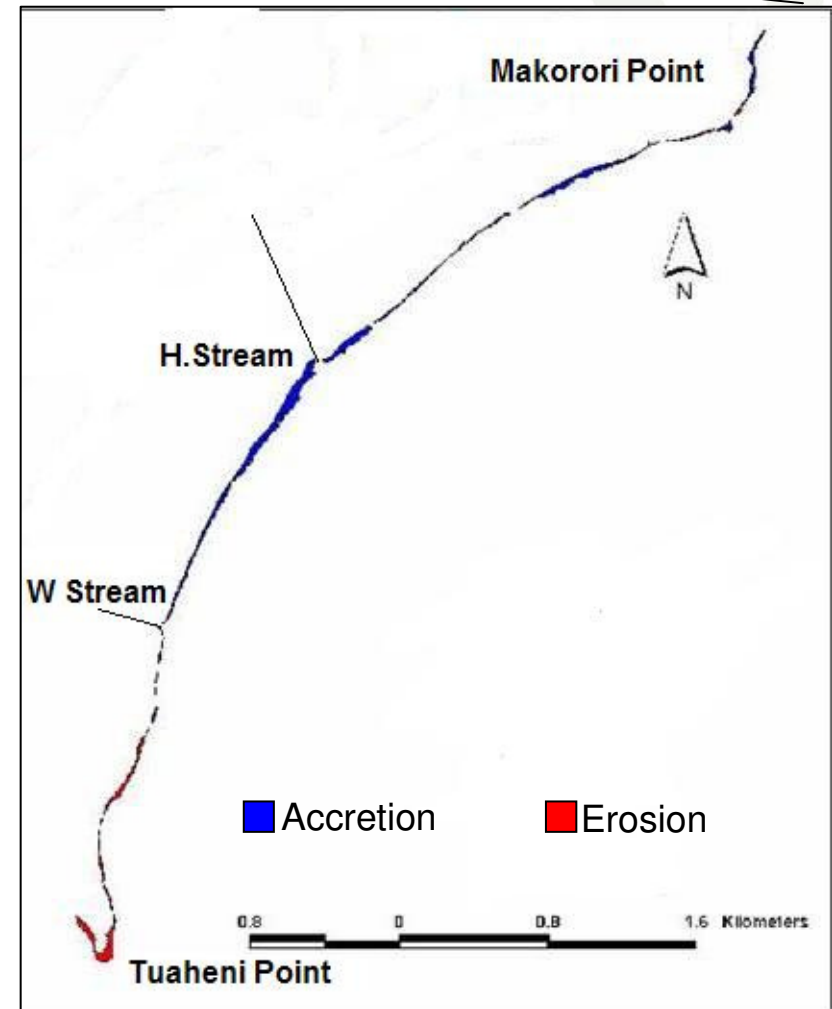
Bathymetry & Sediments

- Rocky basement with thin veneer of sand
- Structural features create localised sand belt
- Closed beach - Tuaheni & Tatapouri?
- Covering & uncovering of rocky floor



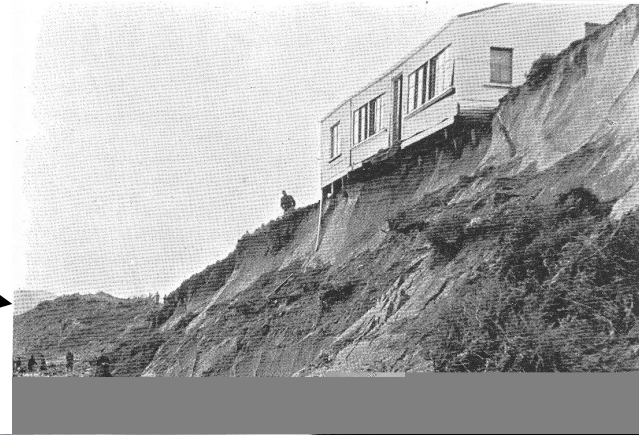
Stable LT Trend ('42-99)

- Sandy embayment:
~0.2 m/yr
- Rocky headlands:
+0.07 to -0.24 m/yr
- Stable to very slow accretion $\therefore$ not driver of erosion



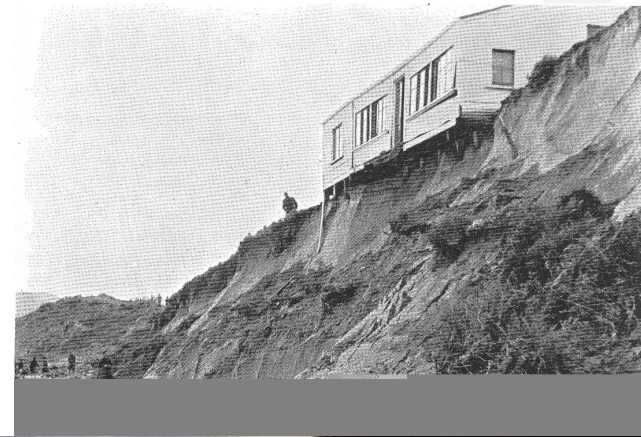
Storm-generated Erosion

- Intense single events
- Long storm season
- Major erosion from “storms”



Storm-generated Erosion

- Magnitudes: 8-15m = large
- Much > LT trends
∴ Storm 'cuts' create erosion hazard
- In past, interpreted as LT retreat or with smaller magnitudes

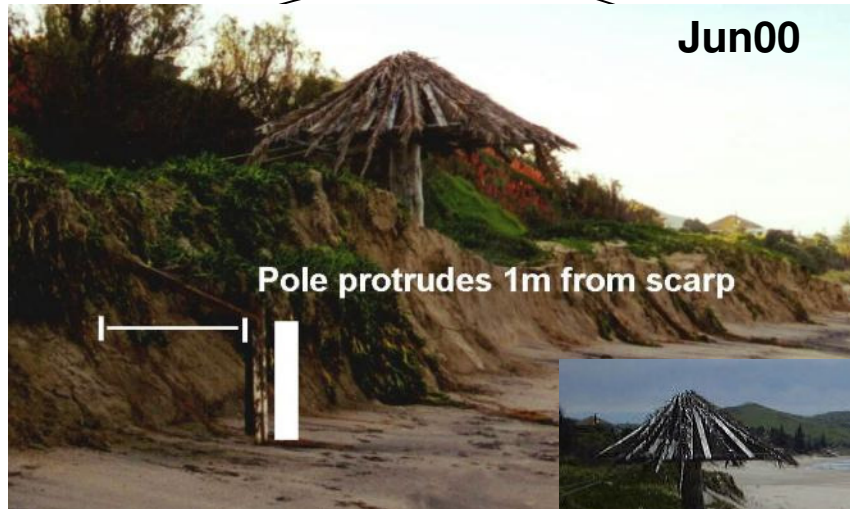


Storm Erosion

- “Cut & Fill” cycle
- Storm ‘cut’ = hazard
- Temporary redistribution of sand (post-storm return):
not LT sand loss



Storm Erosion



Storm "cut"



Sand removed in June 2000....

Oct 00

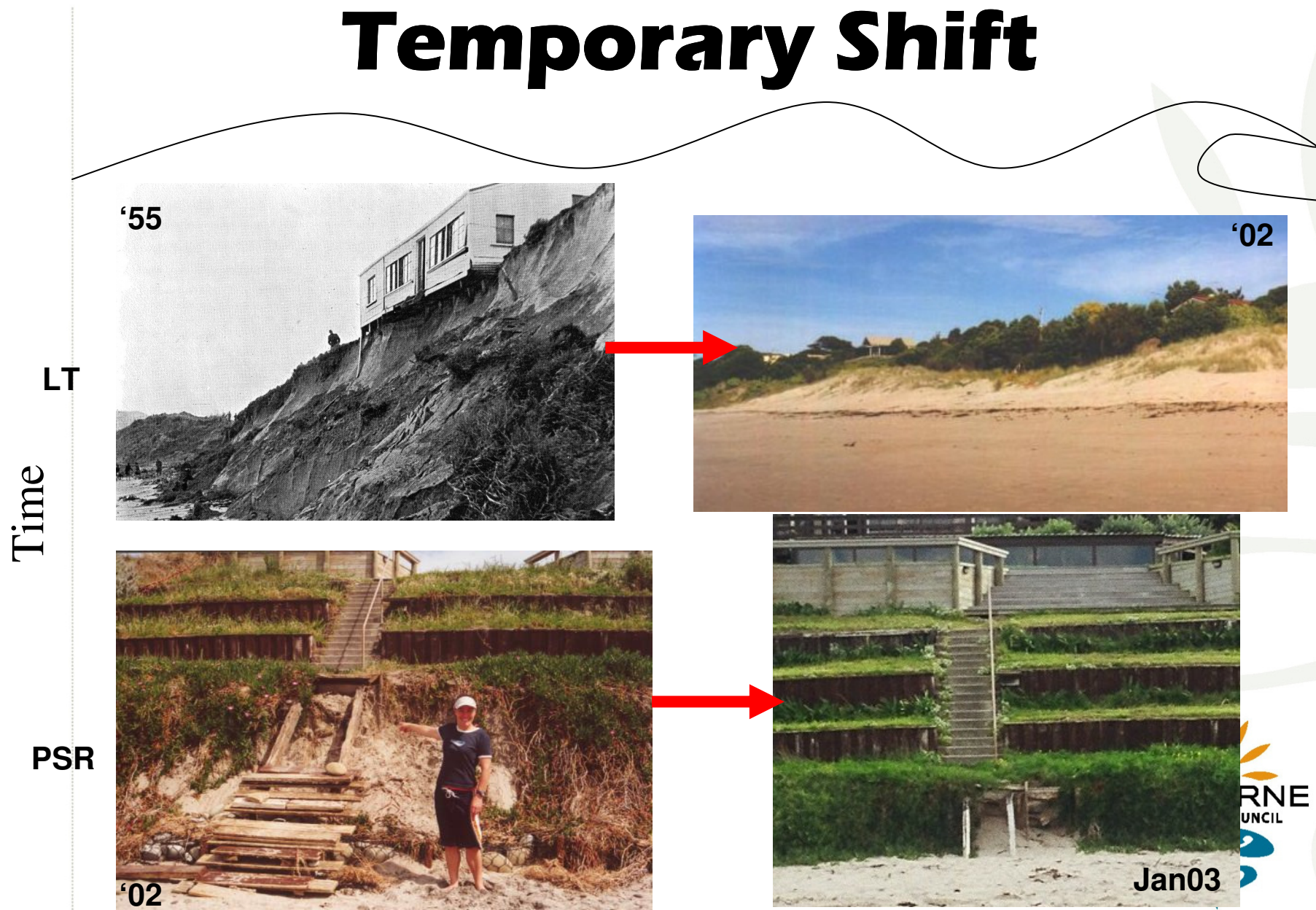
eventually returned!

Storm "fill"

Generate large temporary beach changes



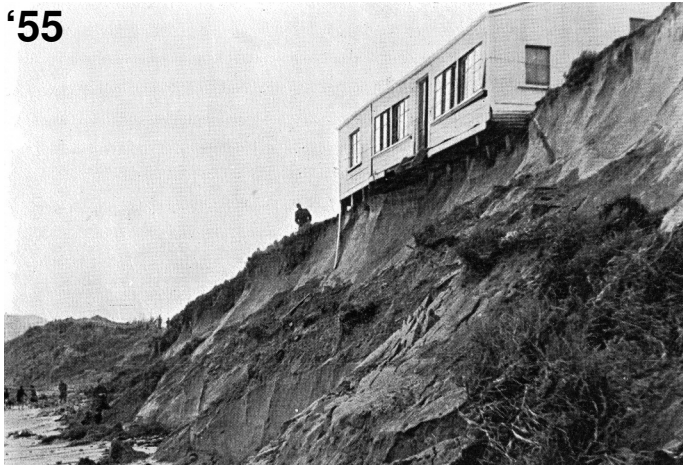
Temporary Shift



Serious problems when storm freq > recovery period e.g. '92-94

Storm Processes - Rips

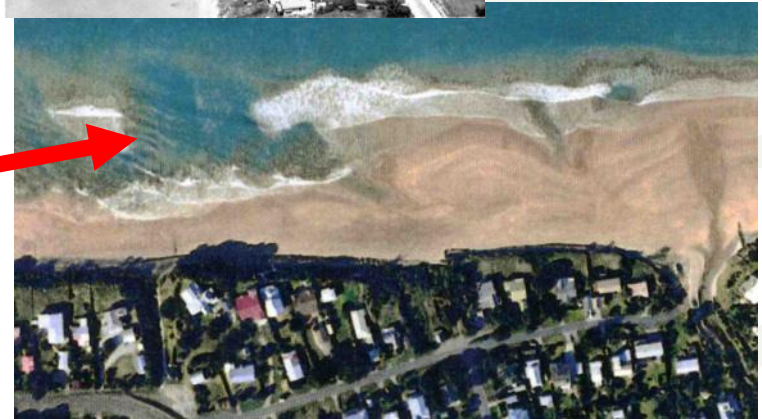
'55



Localised erosion

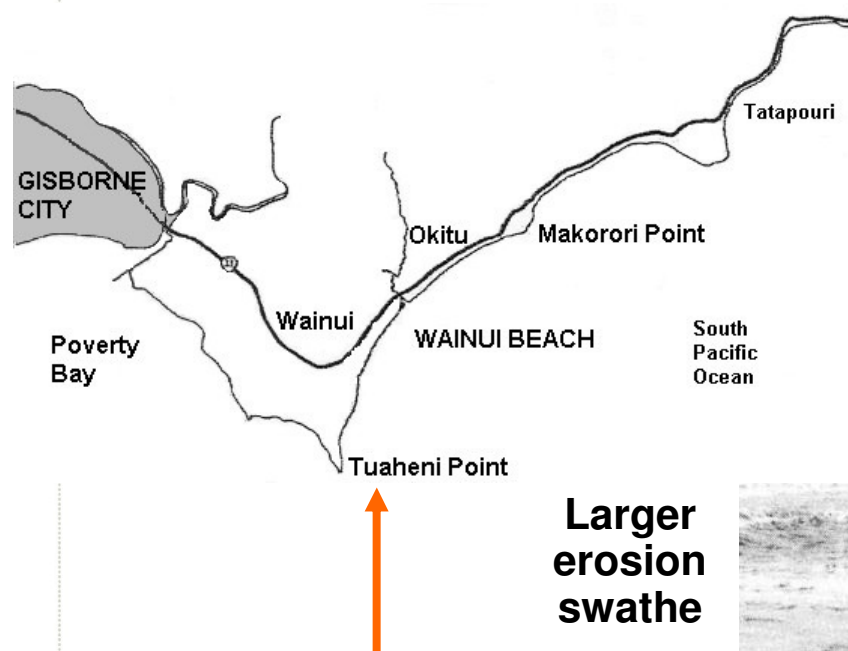


'94



Rips appear anywhere – most prevalent in E, NE and SE swells

Storm Processes - Currents



Southerlies: sand moves N-ward

NE: sand moves S-ward

=

Bi-directional sand movements

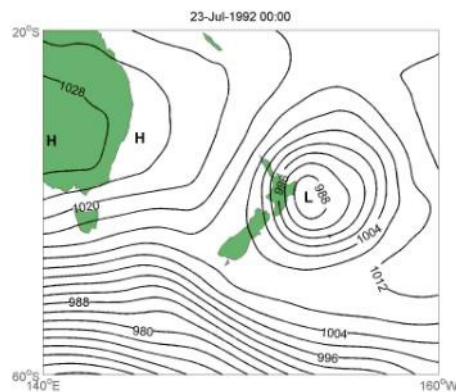
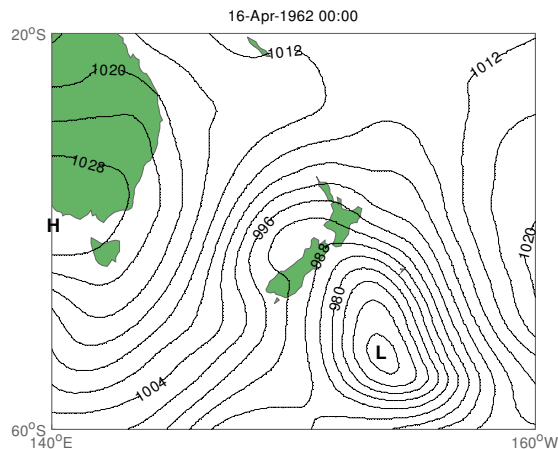


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Can result in seasonal re-orientation of shoreline

Coastal Storms



- 3/yr (75% from S)
- Southern Ocean troughs (~50%)
- EC lows (40%) – Tasman Sea & Subtropics
- Most intense = ECL
- Blocking highs eastward



These weather patterns make Wainui world class surfing beach

Stormwater/Stream Erosion

- Another coastal hazard
 - well recognised on Australian coasts
- Impact on water quality
 - discolouration etc
- Multiple discharge points
 - Localised erosion, swell dir. dependent
- Volume Δ felt at coast



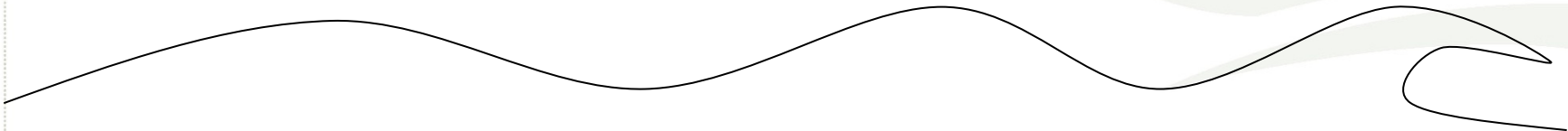
Summary

Wainui Erosion

- 1. Thin sand veneer over rocks – closed beach**
- 2. Storm-generated erosion hazard**
- 3. Cut & Fill cycle over-active – temporary erosion**
- 4. Currents, storm waves, etc**
- 5. Storms – South, SO Troughs, ECL, clusters**



Wainui Engineering History

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Coastal Structure's



1900

Solid Concrete Seawall = 1926;
Concrete & wooden seawalls;
Sand/Stone-filled drums

'50

Branch wall & stone-filled
drums; 1 house retreated

'60

1st Public Scheme '61-62 = 28
Groins & log seawall

'70

2nd Public Scheme '76 =
Gabion Basket System

'80

Groins removed, rip-rap '82-83

'90

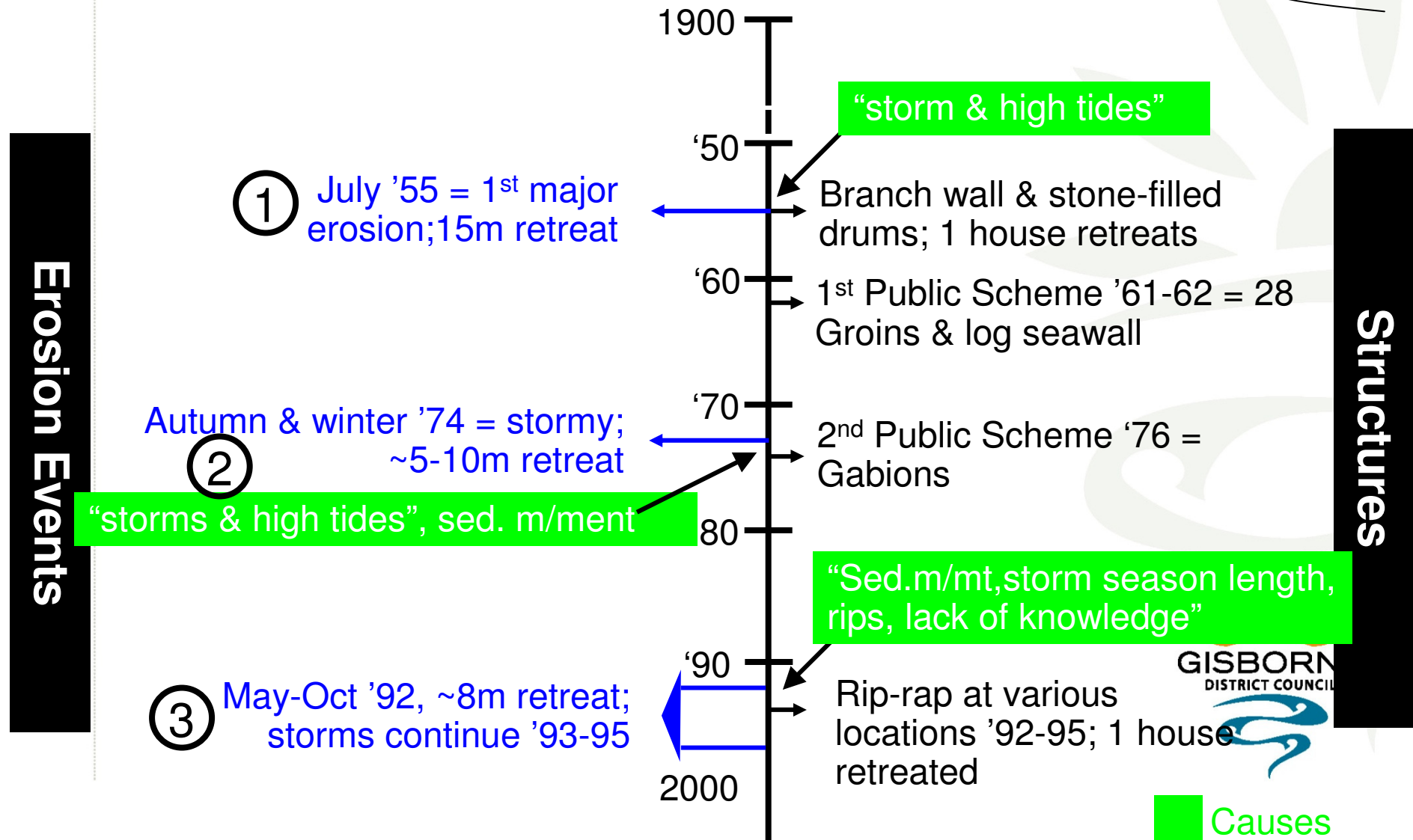
Rip-rap many places '92-95

2000

1 house retreated
Exposure ancient structures

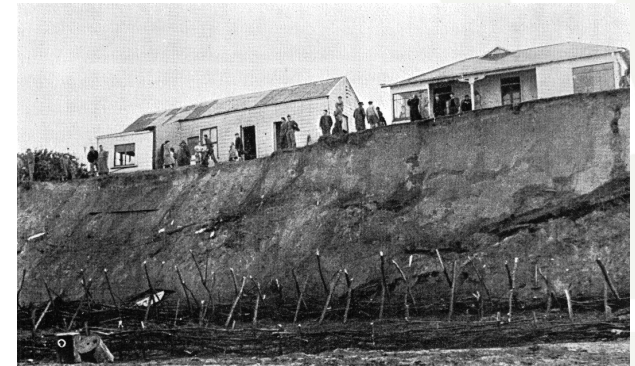


Structures, Storms & Causes



Structures, Storms & Causes

- Responses to storm-generated erosion = structures
- Options not based on “causes” or limited science
e.g groins – “*tendency for some littoral drift*”
- '92 & '96 consents: “*lack of knowledge*”
- New research = cut & fill cycle, rips



Structures – Effective?

Structure	Purpose	Effective (Y/N)	WHY?
Groins	Trap sand moving <u>along</u> beach	No	No dominant alongshore sand movement
Seawall	Protect land directly <u>behind</u> them	YES & No	One wall destroyed = erosion behind it
Rip-rap	Reduce wave energy & stop erosion	YES & No (during storms)	Waves get behind rocks = erosion
Gabions	Reduce wave energy & stop erosion	No	Wave overtopping; not suited to high-energy wave zones

Unsuccessful because lack of understanding of beach dynamics – especially sand movement

Structures – Effective?

“IF PLANNED WITHOUT A FAIRLY GOOD UNDERSTANDING OF CAUSE(S) OF EROSION PROBLEM & KNOWLEDGE OF SAND TRANSPORT PROCESSES, THEY ALMOST CERTAINLY WILL FAIL TO RELIEVE THE PROBLEM OR WILL CAUSE AN EQUALLY SEVERE PROBLEM ELSEWHERE”

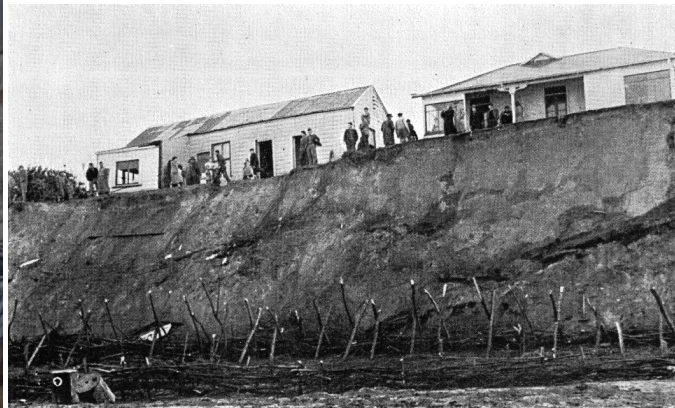
- Dean (1976)



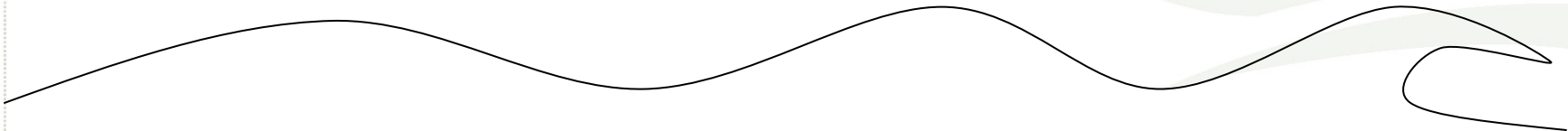
Summary

Wainui & Engineering Structures

- Range of historical structures – success and failure
- Limited science in the decision making process
- Hard structures interfere with sand movement
- Historically: mismatch between causes and structures



Future Management

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Future Management

- Understand coast & erosion causes first
- Remember the “Laws of the Coast” – sand is meant to move
- Public-private boundary: we want houses AND beach AND surfing
- Surf-break of national significance



Future Management

- Sand volume protects homes
- M/Mt based on fundamental principles
- Can we use 'temporary' protection structures for 'temporary' erosion events?
- Do we have an erosion 'problem'?



July 2012

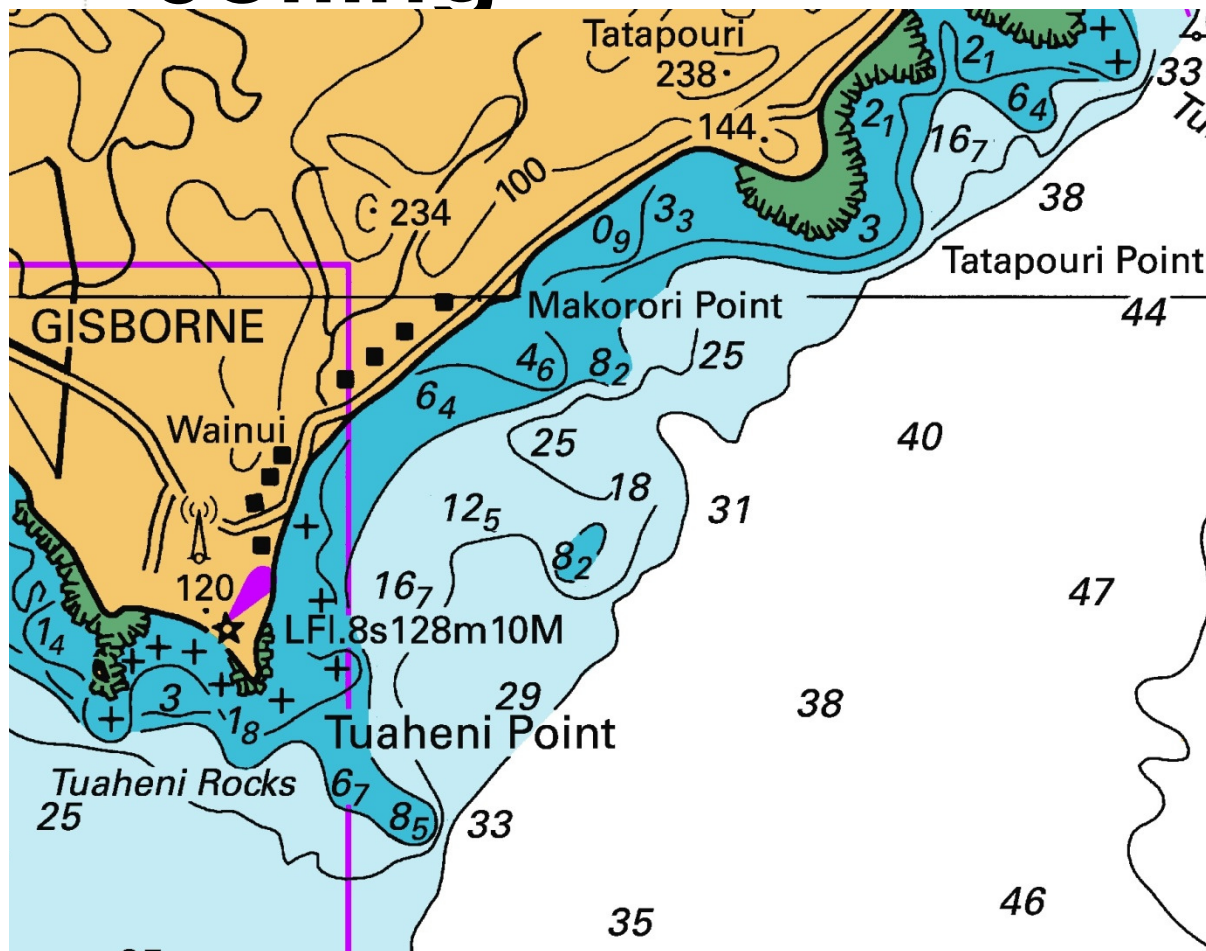


Thanks

Richard Reinen-Hamill

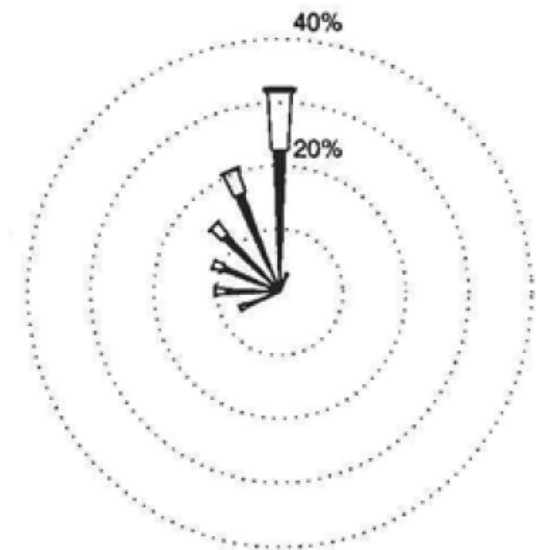


Setting



Source: NZ55, Hydrographic office

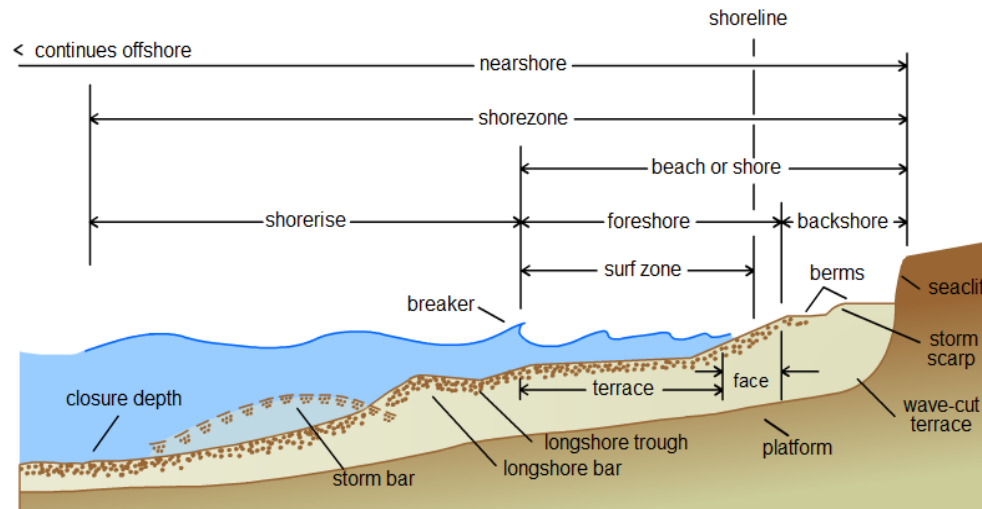
HAT: 2.23 m
 MHWS: 2.10 m (2011/2012)
 MHWS: 1.94 m (2002/2003)
 Source: Hydrographic Office



Hs = 1.6 with 3 m
 exceeded 5%
 GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Source: Tatapouri @ 39 m
 Gorman et al. 2003

Typical beach face definitions



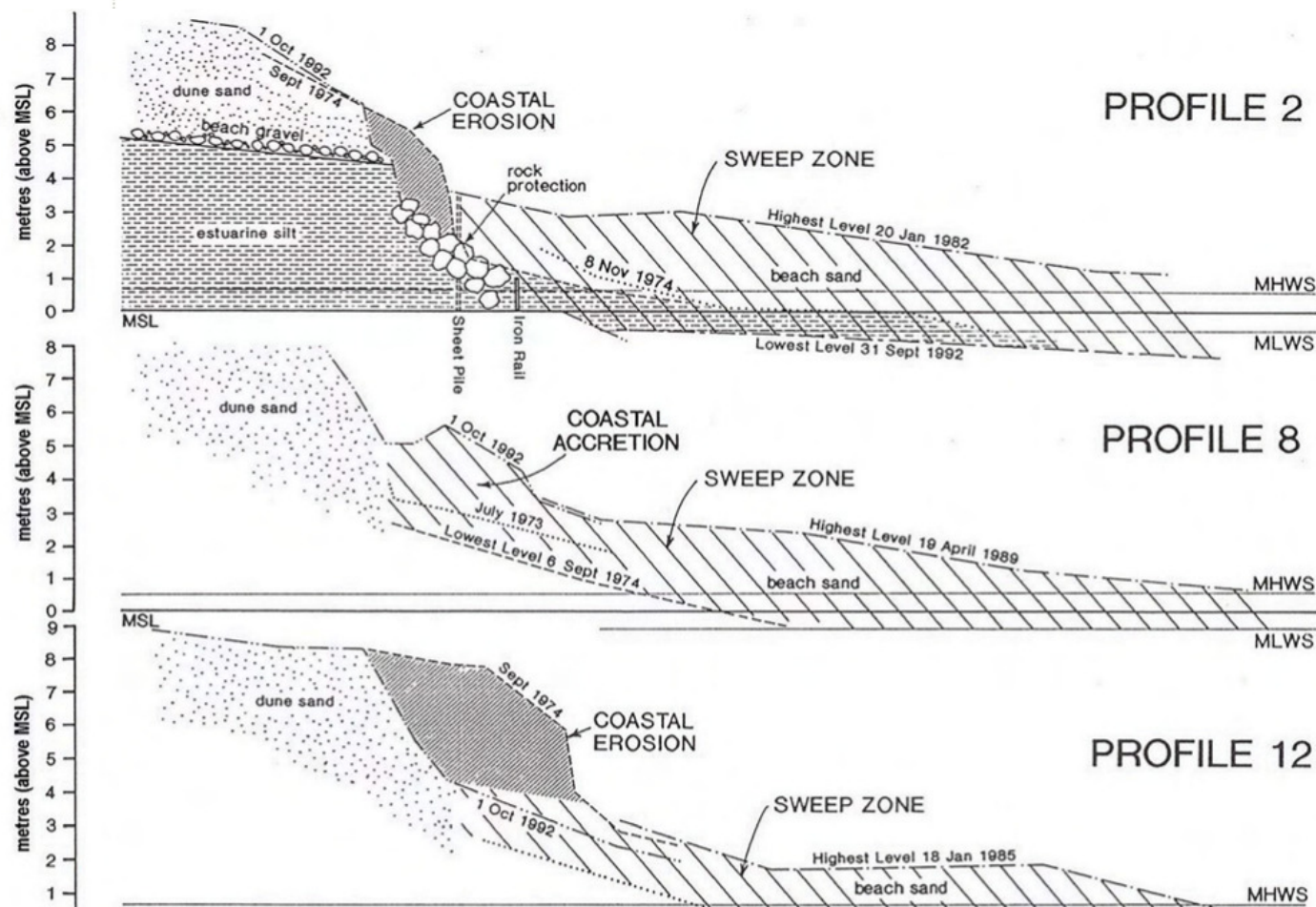
http://coastalchange.ucsd.edu/st3_basics/beaches.html

Possible erosion factors

- Storms (cross shore transport)
- Rips
- Longshore transport
- Headland retreat
- Imbalance between sediment supply and loss
- Changes in mean wave energy direction
- Influence of tidal cycles (18.6 years)
- Stream/beach interactions
- Sea level rise

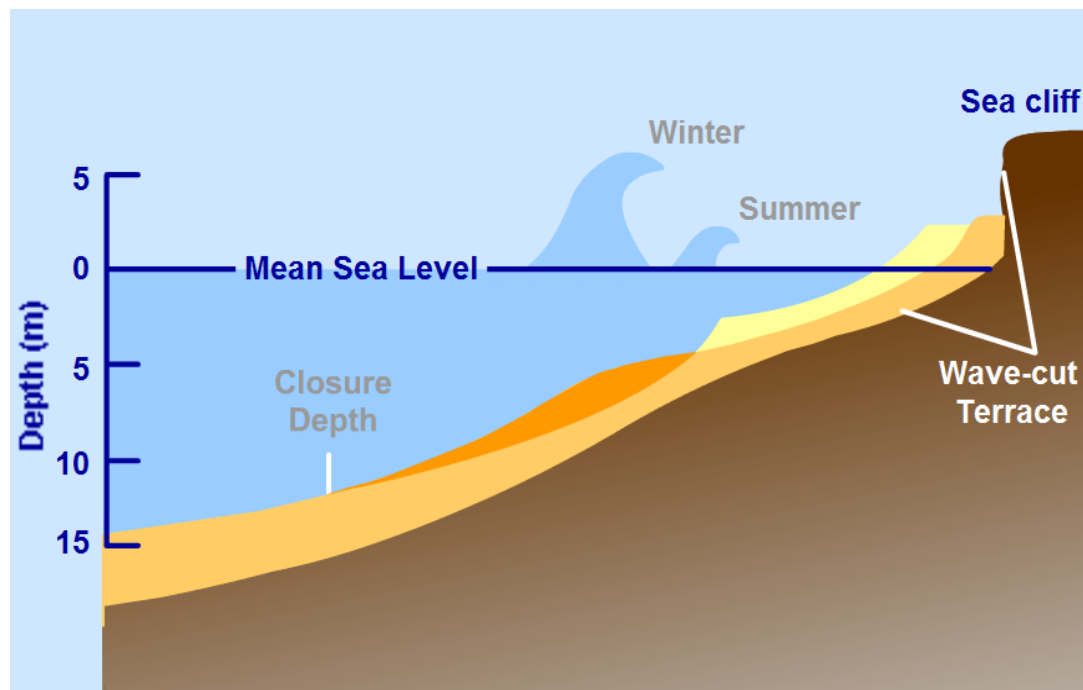


Cross-shore transport

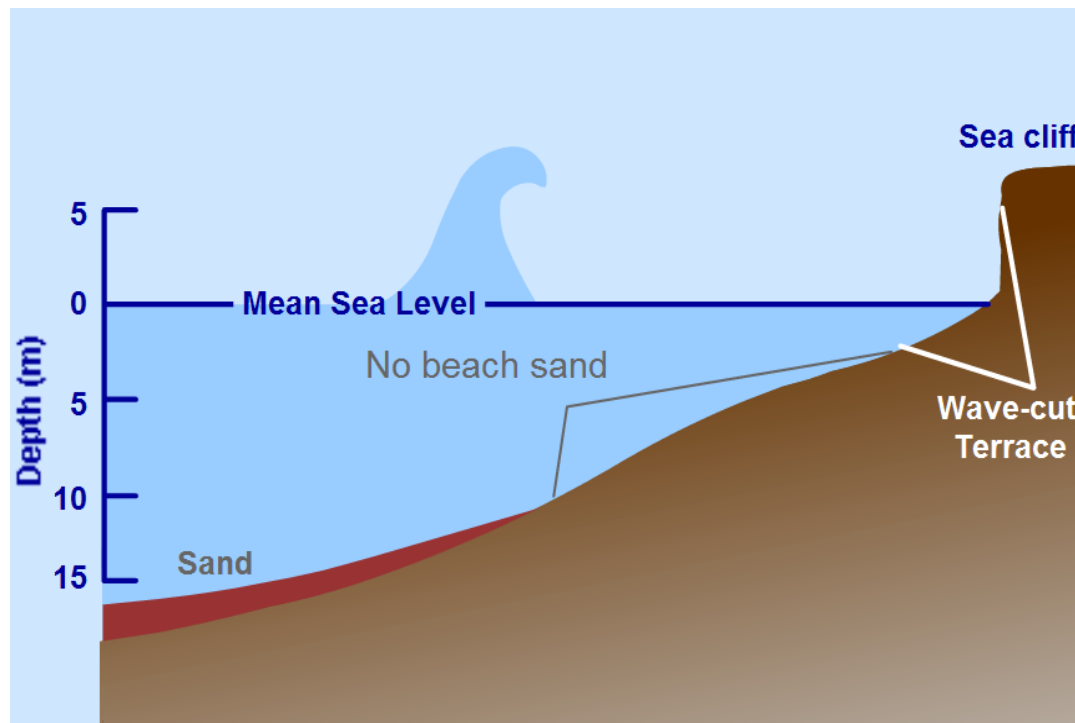


Source: Gibb, 2001

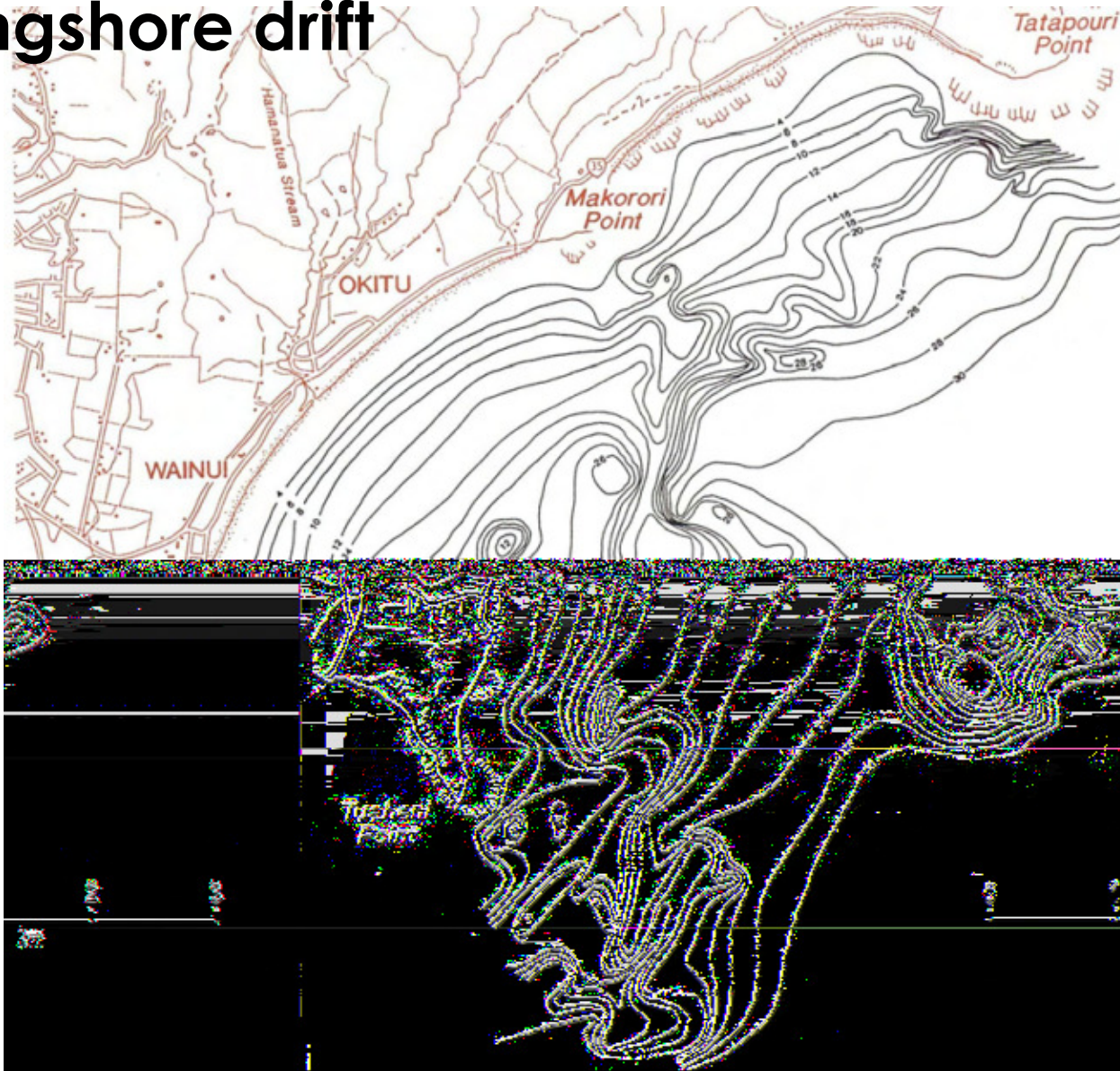
Comparison of summer and winter beach profiles



Effect of severe winter storms



Headland retreat and longshore drift



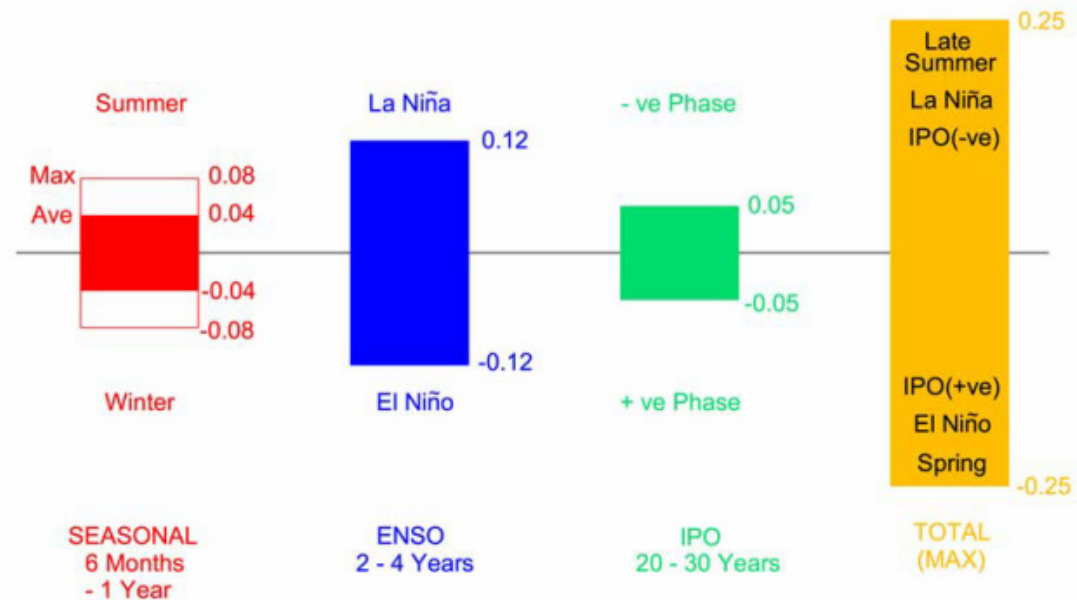
Closure depth around 10 m RL from sediment analysis and Survey = around 11 m CD.

Check with Hallermeier Limit $(6.75 \times H_s \text{ mean}) = 10.8 \text{ m}$

CETN II-32 (Rev 3/95)

Tidal cycles and water levels

- Seasonal
- El Nino and la Nina
- Southern Oscillation
- 18.6 year astronomic cycle

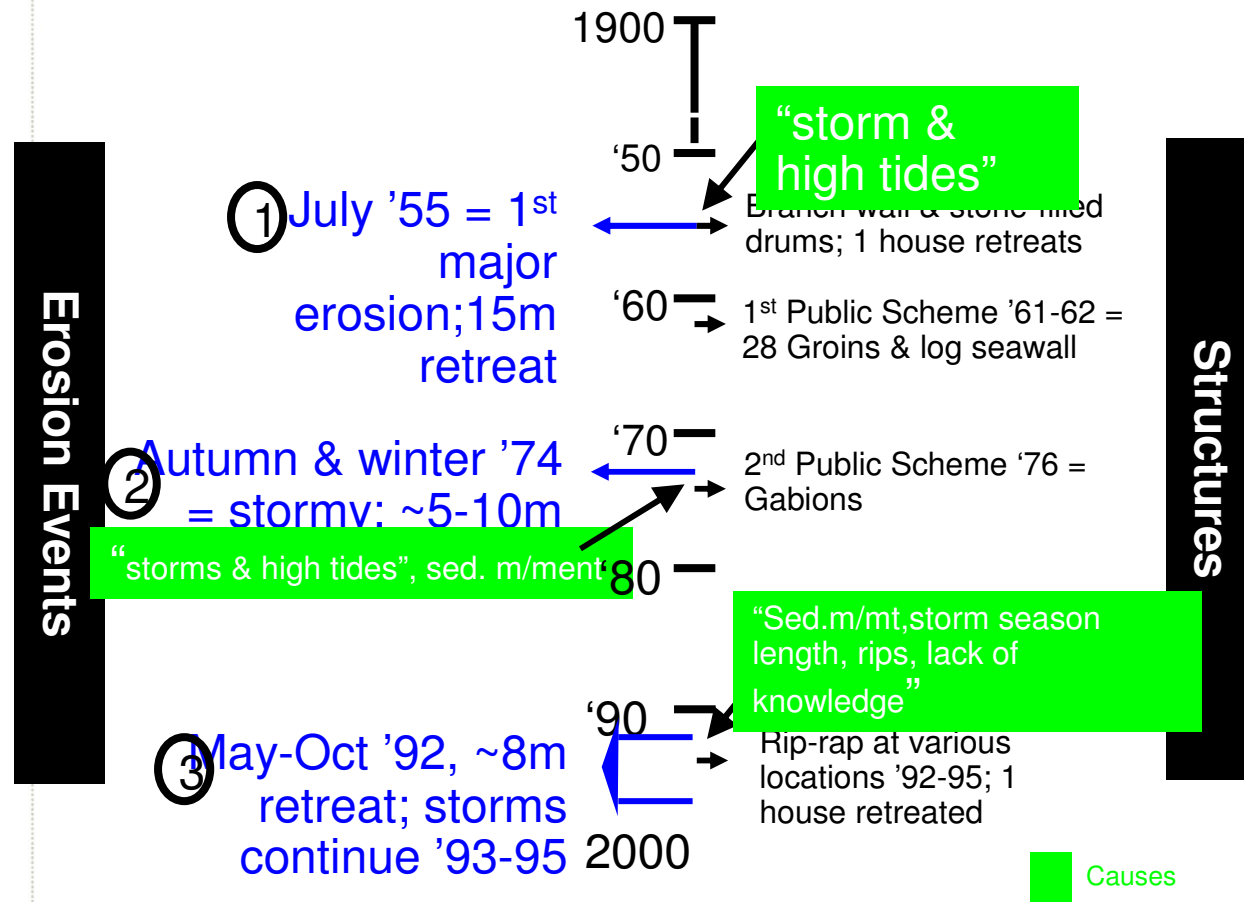


Source: NIWA, 2008

MHWS (2002/03) = 1.94 m
 MHWS (2010/11) = 2.10 m (0.16 m diff)
 HAT = 2.23 m (0.29 m diff)



Erosion events vs 18.6 yr astronomic tidal cycle



Approx
peak of
cycle

Feb 1956

Sept 1974

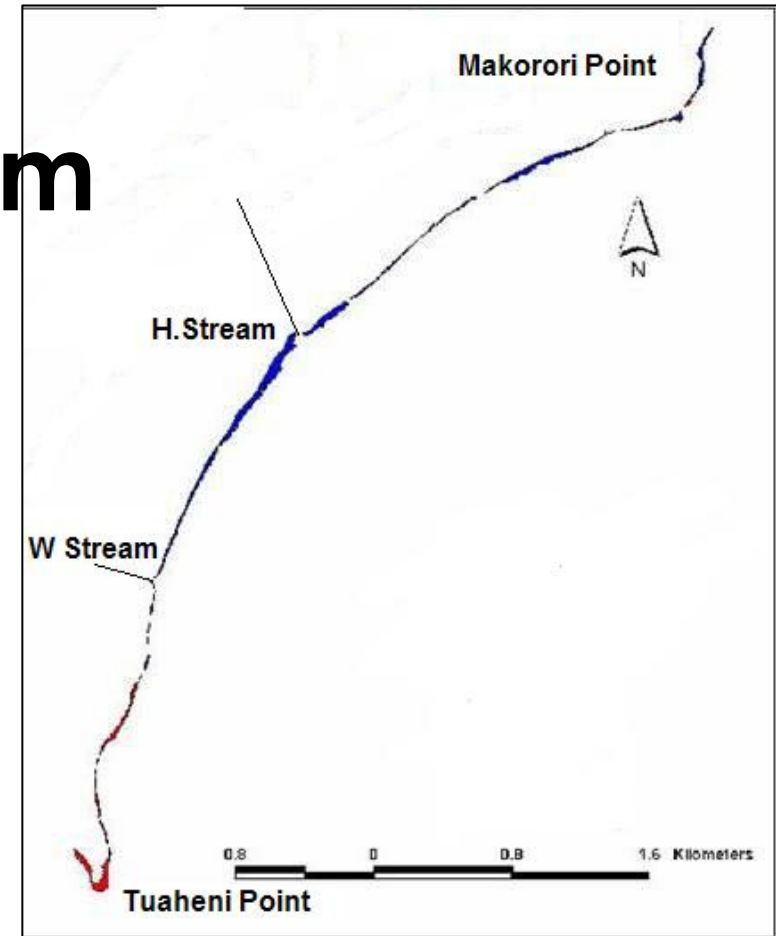
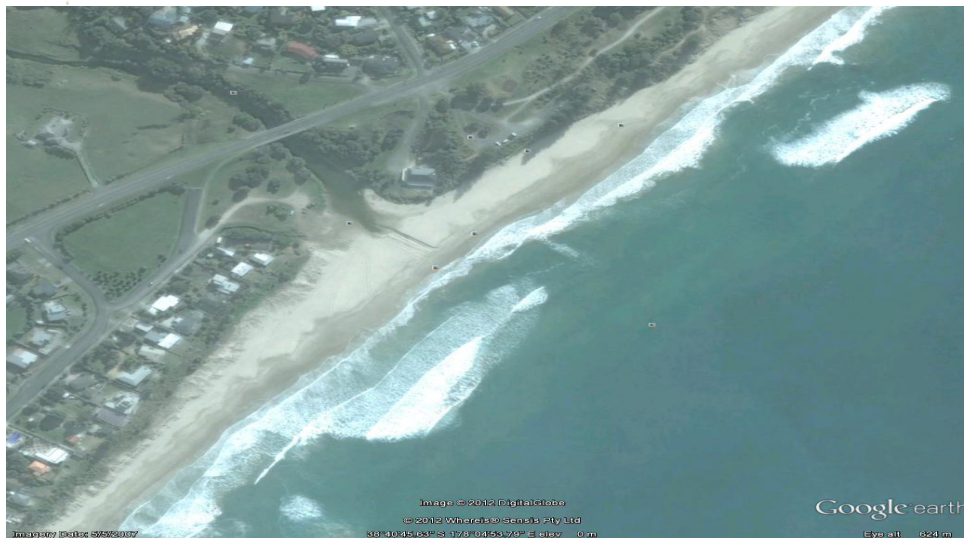
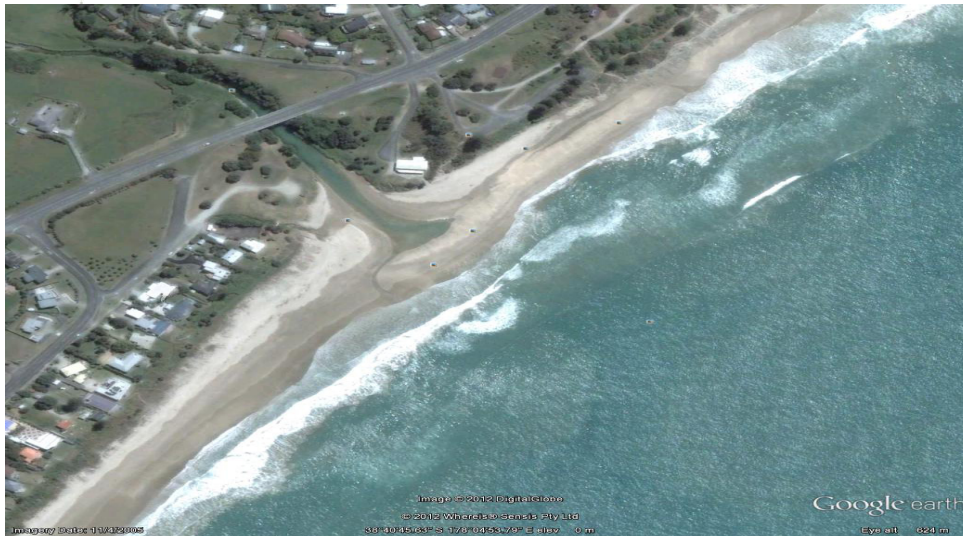
April 1993

Possible stream effects

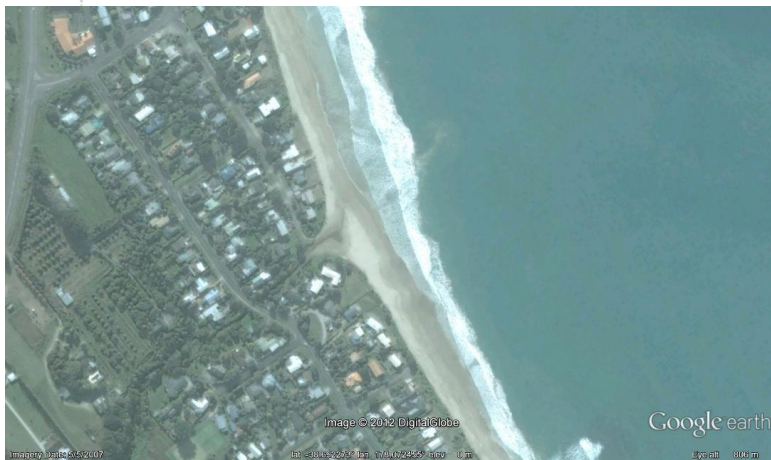
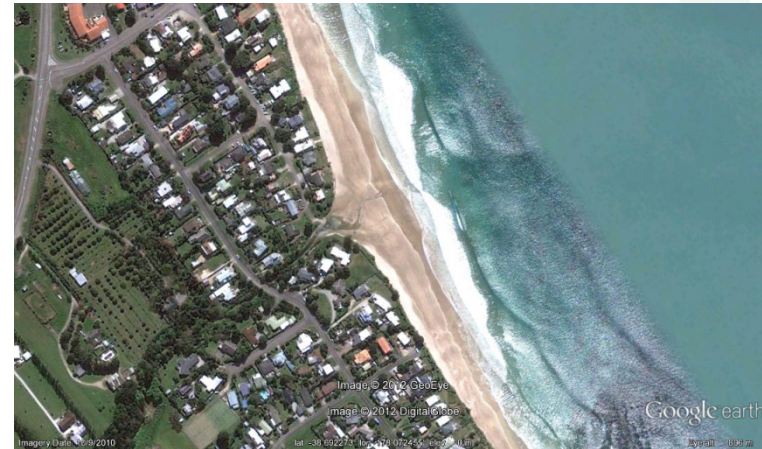
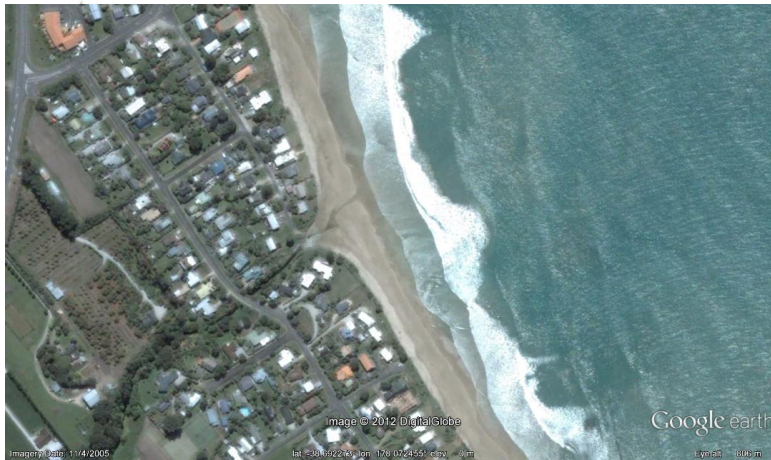
- Permanent removal of sediment from beach system
- Temporary or permanent removal of sand from upper beach
- Dune toe erosion due to migrating stream channel



Hamanatua Stream



Wainui Stream



Sea level rise – will make it harder

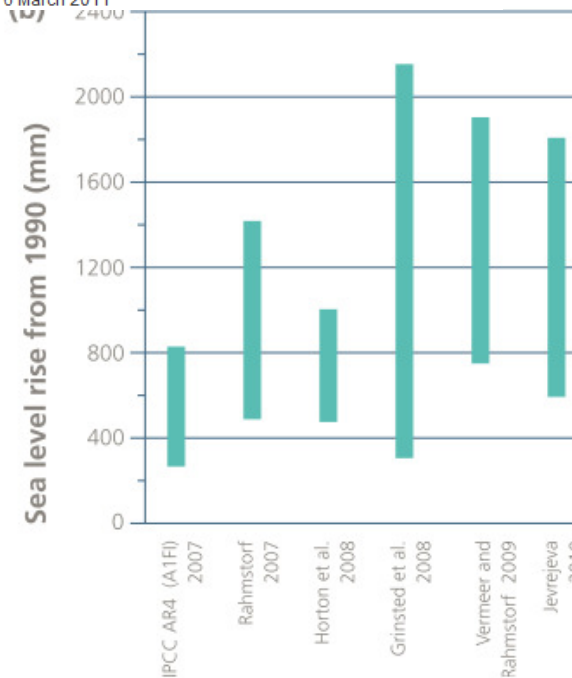
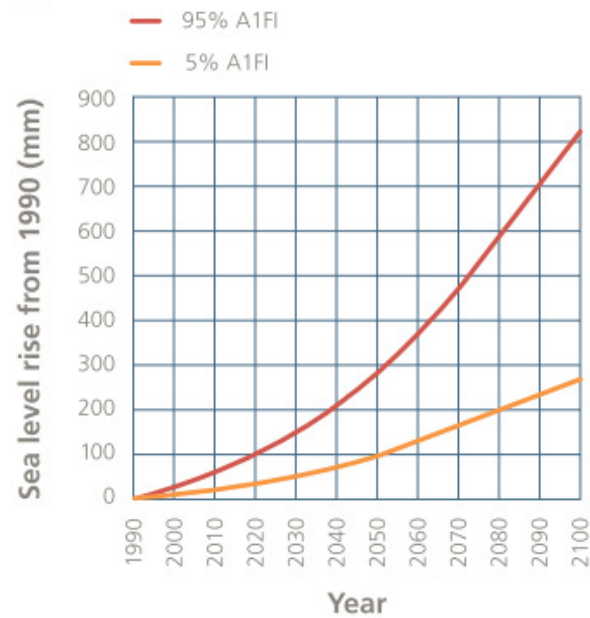
Climate change 'will wreak havoc on Britain's coastline by 2050'

Millions living near the coast are likely to be hit by rising sea levels, erosion and storm surges, warns a new study by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation

Jamie Doward

The Observer, Sunday 6 March 2011

(a)

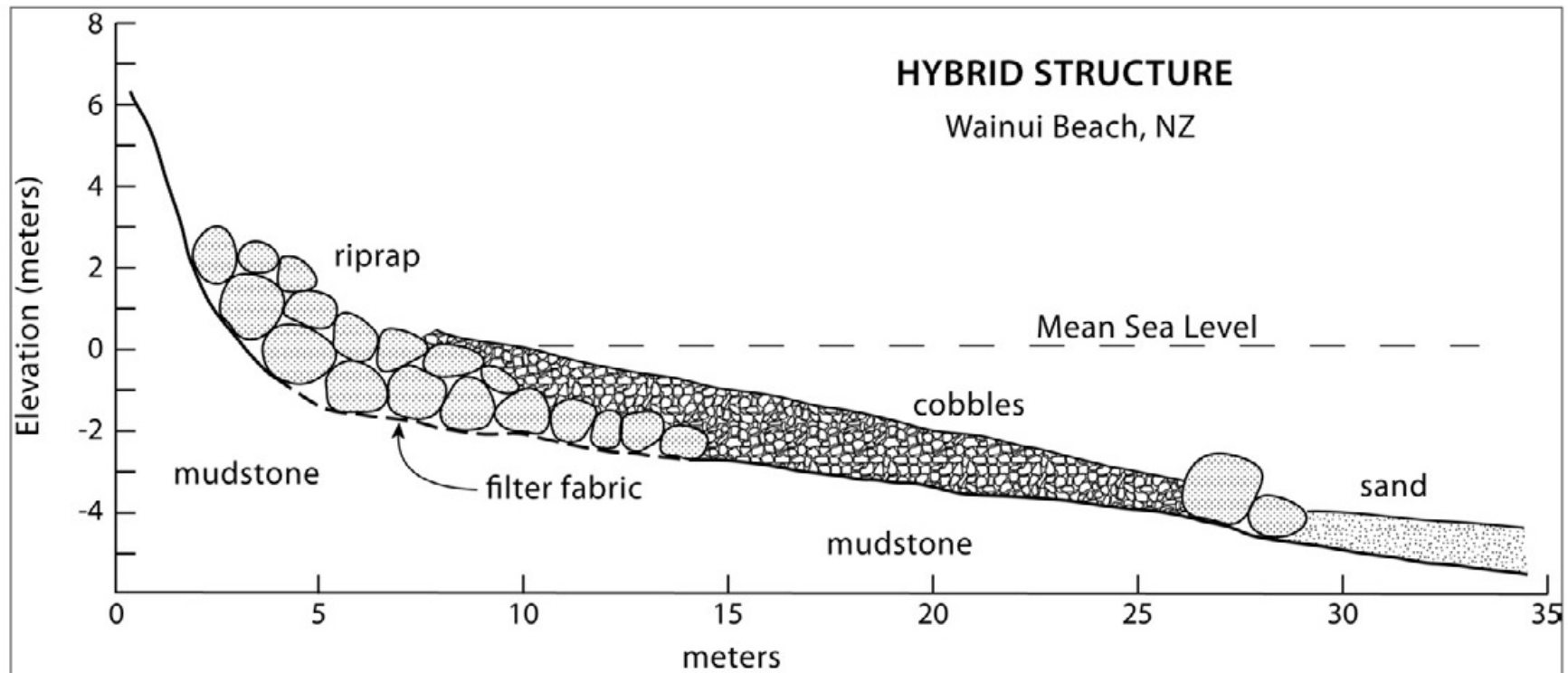


Possible options

- Do nothing
- Status quo
- Management/planning responses
- Dune enhancement/planting
- Beach scraping/transfer
- Beach nourishment
- Cobble Berm/dynamic revetment
- Geobag walls
- Rock revetments
- Groynes
- Offshore reefs
- Beach drainage Management
- Undercurrent stabilizers



Cobble berm



Rock revetment at Waihi Beach



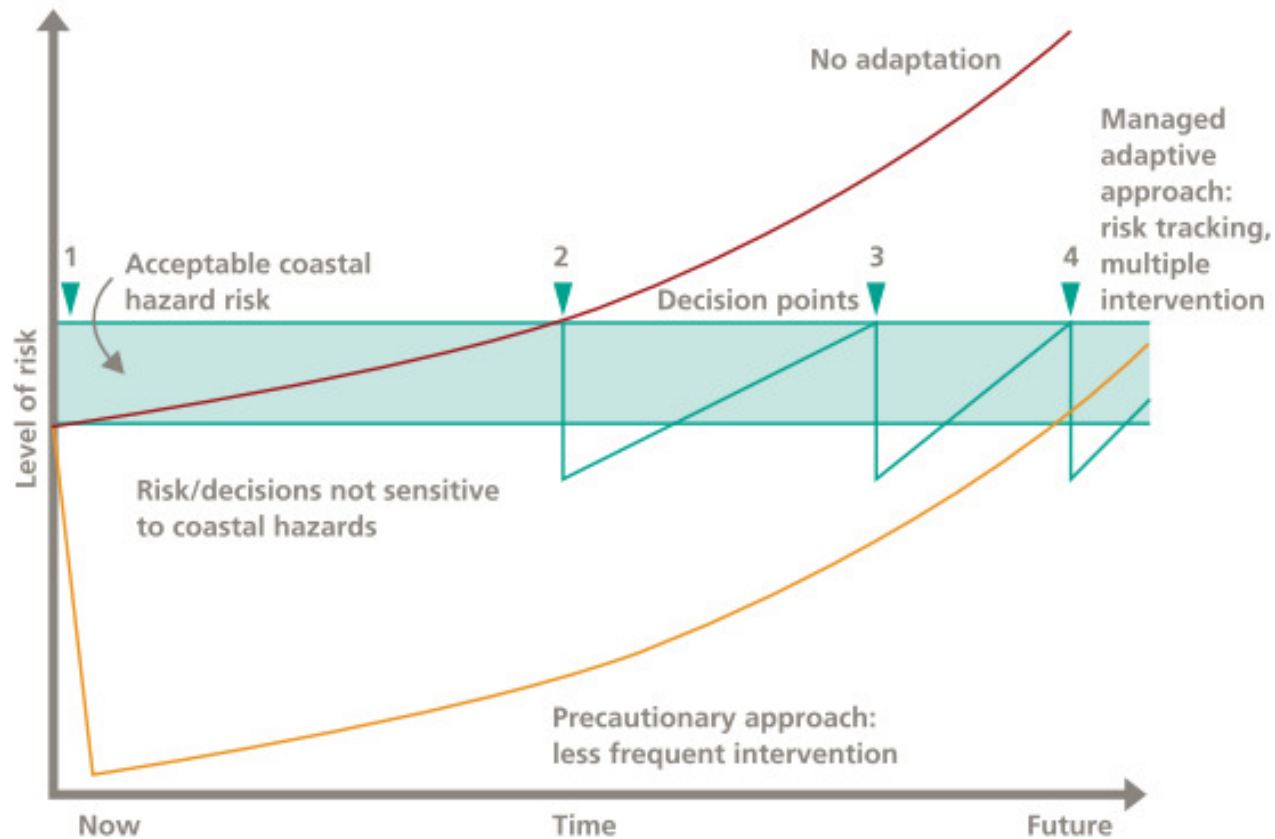
Groynes



Westhampton Beach, Long Island, New York, 18 Jan 1980 (courtesy USAED, New York)



Principles of adaptive management



Source: Moon (2004)



Questions not statements

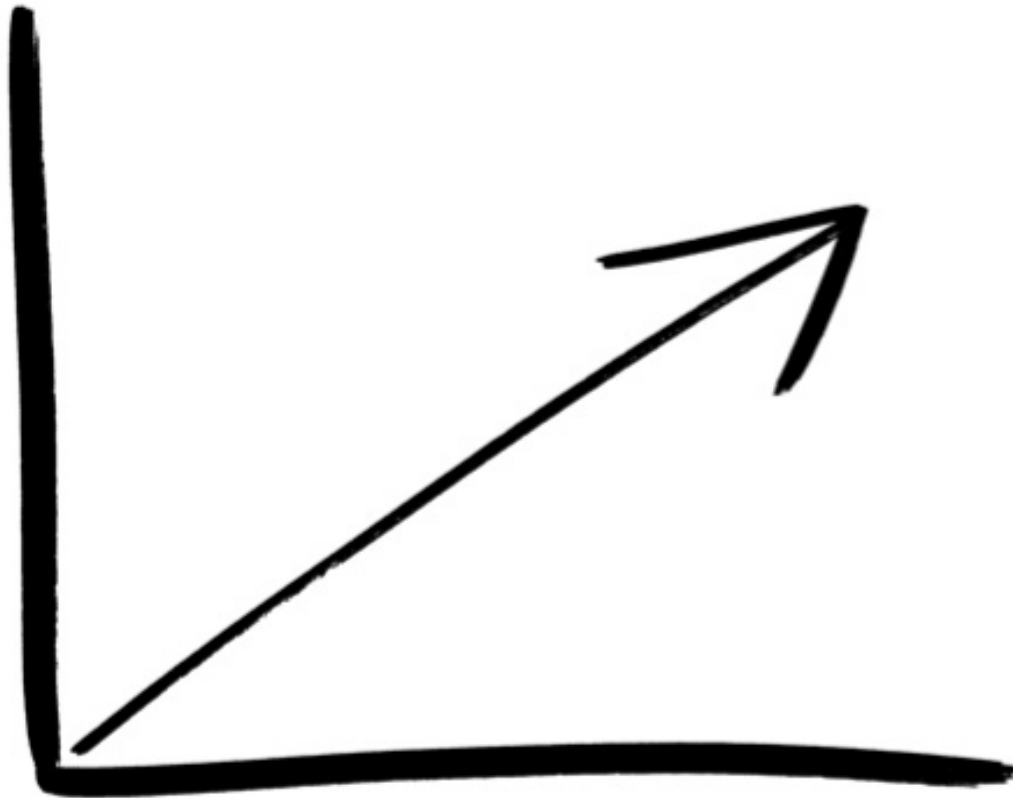
One question per person
until each person had an
opportunity

Outside of today's topic?

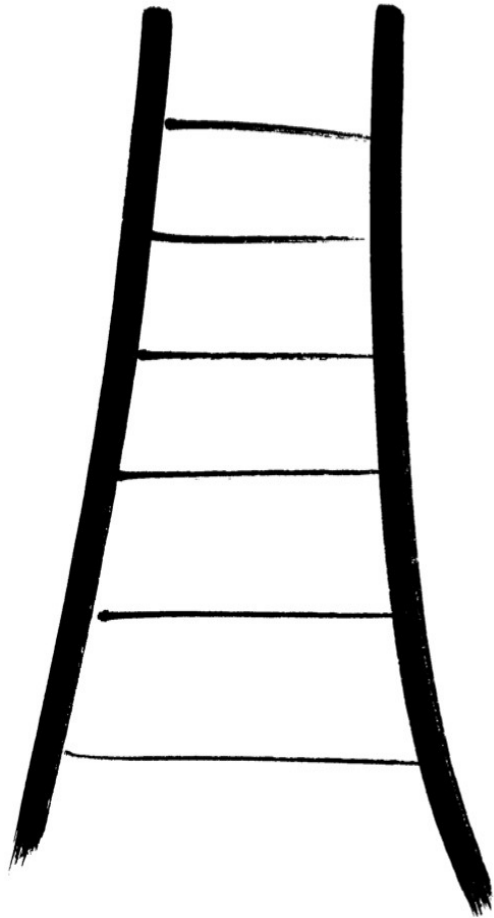
→ Fridge for another day



Where to From Here?



Next Steps?



Key Stakeholder Forum

Monday 17 September

