

# AGENDA/KAUPAPA



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MEMBERSHIP: Andy Cranston (Chair), Colin Alder, Larry Foster, Debbie Gregory, Ani Pahuru-Huriwai, Rawinia Parata, Aubrey Ria, Tony Robinson, Rob Telfer, Teddy Thompson, Rhonda Tibble, Nick Tupara, Josh Wharehinga and Her Worship the Mayor Rehette Stoltz.

## OPERATIONS - ENVIRONMENT & COMMUNITIES/NGĀ WHAKAMAHI - TE TAI AO ME NGĀ HAPORI Committee

DATE: Thursday 8 June 2023

TIME: 9:00AM

AT: Te Ruma Kaunihera (Council Meeting Room), Awarua, Fitzherbert Street, Gisborne

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# Operations – Environment & Communities

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Reports to:	Council
Chairperson:	Cr Andy Cranston
Deputy Chairperson:	Cr Aubrey Ria
Membership:	Mayor and all Councillors
Quorum:	Half of the members when the number is even and a majority when the membership is uneven.
Meeting frequency:	Six weekly (or as required).

## Functions

- To provide governance oversight of Council's operational programmes, services, activities and projects (including major projects) related to environmental operations, community development and community assets.
- To enable the progress of the Council's operational activities, projects and services.

Its scope includes:

### Environment Services and Protection

- Building Services
- Enforcement
- Environmental Health
- Pests and Plant management
- Biodiversity
- Integrated catchments
- Land management
- Animal control
- Harbour management

### Communities

- Cultural Activities including Theatres, Museum and Public Art, Library and Tairāwhiti Navigations
- Recreation and Amenity – including open spaces, parks and gardens, cemeteries, community property and the Olympic Pool complex

### Planning and Development

- Customer Engagement
- Support Services

## Terms of Reference

### Operational Oversight

- Provide governance direction for the Council's operational activities as outlined in the general purposes and scope section.
- Review and adjust relevant working programme priorities within agreed budgets, activity management plans and levels of service as per the Council's Long Term Plan.
- Receive updates on programmes, major projects/projects and activities.
- To have input into, and make decisions on, operational proposals, options and cost of projects/major projects.
- Contribute to the development of short term plans for community services and community facilities.
- Consider the strategic regulatory and compliance issues.
- Prepare submissions on any matter that is within its rationale and terms of reference for Council approval and submit on behalf of Council when timelines do not allow Council prior approval.

### Asset Management

- Oversee the management of all Council's community assets.
- Make decisions on community assets becoming Council's and on infrastructure and community assets on behalf of Council.
- Progress the sale of properties as approved in the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.
- Contribute to the development of and oversee delivery of economic development projects.
- Consider proposals to change the status or revoke the status of a reserve as defined in the Reserves Act 1977 (including the hearing of submissions).

## Power to Act

To make all decisions necessary to fulfil the role and scope of the Committee subject to the limitations imposed.

To establish subcommittees, working parties and forums as required.

To appoint non-voting advisory members (such as tangata whenua representatives) to assist the Committee.

## Power to Recommend

To Council and/or any Council committee as it deems appropriate.

3.1. Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes - Environment & Communities 20 April 2023

# MINUTES

## Draft & Unconfirmed



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### MINUTES of the OPERATIONS - ENVIRONMENT & **COMMUNITIES/NGĀ WHAKAMAHI - TE TAI AO ME NGĀ HAPORI** Committee

Held in Te Ruma Kaunihera (Council Meeting Room), Awarua, Fitzherbert Street, Gisborne on Thursday 20 April 2023 at 9:00AM.

#### PRESENT:

Her Worship the Mayor Rehette Stoltz, Deputy Mayor Josh Wharehinga, Colin Alder, Andy Cranston, Larry Foster, Debbie Gregory, Rawinia Parata, Tony Robinson, Rob Telfer, Daniel Thompson.

#### IN ATTENDANCE:

Chief Executive Nedine Thatcher Swann, Director Lifelines David Wilson, Director Liveable Communities Michele Frey, Director Engagement & Māori Responsiveness Anita Reedy-Holthausen, Chief Financial Officer Pauline Foreman, Chief of Strategy & Science Jo Noble, Democracy & Support Services Manager Heather Kohn and Committee Secretary Jess Taylor.

The meeting commenced with a karakia.

#### 1. Apologies

MOVED by Cr Stoltz, seconded by Cr Foster

That the apologies from Cr Pahuru-Huriwai and Cr Tibble (for lateness) and Cr Ria and Cr Tupara be sustained. CARRIED

#### 2. Declarations of Interest

There were no interests declared.

#### 3. Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes

##### 3.1 Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes 2 March 2023

MOVED by Cr Wharehinga, seconded by Cr Gregory

That the Minutes of 2 March 2023 be accepted. CARRIED

#### 4. Leave of Absence

There were no leaves of absence.



5. Acknowledgements and Tributes

There were no acknowledgements or tributes.

6. Public Input and Petitions

There were no public input or petitions.

7. Extraordinary Business

There was no extraordinary business.

8. Notices of Motion

There were no notices of motion.

9. Adjourned Business

There was no adjourned business.

10. Reports of the Chief Executive and Staff for DECISION

10.1 23-88 Transfer of Ownership - Inner Harbour Wharf Shed (Bond Store)

- Still working through the next steps with Ngāti Oneone.
- Estimated demolition cost is \$30,000, priced back in 2019. Asbestos survey was included.
- The building was last structurally assessed in 2016 and has had no remedial work done since. It is only fit for demolition and adaptive reuse of its parts.
- There has been no assessment done on the building since 2020.
- If this decision were to go nowhere, Gisborne District Council would have to move it somewhere at own expense so would have accrued costs anyway. Council will look at that in terms of the next steps pending the decision.
- The previous Chief Executive negotiated a land swap deal with Eastland Port involving The Works building. An undisclosed amount was settled upon, and as part of the negotiation, the Bond Store was offered and accepted. Councillors are to be advised of the undisclosed amount.
- Landowners are not paying rates as half of this building is occupying their land. They are still being billed rates; however, Council is remitting their rates.
- Director Liveable Communities holds the Operational relationship with Ngāti Oneone, they meet regularly and have a positive relationship. Discussions have been ongoing, and we certainly would not leave them with any significant costs because of this transfer.

MOVED by Cr Wharehinga, seconded by Cr Stoltz

That the Operations - Environment & Communities/Ngā Whakamahi - Te Taiao me ngā Hapori:

1. Agrees that ownership of the building be transferred to Ngati Oneone for the sum of \$1 as agreed with them.

CARRIED

Secretarial Note: Cr Alder asked that his vote be recorded against the decision.

## 11. Reports of the Chief Executive and Staff for INFORMATION

### 11.1 23-86 Community Occupancy Policy

- The policy aims to support community groups in achieving sustainability. Many groups have facilities and assets but struggle with declining volunteer numbers, making it difficult to maintain sustainability. By having conversations and working with the community groups through this process, the hope is to trigger discussions about a more sustainable future, combined use of facilities and making sure they are maximizing the ability of the community to come in and use them. That is the intention.

Secretarial Note: Cr Pahuru-Huriwai arrived at 9:42.

MOVED by Cr Wharehinga, seconded by Cr Gregory

That the Operations - Environment & Communities/Ngā Whakamahi - Te Taiao me ngā Hapori:

1. Notes the contents of this report.

CARRIED

## 12. Close of Meeting

There being no further business, the meeting concluded at 9.56am.

Andy Cranston  
CHAIR

### 3.2. Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes - Infrastructure 20 April 2023

# MINUTES

## Draft & Unconfirmed



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MEMBERSHIP: Larry Foster (Chair), Colin Alder, Andy Cranston, Debbie Gregory, Ani Pahuru-Huriwai, Rawinia Parata, Aubrey Ria, Tony Robinson, Rob Telfer, Teddy Thompson, Rhonda Tibble, Nick Tupara, Josh Wharehinga and Her Worship the Mayor Rehette Stoltz.

## MINUTES of the OPERATIONS - **INFRASTRUCTURE/NGĀ WHAKAMAHI** - TE HANGANGA Committee

Held in Te Ruma Kaunihera (Council Meeting Room), Awarua, Fitzherbert Street, Gisborne on Thursday 20 April 2023 at 9:00AM.

### PRESENT:

Her Worship the Mayor Rehette Stoltz, Deputy Mayor Josh Wharehinga, Colin Alder, Andy Cranston, Larry Foster, Debbie Gregory, Ani Pahuru-Huriwai, Rawinia Parata, Tony Robinson, Rob Telfer, Daniel Thompson, Rhonda Tibble.

### IN ATTENDANCE:

Chief Executive Nedine Thatcher Swann, Director Lifelines David Wilson, Director Liveable Communities Michele Frey, Director Engagement & Maori Responsiveness Anita Reedy-Holthausen, Chief Financial Officer Pauline Foreman, Chief of Strategy & Science Jo Noble, Democracy & Support Services Manager Heather Kohn and Committee Secretary Jess Taylor.

#### 1. Apologies

MOVED by Cr Robinson, seconded by Cr Cranston

That the apologies from Cr Ria, Cr Tupara be sustained.

CARRIED

#### 2. Declarations of Interest

Cr Alder declared an interest in Report 23-74 Cyclone Gabrielle Update regarding Te Arai River, Manutuke.

#### 3. Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes

##### 3.1 Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes 7 December 2022

MOVED by Cr Gregory, seconded by Cr Parata.

That the Minutes of 7 December 2022 be accepted.

CARRIED

4. Leave of Absence

There were no leaves of absence.

5. Acknowledgements and Tributes

There were no acknowledgements or tributes.

6. Public Input and Petitions

There were no public input or petitions.

7. Extraordinary Business

There was no extraordinary business.

8. Notices of Motion

There were no notices of motion.

9. Adjourned Business

There was no adjourned business.

10. Reports of the Chief Executive and Staff for INFORMATION

10.1 23-74 Cyclone Gabrielle Update

- Cr Alder requested that his concerns regarding Te Arai River were recorded.
- Lifelines still working through the assessments of what happened to Te Arai river.
- Going forward we'll take into consideration all issues throughout the region, what we get consent for, what we get funding for and the best interest of the catchments.
- Number of independent experts working with Dr Murray Cave to determine the most likely scenarios going forward and assess the associated risk.

Secretarial Note: Cr Tupara sent apologies to the Chair at 1045am.

- The Recovery Team is working on a large-scale plan for flood control and drainage work, with input from multiple experts. The plan will include independent assessments of engineering options, all subject to being peer reviewed before being considered by Council.
- BAU for Lifelines at the moment looks like prioritizing our crews and contractors across the district as to where we need them best.
- Mr Hadfield acknowledging one of the successes they had over Cyclone Gabrielle so far is they have had no one die or seriously injured from the contractors.
- Council has taken ownership of Pourau Road which will be fully funded by Waka Kotahi for construction and maintenance.
- The Bailey bridge has a weight restriction of 50 tonnes, so anything heavier or oversized can be taken on Pourau Road as it meets the necessary standards for such vehicles.

Secretarial Note: Cr Stoltz left the meeting at 1135am.

- The Sand Dam has drinking water that can be used for 38 days at full water supply, supplemented by rain and the Waipaoa River.
- Chair and councillors mihi and sang Ka Pine to Mr Green and the CDEM team.

MOVED by Cr Robinson, seconded by Cr Cranston

That the Operations - Infrastructure/Ngā Whakamahi - Te Hanganga Committee:

1. Notes the contents of this report.

CARRIED

#### 11. Public Excluded Business

Secretarial Note: These Minutes include a public excluded section. They have been separated for receipt in Section 11 Public Excluded Business of Council.

#### 12. READMITTANCE OF THE PUBLIC

MOVED by Cr Wharehinga, seconded by Cr Pahuru-Huriwai

That the Operations - Infrastructure/Ngā Whakamahi - Te Hanganga Committee:

1. Readmits the public.

CARRIED

#### 13. Close of Meeting

There being no further business, the meeting concluded at 12:37pm.

Larry Foster  
CHAIR

### 3.3. Action Sheet

Meeting Date	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date
20/04/23	10.1	23-88 Transfer of Ownership - Inner Harbour Wharf Shed (Bond Store)	In progress	Councillors to be advised of the undisclosed amount relating to the land swap deal with Eastland Port involving the Bond Store.	Chris Visser		11/07/23

## 10. Reports of the Chief Executive and Staff for DECISION



23-123

Title: 23-123 Draft Makorori Master Plan for Consultation  
Section: Liveable Spaces  
Prepared by: Tyler Kirk - Team Leader Planning  
Meeting Date: Thursday 8 June 2023

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Legal: No	Financial: No	Significance: Low
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### Report to OPERATIONS - ENVIRONMENT & **COMMUNITIES/NGĀ WHAKAMAHI** - TE TAI AO ME **NGĀ** HAPORI Committee for decision

#### PURPOSE - TE TAKE

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the Makorori Master Plan, and to seek approval to commence public consultation on the draft plan.

#### SUMMARY – HE **WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA**

In response to ongoing management issues at Makorori Beach, Council is in the process of developing a Master Plan which will be a unified, guiding document for the beach.

The plan seeks to balance the protection and enhancement of a natural taonga in the face of constantly increasing recreational pressure. It is non-statutory and strategic by nature.

Consultation was undertaken throughout 2022, and the draft document was near completion prior to Cyclone Gabrielle. While this delayed the plan's completion, it has been reviewed with a recovery/resilience lens, and its content remains relevant and necessary.

The draft plan (attachment 1) has been prepared by open space consultants, Xyst, with input into engagement and content from staff across Council. This report seeks Council's endorsement to publicly consult on the draft Plan.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS - **NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA**

That the Operations - Environment & **Communities/Ngā** Whakamahi - Te Taiao me **Ngā** Hapori Committee:

1. Approves public consultation on the draft Makorori Master Plan.

Authorised by:

Michele Frey - Director Liveable Communities

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Keywords: Makorori, Master Plan

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## BACKGROUND - HE WHAKAMĀRAMA

1. Members of the Makorori community have presented a wide range of issues concerning activities and use of Makorori Beach, reserves and foreshore areas to Council over recent years.
2. In May 2021, the Operations Committee resolved to develop a Reserve Management Plan for the beach [report 21-74].
3. In scoping the Reserve Management Plan, it was recognised that a spatially oriented Master Plan would be a more effective planning tool given the issues and aspirations for the plan.
4. A Master Plan provides a way to capture multiple issues across a wide landscape (not just Council reserve areas) and aligns accountability with stakeholders, with their input and support. It can also guide visitor and environmental management as well as any future development along the Makorori Beach and foreshore area.
5. Council subsequently noted this revised approach in December 2021 [report 21-285].
6. Consultation for the plan took place throughout 2022. This was longer than anticipated but allowed for a greater level of engagement and shared aspirations that could have been achieved in the initially planned timeframe.
7. Consultation took place in four workstreams:
  - a. A partnership approach with Makorori Hapū, as guided by Ngāti Oneone.
  - b. Direct consultation with stakeholder groups and key agencies.
  - c. An online survey capturing priorities for improvement and the plan's overall strategic direction.
  - d. Convening of a Community Reference Group which sought to represent the views of a significant portion of user groups and interested parties. The Group met three times through the latter part of 2022 and drafted each section of the Plan through facilitated discussion. This Group included Mana Whenua, the Residents' Association, Landowners (Ferris/Searancke whānau and Makorori Station), Gisborne Boardriders' Club, the Motorcycle Club, Women's Native Tree Project, Wainui Dune Care Group, Forest and Bird and Wainui Beach School.
8. A summary of consultation was brought to Council's Operations Committee in September 2022 [report 22-204].
9. Further community reference group workshops and engagement with Hapū followed this summary, and the Plan was intended to be received by Council in February. However successive cyclones and final inputs meant that this was delayed.

## DISCUSSION and OPTIONS - WHAKAWHITINGA KŌRERO me ngā KŌWHIRINGA

### Summary of the draft Plan

10. The intent of the Makorori Master Plan is to provide a non-statutory, strategic vision for the beach. It has captured the key issues and opportunities and has identified the appropriate mechanism for implementing change, be that regulatory change, or development and conservation actions.



11. As such, it will ensure a cohesive, connected approach is taken to future work.
12. At a high level, the greatest theme heard through consultation which translated to the Plan's core purpose was the need to preserve the beaches ecosystems and experience in response to ever growing visitor numbers and associated impacts.
13. The Plan sets out seven key moves, and associated actions within:
  - a. Rationalise access to the dunes and beach.
  - b. Share Makorori's history and cultural heritage.
  - c. Restore the dune system.
  - d. Create an inviting, safe, enjoyable place to visit, live and play.
  - e. Improve and establish dedicated car parking areas.
  - f. Improve safe access.
  - g. Engage the community.

#### Summary of Partnership Approach

14. We have worked in partnership with Makorori Hapū since the inception of the project, and have planned content, sector engagement together.
15. The below is an assessment of the partnership approach, and role of the Plan, in the context of Council's Te Tiriti Compass Framework.
16. It should be noted that the partnership approach to the development of the Plan has only been made possible by the generous input of time by hapū representatives.
17. **Kāwanatanga:** We share decision-making for our region with tāngata whenua.

All aspects of the Plan have been designed through collaborative partnership. This included the consultation approach, the scope of the Plan, and the framework used to capture hapū input. The draft document has had multiple stages of review by hapū and has progressed to Council once all parties are happy with its content.

18. Tino Rangatiratanga: Mana whenua aspirations are Council priorities.

Significant input into the Plan's direction and content was sought in its development. In particular, the most strategic elements of the Plan, including the vision and long-term outcomes were established across multiple wānanga. Because of the multiple stages of review, we're confident that the Plan's priorities reflect those of hapū representatives also.

19. **Ōritetanga:** Council understands, acknowledges, and redresses inequity.

The Plan acknowledges some of Council's previous shortcomings as a partner and makes moves to redress these. One such example is the formal naming of visitor destinations after tīpuna and pā, which was a previous commitment made to the Searancke/Ferris whānau through the purchase of land, but not yet upheld.

20. Whakapono: We empower and value te ao Māori.

A key outcome of the Plan is to celebrate Makorori's cultural heritage, and that the beach is developed and managed in a way that empowers te ao Māori. From a development perspective, this is achieved through the return of historic names, and the identification and signage around historic pā sites. In a management sense, this is captured by the ongoing commitment to supporting mana whenua to self-determine and practise fikanga.

#### ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE - AROTAKENGA o **NGĀ** HIRANGA

21. This report is part of a process to arrive at a decision that may be of **Low** level in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

#### TANGATA **WHENUA/MĀORI** ENGAGEMENT - **TŪTAKITANGA** TANGATA WHENUA

22. Much of the tāngata whenua engagement is captured above, however it's worth noting that looking forward to implementation, engagement will be ongoing to translate this partnership into shared action.

#### COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT - **TŪTAKITANGA** HAPORI

23. With significant input from the community already captured within the Plan, the intent of the final stage of consultation on the draft Plan is to ensure that the Plan's content reflects this collective input.
24. Given the engagement pressures on the community at present, this final round of consultation is intended to make the draft Plan available online alongside an online survey. Printed copies will also be made available for review at Awarua and the Library.
25. A further workshop with the Community Reference Group will take place during this period also.

#### CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications - **NGĀ REREKĒTANGA ĀHUARANGI** – **ngā** whakaaweawe / **ngā** ritenga

##### Mitigation – Reducing the Impacts of Council's Decision on Emissions

26. The draft Master Plan proposes several future capital projects which are likely to increase visitor numbers at the beach.
27. Many of the projects are low in emissions by nature, allowing greater vegetation cover and promoting soft surfacing options. However, the expected increased vehicle trips are anticipated to have a likely increase to greenhouse gas emissions.

## Adaptation – Responding to Climate Change

Climatic change	Response
Higher temperatures and more 'hot' days	Greater need to restore vegetation to the rear dune area for shade, to reduce fire risk and provide more resilient habitats for native fauna.
Changing rainfall patterns and intensity	The steep hillslopes on the landward side of State Highway 35, and at each end of the beach are expected to be of greater landslide risk within the next century. The plan for development of these areas needs to consider extreme weather events and the required resilience.
Sea level rise and coastal erosion	Relatively neutral vertical land movement at Makorori Beach does reduce the expected impact of sea level rise. However, of greatest concern is the resilience of the dune system to cope with this expected sea level rise and, as such, focus has been given to restricting vehicle access to much of the dune system and focus on the reintroduction and management of native dune grasses and rear dune vegetation.
Oceanic changes (acidification)	This has potential to impact upon the recreational opportunities and cultural practises possible at the beach's inshore reefs. No appropriate adaptation response has been identified.

## CONSIDERATIONS - HEI WHAKAARO

### Financial/Budget

28. The draft Master Plan contains a set of projects which would require additional Council and external resource to deliver.
29. Some are achievable within current renewal budgets, but the majority will require further consideration and prioritisation through long-term planning processes.
30. Therefore, there are no immediate financial implications to the Committee's decision to approve public notification on the draft Plan.

### Legal

31. There are no legal implications arising from the matters contained in this report.

## POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS - KAUPAPA HERE me **ngā** RITENGA WHAKAMAHERE

32. The Master Plan is in strong alignment with the Community Facilities Strategy's network hierarchy, in its efforts to develop the beach into a regional destination park.
33. The Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan review could see changes to land use and resource management in coastal communities, which could impact reserve planning.
34. An omnibus (multi reserves) coastal reserves management plan is part of Council's long-term work programme. It is not being progressed currently due to higher priority projects.

## RISKS - **NGĀ TŪRARU**

35. The Plan sets out an intergenerational vision for Makorori, which community could interpret as funded, mandated projects. There is, therefore, a risk that the Plan builds community expectation beyond what Council can deliver on immediately.

## NEXT STEPS - **NGĀ MAHI E WHAI AKE**

Date	Action/Milestone	Comments
Mid-June	Draft plan made available online, and in printed form, alongside an online survey	
August	Final Master Plan brought to Council for adoption	The final plan will be accompanied by a summary of submissions received and associated recommendations.

## ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Draft Makorori Master Plan for consultation - single page [23-123.1 - 40 pages]



# Te Mahere Matua o Makorori


## Makorori Master Plan

Draft for consultation

June 2023  
Operations Committee - Environment & Communities 8 June 2023







Ko te hā  
Ko te rā  
Ko Tangaroa  
Ko te mana  
Ko te kotahitanga o ngā waka  
Haumi e  
Hui e  
Tāiki e

# Kōrero Whakatakinga

## Foreword

The Hapū of Makorori have for generations maintained the valuable seaward resources delivered up by Tangaroa and his children.

The traditional story of Tangaroa and his children reflects this plan's commitment protecting the taonga that is and exists at Makorori. The story in short, is told:

While out fishing, Manuruhi, a man, son of Ruatēpupuke, is taken by Tangaroa into the water and placed as a tekoteko on his house Huiteananui, for transgressing fishing lore.

Tangaroa's house has talking poupou inside and silent poupou outside. Ruatēpupuke searches for his son and finds him atop the House, guarded by Hinematikotai, from whom he garners information in order to avenge the taking of his son.

He waits for the children of Tangaroa to return inside the House and while they sleep, he blocks any light from entering, so that they sleep in. He then sets the house alight.

In a panic the children of Tangaroa rush for the exit where Ruatēpupuke waits outside and he strikes them as they emerge, each strike creating the different features of various marine species in the process – Tangaroa's children as we know them today.

He attempts to take the talking poupou from inside the House but is unable to, so instead retrieves the silent ones outside the House and returns to the surface.

Makorori is a connector of the children of Tangaroa, and those of Tūmataunga. The abundant offshore and inshore reefs, white sand beach and surf breaks have been enjoyed for many generations.

This plan sets out to ensure this connection is enduring and sustainable.



# Rārangi Kōrero

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# Ngā Kupu Arataki

## Introduction

Makorori is a natural taonga – a picturesque beach, hosting a range of recreation opportunities for visitors and locals alike. The emerald-blue ocean bordered by Pohutukawa cloaked dunes is an East Coast icon, and the beach and headlands are habitats for a range of sea life, birds, mammals and plant species.

Makorori has seen many changes in use and habitation, from the early fleets of waka departing to Te Toka-Ahuru/Ariel Reef, to what is today one of the region's most iconic and popular recreation destinations.

Throughout the long history of human interaction with Makorori Beach, a number of themes are consistent.

This has long been a place where people have travelled and come together, once leaving with kete full of kaimoana and a dose of sun and salt, now used similarly yet in a modern context.

There's also been a long history of managing human pressures on Makorori's natural resource to ensure that the beach continues to be a place of abundance for future generations.

This Master Plan is an aspirational long-term plan intended to inform the development, preservation, and use of this taonga over the next 30 years.

## Why is a Master Plan for Makorori important? Attachment 23-123.1

In recent years the community has raised concern that what makes this a special place is rapidly changing. Makorori Beach has never been busier than it is today, and with more activity comes more pressure on the natural environment, particularly the dune system.

With our increasing population, and popularity of beach activities such as surfing, fishing, diving, walking and running, we expect this pressure to further increase, prompting us to plan for a sustainable future for Makorori.

Along with addressing these issues, we've identified a range of opportunities to make improvements that will benefit the environment, visitors and for the people who live here.

Makorori's unique geography, land ownership, high recreational value and historic use mean that the current (and potential future) issues at Makorori, and their potential solutions, are often interconnected and the responsibility of multiple agencies, private landowners and land managers with only some able to be directly addressed by council.

The Makorori Master Plan has been developed to:

- Articulate the community's vision for Makorori over the next 30 years
- Provide a coordinated 'road map' to help realise that vision
- Help us to understand Makorori, its history, values and what makes it special
- Assess existing conditions, issues and opportunities to help make evidence-led decisions
- Capture the community's aspiration for the restoration, development and use of the beach
- Provide a rationale for:
  - » *Areas where values are to be protected and restored e.g. dune vegetation, wildlife views and vistas*
  - » *Key access points and what type of connections are appropriate*
  - » *Areas where types of activities may or may not occur, e.g. vehicle movements, self-contained camping, toilets and other recreation facility location*
- Support a coordinated approach to future use, environmental management and development decisions rather than responding to individual issues in isolation.

This document has been developed in partnership with Mana Whenua and community and is intended to be a shared vision and direction for the beach's protection, management and development. While many of the actions and responsibilities sit with Council, some projects may be led, or funded externally. This shared ownership gives certainty that identified projects complement the wider plan for the beach and empowers community to lead and advocate for the ongoing improvement and protection of the beach.

## How this Master Plan has been developed

To prepare the plan we have undertaken a range of pre-engagement activities including working with mana whenua, meeting with landowners, residents and other key stakeholders. We have sought advice from subject matter experts such as ecologists, transport planners and had input from other agencies responsible for managing land, the environment, and activities at Makorori.



## Master Plan Area

This Master Plan area encompasses area between Makorori Point and Tatapouri Point. While the focus of the plan is largely on the foreshore and beach area between SH35 and the ocean, many of the values, issues and natural processes relevant to Makorori extend to the hillslopes that frame the bay and beyond.

Private land and other public land not managed by council has been included in this Master Plan as many of the issues, constraints and solutions are connected regardless of property boundaries or defined areas of responsibility. This land has been included in consultation with landowners and is a non-binding reflection of their aspirations at the time of writing.

While the Master Plan area is from Makorori Point to Tatapouri Point, and from the road to the high water mark, the context of the site and what surrounds it influences what is possible within the site and has effects and benefits that have been considered in the Master Plan area. As an example, the cultural landscape of Makorori extends far beyond the map area, to the many hapū with historic ties to this whenua. Similarly, the village at the North of the beach has informed our views of the movement of visitors and the impacts of vehicles.





## Part 2

# He Whakamārama mō Makorori Understanding Makorori

Attachment 23-123.1

## Ngā Wāhi me ngā Piringa Kōrero Location and Context

Makorori Beach and foreshore area is located approximately 10km east of Gisborne's CBD, accessed by State Highway 35. It is a long narrow foreshore with around 2km of road frontage to SH35 and a further 1km along Makorori Beach Road. It faces Southeast, and is the closest landmark to Te Toka Ahuru/Ariel Reef, some 15km offshore.

### Land Status and Ownership

#### Who owns and manages land at Makorori?

One unique aspect of Makorori Beach is the mixed ownership and management of the beachfront land adjacent to SH35. The area contains council-owned reserve land, unformed legal road, beach and privately owned land parcels.

#### Gisborne District Council

Council manages parcels of local purpose, esplanade and recreation reserve land as well as both formed and unformed legal road along Beach Road.

#### Waka Kotahi - New Zealand Transport Agency

Waka Kotahi is responsible for management of SH35 as well as adjoining unformed legal road within the state highway Road corridor.

#### Private land owners

Approximately 4.8ha of land on the seaward side of SH35 between Makorori Point and Beach Road is held in private ownership.

#### Land beyond the Mean High Water Springs (MHWS)

Below the MHWS (also known as the wet part of the beach) the land is administered by the Department of Conservation. The mana of ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou to protect and manage natural and physical resources, and the spiritual identity of their rohe moana is also recognised through the Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act (2019).

It should be noted that this plan does not extend landward of the highway, or into the takutai moana.

**8**  
Recognised surf  
breaks

**40ha**  
of Tatapouri reef

**2**  
Surf breaks  
of national  
importance

**170+**  
Surfable days  
every year

**3.5km**  
of beach

**7ha**  
of Esplanade  
reserve







# Rārangi wā Hītori History Timeline

- Land at Makorori in customary ownership by Māori

- Makorori and the reefs including Te Toka Ahuru (Aerial Reef) are the fishing place for Rakaiaatane and Hinehaeretaua, Te Aitanga ā Māhaki and Ngāti Konohi

- Land subdivided to create Makorori Village

**1930s**



- Gisborne Motorcycle Sports Club hold inaugural beach races

**1954**

- SH35 constructed through Makorori

**1940s**

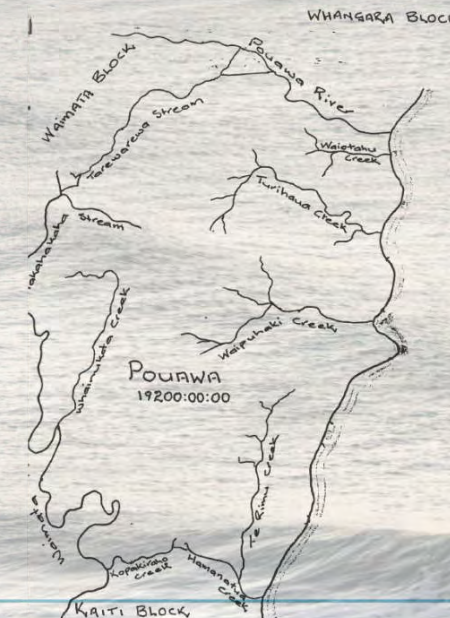
**1870s**

- Kaiti and Pouawa blocks surveyed and native bush on the coast was cleared and burnt for pastoral farming

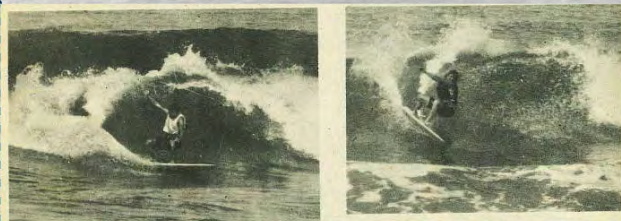
- Maori land owners without the means to raise capital to break in the land are persuaded to lease large parts of their land to the early European flock holders

**1890s**

- Native Land Court gives title of the 19,200 ACRE POUAWA BLOCK 19, to- Hineiteao, Rakaiaatane, and Hirakau and their hapū







Surfing arrives in Gisborne and shortly after Makorori Point is surfed for the first time on stand-up surfboards.

**1959**



Makorori has a popular summer camping destination

**1970's**



Eco award given to environmental group  
Session for massive Makorori Beach cleanup

**1974**



**2010**

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement  
Identifies Makorori Point and Centres surf breaks as Surf Breaks of National Significance

**1960s**

By the late 1960's Makorori Village is well established

**1960s**

Local and foreign surfers set up a feral camp in the trees hidden from Highway 35 at Makorori Point



**2008**

Gisborne District Council purchases 2 parcels of private land and develops car parks adjacent to Red Bus and creeks surf breaks





# Ngā Taonga Ahurea Cultural Heritage

In the 1890s, the then Native Land Court gave the title of the POUAWA BLOCK 19,200 ACRES, of which Makorori is inside, to the following Ancestors – Hineiteao, Rakaiaatane, and Hirakau along with their hapū members. Those descendants now inhabit the lands of Makorori and further north to Pouawa.

Makorori hapū known as Hinehaeretaua (Rakaiaatane's elder sister), Rakaiaatane and Konohi built and maintained Pa, Panehu, Waiwhakata and Pukaingakakaho from Makorori Headland to Tatapouri Headland.

The hapu of Makorori maintained the valuable seaward resources delivered up by Tangaroa and his children. The traditional story of Tangaroa and his children, is told as following, in short, while out fishing, Manuruhi, a man, son of Ruatēpupuke, is taken by Tangaroa into the water and placed as a tekoteko on his house Huiteananui, for transgressing fishing lore. Tangaroa's house has talking poupou inside and silent poupou outside. Ruatēpupuke searches for his son and finds him atop of the House, guarded by Hinematikotai, from whom he garners information in order to avenge the taking of his son. He waits for the children of Tangaroa to return inside the House and while they sleep he blocks any light from entering and they sleep in. He then sets the house alight. In a panic the children of Tangaroa rush for the exit where Ruatēpupuke waits outside and he strikes them as they emerge, thereby creating the different features of various marine species in the process. He attempts to take the talking poupou from inside the House but is unable to, so instead retrieves the silent ones outside the House and returns to the surface.

Over time Makorori and the reefs including Te Toka Ahuru (Aerial Reef) became the fishing place for all hapū inland and seaward, that is Te Aitanga A Māhaki, Ngati Konohi, Rakaiaatane and Hinehaeretaua, after their hapū wars, that resulted in marriage between Māhaki and Rakaiaatane descendants.

Hapū elders often spoke of the hapū fishing fleet that went to sea from Makorori, from August to October to fish Tangaroa's children on Te Toka Ahuru. Following the Ruatēpupuke tradition, 40 waka would travel out, 38 were for whānau of hapū and two were for those who rested while the fleet was fishing night and day. Upon their return, the fleet would rest, using the maka-o-riri aloe vera plant on their sunburn, and preparing their catches of fish by hangi smoke pits to travel west inland and north to Pouawa and Whāngārā.

Today at the northern Makorori beach the hangi pits that many folk have exposed on their building sites, are identified and protected as our historical reference of the fishing practice detailed above.

The only lands still in the ownership of hapū are Hinehaeretaua's descendants at the southern end of Makorori, where the surfing wave is nationally recognised.

## Maka-o-Riri Native Aloe

It's understood that the native aloe that the beach is named after no longer exists on the Southern bluffs of Tatapouri Point. The nearest known plant of similar species is the native Ice Plant, Horokaka, which grows on rocky outcrops and cliffs - its nearest known present location is on Tuaheni Point, at the South end of Wainui Beach. It's a succulent, slow growing and is one of the native plants that was known to be used for sunburn on this coast.

It's likely that the Horokaka is at least closely related to the aloe which was once used by returning fishers to cure sun exposure upon returning from sea.

### Key Opportunities

- Name the various stopping points along the beach after significant tipuna and pā sites, as directed by hapū
- Foster place-based learning through signage that shares the history and significance of Makorori to Mana Whenua
- Formalise Pānehu - historic pā site, on the southern entrance to Makorori Beach through storyboards and signage
- Return a native aloe to the beach through amenity plantings of Horokaka, to reference the historical use of native aloe
- Formalise the relationship between Council and hapū in the management of Makorori Beach

### Key Constraints

- All identified opportunities could only be delivered in partnership with hapū



## Naming of significant sites

In the development of this plan, a key aspiration of mana whenua was to honour the history of beach through the use of names of tipuna and pā to name a range of historic and modern day sites.

Council has previously committed to this through the purchase of the car park land colloquially known as Red Bus. This plan seeks to honour that commitment, and the below names have been proposed for key visitor sites along the beach. They would be accompanied by signage about the place and name.

### • Pānehu

- This site is an historic pā site of Hinehaeretaua, and the intent is to name the car park after the pā, as well as install signage that shares its history.

### • Hinehaeretaua

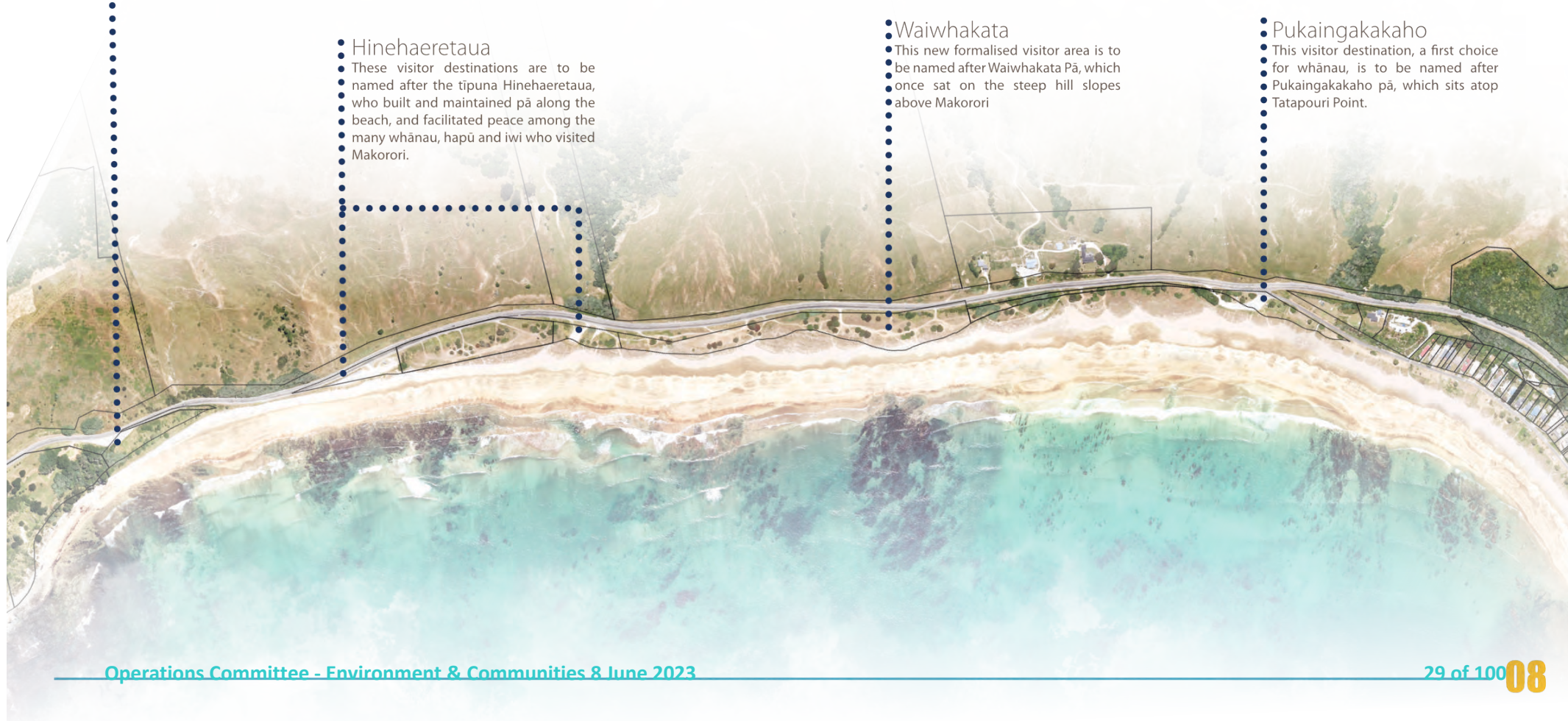
- These visitor destinations are to be named after the tipuna Hinehaeretaua, who built and maintained pā along the beach, and facilitated peace among the many whānau, hapū and iwi who visited Makorori.

### • Waiwhakata

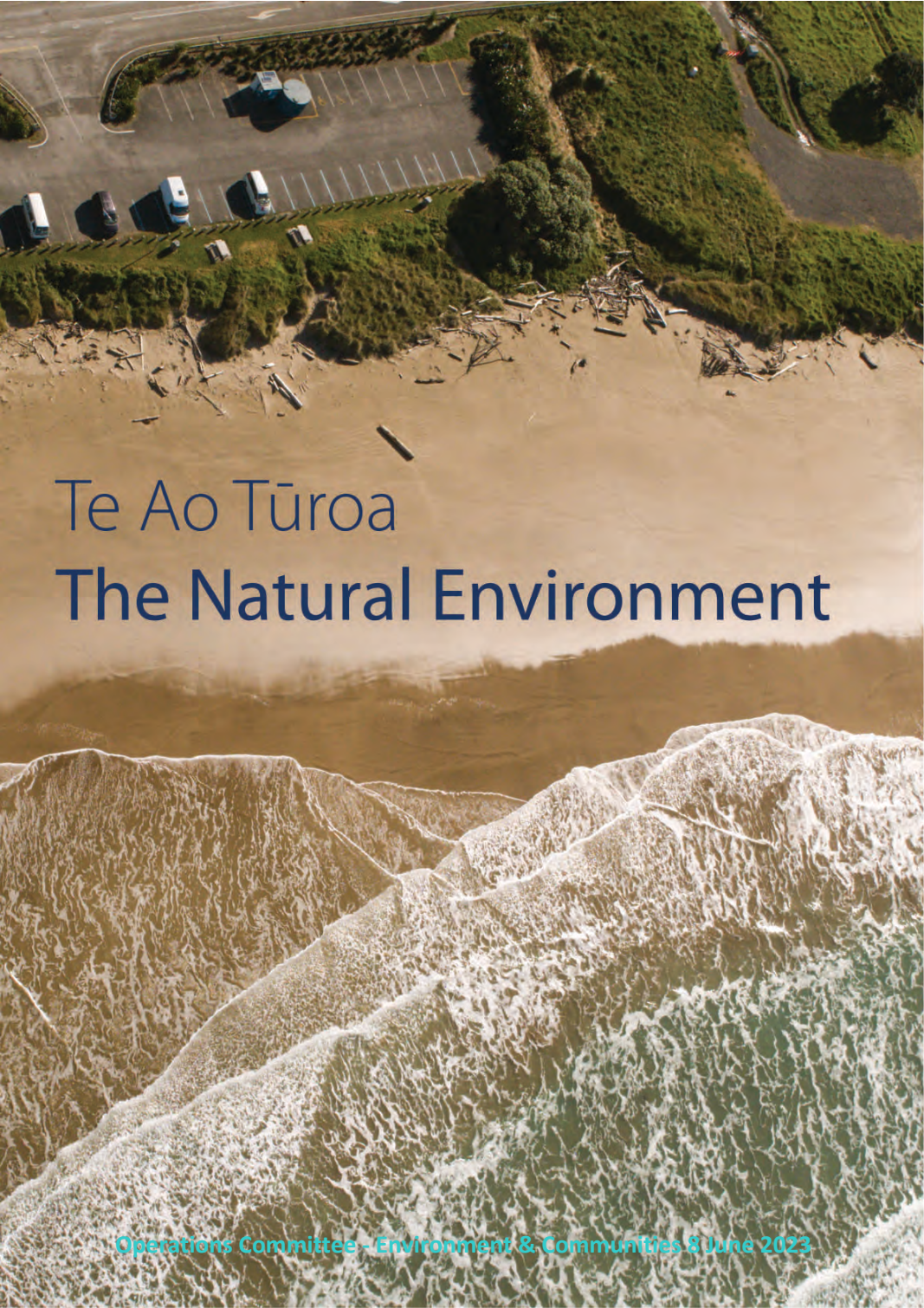
- This new formalised visitor area is to be named after Waiwhakata Pā, which once sat on the steep hill slopes above Makorori

### • Pukaingakakaho

- This visitor destination, a first choice for whānau, is to be named after Pukaingakakaho pā, which sits atop Tatapouri Point.







# Te Ao Tūroa The Natural Environment

Steep hill slopes, dunes, riparian areas, beach and reef contribute to the range of landscapes, land forms, habitats and vegetation areas that make up Makorori's unique natural environment. Although many of these features have been heavily modified over time they all still add to its character and recreational opportunities that remain a major draw card for locals and visitors alike.

## What we know:

### Dune System

The Makorori dune system has had significant human modification over the last 100 years in the form of vegetation clearance, vehicles, trampling by people, stock grazing, rubbish dumping, mowing and exotic plant invasion. Makorori functions predominantly as a closed system, meaning that sand is eroded, transported and deposited within the bay without significant movement of sand inward or outward.

Prior to the construction of SH35, Makorori Beach Road and residential housing, the back dune area is likely to have extended to the base of the hill slopes that surround the bay. However, the last 100 years have seen significant modification to the dune system. Through vegetation clearance, vehicles, trampling by people, stock grazing, rubbish dumping, mowing and exotic plant invasion, the result is a narrower, flatter rear dune which has lost many of its sand capturing functions.

The dunes along the beach are most extensive in the central part of beach and there has been a growth of the dunes since the late 1980's. This is likely due to exclusion of stock from the dunes allowing sand dune building species such as spinifex (previously browsed by cattle) to be able to collect the sand which helps repair erosion. However, some areas with less spinifex have subsided.

The profile of the fore dunes along Makorori Beach road is much lower but more intact than along SH35. They include a greater proportion of indigenous sand binding species. Significant infestations of exotic garden escape weeds and numerous pedestrian access ways to the beach. The back dunes in front of the houses are narrow, highly modified and maintained as parkland.

Generally, across the dune system dune plants are sparse and are affected by invasive weedy species in many areas. Unmanaged vehicle access throughout the dunes over a long period of has had a significant impact on dune health and function. Dumping of garden waste presents a significant challenge to the health of the dune system, as invasive species out compete beneficial sand binders. This tends to be focused around the Pōhutukawa clumps including evidence of garden dumping such as grass clippings, agapanthus, yucca, arum and madeira vine.





SH35 fore dune permanent vehicle tracks



The Creek weed infested stream channel and margins



Attachment 23-123.1

Household rubbish in the dunes along SH35



Weedy fordune along Makorori Beach Rd



Vehicle damage in back dune along SH35



SH35 fore dune weed and vehicle damaged



Vehicle damage on private property



## Hill Slopes

At the northern end of the beach is an area of around 9 hectares of diverse coastal vegetation. The upper slopes are dominated by regenerating indigenous vegetation and on the lower slopes indigenous vegetation is more likely to have been planted and naturalised. Wilding pines and macrocarpa are present behind the houses on Makorori Beach Road along with range of garden species invading the same area.

The main threats to the hillslopes are the invasion of weeds. Pampas and cotoneaster are scattered through vegetated areas while Kikuyu dominates open areas. Weeds such as stinking iris, euphorbia sp, pampas, silver poplar, convolvulus and nasturtium are present on the southern hillslopes also.

## Riparian Areas

A number of small streams enter the main beach through culverts under SH35 creating a more a of a channelised profile through the dunes. The riparian areas of these streams are not very extensive and quantity and quality of indigenous riparian species present is low.

Weed species dominate riparian areas along SH35 and include blue morning glory, giant reed, Tamerisk and cape ivy. A particular focus on the riparian area near The Creek car park is required to ensure weeds such as blue morning glory and cape ivy are controlled before they spread further in the dunes

Along Makorori Beach Road tradescantia, Alchemilla, and elegant reed, coral tree and willow are all present along stream margins.

## Flora

Currently native dune vegetation is sparse with scattered planted generally limited to Pōhutukawa, ngaio and coastal flax. Much of the existing vegetation along Makorori's foreshore is likely not original. For example, Pōhutukawa has been planted and ngaio is likely to be the Tasmanian variety. Some taupata regeneration is present underneath Pōhutukawa clumps in the back dune and spinifex and wiwi in the fore dune.

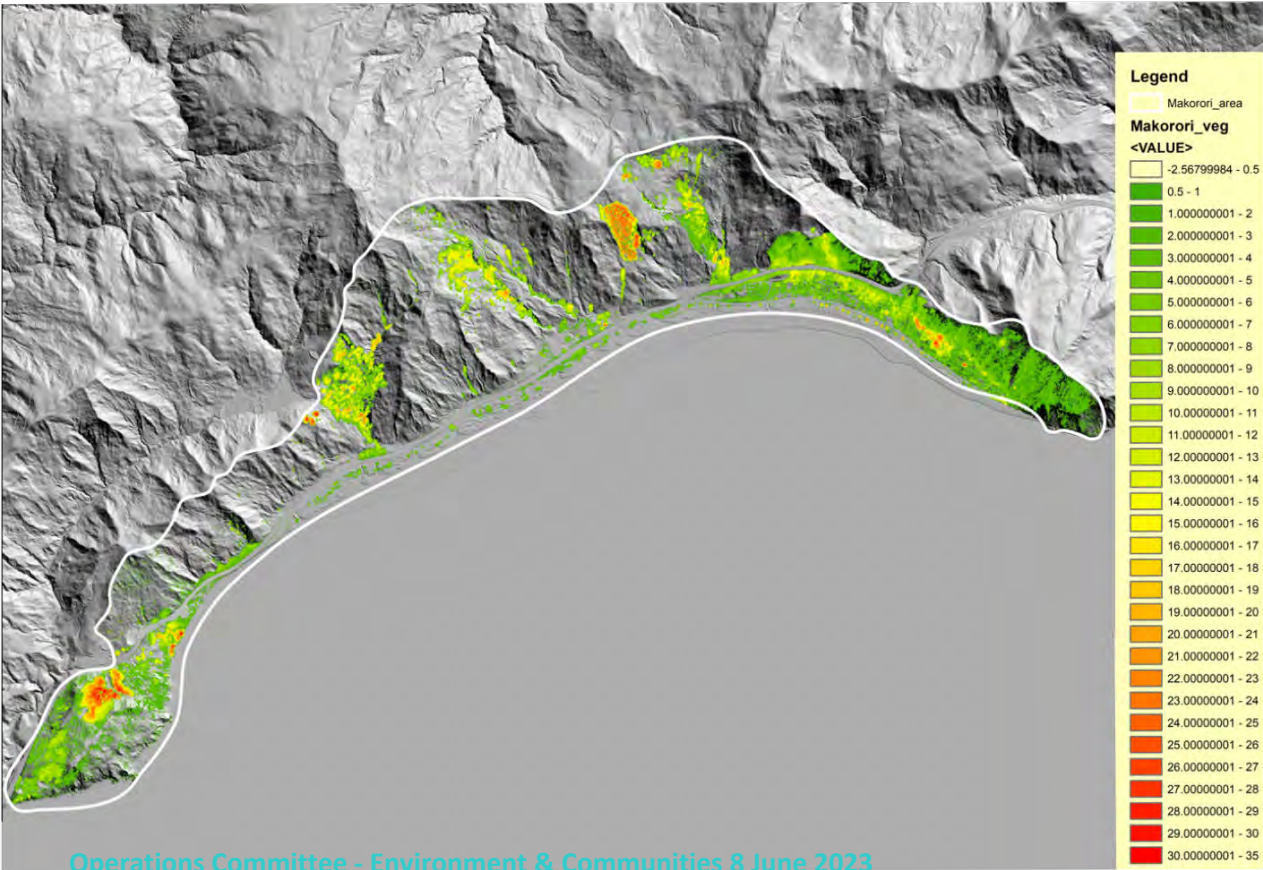
There has been a significant loss of habitat for native plants and animals over time at Makorori due to the impact of vehicles, recreational activity, stock, pests and weeds. Weeds have established through multiple sources including horses, stock, vehicles, garden escape and green waste dumping.

The fore dune dunes are the most urgent areas for management with a priority on weed control and restricting vehicle access to help protect existing natural values along with infill (re)planting of spinifex to fast-track fore dune restoration along with planting of tauhinu and wiwi on cusp between fore dunes and back dunes.

The highest priority weeds for control in the fore dunes include pampas, South African ice plant, agapanthus, macadamia nut and pink ragwort. in the back dunes priorities for control include agapanthus, madeira vine, silver poplar.

Myrtle rust poses a threat to the iconic seaside Pōhutukawa at Makorori. While the long-term impact of the disease in New Zealand's climate remains somewhat uncertain, other hardy coastal plants such as flax, Tōtara, Karaka and Ngaio should be planted to mitigate the impact of the potential loss of Pōhutukawa to Myrtle rust.

## Vegetation at Makorori:







## Fauna

Once, the dunes would have been home to a range of native fauna including the Kororā/ Little blue penguin. However today, the presence of dogs make the dune system an unsafe nesting environment. The dunes contain common native dune animal species including Common Skink, the native copper butterfly and possibly the Katipo spider.

A Shag colony exists southern end of the beach, various other sea birds such as terns, gulls and dotterels are often present at Makorori but don't nest due to dogs and other predators such as cats, rats, mustelids and impacts from vehicles.

A small seasonal New Zealand fur seal colony exists at the Tatapouri headland (approx. 30 during winter 2021), the exact number varies year to year and location varies due to erosion.

### Key Opportunities

- Strategic weed control to ensure scattered infestations are controlled
- Restrict vehicle access to provide an opportunity for damaged and vulnerable dunes to recover and encourage the return of various native wildlife to the Makorori foreshore area. Strategically cluster plantings or vegetation sequences that correlate with vehicle exclusion areas
- Reintroduce range of threatened plants which don't currently exist in the dunes
- Introduce a programme of dune monitoring and restoration including bench marking for natural dune movement, community-led dune restoration annual planting, weed-control & maintenance
- Introduce beach access markers and low dune fencing to guide beach users to dedicated access ways
- Improve public understanding of dune damage and importance of restoration initiatives
- Restore riparian areas including in-stream features such as boulders and reeds to slow water velocity

### Key Constraints

- Lack of detailed restoration planning and understanding of site-specific priorities and options
- Cost of large scale of restoration and weed control required
- Existing patterns of use of vehicles accessing the dune areas and the beach
- Scale and extent of existing weed infestations
- Impact of pests such as rabbits on how well restoration might go and difficulty preventing reinvasion due to the long linear nature of the site
- Increasing risk of coastal erosion and land instability
- Critical and busy nature of State Highway 35, that borders the site

## Attachment 23-123.1

### Existing Indigenous Fauna



**Tara iti/fairy tern**  
*Sternula nereis/davisae*



**Karuhiruhi/pied shag**  
*Phalacrocorax varius/varius*



**Karoro/black-backed gull**  
*Larus dominicanus dominicanus*



**Tarapuka/black-billed gull**  
*Larus bulleri*



**Tarapunga/red-billed gull**  
*Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus*



**Common skink**  
*Oligosoma polychroma*



**Little penguin | Kororā**  
*Eudyptula minor*



**Katapo spider**  
*Latrodectus katipo*



**New Zealand Fur Seal**  
*Arctocephalus forsteri*



**Common Copper / Pepe Para Riki**  
*Lycaena salustius*

### Existing Threats and Pest



**Mustelids**  
*Mustelidae*



**Cats**



**Dogs**



**Rats**



**Rabbits**







# Ngā Mahi Tākaro

## Recreation

Makorori Beach is one of Tairāwhiti's most popular recreation destinations. Located approximately 10km from the Gisborne CBD, Makorori plays an important role in the wider Gisborne open space network providing for a wide range of recreation activities in the one location.

### What we know:

Since early human interaction with the beach, Makorori has been a significant site for people connecting with the moana. Both the inshore Makorori reef and the offshore Ariel Reef have been important sources of kaimoana, their abundance sustaining a number of Hapū who frequented the beach.

While modern sea craft makes it easier for people to launch at boat ramps further afield and access the plentiful offshore reefs, some do still launch boats in the lee of Makorori Reef, accessed off Beach Road. Makorori Reef is a popular recreational inshore diving location, known for its shallow rock pools and diverse sea life.

Today, surfing is one of the primary recreational activities at Makorori and since the early 1960's Makorori has been regarded as one of New Zealand's premier surf destinations due to several high-quality consistent surf breaks located along the length of the beach. The southern part of the beach has some of the most consistent surf conditions in Gisborne, having hosted countless competitions, including the National Championships

Motorcycle racing is also a longstanding activity at the beach, due to its flat, hard sand. Gisborne Motorcycle Sports Club has been holding an annual beach race series at Makorori since 1954.

One challenge is that four-wheel driving in the dunes has become an increasingly popular activity, which is rapidly degrading the dunes.

Another challenge is the increasing conflict between recreational uses of the beach, as it becomes a more popular destination.

Makorori has always been popular camping location and was common in the dunes in the 1950's, 60's and 70's. Camping is still popular although now restricted to 8 dedicated spaces for certified self-contained vehicles at Red Bus car park.

Makorori is popular for a range of other informal recreation activities and is well visited by picnickers, walkers, surfers, horse riders and beach goers. The beach is one of the largest off-leash dog exercise areas in the wider Gisborne area.

Visitor facilities are limited and have been introduced in an ad-hoc manner over time. Currently there are 27 visitor facilities of varying age and condition. They include play equipment picnic tables, seats, toilets, bins and access stairs with many requiring renewals.

### Surf Breaks of National Significance

Makorori Point and Centres surf breaks are two of only seventeen identified surf breaks of national significance for surfing in Schedule 1 of The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS). Alongside four identified, protected surf breaks at Wainui Beach, this is the highest density of protected surf breaks in the country. The NZCPS requires protection of surf breaks of national significance by ensuring that activities in the coastal environment do not adversely affect the surf breaks. Adverse effects or other activities on access to and use and enjoyment of the surf breaks have to be avoided. The Coastal Policy statement reinforces the significant value of surf at Makorori to surfers.

### Key Opportunities

- Upgrade/renew visitor facilities
- Replace existing toilets with environmentally sustainable facilities
- Provide additional or temporary toilet facilities at high use locations during the peak summer season.
- Develop a variety of recreation spaces for different informal visitor experiences. For example, a destination park style area adjoining Northern car park and more unstructured parking/recreation area(s) between Creek and Northern car parks

### Key Constraints

- High cost of servicing semi-remote toilet facilities
- Limited information relating to level of existing use and demand for visitor facilities
- Impacts of the harsh coastal environment on built structures
- The topography, location and usability of reserve land area to accommodate growing recreational use
- There is a limit to the number of visitors that the beach can hold, before the quality of experience is impacted





Surfers at Makorori Point



Makorori Beach Road Playground



Northern car park picnic area



Makorori Village trampolino



Makorori Village skate ramp



Makorori Village soccer net



Makorori Beach race monitor



# Te Tomonga me te Horapa

## Access and Circulation

The majority of access to Makorori beach and foreshore area has been informally developed over time with little restriction or co-ordination. Access is characterised by a range of both formal and informal car parking areas along the foreshores dune areas adjacent to SH35 and pedestrian walkways that provide convenient access to the beaches most popular surf breaks.

### What we know:

#### SH35 Access

There are four formal car parking areas between Makorori Point and Makorori Beach Road including Makorori Point, Red Bus, The Creek and Northern car park. There are 17 other informal access points off SH35 into the foreshore area. In the 1.5km of dune system between Red Bus car park and Northern car park there is approximately 2.8km of informal vehicle tracks and at least 16 informal vehicle access ways onto the beach.

The increase in SH35 traffic, particularly logging trucks, has amplified the safety risk for vehicle access to and from foreshore car parking areas. Red Bus and Northern car parking areas are currently the only parking areas supported by right hand turning bays on SH35.

Red Bus car park is the only sealed and marked car park and is often heavily used given its proximity to a number of high-quality surf breaks. 8 dedicated self-contained camping spaces are located in the Red Bus car park, reducing parking spaces for surfers and other day visitors, most notably when the surf is favourable.

#### Makorori Beach Road

Along Makorori Beach Road there are currently at least 18 pedestrian and 5 vehicle access ways through the fore dunes to the beach. The narrow residential street experiences parking and traffic congestion in summer, due to limited off street parking on residential properties and high numbers of vehicles accessing the reef, or picnicking at the more kid-friendly northern end of the beach.

The angle that Makorori Beach Road adjoins SH35 limits visibility for vehicles joining SH35 as a result some people exit Makorori Beach Road onto SH35 via the Northern car park to avoid a potential safety issue.

#### Pedestrian Access

Access through the fore dunes between car parking areas and the beach is generally informal with the exception of two narrow timber staircases at Red Bus car park.

There is a desire from the community to establish a walking connection between Wainui and Makorori Beach. A potential future connection between Lysnar Reserve and Makorori point car park could be created along existing road reserve adjacent to SH35 or over the Makorori Headland via private land.

The existing informal access predominantly used by surfers from Makorori Point car park to the beach below is located on private land and does not meet safe public walkway standards.

Attachment 23-123.1



Re-occurring potholes in the Northern car park



Vehicle beach access at Northern car park



## Key Opportunities

- Dedicate car parking areas and rationalise and restrict access to Makorori foreshore from SH35.
- Develop a walking connection between Lysnar Reserve and Makorori Village.
- Investigate securing legal public access between Makorori Point car park and Makorori Beach as well down the northern side of Makorori Point/Headland as an alternative safer public walkway from Lysnar Reserve to Makorori Beach
- Improve car parking opportunities and manage congestion at the eastern end of Makorori Beach Road
- Relocate dedicated camping spaces from Red Bus car park to increase parking capacity for day users
- Advocate for right hand turning bays to car parking areas on SH35.
- Improve layout, function, and capacity of car parking areas.
- Investigate an accessible beach access at Northern Makorori, for wheelchairs and users with varied mobility.

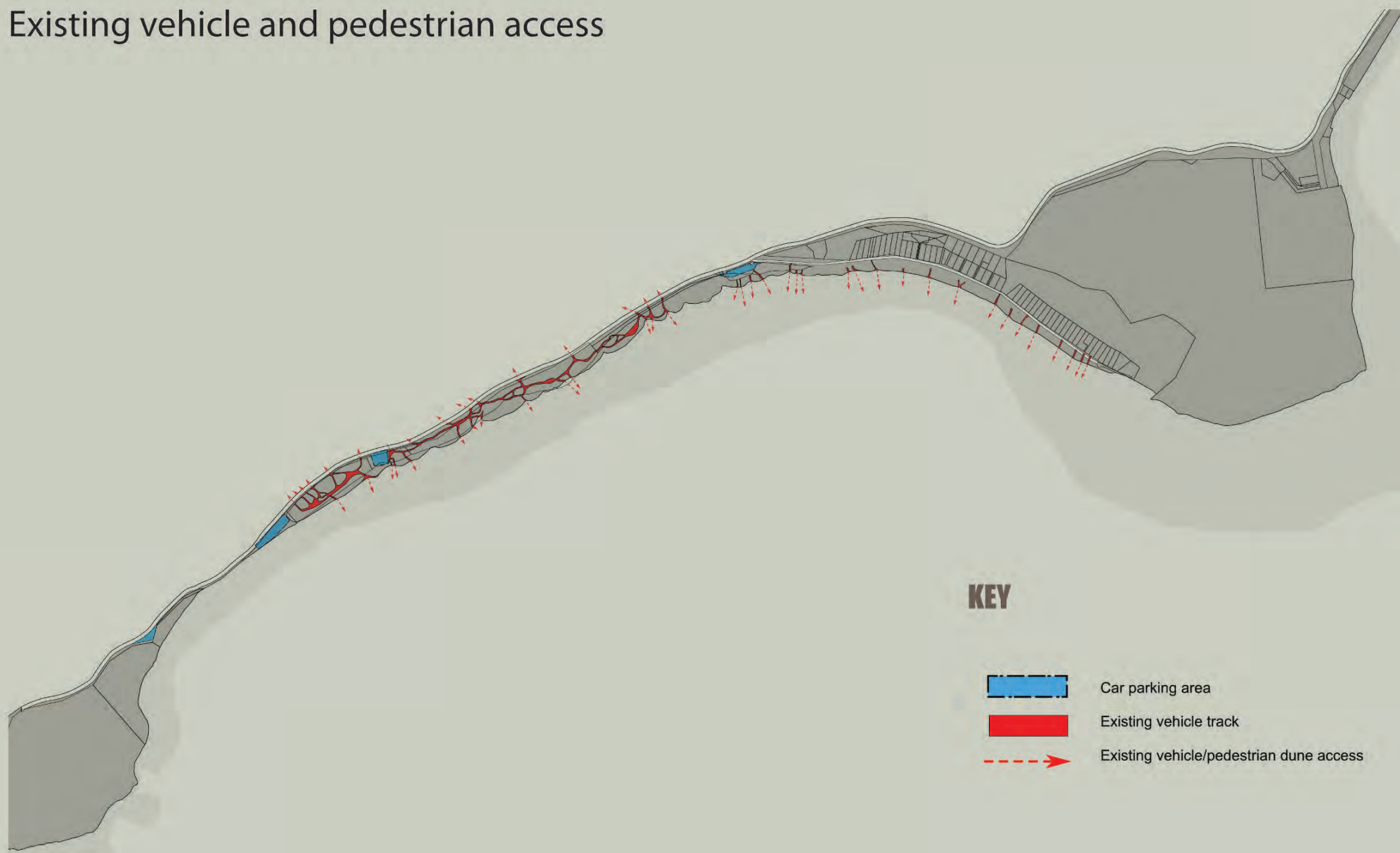
## Key Constraints

- Long, easily accessible foreshore area from SH35 to dunes and the beach between Makorori point car park and Makorori Point
- Access between Makorori point car park and the beach crosses steep and potentially unstable private land
- Limited space and steep topography on road reserve between Lysnar Reserve and Makorori point car park may constrain construction of walkway link
- Regulating camping must be done through a Camping Bylaw review process.



Recreational motorbike and vehicle tracks on the beach

## Existing vehicle and pedestrian access





## Potential reduced vehicle and pedestrian access



# Ngā Matepā Takutai me te Pūmau Whenua

## Coastal Hazards and Land Instability

### Coastal Hazards

Much of the area of focus for the Master Plan is located in areas susceptible to coastal hazards such as sea level rise, coastal inundation, coastal erosion, storm surge and tsunami. A coast study of beach areas susceptible to coastal erosion (ASCE) was undertaken for Gisborne District Council in 2015 by consultants Tonkin & Taylor.

The Beach ASCE map shows areas of Makorori that may be adversely affected by coastal erosion, coastal flooding and/or tsunami over the next 100 years.

### Land Instability

The wider Makorori landscape has been identified as one of the worst for land stability. The Makorori township settlement is inherently unstable due to the underlying geology and is complicated by a lack of formal stormwater drainage and poor subsurface drainage. The township is expected to be at ongoing risk of coastal erosion, shallow soil slip erosion and potential deeper-seated slumping of the colluvial toe slope (under slip erosion) and their effects.

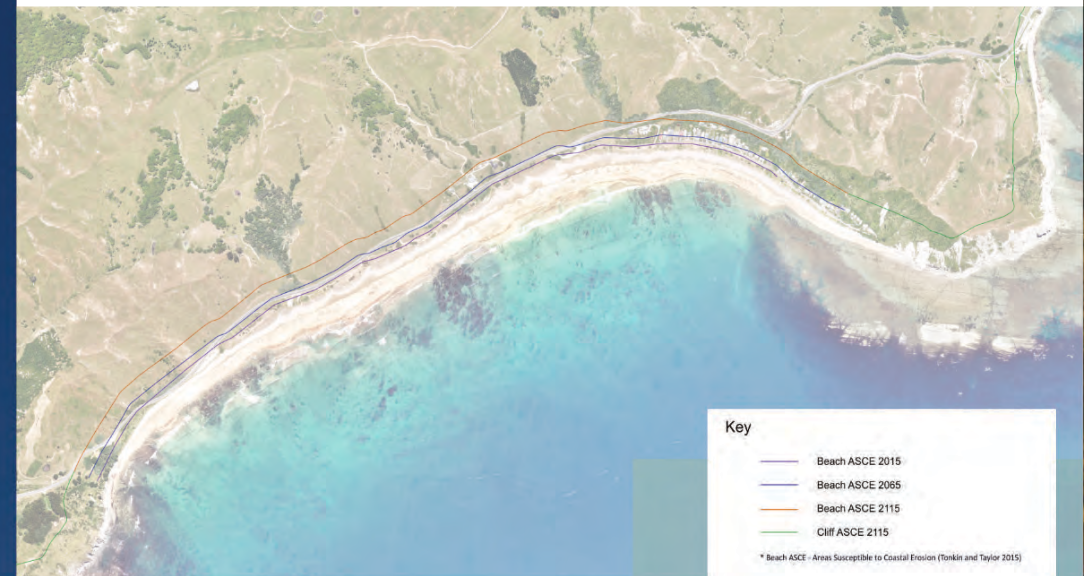
### Land Overlay 3A

Land Overlay 3A describes land which has been identified and mapped as being some of the worst eroding land in the district.

### Land Contamination

There are no known contaminated sites, or historic hazardous activities within the Master Plan area.

Areas susceptible to coastal erosion (Tonkin & Taylor, 2015)



LUC classification	Erosion Potential
7e1 (orange)	Potential for very severe soil slip, moderate earth flow, gully, riparian slip, and slight slump under pasture. Moderate gully, slight soil slip, earth flow, riparian slip and slump under forest.
7e27 (blue)	Potential for very severe wind erosion
8e2 (green)	Extreme erosion under any land use, with erosion types largely determined by the lithology, e.g., with strong rocks soil slip and sheet will occur, with weaker rocks slumps will occur along with other forms of erosion













Part 3

# Te Mahere Matua Master Plan



# He Tirohanga Whakamua mō Makarori A Vision for Makorori:

He taiao taurikura, ā, te wāhi haumaru  
tāngata o Te Toka Ahuru

A thriving environment and people in  
the shelter of Te Toka-Ahuru/Ariel  
Reef





## Long-term Outcomes

The following long-term outcomes outline what the Master Plan aims to achieve and describe how Makorori should look and function in 30 years' time.

### 1. A protected and restored natural environment

*Makorori has a healthy dune system and thriving natural areas that provide habitat for native wildlife*

### 2. Recreational access is safe, practical, and sustainable

*Access to the foreshore, beach, ocean and reef for recreation is safe, practical and minimises impact on the environment*

### 3. Cultural heritage, history and values are respected and shared

*Cultural heritage is acknowledged, visible and supports management design and development decisions*

### 4. Enhanced natural resilience to coastal hazards

*Makorori has a stable functioning dune system that provides resilience to inundation and helps slow the effects of climate change and sea level rise*

### 5. The wild coastal feel is at the heart of the visitor experience

*The wilderness feel is retained and Makorori remains a place where people can connect with nature and enhance physical and mental wellbeing*

### 6. Welcoming, safe, and practical recreational facilities

*Public spaces are obvious, safe, well cared for with recreational facilities and amenities located in practical and intuitive locations*

# Ngā Mahi Mahinga

## Key Moves

### Key Move 1 Rationalise access to the dunes and beach

What this looks like

- Informal vehicle access through the dune system restricted to designated access points and car parking areas
- Marked pedestrian access ways through the dune system are in intuitive and practical locations
- Progressive phasing out of informal vehicle access to the beach
- Re purposing existing vehicle tracks throughout the dunes to create an off-beach dune walkway
- Vehicle exclusion areas to help dune restoration, reduce opportunities to dump rubbish and provide space for dynamic coastal processes to function.

### Key Move 2 Restore the dune system

What this looks like

Dune restoration that:

- restores naturally occurring dune vegetation
- slows erosion and provides space for dynamic coastal processes to function
- correlates with vehicle exclusion areas
- provides habitat to support the return of wildlife
- improves resilience to inundation
- includes reintroduction of threatened dune plants
- enhances amenity and the 'wild coastal feel'
- Includes ongoing weed control

### Key Move 3 Share Makorori's history and cultural heritage

What this looks like

- Support mana whenua to share history, stories and cultural heritage associated with Makorori through interpretation
- Formalise Pānehu - historic pā site through storyboards and signage
- Restore traditional names of sites and landmarks
- Return a native aloe to the beach through amenity plantings of Horokaka
- Honour previous agreements relating to naming car parks

### Key Move 4 Create an inviting, safe, enjoyable place to visit, live and play

What this looks like

- Develop a cohesive suite of well-maintained visitor facilities and amenities in practical locations appropriate to a rural coastal destination
- Establish consistent and informative signage and interpretation of the area's natural features and cultural significance
- Development of the Northern car park and foreshore area into Pukaingakakaho Reserve - a destination style recreation area
- Public areas along beach road are welcoming and usable for the public and free of dilapidated and semi-permanent private property

### Key Move 5 Improve and establish dedicated car parking areas

What this looks like

- A sustainable network of dedicated parking areas

- Improved layout, capacity and function of existing car parking areas
- A mix of sealed and unsealed car parking areas to cater for different recreational experiences and intensity of use
- Improving amenity, usable open space and co-locating recreational infrastructure around parking areas
- Pulling parking areas back from the fore dune and creating usable green buffers between parking infrastructure and fore dune vegetation where possible.

### Key Move 6 Improve safe access

What this looks like

- Creating safe access to and from car parking areas and Beach Road from SH35
- Developing safe well-constructed legal access between Makorori Point car park and the beach
- Development of an off-road connection between Wainui/Lysnar Reserve walkways and Makorori Beach

### Key Move 7 Engage the community

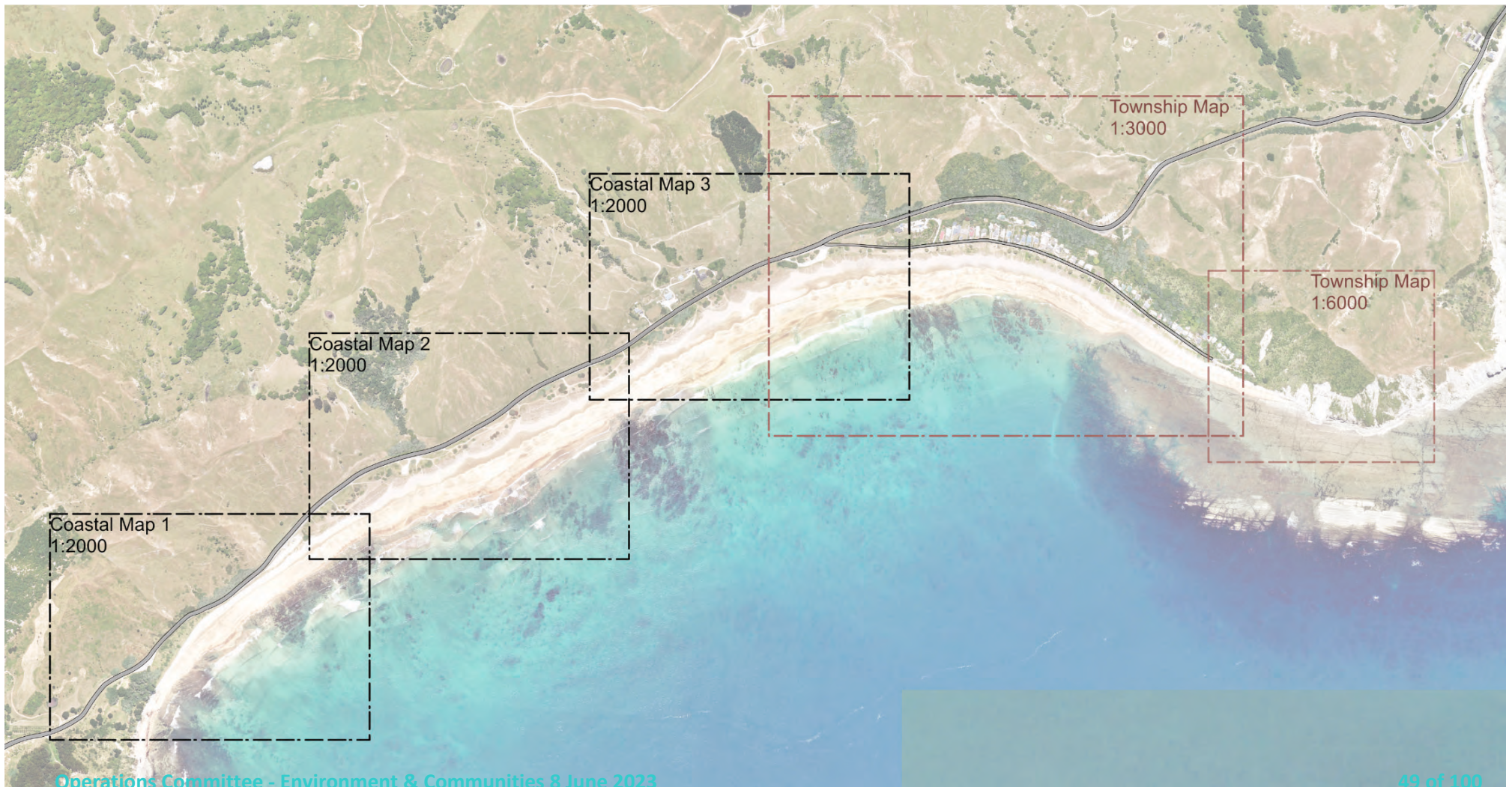
What this looks like

- Increase engagement and collaboration between the community, council, landowners and other public agencies responsible for managing Makorori
- Support community led environmental restoration, maintenance and education initiatives
- Seek community and key stakeholder input into site specific development and concept planning.
- Engage the community to champion the vision, delivery of projects and management intentions of this Master Plan.



# Ngā Mahere Ariā Matua

## Master Plan Maps





# Map 1

Scale: 1:2000



Upgraded water-less dry vault toilet facility

Install carpark naming signage name: 'Hinehaeretaua'

Remove dedicated freedom camping parking spaces

Attachment 23-123.1

Retain single natural sand access from car park to beach

Upgraded beach access structures post and rope style dune fencing

Waimui to Makorori walking route

Install carpark naming signage name: 'Panehu'

Upgraded Makorori Point car park with access and exit to SH35

Walking connection to Lysner Reserve walking tracks

Investigate formalising public access and constructing safe pedestrian connection between Makorori Point car park and the beach

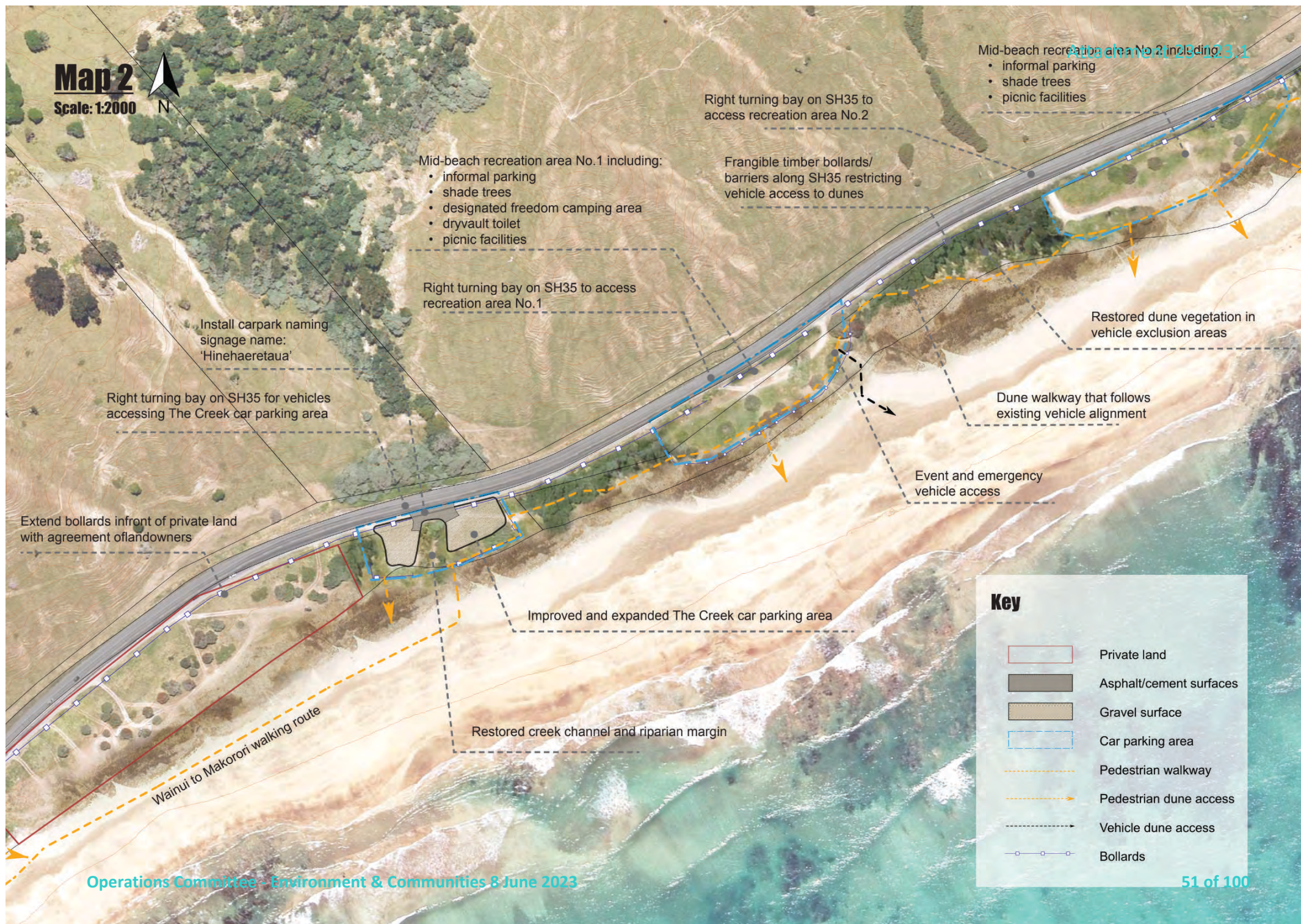
## Key

	Private land
	Asphalt/cement surfaces
	Gravel surface
	Car parking area
	Pedestrian walkway
	Pedestrian dune access
	Vehicle dune access
	Bollards



# Map 2

Scale: 1:2000





# Map 3

Scale: 1:2000



Attachment 23-123.1

Realign Makorori Beach Road junction with SH35 to improve visibility and safe access onto to SH35

Redeveloped the Northern carpark area including:

- Sealed parking area pulled back from foredune towards boundary with SH35
- Marked parking spaces to optimise capacity and function
- Grass buffer between parking and foredune for recreational use
- Low post and rope dune fencing to guide people to formal accessways

Destination park that connects with Northern carpark including picnic facilities, seating, and native shade trees

Delineated pedestrian accessways through foreshore

Install carpark naming signage name: 'Pukaingakakaho'

Restored dune vegetation in vehicle exclusion areas

## Key

	Private land
	Asphalt/cement surfaces
	Gravel surface
	Car parking area
	Pedestrian walkway
	Pedestrian dune access
	Vehicle dune access
	Bollards



# Map 4

Scale: 1:3000



Attachment 23-123.1

Restored foredune with dedicated pedestrian accessways, appropriate native dune species and hardy native boarder between foredune and mown backdune area

Retain palyground and remove or formalise access encroachment by adjoining property owner

Widen road and mark carparking spaces to help manage congestion

Pedestrian accessways rationalised through dunes to 1 formal accessway every 150m between properties 1 and 59 Makorori Beach Road

Inviting and tidy Beach Road foreshore area clear of dilapidated, broken and unused private property

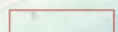
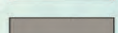


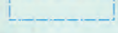
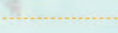
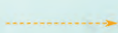

Dedicated Boat launching access

Dedicated vehicle access for reef goers in the short-medium term

Reef access and information signage

Focused restoration area to protect rare threatened plants Raukumara and Wairoa koromiko

## Key

-  Private land
-  Asphalt/cement surfaces
-  Gravel surface
-  Car parking area
-  Pedestrian walkway
-  Pedestrian dune access
-  Vehicle dune access
-  Bollards

Scale: 1:6000

53 of 100



## Appendix one:

# Te Whakahaere i ngā Takunetanga Management Intentions

The following management and development intentions serve as a foundation on which the proposals in this Master Plan are based and should guide the operational management of the beach into the future. This plan is non-statutory, and these are intended to inform future policy decisions.

## Working with Mana Whenua

Management intentions – To develop and maintain a strong and meaningful partnership with mana whenua in the preservation, development and management of the beach.

How we intend to achieve this:

Provide opportunities for mana whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga by:

- Shared decision making in the implementation of this plan and future policy.
- Working in partnership to identify how any cultural features or landscapes may be acknowledged, interpreted or celebrated in design.
- Protecting sites of cultural significance
- Using signage and landmarks as an opportunity for mana whenua to restore traditional site names.

## Managing Access

Management intention – to prioritise protection, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment whilst facilitating access and use for low-impact recreational activities to balance recreational access and use with protection, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment.

How we intend to achieve this:

In the short/medium term:

- Restricting speed of vehicles on the beach and rationalising access points to those located close to where vehicles want to be to help manage impacts on the environment and other users

- Promote the concept of a vehicle free destination recreation area on the beach between Northern's car park and the turning circle at the eastern end of Makorori Beach Road (with the exception of vehicles launching and retrieving boats at the dedicated boat launching access).
- Provide car parking and pedestrian access in practical locations that facilitate recreational use (i.e. adjacent to surf breaks) and minimise damage to the dunes and beach.
- Strategically use low dune fencing and timber bollards to guide people to these dedicated parking and pedestrian access ways
- Rationalise and formalise dedicated pedestrian and vehicle access ways through the fore dunes, making these clear and obvious

In the long term:

- As vegetation establishes and vehicle barriers/bollards are installed along SH35 and around car parking areas, incrementally expand the proposed vehicle exclusion area limiting vehicle access to emergency vehicles and other specific uses such as boat launching at dedicated locations.

## Car park Development

Management Intention – to provide safe, practical, and sustainable car parking areas to support low-impact recreational activity

How we intend to achieve this:

- Improving the capacity of existing car parking areas by expanding and redesigning existing areas, marking car park spaces, or using landscaping to create efficient parking layouts
- Where practical and possible, pull car parking back from fore dune areas to create more space for passive recreation and restoration of the dune system to mitigate against the impacts of coastal processes.
- Seal entrance ways to dedicated car parking areas to improve amenity, minimise maintenance and repair costs and assist safe exit onto SH35
- Advocate for right turning bays on SH35 to dedicated foreshore parking areas.

## Dune Restoration

Management Intention – To progressively restore dune areas, co-ordinate restoration initiatives with practical recreational access.

How we intend to achieve this:

- Prioritise fore dune restoration with an emphasis on weed control and in-fill planting of native species, especially spinifex, through a community-led collaboration with GDC
- Focus initial back dune restoration efforts on riparian and other wet areas and adding diversity to existing Pōhutukawa groves
- Use a mix of native species to maintain windows of beach visibility from SH35
- Riparian restoration that includes planting, incorporating stream boulders and adding reed species to reduce water velocity, create habitat and improve amenity
- Use hardy spray resistant species such as Pohuehue (Muehlenbeckia) and Wiwi to delineate fore dunes and back dune areas

## Adapting to a Changing Climate

Management intention - Manage the Makorori foreshore area to be resilient and adaptable, and in a way that slows the impact of climate change and sea-level rise.

How we intend to achieve this:

- Introduce a programme of dune monitoring including benchmarking for natural dune movement, vegetation restoration and canopy cover
- Implement managed retreat of existing assets and infrastructure, and avoid locating new assets in areas at risk of erosion and sea level rise

Recognise, plan for and respond to increased risks from plant and animal pests and pathogens, for example Myrtle rust and its potential impact on Pōhutukawa

## Visitor Facilities

Management Intention – To provide facilities in carefully considered locations that enhance the visitor experience and cater for increasing use and minimise impact on dune/ ecosystem restoration, cultural values.



How we intend to achieve this:

- Design an interconnected suite of facilities that have logical flow between each other, for best user experience.
- Cluster the majority of visitor facilities around dedicated car parking and recreation areas to help retain the wild natural coastal experience
- When renewing public toilets move towards low maintenance and environmentally sustainable design such as a waterless dry vault system
- Ensure visitor facilities fit with the coastal landscape character, have environmentally sensitive design, construction methods and materials
- Monitor use of visitor facilities to guide future provision, location, removal or renewal

## Rubbish

Management intention – To eliminate illegal dumping and litter in the dunes, and on the beach.

How we intend to achieve this:

- Signage requesting visitors use the provided rubbish bins, or take home their rubbish
- Reduce dumping sites through environmental design, limiting access to, and improving visibility of areas that are regular dumping locations

## Camping

Management intention – To provide for a limited number of self-contained camping vehicles in a location that does not impact day visitor use of key parking areas.

How we intend to achieve this:

- Relocate self-contained camping spaces from Red Bus car park to one of the two parking areas between Northern and Creek car parks
- Use the next Freedom Camping bylaw review to ratify this change

## Signage, Information and Interpretation

Management intention – To minimise the number of signs focusing on essential signage that provides clear and concise directions, information or interpretation that enhances the visitor experience.

How we intend to achieve this:

- Work with mana whenua and local residents regarding content and messaging
- Base signs around key visitor areas
- Design signs and interpretive material that only includes the minimum necessary to convey the message
- Combine/co-locate signs as much as possible to reduce clutter and maintenance
- Support the location of civil defence, emergency management, fishery management and public safety signs
- Avoid unenforceable regulatory signs
- Provide interpretive information on Makorori's natural, historic and cultural values

## Events

Management intention – to support events that enhance visitor experience but have a low threshold for proven impacts.

How we intend to achieve this:

- Maintain a consistent and balanced approach to assessing and approving event proposals to ensure the impacts on the environment, wildlife, other users, residents and landowners are considered, including:
  - » the numbers of participants or size of group/s involved
  - » location of the activity
  - » timing of the activity, including duration, time of day, season or time of year
  - » likely impact of the activity on the event area and other Makorori users, landowners and residents.
- Implement a co-ordinated approach to event approvals between Council and others responsible for managing land, activities and the environment i.e. mana whenua, Waka Kotahi, DoC and Makorori landowners.

## Commercial Use

Management intention - To accommodate temporary commercial activities that add to the enjoyment and visitor experience without compromising natural values, conflicting with causal recreation use or negatively impacting residents or landowners.

How we intend to achieve this:

When assessing and approving applications consider:

- How the activity contributes to the community
- How the activity benefits the visitor experience
- What other activities, including commercial activities, occur at Makorori and the potential cumulative impact of an additional activity
- Input regarding the impact of any application on local residents

## Dogs and Horses

Management intention – To maintain Makorori as a dog and horse friendly destination.

How we intend to achieve this:

- Manage the impacts of dogs through the dog control bylaw







## 11. Reports of the Chief Executive and Staff for INFORMATION



23-115

Title: 23-115 Liveable Communities Cyclone Recovery Update  
Section: Liveable Communities  
Prepared by: Michele Frey – Director Liveable Communities  
Meeting Date: Thursday 8 June 2023

Legal: Yes

Financial: Yes

Significance: Low

### Report to OPERATIONS - ENVIRONMENT & **COMMUNITIES/NGĀ WHAKAMAHI - TE TAI AO ME NGĀ HAPORI** for information

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the work of the Liveable Communities Hub in response to Cyclone Gabrielle. A PowerPoint is attached illustrating points made in the report.

#### SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the key recovery work of the Liveable Communities Hub and the prioritisation work moving forward.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of Low significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy but high significance in terms of public interest.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the OPERATIONS - ENVIRONMENT & **COMMUNITIES/NGĀ WHAKAMAHI - TE TAI AO ME NGĀ HAPORI**:

1. Notes the contents of this report.

*Authorised by:*

Michele Frey - Director Liveable Communities

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Keywords: Liveable Communities, Cyclone Gabrielle Recovery



## BACKGROUND

1. Liveable Communities Hub provides professional and integrated activity planning, ensuring the effective delivery of the community's needs at the strategic level through managing safe, fun and engaging places and spaces. The Hub also includes the Integrated Catchments function promoting good land use and biodiversity/biosecurity functions.
  - a. Liveable Spaces activities include the parks and open spaces, gardens, asset management, cemeteries and public conveniences.
  - b. Aquatics activities includes the operation of the current Olympic Pool and soon to open Kiwa Pool and a regional lens.
  - c. Cultural Activities include HB Williams Memorial Library, theatres, museum, and art in public places.
  - d. Integrated Catchments includes biodiversity activities, biosecurity and soil conservation.
  - e. The Hub also leads two programmes of work:
    - i. Community Facilities programme, advocating for the implementation of the Community Facilities Strategy Sports Facilities Business Case.
    - ii. Waingake Transformation Programme, delivering the transition of plantation pine forest at Waingake (Pamoā) to a native forest ecosystem.
2. Cyclone Gabrielle, exacerbated by the prior Cyclone Hale effects, occurred 13-14 February 2023 resulting in significant damage to natural and built environments throughout the district.
3. Damages caused by Cyclone Gabrielle on infrastructure owned and managed by Gisborne District Council, and on private property, is significant. This had devastating effects on communities.
4. The four phases of disaster are readiness, response and recovery. Council moved from response to the recovery phase during the week of 17 March.

## DISCUSSION and OPTIONS

### LIVEABLE SPACES

#### WHAT WE HAVE DONE

##### Pre-cyclone work

5. As part of preparation in the days before the arrival of Cyclone Gabrielle, Council closed its sports parks, undertook hazardous tree assessments, assessed areas of previous land stability concerns and closed seasonal camping areas across the district. Forestry completed beach clean-ups post Cyclone Hale.



## Post-cyclone work

6. The following works were undertaken once it was safe to do so, and as contractors were available following completion of critical recovery works:
  - Site clean-ups including silt removal and tree debris removal from central business district, riverbanks, Taruheru cemetery, and from road margins and tracks.
  - Health and safety risk assessments were undertaken across Liveable Spaces including public trees (parks and streets), facilities, playgrounds, tracks and beaches. Several parks remained closed across the district until assessments could be completed. Titirangi maunga road was closed. Some tracks and Botanical Gardens playground remain closed.
  - Town beaches closed under Civil Defence Emergency Management Act. Hazard signage was installed at district beaches supported by a Communication Plan, including media release and community radio updates. Staff and emergency services monitoring town beaches was ongoing (issue with residents retrieving property washed down rivers to beaches). Also noting the woody debris on beaches Council position work continues, hopefully finalised for summer.
  - Largely impacted areas were assessed for soil contamination from flooding and silt material, including Anzac Park and Botanical Gardens.
  - Irrigation of gardens ceased, and annual plantings were removed over a period of weeks. They have been replanted as irrigation supply is secured.
  - Reserve Remediation Plans were developed for Anzac Park, De Costa Park, Grant Road Reserve, Botanical Gardens playground, Marina Reserve, Rere Falls and Rere Rockslide, Doneraille Park, Titirangi and Tūranga Gardens. Clean-up of these sites was deliberately paused until residential housing and key infrastructure sites were undertaken to ensure contractor supply was targeted appropriately. Small scale silt removal at Anzac Park and De Costa Park progressed ahead of the remediation programme to enable sports codes access to watercraft/storage sheds to enable their own clean-up of assets and insurance assessments.
  - Silt was removed from Marina Park to enable access for parking to the Civil Defence Emergency hub.
  - Clean-up work undertaken across township reserves and facilities as part of immediate response work including Te Karaka, Tokomaru Bay and other affected areas by Community Caretakers and emergency support staff.
  - Burials were suspended at Taruheru Cemetery, and for some time at Uawa, due to groundwater levels. Ash interments could continue for much of this time, although there was one week when water levels were higher than 350mm at Taruheru cemetery.



## What's next

- Anzac Park - Removal of silt from Anzac Park to be completed as part of district-wide silt removal programme. Topsoil to be reinstated and grass sown. Tree woody debris removed. Council is working closely with sports clubs on what their recovery needs are, and how best to enable/support. Remediation site work forecast to be complete by mid-June. Estimated \$85,000 to complete works from silt removal funding and reserves operations budgets. Adjoining neighbours were advised of the park closure and work programme via a mail drop.
- Marina Park – Silt was removed from the carpark area immediately post Cyclone. Boat ramps have been cleared of silt to enable recreational access. The Marina Park public toilet was cleared of silt and received a full clean. The river retaining wall reinstallation is led by Community Lifelines 4-Waters team. Final clean-up of silt debris, realignment of waka/watercraft and reseeding required to complete remediation of this site. A spend to date of \$15,500, with further silt removals from the Marina boat ramp likely required as more comes down river.
- Botanical Gardens Playground – Closed. New soft fall is required at the Botanical Gardens playground - requires old material including matting, compacted and contaminated soil to be removed to create new surface that meets NZS Playground standards. Work to be completed by the end of June. Estimated cost of \$120,000 funded from existing playground renewal budget.
- Titirangi Tracks – four sections of Titirangi walking tracks have slumped or are vulnerable to land slippage. The construction of retaining walls is planned to support these accessways, and to ensure the slopes within this high archaeological value site are supported and pedestrian access is maintained. The design was prepared by Civil Assist and requires consideration and support from Ngati Oneone to proceed. Council will need to ensure the plans also have Archaeological Authority prior to undertaking this work. This work is estimated to cost \$120,000. Council has applied for 70% of cost as part of its Tourism Infrastructure Funding application.
- Grant Road Reserve – requires removal of silt build-up, restoring open drainage, new topsoil and resown with grass seed. Woody debris removal and tree work required. To be completed end of June and estimated to cost \$15,000 from the silt removal budget and reserves operations budget.
- De Costa Park – silt and debris removal completed. The site has been recontoured and grass seed sown. The reserve remains closed while this establishes. Costs for reinstatement were approximately \$7,000.
- **Tūranga** Gardens – Closed. There is a significant slip within the reserve boundary to residential property. Geotechnical advice has been sought which informed stabilisation and exclusion work required to the slip. Debris removal and management of potential sinkhole within the reserve also required. Full works and costs to be determined while assessments are finalised.



- Doneraile Park – Large remediation works required to remove a large volume of silt. This work is being undertaken under a Journeys’ team contract to support other works required in the vicinity. Once the reserve is cleared of silt, the site will be recontoured and resown with grass seed. Tree work is complete.
- Rere Falls – Closed. Picnic furniture needs to be relocated from lower area closest to the river to a high area near the carpark turn-around area. Driveway access to the reserve will be opened as soon as possible (most likely by end of June given contractor availability). Estimated cost of \$10,000.
- Rere Rockslide – Closed. Approximately 300mm or higher of silt removal required from bottom terrace adjoining Wharekopae River, some minimal recontouring required and sowing of grass seed. Estimated cost of \$5,000. Date for this work not yet confirmed.
- Business as usual includes work to restrengthen the Peel Street toilets building is underway and is anticipated to be complete by August 2023.
- Final planning for remediation of the Hawaiki Tūranga site and art installations are progressing, with support from iwi partners. Land remediation is expected to get underway as soon as necessary consents and contracts are in place.

## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### WHAT HAPPENED

7. Within the recovery phase, the built, natural, economic, and social environments are at the heart of Council’s mahi. Cultural Activities’ focus is within the economic and social environments with whanau, community and neighbourhoods at the centre.
8. People have been reluctant or unable to venture out and engage with everyday life, through being physically cut-off and anecdotally, due to feelings of anxiety, helplessness, ‘survivor’s guilt’ and fear; in part, fear of others which is measured through Council’s Incident Register. Of the past 12 months, 30% of abuse or threats to staff have occurred in February and March alone.

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE

#### Pre-cyclone work

- Sandbagged eastern sides of Gisborne War Memorial Theatre.

#### Post-cyclone work

9. Council’s arts facilities were relatively unscathed. Facilities were closed for five days during the response phase. This period saw home and business power failures and a complete shutdown of connectivity. A Starlink connection was located at Lawson Field Theatre and subsequently the Library, quickly enabling a form of business as usual.



10. Facilities experienced a reduction of on-site visitors and cancellation of bookings and events. Arts projects have been continually delayed. However, onsite and online visitor numbers at the library are noticeably increasing since March. Theatre bookings have jumped up since May.

Facility	Number of Cancellations - Bookings, Programmes
War Memorial Theatre	8
Lawson Field Theatre	21
Patutahi Hall	7
HB Williams Memorial Library	19

11. In part, cancellation of theatre bookings, including Royal New Zealand Ballet, were due to road closures, extended travel routes and promoters not wishing to impact local accommodation and resources.
12. The estimated income loss for theatres is \$22,000.
13. Focus is generally around supporting business as usual, creating safe spaces to lift wellbeing, help groups and individuals connect and restore their relationships and taonga.
- People at Patutahi quickly resumed their sport and fitness activities at the hall after one week.
  - Lawson Field Theatre – Early quick response fundraiser for Te Karaka - joint venture with promoter of the play; Hannah. Full house of supporters and those who were flood affected. All funds directed to Te Karaka recovery.
  - War Memorial Theatre - Harmonic Resonators music performance. Ticket price scrapped in favour of koha with intended audience being those affected by cyclone including those as far north as Ruatorea. Profits went to Mayoral Relief Fund.
  - Lawson Field Theatre – Photograph rescue; for community to take cyclone affected photographs to be restored. Funded by FujiFilm.
  - **Tairāwhiti** Museum - Focus on assisting with salvage and care of flood-affected taonga.
  - Public Art – The public basketball courts at Waikanae Beach were painted with bright murals painted in conjunction with Basketball NZ, Gisborne Basketball Assn, Council and Hoesa! Gallery.
  - Public Art – a mural has commenced with a lead artist and community at Nelson Park. Intended to mitigate vandalism, to tell stories of that land and provide connections for the large number of school students and sport groups.
  - Library/Museum – collecting published materials/ephemera to create an archive on all aspects of the cyclone including human and environmental experiences and resources.



- Library – ‘Grab life by the Bricks’ – a lego workshop delivered with a creative and wellness lens.
- Library – ‘Book-a-Librarian’ assists people to connect online with agencies and information needed to access ways to claim, rebuild and engage in ways they might not have pre-cyclone.

#### WHAT'S NEXT

14. Cultural Activities will continue to engage people in a relatable manner and share wellness and growth experiences kanohi to kanohi. Staff will partner, support and find germination opportunities to create and share more wellness and healing ventures through the arts.

### INTEGRATED CATCHMENTS

#### WHAT HAPPENED

15. Integrated Catchments staff were involved in both the Civil Defence and usual work where access and weather conditions allowed.
16. There was further damage to sites that had been impacted by rainfall events during 2021 and 2022, notably the Catchments flowing to Tokomaru Bay.
17. Pole plantings from 2022 were performing well due to the wet spring and summer conditions. Nursery activity was progressing well also due to conducive weather conditions.

#### WHAT WE HAVE DONE

##### Pre-cyclone work

- Contractors were informed of event and the need to remove materials and equipment from nearby waterways.
- Assisted local landowners with installation of measures to protect waterways and stormwater channels.

##### Post-cyclone work

- Contacted landowners in relation to the event and recent matters staff had been involved in with landowners.
- Assessment of gully structures throughout the Waiapu Catchment has seen some damaged structures but, in several cases, there are sites where the structures have worked very well and have been filled rapidly during the cyclone events.
- Biosecurity work was disrupted but has recommenced as road and on-farm access has improved. The Hawke's Bay Buffer Zone for bovine TB control has continued.
- Biodiversity inspections of Protection Management Areas (PMAs) was disrupted due to access and is only beginning to get underway.
- Assistance with sediment removal from waterways where aggradation has increased the flood hazard to adjoining land and property.
- Assisting in removal of woody debris from flood prone sites.
- Sediment sampling in association with AgResearch and Hawke's Bay Regional Council.



## WHAT'S NEXT

- Organising final main-leadering and pruning in poplar and willow nursery prior to pole harvesting beginning in June.
- Recruitment of Land Management staff achieved through government funding assistance. Up to nine staff to be recruited with an increased capacity to address land use change issues resulting from the cyclones.
- Assisting with slip over-sowing options on bare ground on a range of sites.
- Ongoing support to landowners in progressing wise land use options.

## AQUATICS

### WHAT HAPPENED

18. Business as usual was halted for approximately six weeks.
19. Both the Olympic Pool Complex (OPC) and Kiwa Pools sites remained closed during the response phase, with the Kiwa Pools site resuming construction within four weeks with limited trades due to the roading infrastructure damage. OPC remained closed as restricted access to non-essential use of water was due to water infrastructure damage.

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE

#### Pre-cyclone work

20. Pre-event communications to public, staff secured all movable materials and closed the OPC. Water treatment was undertaken, and non-essential plant was shut down.
21. The Kiwa Pools contractor secured the site and sent all out of region staff home.
22. Both sites were secured and locked up before the cyclone.

#### Post-cyclone work

- The Kiwa Pools site has been able to have limited function through both the response and the recovery phases. This has caused delays in the opening date.
  - The Olympic Pools Complex, worked with the Water Infrastructure team to resume operations. It was decided to close the outdoor pools approximately one month early to secure water supply within the facility, therefore allowing us to maintain water quality of the heated pools.
  - At this time there was no shower use within the facility. A week later shower use resumed as the OPC had timers on showers.
23. While revenue was impacted, there has been savings made in expenditure.
  24. The Olympic Pools Complex has shown its ability to anchor the community during the recovery phase, providing a place for individuals to exercise, meet, undertake aqua aerobic classes and swimming lessons along with swim squad trainings for the swimming and surf lifesaving clubs.

25. Post cyclone 8,433 district admissions (someone scanned through as an individual – school groups have various numbers and are not included in that figure) with an additional 136 schools bringing students to the complex for both the Swim for Life Programme and Lane bookings.

#### WHAT'S NEXT

26. Olympic Pools Complex is an aging asset that continues to have failing infrastructure and high maintenance costs but will be managed to support business as usual until Kiwa Pools is launched.
27. The opening of Kiwa Pools will demonstrate the partnership with mana whenua, allowing us to move from anchoring the community with the Olympic Pools Complex to calling this culturally significant building home, helping to bring the community together, allowing the waters of Kiwa to connect us all.

### WAINGAKE TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME

#### WHAT HAPPENED

28. During Cyclone Gabrielle, the Mangapoike rain gauge (closest to Waingake) recorded over 500mm of rain. Access to Waingake was disrupted due to loss of bridges and several severe slips on both Waingake and Tarewa Roads.
29. To allow for critical infrastructure repairs and reinstatement, all on-site work at Waingake was paused for a four-week period. The Waingake Ngahere Ora team were redeployed to assist with response and recovery work during this time, while contractors were stood down. The stand down resulted in contractors being unable to complete releasing of 2022 plants which may result in some mortality.
30. Cyclone's Hale and Gabrielle impacted manuka being grown by our two nursery suppliers, reducing the number of manuka seedlings available for planting in 2023.

#### WHAT WE HAVE DONE

##### Pre cyclone work

- Inspect and clear culverts.

##### Post cyclone work

- Completed a risk assessment of slips and roading drop-outs within the clear-fell areas and provided updated guidance to all teams working on site.
- Identified hazardous trees for removal within the road corridor.
- Inspected all internal and perimeter traplines within the Waingake Waterworks QEII Bush and re-routed affected lines.
- Revised planting plans for native planting based on identified areas of risk, ensuring health and safety for contract teams this winter.



- Revised pole planting plans to continue to target areas of high erosion risk while balancing potential loss of poles on mobile/unstable slopes.
- Worked with Council's Principal Scientist to ensure detailed mapping of loss of planted areas (underway).
- Assisted the Drinking Water team to identify revegetation options for slips within the Mangapoike Dams catchment.
- Contracted a specialist to assess Council's level of risk of not meeting replanting/regeneration timeframes under the Climate Change Response Act 2002 (CCRA).
- Provided input to a submission to the Ministry of Primary Industries on Amendments to the CCRA under the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023.
- Updated all external funders regarding damage and implications on planting/other work programmes.

#### WHAT'S NEXT

- Provide slip assessment data to insurers and external funders.
- Use slip assessment data to identify any potential liability arising in relation to Council's participation in the Emissions Trading Scheme. File for temporary adverse event ruling if required.
- Complete a trial of seeding slip faces with native seeds by drone.
- Prepare contract for works to reinstate culverts and water controls in clear-fell areas which have been returned to Council.
- Complete 2023 planting.
- Revisit 2022 planting survival plots and quantify any losses.

#### COMMUNITY FACILITIES

31. After Cyclone Gabrielle, sports codes faced severe disruptions due to facility damage in Council reserves. Efforts are underway to restore activities, including reconsidering storage facilities at ANZAC Park and designing more resilient onshore facilities. Mareikura Waka Ama Club is leading the ANZAC Park facility project, supported by Sport Gisborne-Tairāwhiti, Trust Tairāwhiti, and Council staff.
32. Following the cyclone, meetings were held with affected codes and clubs to support their resumption of activities while having to balance health and safety concerns and Council procedures. The process revealed areas for improvement around our community occupancies, leading to discussions around the development of more sustainable processes.
33. Planning for an indoor multipurpose courts centre is underway, with potential for future resilience and recovery to be captured in this project.
34. Trust Tairāwhiti-funded early wins projects such as Ruatoria grandstand upgrades, Victoria Domain court improvements and a school pool heating programme are progressing well.

## ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

Consideration of consistency with and impact on the Regional Land Transport Plan and its implementation

This Report: **Low** Significance

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

This Report: **Low** Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

This Report: **Low** Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

Overall Process: **Low** Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

Overall Process: **Low** Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

This Report: **High** Significance

35. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
36. This report is for the purpose of updating recovery response and progress to services since the mid-February cyclone event.

## TANGATA WHENUA/MAORI ENGAGEMENT

37. Emergency related rapid assessed operational changes means that engagement with tāngata whenua has been response and recovery-specific and associated to situational specific relationship processes.

## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

38. Media releases, public communications, engagements, and community interactions have been ongoing. Liveable Communities has contributed to updating the public, industry partner agencies and government about the response and recovery programmes when required.

## CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications

39. The key aspects because of natural climate change are the ongoing requirement for human populations to adapt, which takes effort and funds. While individuals have a personal responsibility to implement and manage adaption, their actions need to be supported by a positive approach from council and council policies to enable adaption to be readily implemented.
40. Recognising the extreme damages, social impacts and financial costs for remediations and long-lasting community effects from Cyclone Gabrielle will assist to focus future decisions, planning and works required for greater resilience.



## CONSIDERATIONS

### Financial/Budget

41. Financial costs for the response and recovery are being collated. Costs will be covered by National Emergency Management Agency 60% and Council's insurer 40%. Deductible costs up to 1.5m being funded by Council.
42. Reporting on costs and financial updates will be done for future committee agendas in the fourth quarter.

### Legal

43. The Council has statutory functions under the under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 enabling it to carry out response and recovery activities. A National State of Emergency gave the legal mandate for the initial response activity, and we are now in a National Transition Period under the Act.
44. The new Severe Weather Emergency Legislation Act 2023 and the Severe Weather Recovery Legislation Act 2023 ("Recovery Act") apply to Tairāwhiti. These Acts make amendments to other existing legislation, some of which enable adjustments to normal council processes. The Recovery Act also enable central government to make Orders in Council making further amendments to legislation to assist in recovery.
45. Council staff have been engaging with central government in relation to potential Orders in Council. While central government are still in the process of finalising proposals for Orders in Council, we anticipate that they will be used to make further legislative amendments, including to the Resource Management Act and Local Government Act processes (such as annual plan and long-term plan processes). We understand that, as a part of this process, Ministers will consider whether any Orders in Council (or other legislation) should be made in light of findings and recommendations from the Ministerial Inquiry into Land Use.

## POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

46. Cyclone Gabrielle has resulted in the need to re-think priorities. While the focus to date has been on immediate recovery needs the team are now turning to the prioritisation of work for the coming years, mindful of existing strategic direction but the new context the team are working within. Future reports will cover this work.

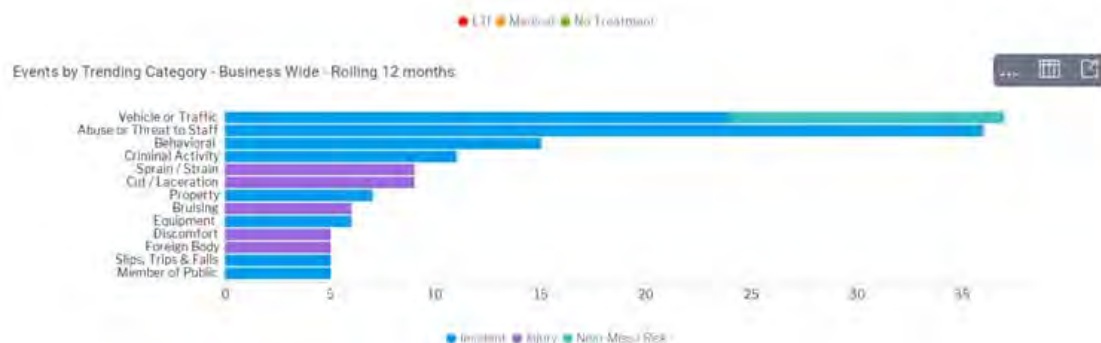
## RISKS

47. One of the main risks is that the Council is not completing work fast enough, and the public impatience as a result of this. The availability of approved contractors to complete works may add to delays and community frustration.
48. The drop in community wellness and responses. Liveable Community staff and contractors are at the local coal face and be subject to increased abuse.



Month	Abuse Incidents
Apr-22	1
May	1
June	1
July	2
August	2
September	2
October	4
November	1
December	3
January	1
February	3
Mar-23	7
	28

30 % this year alone!



## ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1 - Presentation Liveable Communities Cyclone Recovery Update [23-115.1 - 30 pages]





# Liveable Communities Cyclone Recovery Update

8 June 2023

Michele Frey  
Director  
Liveable Communities



# AGENDA

- **Liveable Spaces**
- **Cultural Activities**
- **Integrated Catchment**
- **Aquatics**
- **Waingake Transformation Programme**
- **Community Facilities**





# LIVEABLE SPACES

## Anzac Park















# De Costa Park











# Botanical Gardens playground







## Nelson Park (Loisel Street)







# Doneraile Park











# Rere Falls







# Taruheru Cemetery







# Woody debris Town beaches







# Woody debris - Uawa







## Cultural Activities



### RESPONSE

Starlink at Lawson Field Theatre a lifeline for payroll, banking and contact with whanau the world over





## Cultural Activities



RECOVERY Waikanae Beach public Basketball courts mural, collaboration between Council, Basketball NZ, Gisborne Basketball Assn and Hoeā! Gallery





## Cultural Activities



RECOVERY Specialist restoration and rescue of photographs and archives offered free to residents

Operations Committee - Environment & Communities 8 June 2023



RECOVERY Library – Grab Life by the Bricks – A Lego building workshop inclusive of wellness and togetherness principles





# INTEGRATED CATCHMENTS



Debris Dam, filled overnight during cyclone events.





# AQUATICS

Pre-Cyclone



Post-Cyclone







## Recovery - Kiwa Pools



Solar panels

Pool lining



Sunset at Kiwa







## Recovery – Olympic Pools Complex

- Over 8,400 distinct admissions
- More than 136 schools booking have occurred bringing students to the complex



Outdoor complex closed



Open – 50M pool and Splash pool

### Meeting our community needs

- Exercise (non-weight bearing)
- Enabling connection with each other
- Aqua Aerobic classes
- General Swimming
- Lessons
- Squads – Club and Surf Lifesaving.





# WAINGAKE TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME



Tarewa Road slip







Attachment 23-115.1



Damage and ongoing instability  
in areas returned to Council.





## Damage in planted areas

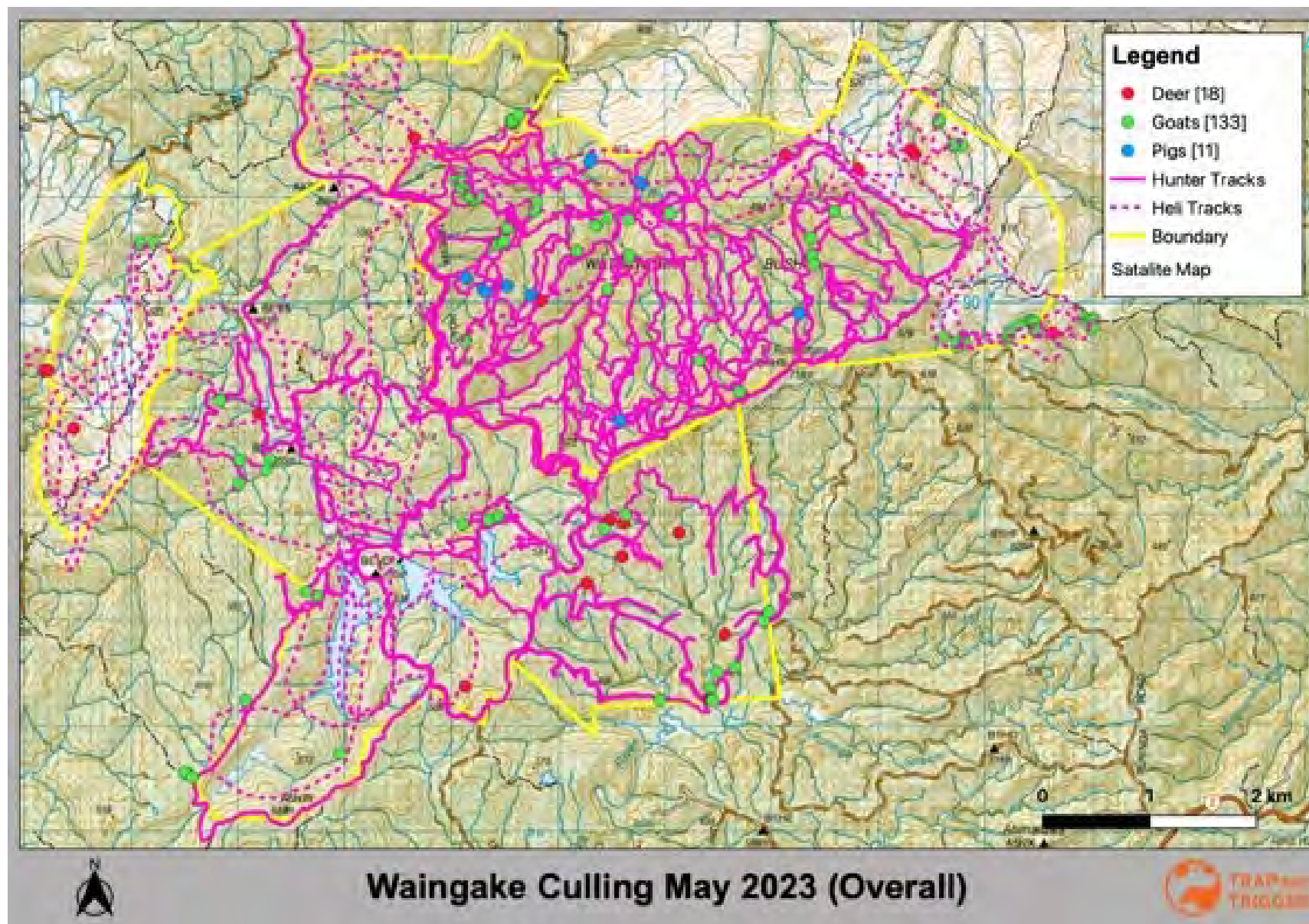
Operations Committee - Environment & Communities 8 June 2023





BAU – Possum control operation and planting season  
Operations Committee - Environment & Communities 8 June 2023









# Community Facilities





# Recovery Focus







Business as usual





