



Minutes

SMP Coastal Panel Meeting 12: Draft Coastal Adaptation Plans

Times & Date:	Mercury Bay 9:00am-12:00pm Thursday 26/05/22
Venues:	Mercury Bay Community Boardroom, Whitianga or MS Teams
Chairperson:	Graeme Osborne (Mercury Bay)
Attendees:	TCDC - Amon Martin, Jamie Boyle, Karen Moffatt-McLeod SMP Consultant (Royal HaskoningDHV) – Sian John, Nick Lewis & Mitchell Crotty - Via Teams Coastal Panel Members: Carrie Parker, Christopher Devenoges, Howard Saunders, Kim Lawry Via MS Teams – Jamie Ryan, Jill Pierce, Dave Lameson, WRC: Rick Liefing – via MS Teams
Apologies:	Alejandro Cifuentes, Tony Fox
Observers:	TCDC – Mitchell King,

Meeting Objective

Review and sign-off of draft Coastal Adaptation Plans for submission to the SMP Committee of Council and public consultation.

Agenda Items

1. Introduction

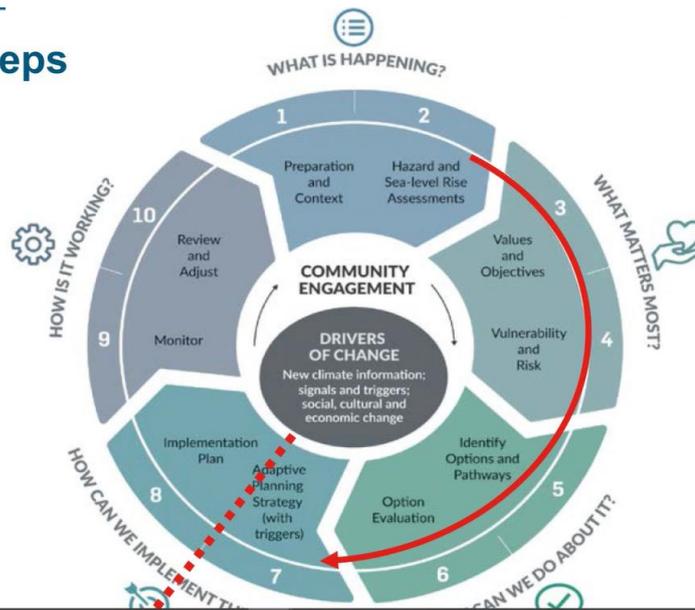
2. Progress:

- Minutes of Meeting 11 (March 2022)
GO Moved minutes be accepted, 2nd CP - Carried

- Review of Actions
Updated table below

3. Next steps

Next Steps



Next Steps

1. "Last" Coastal Panels Meeting (Today)
2. Public Meetings Starting (June 17)
3. Place holder Coastal Panel Meeting (July 7,8)
4. SMP Committee Adoption (August 18)
5. Council Adoption (September 13)

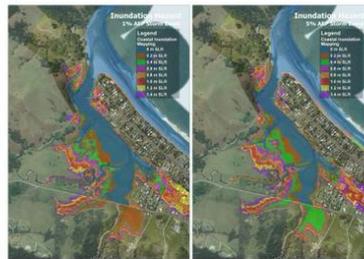
See timeline calendar for more details

4. Feedback on draft Coastal Adaptation Plans

- Comments from the community
- Comments from the Coastal Panel
- Agree any updates



The Hazard



<Links to interactive inundation mapping, and CIH methodology report>

In addition to the coastal inundation hazards shown, this location is exposed to river flooding. The combined influence of coastal inundation and river flooding during storm events is likely to mean that the hazard illustrated here underestimates the risk of exposure.

Final report & Maps will be able to be clicked on when online, plus a links to the Hazard Maps, interactive maps, link to modelling, methodology etc . These sit alongside the Shoreline Management Plan (also available online). There will be a written report – may need to print at A3 size for people to look at – perhaps at the Council Offices. Landslips maps have been added where appropriate.

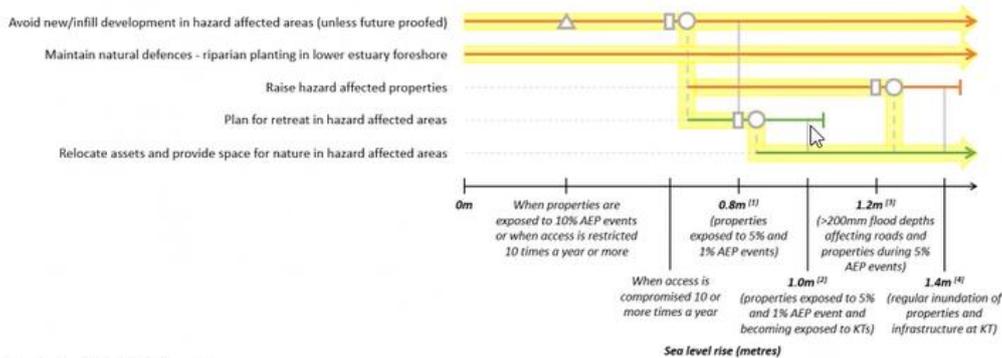
PU74 - Whangapoua Beach Estuary (which has a proper river name)

Strategy

The adaptation strategy advocated for Whangapoua Beach Estuary is to avoid development in the hazard zones unless it is appropriately adapted to accommodate rising water levels. In parallel, the maintenance of natural defences, through riparian planting along the estuary foreshore, is proposed for the duration of the 100-year planning period.

In the long term, with 0.8m of sea level rise, properties are predicted to be exposed to 5% AEP (and larger) storm events ...

TO BE RESOLVED.

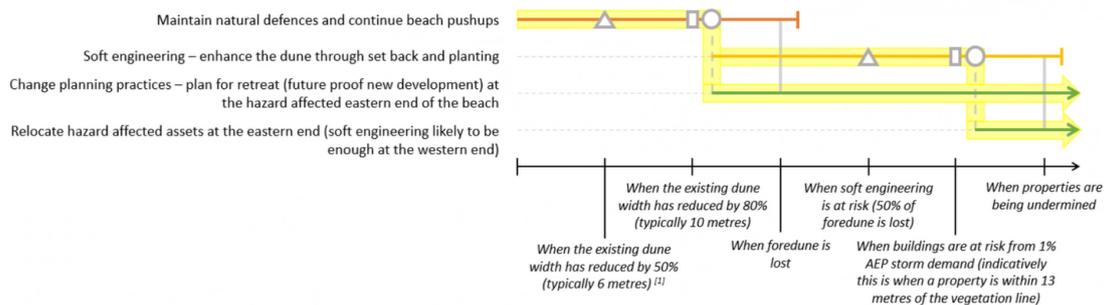


SJ – no significant effects on property until significant SLR, but the road is going to be affected much earlier – cutting off access. 0.2m SLR will affect access. Pathway does not include ‘raising the road’ when issues with access are acknowledged. JP – road is the back road and goes to Denise household, potential access to New Chums development. SJ – suggestion is to add action to raise the road and associated infrastructure and link in trigger.

75 - Whangapoua Beach

Strategy

The adaptation strategy advocated for Whangapoua Beach is to maintain natural defences through push-ups and planting dune stabilising species. With climate change this is not expected to be sufficient to limit erosion on its own. Therefore, when 80% of the dune width has been lost (and a recession trend outside the normal erosion and accretion cycle has been demonstrated)/push-ups and planting are ineffective, soft engineering measures should be implemented; setting the dune back into the reserve and undertaking dune planting. Measures such as these will require management and potentially continued push-ups, planting and even reprofiling over time. With continued climate change, these measures are also predicted to become ineffective or unviable. If they do, there is likely to come a point in the future when some properties at the eastern end of the beach may need to be relocated or removed. This solution is advocated over the construction of hard defences in this location to maintain the natural beach in the long term.



JP – questioned what is occurring regarding the sewage treatment plant

SJ – it is included in PU78

RL – when talking about hard defences, what happens in the scenario where a property owner builds a hard backstop wall on their own property to protect the property from storm cut events

AM – the wording ‘to maintain the natural beach in the long term’ should be considered when the proposals come forward – should be part of the consenting process.

DL – if the community decide to protect or do certain activities, our policy docs & rules should allow this – reflect what the community wants.

SJ – will cover this in the SMP Plans

JR – its there anything about the longevity of the solutions? Not in the language of the strategy narrative

GO – feels there is enough freeboard in the narrative to cover any concerns re detail

AM – reflected in the pathways

PU 78 – Matarangi Harbourside

Strategy

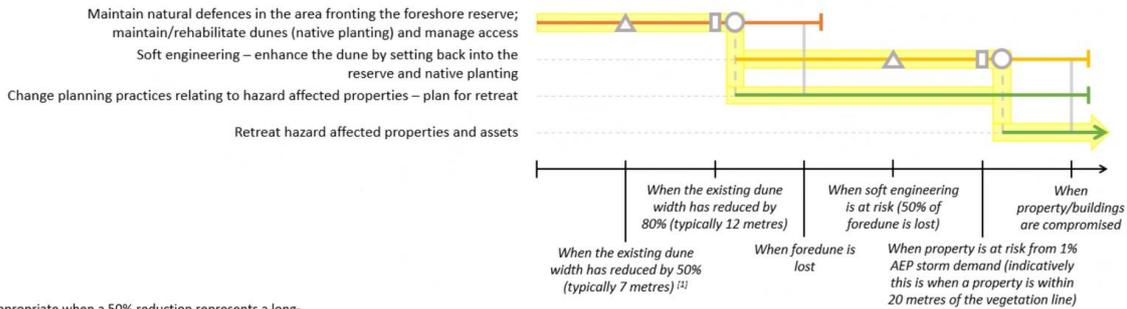
The adaptation strategy advocated for Matarangi (harbourside) over the short to long term is to avoid inappropriate development (or future proof any development) in the hazard zones and implement good foreshore management practices. Regarding future proofing, this is likely to need to include innovative or retrofitted infrastructure, and should be considered in decision making relating to the future of the sewage treatment plant.

In the long term, with 1m of sea level rise, properties in the hazard zone are predicted to be affected by 1% AEP storm events. Therefore, this is proposed as the trigger for raising properties where necessary (noting that land levels have been raised as part of the recent harbourside residential development).

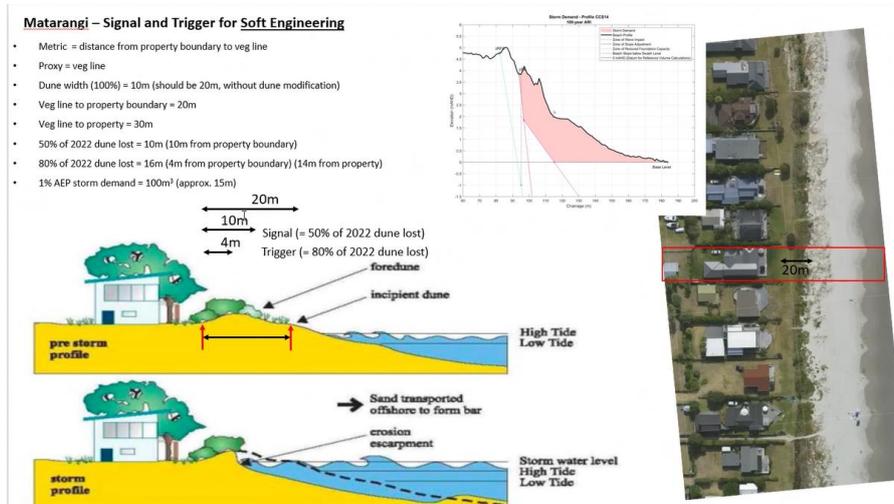
PU80 - Matarangi Beach (East)

Strategy

The adaptation strategy advocated for Matarangi Beach east is to maintain natural defences through planting native dune stabilising species and managing access. In due course, if necessary, planting could be enhanced by push-ups. With climate change this is not expected to be sufficient to limit erosion on its own. Therefore, if/when 80% of the dune width has been lost (and a recession trend outside the normal erosion and accretion cycle has been demonstrated)/push-ups and planting are ineffective, soft engineering measures should be implemented; setting the dune back into the reserve and undertaking dune planting. Measures such as these will require management and potentially continued push-ups, planting and even reprofiling over time. With continued climate change, these measures are also predicted to become ineffective or uneconomic. If they do, there is likely to come a point in the future when some properties at the eastern end of the beach may need to be relocated or removed (and it is suggested that this point should be when buildings are at risk of being damaged by a 1% AEP storm. This solution is advocated over the construction of hard defences in this location to maintain the natural beach in the long term.



How the triggers were worked out



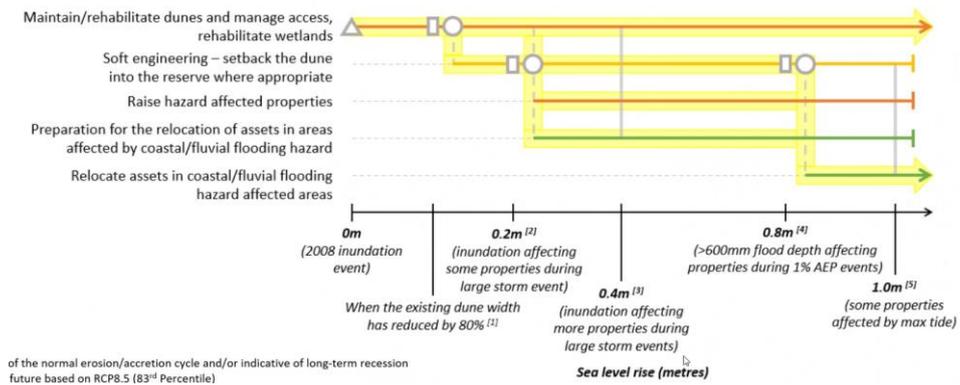
Triggers for soft engineering/planting is the property boundary, triggers for possible retreat is the dwelling.

The trigger of 1%AEP storm demand will be changed to a signal rather than a trigger – a 20%AEP may be a more appropriate trigger?

Strategy

In the short term the adaptation pathway advocated for Kuaotunu West involves maintaining the health of the dunes, through planting and management of the stream entrance. It is also proposed that the wetland habitats that line the estuary are rehabilitated. With climate change this is not expected to be sufficient to limit erosion on its own. Therefore, if/when 80% of the foredune has been lost (and a recession trend outside the normal erosion and accretion cycle has been demonstrated), soft engineering measures should be implemented; setting the dune back into the reserve and undertaking dune planting. Measures such as these will require management and potentially continued push-ups, planting and even reprofiling over time.

In addition, in time, there will be a requirement to raise properties at enhanced risk of coastal flooding. In the longer term, with 0.8m of sea level rise, it is predicted that significant depths of flood water could affect some properties in large storm events and that they will need to be relocated.



CP – there is a point at which the road is low, but we don't have raise the road in this pathway – of greater concern is the erosion of the road.

SJ – covered in previous policy with enhancement to rock wall

DL – thought we discussed strategy about the road last time – are houses to the west going to look at another way of access?

CP/DL – no option for developing a new access.



2008 storm pic above

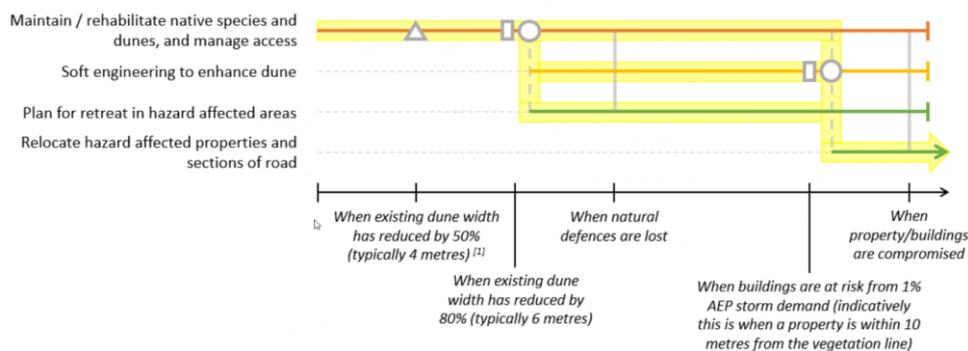
SJ – road may be regularly washed over – will add note that road may need to be looked at Discussion on how far out for the SLR should be shown. Some feel 100 years is too far out and should be 50 yrs

Scope of project was 100yrs

PU95 – Wharekaho

Strategy

The adaptation strategy advocated for Wharekaho in the short term is to rehabilitate the dunes through planting native species and managing access (i.e., restricting access to designated routes). With climate change this is not expected to be sufficient to limit erosion on its own. Therefore, if/when 80% of the dune has been lost (and a recession trend outside the normal erosion and accretion cycle has been demonstrated), soft engineering measures should be implemented; setting the dune back into the reserve and undertaking dune planting. Measures such as these will require management and potentially continued push-ups, planting and even reprofiling over time. With continued climate change, these measures are also predicted to become ineffective or uneconomic. If they do, there is likely to come a point in the future when some properties and sections of the road may need to be relocated or removed. This solution is advocated over the construction of hard defences in this location to maintain the natural beach in the long term.



GO – many people prefer non – native (exotic) dune plants species. Suggest consistent use / reference to native dune species in both the pathway and in the strategy.

SJ – add in ‘routine and prompt clearing stream mouths’ (should apply to Kūaotunu stream too)

DL – southern end is a culturally sensitive area.

Discussion on the use of rock on the beach or not?

The beach will be compromised if rocks are put there – people went to this location specifically for the beach

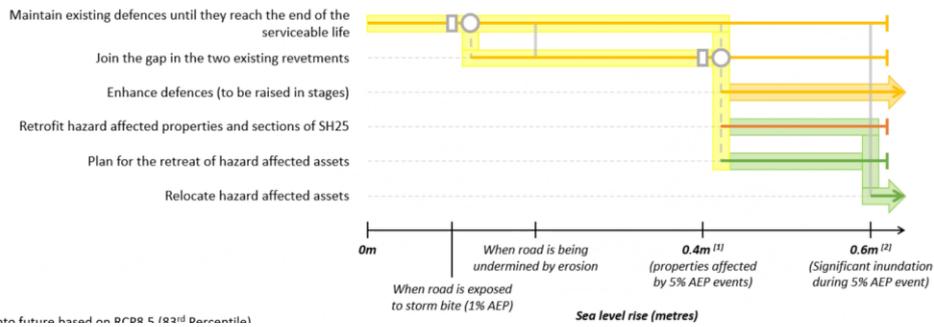
PU98 Buffalo beach North/99 Buffalo beach Reserve /100 - Buffalo beach South

North:

Strategy

The adaptation strategy advocated for Buffalo Beach (north) in the short and medium term is to maintain the existing defences until they reach the end of their serviceable life¹. Further, once SH25 could be exposed to a 1% AEP storm bite (i.e., the depth of erosion that can be caused by one large storm), it is proposed that the gap between the two existing revetments is closed (to protect the road).

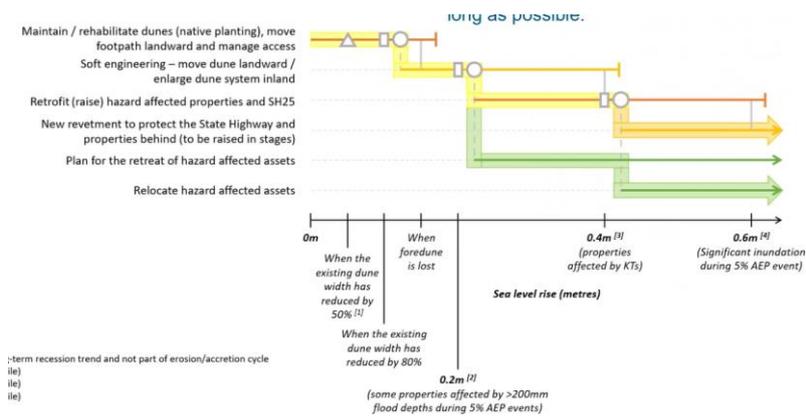
With 0.4m of sea level rise, it is predicted that the properties behind the existing walls will be affected by 5% AEP (and larger) storm events. At this point (or prior to this to coincide with decision regarding Buffalo Beach Reserve and south), a decision needs to be taken by the residents of Whitianga and other stakeholders regarding whether to protect Whitianga into the future (and construct new defences, to be raised in phases over time) or to plan to retreat and retreat; in which case, at this point, hazard affected properties and sections of SH25 would need to be raised in order to stay in place (buy time) prior to retreat.



not future based on RDR 5 (23rd Dec 2014)

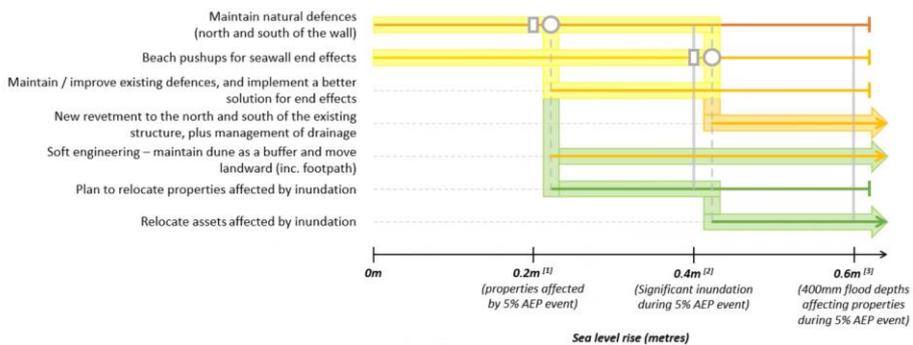
Two options highlighted in strategy – a future decision is required, but we are not making that decision now.

Reserve:



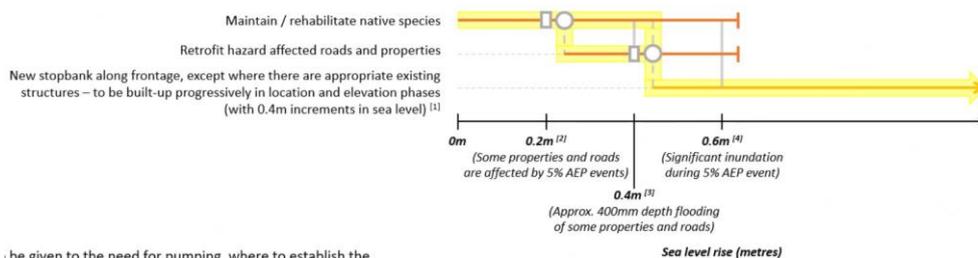
term recession trend and not part of erosion/accretion cycle
(ie)
(ie)
(ie)

South:



SJ – other PU's for Buffalo Beach signal was 0.4 not 0.2m – should they be consistent? After discussion, it appears that it is correct for the southern end
AM – 0.4m is probably a threshold, 0.2m should be a signal to make a decision

PU101 - Whitianga Outer Harbour (Town)



to be given to the need for dumping where to establish the

JR – can a note about protecting the environment be added.

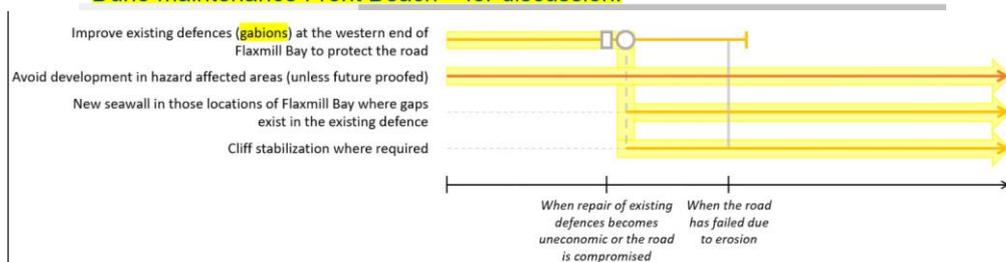
PU103 - Front Beach/Flaxmill Bay

Strategy

The adaptation strategy advocated for Flaxmill Bay in the short term is to improve the existing defences at the western end of the bay protecting the road. However, when the road is compromised (threatened), it is proposed that a new seawall should be constructed to protect the road where there are gaps in the existing defence. Alternatively, repair of the existing defences could become uneconomic and trigger the construction of new defences. Cliff stabilisation is also expected to be required in this location in the same timescale.

Regarding the inundation risk at the mouth of and further up the estuary, inappropriate development should be restricted in the identified hazard zone in the short and long term.

Dune maintenance Front Beach – for discussion.



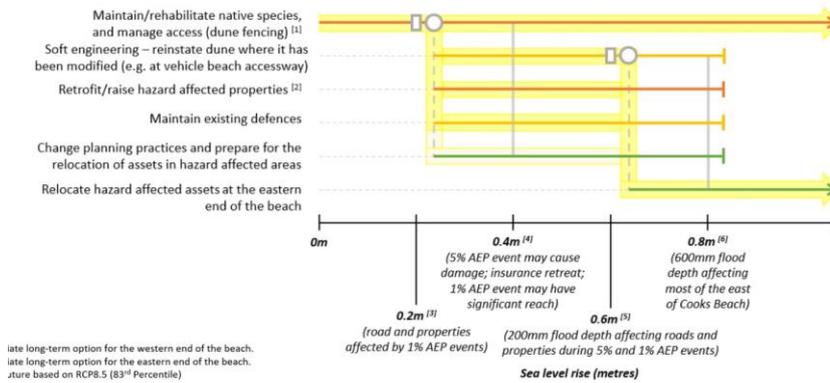
SJ – this only applies to Flaxmill Bay, not Front Beach. Should we be talking about dune maintenance for Front Beach

JR – western side of Front Beach is quite low, as you go east it steadily climbs. A piece of road on the west side is right by the cliff and would need to be protected. (Gabions or a new defence). Suggests short term it is better to maintain the dune area.

SJ – need to include a strategy for Front Beach (may include potential retreat for perhaps 3 properties)

PU106 - Cooks Beach

The adaptation strategy proposed for Cooks Beach in the short to long term (inclusive) is to maintain and rehabilitate the dunes through planting native species and managing access. With 0.2m of sea level rise, it is predicted that roads and some properties will begin to be affected by 1% AEP storm events. At this point, hazard affected properties should be raised, existing defences should be maintained and soft engineering measures could be taken to close gaps in the natural defences. For example, the dune has been modified (lowered) to allow vehicles to access the beach west of the centre of Cooks Beach. If this was to be reinstated, it would help to limit the egress of flood waters into the town (and buy time). However, with 0.6m of sea level rise, in the longer term, flood events (larger than and included 5% AEP events) are predicted to affect many properties and other assets, particularly at the eastern end of the beach. This is likely to trigger the need for retreat.



Feedback from meeting strongly supported soft engineering solutions..

Comment made later was should the rock wall not be removed. (private homeowners wall – check how long this is consented for?)

JH – should beach push-ups be added? JB – these are more for maintenance rather than protection.

JR – thinks removing that wall is wise

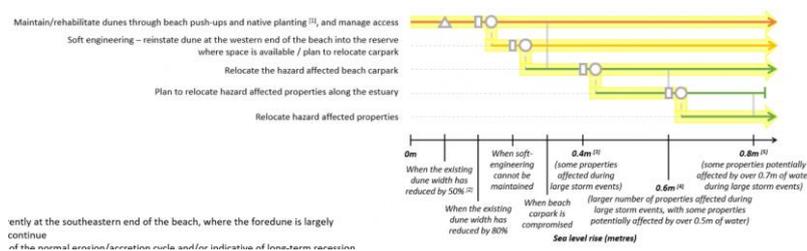
SJ – could advocate for the wall consent not being renewed.

PU110 – Hahei

Strategy

The adaptation strategy for Hahei Beach in the short term is to maintain natural defences through push-ups, planting native dune species and managing access. With climate change this is not expected to be sufficient to limit erosion on its own. Therefore, if/when 80% of the dune width has been lost (and a recession trend outside the normal erosion and accretion cycle has been demonstrated)/push-ups and planting are ineffective, soft engineering measures should be implemented at the western end of the beach; setting the dune back into the reserve and undertaking dune planting. This will require the carpark to be relocated. Measures such as these will require management and potentially continued push-ups, planting and even reprofiling over time.

In the medium term, with 0.4m of sea level rise, properties along the estuary are predicted to be affected by large storm events. At this point planning for retreat is likely to need to occur. [Raise?]. With 0.6m of sea level rise, a large number of properties are predicted to be affected during storm events and retreat is likely to be necessary.



SJ – in most other areas we suggest ‘raise properties’ prior to suggesting retreat – do we need to add this step?

Agreement on adding this option

PU82 - Rings Beach

The adaptation strategy advocated for Rings Beach is to maintain and rehabilitate the dunes for as long as possible, for example through push-ups and native planting. With climate change (sea level rise and increased storminess), it is predicted that this is expected to be ineffective and erosion will reach the road. Prior to this (e.g., once 80% of the foredune has been lost, and a recession trend outside the normal erosion and accretion cycle has been demonstrated), Bluff Road will need to be redesigned, relocated, or removed. This could include reducing the width of the road (to a single lane) and setting it back and/or, in time, an easement through the properties immediately behind the road to maintain access.

CP – doesn't think removing the road is an option – perhaps redesign or relocate.
Feedback from homeowner that erosion is 'dramatic' over 30 years

90 – Otama

Strategy

The adaptation strategy advocated for Otama Beach in the very short term (now) includes three elements:

- To take action to maintain the health of the dune system (particularly at the western end of the beach) by planting and restricting access to designated routes.
- To manage beach access at the eastern end of the beach (from the carpark). In this location it is proposed that the cliff top carpark is set back from the edge and cliff top planting advanced and fenced.
- To undertake riparian planting of upstream wetland boundaries. Initiatives are already underway in this regard.

The bridge at the eastern end of the beach is also vulnerable to flooding and it is proposed that it is raised.

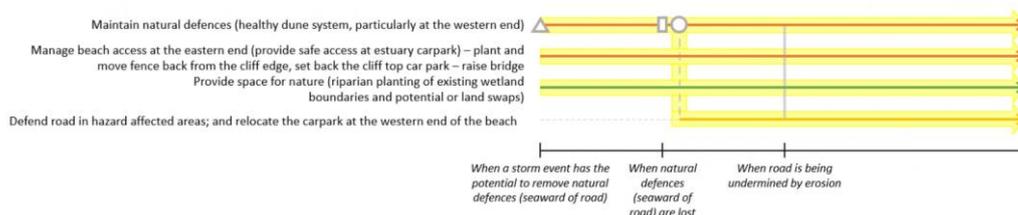
In time, when natural defences at the western end of the beach are lost, the road will need to be defended and the carpark relocated.

CP – no where to relocate the carpark to. One house may need to consider retreat.
Road is an issue as in a part comes right up to the coast.

GO queried the location of the house in question and suggested it was safe from SLR ... this needs to be confirmed?

DL – how often is the bridge flooded? What would the trigger be for it being raised?

CP - Currently 1-2 x year.



JP – planned subdivision at the eastern end. Do we need mention of provision of the dwellings which will go in there which may be prone to inundation?

CP – sub-division may not be approved yet

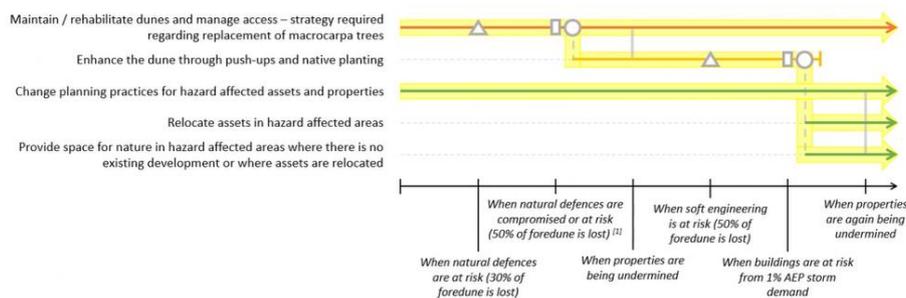
DL – confirmed no subdivision application lodged for that land. Need to take into account floor levels etc now

JP – can we put something in about avoiding inappropriate development in this area?

Change wording to 'transport access' to capture road and bridge

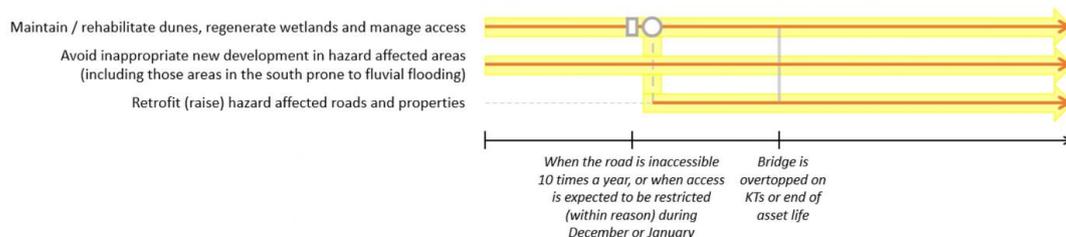
PU86 - Kuaotunu (Town)

The adaptation strategy advocated for Kuaotunu is to maintain natural defences through planting native dune stabilising species and managing access. With climate change this is not expected to be sufficient to limit erosion on its own. Therefore, if/when 50% of the foredune has been lost (and a recession trend outside the normal erosion and accretion cycle has been demonstrated), planting should be enhanced by push-ups. Measures such as these will require management and potentially continued push-ups, planting and even reprofiling over time. With continued climate change, these measures are also predicted to become ineffective or uneconomic. If they do, there is likely to come a point in the future when some coastal properties will need to be moved back/relocated or removed. This solution is advocated over the construction of hard defences in this location to maintain the natural beach in the long term.



PU112 – Hot Water Beach

The adaptation strategy advocated for Hot Water Beach in the short to long term focussed on accommodation. That is, maintaining and rehabilitating dunes and wetlands through planting and good management; developing planning policy to restrict inappropriate development in areas identified to be in the hazard zone; and, in time, raising hazard affected roads and properties. The trigger for the latter is proposed to be with the road becomes inaccessible 10 times a year or significant restrictions are expected in the months of December and January.



HS – is there data for Dalmeny Corner as that is where the main issues are?

Tolerance of disruptive events is too high (1 x month)

Engage with the business owners/community in the area

SJ – trigger needs further investigation (take out tourist peak reference)

Last thoughts:

HS – reads his SMP Whitianga Parting Ways Poem,

Parting of the Ways. SMP Whitianga. We gathered bright eyed and bushy tailed at the beginning! Unsure quite how we were selected, but an interesting mix. I doubted our authenticity at first under the gaze of a Dutch engineering company, appointed by climate change denier Mayor. Iwi representation quietly put to the side with hints of more important meetings at higher governance level to keep us all happy. To the local reps, your passion for place! quickly changed my stance, as you defended, reiterated, asked questions, beat the NIMBY drum! But above all, showed deep aroha for our taiao, our environment. I salute you and the mana you've brought to the group. To Council and All

*professional reps, I feel for your peace of mind as you navigate stormy pathways that will never satisfy all!! In these Covid shaken times, when being pissed off with experts is the daily vibe, I've welcomed the calm you've tried to bring with layered statistics logic and science, records and monitoring, trigger points loaded for someone to track. Planned retreat, rock wall defences hints of a war against nature, Councils buyer beware philosophy lacks strength and pales when old fashioned greed and resistance to change show up! A childhood hymn flashes in my mind "the wise man builds his house upon the hill, house upon the hill, then the rains came tumbling down". Big ups to all you've put aside to be on this community laced journey. It feels like we've just started and now we are winding up. But thanks for the opportunity to feel like we could make a difference.
Kia kaha Nga mihi nui Howard*

GO – it's been a pleasure and a privilege to work alongside all of you, there have been challenges, but the quality of contributions and being part of environment where all feel comfortable to contribute freely has been refreshing, and progress has been made. Thanks everyone for their time and participation.

AM – thanks to the Panel members for their contribution, information and perspectives. More work to be done taking the plan forward. Effort and participation is continually recognised at Council meetings.

RL – from WRC congratulates TCDC staff on the process and reiterates AM words, thank you to the Panel for their work

JP – been a pleasure to meet and work – appreciated the listening, adapting, etc . Impressive job done by the project team. Been a great process and the panel has been listened to.

JR – impressed with the passion everyone has and how we have found common ground. Thanks to the help to interrupt and show the data so we can make decisions

DL – lets hope it doesn't end up a doorstop but proceeds down and decisions are made. Thanks everyone

KL – thanks to everyone for the Journey, learnt an awful lot throughout the process. What we stated was important to us is reflected in the outcome

JH – thanks – been a privilege and a great outcome

JB – the work the panel has done for this project has been good learning for other councils to adapt.

5. Meeting closed at 12.01

Actions Table – SMP 11 May 2022

No.	Action	Responsible	Status
13	Awareness of the SMP Project to be raised with WRC / the Regional Transport Committee	TCDC/WRC officers	Completed – Amon presented at the committee meeting Monday last week (Tony Fox in attendance). On Tuesday presented at the policy & strategy meeting.
34	Further work required re. combined flooding events in Kuaotunu West (Kennedy Bay and Hikuai)	RHDHV AM	Completed
40	WRC to provide a frequency assessment for Whitianga Tide Gauge (to be assessed by NIWA)	RL (WRC)/JB	Still to come. Waiting to hear back from WRC. Closed
43	Look at adding filter to online comment tool to group by age/location etc.	Project Office	Not progressed (to date) due to the aspiration to keep the tool simple. Could be revised for March 2022 consultation events.

			Item closed but may come into the final delivery of the SMP Project Plan. Closed
45	Need to inform Pauanui of the re-analysis of data prior to any specific meeting. Pauanui Post & rate payers Association. URGENT	AM	Completed
47	Concept design to be produced for Whangamata	RHDHV	Completed
49	PU# 140 Whangamata South – may need to engage with specific property owners	Project Team	Completed
50	Review contaminated site data to determine influence on adaptation pathways (e.g., PU#29 – Wharf Rd Coromandel, regarding mullock from the mines)	RHDHV	Completed
51	Where Appropriate, add a box indicating a combined river/coastal analysis needs to be considered to refine the pathways	RHDHV/WRC	Completed
52	Change wording from 'seawall' to protection to better reflect all of the options available	RHDHV	Completed
53	Adjust PU#127 Pauanui Beach trigger as signal has been reached (SE)	RHDHV	Completed
54	PU#136 Wentworth River East Will update poster to show longer term pathway more clearly (SE)	RHDHV	Completed
55	PU#140 Whangamata Beach South. Re-look at the retrofit storm water trigger (SE)	RHDHV	Completed
56	PU#1 in brackets (unless adapted) needs to be better defined	RHDHV	Completed
57	PU#2 Need to add 'in appropriate places' after Maintain/Rehabilitate mangrove (Thames)	RHDHV	Completed
58	PU#3 SJ – will look specially if A & G Price building is at risk (Thames)	RHDHV	Completed
59	PU#15 look at why improving the revetment was suggested and if it has to do with the road (Thames)	RHDHV	Completed
60	PU#110 need another line added as need to deal with southern end	RHDHV	Completed

	of the beach differently than the northern/carpark end. (MB)		
61	*Note MB area description should be New Chums to Hot Water Beach on all posters	RHDHV	Completed
62	PU#102 'avoid development in Hazard prone areas' should be now – will be adjusted – make trigger restriction of access e.g. flooded 4 times a year	RHDHV	Completed
63	PU#99 Change to show alternatives (MB)	RHDHV	Completed
64	PU#98 reflect it is a 'live' situation in terms of the resident's rock wall (MB)	RHDHV	Completed
65	Meeting to confirm approach at Kennedy Bay & plan going forward	AM/JA/SP	Completed
66	Follow up on Patukirikiri work with contamination team (Coro)	JB	JB will look into this
67	PU#26 another layer of info from Geo Tech maps has identified there is a slip risk in this area. Will look to see if this has been overlayed on this PU & Review this area and look at raise the road being added to pathway. (Coro)	RHDHV	Completed
68	PU#30 update pathway to add issues as discussed (Ruffin's Bay access is private rd) (Coro)	RHDHV	Completed
69	PU#31 update pathway regarding the Campground and inundation, overlay Geo Tech erosion map & consider that pathway looks like we can maintain the defences to longer than we can (Coro)	RHDHV	Completed
70	PU#32 update pathway we are missing 'maintain natural defences' here as well	RHDHV	Completed
71	PU#36 update pathway to reflect relocation strategy – and Urupa inundation (Coro)	RHDHV	Completed
72	PU#38 plan for change when signal is reached' doesn't mean anything - update wording	RHDHV	Completed

73	PU#101 'Guiding Principles & 'Equitability' need discussion (MB)	AM	Completed
74	PU#72 - wording needs to be no development close to shoreline or allowing space for nature	RHDHV	Completed
75	PU#74 Relook at triggers & thresholds for this area – reflect on combination of coastal and river flooding	RHDHV	Completed
76	Re look at PU's with 80% dune loss triggers again to determine earlier trigger and how to determine & monitor	RHDHV/JB	Completed
77	PU#81 Remove 'investment not warranted"	RHDHV	Completed
78	PU#82 Update to indicate preferred strategy needs further thought and change signal to 50%	RHDHV	Completed
79	PU#84 Look at why 'raise the road' was recommended	RHDHV	Completed