

Our Coastal Edge

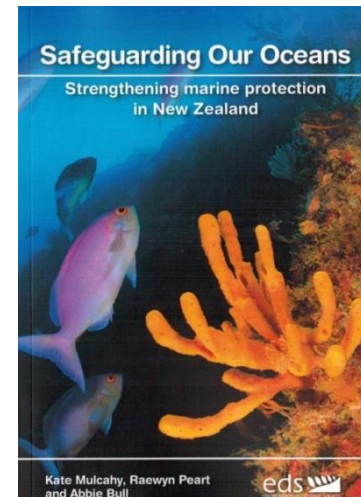
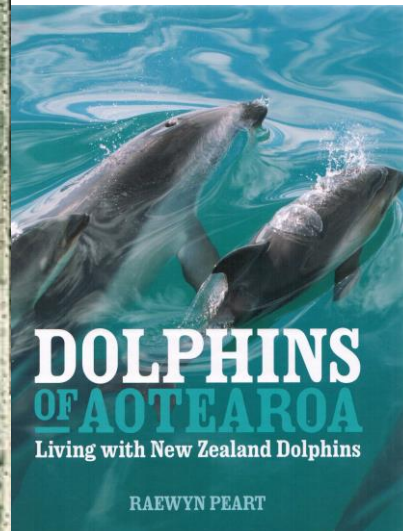
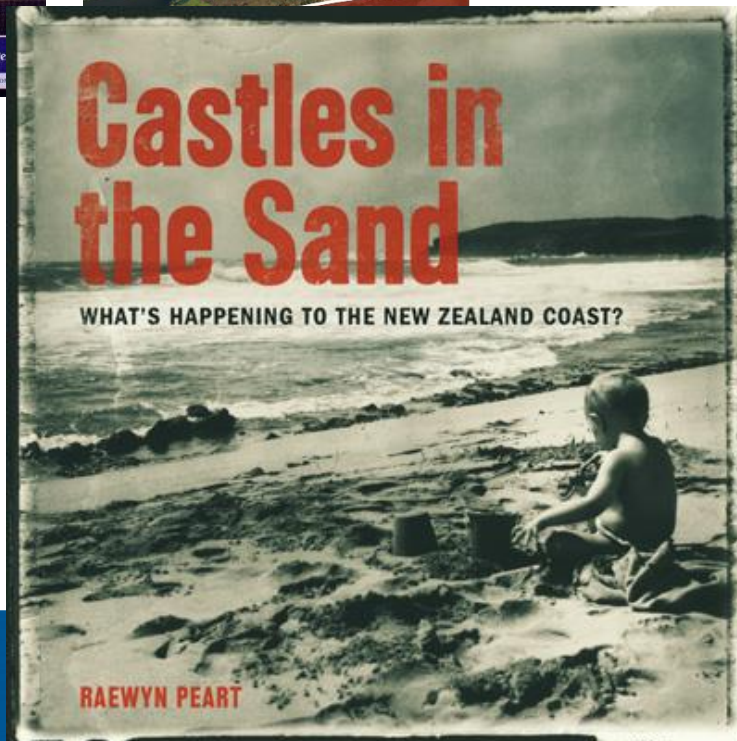
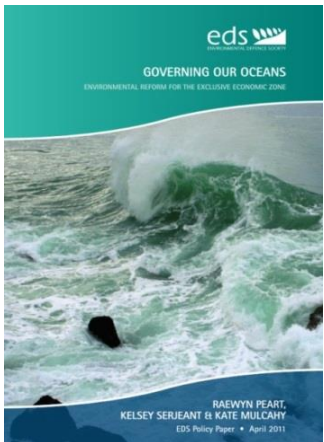
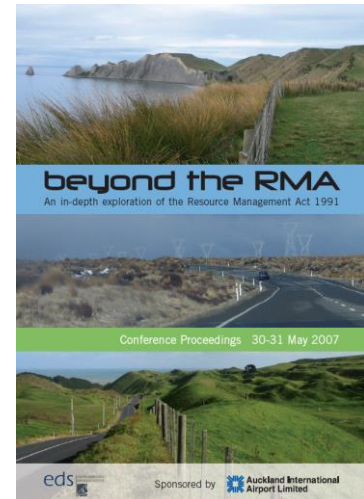
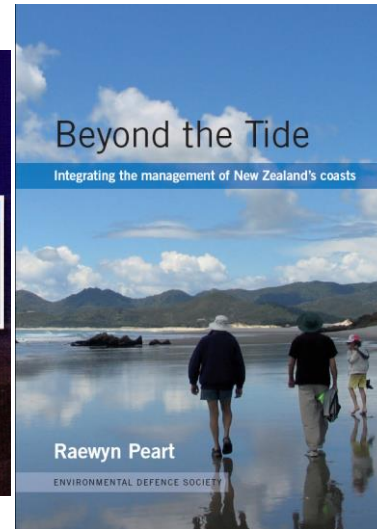
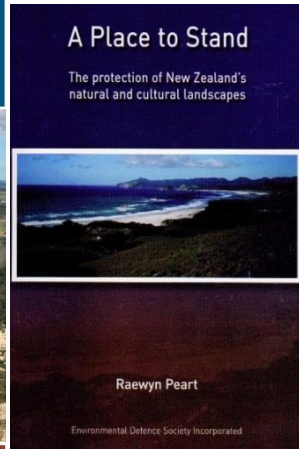
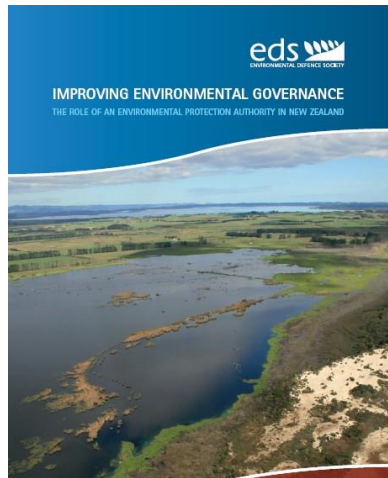
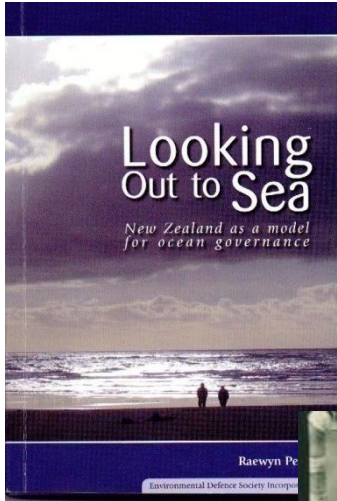
From the past to the future

Raewyn Peart
Policy Director

Introduction: What is EDS?



- Established in 1971
- Professionally based ENGO
- Not mass-membership
- Think Tank and Litigator
- Partnerships / collaborative / moderate



VANISHING NATURE

facing New Zealand's biodiversity crisis

Please join the authors, Marie Brown, Theo Stephens and Raewyn Peart at the launch of EDS's latest publication.

Date Tuesday 31 March 2015

Time 5pm – 7pm

Venue Reception Lounge, Level 1, Auckland Town Hall

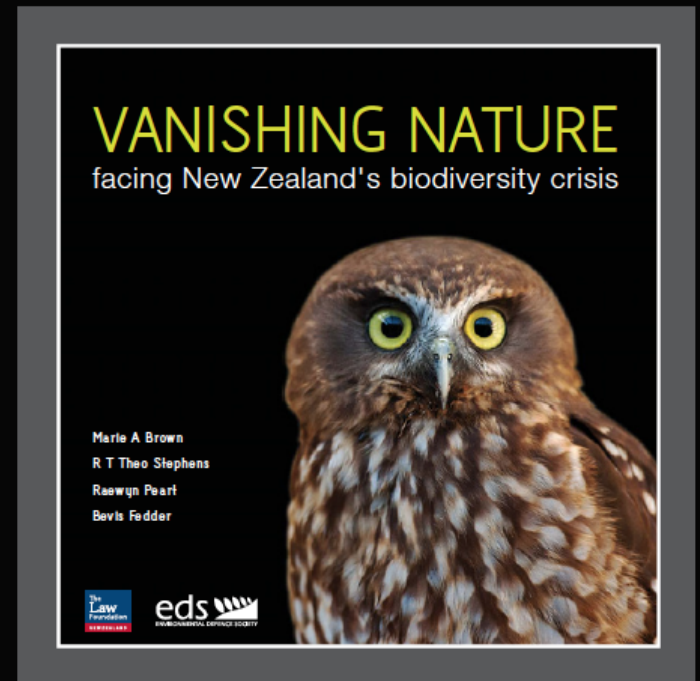
Launched by Hon Maggie Barry, Minister of Conservation

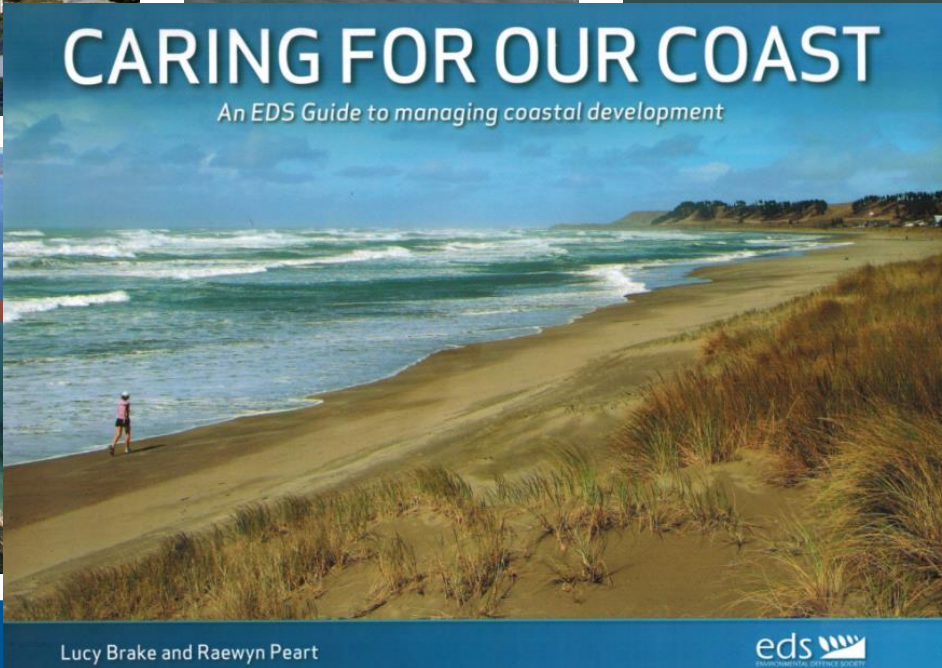
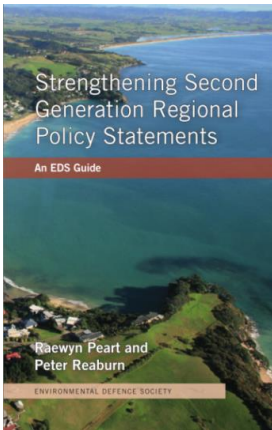
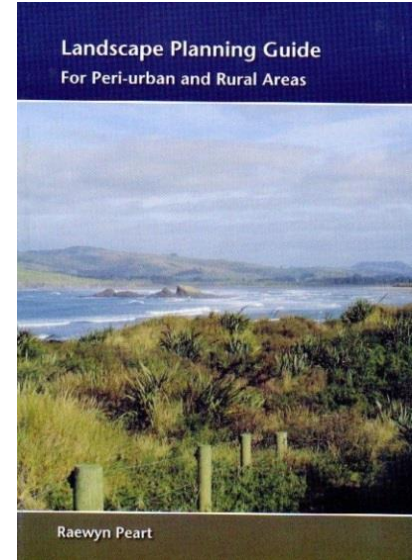
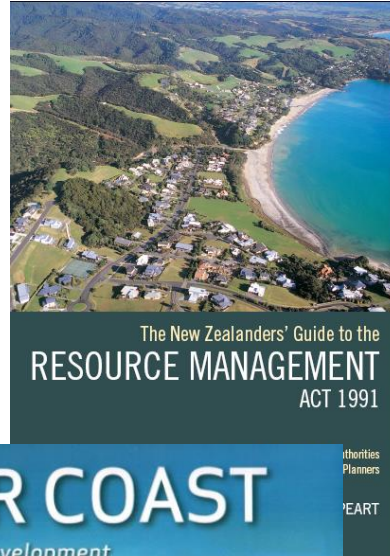
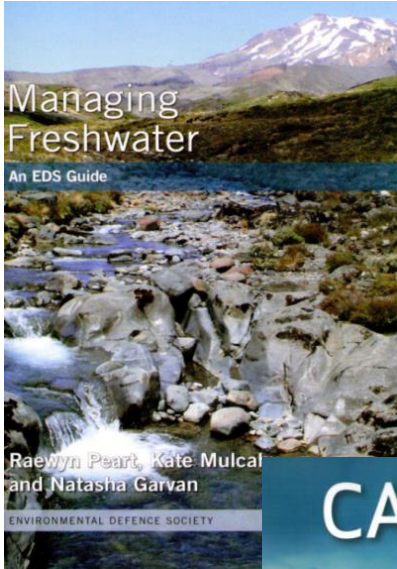
Hosted by Deputy Mayor Penny Hulse, on behalf of Auckland Council

Please RSVP to Fiona or Sharon by Thursday 26 March

Email registration@eds.org.nz

Telephone 09 4802565





Environment Guide

[OVERVIEW](#)[RMA](#)[EEZ](#)[REGIONAL](#)[ISSUES](#)[ACTIVITIES](#)[HOW TO](#)[Search](#)[← ISSUES](#)

Coastal

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Introduction to the coastal environment

What is the coastal environment?

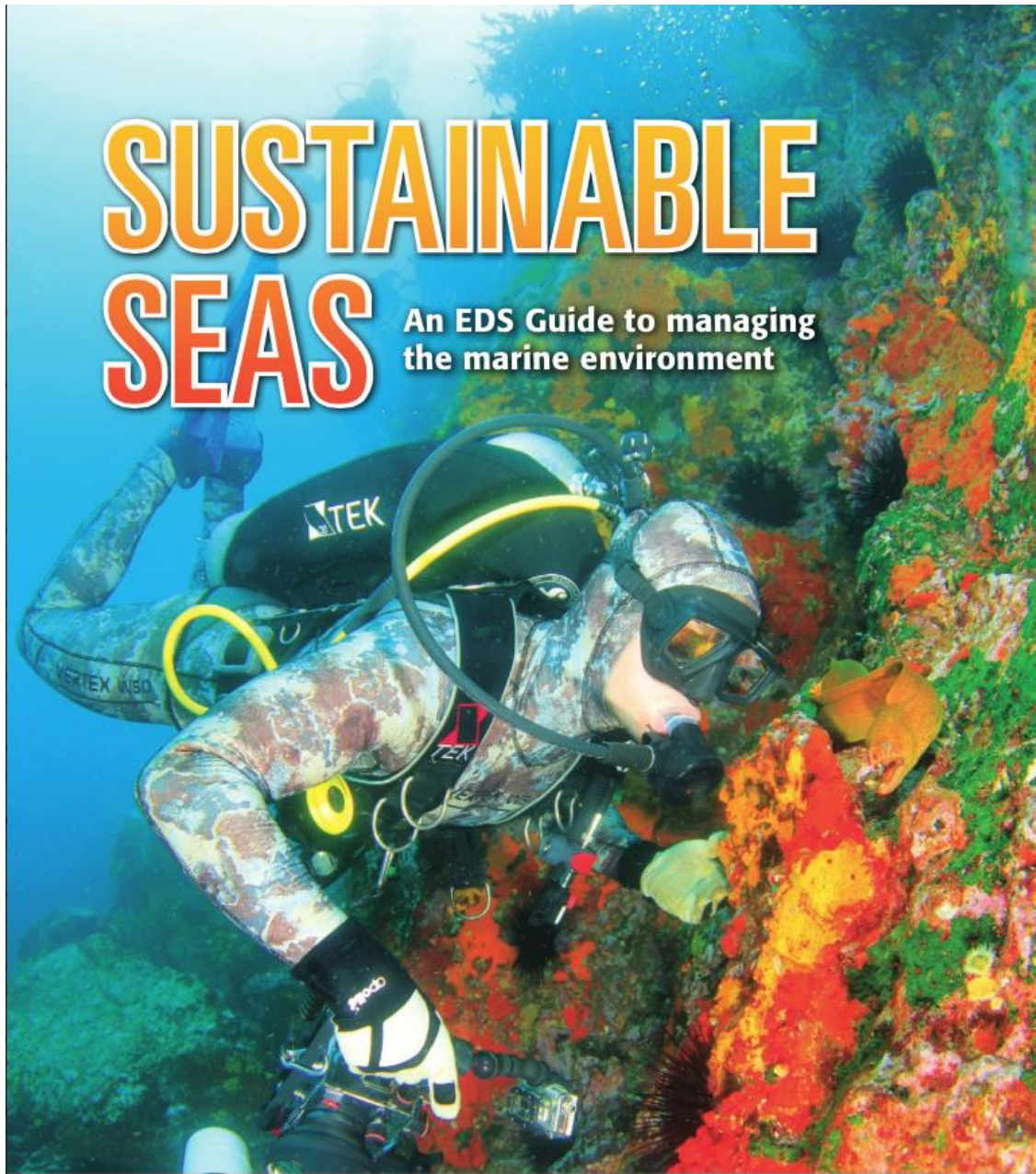
The coast is the area where the land and sea meet. This results in a special set of environments where the marine and terrestrial areas influence each other. The term 'coastline' is normally used to refer to the narrow strip around the country where land and coastal waters come into direct contact. The term 'coastal environment' refers to a broader area which is identified in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) as requiring special management, but the term itself is not defined.

www.environmentguide.org.nz



SUSTAINABLE SEAS

An EDS Guide to managing
the marine environment



By Lucy Brake & Raewyn Peart



Third Report of the
Land and Water Forum

Managing Water Quality and Allocating Water
October 2012



Sea Change

HAURAKI GULF MARINE SPATIAL PLAN

The Hauraki Gulf, known by many as Tikapa Moana and by others as Te Moananui ā Toi, is a national taonga. Over the next two years we'll be creating a marine spatial plan, called Sea Change, to safeguard this treasure.

Ultimately, it's about securing a healthy, productive and sustainable resource for all users.

The project is being led by a partnership between mana whenua, and central and local government. Everyone who has an interest in the Hauraki Gulf will have an opportunity to participate.

Stay in the loop

If you'd like to get up to date information about Sea Change, [sign up here](#) and we'll add you to our mailing list.

Navigating Our Future

Addressing risk and building resilience



5-7 August 2014 ■ Viaduct Events Centre, Auckland ■ www.edskonferer.com

Conference Convenor



OUR PLACE

State of the Environment 2013

7-8 August 2013
Aotea Centre, Auckland

www.edskonference.com

Wild Things

addressing terrestrial, freshwater
and marine biodiversity loss



11-13 August 2015
Viaduct Events Centre, Auckland
www.edskonference.com



www.eds.org.nz

Development of the Coastal Edge



Langs Beach, Whangarei

Forest to pasture - mid to late 1800s



Akaroa Harbour, Banks Peninsula

Ponui Island, Hauraki Gulf



Wetland Drainage: early 1900s



Coastal mining



Thistle loading shingle at Pahiki Island. With a short wheel and a good bank of shingle they are loading two planks simultaneously — not a common practice. Note how the scow's bow is down the beach to give a downhill run when the barrow hits the deck.

Some beaches which were earlier mined are now being replenished



Reclamation



Dune stabilisation - afforestation



Te Arai, Auckland

Urban development driven the most fundamental changes



Coastal holiday homes started to be built on the edge during the 1890s



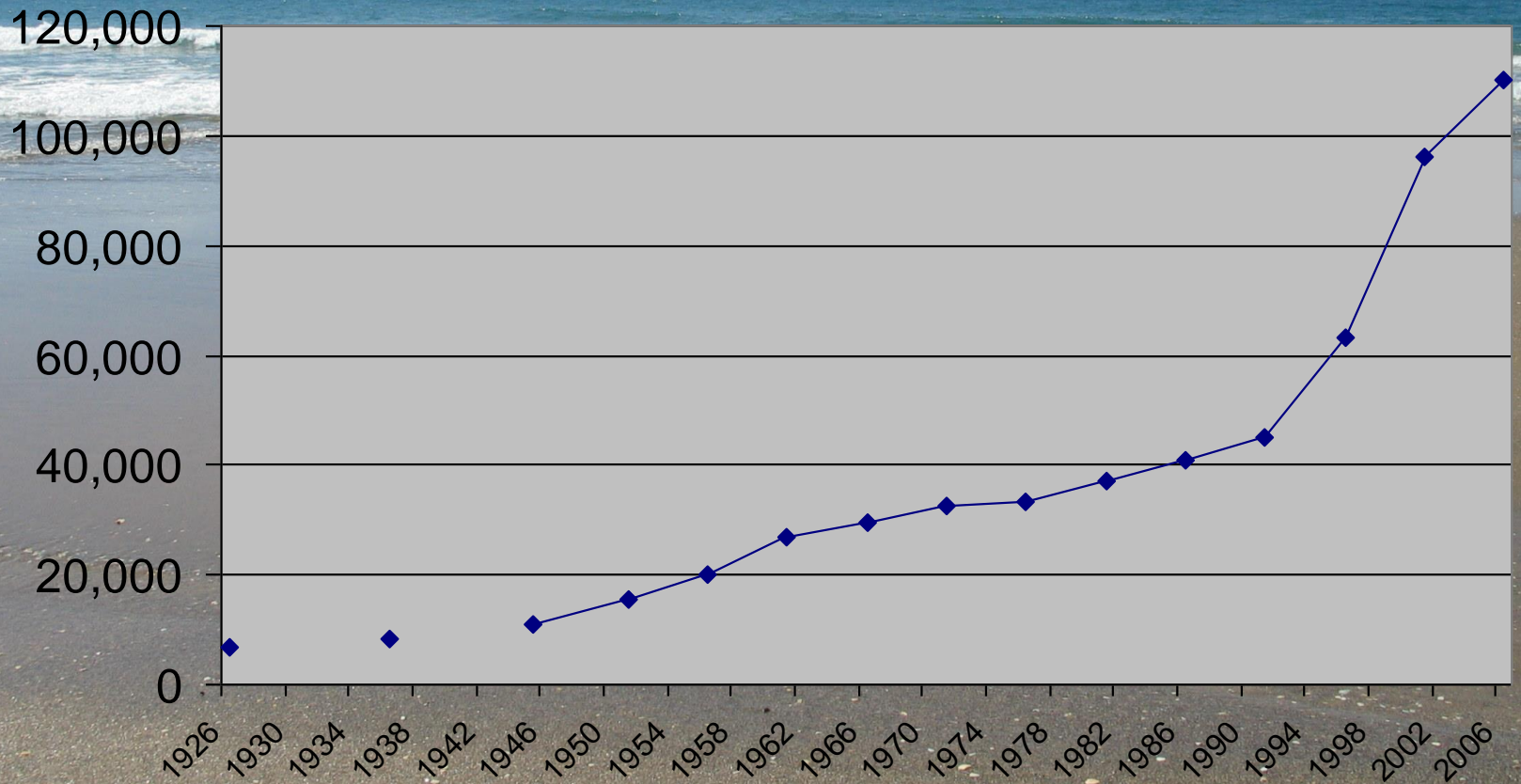
Post WW2: Baby boomers spent holidays in small baches tucked behind beaches



Tutukaka Coast, Whangarei

Exponential increase in holiday homes 1990s – 2000s

Number of holiday homes between 1926 and 2006



Small holiday settlements grew around coastal edge



Tairua, Coromandel Peninsula

Resort-style development increased on sandspits

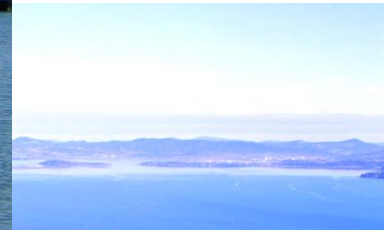


Omaha, north Auckland

New coastal edge was created: Canal developments



Pauanui



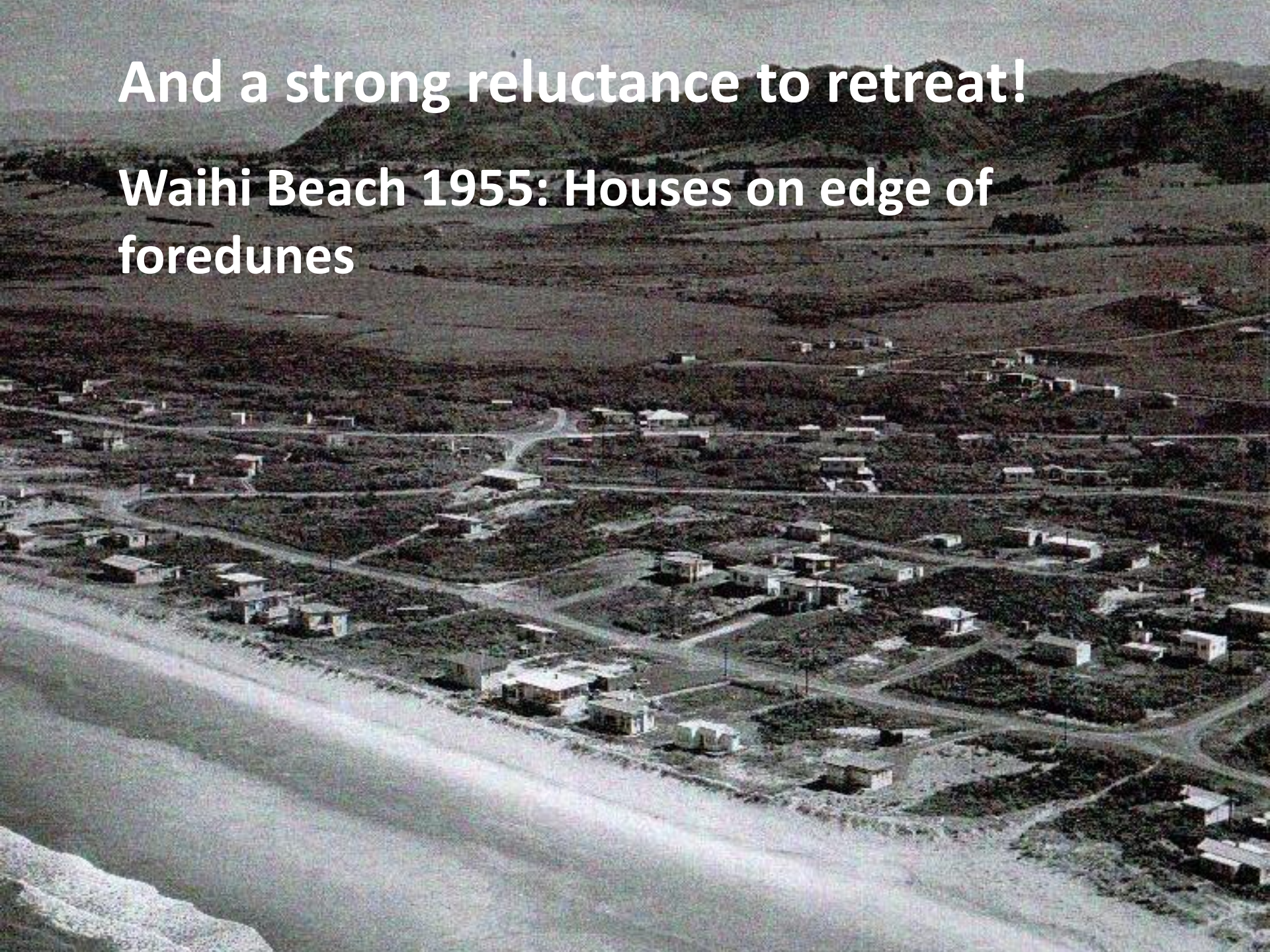
Marsden Cove

Much development has been too close to the coastal edge



And a strong reluctance to retreat!

Waihi Beach 1955: Houses on edge of foredunes



Waihi Beach in the 2000s



Expensive redevelopment of erosion-prone properties results in unsightly seawalls



Flattening of foredunes has exacerbated problems



Can result in major engineering works to protect property



Many other settlements are still on the edge! What will happen when the coastal edge moves inland?



With projected sea level rise and stormier events: Is this the future for large stretches of our coast?



Buffalo Beach, Whitianga

So what? But hard coastal defences can create many issues



They are unsightly and reduce natural character and amenity



They obstruct public access at high tide



They are expensive, may not last and may
make the problem worse



St Clair Beach, Dunedin new seawall being built 2004
First seawall built 1870s

\$95,000 plan to keep watch on St Clair sea wall

Home » News » Dunedin

By Chris Morris on Tue, 13 May 2014

News: Dunedin | DCC

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A closer watch needs to be kept on the St Clair sea wall until Dunedin city councillors decide what long-term fix - if any - is needed, a report suggests.

The report, by council maintenance engineer Peter Standing, will be considered by councillors, who are set to begin deliberating on the draft budget for 2014-15 from today.

Mr Standing's report suggested the council should allocate \$95,000 to pay for an



Peter Standing

The recommendation came after a series of severe storms in May last year stripped sand from the beach, resulting in the appearance of sinkholes along the Esplanade at St Clair.

The council has since spent \$680,000 on emergency remedial work and reinstating temporary access to the beach, while commissioning Opus International Consultants to study possible long-term solutions to the problem.

Sea wall plan 'not about savings'

25 November, 2014

A squeeze on Dunedin City Council finances is not behind a push to defer multimillion-dollar options to protect the St Clair sea wall, Dunedin Mayor Dave Cull insists.

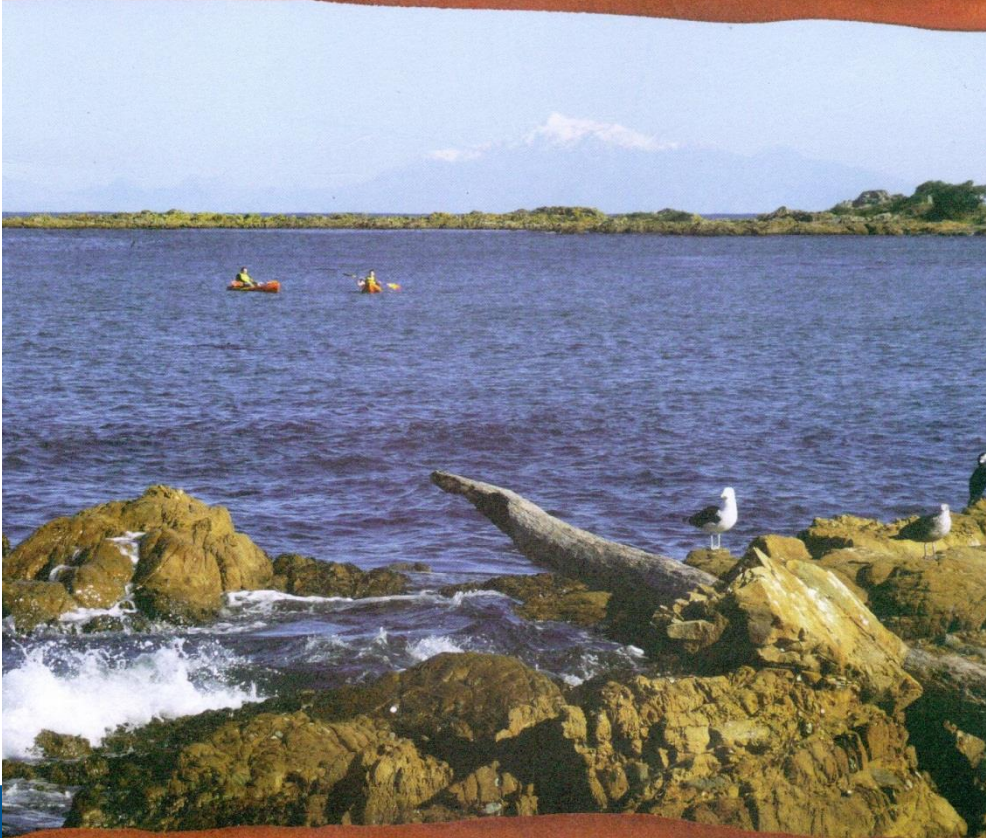
A council staff report recommends any plans for major capital works - such as a groyne to protect the sea wall and properties behind it - be put on hold.

The work could have cost the council between \$5.1 million and \$8.7 million to implement.

Create 'coastal squeeze': Reduction in size of intertidal zone



New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010



A national approach:
**National policy
provides greater
direction on
management of
coastal edge**

Policy 13: Avoid adverse effects on areas of “outstanding natural character”



Ocean Beach, Kawhia



THIS

NOT THIS



Algies Beach, Auckland

Policy 13(2): Attributes of natural character

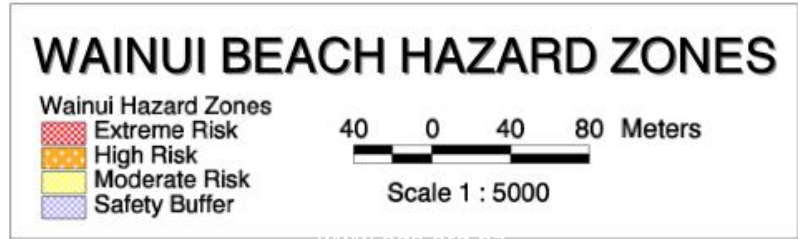
Not the same as natural features and landscapes or amenity values, includes:

- Natural elements, processes and patterns
- Biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects
- **Natural landforms** – headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs, surf breaks
- **Natural movement** of water and sediment
- Natural darkness of the night sky
- Places and areas that are **wild or scenic**
- From pristine to **modified**
- **Experiential attributes** including the **sounds and smell of the sea**; and their context or setting

Policy 14: Promote restoration or rehabilitation of natural character

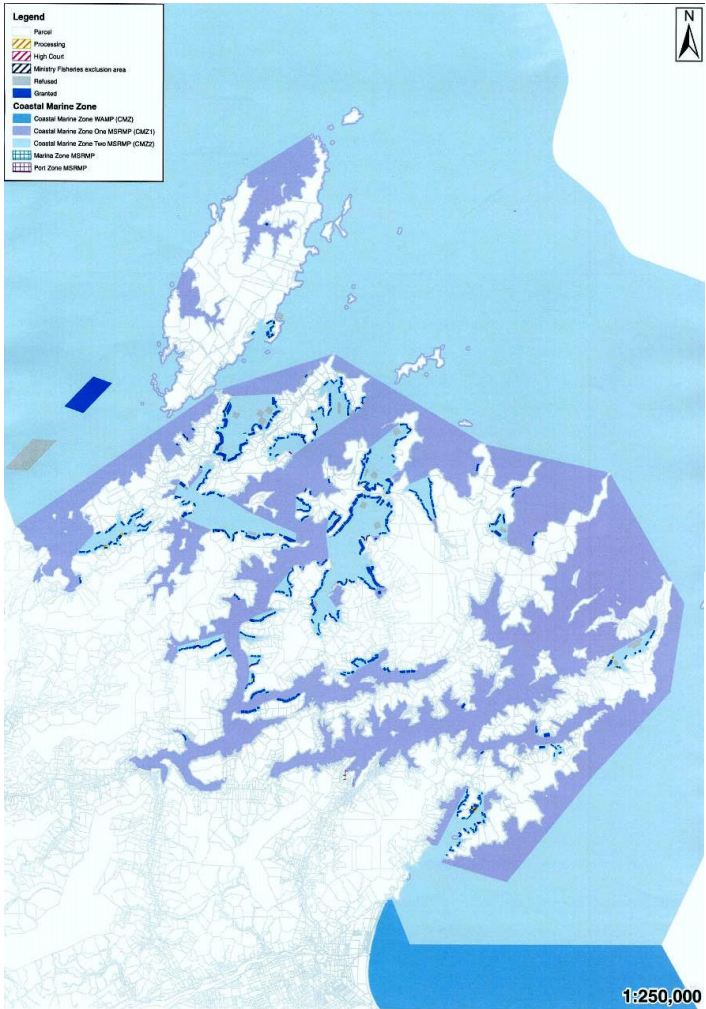


Policy 24: Identify areas potentially affected by coastal hazards over at least 100 years

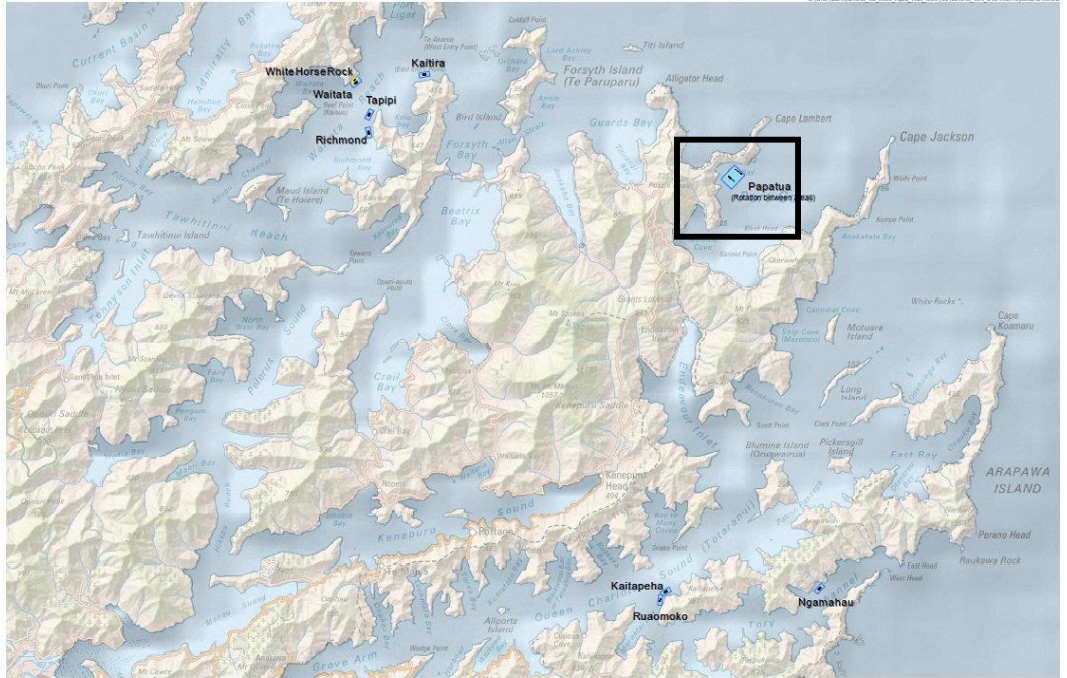


Policy 25 & 27: Development in risky areas

- Avoid “increasing risk of harm” from coastal hazards
- Avoid redevelopment that would “increase risk of adverse effects” from coastal hazards
- “Discourage” hard protection structures
- “Promote” the use of natural defences
- For “significant existing development” of national or regional importance the policy contemplates hard protection
- If to protect private property, in general should not be on public land



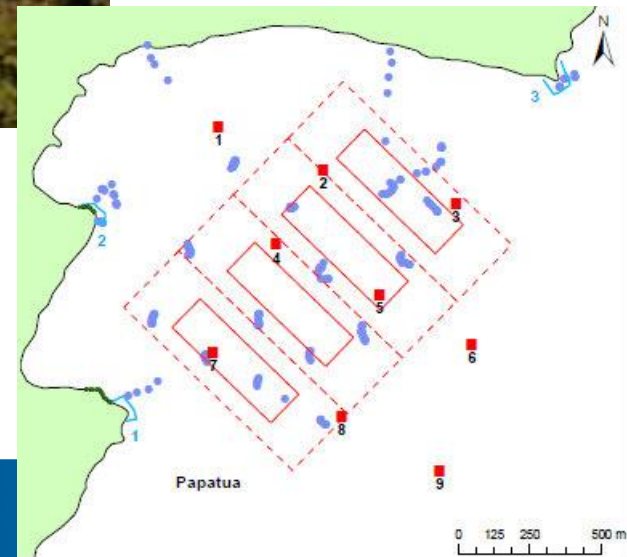
King Salmon Supreme Court Decision provides clarity on application of NZCPS



These proposed changes have been produced as a result of information provided to the consenting authority and are provided for public consultation by Boffa Miskell. The information provided to the consenting authority is confidential and the information provided to the public is for consultation purposes only. Boffa Miskell is not responsible for the accuracy of the information provided to the consenting authority.

NEW ZEALAND KING SALMON
 Location of Proposed Plan Change and Resource Consent Sites
 20th September 2013 | Revision: 4
 Plan Prepared for NZ King Salmon by Boffa Miskell Limited
 info@boffa.com | boffa@boffa.com | 0800 800 800

Port Gore – Papatua site



Court Proceedings

- The Board of Inquiry found that Papatua (Port Gore) was an Outstanding Natural Landscape
- The NZCPS states that adverse effects must be avoided in ONLs in the coastal environment
- The Board of Inquiry approved the salmon farm notwithstanding the ONL status
- EDS claimed this was an error of law and the Supreme Court agreed!

SUPREME COURT DECISION: New jurisprudence on the NZCPS



- The RMA contemplates “environmental bottom lines” rather than only a “overall judgment” approach
- The NZCPS provides such a bottom line when it refers to “avoid”
- “Avoid” means avoid – “not allow”, “prevent the occurrence of”
- This cannot be overridden by other factors such as economic benefits

Implications for the Coastal Edge



Less of this



More of this

- Areas of “outstanding” natural character or natural landscape values are to be protected (in most cases no hard protection works)
- Councils must “avoid” increasing risks of “social, environmental or economic” harm from coastal hazards
- This should mean avoiding investment in high hazard zones such as new buildings/upgrades/renovations
- More emphasis on rehabilitation of natural defences such as dunes

THE FUTURE OF OUR COASTAL EDGES? Its our choice: Will it be this?



Buffalo Beach, Whitianga



Westshore, Napier

Or will it be this?



Calypso Bay, Motuihe Island



Papamoa Beach, Tauranga