



Contents

C&P Keynote Speakers	2
Aquaculture Moratorium	3
Long Waves Affect Shipping	4
Mangroves: Problem or Asset?	5
8th International Coastal Symposium	5
A Word from the Chair	6
NZCS Regional Coordinators	6
News from the Regions	7
Rodney District Coastal Management	8
Papamoa East Planning Study	9
National Coastcare Programme for NZ?	10
Sand Bits	11
Editorial	13
Volkner Rocks Proposal	13
Marine Reserves on the WWW	14
Wellington Regional Co-ordinator Profile	15
NZ Coastal Book	15
Test Your Coastal Knowledge	15
NZCS AGM	16
Coastal Ecosystems & the PCE	16
Hawkes Bay Regional Co-ordinator Profile	16
Tauranga Coastal Hazards Lines	17
Student Scholarship Results	17
Seawall Recommended for Aotea	18
Conferences & Workshops	19
Management Committee	19
C&P 2003 Field Trips	20

Coasts & Ports Conference 2003: “Coastal Development — A Quest for Excellence”

The hosting by Auckland of the 16th Australasian Coastal & Ocean Engineering Conference and the 9th Australasian Port & Harbour Conference is a fantastic opportunity to update yourself with major developments in this industry and to meet up with some of our counterparts working on similar issues in Australia.

The NZ Coastal Society is actively involved in the organisation of this conference, which replaces the NZCS's annual conference for 2003.

Australasian Conference was held in Christchurch in 1997 and had a fantastic turnout with excellent sessions and great field trips; the 2003 conference will undoubtedly surpass all expectations.

The highlights of the Conference are that the keynote speakers are well-known and interesting, there is a full technical programme with a wide range of topics in coastal and port areas proposed, and there

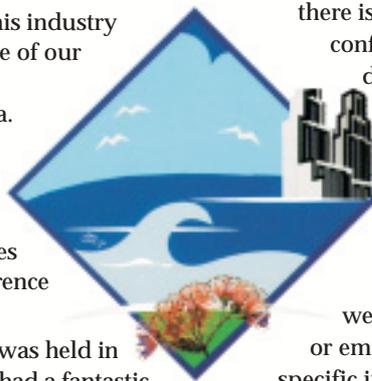
are a variety of field trips to unique harbour and coastal locations; the Waitemata Gulf, islands and regional parks.

Throughout this edition of *Coastal News* there is information relating to the conference – including a page dedicated to the Keynote speakers (see page 2), who we are very privileged to have presenting at the beginning of each session.

You can keep in touch with developments via the conference website (www.coastsandports.co.nz) or email the conference managers for specific information (coastasandports@tcc.co.nz).

We would also like to thank the Conference's Major Sponsors:

- Ballast Ham Dredging,
- Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner Ltd,
- Fletcher Construction,
- NIWA and
- Ports of Auckland.



Expressions of Interest:

Wanted: Part-time Paid Editor for *Coastal News*

The NZ Coastal Society is seeking expressions of interest for the position of 'Editor' for *Coastal News*. This is a part-time paid position that encompasses a range of editorial and production responsibilities and skills.

In this position you would receive, invite and edit articles, liaise with Society members and the NZCS Management Committee, and publicise, promote and develop

Coastal News. You would report to the NZCS Management Committee.

If you would like to discuss this further or have any questions please contact:

Lucy Brake, phone: 07 577 1123,
e-mail lbrake@beca.co.nz

(Please also refer to the Editorial on page 13 in this edition of *Coastal News* for more information.)

Coasts & Ports 2003

Keynote Speaker Profiles

As always, Keynote Speakers of an extremely high quality have committed to presenting at the Coasts & Ports 2003 Conference. We are very much looking forward to hearing from all of the speakers who bring to the conference a range of skills and experience.

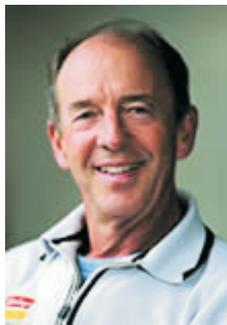
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News



Malcolm Latham AM:

Executive Chairman South Sydney Development Corporation, member of Auckland Waterfront Advisory Group, Director of General Property Trust, Australia and a Director of the Hornery Institute.

Malcolm's topic is "Assembling the right ingredients for successful coastal development". Having the right place and all the potential is no guarantee for successful development. Knowing the demand, trying to understand the community and their aspirations, as well as providing a vision for the development are all important ingredients necessary for a good chance of success. The relative importance of these ingredients will be discussed, backed up with case studies from around the world.



Tom Schnackenberg:

Syndicate Head & Design Co-ordinator of Team New Zealand 2003

Tom's topic is "Important elements of yacht design, accounting for the local coastal environment". Prior to, and during, the America's Cup, weather and oceanographic data were collected. How was this data used and how did it affect the design of an America's Cup yacht?

Tom will discuss the principles of yacht design and how local weather, tide and wave conditions influence the final design. He will also discuss the prediction tools used to verify the design.



Geoff Vazey:

CEO of Ports of Auckland Limited

Geoff's topic is "Imperatives for the future supply chain". Ports, roads, railtracks, etc., are key infrastructure components in the supply chain. Geoff will outline why there needs to be a major shift in attention to and change of the supply chain. The folklore we used to live with will be referenced, the current sub-optimal practices we still take for granted exposed, and he will share his view on what needs to happen in future so that our nations can compete in tomorrow's global marketplace.



Dick Pickrill:

Director of the Bedford Institute, Nova Scotia, Canada

Dick Pickrill received his PhD in geography from the University of Canterbury in 1976 before joining the New Zealand Oceanographic Institute (NZOI) as a marine geologist working on a variety of nearshore and coastal research programs. In 1982-83 he was an NSERC postdoctoral fellow at the Pacific Geoscience Centre, Sydney, BC. In 1989 he was awarded a Humboldt Fellowship and spent a year at the University of Kiel. In 1986 he assumed responsibilities as Commercial Manager at New Zealand Oceanographic Institute before being appointed Manager in 1991.

Dick moved to Canada in 1993 taking on his present role as Head of the Marine Environmental Geoscience Subdivision at the Geological Survey of Canada (Atlantic), Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, where he is responsible for marine geoscience programs throughout Canada. Current research interests include the application of geoscience to habitat mapping and ocean management.

The Aquaculture Moratorium and AMAs

Aquaculture Management Areas (AMAs) have become a hot planning topic. Essentially these are areas set aside in regional coastal plans to facilitate the development of marine aquaculture (marine farming). They do this by providing a greater degree of certainty to the potential farmer and the community, following a public consultation process and after taking into account the need to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects (including cumulative effects) of aquaculture activities on the environment and other uses of the coastal marine area (CMA). The areas set aside will provide for marine farming as a controlled or discretionary activity. The regional coastal plans may also identify areas where aquaculture is a prohibited activity.

The creation of AMAs is closely linked to the national aquaculture moratorium. The moratorium prevents councils from processing any marine farm applications which had not been notified by the 28 November 2001. The moratorium does not apply to existing marine farms, which are seeking renewals. It expires on 26 March 2004. There is little time for councils to identify AMAs!

The moratorium was introduced by an amendment to the RMA in 2002. It was in response to a perceived 'gold-rush' for marine farming space around the coasts of New Zealand, coupled with the high costs and contentious nature of a court case dealing with aquaculture development in Tasman and Golden Bays, where a scallop enhancement programme existed. The moratorium is intended to give councils 'breathing space' to prepare their AMAs as part of anticipated broader aquaculture reform legislation.

Aquaculture is in many respects similar to marine subdivision and, arguably, warrants special treatment, but it is also quite different. Marine farmers cannot prevent access to the areas they



farm (except their actual structures), unless that access interferes with farming activity – coastal permits for marine farms are not the same as a land title or lease. In reality, however, depending on the design of the marine farm, it will reduce the level of accessibility to the coastal marine area for other users. The visual impact may also detract from the amenity value of the area.

These two factors, coupled with Maori claims to ownership of the seabed, give rise to most community opposition to the establishment of marine farms. The creation of the AMAs is likely to be a hot topic, long after the moratorium expires.

*Dr Hamish Rennie
Senior Lecturer, Waikato University*

Coast to Coast 2004: Australia's National Coastal Conference

"The Second Decade - Coastal Planning and Management in Australia Towards 2014"

Coast to Coast is Australia's biennial national coastal conference. Next year's conference will be held at the Hotel Grand Chancellor in Hobart, Tasmania from the 19-23rd of April and will be hosted by the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania. In Hobart 2004 the conference is timed to take advantage of a critical opportunity to focus debate across the full range of coastal and marine issues being considered at national, state, regional and local levels.

Themes of Coast to Coast will include:

- National Resource Management across the Catchment-Coast-Ocean Continuum;

- Adapting to Climate Change;
- Sustainability and the Coast - Managing Existing and Emerging Threats and Pressures;
- Inspiring and Supporting Community Participation;
- Information, Education and Cultural Change;
- Understanding and Integrating Indigenous Issues;
- Planning and Management in our Marine Areas; and
- Sustainable Coastal Tourism and Recreation.

Full registration details and calls for papers will be available soon. For more information, contact Conference Design Pty Ltd: mail@cdesign.com.au.

**Coastal
News**



Long Waves affect Shipping

Long waves having periods of several minutes and heights up to 1.5 m occur from time to time at several places along New Zealand's eastern seaboard. They are particularly evident at Timaru, and this led PrimePort Timaru to install a sea-level recorder that could sample at 1-minute intervals. We now have more than 1 year of data from this recorder and we find that six long-wave events occurred in 2002, most of them in the autumn to spring period.

Undoubtedly, the waves observed by the recorder are a local seiche¹, but the source of the energy that drives the seiche is unclear because it is outside the normal range of periods where energy occurs in the ocean. Two possibilities are:

- infra gravity waves caused by interaction between swell waves as they propagate over hundreds or thousands of km; and
- rissaga (also known as meteorological tsunami) generated by fast moving atmospheric pressure systems.

Certainly, the waves look like tsunami (see the adjacent figure) such as the Peru tsunami of 21-Jun-2001 that was felt by sea-level recorders on the eastern seaboard and at the Chathams.

Examination of the weather systems at the time of the long-wave events at Timaru reveals that they coincided with deep low-pressure systems located on the International Dateline east of the Chathams.

To most users of the coast, long waves go unnoticed. On the beach they are dwarfed by breaking wind-generated waves, but in a harbour they look like a rapidly rising tide. They can cause severe problems in ships' moorings and



Figure 1: The Jody F Millennium aground on Waikanae Beach at Gisborne. Were her mooring problems caused by long waves?

during loading or unloading. The foundering of the fully-laden log ship *Jody F Millennium* at Gisborne on 6-Feb-2002 may have been caused by long waves affecting the moorings. Mariners call the phenomenon "surging".

Research is continuing into the prevalence of long waves around New Zealand and into their source. If we can identify the weather conditions that cause them, we may be able to forecast their arrival several days ahead, thus enabling port companies to plan port operations around them.

*Derek Goring, NIWA, Christchurch
(d.goring@niwa.co.nz)*

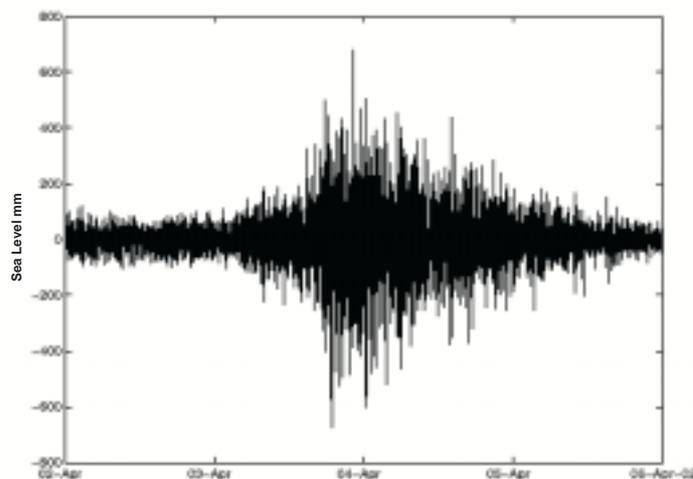


Figure 2: Long wave event at Timaru showing how the waves rise in amplitude over a few hours, then decay over the next day or so, just like a tsunami.

¹ Seiche is a Swiss word that was coined centuries ago to describe the tide-like rise and fall of water occurring in the narrow end of Lake Geneva, near Geneva. The seiche in Lake Wakatipu was believed by Maori to be caused by the rise and fall of the chest of a taniwha living in the bottom of the lake. These days seiche is used to describe oscillations of any body of water at its natural frequency



Mangroves: Are they a Problem or an Asset?

With great interest have I been following the progress of the “mangrove issue” in a series of areas in northern New Zealand, including the Tauranga region. Among a number of other councils, Tauranga District Council has provided a range of options in managing the mangroves in a number of estuaries, and considers the status quo option most appropriate.

My interest in this particular area comes via my PhD thesis, which deals with the ecology, management and restoration of mangrove communities in New Zealand. One of the projects was the assessment of the restoration potential of a cleared area in the Welcome Bay estuary after the removal of mangroves to facilitate the installation of a new sewage pipeline.

During one of my visits to the Welcome Bay area, I met up with members of the Welcome Bay Catchment Care Group, and was impressed by their holistic approach when dealing with the issue of mangrove encroachment. Unlike a number of residents who had taken it upon themselves to randomly remove mangroves (and consequently destroy a number of my sampling plots), this group was gathering relevant information (including catchment use and sedimentation levels) in an attempt to assess the potential causes of the spread of mangroves and come up with a sustainable management scheme.

One of the main conclusions of my thesis was that catchment management could be identified as a predominant factor explaining major changes in mangrove coverage. Several of the studied sites showed major increases in coverage, while in two other sites changes were minor to non-existent. Changes in landuse were the common denominator in all sites with major changes, while the other two sites with minor changes were both marine reserves, which included implementing proper catchment management.

The main changes over time that were identified



have been forest clearing, housing and roading (e.g. increases in impervious surfaces), removal of non-native stabilizing plants along riverbanks (such as *Salix* spp), use of fertilizers, changes in cattle management practises and the introduction of other species (*Spartina alterniflora*). Combined with the New Zealand topography, erratic precipitation patterns and soil texture, these have resulted in an increased influx of fine and coarser sediment types in estuaries in which mangroves are an integral part.

I would, therefore, like to emphasize that any mangrove management proposal should include issues such as catchment management, eutrophication and other anthropogenic activities.

If councils do decide to start removing mangroves without addressing these issues, they will definitely not solve the problem.

Hence, prior to labelling mangroves in a particular estuary as “problem” or “asset”, local government bodies need to assess all relevant factors within each catchment prior to making a decision on the appropriate type of management.

Bert Mom, School of Geography and Environmental Sciences, University of Auckland, (b.mom@auckland.ac.nz)

8th International Coastal Symposium – New information available

The ICS2004 is to be held from March 14 to 19, 2004 in Plaza Itaperna Resort, Santa Catarina State, Brazil. This is the 8th in a series of International Coastal Symposia supported by the Coastal Education and Research Foundation – Journal of Coastal Research.

This multi-disciplinary international symposium is convened as a forum for scientists, engineers, planners and managers to discuss recent or new advances in scientific, technical, and socio-economic understanding of environmental issues related to coastal processes. Traditionally the ICS

provides a high level forum for exchange of information among related fields of study. The Conference includes a field trip/diving trip to the diverse and scenic environments of the Santa Catarina State, Southern Brazil.

The ICS2004 web site has new information available regarding the Conference Program (key note lectures), Conference Fees, Accommodation, Pre-registration and an Abstract Template Download Page. To access this information go to: www.cttmar.univali.br/~ics2004/

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News**





A Word from the Chair

The past three months have seen the NZCS committee working actively to develop relationship with other coastal and resource management leaders in New Zealand. In March the management committee meeting was kindly hosted by the New Zealand Water and Waste Association (NZWWA) and its Chief Executive, Len Clapham. At the same time we invited representatives from the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (including Commissioner Morgan Williams), The Ministry for the Environment, and the Department of Conservation, to discuss their, and our, strategic directions in terms of coastal and resource management. The day was very useful in terms of relationships formed and learnings shared, and we hope to continue to expand our network with relevant organisations, on your behalf, in the future.

This edition of *Coastal News* heralds the pending Coasts and Ports Australasian Conference 2003 to be held in Auckland in September. The conference is a vital opportunity for coastal practitioners from across New Zealand to share ideas in an international forum. Such opportunities are relatively rare in New Zealand, with this conference only coming to New Zealand every sixth year. The conference is also important for the Coastal Society as it integrates our own annual conference and hosts our Annual General Meeting.

For those reasons I'd like to encourage as many of you as possible to attend the conference, and importantly for the society, to attend our AGM. The AGM is your best opportunity to steer the direction of the society, and to elect its management committee. It is vital for our society that its members take an active role in its strategic direction and leadership.

Lastly I'd like to acknowledge the vital role that *Coastal News* play in the success of the Coastal Society, both for the committee, but I hope also for you, its readers. *Coastal News* is developed, edited and produced by Lucy Brake and Mike Hilton, taking many hours of their precious time. We are extremely grateful to Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner Ltd for their partnership with the Society and for giving Lucy the time to lead *Coastal News*.

Best wishes

Harvey Brookes, Chairman, New Zealand Coastal Society (e-mail: Harvey.Brookes@arc.govt.nz)

NZCS Regional Co-ordinators

There are a number of Regional Co-ordinators around the country who may be able to help you if you have any queries about NZCS activities in your local area – or if you are just interested in getting involved in the NZCS on a local level.

The NZCS Committee relies heavily on assistance from the members to provide an ongoing quality of service to the Coastal Society members. There are two vacant positions for Regional Co-ordinators that need filling. If you think you might be able to help out the NZCS in a small way please contact Jo Fagan (Jo.Fagan@gw.govt.nz) who will be able to give you an insight into what this might involve for you.

North Island

Northland	Rick Stolwerk	stolwerk@extra.co.nz
Auckland	Matt Paterson	PatersoM@akcity.govt.nz
Waikato	Bronwen Riddle	Bronwen.Riddle@ew.govt.nz
Bay of Plenty	Tom Fitzgerald	tom.fitzgerald@opus.co.nz
Hawkes Bay	Gary Clode	Garyc@hbrc.govt.nz
Taranaki	Peter Atkinson	dwk.newplymouth@duffillwatts.com
Manawatu/Wanganui	VACANT	
Wellington	David Kennedy	David.Kennedy@vuw.ac.nz

South Island

Upper South Island	Eric Verstappen	eric@tdc.govt.nz
Canterbury	Justin Cope	justin.cope@ecan.govt.nz
	Brodie Young	brodie.young@ecan.govt.nz
Southland/Otago	Mike Hilton	mjh@geography.otago.ac.nz
	Paul Pope	ppope@dcc.govt.nz



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Whangarei Coastal Management Strategy



News from the Regions

Northland Region

As mentioned in the last Coastal News Don Lyon of Beca Planning will present a paper at this years Coasts and Ports Conference on the Whangarei District Council Coastal Management Strategy. As one of the affected coastal landowners I am interested to see how this process achieves the original aims of the project, as there have been a number of fiery consultative meetings in the district over the past six months. Should you require an update on the strategy please contact Whangarei District Council environmental planner, Kylie McLaughlin at: mailroom@wdc.govt.nz.

For the first time this year Northland Polytechnic is running a stage two paper on coastal zone management as part of the Diploma in Environmental Management. As the tutor for this course I have been able to work with polytechnic and Waipu Primary students in initiating a coastal monitoring programme.

The aims and outcomes of this programme will also be presented in a concurrent session at the upcoming Coasts and Ports Conference in September. This project is being run as a pilot programme to involve Year 6 pupils in an ongoing coastal monitoring programme, using the Bream Bay region as a case study. For further details please contact me at stolwerk@xtra.co.nz

Auckland Region

The organisation of the Coasts and Ports 2003 Conference has taken up most of the time of the Regional Co-ordinators for the Auckland Region. This event is important to the NZCS as it contributes significantly to our ongoing relationship with the Australian coasts and ports industry and provides an opportunity for New Zealand to show case new innovations in this industry. We look forward to seeing you all there.

Matthew Patterson, Auckland City Council
 e-mail: matthew.paterson@aucklandcity.govt.nz

Seeking contributions to *Coastal News*

Your contributions to *Coastal News* keep Society members and the coastal community informed about coastal issues. Contributions can be advertisements for conferences or workshops, short news items or longer articles. We prefer articles of a maximum of 400 words (about 1-page in the newsletter), preferably with pictures or diagrams. Submit articles to Mike Hilton, Associate Editor, *Coastal News* (e-mail: mjh@geography.otago.ac.nz).

Rodney District Coastal Management

Coastal News



Rodney District's coast represents unique issues for its managers: not only does the coastal environment come under immense pressure in one of the fastest growing districts in the country; but it is also subject to overlapping jurisdictional boundaries between local authorities.

The responsibility for managing the Coastal Marine Area (CMA) rests with the Auckland Regional Council (ARC), except that the ARC has transferred certain of its powers to Rodney District Council (RDC) under section 33 of the Resource Management Act 1991. The CMA by definition extends to MHWS; but the boundary of the Rodney territorial district was extended by notification in the Gazette in 1997 to MLWS. The land between MLWS and MHWS is, therefore, within both the CMA and the Rodney District. As such it is not only subject to Regional Council control (except to the extent to which powers have been transferred) but also subject to RDC's jurisdiction pursuant to a number of pieces of legislation including the Local Government Act 2002 and the Dog Control Act 1996, as well as its General Bylaw 1998.

RDC's Coastal Management Strategy (adopted 30 June 1999) identifies four principal areas of coastal management responsibility:

- planning;
- asset management;
- regulatory; and
- advocacy and leadership.

A key tool identified to enable RDC to fulfill these functions is 'Coastal Compartment Management Plans' (CCMPs). The intention is to divide the length of the coastline into 37 separate 'compartments', and progressively prepare a management plan for each compartment.

Work has been undertaken on four CCMPs to date – one of these was adopted by the Council in November 2002 (Leigh-Ti Point); one is currently before the Hearings Committee (Omaha); and the remaining two are being updated in preparation for public consultation (Whangaparaoa North and Algies Bay).



The CCMPs are very much about local solutions to local issues, and the importance of community groups (e.g. Coast Care groups) has been a major feature of the plans to date. The Omaha CCMP, prepared by Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner Ltd.,

identified one of the major issues being public access to and along the coast. This area is quite rare in that the Council owns esplanade reserve along the entire compartment. The CCMP raises the option of 'opening this up' to the extent of better defining the access by way of mown strips etc. This idea has met some resistance from beachfront owners. While RDC expected that this might be a contentious issue to some extent, the obligation is there under the RMA to recognize and provide for public access as a matter of national importance. Approximately 270 submissions were received to the consultation document, the majority of which expressed opposition to any additional walkways. 72 respondents indicated they were interested in being involved in a community care group and this information will be used to initiate/facilitate formation of such a group.

Amendments were made to the draft document following the consultation period, including modification of the access proposals to avoid the most problematic area where development is closest to the dunes. It is still proposed to pursue access facilitation around the remainder of the Compartment. A copy of the draft Omaha CCMP (which is currently before the Environment Committee) can be found on the 'publications' page of the RDC website: www.rodney.govt.nz.

Key goals and features of the CCMPs include: the identification of management issues; improved communication between the community and RDC; the identification of all existing and proposed coastal works in each compartment; prioritization, programming and budgeting for proposed works; obtaining consents for existing unlawful structures; and assisting the preparation of resource consent applications for proposed activities.

Preparing the plans is seen as an evolutionary process with content and format being revised on a plan-by-plan basis, in an effort to produce a document that is valuable to both practitioners and the public alike. To this end, each of the first four CCMPs were contracted to one of four leading consultants, to capture their expertise in developing a 'cutting edge' management tool. For example, one recent innovation is the identification of areas of coastline where future structures (e.g. seawalls) are thought inappropriate. It is anticipated that this will work in two ways: firstly, it will allow future development to be planned in a way that is cognisant that alternatives to hard engineering techniques will need to be considered; and, secondly, give planners guidance as to what is appropriate in assessing applications in terms of maintaining/protecting natural character.

If you have any queries please contact either Jenni Fitzgerald (jennif@rodney.govt.nz) or Craig Davis (daviscoastal@xtra.co.nz).

The Future of Papamoa East (Wairakei-Te Tumu) Urban Development Planning Study

Over the last three years, Tauranga District Council has been considering resource management issues and responses for the possible urban development of "Future Urban" and "Rural" zoned land at Papamoa East, through the Papamoa East (Wairakei-Te Tumu) Planning Study. The recently released draft Papamoa East (Wairakei-Te Tumu) Strategic Policy report is the result of a series of consultant research reports, and public and stakeholder consultation over this time.

Papamoa East is predominantly an expanse of coastal rural pasture land at the eastern end of the Tauranga district. It is the last remaining large greenfield area in the district. It is bounded to the north by the Papamoa-Kaituna sand dunes and to the south by the proposed Eastern Arterial Roadway (Tauranga-Te Puke State Highway 2 bypass) and Kaituna River system.

The intention is to develop Papamoa East as a "live, work, play" environment, in accordance with sustainable urban principles. The ultimate outcome is an urban environment that offers a diversity of housing choice with a sense of community ("live"), employment prospects ("work"), and recreational opportunities ("play").

The estimated population for Papamoa East is around 28,750 people should the development potential be fully realised. Urban development would occur over a period of 20-30 years, with the first stage catering for a population of 8,250 people.

The Part 1 (Wairakei) area lies behind the existing Papamoa Township, which has been the subject of the recent coastal hazards Environment Court and High Court appeals (Skinner v Tauranga District Council). The Part 2 (Te Tumu) area consisting of approximately 765 ha of coastal duneland, is currently undeveloped. It runs from ecologically significant vegetated coastal dunes of 150-230 m in width, through pastureland, to the Kaituna River and wetland areas.

There is currently a 170m wide area sensitive to coastal hazards identified in the Regional Coastal Environment Plan along this stretch of coastline, with a 74m wide 'Coastal Protection Area' (from toe of the foredune) identified in the Tauranga District Plan.



In order to avoid the mistakes of the past, it is not intended that any development will be allowed on the coastal foredunes, thereby negating any future coastal hazard risk. In preserving the coastal foredune system, the natural character of the area will also be preserved, subject to suitable management. Pedestrian linkages and creating a connection with the beach and coast is a key urban design principle for the future development of Papamoa East Part 1.

An 80ha coastal park for the subregion is also being investigated for Papamoa East, at Te Tumu, incorporating an area of coastal dunes, the Kaituna River Mouth, estuarine wetlands and a pa site. Tauranga District Council is working in partnership with Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Environment Bay of Plenty to establish representative regional parks within the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region, including a coastal regional park. This park would be similar to Wenderholm and Long Bay in Auckland.

The draft Strategic Policy report provides options for the urban development of Papamoa East, and makes recommendations on how development of this area could be undertaken. A prescriptive planning control approach is recommended to govern how, when and where development takes place, and includes measures to protect the environment, particularly the coastal sand dunes, Kaituna River margins, and cultural & archaeological sites. The report also indicates where reserves and open spaces could be located, and how the necessary infrastructure to achieve a desired "live, work, play" urban form should be provided.

The Papamoa East (Wairakei-Te Tumu) Strategic Policy report recommends development only be

continued on page 18

Coastal_List

Coastal_list is a moderated email list for coastal engineers and practitioners. Tony Dalrymple, who is now professor of coastal studies at John Hopkins University, is the originator of COAST LIST, a specialist coastal email discussion group. This is an excellent web based source of current international issues in the coastal scene, it provides an opportunity to gain access to coastal scientists, engineers and practitioners from all over the globe for interesting leads and exposure to international coastal work.

The discussions are always informative and of interest to a range of levels within the industry. Subscription and other information about coastal_list is found at:
www.coastal.udel.edu/coastal/coastal_list.html

**Coastal
News**



A National Coastcare Programme for NZ?

Community-based coastal management groups in New Zealand exhibit considerable diversity in terms of their goals and activities. All face the common issue of how to access resources such as funding and technical support. What is the potential for an integrated, national program, to facilitate the establishment, support and coordination of such groups? Would a national program enable such groups to participate more effectively in coastal management, whilst retaining their identity and local focus?

A number of community-based groups were examined during research for my masters in planning at the University of Otago in 2003. The groups examined fell into two broad categories:

- groups that operate within the context of a Coastcare-type program, with funding and paid facilitators generally provided by the participating agencies; and
- groups that operate in the absence of an organized coastal program, who obtain most of their funding from public contestable grants, and receive varying degrees of support from management agencies.

The case studies indicate the potential for a central-government program to provide either startup or base funding. Members of the groups expressed the concern that proposals would be assessed by central government personnel, who possessed

little or no local knowledge. There is a risk of a loss of empowerment, identity and ownership of issues by the community. The role of the paid facilitator in establishing and supporting community-based groups was also identified as another important factor in achieving successful outcomes.

A central government-based national program, similar to the Australian model, would probably not be the most effective means of supporting community-based coastal management in New Zealand. Central government could provide initial funding for the establishment of community-based programs, which would operate at a regional level. Decisions concerning the allocation of project funds and the employment of local facilitators should also be made at the regional level. It remains unclear whether or not all project funding should be non-contestable, because this could leave groups vulnerable to collapse in the event of a withdrawal of government funding. It may be valuable to provide core funding initially, to demonstrate the potential of the community-based model and engender further political support. Another approach would be to provide non-contestable funding up to certain level, with groups encouraged to seek additional funding from elsewhere, thus developing a degree of self-sufficiency.

*Joanne Walton, Reserves Planner,
Dunedin City Council*

Coastal News



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- sediment sampling and analysis
- beach profile monitoring, Cam-Era technology
- water quality measurements, ecotoxicology
- benthic ecology surveys

Examples:

NIWA's state-of-the-art equipment, numerical models, and analysis skills have been applied to:

- sand resource surveys
- coastal erosion and hazard assessment
- pipeline and cable surveys
- waste discharge outfall design and monitoring
- port deepening and ship motion studies
- tidal predictions and forecasting
- Ocean wave climate predictions
- Assessment of environmental effects
- design and implementation of monitoring programmes
- studies of climate change effects

For more information, contact:
Terry Hume, phone 0-7-856 1729, fax 0-7-856 0151
Email t.hume@niwa.co.nz

Visit our web site at:
www.niwa.co.nz

A background image showing a coastal landscape with a helicopter on a cliffside, overlooking the ocean and mountains.

Sand-bits - News from the Coast

Tahuna Commissioners Asked to Resign from Hearings Panel - Hearings Postponed

The Dunedin City Council is applying for consents to build a 1.1km outfall pipe from the Tahuna sewage treatment station. The activity is a restricted coastal activity and the Minister of Conservation is the consent authority. The hearings have been postponed indefinitely, just two days before they were due to commence on the 19 May. The Minister of Conservation's representative, a senior University of Otago academic, was asked to resign by DoC Otago Regional Conservator, Jeff Connell. Otago Regional Council chief executive, Graeme Martin, then asked the second independent commissioner, a senior NIWA marine scientist, to resign from the panel. He said the two scientists had been asked to withdraw because of their "past or potential future associations with witnesses", or their associations with companies they had previously worked for, but would not expand on the nature of the associations (ODT 15.05.03). The University of Otago academic subsequently revealed he was asked to resign because he had been on the mailing list of 'Poo' (a community pressure group lobbying for better effluent treatment prior to discharge) when it was first formed, but he said he had not responded to the group's e-mails, had never been a member of Poo and had not assisted the group in any way (ODT, 22.05.03). A third member of the panel, Cr Louise Croot, an elected member of the ORC, has subsequently also withdrawn from the hearings panel, because of other commitments (ODT, 26.05.03).

Court Rejects DOC Decision to Reduce Marginal Strip

Conservation Minister Chris Carter has been told by the High Court to reconsider a decision to reduce the marginal strip adjacent to a marina on Auckland's North Shore. North Shore City Council had requested that the Crown retain at least 15 metres for public use. Justice Randerson said that the Department of Conservation had made serious errors of law and had failed to apply the necessary test correctly. Bayswater Marina Development Limited, the company involved, had asked for the strip to be reduced to between 3.6 and 9.7m (NZ Environment, 24.05.03).

A Marine Reserve for Great Barrier Island?

The Department of Conservation has released a discussion document and questionnaire on their proposal for a marine reserve for the north-east coast of Great Barrier Island. The area under investigation extends from Korotiti Bay to Needles Point at the northern tip of the Island, and from MHWS to the 12 nautical mile limit of the territorial sea. The total area is approximately 53,000ha, by far the largest proposal to date for the waters surrounding mainland New Zealand. The proposed reserve would be significantly

larger than existing mainland reserves, such as the Leigh Marine Reserve (520ha) or the new Te Matuku reserve at Waiheke Island (700ha) (NZ Herald, 28.03.03).

Coromandel Coastal Property Values Continue to Climb

A three-bedroom beach bach (crib) at Kuaotunu, north of Whitianga, has sold for more than \$1 million - about \$400,000 more than the owner paid for it just over two years ago. The pink fibrolite bach on the 1179m² site has a capital valuation of \$470,000. In 1976 the bach had sold for \$30,000. Beachfront sections (0.2ha) in neighbouring Matarangi have recently sold for \$1.2 million and \$1.4 million. Further east, at Opito Bay, a buyer paid \$543,000 in late January for an 809m² section with a 1960s bach. A house on a Pauanui beachfront section sold for \$1.8 million (NZ Herald, 22.03.03)

Toxin Closes Shellfish Industry

The Northland public were warned in April not to gather shellfish in the Bay of Islands. Monitoring revealed that shellfish contained Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP) toxin at levels more than three times the safe health limit. The warning extends from Cape Brett to Howe Pt. Other areas on the east coast, north and south of the Bay of Islands show the presence below regulatory level. The symptoms of PSP include numbness and tingling around the mouth, face or extremities; difficulty swallowing and breathing, dizziness, double vision and paralysis. Health officials believe the toxin is being passed onto shellfish from an algae (*Alexandrium catenella*). The toxin has been detected in the Bay of Islands before and was present on the West Coast last year (Northern Advocate, 04.03).

Recreational Fishers Oppose Marine Reserve

The New Zealand Recreational Fishing Council believes the 700ha Te Matuku reserve at Waiheke Island, recently announced by Conservation Minister Chris Carter, is open to legal challenge. Fishers may also take legal action over the Taputeranga marine reserve along Wellington's south coast. It was signed off by former Conservation Minister Sandra Lee, but has yet to



Oriental Bay renourishment operations (4 May 2003)

Coastal
News





gain the approval of the Minister of Fisheries, Pete Hodgson (NZ Herald, 02.04.03). Meanwhile, the NZ Underwater Association has received more than 8000 submissions on its proposal to establish a reserve centered on Tiri Tiri Matangi Island in the Hauraki Gulf. Around 6000 of those submissions came on survey forms promoted by the Tiri Action group, most of them boating and fishing club members and Hibiscus Coast residents. The majority of submitters oppose the proposal in its present form (NZ Herald, 11.04.03).

Conflict Over Pakiri Sand Continues

Mr Greg McDonald of Ngati Wai is seeking a High Court injunction to prevent sand from Pakiri Beach being used to replenish Kohimarama Beach. Mr McDonald also applied for a judicial review of a decision by Conservation Minister Chris Carter to allow sand-mining company Kaipara Ltd to take up to 2 million m³ of sand from a 500km² area between Pakiri and Little Barrier Island during the next 20 years. The Ngati Wai Trust Board agreed in 2001 to drop its objection to mining in the new area in return for getting 50c for every cubic metre of sand extracted - a total of up to \$1 million. Mr McDonald, a part-owner of land on the beach, has challenged the board's right to make that deal. He argues that the offshore sand is a finite resource and contains the bones of people who died in fighting between his Ngati Wai ancestors on Little Barrier and the rival Ngati Whatua in the 1600s (NZ Herald, 03.04.03).

Raglan Iwi Erect Coastal Erosion Barriers

Whaingaroa Harbourcare manager Fred Lichtwark believes structures erected on the beach to prevent coastal erosion are illegal. Posts have been dug 1.2m into the ground with box thorn woven between them in front of land owned by the Tainui hapu. Land at the mouth of the Whaingaroa harbour has eroded up to 30m in the past 40 years. Erosion has worsened in the past month as a result of high tides and is threatening one home, the Kokiri Centre, and the former surf-lifesaving clubhouse. The hapu's environmental spokesperson, Angeline Greensill, said the group was determined to protect its land (NZ Herald, 20.03.03).

Mangrove Removal Approved for Whangamata

An Environment Waikato Hearing Committee has approved the removal of an area of mangroves from Patiki Bay, Whangamata Harbour. The applicant was from the Whangamata Harbour Care group, who believe that the mangroves are compromising public access to open water and lowering the visual and recreational amenity values of the area. The work will be undertaken by volunteers supervised by Harbour Care members. Submitters in favour of the proposal asked for common sense to prevail in controlling the mangroves without delay, as they were not a threatened species and their removal from the bay was unlikely to affect the overall health of the harbour. Those opposed said the proposal

was not consistent with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and Waikato Regional Coastal Plan. Iwi opposed the initial trial clearance fearing that further applications would follow. Iwi remained concerned about the overall objective of the applicant in removing an ecologically valuable indigenous coastal plant. The area was 0.3 percent of total mangrove habitat in the harbour (Environment Waikato, Website, 06.05.03).

St Clair Beach Sea Wall Reconstruction Approved

A joint Dunedin City Council-Otago Regional Council consents panel has approved city council plans to construct replacement esplanade sea walls, extend the wall at the eastern end by 50m, stabilise sand dunes, install rock "rip rap" boulders and backfill at the western end of the beach, and install large rocks around the edge of the St Clair Hot Salt Water Pool. The panel concluded that, overall, the effect of the works would be positive, although they rejected the most controversial part of the proposal - to build a 20m long rock breakwater jutting out from the headland near the salt water pool (ODT, 09.03.03).

Mangere Sewage Plant Restoration Completed

A \$450 million, five-year overhaul of the Mangere sewage purification works on the shores of the Manukau Harbour has been completed. The oxidation ponds, a major feature of the Mangere coast since 1960, have been removed. In total, 500ha of oxidation ponds have been returned to the sea and 13km of shoreline reestablished. Improved sedimentation remains the primary level of treatment, followed by a state-of-the-art biological-nutrient removal process. Filtration and ultra-violet treatment of the effluent have removed the need for oxidation ponds (NZ Herald 07.04.2003).

MSA report on Jody F Millennium grounding

The Maritime Safety Authority has released its report on the grounding of the Jody F Millennium. The "investigation has revealed serious deficiencies in the management and operation of Port Gisborne and in the conduct of the Master and the Pilot leading up to the casualty. Whether or not these factors singularly, or in combination, may have prevented the casualty is impossible to determine. They are nevertheless significant in nature and are of concern to the MSA". (MSA Media Release 08 April 2003)

Spartina Herbicide Control Program Approved

The Department of Conservation has been granted consent to discharge the herbicide Gallant into the coastal marine area for Spartina control purposes in the Raglan, Kawhia, Aotea Harbours on the West Coast, and the southern Firth of Thames, Coromandel Harbour, Manaia, Waikawau, Tairua and Whangapoua on the East Coast. Monitoring of sediment dispersal, following plant die off, is being undertaken by DoC with Environment Waikato (EW Website 10.04.03).

Editorial

As you will have seen from the front page of this edition of Coastal News, the NZ Coastal Society has grown and developed to a point where the Management Committee now require the services of a paid part-time Editor for *Coastal News*.

Currently the work involved in putting together this publication is based on the voluntary time of the Management Committee Team. Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner Ltd has contributed towards my costs, which has been greatly appreciated, but the scale of the work and the importance of such a publication to the NZ Coastal Society have led the Management Committee to look at a range of opportunities to reduce the pressure on key members.

The position is as yet undefined and will likely be based around the skills and availability of the suitable applicant. Guidance and an overview role will be provided to the Editor by the Management Committee of the NZ Coastal Society. It is envisaged that the role will include preparing 3 editions per year, procuring articles, preparing regular features and sourcing information, chasing up authors and liaising with the layout co-ordinator and the printers.

This is a significant step for the NZ Coastal Society and the decision is not one that has been taken lightly by the Management Committee team. We are investigating other options available to us. We would therefore also appreciate any comments/ideas from the NZ Coastal Society Members on this process.

As always we have attempted to portray an unbiased view of what is happening out there in the coastal world and have left the articles as untouched as possible to allow the authors individuality to prevail. Therefore please be assured that the views expressed by the authors are not necessarily those of the NZ Coastal Society or IPENZ – we are merely providing a forum for discussion.

We do rely heavily on assistance from the society members to provide us with up-to-date information on work they are involved with and sincerely appreciate those who put their hands up to write the brief and thought provoking articles which now make up the *Coastal News*.

Lucy Brake, Editor (lbrake@beca.co.nz)

**Coastal
News**



Marine Reserve Proposal at Te Paepae Aotea (Volkner Rocks), Eastern Bay of Plenty

In November 2002 the Director-General of Conservation and the Whakaari Marine Protection Steering Committee publicly advertised their intention to apply for an Order-in-Council declaring a 1,444 hectare of sea and foreshore for a distance of one nautical mile from all emergent rocks comprising the Volkner Rocks a marine reserve, to be known as Te Paepae Aotea (Volkner Rocks) Marine Reserve.

Te Paepae Aotea (Volkner Rocks) consists of three andesitic pinnacles that rise to approximately 113m above sea level. The pinnacles are geologically linked to the active andesitic volcano of White Island. The proposed marine reserve at Te Paepae Aotea (Volkner Rocks) provides the opportunity to preserve an area high in natural

values. Large schools of pelagic and reef fish are found within the proposed reserve's boundaries and some species are locally rare due to the unique convergence of oceanic and subtropical currents at this southern location.

Whilst the objectives for the establishment of the reserve are primarily scientific, there are also significant recreational and educational values. The underwater visibility is excellent due to low levels of sedimentation and run off from the pinnacles. Clean water, near vertical rock faces, colourful encrusting organisms and abundant fish life combine to make the underwater scenery both beautiful and distinctive.

Public submissions closed in January 2003. An independent analysis, of the close to 3000 submissions, was undertaken by a Rotorua firm and a report is being prepared for the Minister of Conservation.

Department of Conservation officers have also met Ministry of Fisheries representatives about what a marine reserve at Te Paepae Aotea (Volkner Rocks) might mean for the fishing industry in this region. "It is vitally important to include everyone who may be affected by the proposed marine reserve in discussion at all levels.

continued on page 15



What's Hot on the Web — A Focus on Marine Reserves

Coastal News



New Zealand

www.marine-reserves.org.nz/

This web site promotes 'no-take' marine reserves. The focus is upon the New Zealand experience within such reserves, the practical lessons this has taught us, and the scientific principles that have emerged. The site contains many papers and articles written by Dr Bill Ballantine of the Leigh Marine Laboratory, University of Auckland, during the 1990s. The sponsors of the site are not identified.



www.doc.govt.nz/Conservation/Marine-and-Coastal/Marine-Reserves/index.asp

Marine Reserves section within the Department of Conservation website. The site contains general information on marine reserves; maps and describes existing marine reserves and reserve proposals; and information pertaining to the review of the Marine Reserves Act 1971.



www.option4.co.nz/index.htm

Check out this website for an alternative view of the efficacy of marine reserves and fisheries management in New Zealand. "Option 4.co.nz" represents recreational fishing interests. It was formed in response to the Ministry of Fisheries invitation to participate in the process of redefining the nature and extent of the right of the public to fish and gather seafood in New Zealand. The Ministry of Fisheries, in conjunction with the N.Z. Recreational Fishing Council, compiled a discussion document called "Soundings". The document suggests 3 options for the future management of the non-commercial fishery. In the opinion of "Option 4" none of the 3 options are acceptable. Floor Anthoni challenges existing dogma in relation to marine reserves:

www.seafriends.org.nz/issues/cons/myths.htm



US, Australia and Europe

<http://mpa.gov/>

Marine Protected Areas of the United States. President Clinton signed Executive Order 13158, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), on May 26, 2000 to strengthen the protection of U.S. ocean and coastal resources through the use of MPAs. On June 4, 2001, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Donald Evans announced that President Bush's Administration intended to retain and proceed with the Executive Order (EO). The EO is a significant milestone that directs the Departments of Commerce and the Interior, and other federal agencies, to strengthen and expand a national system of MPAs by working closely with state, territorial, local, tribal, and other stakeholders. This site describes US progress towards this goal.



www.amcs.org.au/links/mpa.htm

Australian Marine Conservation Society Marine Protected Areas: a Web Links Based Resource and Reference. This page is designed to provide a resource for users, casual or otherwise, who seek information on a topic that is also particularly relevant to AMCS activities. Brief comments are made and the user is then invited to browse selected sites.



<http://depts.washington.edu/mpanews/>

MPA New is an international newsletter on planning and management of marine protected areas (MPAs). MPA News serves the global MPA community with news, views, analysis, and tips gathered from experts around the world. The newsletter and this website are published by Marine Affairs Research and Education (MARE), a not-for-profit corporation, in association with the University of Washington School of Marine Affairs, Seattle, Washington, USA.



www.ngo.grida.no/wwfneap/Projects/MPA.htm

Promoting a Network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the North-East Atlantic. A useful WWW site that contains numerous international and European links.

The public have had a say through the submission process, now is the opportunity for the agency who will be directly affected by this proposal to have a look at the report and inform their own Minister of what it will mean for fisheries in this region” explains Sioux Campbell (Community Relations Manager, Bay of Plenty Conservancy).

The Minister of Conservation, Chris Carter, will make a decision on the proposed marine reserve after discussions with both the Minister of Transport, and the Minister of Fisheries.



For further information contact Jason Ward (jtward@doc.govt.nz).



Profile - Dr David Kennedy

NZCS Wellington Regional Co-ordinator



David is a lecturer in geography in the School of Earth Sciences at Victoria University of Wellington where he specialises in coastal geomorphology and processes. He came to Vic in 2001 after a Post-doc position at the University of Wollongong, Australia where he completed his

PhD in 1999. David is also the NZ representative for the Australian and New Zealand Geomorphology group and is the Vic representative for the Australasian Quaternary Society.

David’s research interests are highly varied. He has focused on coral reef evolution, investigating high-latitude reefs in the Tasman Sea and muddy ones in Northern Australia related to both climatic and environmental change. He has also

investigated some of the formative processes of shore platform evolution on oceanic islands. In NZ he has been investigating estuarine sedimentation and evolution from mud flats to beaches. Some of this work is being conducted in conjunction with Masters students focusing on Whanganui Inlet on the South Island. He also has a number of students working on erosion-related beach and dunes issues on the Kapiti coast as well as the longer-term evolution of the whole coastal plain. The latter project being in collaboration with the regional council (Horizons.MW).

Apart from coastal systems, David has a keen interest in the general landform evolution of NZ, especially during the Holocene, where the landscape systems are much more active and dynamic than much of Australia. His teaching reflects this interest covering almost all Earth Science disciplines at Victoria.

To contact David, the email address is: David.Kennedy@vuw.ac.nz.

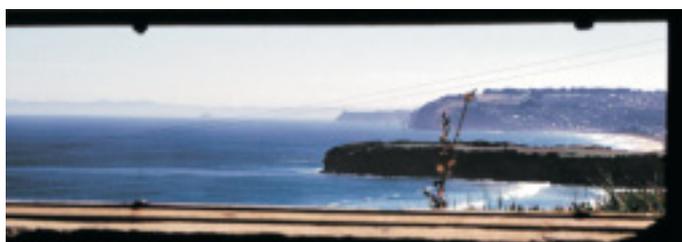
A New Zealand coastal book – an update

Progress is ongoing on “The New Zealand Coast: Te Tai O Aotearoa”, which the New Zealand Coastal Society have assisted by way of a contribution to the publication costs, and also with Coastal Society members writing chapters.

All technical reviews and publisher’s reviews are complete and text is finalised. Layout is done. The cover is finalised. All the final

assembly is being done by "Dunmore Press". It will be printed overseas and we have been told it should be ready by the end of August. It would be great to have copies of these available at the Coasts and Ports Conference in Auckland.

For further information, please contact Lucy Brake, *Coastal News* Editor, e-mail: lbrake@beca.co.nz



Test your coastal knowledge

The photo is taken through the window of a World War II bunker. Where is it?

(Answer on page 18)



New Zealand Coastal Society

Notice of AGM

Friday 12 September 2003

12.40 pm — 1.40 pm

Coasts & Ports 2003
Conference, Auckland

The NZCS Rules have not been changed for several years now and require some amendments. This is a notice of the intention to amend these rules, which will be subject to approval at the NZCS AGM. The amendments will be published on the website in the next few weeks. Please feel free to look at the changes suggested and bring any comments along to the AGM.

www.coastalsoceity.org.nz

Coastal Ecosystems and the PCE

Coastal ecosystems have been identified as a priority for investigation in the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment's new strategic plan Future Focus 2003 – 2007 available at www.pce.govt.nz. Our estuaries and coastal waters have enormous ecological and economic values. As popular places for recreation and a source of kaimoana, they are woven into the cultural fabric of communities throughout the country. However there is increasing demand and competition for use of coastal space for aquaculture, marine reserves, recreation/tourism and urban settlement. This amplifies the tensions between ecological, economic and social/cultural values associated with coastal areas.

The PCE is receiving a regular flow of citizens' concerns related to coastal waters and the land-sea interface. This year two investigations will be

undertaken. The first will look at development pressures at Whangamata and implications for water supply and wastewater systems, harbour water quality and recreational opportunities. The influence and effectiveness of the Whangamata Community Plan will also be considered.

The second investigation will assess the management responses to increasing tourist numbers visiting the Abel Tasman National Park and foreshore.

Two recent reports from the PCE that may be of interest are *Illuminated or Blinded by Science: a Discussion Paper on Science into Environmental Policy and Decision Making* and *Just Cruising: Environmental Impacts of Cruise Ships*. These reports are available on our website or by writing to Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, PO Box 10-241, Wellington.

NZCS Hawkes Bay Regional Co-ordinator Profile – Gary Clode

Gary Clode is an Ingenieur, and manager of the engineering section of the Hawke's Bay Regional Council. Gary has been with the council since 1991, prior to that worked as a consulting engineer on a variety of engineering projects.

Currently responsible for the engineering aspects of council business including flood risk assessment, flood and river control schemes, drainage schemes, flood forecasting, general structural design, investigations and coastal processes.

Gary is relatively new to coastal engineering but has a keen interest in the subject and enjoys the role the Regional Council plays in managing the coastal margins. He is keen to see improved understanding and knowledge of the coastal system by practitioners and the public and our coastline kept healthy for all to enjoy. Family, fishing (sea of course) and mountain biking occupies most of his spare time.

To contact Gary, the email address is: Garyc@hbrc.govt.nz

Tauranga Coastal Hazard Lines

RMA 1666/98 Skinner vs Tauranga District Council

Further to previous updates relating to the Environment Court appeal by Mr Skinner against proposed coastal management rules in the District Plan, the Court set down an interim decision upholding the Council's position with respect to the validity and position of the coastal hazard zones it had researched in 1995/96 and reviewed in 2000.

Mr Skinner appealed the interim decision of the Environment Court to the High Court. Tauranga District Council also appealed the interim decision and also placed before the High Court a motion to have Mr Skinner's appeal struck out on the



grounds that it was frivolous and vexatious and an abuse of process as the appeal did not disclose any error in law.

The High Court held that decisions as to credibility, and weight to be given to the evidence, are matters solely for the Environment Court and cannot be challenged on appeal. It found that none of the questions raised matters of law or were significant to the Court's decision. The grounds of the appeal were untenable and the appeal was struck out.

Costs were awarded against Mr Skinner in favour of Council.



Coastal
News



Student Scholarship Results



Andrew Hart of the Department of Geography, Otago University was awarded the 2003 NZ Coastal Society Student Scholarship. The Scholarship, which has a value of around \$500, plus conference registration, supports student

attendance at the Society's annual seminar. In 2003 the Annual NZ Coastal Society Conference is being held in conjunction with the 16th Australasian Coastal and Ocean Engineering Conference and the 9th Australasian Port and Harbour Conference.

Andrew is engaged in MSc thesis research. He is studying the geomorphology of long-walled, unconfined, parabolic dunes on the west coast of Stewart Island. Andrew is attempting to model sedimentation in relation to variation in wind and rainfall, and to use the results to interpret the distribution of specialist dune species. The study is also concerned with the impact of marram grass on the rate of dune migration – marram grass has replaced pingao as the predominant plant cover in the foredune environment of Mason Bay and the depositional lobes of the parabolic dunes.

The results will contribute much to our

understanding of the behaviour of blowouts and parabolic dunes on the west coast of New Zealand.

Andrew's work is partly funded by the Department of Conservation (Southland). The NZCS management committee congratulates Andrew on his award and wishes him well for the future.

Applications for the next awards close on the 30 June 2004. Students should check the NZCS website for details.

NZCS Mission Statement

The New Zealand Coastal Society was inaugurated in 1992 "to promote and advance sustainable management of the coastal environment".

The Society provides a forum for those with a genuine interest in the coastal zone to communicate amongst themselves and with the public. The Society currently incorporates about 300 members. Members include representatives from a wide range of coastal science, engineering and planning disciplines, and are employed in the engineering industry, local, regional and central government, research centres and universities.

Applications for membership should be sent to the Secretary (see address on p 19)

Seawall recommended for Aotea

Otorohanga District Council's commissioner and Environment Waikato's Restricted Coastal Activity Committee have recommended granting a resource consent, for constructing a seawall to protect the Aotea area from erosion, to the Minister of Conservation. The proposal is to construct a 750 metre seawall in front of the Aotea settlement consisting of a timber retaining wall backfilled with sand, and fronted with rock. The area will reclaim up to 4000 square metres of the coastal marine area and includes construction of three sets of stairways and upgrade of an existing ramp.

The Department of Conservation had concerns about the project's adverse effects on natural character and amenity values, public access, structural integrity, potential end effects and monitoring. It wanted the council to remove existing derelict structures, ensure public access along the wall and replant the reclaimed banks with native plants. The Committee was not persuaded that the wall was a sustainable long term solution to the erosion problem and recommended that Otorohanga District Council and Environment Waikato should actively identify alternative solutions that would provide a long-term solution.

*(Source: Environment Waikato Website
May 6, 2003)*



*Photo 1: Existing Seawall
(Source: Environment Waikato)*



*Photo 2: Existing Seawall
(Source: Environment Waikato)*

Coastal News



continued from page 9

ability and capacity to cope with growth. While alternative servicing options are being investigated by Council, preliminary outcomes indicate a traditional servicing approach will be necessary. This means a potable water supply, stormwater disposal to the Pacific Ocean or Kaituna River, and waste disposal by sewerage to the existing Te Maunga Sewage Treatment Plant.

The Papamoa East area provides an important opportunity for the district to address ongoing requirements for greenfield land for urban

development. It links in with the subregional growth study, SmartGrowth, which is developing a strategy for planning for urban growth in the subregion over the next 50 years.

A 16-page summary pamphlet has been produced along with the draft strategic policy report. The summary pamphlet can be downloaded from Council's website at www.tauranga.govt.nz.

For further information contact David Phizacklea, Tauranga District Council. ph: (07) 577-7280, e-mail: davidp@tauranga.govt.nz.



Test your coastal knowledge – Answer

Lawyers Head, Dunedin, with St. Clair Beach in the distance. The slick formed by the current discharge of sewage at the base of the headland is evident. The name of this headland and this discharge are in no way related.

Conferences/Workshops

New Zealand Geographical Society Conference

6 - 11 July, 2003, University of Auckland, New Zealand

This conference is the 22nd Biennial Conference of the New Zealand Geographical Society - co-hosted by the School of Geography and Environmental Science at the University of Auckland. For further information contact the Conference Secretariat: j.logie@auckland.ac.nz

Coasts & Ports Australasian Conference 2003

9-12 September, 2003, Auckland, New Zealand

"Coastal Development - A Quest for Excellence". A unique forum that brings together diverse groups interested in coastlines, coastal development and ports (www.coastsandports.co.nz).

The NZ Ecological Society Annual Conference 2003

16-20 November, 2003, Auckland, New Zealand

The 2003 Annual Conference of the New Zealand Ecological Society. The theme is "Theory and Practice in Ecology."

A student day will be held on 16 November, with field trips on 19 November. Conference days will be 17, 18, and 20 November

Contact Dianne Brunton at d.brunton@auckland.ac.nz

HYDRO 2003 The 4th Australasian Hydrographic Symposium

24-26 November, 2003, Christchurch, New Zealand

Hosted by the NZ branch of the Hydrographic Society of Australasia. This symposium is only held every 6 years, for those involved in hydrographic surveys or coastal and offshore oceanography.

Contact the Conference Secretariat: wendybarker@xtra.co.nz.

Canadian Coastal Conference

15-17 October, 2003, at Queen's University, Kingston

First Announcement and call for papers for the 2003 Canadian Coastal conference. Deadline for receipt of abstracts is 15 April 2003.

Contact: michael.skafel@ec.gc.ca

Coast to Coast '04 - Australia's National Coastal Conference

19-23 April, 2004, Hobart, Tasmania

First announcement and call for papers for the 2004 Coast to Coast Conference, to be held in Hobart. Coastal Theme: The Second Decade - Coastal Planning and Management in Australia, Towards 2014. The inaugural Coast to Coast conference was held in Hobart 10 years ago.

Contact: www.cdesign.com.au/coast2coast2004

Littoral 2004

September 19 - 22, 2004, Aberdeen, Scotland

EUROCOAST is an association of scientists, engineers and decision makers within the European Community, providing a network of cooperation and exchange between different disciplines and interests. Established in 1989, its aim is to act as an international network for the exchange and dissemination of information and experience. The main mechanism by which it achieves this is through a biannual conference, LITTORAL. Find EUROCOAST at: www.eurocoast.org/

Contact: d.r.green@abdn.ac.uk or www.littoral2004.org/

29th International Conference on Coastal Engineering

September 19 - 24, 2004, Lisbon, Portugal

Abstract submissions for ICCE 2004 are due by 15 July 2003. Contact: icce2004@lnec.pt or www.icce2004.org

**Coastal
News**



NZCS Management Committee

Chairperson Harvey Brookes - Auckland Regional Council (harvey.brookes@arc.govt.nz)
Secretary Paul Baunton - Tauranga District Council (paulb@tauranga.govt.nz)
Treasurer Eric Verstappen - Tasman District Council (Eric@tdc.govt.nz)

Editor Coastal News: Lucy Brake (lbrake@beca.co.nz)

Assistant Editor Coastal News: Mike Hilton (mjh@geography.otago.ac.nz)

Regional Co-ordinator: Jo Fagan (jo.fagan@wrc.govt.nz)

Website Co-ordinator: John Lumsden (j.lumsden@cae.canterbury.ac.nz)

Membership Co-ordinator: Ken Murray (Kmurray@doc.govt.nz)

Coasts & Ports 2003 Co-ordinator: Matt Patterson (PatersoM@akcity.govt.nz)

Coasts & Ports 2003 Co-ordinator: Terry Hume (t.hume@niwa.govt.nz)

Correspondence to: Paul Baunton (paulb@tauranga.govt.nz)

Website queries to: Charles Hendtlass (c.hendtlass@cae.canterbury.ac.nz)

Coasts & Ports Conference 2003 Field Trips

Whilst the main conference field trips will be run on Thursday 11 September, there are a range of Partner Programmes available for those who intend to stay in the region for a longer period of time. For further information on these please contact the organising committee on coastasandports@tcc.co.nz.

Coastal News



Thursday, 11 September 2003

There are four conference field trips planned. These all leave from the Hyatt in the afternoon.

1 North

This field trip offers glimpses of Auckland's busy waterfront, the expanses of the Waitemata Harbour, and sites of recent and proposed development – Busways, Bayswater Marina. It will also pass through areas of outstanding rural and coastal scenic beauty before crossing the ecologically important Whangateau Harbour, a feeding ground for many international migratory and New Zealand endemic wading birds, to reach Omaha.

2 South-East

This field trip offers panoramic views of the Waitemata Harbour and Hauraki Gulf. The early part of this field trip will take in sites of recent and proposed marina developments, numerous historical sites, and inner city beaches (beach replenishment sites). Heading south-east, the trip will cross the Tamaki Estuary, passing through Botany Downs (urban growth area) towards the Whitford/Maungamaungaroa area. Here integrated catchment modelling has been used to determine appropriate levels of future urban growth.



3 West

This field trip will pass first through urban Auckland, Pollen Island Marine Reserve, and some of Auckland's rolling rural hinterland. Muriwai Regional Park is the first destination. The park is sited at the end of 48km-long Muriwai Beach, on Auckland's wild west coast. A variety of regionally, nationally and internationally important geological features, regenerating coastal forest, active dune systems, the Takapu Refuge (gannet colony), panoramic views and wide open spaces are features of this coast.



4 Port of Auckland

This field trip provides an insight to New Zealand's largest container port. The Port of Auckland provides an essential service to the Auckland region, that is critical to the regional and national economy. Its purpose is to enhance New Zealand's trade and international competitiveness by achieving high efficiency in port operations.

