



Meeting of the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee

Date: Monday 10 December 2018
Time: 10.00am
Venue: Council Chamber
 Hawke's Bay Regional Council
 159 Dalton Street
 NAPIER

Agenda

ITEM	SUBJECT	PAGE
1.	Welcome/Notices/Apologies	
2.	Conflict of Interest Declarations	
3.	Confirmation of Minutes of the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee held on 28 September 2018	
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Decision Items		
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CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 10 December 2018

SUBJECT: ACTIONS FROM PREVIOUS CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Reason for Report

1. In order to track items raised at previous meetings that require action, a list of outstanding items is prepared for each meeting. All action items indicate who is responsible for each, when it is expected to be completed and a brief status comment.
2. Once the items have been completed and reported to the Committee they will be removed from the list.

Decision Making Process

3. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

Recommendation

That the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee receives and notes the ***“Actions from previous Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee Meetings”*** report.

Authored by:

Simon Bendall
PROJECT MANAGER

Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET
MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

- [1](#) Agreed actions from 28 September 2018 Joint Committee meeting

Agreed actions from 28 September 2018 Joint Committee

Task	Meeting / Agenda Item	Actions	Resp.	Status/Comment
1.	28 Sept 2018 Item 6, Joint Committee Membership & Delegations	Update the ToR. Sections 7.5, 10.4 and 13.2.	TAG	– Completed.
		Circulate updated ToR to the Joint Committee prior going to Council.	TAG	– Completed.
		Take a paper to each Council to adopt the update ToR.	TAG	– In progress.
		Create a one pager summary of the Joint Committee meeting and circulate to the councillors of each Council, also report back to each Council.	TAG	– Completed.
2.	28 Sept 2018 Item 7, Proposed Scope & Project Plan for Stage 4	Update the wording in the Scope to represent consultation will happen with everyone and not just ratepayers.	TAG	– Completed.
		Find a new word for ‘moral’ [Regulatory Workstream Update page 5 of Scope]	TAG	– Change considered by TAG – the term is in common usage, retained.
		Add in a reference to CDEM in regards to Triggers [Governance Workstream Update page 5 of Scope]	TAG	– Completed.
3.	28 Sept 2018 Item 8, Funding Update	Circulate a copy of the funding PowerPoint presentation to the Joint Committee members.	Annelie	– Circulated.
		Further work to be developed and reported to the Joint Committee at the next meeting in regards to funding, who collects the rates, manages the fund, etc	TAG	– Workshop on Funding Options on 10 December 2018.
4.	28 Sept 2018 Item 11, Project Manager’s Update	Circulate copy of the OECD case study to Joint Committee members.	TAG	– Publication expected early 2019.
		Add update on progress against milestones and tracking of budgets to Project Manager’s report	TAG	– To be provided at the next Joint Committee meeting.

Item 4

Attachment 1

CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 10 December 2018

Subject: CALL FOR ITEMS OF BUSINESS NOT ON THE AGENDA

Reason for Report

1. Standing order 9.12 states:

"A meeting may deal with an item of business that is not on the agenda where the meeting resolves to deal with that item and the Chairperson provides the following information during the public part of the meeting:

- (a) the reason the item is not on the agenda; and*
- (b) the reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.*

Items not on the agenda may be brought before the meeting through a report from either the Chief Executive or the Chairperson.

Please note that nothing in this standing order removes the requirement to meet the provisions of Part 6, LGA 2002 with regard to consultation and decision making."

2. In addition, standing order 9.13 allows "A meeting may discuss an item that is not on the agenda only if it is a minor matter relating to the general business of the meeting and the Chairperson explains at the beginning of the public part of the meeting that the item will be discussed. However, the meeting may not make a resolution, decision or recommendation about the item, except to refer it to a subsequent meeting for further discussion."

Recommendations

1. That the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee accepts the following "Items of Business Not on the Agenda" for discussion as Item 10:

- 1.1. **Minor** items for discussion

Item	Topic	Councillor / Staff
1.		

Annelie Roets
GOVERNANCE ADMINISTRATION
ASSISTANT

James Palmer
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 10 December 2018

Subject: JOINT COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AND DELEGATIONS

Reason for Report

1. As the Strategy has evolved through each stage of development, the Technical Advisory Group ("TAG") periodically review the Terms of Reference for the Joint Committee to check that it remains relevant and optimised.
2. In developing the detail of activity and project work required for Stage 4, TAG have identified four recommended changes to the Terms of Reference.
3. Following a review and feedback of the proposed Terms of Reference at the Joint committee meeting on the 28 September 2018 a number of amendments have been made resulting in the current version for consideration.
4. This report presents these recommendations for Joint Committee consideration.

Discussion

5. The recommended changes to the Terms of Reference are shown as tracked in the **attached** document.
6. The first suggested change in Section 3 of the Terms of Reference is to increase the number of Partner Council appointees to the Joint Committee from two per Council to three.
7. Increasing the number of Councillors on the Joint Committee is considered to be desirable at this stage of Strategy development given that much of the work in Stage 4 has direct implications for Council expenditure. For example, in Stage 4 the Joint Committee will be asked to consider and form recommendations on:
 - 7.1. The share of responsibilities for funding, consenting, construction and maintenance between the Partner Councils;
 - 7.2. Detailed concept plans and costs for each of the recommended pathways; and
 - 7.3. The public / private apportionment of costs for each works programme.
8. Increased Councillor participation in the Joint Committee will assist with the development and delivery of recommendations to each Partner Council.
9. It is noted that, prior to submitting this paper, this suggested change has been discussed with all Joint Committee member organisations.
10. The second suggested change is the addition of a new Section 7.5. This change provides an explicit role for the Joint Committee to engage in various public processes that may have implications for Strategy implementation.
11. In the past, this role has not been clearly defined, and has been variously taken up by TAG, individual Partner Councils, or the Joint Committee itself. Some examples of submissions that have been lodged by various entities involved in the Strategy include:
 - 11.1. Joint Committee Submission on the Hastings District Council Annual Plan (2016);
 - 11.2. Southern Cell Assessment Panel submission on the Hastings District Council Draft Cape Coast Reserves Management Plan (2017); and

- 11.3. Napier City Council submission on the notified resource consent application by the Port of Napier (2018).
12. A submission from the Joint Committee may not always be appropriate, however the change to the Terms of Reference is intended to convey that the Joint Committee has this function and may, at its discretion, become involved in such processes to advocate for the outcomes sought by the Strategy.
13. Practically, given the Joint Committee only meets three or four times per year, it is suggested that any such opportunities to enter a submission are highlighted to the Chair. Where the Chair directs TAG to draft a submission, any such submission would be circulated electronically for Joint Committee approval prior to lodging.
14. *An amendment to the definition of quorum. That going forward a quorum shall be 6 members with the requirement that at least one partner council member is present from each partner council.*
15. *Improvements to reporting to ensure consistency of message back to each partner council. That following each joint committee meeting that the project manager shall prepare a brief summary report to be tabled at the next Council meeting for each partner. A member of TAG will be available to support the presentation of the paper as required.*
16. No other changes to the Terms of Reference are considered necessary at this stage to enable the Joint Committee to effectively govern Stage 4 of Strategy development.

Recommendations

That the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee:

1. Receives the report “**Joint Committee Membership and Delegations**”;
2. Approve the updated Terms of Reference for the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee dated 28 September 2018; and
3. Recommends the updated Terms of Reference for the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee dated 28 September 2018 to the Hastings District Council, Napier City Council and Hawke’s Bay Regional Council for adoption.

Authored and Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET
MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

- [1](#) Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference for the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee

As at 28 September 2018

*As adopted by resolution by:
Hastings District Council 23 March 2017
Napier City Council 31 May 2017
Hawke's Bay Regional Council 28 June 2017*

1. Definitions

For the purpose of these Terms of Reference:

- **"Act"** means the Local Government Act 2002.
- **"Administering Authority"** means Hawke's Bay Regional Council.
- **"Coastal Hazards Strategy"** means the Coastal Hazards Strategy for the Hawke Bay coast between Clifton and Tangoio¹.
- **"Council Member"** means an elected representative appointed by a Partner Council.
- **"Hazards"** means natural hazards with the potential to affect the coast, coastal communities and infrastructure over the next 100 years, including, but not limited to, coastal erosion, storm surge, flooding or inundation of land from the sea, and tsunamis; and includes any change in these hazards as a result of sea level rise.
- **"Joint Committee"** means the group known as the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee set up to recommend both draft and final strategies to each Partner Council.
- **"Member"** in relation to the Joint Committee means each Council Member and each Tangata Whenua Member.
- **"Partner Council"** means one of the following local authorities: Hastings District Council, Napier City Council and Hawke's Bay Regional Council.
- **"Tangata Whenua Appointer"** means:
 - The trustees of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust, on behalf of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū;
 - Mana Ahuriri Incorporated, on behalf of Mana Ahuriri Hapū;
 - He Toa Takitini, on behalf of the hapū of Heretaunga and Tamatea.
- **"Tangata Whenua Member"** means a member of the Joint Committee appointed by a Tangata Whenua Appointer

2. Name and status of Joint Committee

¹ The Coastal Hazards Strategy is further defined in Appendix 1 to these Terms of Reference.

- 2.1 The Joint Committee shall be known as the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee.
- 2.2 The Joint Committee is a joint committee under clause 30(1)(b) of Schedule 7 of the Act.

3. Partner Council Members

- 3.1 Each Partner Council shall appoint three Council Members and alternates to the Joint Committee. If not appointed directly as Council Members, the Mayors of Hastings District Council and Napier City Council and the Chairperson of Hawke's Bay Regional Council are ex officio Council Members.
- 3.2 Under clause 30(9) Schedule 7 of the Act, the power to discharge any Council Member on the Joint Committee and appoint his or her replacement shall be exercisable only by the Partner Council that appointed the Member.

4. Tangata Whenua Members

- 4.1 Each Tangata Whenua Appointer may appoint one member to sit on the Joint Committee.
- 4.2 Each Tangata Whenua Appointer must make any appointment and notify all Tangata Whenua Appointers and Partner Councils in writing of the appointment.
- 4.3 The Tangata Whenua Members so appointed shall be entitled to vote.
- 4.4 Under clause 30(9) Schedule 7 of the Act, the power to discharge any Tangata Whenua Member on the Joint Committee and appoint his or her replacement shall be exercisable only by the Tangata Whenua Appointer that appointed the Member.

5. Purpose of Terms of Reference

- 5.1 The purpose of these Terms of Reference is to:
 - 5.1.1 Define the responsibilities of the Joint Committee as delegated by the Partner Councils under the Act.
 - 5.1.2 Provide for the administrative arrangements of the Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee as detailed in Appendix 2.

6. Meetings

- 6.1 Members, or their confirmed alternates, will attend all Joint Committee meetings.

7. Delegated authority

The Joint Committee has the responsibility delegated by the Partner Councils for:

- 7.1 Guiding and providing oversight for the key components of the strategy including:
 - The identification of coastal hazards extents and risks as informed by technical assessments;

- A framework for making decisions about how to respond to those risks;
 - A model for determining how those responses shall be funded; and
 - A plan for implementing those responses when confirmed.
- 7.2 Considering and recommending a draft strategy to each of the Partner Councils for public notification;
- 7.3 Considering comments and submissions on the draft strategy and making appropriate recommendations to the Partner Councils;
- 7.4 Considering and recommending a final strategy to each of the Partner Councils for approval;
- 7.5 Advocating for and/or advancing the objectives of the strategy by submitting on and participating in processes, including but not limited to:
 - Council long term plans;
 - Council annual plans;
 - District and regional plan and policy changes;
 - Reserve management plans;
 - Asset management plans;
 - Notified resource consent applications;
 - Central Government policy and legislation.
- 7.6 Investigating and securing additional sources of funding to support strategy implementation.

8. Powers not delegated

The following powers are not delegated to the Joint Committee:

- 8.1 Any power that cannot be delegated in accordance with clause 32 Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- 8.2 The determination of funding for undertaking investigations, studies and/or projects to assess options for implementing the Coastal Hazards Strategy.

9. Remuneration

- 9.1 Each Partner Council shall be responsible for remunerating its representatives on the Joint Committee and for the cost of those persons' participation in the Joint Committee.
- 9.2 The Administering Authority shall be responsible for remunerating the Tangata Whenua Members.

10. Meetings

- 10.1 The Hawke's Bay Regional Council standing orders will be used to conduct Joint Committee meetings as if the Joint Committee were a local authority and the principal administrative officer of the Hawke's Bay Regional Council or his or her nominated representative were its principal administrative officer.
- 10.2 The Joint Committee shall hold all meetings at such frequency, times and place(s) as agreed for the performance of the functions, duties and powers delegated under this Terms of Reference.

- 10.3 Notice of meetings will be given well in advance in writing to all Joint Committee Members, and not later than one month prior to the meeting.
- 10.4 The quorum shall be 6 Members, provided that at least one Partner Council Member is present from each Partner Council.

11. Voting

- 11.1 In accordance with clause 32(4) Schedule 7 of Act, at meetings of the Joint Committee each Council Member has full authority to vote and make decisions within the delegations of this Terms of Reference on behalf of the Partner Council without further recourse to the Partner Council.
- 11.2 Where voting is required, all Members of the Joint Committee have full speaking rights.
- 11.3 Each Member has one vote.
- 11.4 Best endeavours will be made to achieve decisions on a consensus basis.
- 11.5 As per HBRC Standing Order 18.3: The Chairperson at any meeting does not have a deliberative vote and, in the case of equality of votes, has no casting vote.

12. Election of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson

- 12.1 On the formation of the Joint Committee the members shall elect a Joint Committee Chairperson and may elect up to two Deputy Chairpersons. The Chairperson is to be selected from the group of Council Members.
- 12.2 The mandate of the appointed Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson ends if that person through resignation or otherwise ceases to be a member of the Joint Committee.

13. Reporting

- 13.1 All reports to the Committee shall be presented via the Technical Advisory Group² or from the Committee Chairperson.
- 13.2 Following each meeting of the Joint Committee, the Project Manager shall prepare a brief summary report of the business of the meeting and circulate that report, for information to each Member following each meeting. Such reports will be in addition to any formal minutes prepared by the Administering Authority which will be circulated to Joint Committee representatives.
- 13.3 The Technical Advisory Group shall ensure that the summary report required by 13.2 is also provided to each Partner Council for inclusion in the agenda for the next available Council meeting. A Technical Advisory Group Member shall attend the relevant Council meeting to speak to the summary report if requested and respond to any questions.

² A description of the Technical Advisory Group and its role is included as Appendix 2 to these Terms of Reference.

14. Good faith

- 14.1 In the event of any circumstances arising that were unforeseen by the Partner Councils, the Tangata Whenua Appointers, or their respective representatives at the time of adopting this Terms of Reference, the Partner Councils and the Tangata Whenua Appointers and their respective representatives hereby record their intention that they will negotiate in good faith to add to or vary this Terms of Reference so to resolve the impact of those circumstances in the best interests of the Partner Councils and the Tangata Whenua Appointers collectively.

15. Variations to these Terms of Reference

- 15.1 Any Member may propose a variation, deletion or addition to the Terms of Reference by putting the wording of the proposed variation, deletion or addition to a meeting of the Joint Committee.
- 15.2 Amendments to the Terms of Reference may only be made with the approval of all Members.

16. Recommended for Adoption by

- 16.1 The Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee made up of the following members recommends this Terms of Reference for adoption to the three Partner Councils:

Napier City Council represented by Cr Tony Jeffery and Cr Larry Dallimore
Appointed by NCC resolution 2 November 2016

Hastings District Council represented by Cr Tania Kerr and Cr Ann Redstone
Appointed by HDC resolution 8 November 2016

Hawke's Bay Regional Council represented by Cr Peter Beaven and Cr Paul Bailey
Appointed by HBRC resolution 9 November 2016

Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust (MTT) represented by Ms Tania Hopmans

Mana Ahuriri Inc represented by Ms Tania Huata

He Toa Takitini represented by Mr Peter Paku

Appendix 1 – Project Background

Project Goal

A Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy is being developed in cooperation with the Hastings District Council (HDC), the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC), the Napier City Council (NCC), and groups representing Mana Whenua and/or Tangata Whenua. This strategy is being developed to provide a framework for assessing coastal hazards risks and options for the management of those risks for the next 105 years from 2015 to 2120.

The long term vision for the strategy is that coastal communities, businesses and critical infrastructure from Tangoio to Clifton are resilient to the effects of coastal hazards.

Project Assumptions

The Coastal Hazards Strategy will be based on and influenced by:

- The long term needs of the Hawke's Bay community
- Existing policies and plans for the management of the coast embedded in regional and district council plans and strategies.
- Predictions for the impact of climate change
- The National Coastal Policy Statement

Project Scope

The Coastal Hazards Strategy is primarily a framework for determining options for the long term management of the coast between Clifton and Tangoio. This includes:

- Taking into account sea level rise and the increased storminess predicted to occur as a result of climate change, an assessment of the risks posed by the natural hazards of coastal erosion, coastal inundation and tsunamis.
- The development of a framework to guide decision making processes that will result in a range of planned responses to these risks
- The development of a funding model to guide the share of costs, and mechanisms to cover those costs, of the identified responses.
- The development of an implementation plan to direct the implementation of the identified responses.
- Stakeholder involvement and participation.
- Protocols for expert advice and peer review.
- An action plan of ongoing activity assigned to various Members.

The Strategy will:

- Describe a broad vision for the coast in 2120, and how the Hawke's Bay community could respond to a range of possible scenarios which have the potential to impact the coast by 2120.
- Propose policies to guide any intervention to mitigate the impact of coastal processes and hazards through the following regulatory and non-regulatory instruments:
 - Regional Policy Statement
 - District Plans
 - Council long-term plans
 - Infrastructure Development Planning (including both policy and social infrastructure networks).

Item 6

Attachment 1

Appendix 2 - Administering Authority and Servicing

The administering authority for the Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee is Hawke's Bay Regional Council.

The administrative and related services referred to in clause 16.1 of the conduct of the joint standing committee under clause 30 Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 apply.

Until otherwise agreed, Hawke's Bay Regional Council will cover the full administrative costs of servicing the Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee.

A technical advisory group (TAG) will service the Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee.

The TAG will provide for the management of the project mainly through a Project Manager. TAG will be chaired by the Project Manager, and will comprise senior staff representatives from each of the participating councils and other parties as TAG deems appropriate from time to time. TAG will rely significantly on input from coastal consultants and experts.

The Project Manager and appropriate members of the TAG shall work with stakeholders. Stakeholders may also present to or discuss issues directly with the Joint Committee.

Functions of the TAG include:

- Providing technical oversight for the study.
- Coordinating agency inputs particularly in the context of the forward work programmes of the respective councils.
- Ensuring council inputs are integrated.



CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 10 December 2018

Subject: PORT OF NAPIER CONSENT APPLICATION UPDATE

Reason for Report

1. To provide an update to the committee on the status of the Port of Napier consent application for Wharf 6.

Background

2. PONL applied for consent to dispose of capital and maintenance dredge material in a new site 5 km offshore from Marine Parade. Consent was granted after a hearing by commissioners. Subsequent to the hearing, Napier City Council and Port of Napier came to an agreement to continue disposing suitable sandy material in the Westshore area.
3. The attached memo outlines some of the details of the result of the hearing.

Decision Making Process

4. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

Recommendation

That the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee receives and notes the ***“Port of Napier Consent Application Update”*** report.

Authored and Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET
MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

- [1](#) Memo - Port of Napier Consent Application Update
- [2](#) Media Release 27 November 2018

MEMO

To: Joint Coastal Strategy Committee
From: Chris Dolley, on behalf of the Technical Advisory Group
Date: 30 November 2018
Subject: SUMMARY OF PONL PROPOSED WHARF 6 CONSENT HEARING
File Ref:

The Port of Napier Limited (PONL) have submitted an application to HBRC for a proposed berth expansion, referred to as Wharf 6. The main concern to the Joint Coastal Strategy committee is the application for "*Coastal permit for deposition and disposal of dredged material from capital and maintenance dredging into deposition and disposal areas shown in the application.*" The reason for concern with regards to this application is the potential effect of placing or not placing suitably sized dredged material in the currently consented inshore disposal area (R extended). The pathway selected by the community panel to address erosion at Westshore involved placement of sand in the nearshore area, with the sand possibly being sourced from the dredge disposal material from the PONL's operations.

The consent was heard by 3 commissioners (Wasley, Kirikiri, Green) in August 2018.

The decision by the commissioners was to grant consent for all components of the application, subject to many conditions, however there was no condition which compelled the PONL to dispose of the dredged material in the Westshore area.

Summary of commissioner's findings

1. The modelling by Advisian contains an extra level of uncertainty around the southern end of Westshore, and this may result in increased tendency for dredged material to accumulate there. (pg 60).
2. The channel (i.e. the Port Fairway) exists, and the trapping of sediment in the channel exacerbates erosion at Westshore, and removes sand from the system (pg 66, 67).
3. Nearshore disposal is common practice around the world and depositing dredge spoil at Rext will benefit Westshore beach (pg. 69, 70, 73, 74).
4. Placement of fine sand at Westshore (Rext, not Ia) is unlikely to have an effect on Pania Reef (pg. 70)
5. Nearshore bed sediments at Westshore are fine to very fine sand, with less than 10% mud (<63micron), and that dredged material is also primarily fine to very fine sand, therefore the dredged material is suitable for disposal in the nearshore area. The commissioners also state they disagree with the view that temporary benefits to Westshore provided by spoil disposal should be discounted (pg. 73,74).
6. The effects of not placing maintenance dredgings at Westshore was not examined in the AEE (pg 110,111).
7. The benefits to Westshore beach are considered by the commissioners to be real, however since the past depositions have been episodic, which resulted in temporary benefit, the commissioners conclude that inshore disposal can only be regarded as having a minor mitigation effect over medium to long term, and therefore they state there is not sufficient justification for imposing a consent condition requiring such deposition (maintenance or capital dredging) (pg. 111,112).

After the decision was released, one of the submitters, Napier City Council, entered into discussions with PONL to develop an agreement to enable any suitable sand to be brought to the Westshore area, within the restrictions of current consents.

On 27 November, the two parties signed an agreement and a press release describing the agreement has since been released. The agreement includes the establishment of a stakeholder group, with representatives of Napier City Council, Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Napier Port, Westshore residents and other community stakeholders, to manage the disposal of sand at the inshore site.

This financial year, NCC and HBRC are working together to investigate and potentially apply for an additional consent to dispose of the sandy dredge disposal material closer to the southern end of Westshore Beach. The current consent held by PONL restricts the disposal to the R extended area, with an exclusion zone to remain at least 750 m away from Rangatira Reef.

References to above summary from results from the Hearing Panel, November 5, 2018.

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We find that the model predictions of currents and associated sediment transport in the southern extremity of Westshore have an extra level of uncertainty, and there may be a greater-than-expected tendency for dredged material disposed of at Rext to remain within the nearshore and beach system at Westshore.

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A related issue is that tidal flows emanating from Ahuriri Inlet were not included in the modelling, which may further degrade the reliability of the model predictions of currents and associated sediment transport in the southern extremity of the Westshore embayment (Mr Karn, Mauri Protection Agency, Dr Cowell). Mr Adamantidis countered this issue by arguing that tidal currents emanating from Ahuriri are low because they are driven by only a relatively small tidal prism, that he was able to achieve good calibration of the models without considering these tidal currents, and that ongoing data collection indicates currents are “overwhelmingly wind-driven in this area”. Nonetheless, this exclusion in the modelling does strengthen our view, stated in the previous paragraph, that the modelling is more uncertain and likely to be missing key features in the southern extremity of Westshore than it is in other parts (e.g., in the vicinity of the proposed offshore disposal site).

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equilibrium state”. Furthermore, the deflation of the nearshore would still occur even if the channel were not there. In our view, that may well be the case, but the channel *is* there, and the views of the other experts, that channel trapping of sediment exacerbates beach erosion, seem reasonable. Mr Abel summed this up rather well, in pointing out that if neither the Ahuriri training walls had been built nor the 1931 earthquake happened, then the breakwater and the “Road” (channel) would still have caused erosion at Westshore. We agree with this view.

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We find, based on the agreement by the experts, that the ongoing adjustment to the uplift that accompanied the 1931 earthquake has been primarily responsible for providing the conditions necessary for erosion to have occurred and to continue to occur. Similarly, but less significant, are the collapse of the ebb-tide delta at Ahuriri when training walls were built, which added to the excess of sediment off Westshore, and the gravel nourishment programme since the late 1980s, which continues to add to the excess sediment in the beach system. Trapping of sand from the west by the channel and by the breakwater, which prevents sand from the south reaching the Westshore embayment, and trapping of sand from the east by the channel, which removes sand from the Westshore embayment, have caused and continue to cause removal of sand from the system.

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It seems clear to us, from the principles of beach dynamics explained by Dr Cowell, the fact that nearshore spoil disposal to nourish the intertidal beach is common practice around the world, and the Westshore photographic, bathymetric and survey evidence – that disposal of dredged material at Rext can benefit Westshore Beach by providing protection from wave attack and offsetting sediment losses by a range of processes. What is really at issue is whether the material will remain in the system for long enough to be deemed to be “beneficial”. On the one hand, it is reasonable to expect some durability; on the other hand, protection of the shoreline

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during even during just a single big storm before the spoil is lost from the system might be deemed to be a worthwhile benefit.

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The general commitment to ongoing nourishment (as evidenced by the ongoing programme of gravel nourishment of the subaerial beach since the late 1980s) to protect Westshore signifies to us that there is acknowledgment that benefits will be temporary. Inshore disposal, which likewise will provide temporary benefits, is therefore consistent with the established approach.

We acknowledge therefore that, although temporary, there will be benefits to Westshore Beach from disposal of dredged material at the currently consented inshore disposal site.

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The coastal experts in their Joint Witness Statement all agreed that placement of “fine sand” at Rext is unlikely to have an effect on the Pānia Reef Significant Conservation Area. The experts also agreed that placement of material with significant fines is not desirable due to potential adverse effects, which they did not quantify.

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It is considered appropriate to conclude that the bed sediments in the nearshore off Westshore are composed primarily of *very fine sand* (63 to 125 microns) and *fine sand* (125 to 250 microns), with a *maximum of around 10% mud* (less than 63 microns). We conclude that the dredged material, being primarily very fine sand and fine sand, would be similar to the native material of the nearshore, that being also very fine sand and fine sand. Since we disagree with the view that *temporary* benefits to Westshore Beach provided by spoil disposal should be discounted, we find that the material to be dredged, which is similar to the native nearshore seabed, is suitable for disposal in the nearshore for the purposes of nourishing and protecting Westshore Beach.

Furthermore, we find that Mr Reinen-Hamill’s proposed amendment to the condition proposed in the s42A report is sufficient to ensure (1) like-on-like disposal is achieved, and (2) that the proportion of fines in the borrow material is limited to an appropriate level.

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Taking that wider view, we conclude that disposal of dredged material at the inshore disposal site will increase the protection of the beach from wave attack, which will decrease beach erosion. This matter is further discussed in section 7.13 of this decision.

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7.13 INSHORE DISPOSAL- CONSIDERATION OF REQUIRING SUCH DISPOSAL

Two issues were not assessed in the AEE, these being the potential effects of the increased loss of fine sands from the Westshore nearshore and beach system due to the increased trapping efficiency of the larger channel and the merits of disposal of sediment in an area already agreed by the experts to be in a state of deficit. These effects were acknowledged and agreed by all the coastal experts in their Joint Witness Statement, and we have discussed them elsewhere in this decision. These are important, because they go to the heart of whether we believe it is appropriate to impose the s42A report recommended condition requiring the disposal of “suitable” dredged material at the currently consented inshore disposal site.

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As for the value of inshore disposal, we concluded in section 7.3 (subsection Benefit to Westshore Beach – Inshore Disposal) that inshore disposal of sediment does curb beach erosion, albeit temporarily, and in section 7.3 (subsection Effectiveness of Inshore Disposal), that disposal at the inshore disposal site will increase the protection of the beach from wave attack, which will decrease beach erosion at Westshore. As for the “size” of the benefit, the evidence indicates that there is a benefit to Westshore Beach in terms of progradation of the shoreline and a change in breaking waves that are measurable and apparent to the interested observer, but it has not been made clear to us, from the evidence presented, whether that

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translates into a significant benefit in terms of actually protecting Westshore Beach from erosion.

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There are pertinent factors, however, that lead us to the view that the benefit conferred to Westshore Beach, although real, is not significant. Firstly, the benefit to date has been both episodic (insofar as maintenance dredging campaigns to date have been episodic) and temporary (subject to the vagaries of the currents, waves and littoral drift that remove sediment from the Westshore littoral cell). Secondly, Coastal Permit CL970159D, which authorises the inshore disposal of dredged material, expires in 2033, also allows for disposal at Area 1A (which is offshore from RExt), is not required to be exercised, and can be surrendered at any time.

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We consider, given these considerations, that the inshore disposal is more correctly viewed as an *ad hoc* and opportunistic nourishment effort, and cannot be viewed as a systematic, planned or durable beach nourishment campaign. Therefore, we conclude that inshore disposal can only be regarded as having a minor mitigation effect, over the medium and long terms, on Westshore Beach. We find, therefore, that this too is not sufficient justification for imposing the s42A report recommended condition.

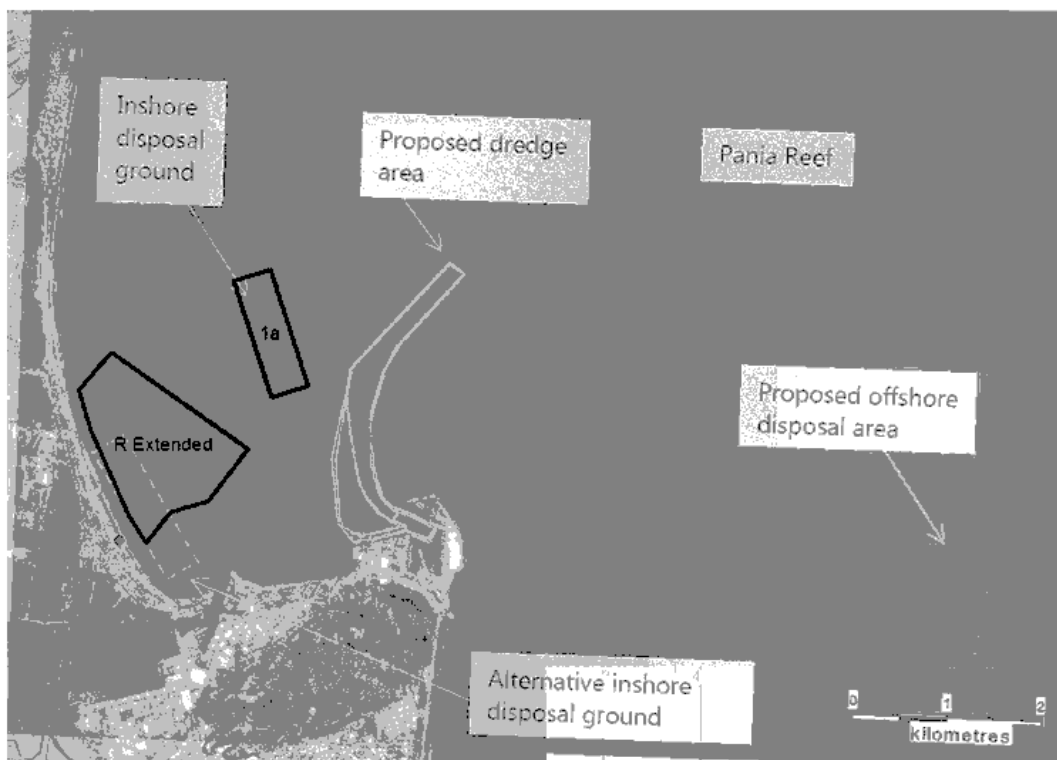


Figure 1: Appendix F, Page vii, overlaid with existing disposal zones 1a and R extended.

Item 7

Attachment 1

Sand from wharf project to help Westshore

November 27th, 2018

Napier Port and Napier City Council are excited to be working together with the community to continue the protection of the Westshore Beach environment.

For the last three years, Napier Port has been working with stakeholders of the marine environment, including Westshore residents, throughout the development of its 6 Wharf project which will build the region's ability to ship growing cargo volumes.

The project received resource consent earlier this month, including the approval of a new disposal site for dredged material five kilometres off Marine Parade. However, the Port and NCC have worked together to ensure sand that's appropriate for re-nourishment will go to its existing disposal area just off Westshore Beach.

Council and the port have both been actively involved in the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazard Strategy 2017, which seeks to build resilience of the communities along the Hawke's Bay coast line, including Westshore.

Napier Port and Napier City Council have agreed to:

- Napier Port continuing to put dredge material suitable for re-nourishment at its inshore disposal area. This will come from maintenance dredging done every few years to keep the shipping channel clear and when the shipping channel needs deepening at the later stages of the 6 Wharf project in 10-15 years;
- Napier Port continuing to monitor the environmental impacts of disposing at the inshore site and immediately ceasing that work if there are adverse effects on the wider marine ecology; and
- The establishment of a stakeholder group, with representatives of Napier City Council, Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Napier Port, Westshore residents and other community stakeholder, to manage the disposal of sand at the inshore site.

Napier Port Chief Executive, Todd Dawson says minimising any impact on the environment from the 6 Wharf project has always been Napier Port's top priority.

"We want to ensure that the environment, particularly Pania Reef, is protected for future generations. From the start, our approach has been to work alongside stakeholders and have the best scientific information to help us achieve that – and 112 consent conditions ensures those intentions will carry through the lifetime of the project.

"This agreement will mean Hawke's Bay can reach its economic potential, while helping the community of Westshore manage its erosion problems," Mr Dawson says.

Napier City Council Chief Executive, Wayne Jack, says Westshore is an important part of the Napier community.

"We're working together to take advantage of this opportunity to help protect Westshore. This won't be a silver bullet to stopping erosion at Westshore Beach but it will go some way to slowing it down while we are working on a longer term solution."

"Getting all the parties around the table and using the scientific data that the port gathers is a vital step in finding a longer term fix," Mr Jack says.



CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 10 December 2018

Subject: PROJECT MANAGER'S UPDATE

Reason for Report

1. In accordance with instructions from the Joint Committee, this report is provided in place of the written report required from the Project Manager in accordance with the Terms of Reference for the Joint Committee.
2. It provides an opportunity for the Project Manager to present a verbal update to the Committee and answer any questions on general project matters including tracking against timeframes, milestone achievements and project risks. The Project Manager will provide a verbal update at the meeting.

Recommendation

That the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee receives the ***“Project Manager's Update”*** report.

Authored by:

Simon Bendall
PROJECT MANAGER

Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET
MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.



CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 10 December 2018

Subject: CURRENT COASTAL PROJECTS UPDATE

Reason for Report

1. This report provides an opportunity for the Technical Advisory Group (“TAG”) to provide an update on various coastal projects the Joint Committee have expressed an interest in keeping abreast of, namely:
 - 1.1. Proposed Whakarire Ave Revetment Works being led by Napier City Council.
 - 1.2. Revetment Works at Clifton being led by Hastings District Council.
2. TAG members will provide a verbal update on each of these projects at the meeting.

Recommendation

That the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee receives the **“Current Coastal Project Update”** report.

Authored by:

Simon Bendall
PROJECT MANAGER

Approved by:

Chris Dolley
GROUP MANAGER ASSET
MANAGEMENT

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.

CLIFTON TO TANGOIO COASTAL HAZARDS STRATEGY JOINT COMMITTEE

Monday 10 December 2018

Subject: DISCUSSION OF ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

Reason for Report

- This document has been prepared to assist Committee Members to note the Items of Business Not on the Agenda to be discussed as determined earlier in Agenda Item 5.

1.1. **Urgent** items of Business (*supported by tabled CE or Chairman's report*)

	Item Name	Reason not on Agenda	Reason discussion cannot be delayed
1.			
2.			

1.2. **Minor** items (*for discussion only*)

Item	Topic	Councillor / Staff
1.		
2.		
3.		