

Research Completed:

- 2012 (May): CMS options report completed confirming an erosional phase and options for monitoring and planting adjacent to toilet block.
- <u>2014 (Jan)</u>: Tonkin and Taylor (T&T) report confirming a range of typical management options.
 - 3 x 1/100 coastal storm events across the Auckland region
- <u>2014 (Sep):</u> CMS and T&T report confirming requirement to complete short term repairs to seawall (but option for innovative treatment).
- CMS update to LB confirms reinforced pattern of erosion and 2 main options for repair (seawall repair or managed realignment).



Management Options:

Seawall Repairs:

- Provision of rock riprap along the base of existing seawall.
- Western extension of seawall past toilet block (to provide limited protection).
- Provision of fill and improved drainage immediately landward (obviate scour during overtopping events).
- Targeted beach sand redistribution (from west to east) to provide buffer and improve amenity).

Limitations:

- Initial capital and ongoing maintenance costs (over 35 years) in the order of ~\$420,000.
- Decreased amenity, access and related use of beach area.
- Inability for structures to compensate for related effects of climate change and sea level rise (30cm / 50 years).



Management Options Continued....

Managed Realignment:

- Removal of existing seawall and relocation of high value infrastructure to restore a natural coastal edge and related coastal processes (including sediment redistribution).
- Improved access, amenity and related use.
- Improved ability for beach to respond to storm events and related effects of climate change and SLR.
- Diminished requirement for active maintenance (structural repairs).
- Ability to stage works with removal of infrastructure as required.

Limitations:

- Acceptance of requirement for removal of some trees and relocation of high value infrastructure (playground, carpark and possibly toilet block).
- Initial capital costs in the order of ~\$470,000 but no enduring maintenance costs.





Muriwai Beach (2005) Management Realignment (case study)



















(2005)



(2011)





(2005)

(2011)





Managed Realignment (Options)....

Several design options available:

- A. <u>Comprehensive Option</u>: Removal of existing infrastructure (seawall) and manual reconfiguration of reserve (earthworks) to ensure all infrastructure landward of expected shoreline readjustment.
- Includes removal of toilet block and some trees, with relocation of eastern playground.
- 15 25m set back (loss of ~4,000m² of grass reserve)
- Refer RED dashed line
- B. <u>Limited Intervention</u>: Removal of existing infrastructure (seawall), targeted reconfiguration of reserve (earthworks) and provision of offshore structure to provide limited protection to toilet block.
- Includes removal of some trees and relocation of eastern playground.
- Loss of ~1,500m² of grass reserve
- Refer GREEN dashed line



Where to from here.....

 Coastal process assessments completed to date confirm Huia Domain experiencing a phase of erosion (the timeframes of which are uncertain).

Seawall:

- Existing seawall has failed (in certain areas) and requires comprehensive maintenance/upgrades, including an extension past the toilet block.
- If the seawall is to remain, ongoing maintenance will be required for duration of coastal permits (35 years).
- Requirement for maintenance may increase substantially in response to the related effects of climate change and sea level rise.

Managed Realignment:

- Managed realignment has ability to restore a natural coastal interface.
- Essentially one off capital cost with little/no enduring maintenance.
- Ability to respond and compensate for the related effects of climate change and sea level rise.



Conclusions...

- Community feedback sought on preferred management response to enable detailed design and costings to be presented to the Local Board.
- Refined design(s) to be presented back to the community with supporting information related to program of works and phasing.

Questions?



