

# **Report**

# **Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy: Consultation Summary**

Prepared for  
Hastings District Council

May 2000

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*Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy:  
Consultation Summary*

*Prepared for*  
**Hastings District Council**

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## *Appendices (not included in electronic report)*

*Appendix A: Questionnaires and Survey Forms;*

*Appendix B: Consultation List*

*Appendix C: HCES Newsletters*

*Appendix D: Submissions Received on the Draft HCES.*

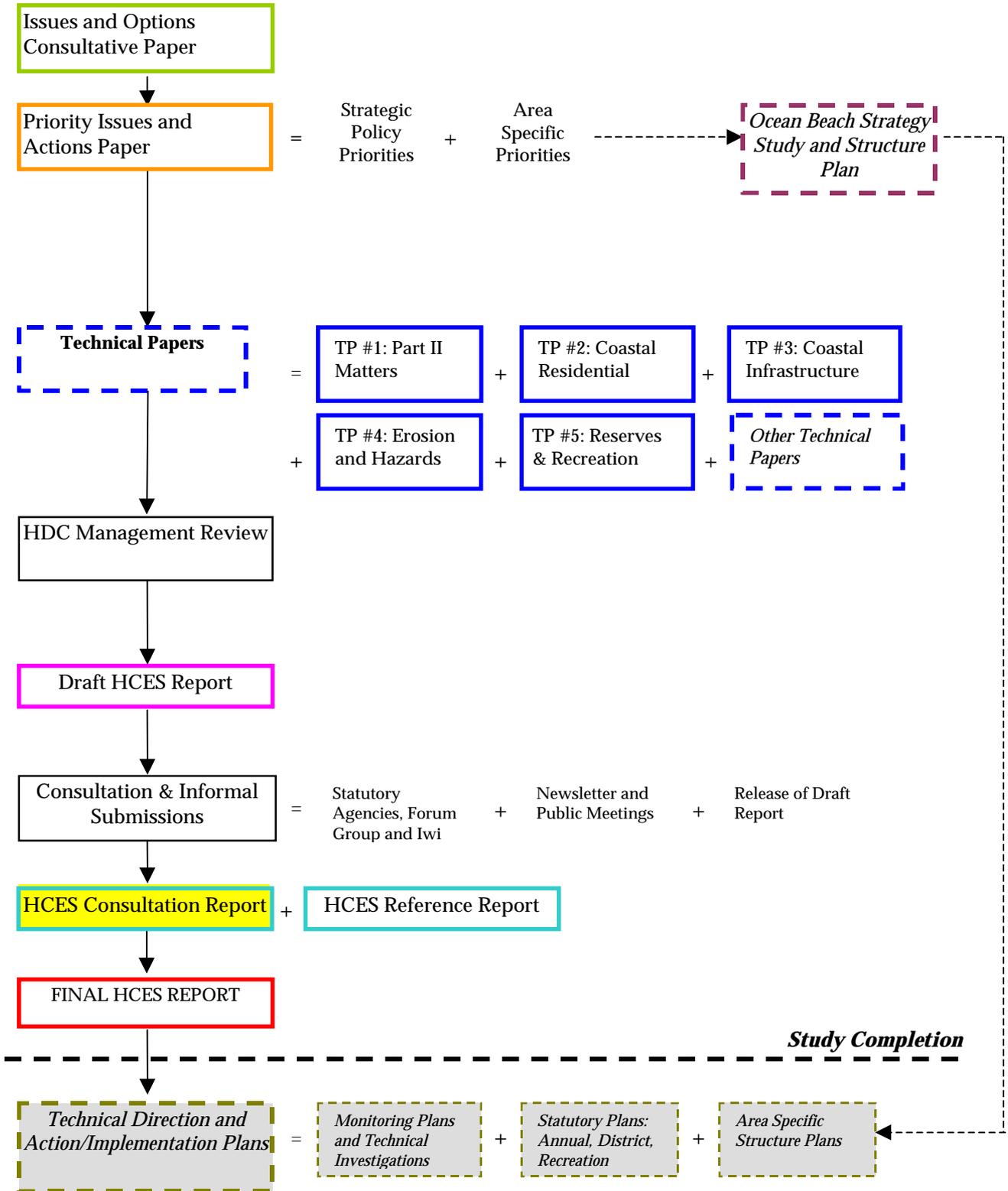
# 1 Introduction

*The core purpose of the Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy (HCES) is to establish a comprehensive strategy that 'will enable the community to develop an integrated regime to protect, manage and develop the coastal environment'.*

*The purpose of this report is to bring together the consultation undertaken for the HCES, spanning from 1997 through to early 2000, to identify the parties involved in the formulation of the strategy and to demonstrate the process of consultation feedback, analysis and development of the strategy. In particular, this consultation summary provides information on feedback to the Draft HCES Report, October 1999 and Technical Reports, for the development of the Final HCES Report, March/April 2000.*

*This report is one in a series of reports prepared in the HCES Study and it is important that this report is viewed within the framework of the overall project process, as illustrated in Figure 1.1.*

**Figure 1-1 HCES Process Schematic**



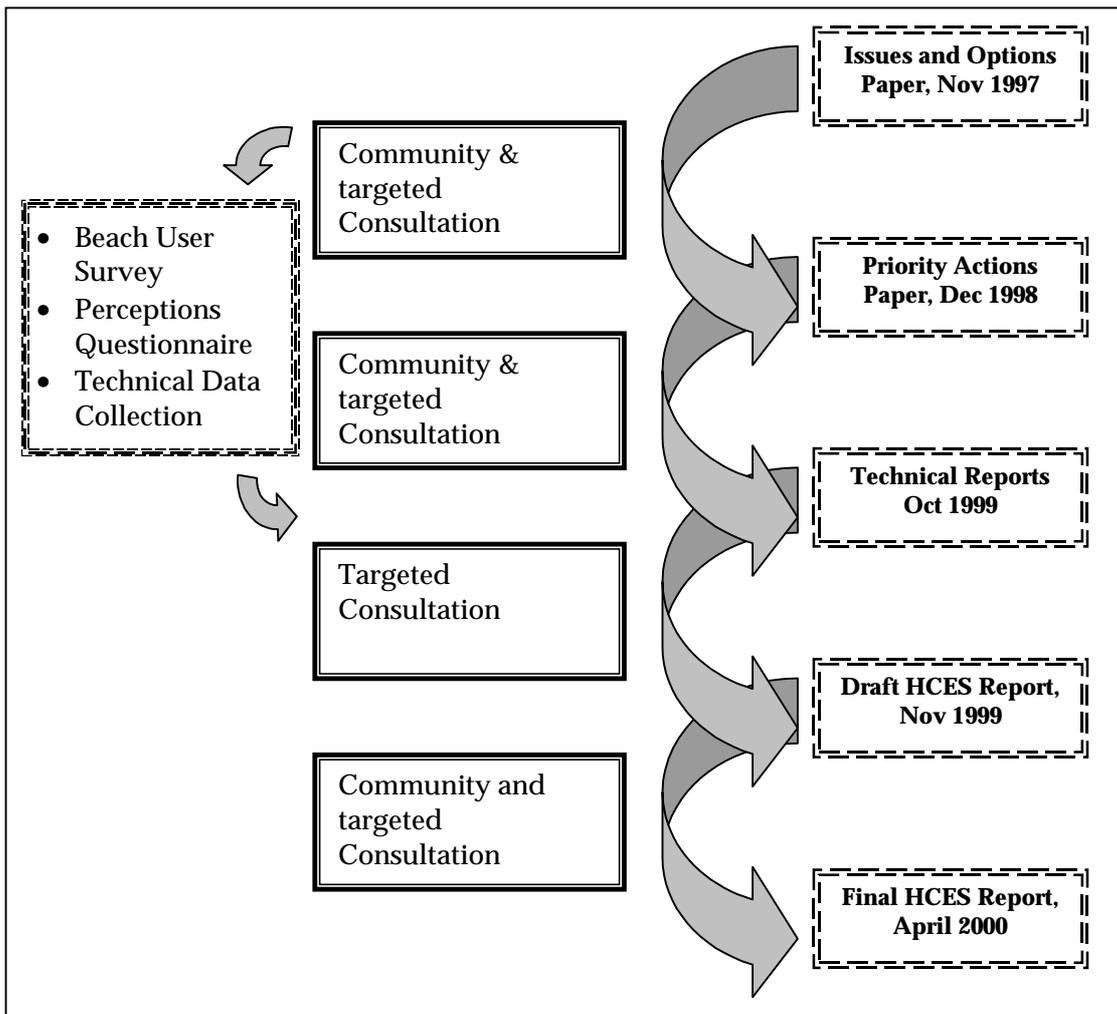
## 2 Consultation Strategy

The consultation strategy for the HCES has been to develop a consultative approach that provides for ongoing community dialogue throughout the project. Through the course of the project the Study Team have identified resource issues and management options for the coastal environment. One important issue has been the need to understand the values associated with the Hastings coastal environment. In this regard, the purpose of the consultation for the Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy has been two-fold:

1. to assess and determine the values associated with Hastings coastal environment; and
2. to get feedback on the issues and management options identified for the strategic planning and management of the coastal environment.

The consultation strategy is diagrammatically provided in Figure 2.1.

**Figure 2-1 Consultation Strategy - HCES**



*The following report summarises the key findings from the consultation undertaken. In addition to consultation feedback, this report includes conclusions and findings from:*

- *The 1998 Beach Users Survey Report; and*
- *The 1998 Perception Questionnaire (see Appendix A).*

*These questionnaires have been used as a means to assess the issues and options consultation feedback across the wider Hastings community and to evaluate beach usage and use values associated with the Hastings Coastal Environment.*

*It is recognised that a project of this scale and duration is difficult for the community to digest and remain focussed on and, to this end, a number of 'update' consultation newsletters have been periodically released to ensure that the progress of the Strategy is provided. It is also important to recognise that the duration of the project has meant that there have been changes to the relevant consultation parties (including land owners, community and Iwi representatives and representatives of statutory agencies). In this regard, the wide release of the Draft HCES and the following consultation has been an important phase in the final development of the strategy.*

*It is important to recognise that, as a non-statutory document, there is no statutory requirement for consultation nor is there a formal opportunity for the community to be represented (e.g. through the Hearing Process). Notwithstanding this, it is recognised that the subsequent implementation of the HCES will be through a number of statutory documents (e.g. the District Plan, Annual Plan, Reserve Management Plans). In this regard, it is essential that the community has been provided an opportunity to be involved in the development of the strategy, establishing a framework for many facets of statutory management which will proceed from the HCES.*

### **2.1.1 Consultation Parties**

*The following provides a guide to the key consultation parties involved in the HCES. Throughout the project, consultation has been directed at different target groups including the following (a complete list of consultation parties is included in Appendix B):*

- **Community Landowners** – *The coastal environment was divided into 6 areas:*
  - *Aropaoanui and Whirinaki ('Tangoio');*
  - *Tangoio – Esk (including Whirinaki);*
  - *Awatoto – East Clive;*
  - *Haumoana – Clifton (including Te Awanga);*
  - *Clifton – Cape Kidnappers; and*
  - *Cape Kidnappers – Southern Boundary (including Ocean Beach and Waimarama)*
- **Statutory Agencies:**
  - *Hawkes Bay Regional Council;*
  - *Napier City Council;*
  - *Department of Conservation;*
  - *New Zealand Historic Places Trust; and*

- *Hastings District Council.*
- *Stakeholders and Interest Groups, for example:*
  - *Rural Land Use Representatives (e.g. Fruitgrowers Association and Federated Farmers);*
  - *Residents and Ratepayers (e.g. Te Awanga Progressive Association, Whirinaki Resident Community Consultative Committee);*
  - *Tourism Representatives (e.g. Hawkes Bay Tourism Trust, Unimog Adventure Tours);*
  - *Recreation Groups (e.g. Clive Ski Club, Waimarama Marine Club, Ocean Beach Kiwi Surf Lifesaving Club); and*
  - *Environmental Groups (e.g. Clean Sea Coalition and Clive River Restoration Trust).*
- *Iwi Groups and Agencies, including:*
  - *Maori Advisory Committee;*
  - *Local Marae; and*
  - *Runanga organisations.*
- *Hastings District Council Select Committee.*

*As outlined in Figure 2.1 consultation has been undertaken at each of the key stages for the HCES. The following provides a brief summary of this consultation.*

## **2.1.2 Consultation Process**

### **(a) Issues and Options Paper**

*The Issues and Options Paper was the key consultation document for the development of the HCES. This document provided a comprehensive summary of the key resource management issues in the Hastings coastal environment. The issues and options format was A3, with a number of colour photographs and prompts. The coastal environment was divided into coastal units and environmental issues were classified into the following management themes:*

- *Land Use and Development;*
- *Infrastructure;*
- *Physical Processes;*
- *Natural Character;*
- *Landscape;*
- *Tangata Whenua Values;*
- *Social-Cultural Values;*
- *Recreation and Access; and*
- *Economic Values.*

*Given the scale of the complete issues and options report, the landowners were sent a summary flier with the Issues and Options sheet for coastal units within the vicinity of their property.*

*In conjunction with the release of the Issues and Options Report a number of public meetings and hui were held. Response to both the Paper itself and the consultation meetings was good, with approximately 100 responses from interested landowners, and detailed written responses from statutory agencies and community stakeholders. Two hui were held with tangata whenua; at Waimarama and Mata Hiwi Marae.*

### **2.1.3 Community Questionnaires**

*In addition to feedback on the Issues and Options Paper, two community questionnaires were undertaken. The first was a 'perceptions' questionnaire sent to residents of Hastings and Napier; the second was a beach users survey for beaches in the Hastings District.*

#### **(a) Community Perceptions Questionnaire<sup>1</sup>**

*The survey was undertaken as a random stratified postal questionnaire. The structure of the questionnaire was primarily structured questions, with an opportunity for further detailed comment and feedback. The time frame for completion of the questionnaire was generally between 15 and 25 minutes. See Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire form.*

*The sample size was 500 households, with a single representative of each household asked to complete the questionnaire (respondents were randomly selected from the Councils owners and occupiers rating database). The stratification variable for the questionnaire was wards of the Hastings District and Napier City, with proportionate sampling of households (sample within each stratum relative to the proportion of population within the ward). In total, 202 responses were received to the questionnaire (40% response rate). The high response rate suggests a high level of community interest in the questionnaire subject, namely the Hastings coastal environment.*

#### **(b) Beach Users Survey 1997/98<sup>2</sup>**

*During the 1997/8 summer a Beach Usage Survey was undertaken at beaches and coastal areas throughout the Hastings District to gain a better understanding of the communities recreation usage of the coastal environment and associated values (see Appendix A). This survey was undertaken as a component of the Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy.*

*The survey was undertaken in two survey periods: the first, 2 January to 5 January; and the second, 6 February to 8 February, 1998. Six surveyors were in the field at each time and each surveyed two beaches in a day (in paired lots). The beaches surveyed were as follows:*

- 1. Aropaoanui and Waipatiki*
- 2. Tangoio and Whirinaki;*
- 3. Waitangi/Ngaruroro and Clive River;*

<sup>1</sup> See Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner 1998, Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy: Community Perceptions Questionnaire, produced for Hastings District Council (October 1998).

<sup>2</sup> See Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner 1998, Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy: Beach Usage Survey 1997/98, produced for Hastings District Council (October/November 1998).

4. *East Clive and Haumoana;*
5. *Te Awanga and Clifton;*
6. *Ocean Beach and Waimarama.*

*The survey was conducted as a face-to-face questionnaire (or central location personal interviews ). The focus of the questionnaire was primarily structured questions with a time frame for completion between 5 and 10 minutes.*

*The sample size was largely determined by the number of people at the beach at the time, with a target of 15 surveys from each site for each 'survey period' (a total of 45 surveys per day, with a maximum sample size of 1890). There were three survey periods per day: 9.30am - 11.30am, 12.00pm - 2.00pm and 2.30pm to 4.30pm and accordingly each beach was surveyed alternatively once and twice a day.*

*The sampling method was 'convenience sampling', defined by those people at the beach at the time. While this sample method is not considered feasible for inferring population characteristics it was considered appropriate as the survey target was focused to beach users and was largely exploratory research for generating insights into recreational usage and values. Selection of individuals at the beach was random.*

*The total number of surveys completed at each of the beaches is summarised in the Table below.*

<b>Survey Responses</b>			
<b>Beach Name</b>	<b>Survey 1 (Jan 1998)</b>	<b>Survey 2 (Feb 1998)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Aropaoanui	17	16	33
Waipatiki	66	54	120
Tangoio	66	29	95
Whirinaki	67	39	106
Waitangi/Ngaruroro	52	60	112
Clive River	41	34	75
East Clive	19	6	25
Haumoana	37	6	43
Te Awanga	48	22	70
Clifton	32	23	55
Ocean Beach	89	74	163
Waimarama	90	45	135
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>1032</b>

#### **2.1.4 Priority Issues and Actions Paper**

*The Priority Actions Paper (PAP) developed for the prioritisation of actions for the HCES, recognising the limited resources of Council and the magnitude of the Strategy Study. The PAPS was released in December 1998. This release was followed by a general information release to those parties identified for consultation.*

*Targeted consultation was held with the Hastings District Council and other Statutory Agencies on the PAP. In particular, the focus on these discussions was on the Technical Papers to be developed to support the HCES.*

#### **2.1.5 Draft HCES, October 1999**

*The Draft HCES and Technical Reports were released in September / October 1999. A summary paper was also released to consultation parties inviting comments and feedback by 28 January 2000<sup>3</sup>.*

*The long response time frame for submissions was given to provide the community an appropriate timeframe to digest the information and formulate responses.*

*In total approximately 20 submissions were received on the Draft reports. Additional relevant letters and submissions to Council regarding zoning changes were also incorporated in the consultation feedback (as they specifically related to land use and development within the coastal environment).*

*Further consultation meetings were held as required. These meetings were held with Pan Pac Mill, Rex Proctor and the Whirinaki Residents Group.*

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<sup>3</sup> *In a number of cases, where requested, additional time was given for responses to be received.*

## 3 Consultation Summary

*The following provides a summary of the key findings and feedback from the consultation process. For ease of interpretation, this section outlines the consultation feedback from each of the key phases in the study process (as identified in Figure 1.1).*

### 3.1 Issues and Options

#### 3.1.1 Consultation Feedback

*The consultation findings from the Issues and Options Report has been summarised throughout the HCES, particularly in the development of the Priority Actions Paper which emerged subsequent to this consultation. The following provides a brief summary of the key issues raised in response to the Issues and Options Consultation, by management theme. It is noted that there is some conflict between the statements below, reflecting difference of opinion and value in the community.*

#### (a) Land Use and Development

- That some land use activities may be unsustainable in some parts of the coast. For example, rural land use activities such as pastoralism may be less physically viable than other activities, such as forestry.*
- That urban land use expansion is inevitable.*
- That urban land use potentially adversely impacts on other resources, such as wilderness values.*
- That urban land use is limited in the coastal environment by the ability for servicing, for example water supply and sewerage, and that these limitations must be recognised.*
- That urban land use activities have the potential to dominate the beach frontage, excluding public access.*
- That there is mixed community opinion, in support and opposition, to further residential development in existing coastal settlement areas.*
- There is general community opposition to new residential development in coastal areas.*

#### (b) Infrastructure

- Infrastructural development has the potential to impact on access, recreation use and land use demands within the coastal environment and therefore the implications of infrastructural develop needs to be taken into account in strategic management.*
- Infrastructural constraints are limiting residential development.*
- Infrastructural failure or absence (particularly foulwater disposal) is adversely affecting kaimoana, recreation and other resources and resources values.*
- Infrastructural constraints act as a 'natural' barrier to development.*

**(c) Physical Processes**

- *That protection works in the coastal environment should have particular regard to Sections 3.2.2 and 3.4.3 of the NZCPS.*
- *Many of the gravel beaches are beach barriers with coastal lagoons behind these.*
- *That erosion has a significant adverse effect on urban land use activities.*
- *That erosion has the potential to significantly impact on other resources and values (for example recreation value).*
- *That protection works have been undertaken at a number of beaches and most of these efforts have failed.*
- *That while there should be some effort to stop or slow the processes of erosion, these must be undertaken with regard for the level of development to be protected and should favour 'natural' alternatives.*
- *That further protection measures are needed in specific locations to protect the properties along the coast.*

**(d) Natural Character**

- *That there is a need to recognise human landscapes in natural character, however, where human elements are more of the defining character of the landscape they should probably be dealt with as matters of amenity value.*
- *That the following sites are considered to have natural character values associated with wild/remote coast (these coastal areas have been listed in ranked order):*
  - *Aropaoanui;*
  - *Ocean Beach;*
  - *Waipatiki;*
  - *Waimarama.*
- *The majority of sites identified for their ecological value are not legally protected and ownership is mainly in private hands.*
- *That RAP sites only identify areas of outstanding ecological value, this does not mean that other areas do not have significant ecological resources or natural character value.*
- *That the natural character values for Maori have been diminished in some areas and there is a need to protect these areas from further degradation, particularly through Rahui (which could limit the amount of fishing and gathering or access in these areas).*
- *That pollution, including sewerage, is adversely impacting on fisheries and kaimoana as well as wider recreational usage of the coastal environment.*

**(e) Landscape Value**

- *That the definition of outstanding landscapes is socially and culturally variable and that these values change with time. Therefore, landscapes should not be preserved when they no longer reflect values.*
- *That the principle of the RMA is sustainable management and that the protection of outstanding landscapes must not be at the expense of the former.*

- *That community ownership of landscapes and visual assets is an important issue. The option of public ownership (and public responsibility) for these values should be considered, for example through the establishment of publicly owned parks and reserves.*

**(f) Tangata Whenua Values**

- *That there are sites of significance to tangata whenua within the coastal environment that they do not wish to identify.*
- *Vehicles on the beaches and within the coastal environment disturb sites and areas of significance to tangata whenua.*
- *That there are depleted and/or degraded kaimoana resources within the Hastings coastal environment and that these resources are depleted due to excessive harvesting and pollution.*
- *That the loss of kaimoana reflects on the mana of hapu, as they can no longer provide for visitors etc.*
- *That local tangata whenua should have responsibilities for managing and monitoring local fisheries and harvesting in the coastal environment.*
- *That the pollution of kaimoana is not well understood and further understanding is needed to ensure that kaimoana sources are reinstated.*
- *That access to the coast, particularly to sites of importance (including kaimoana sources) is important and is currently restricted by other resource use and controls (for example, HBRC flood management works and Department of Conservation Gannet colony).*
- *That a rahui should be placed on areas in the coastal environment that are currently depleted or degraded.*
- *That there is demand for papakainga development but only in restricted areas, and that priority should be given to tangata whenua who wish to return 'home'.*
- *That access is an important component to managing the coastal environment and ensuring the protection of tangata whenua values.*

**(g) Social and Cultural Values**

- *That it is important to recognise the variety of amenity values within the coastal environment and the opportunity for different areas to meet these values;*
- *That the concept of 'wilderness' is a significant amenity value within the coastal environment, warranting protection;*
- *That special character residential areas (such as the baches at Tangoio and Ocean Beach and residential settlement at Te Awanga) are considered to both have significant positive and negative amenity values within the community; and*
- *That there are heritage sites within the coastal environment that warrant protection.*

**(h) Recreation and Access**

- *That public access and recreation should be promoted, however access should*

- *focus on the appropriateness of sites; and*
- *focus on the existing points of access, desirable to protect values elsewhere.*
- *That there is sufficient access to the coast but that there is a low awareness of points of access to the coastal environment in the Hastings District;*
- *That access is often excluded by particular land use activities, particularly urban or residential;*
- *That current vehicular access to the coastal environment is conflicting both with other recreation values and other resource values in the coastal environment; and*
- *Current Council management does not consider that the coastal environment is a priority for recreation investment.*

**(i) Economic Value**

- *That shifting economic activities may promote sustainable management within the coastal environment, for example forestry may be sustainable in areas where pastoralism is not;*
- *That economic value will drive development and promote the establishment of new activities in the coastal environment and that this is 'inevitable';*
- *Management has assumed that the Hastings District coast is of low economic value for tourism.*

*In addition, many parties consulted with raised area specific feedback. The following provides a brief summary of this feedback by coastal unit.*

**(a) Aropaoanui**

- *That the walking track and camping ground should be protected;*
- *That there is a flooding problem and this is exacerbated by sedimentation of the river;*
- *That the roads and infrastructure are poorly maintained;*
- *That there are a number of wahi tapu in the area that tangata whenua do not want identified; and*
- *That the fisheries resource is depleted and should be managed.*

**(b) Waipatiki**

- *That the remaining indigenous flora and fauna should be protected;*
- *That there is pollution of the stream that needs to be remedied;*
- *That the coastal village atmosphere of Waipatiki should be protected and that residential growth should be managed;*
- *That the roads are unsafe and should be upgraded (though one submitter stated that the poor road quality was a good deterrent for visitors);*
- *That the area should be improved for recreation, including recreation infrastructure;*
- *That forestry on the coast had an adverse environmental impact (e.g. logging activities);*

- *That the fisheries resource was being depleted and warranted control and management; and*
- *That water supply and wastewater disposal is limited and therefore a constraint to residential development.*

**(c) Tangoio**

- *That the seaside baches should be preserved as part of the natural charm of the area;*
- *That vehicles on the beach should be restricted; and*
- *That the residential development should not be allowed due to adverse impact on natural character and landscape.*

**(d) Whirinaki**

- *That the mill is well screened and provides the area with jobs;*
- *That there is a need to cut down the pollution from the mill to the sea (including effluent disposal, noise pollution, forest waste products);*
- *That the pollution from the mill is adversely affecting the fisheries;*
- *That further residential development should be restricted to protect the values of the area;*
- *That further residential development could be permitted subject to infrastructure; and*
- *That the wetlands are significant and warrant protection.*

**(e) Waitangi/Ngaruroro**

- *That the area should have improved recreation infrastructure (e.g. rubbish bins).*

**(f) Clive River**

- *That the wetlands should be protected and enhanced.*

**(g) Haumoana – Te Awanga**

- *That the campgrounds and reserves are untidy and should be better managed;*
- *That lagoon pollution is a major issue and should be improved (particularly through wastewater disposal/sewage treatment);*
- *That the beach at Haumoana should be protected from erosion (e.g. groynes, management of shingle extraction);*
- *That residential growth should be encouraged in Haumoana;*
- *That residential growth should be discouraged due to infrastructure limits, impact on natural character, and impact on the special character of the area (Te Awanga and Haumoana);*
- *That the area is over fished by commercial trawlers and that this should be managed;*
- *That there should be improved recreation infrastructure; and*
- *That Te Awanga is the gateway to Cape Kidnappers.*

**(h) Clifton**

- *That the campground should be protected from erosion;*
- *That the permanent occupation of the campground is 'semi-permanent' and establishes ongoing revenue for the camp;*
- *That the campground reserve was gifted to Council for this use (it has never been public reserve);*
- *That public access through the Clifton Campground is constrained and contradicts the registration of the area as 'recreation reserve'; and*
- *That there is public access through the reserve and only a small cost for vehicles.*

**(i) Cape Kidnappers**

- *That it is a major concern that this area could fall exclusively into private hands;*
- *That there are significant Maori sites in the area; and*
- *That the diving in the area and traditional fisheries is restricted by conservation management.*

**(j) Ocean Beach**

- *That road access is a constraint for recreation use and development;*
- *That the legal status of the baches is a significant issue;*
- *That the beach is highly valued for recreation and should be managed/developed for this;*
- *That the wilderness values are important;*
- *Further residential development or establishment of camping ground not supported;*
- *That residential development should be permitted as there is demand;*
- *That the beach should be renamed Waipuka; and*
- *That there are significant waahi tapu in the area.*

**(k) Waimarama**

- *That water supply is often limited and this is a constraint for development;*
- *That there has been significant erosion and that the beach and residential areas should be protected from erosion;*
- *That further urban development is 'inevitable' and that the area will become the 'Westshore' for Hastings;*
- *Planting of backshore and buffer from Waimarama seen as best solution to erosion;*
- *Vehicles on the beach limit recreation activities and safety issues;*
- *That there is too much residential development in the area and it is creating adverse environmental effects;*
- *There are many sites of significance to tangata whenua in the area; and*
- *That recreation infrastructure is required.*

## 3.2 Questionnaires

### 3.2.1 Perceptions Questionnaire

*The results from the questionnaire were focussed to two key areas: recreation activity and perceptions and values. This second part of the questionnaire focussed on feedback from the Issues and Options Report, seeking wider community validation of the responses received.*

#### (a) Recreation Activity

*Over 50% of respondents to the Perceptions Questionnaire, indicated that they went to the beach once a week or more in summer. Although this questionnaire did not ask respondents to identify their preference for recreation at the beach, the high level of beach usage from respondents indicates that it is a significant recreation resource for the Hastings community.*

*Walking was the most popular activity at all the identified beaches and coastal areas. This was followed by relaxing, sunbathing, which was particularly popular at Ocean Beach and Waimarama (over 70% of respondents who had visited these beaches in the last five years had participated in this activity). Swimming and fishing were popular activities at particular beaches. For example over 40% of respondents who had visited Clive and the Waitangi Estuary in the last five years had been fishing, compared to less than 20% at Ocean Beach. In contrast, less than 10% of those respondents who had been to either of the former two beaches had been 'swimming' there, while over 60% of those who had visited Ocean Beach had. A similar trend was identified for 'water sports', although generally less than 10% of respondents identified that they participated in this activity, over 20% of those that had visited Clive and the Waitangi Estuary in the last five years indicated that they had.*

*These results indicate that recreational usage and recreation values of some beaches and areas of the coastal environment is focussed to particular activities.*

#### (b) Perceptions and Values

*Using the management themes identified in the Issues and Options report, the following provides a summary of the feedback from the community questionnaire. It is important to note that the questionnaire asked respondents to indicate their agreement or disagreement with a number of statements for each coastal area. No quantification of what a respondents agreement or disagreement with the statement meant in terms of actions was made (e.g. no 'willingness to pay' or similar assessment was undertaken).*

##### *i. Land Use and Development*

*Generally there was a split in the community in regard to residential and urban development in the coastal environment. There appeared to be an overall neutral response to residential development in "new" coastal areas (with opposition for residential development along the Clive River). There was limited support overall for expansion of existing residential areas.*

*Generally residential expansion was supported in the following coastal areas : Te Awanga; and Waimarama.*

*In other coastal areas, overall, there was generally little or no support to either restricting or permitting further residential development. For example, there was moderate support for residential expansion at East Clive and generally a neutral response (neither support or opposition) to residential expansion in the following coastal areas: Ocean Beach; Waipatiki; and Whirinaki.*

*There was moderate support for restricting residential expansion at the following coastal areas: Tangoio; and Haumoana.*

*ii. Infrastructure*

*Issue statements regarding utility service provision were not asked in the questionnaire, as it was assumed that general community understanding of local infrastructure limitations or conditions would be limited.*

*The identification of roading and roading access was generally identified as a resource issue for the coastal environment. There was support for suggested roading improvements at the following coastal areas: Waipatiki; Waimarama; and Ocean Beach.*

*In contrast, at Cape Kidnappers, there appears to be little concern with access, with a neutral response to the statement that access needed to be improved.*

*iii. Physical Processes*

*The feedback to the questionnaire supported management of erosion at Clifton and Te Awanga.*

*iv. Natural Character Values*

*The highest level of support for the protection of wilderness values in the coast was for Aropaoanui. There respondents also indicated general support for the protection of the wild/remote coastal values at Ocean Beach and Waipatiki and, to a lesser extent, at Waimarama.*

*There was a high degree of support in the questionnaire responses for the management and enhancement of wildlife and ecological values of the wetlands at East Clive.*

*v. Landscape Values*

*The majority of respondents to the questionnaire indicated support for statements that the Tangoio Headland is a significant landscape and that Cape Kidnappers should become a public asset.*

vi. *Social and Cultural Values*

*The protection of the special character of beach areas received only weak support in the questionnaire responses. The highest support for protection was in Ocean Beach, followed by Tangoio and Haumoana.*

vii. *Recreation and Access*

*The questionnaire responses generally supported the consultation feedback on the Issues and Options report. Overall, the perception was that there is a lack of public and recreation facilities in coastal areas. Generally, the improvement of facilities was supported.*

**(c) Summary**

*Generally the results of the Community Perceptions Questionnaire indicate support for the feedback on the Issues and Options Report and the consultation undertaken.*

**3.2.2 Beach User Survey 1997/98**

*The following summarises the recreational usage of coastal areas in the Hastings District from the Beach Usage Survey:*

- *There is a clear preference for particular beaches within the Hastings District, with significantly higher head counts at Ocean Beach, Waimarama and Waipatiki for all survey periods, while other beaches did not have the population numbers to meet the target sample sizes.*
- *While there is a correlation between popularity and recreation value for these beaches, other areas including Clifton, Tangoio and Haumoana were identified as a 'top three' beach although they had comparatively small population numbers during the survey. This indicates that these beaches may have 'local' or 'weekday' usage that is different from weekend/holiday usage (which dominates the survey period).*
- *Generally the beaches of the Hastings District are not just a recreation resource for residents of Hastings District, in total only 37% of those surveyed were from Hastings, with an additional 34% from the wider Hawke Bay region, 25% from elsewhere in New Zealand (predominantly from the lower North Island) and 4% from outside New Zealand. It is expected that the numbers from elsewhere in New Zealand and overseas would be higher due to the survey period (which covered a number of public holidays).*
- *Northern beaches tended to be used more by residents of Napier than Hastings. This indicates that there is a geographic relationship between recreational beach usage and residency. However, it is also noteworthy that many 'popular' beaches (e.g. Ocean Beach, Waimarama and Whirinaki) are all some distance from urban centres. This contrasts to general recreation trends which shows that popular activities tend to be those that are close to home, and suggests that the recreation values of these beaches are such that they warrant the extra effort of travel in comparison to local beaches or areas in closer proximity.*

- *Relaxing was the most popular recreation activity undertaken at the beaches during the survey period. This correlates with national data, for example the Heylen Research Centre, which concludes that 'relaxing' is the dominant recreation activity at the coast (29%). Again, in correlation to national trends, this is followed by swimming at 24% (which is slightly higher than national data at approximately 20% and walking . In contrast to the postal Perceptions Questionnaire results, fishing was comparatively low (at only 5% overall). However, it is noted that, while this activity is predominantly coastal, it is often undertaken in remote areas (e.g. off rocks or from boats) rather than beaches and more populated coastal areas.*
- *The results also indicate that the popularity of particular recreation activities higher at particular beaches, for example the numbers 'Fishing from land' were higher at Waitangi/Ngaruroro and Whirinaki; boating and water sports were higher at East Clive; and swimming was high at Tangoio. These results generally support the results from the postal Perceptions Questionnaire (with the exception of swimming at Tangoio).*
- *Overall, the beach was identified as a popular recreation location of families, particularly families with children. As no demographic information was collected during the survey no comparison has been done between 'travel party' and 'age', which would provide a more detailed breakdown of recreational users. There also appears to be some relationship between the proximity of the beach and recreational usage, for example there were a greater proportion individuals at those beaches which were described as 'close' or 'convenient'.*
- *The general characteristics that were valued at the beaches were the quietness and peacefulness associated with the beach (this was the most common adjective description category at 7 of the 12 beaches and was identified by more than 20% of respondents at 10 of the 12).*
- *Other common beach descriptions for the Hastings coastal environment included: 'nice, beautiful, pleasant' and its close proximity or convenience. A number of respondents also provided physical descriptors, including activity focused descriptions (for example 'good fishing').*
- *There appears to be a geographic trend in respondents main dislikes with beaches in the Hastings coastal environment. From Waitangi/Ngaruroro south to Te Awanga 'Litter/Pollution' was identified by between 20% to 48% of respondents. The proportion of respondents identifying this as a dislike is highest at Waitangi/Ngaruroro and East Clive (higher than 40%). These beaches and coastal areas are geographically closer to the urban areas of Napier and Hastings.*
- *There were generally less consistent dislikes for beaches further to the north and south. Poor access was identified as a dislike by over 20% of respondents at Ocean Beach, Aropaoanui and Tangoio. The absence of shade was also identified by more than 20% of respondents at Clifton and Ocean Beach.*
- *Overall, approximately half of the respondents considered that the facilities at the beach they were at were inadequate. This was highest at Waipatiki and Clifton, where over 60% of respondents considered the facilities inadequate, and lowest at Waimarama and Ocean Beach, 36% and 37% respectively.*

- *The most commonly identified facilities which should be provided/upgraded to improve the beach included Toilets (identified as one of the top three improvements at 9 of the 12 beaches/coastal areas), Shelter (one of the top three facilities identified at 8 of the 12 beaches), Running Water (identified in the top three at 6 beaches), and Rubbish Bins (which were identified in the top three facilities at 7 of the beaches surveyed).*
- *'Shops' were identified as a means to improve the beach at both Ocean Beach and Waimarama. Better access was also identified as potential improvement for both Aropoanui and Waipatiki.*
- *These results indicate a perceived general lack of basic recreation facilities at a number of beaches and coastal areas and this supports the findings from the Perceptions postal questionnaire on recreation values and resource management issues for the Hastings coastal environment.*
- *There was a high non-response rate to Section 2 of the questionnaire with less than 30% of respondents completing this section. This response was even lower for the cultural value question, which, as a result, has been omitted from the analysis.*
- *From the responses to Section 2 there appears to be a relationship between recreation and landscape values (with same beaches in the top three in both cases: Waimarama, Ocean Beach and Waipatiki).*
- *While the results from this survey generally correlate with the findings from the Perceptions Postal Questionnaire, in that the recreation activities and descriptive terms are similar, it is interesting to note that the proportions of respondents who identified having been to each beach (in the postal questionnaire) does not correlate with the head-counts from the survey. For example, 60% of respondents to the postal questionnaire stated that they had been to Te Awanga in the last 5 years, compared to only 27% for Waipatiki. In contrast, the average head count for Te Awanga is less than 25 people, compared to over 75 for Waipatiki. This may, in part, be due to a difference between beach usage on weekdays and holiday periods (the latter of which dominated the survey sampling period).*

### **3.3 Priority Actions Paper 1998**

*The Priority Actions Paper was prepared in consultation with representatives from the Hastings District Council and other statutory agencies. The purpose of this paper was to target resources to areas where further investigation was required and to ensure that areas of existing resource conflict were prioritised for investigation.*

*In December 1999 the District Council released a community newsletter to the community on the progress of the HCES and the release of the Priority Actions Paper. Feedback was sought from the community on the priorities for further investigation. As an outcome of this consultation and the work on the Proposed District Plan, the Ocean Beach Strategy Study and Structure Plan was commissioned, recognising the existing resource conflicts and management issues confronting this specific coastal area.*

### 3.4 Draft Technical Papers 1999

*The preparation of the HCES Technical Papers included working party consultation with representatives from Hastings District Council, including engineering services, parks and reserves and roading services.*

*Draft Technical Papers were also made available with the release of the Draft HCES Report. Submissions on these are addressed in the discussion on the Draft HCES report below.*

### 3.5 Draft HCES Report

*The Draft HCES was prepared and released by the Study Team in October 1999. Hastings District Council then committed to release this Draft Report for consultation and public submission. In November 1999 a series of targeted newsletters were released (these newsletters included summaries of the different coastal areas and were distributed accordingly). Community groups and key stakeholders were provided with a copy of the HCES Draft Report and the Draft Report and associated Technical Papers were made available (either for purchase or loan from Council).*

*Given the holiday period and the length of the reports, the public submission period extended from November 1999 to 28 January 2000. A number of extensions were granted to the submission period on the basis of requests to Council.*

*In response to the public notification, a total of 16 submission were received (15 public submissions were received and 1 submission from HDC). In addition to these submissions, submissions to the Proposed District Plan, which related specifically to the coastal environment, have been included in the submission review (below).*

*In response to requests, a number of consultation meetings were also held with community representatives and stakeholders. In particular, consultation focussed on the management of Whirinaki. The comments made in these meetings have been addressed in the consultation summary below.*

*The remainder of this section provides a brief summary of the submissions received and the response of the Study Team (Submissions received on the Draft HCES are provided in Appendix D). In light of these submissions, a number of amendments have been made to relevant sections of the HCES Report and associated Technical Papers. Where relevant reference has been made to these amendments.*

### 3.5.1 Pan Pac Forest Products Limited

*A comprehensive submission to the Draft HCES Report and Technical Papers was made by Pan Pac Forest Products Limited (Pan Pac). This submission raised a number of concerns with the Strategy and these are summarised as follows:*

- *Consultation – Pan Pac expressed concern regarding the level of consultation they had had, particularly in response to the issues and concerns raised in the wider communication consultation.*
- *Inaccuracies in the Information – Pan Pac identified a number of inaccuracies in the reporting on the Draft HCES report. In particular these related to potential diffuse stormwater discharge to the coastal environment; presence of faecal coliforms in the effluent outfall discharge and the potential adverse effects of the outfall on shellfish in the Tangoio/Whirinaki area;*
- *Unbalanced Approach – Pan Pac's submission expressed concern that there had been a lack of consideration of the built environment. In particular the potential impact of future development on the built environment and on existing, lawfully established activities.*
- *Inconsistent Analysis – Pan Pac's submission raised concern that there had been an inconsistent assessment of the issues and constraints for residential development in Whirinaki. In particular, that there had been no assessment of Part II matters as they related to potential residential development.*

*In response to Pan Pac's submission, the Study Team prepared an initial written response, 16 February 2000 and subsequently a meeting was held with representatives from Pan Pac, 06 March 2000. The following provides commentary on the Study Teams response to Pan Pac's submission and subsequent discussions held with them.*

#### (a) Consultation

*The Study Team maintains that opportunity has been provided to Pan Pac to be involved in the consultation process for the HCES Study. In particular, the Issues and Options Paper was provided to Pan Pac for their consideration and a formal response was received indicating that they had no interest in being involved in the Study 'at that stage'. Subsequent to this, Pan Pac has been supplied updates and newsletters for the Study as they have been prepared, though no formal response has been received.*

*As outlined above, the Issues and Options Paper was considered a comprehensive document, raising an number of resource issues for the coastal environment. This paper identified a number of issues and options at Whirinaki including the potential for residential expansion and development and the perceived environmental effects associated with the Pan Pac Mill.*

*The Draft HCES, reflects the consultation feedback to the Issues and Options Paper, including community perceptions of the impacts of Pan Pac Mill on the coastal environment. In hindsight it is unfortunate that Pan Pac did not become more involved in the Issues and Options consultation. However, the opportunity existed for Pan Pac to make a formal response to the perceptions and issues raised in the Draft HCES and associated Technical Papers, prior to their final release.*

*In particular, Pan Pac have expressed concern with the Iwi and community issues raised regarding contamination of shellfish, sludge on the beach etc. They have provided the following comments in response to the consultation feedback:*

- That faecal coliform contamination cannot be attributed to the Mill Outfall, as this outfall is associated solely with industrial waste; and*
- That the Mill has an ongoing consultation and environmental monitoring arrangement with the residents in Whirinaki.*

### **(b) Inaccurate Information**

*The Study Team acknowledge that Pan Pac have recently implemented an on-site stormwater management system to treat stormwater discharge from the site<sup>4</sup>. This system provides on-site treatment of stormwater, through a wetland, to ensure that potential contaminants are removed from stormwater on the site. It is acknowledged that Pan Pac has received an award from the Hawke's Bay Regional Council for "Leadership Shown In On-Site Environmental Management Programmes" for this system. The Study Team commend Pan Pac for the implementation of such a system. On-site stormwater management systems are an integral part of improving water quality and such systems are recommended as an approach to enhancing water quality of the coastal environment. The Study Team acknowledges an error in the Draft Technical Report #1 and proposes to amend section 4.4.3 to recognise the stormwater management systems of the Pan Pac Mill.*

*The Pan Pac submission expressed concern regarding reference to the sewer outfall discharging material which increased faecal coliform counts in the surrounding water. The Study Team recognises that the Pan Pac Mill outfall is not a human sewage outfall, only discharging treated waste from the Mill operation. In this regard, the HCES Report has been amended to distinguish between the forms of water quality contamination and the potential sources of this contamination. In particular, section 5.2.4: Whirinaki, of Technical Report #5: Reserves and Recreation, has been amended.*

*It is acknowledged that the Pan Pac Mill treats wastewater from the site and that both the Mill and the Regional Council monitor this discharge. However, it is also noted that there is a perception that the Mill is creating an adverse effect on the environment, both in terms of visual and water quality impacts. In addition, monitoring evidence has suggested that poor water quality in the vicinity of the Tangoio and Whirinaki may be associated with the sewage outfall and local streams. On this basis, while it is acknowledged that Pan Pac Mill currently holds a discharge consent for the sewage outfall (the report has been amended to include this) it is important to also acknowledge both the **perceived** and **potential** effects that the activities associated with the commercial zone in the Whirinaki area may have on the coastal environment.*

### **(c) Unbalanced Approach**

*The Study Team recognises the importance of the Pan Pac Mill and the existing commercial zone in Whirinaki as an important element of the built environment for the communities economic and social well-being. While this is stated in the Draft HCES Report we support the approach that*

<sup>4</sup> *It is noted that the implementation of this system was not in response to any environmental issues associated with their stormwater discharge).*

*this should be included in the Technical Paper #1 which provides an assessment of the Part II matters of the RMA. This amendment has been made accordingly.*

*It is considered that consideration has been given to the issues of reverse sensitivity. For example, the need to buffer residential activities from the Mill site is explicitly recognised in the management strategy for this area. It is considered that any structured development of this area would need to take into account the need for adequate visual and noise buffering from the existing land use activities of the Mill and any other commercial activities permitted in the zone. Notwithstanding this, it is considered that the amendments proposed for the strategy for the Whirinaki area will further address the concerns raised by Pan Pac Mill.*

#### **(d) Inconsistent Analysis**

*On the basis of the submission on the Draft, further assessment has been made on the proposed residential development of Whirinaki (including assessment of the amendments made to Technical Paper #1) amendments have been made to the strategy for management of this area. In particular, it is recommended that residential demand in the northern coastal environments of the Hastings District are generally concentrated to Waipatiki, the existing capacity of Whirinaki and to Bay View for the foreseeable future.*

#### **3.5.2 City of Napier**

*The City of Napier made a detailed submission to the Draft HCES Report and Technical Papers, particularly focussed to those areas where the two Council's boundaries join (Whirinaki and Waitangi/Ngaruroro). The following provides a summary of the key issues raised in this submission:*

- *District Planning – The Napier City Council planning staff indicated a willingness to undertake discussions relating to the review of their own Draft District Plan as it relates to the HCES;*
- *Coastal Hazards – Napier City Council noted that the Draft HCES Report recommends the **restriction** of new buildings and structures within coastal hazard areas. In contrast the Napier City Council proposed to generally prohibit buildings in these areas in Westshore and Bay View;*
- *Awatoto Industrial Development – The Draft HCES Report includes a statement that there is potential that the future expansion of the Awatoto industrial area will have an adverse impact on the Waitangi/Ngaruroro area. Napier City Council note that the expansion of this industrial area (as indicated in their Draft District Plan) is toward Waitangi Road (away from this area) and therefore unlikely to impact;*
- *Infrastructural Services – That Napier City Council are willing to meet with HDC staff to discuss options for the integration of services at Bay View and Whirinaki;*
- *Reserves Management – That Napier City Council are willing to meet with HDC staff to discuss options for the integrated management of reserves, particularly in the vicinity of District Boundaries.*

*In response to the submission made by Napier City Council a meeting was held with representatives of the Study Team and Council on 12 April 2000. The following provides a brief commentary to those matters in the submission which require response in the HCES.*

**(a) Coastal Hazards**

*The Study Team recognise the importance of restricting built structures in areas of known hazard risk and the potential that such structures have to exacerbate coastal processes such as erosion. However, it is important to recognise the role of the HCES, as a strategic document to guide management of resources in the coastal environment over the next 20 years. While it is recognised that it may well be appropriate to prohibit the construction of some buildings within identified hazard areas, it is considered more appropriate that such implementation measures are set out through the District Plan or other statutory instruments. The HCES has been amended to ensure that consideration is given to the prohibition of buildings in hazard areas as a means to restrict development in such areas.*

**(b) Awatoto Industrial Development Area**

*The Study Team acknowledges the current direction of Napier City Council in the expansion of the Awatoto Industrial Area. While this is accepted (and the HCES has been amended to reflect this) it is noted that the intention of the HCES is to guide management of resources over the next 20 years (in contrast to the District Plan which is revised every ten years). On this basis, it is considered that the issue of the potential impact of any expansion of this area towards the Waitangi/Ngaruroro area is still a relevant consideration in the longer term.*

**3.5.3 North Shore Road Residents**

*The submission made by the North Shore Road Residents generally supports the approach of the HCES and support the principle of planning for the future. This submission raises a number of issues particularly associated with the strategic development of Whirinaki.*

*At the request of the North Shore Road Residents, a consultation meeting was held with this group in May 2000. In addition to this meeting, a meeting was held with one of the signatories to this submission (Mr Proctor), in January 2000. The following provides a brief summary of the issues raised in this submission<sup>5</sup> (including the two associated consultation meetings) followed by the responses and amendments made to the Draft HCES Report.*

- *Water Supply – that the current water supply to Whirinaki is suitable for the existing community but that any residential expansion could put pressure on this resource;*
- *Wastewater – that the Pan Pac Mill has a visible impact on the coastal marine area but the residents have a no more than minor effect.*
- *Community Infrastructure – that the residents of Whirinaki do not wish to see the urbanisation of this area, including street lights, footpaths and the formation of the public road;*

<sup>5</sup> *It is noted that the submission by the North Shore Road Residents is detailed and the reader is directed to Appendix D for the actual submission made by this group.*

- *Recreation and Access – that the Esk River mouth and lagoon is an important recreation resource and that a reserve and accessway should be established to this area (particularly given that the beach is not generally safe for swimming);*
- *Camping Ground – that the proposed camping ground at the estuary end of North Shore Road would result in the loss of public access to this area, have potentially adverse effects on the environment and be exposed to hazards;*
- *Erosion – that the reported erosion rates at Whirinaki do not reflect actual coastal processes, where the water line is not encroaching the beach;*
- *Proposed Residential Development – that this area is immediately adjacent to the flood plain of the Esk River and has in the past been subject to flooding (breach of the Esk River). That any future development should be funded by that development and not the existing residents. That there is potential for this area to be adversely affected by noise from the Pan Pac Mill.*
- *Taits Beach – that access to this area has been restricted and that the restriction of access results in lower recreation use of the area than there would be if access were not constrained.*

*In response to the submission made by the North Shore Road Residents, two meetings were held: one with the principal author of the report (Mr R. Proctor) and a public meeting with residents from North Shore Road. The following provides a brief commentary to those matters in the submission which require response and have been addressed in the HCES.*

#### **(a) Community Infrastructure**

*The Study Team acknowledge that the reference to community infrastructure development in Whirinaki does not reflect the scale or nature of this development. Amendments have been made to the Draft HCES Report to reflect the scale and nature of the community infrastructure proposed.*

#### **(b) Recreation and Access**

*The recreation and conservation value of the Esk River and estuary is recognised in the Draft HCES Report, and the formalisation of public access to this area is identified as a strategic goal for management of this area. The North Shore Residents have requested that this recommendation is given high priority and that explicit reference is made to this area being a reserve. Amendment has been made in recognition to the later request. The Study Team has considered and further evaluated the request to prioritise the establishment of this reserve. This matter needs to be considered in light of the recreation values for coastal areas in the District overall. It is considered that priority must be given to those areas of the coast which have high recreation values (in particular Waimarama, Ocean Beach and Waipatiki). Given the relatively low recreation values identified in relation to Whirinaki, the Study Team concludes that the 'High' prioritisation of this area is not warranted.*

*The comments made to Taits Beach are noted. It is recognised that the restriction of access in itself influences recreation values. However, it is noted that in the case of the Hastings coastal environment, there are a number of beaches and areas of high recreation value which have little*

or no reserve land and public access (in particular Ocean Beach and Waimarama). The Study Team concludes that priority should be given to these areas. Notwithstanding this, the HCES recommends the acquisition of public access to and along the coastal marine area in all areas of the coast, where this land becomes available.

**(c) Erosion**

The comments made in this submission relating to erosion have been included in the HCES Report.

**(d) Residential Development Issues**

In response to this submission, and the submission from Pan Pac Mill, the strategy for management of Whirinaki has been amended. In particular, assessment has focussed on the residential demand in the northern coastal areas. Technical Paper #2 and the HCES Report have been amended as it is considered that residential growth over the next 20 years should be concentrated to Waipatiki and the existing available capacity of Whirinaki and Bay View. The capacity of these areas should be adequate to supply demand over the projection period (particularly taking into account the expansion potential of Bay View) subject to a monitoring process.

**3.5.4 Ms Hudson (bach owner, Waipatiki)**

This submission relates specifically to the management of Waipatiki. The following provides a summary of the key issues raised in this submission:

- Maintenance of Waipatiki's natural attraction – the coastal bush and sandy beach, the open space and the simplicity;
- Enhancement of Waipatiki's natural attraction – through cleaning up of the views from the valley, control of cats and dogs in the area, restriction of walking tracks through the bush;
- Preservation of the beach and foreshore – more screen planting for the camp site, appropriate colour scheme for community infrastructure (e.g. toilet), restriction of vehicles on the beach.

The Study Team generally supports the intent of this submission. However, many of the matters raised in this submission relate to the implementation of the HCES and are better addressed through specific Reserve Management Plans and other statutory instruments.

**3.5.5 Waitohi Trust (bach owners Waipatiki)**

This submission relates specifically to the management of Waipatiki. The following provides a summary of the key issues raised in this submission:

- Recognition of those features of Waipatiki that are significant – the native bush, flora and bird life, the lack of commercial business;
- The limited potential of Waipatiki for development and population growth;
- Residential development – should be limited to those already designated as such.

*The Study Team generally supports the intent of this submission. However, the potential for residential development has been considered further and the recommendations of Technical Paper #2 are still considered appropriate (it is noted that, since the release of this Technical Paper Council has rezoned this area in response to submissions on the Proposed District Plan).*

### **3.5.6 Te Awanga Progressive Association (Mr J White)**

*The submission made by the Te Awanga Progressive Association focuses primarily on coastal processes and their importance to the HCES. This submission includes significant detail on coastal processes of the beach profile and littoral cell<sup>6</sup>. The key issues raised in this submission (directly relating to the HCES), is that:*

- *the report focuses on the human perception of the environment (rather than coastal processes);*
- *the different types of coastal protection works are over simplified in the Draft HCES Report; and*
- *that insufficient monitoring is being undertaken for coastal processes.*

*In response to this submission, the Study Team make the following comments:*

- *It is recognised that there are many options for coastal protection works (including soft and hard works). It is noted that many of these options are not currently being employed in the Hastings District;*
- *That the statements regarding monitoring requirements for coastal processes are generally beyond the scope of the HCES which is a Hastings District Council document; and*
- *That the Study Team support the restriction of further residential development along the coastline of Te Awanga and other areas subject to coastal hazard.*

### **3.5.7 Department of Conservation**

*The submission by the Department of Conservation raises a number of technical questions and minor issues which will not be addressed further in this report. It is noted that these matters have been considered and appropriate amendments made to the Draft HCES Report.*

*The following issues are raised in the submission from the Department of Conservation:*

- *Land Use and Development – suggested additional issues for land use and development: inappropriate farming activities impacting on coastal values, uncontrolled recreation use, forestry impact on landscape values;*
- *That access through private land on Cape Kidnappers is not correct (access provided on a case by case basis only);*
- *Cape Kidnappers - Nothing about ensuring the protection of the gannet colony nesting habitat and visitor impacts.*

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<sup>6</sup> *For further detail the reader is directed to Appendix D which includes the complete submission from the Te Awanga Progressive Association.*

**(a) Land Use and Development**

*The recommendations from the Department of Conservation have been considered and amendments made to section 2.3.3 of the report. However, the impact of recreation access to and along the coastal marine area is discussed in section 2.3.5: Recreation and Access.*

**(b) Cape Kidnappers**

*The management strategy for this area identifies the management of land use and development to protect and enhance those characteristics of the environment of significant natural character value. The report has been amended to include the importance of managing recreation and access to provide for this policy.*

**3.5.8 The Bloomer Family (bach owners at Aropaoanui)**

*The following issues and concerns were raised in a number of submissions made by the Bloomer family. Where relevant, the Study Team provides specific comment to these matters.*

- *Question whether the spelling is 'Arapauanui' or 'Aropaoanui';*
- *Is the intention to turn Paper Roads into access (e.g. public roads)?;*
- *That the economics should be sufficient to ensure that road investment is avoided (support this to retain the remote character of the area);*
- *Considers that the statement regarding discouragement of roading investment contradicts the statement that recreation access should be enhanced;*
- *Question what is meant by local community management;*
- *Support revegetation though note that this is resulting in the loss of views.*

**(a) Paper Roads**

*It is not the intention of the Study to promote the development of Paper Roads as public roads. Rather it is the intention that these roads could be re-vested as reserves and public access walkways. To this end, this mechanism provides the opportunity to increase recreation access to and along the coastal marine area.*

**(b) Road Upgrading**

*It is recognised that, in the short term economics are unlikely to lead to roading investment to Aropaoanui. However, as a strategic document the Study Team consider it appropriate to explicitly recognise and direct resource management. This approach is taken in recognition that the intention of the HCES is to establish a resource management framework to guide resource use and development over the next 20 years.*

*The enhancement of recreation access refers explicitly to the recommendation for access to and along the coastal marine area (as outlined above) rather than enhancing and increasing recreation access to the Aropaoanui settlement. It is recognised in the HCES that the values of this area are associated with its remoteness and wilderness values and it is considered that these significant natural character and amenity values should be protected and enhanced.*

### 3.5.9 Mr Hayes (Totara Stables, Tangoio)

*This submission is made in relation to the HCES strategy and direction for Tangoio Beach. The following summarises the key issues and concerns of this submission:*

- *That there should be legal recognition of the bach settlement at Tangoio.*

*A similar submission has been made in regard to this matter to the Proposed District Plan.*

*The Study Team supports the recognition and formalisation of the bach community at Tangoio. However, it is noted that this management needs also to recognise the important and special landscape and amenity values of this settlement. The management of this area needs to balance the existing use rights of this area and the potentially significant impact that unmanaged development of this area could have. Amendments have been made to clarify the position of the Study Team in relation to the baches at Tangoio and the formal recognition of this area.*

### 3.5.10 M. Holder (bach owner, Tangoio)

*This submission is endorsed by 10 signatories. This submission addresses the management strategy for Tangoio Beach and the existing bach settlement. The submission requests that the HCES recognise the Tangoio Beach bach settlement as unique and worthy of preservation in its current form, through special zoning, to maintain its vernacular nature.*

*The Study Team generally supports this submission. Amendments have been made to the HCES to reflect the submission, as outlined in section 3.5.9 above. It is noted that, as a strategic document, the specific implementation mechanisms (including special zoning) can not be put in place through this document. Such mechanisms need to be implemented through the appropriate statutory documents (e.g. the District Plan).*

### 3.5.11 Q. Bennett

*This submission is made generally in support of the management strategies for Waipatiki. Specific issues raised in this submission include the following. Where relevant the Study Team provides comment on these issues.*

- *Roading – That road sealing should be concentrated to the beach settlement, as opposed to the hills;*
- *Access to and along the CMA – that boat access to the beach is important;*
- *Infrastructure – septic tanks should be investigated as believes there is a pollution problem;*
- *Recreation – the beach is potentially dangerous and signage should be included;*
- *Visual and landscape – that the camp site should be screened, as required by the Planning Tribunal decision.*

*The Study Team generally supports the intent of this submission. However, many of the matters raised in this submission relate to the implementation of the HCES and are better addressed through specific Reserve Management Plans and other statutory instruments.*

### 3.5.12 *The Maori Advisory Standing Committee*

*This submission generally supports the HCES, particularly the objective to increase tangata whenua role in coastal management, and access.*

### 3.5.13 *B. Coates (resident Te Awanga)*

*This submission generally supports the Draft HCES, in particular the policies and objectives. One concern raised in this submission is the potential that protection works on the Te Awanga coast are removed. It is recommended in the Draft HCES Report that **failed** protection works are removed. This is not a blanket statement that all works have failed, but rather that there are remnants of historic protection works along the beach which adversely impact on the amenity of the area and that the promotion of the removal of such works would enhance amenity.*

### 3.5.14 *Waipatiki Ratepayers Association*

*This submission commends the approach of the HCES, establishing a longer term management framework. Clarification is sought on a number of matters, particularly relating to the future residential area (it is noted that since the release of the Technical Paper this area has been rezoned under the Proposed District Plan to Coastal Residential).*

*This submission is generally supported and the following recommended amendments to the Draft HCES have been incorporated, though it is noted that many of these matters are specific and relate to implementation which will need to be addressed through other management documents (e.g. the District Plan and Reserve Management Plans):*

- *That the management of vehicle access and provision of formal parking areas is encouraged through careful management and planning to promote the maintenance and enhancement of natural character values and natural defence mechanisms;*
- *That priority be given to the residential rules for residential development in Waipatiki to ensure that such development is consistent in scale, intensity and amenity;*
- *That infrastructural upgrading should be planned and managed to ensure sensitivity to landscape and amenity values.*

### 3.5.15 *Contact Energy*

*This submission raises concern that the Draft HCES Report has not recognised the importance of the built environment, in particular the industrial zone at Whirinaki. This matter has been addressed in response to the submission from Pan Pac Mill (section 3.5.1).*

## 4 Conclusion

*The purpose of this Paper is to provide a summary of the community involvement and input into the development of the HCES. The level of community interest and involvement in this project has been high, particularly in the early stages of the project.*

*This summary will provide the basis for the finalisation of the HCES and associated Technical Reports. It is recommended that this report, along with the Final HCES is presented to the Hastings District Council for their consideration and review.*

## *Appendix A*

### *Questionnaires and Survey Forms*

## *Appendix B*

### *Consultation List*

*Appendix C*

*HCES  
Newsletters*

*Appendix D*

*Responses  
Received to the  
Draft HCES*