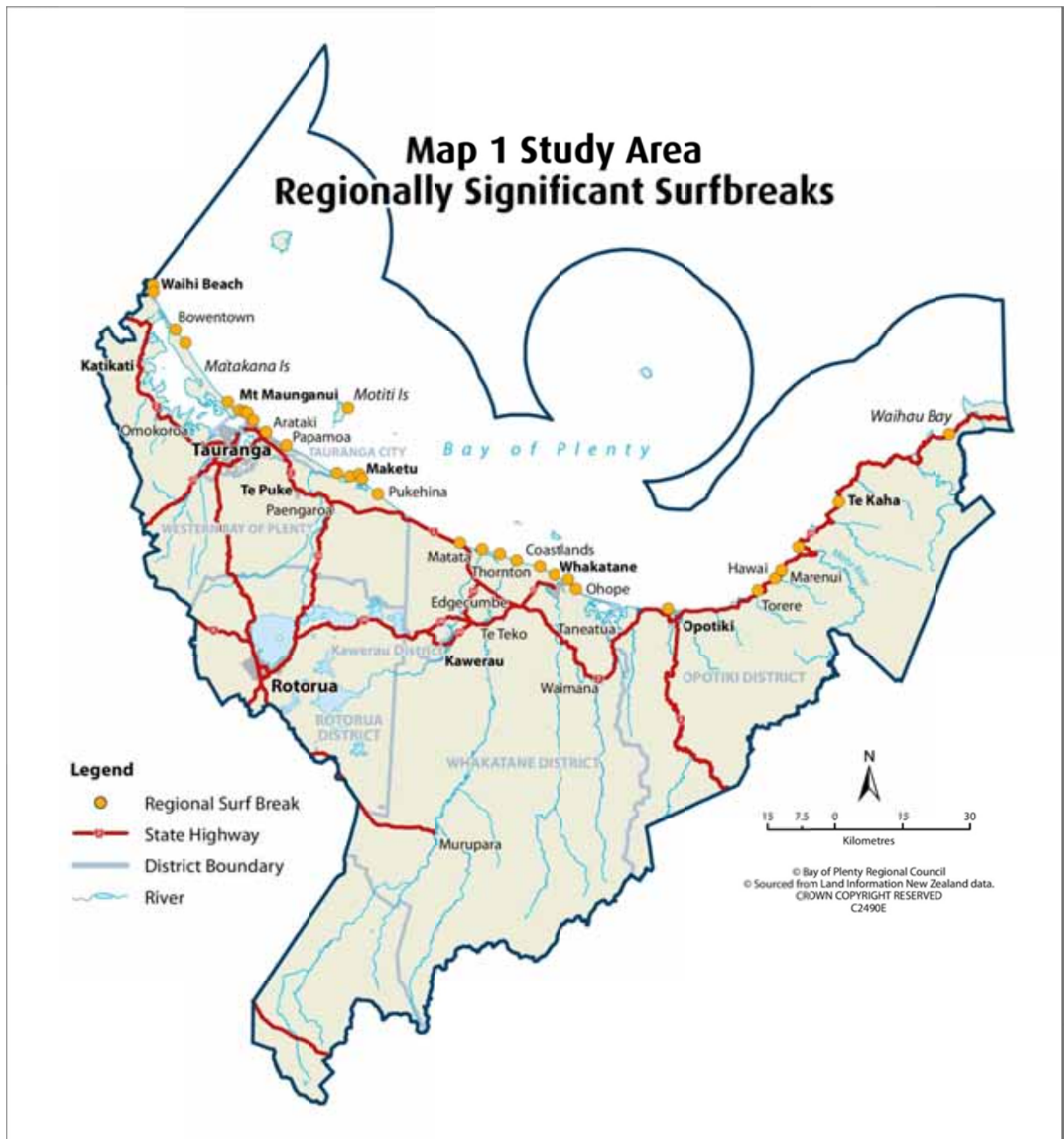

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Map of study area



Appendix 2 – Suggested surf break provisions

The following policy was developed by ARC to inform their draft Regional Policy Statement. Although this policy has not been notified, it has been developed by experts in the field of surf breaks and is considered to be a robust policy covering all aspects of protection inherent to surf breaks. The policy has been further tweaked as a result of the study, as a guide for including such provisions in similar planning documents:

Policy X: Protecting surf breaks

*"The natural character, landscape, seascape, recreational, **social, cultural**, amenity, and economic values of regionally significant surf breaks shall be maintained and enhanced by taking into account any existing and potential effects of activities on land, in fresh water ways, estuarine systems or in the coastal marine area on access to, and use and enjoyment of surf breaks identified in Schedule X, including effects on water quality, and on any coastal processes, currents, water levels, seabed morphology and swell corridors that contribute to surf breaks."*

- Complementing the above policy or included within it, the following policy could be used to protect identified surf breaks:

Policy XX: Surf breaks of regional significance

*"Protect surf breaks of regional significance, **including** those listed in Schedule X, by:*

- (a) ensuring that activities in the coastal environment do not adversely affect the surf breaks; and*
 - (b) avoid adverse effects of other activities on access to, and use and enjoyment of the surf breaks."*
- Surf breaks should also be incorporated in other provisions regarding natural character, natural features and natural landscapes, allocating public space within the coastal marine area, and public access.

RPS Methods:

- RPS policy shall be implemented by Regional Plans and District Plans.
- Develop and establish baseline environmental monitoring in conjunction with local communities and recognised local organisations.

RPS Methods – Non-statutory:

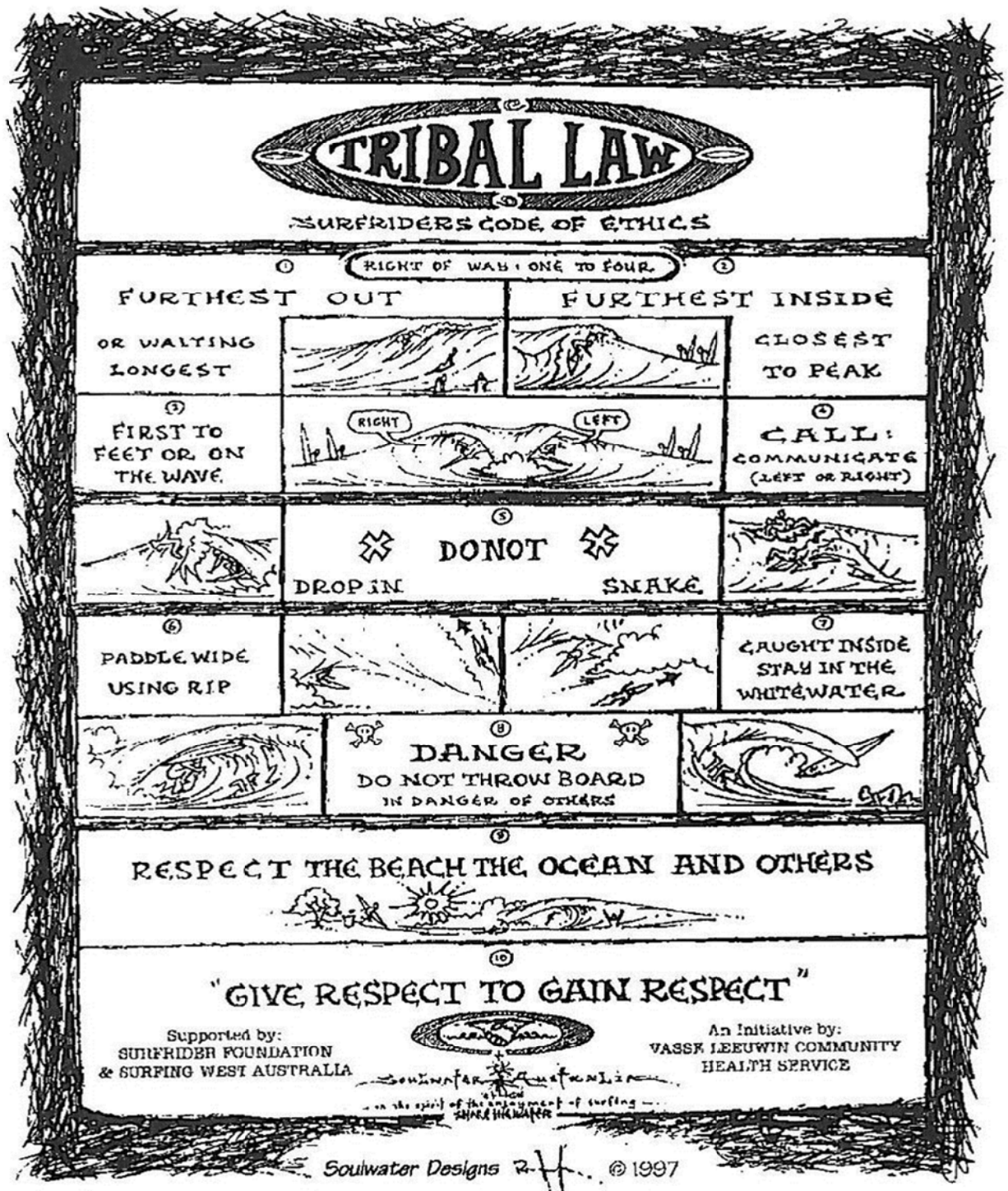
- Symbolic mapping of surf breaks as distinctive landscapes and seascapes to encourage visioning and ownership (e.g. surfing reserves).
- Regional growth strategies to prevent inappropriate subdivision, use and development of the coastal environment (e.g. Papakainga/Low-impact urban development design rules in District plans).

RPS Appendix:

- Adopt the surf break assessment criteria for identifying the outstanding characteristics, features and values of other surf breaks (upon their recognition) for their subsequent inclusion in 'Schedule X'.
- Develop and establish surf break assessment criteria into a guide for EIA on surf breaks.

Appendix 3 – The tribal law (young, 2000)

A graphic example of the informal universal code of ethics for surfers.



Appendix 4 – Surfers path article on surfing reserves



SURF PRESERVATION – 5 TAKES

TAKE 1: HAWAIIAN CONFUSION

Why would anyone oppose the protection of ancient surf breaks?

Last issue we mentioned the ups and downs of Senator Fred Hemmings' attempt to have certain parts of Hawaii designated Surfing Reserves. Hemmings – a surf legend as well as a senator – was hoping to end his long political career in the Hawaii State Legislature with a symbolic, non-contentious bill that would simply enshrine Waikiki and the North Shore as places of importance in the history and future practice of Hawaiian surfing.

The bill passed all hurdles until at the very last minute the Democrats (Hemmings is a Republican) stopped it for reasons that seemed more personal than anything else.

No worries, Republican Governor Lingle was on hand to invoke special powers and, kawabunga, the bill suddenly passed. All those in favour cheered

the obvious good sense of the Governor, and boo-hissed those who opposed the bill. "Democrats are against surfing!" they cried.

Not according to one of the main opponents of the bill, Save Our Surf, headed by a surf legend of similar stature, George Downing. In an article published in *The Ocean* magazine, Downing insists that his decades-long feud with Senator Hemmings is not the issue. It's about Average Jo surfer v commercial interests and contests.

"Last winter," wrote Downing, "60% of the good, warning level surf, was allocated to surf contests. This effectively shut out the lifeblood of our sport, the 'recreational' surfer."

SOS and others objected to the inclusion of the words "competitive surfing" in the bill, for instance that the bill is for: "The promotion of the long-term preservation of Hawaii surfing for recreation and competitive surfing." According to opponents, the enshrinement of these areas specifically for competitive surfing would set up a conflict between the average recreational surfer and commercial



The Senator (white shirt) with The Duke (white threads)

interests. If competition was as important in the law as weekend fun, what chance do recreational surfers stand against surf companies taking over the waves every weekend, or every time there's a good swell?

They asked for three amendments (removing "competitive surfing" from three places) "to ensure that the people of Hawaii are not put in conflict with surf contest promoters".

According to Downing, the backers of the bill refused, proving that far from being 'symbolic', this was in fact a stealth attempt to promote the promoters and ensure that commercial interests had as much right to a break as the

average Hawaiian recreational surfer. "All Hawaii's surf communities are concerned with the large number of surf contests now," he writes, adding that the inclusion of the competitive surfing clauses "represents a stepping stone to more contests."

Hard to disagree with, isn't it? Should waves be protected as much for contests as for the recreational surfer? Do 'We The People' have more right to waves than Mountain Dew, or Monster Energy or Quik or Bong? When you consider these minutiae, the whole concept of surfing reserves suddenly gets a more confusing and complicated.

And, just to add to the confusion, supporters of Ms Lingle and Mr Hemmings now say that they *did* take the offending words out of the bill before it became law.

Either way, it's clear that while preserving spots for future generations is universally accepted as good thing, we might have to watch out for exactly how we preserve them.



Surfrider Beach, Malibu, now a World Surfing Reserve

TAKE 2: MALIBU

First on the WSR list, "the 'bu' gets enshrinement.

The World Surfing Reserves movement will make its first move in October when it designates Malibu's Surfrider Beach as its first protected surf spot. Enshrinement by the WSR is different to designation by say, the Hawaii State Legislature. The WSR, being a non-governmental organization, has no legal control over surf spots, but it can firmly establish the surf and local community's desire for a spot to be protected. WSR plans to

enshrine numerous surf breaks around the world but Malibu was seen as a fitting first one. "Malibu makes any shortlist of the world's most famous beaches," says Michael Blum, President of the Malibu Surfing Association. The WSR is "the UNESCO of surfing" aiming to "educate the world on the tremendous universal value of waves and surf zones", and is a partnership of Save The Waves, National Surfing Reserves Australia, the International Surfing Association (ISA) and Stanford University's Center for Responsible Travel (CREST). worldsurfingreserves.org



The WAR report outlines the value of surf spots for non-surfers. This shot of Broadbenck, Dorset - now on a living range - should be enough for the rest of us.

TAKE 3: WAR REPORT SAS lays it all out, so planners can't ignore it.

Seems like the issue of wave protection is a hot one everywhere. And that's a good thing if it helps non-surfers and decision-makers to understand what the heck we're talking about.

In the UK, Surfers Against Sewage recently launched the "WAR Report". (Waves As Resources) which states their case

for protecting and preserving our surf. The report covers the science of waves, the economic value of waves, offshore power generation, surfing reserves, surf spot access and a lot more, all in a bid to not just outline SAS' positions, but to help planners understand why, for instance, a surf break that might be ruined by a new seawall shouldn't be. It's a thorough document based on solid research, but so simple even a developer could understand it.

It's worth a look and you can download it at the SAS and TSP websites.

TAKE 4: DOOLIN AND CRAB ISLAND An Irish gem comes under attack. Can you help?

The surfers of County Clare, Ireland need protection for their spots, now. They face a tough battle to safeguard two of the area's best waves, Crab Island and Doolin Point, now under threat after local planners approved a scheme to develop Doolin's small harbour into a ferry port. Surfers say it will threaten the waves and possibly even their own safety. The main issues are damage to Doolin, a sweet, punchy righthand point, which will be severely impacted, and there's fear that the port will change the way Crab Island breaks. Crab is the world-class big, barreling righthander that breaks just outside where the harbour will be. The new port will also force surfers to enter

and exit the water on a different side of the cove, which means paddling across the path of incoming and outgoing ferries.

This seems to be yet another case of planners and businesses completely ignoring the surfing element of the equation.

They need to read SAS's WAR Report, then propose the area as a World Surfing Reserve.

You can find out more and help support the surfers of Clare by signing the petition online at TSP's website or at <http://www.petitiononline.com/Doolin20/petition.html>



Crab and Doolin need protection.

TAKE 5: CLOUDBROKEN? Change in Fiji law opens up once-exclusive wave to all comers.

The Fijian surf resort Tavarua has for years benefited from exclusive access to the famously perfect waves, Cloudbreak and Restaurants. Until now the only way to surf those breaks was to stay at the four-grand-a-week resort which could do this thanks to an old Fijian law granting reef access and fishing rights to local chiefs. Tavarua could lease access rights to Cloudbreak from the area chiefs while the local community gets a healthy sum every year from the resort, plus numerous side benefits - like jobs. Now the Fijian federal government, pushing surf tourism, has made it illegal to block access to any of the nation's surf spots, Cloudbreak included.

The day after the new rules came in coincided with one of the best swells of the year and reports from the frontline described Cloudbreak as "a circus". Guests at Tavarua had to share the lineup with guests from Namotu, Plantation and other nearby surf resorts, or anyone who rocked up. The atmosphere, according to some reports, was tense. Of course, other reports say it was great, just a bit busy. The wider surf community, if the blogosphere is anything to go by, generally seems to approve of the move. There's concern that the area will become a "surf ghetto" like Nias and G-Land, and trash, pollution and damage to the reef by anchors need to be addressed, but the consensus seems to be that surf breaks should be open to everyone.

Stay tuned, however. Indonesia is said to soon be implementing a law that grants exclusive reef rights to small-island surf resorts all across the archipelago. More on that as it unfolds ...



Surfing sucks doesn't it? Cloudbreak, a crowd before the crowds.

Appendix 5 – Community Engagement Plan

Development of criteria for identifying the different values of surf breaks to feed into break protection policy.

Introduction

Coastal planning and coastal science experts have begun developing a criteria-set for identifying a range of values associated with surf breaks. The criteria-set is to serve its primary purpose as a means for identifying the qualities and inherent characteristics of different surf breaks.

Public Engagement Objectives

The objectives of the public engagement are to:

- Engage the key partners, tangata whenua and communities of the Gisborne District and Bay of Plenty region effectively in the preparation of planning provisions for protecting surf breaks in both regions. This includes:
 - development of a robust criteria-set for identifying surf breaks;
 - identifying elements of natural character that are intrinsic to each surf break in the regions, and their associated community values; and
 - Identify the desired outcomes for protecting these breaks.
- Engender community ownership of the objectives for surf break protection.
- Ensure a range of interests are represented during discussions and in the resultant provisions.
- Ensure consultation methods meet the needs of the communities.
- Engage key stakeholder groups/affected parties in the process from inception.

Principles of Public Engagement

The following principles are core in the preparation of planning provisions for protecting surf breaks in the regions, and staff are committed to putting these into practice:

- Ensure adequate time for contributions from key partners and communities;
- Remain open at all times to input from key partners and communities;
- Ensure engagement suits the needs of key partners and communities;
- Show respect for all people seeking to engage in development of the engagement objectives;
- Follow principles of tikanga Māori;
- Inform key partners and communities of outcomes of engagement;
- Actively encourage contributions from key partners and communities;

- Demonstrate integrity in your work; and
- Embrace a culture of learning – commit to continuous improvement and adaptation to key information received during the engagement process and remain open to feedback on the overall process.

Public Engagement Methods

To ensure full engagement with a range of interests and meets community needs, a range of methods of public engagement will be used as appropriate to the context and methodology as it develops:

- Focus groups/workshops.
- Interviews.
- Hui.
- Surveys (potentially online – survey monkey).
- Advise public on the process and timeframes for submitting on RPSs and Plans. Public advertisement of participation opportunities.
- Media (e.g. council web pages, displays).

Communication methods

- Community notices on relevant radio stations, BOPFM.
- Newspaper articles in Gisborne Herald, Bay of Plenty Times.
- Articles in GDC publications, BOPRC Backyard region wide publication.
- Flyers and posters at key events and locations (surf shops).
- Direct contact with known stakeholders, communities and other potential interests (e.g. email, telephone, mail).

Appendix 6 – Consultation record

Public Workshops

Format for workshops

Workshops were hosted by the Bay of Plenty Region Council to invite the participation of the public in this study. The details of the workshops were as follows:

Mount Maunganui Workshop: Mount Maunganui Surf Lifesaving Club,
6.30 – 9.00pm, 12 January, 2011

Present – Ned Nicely – Parks Officer Tauranga City Council, Mel Clarke – Christian Surfers, Paul and Jan Shanks – Surfbreak Protection Society, Craig and Sue Hadfield, Paul Hickson – Te Puke Fast Forward, Anthony Olsen - Tuwharetoa, Hamiora Faulkner – Ngati Kuku, Jonathon York – Omanu Surf Life Saving, Brie Sherow – ASR Ltd intern, Bailey Peryman, Matt Skellern. Total attendance: 13

Whakatane Workshop: Committee Room 1, Whakatane Office
Bay of Plenty Regional Council
6.30 – 8.30pm, 13 January, 2011

Graeme O'Rourke – BOPRC, John Douglas - BOPRC, Nassah Steed - BOPRC, Beaver Porter, Craig Julian, James Bourne, Ross Anderson, Mark Diews, Craig and Patrick Lambert, Brie Sherow – ASR Ltd, Bailey Peryman, Matt Skellern. Total attendance: 13

The workshops had three aims:

- a) Introduce respondents to the study, the background for surf break protection in the New Zealand Resource Management context and how they can be involved.
- b) identify suitable approaches to identify, manage and protect surf breaks
- c) Identify surf breaks of regional significance in the Bay of Plenty area

A hard copy of the workshop agenda and community feedback form were distributed to respondents upon arrival. Respondents filled in their name and contact details on a sign-in sheet provided.

Content presented

The content of the presentation at both workshops focused on:

- a) Background to the development of surf break protection in the New Zealand Resource Management context and the issues to consider.
- b) Surf break identification within planning provisions; the *Wavetrack Guide* as a legitimate starting point; the inclusion of breaks not in the *Wavetrack Guide*
- c) Introducing the Surf Break Assessment Criteria for determining regionally significant values of surf breaks.
- d) The overall process for protecting surf breaks as the primary purpose of the study

Raising Public Awareness

Workshops were advertised to the general public through a range of methods, materials used are included in Appendix 7. Approximately 200 Fliers and posters were placed in shops, retail outlets and public spaces generally related to surfing communities, the surfing industry and public contact points for each workshop.

Three BOPRC media releases were sent out four weeks in advance of the workshops, on the eve of the workshops, and within a week of holding workshops. All local papers ran these stories. Two sound bytes were taken for radio one from Newstalk ZB that went out to radio networks and one from 1XX in Whakatane.

Initial contacts were established through individuals, groups and organisations known to BOPRC staff. Through a 'snow-balling technique', further individuals, groups and organisations were subsequently identified and contacted. This contact consisted largely of phone calls and emails, some of which led to face-to-face meetings. All contacts were given a basic introduction to the study, an invitation to be involved in the workshops and a request to both host and/or provide further information to assist the project.

Summary of responses from workshop

Identifying a surf break

Let identification be simple to begin with as effective spatial definition of surf breaks in maps requires further investigation.

Respondents generally lack the understanding required to effectively engage with statutory processes – e.g. the reality that the onus is on the individual or group to participate in order to have their surf break interests considered. The next step of submitting and the speaking to this at a hearing is a considerable undertaking for the lay-person.

Targeted community engagement is required to ensure the information gathered reflects local interests.

General support for the 'Red, Amber, Green' zoning of surf breaks. This was deemed a good way of indicating to Councils: 'there is something here to consider, you need to find out more'.

Wavetrack Guide identifies a wide range of breaks whether locals like it or not and is a legitimate starting point for the identification of surf breaks. This leads to a noticeable amount of non-local surfers arriving at and surfing eastern-BOP breaks.

Respondents accepted the greater prominence of the *Wavetrack Guide* versus that of any planning documents containing information on surf breaks culturally sensitive to public exposure – respondents collectively agree not to ID breaks beyond those already known in the *Wavetrack Guide* primarily for their own cultural reasons (as their "special places").

Respondents agree identification of breaks in plans is prudent where risks are known or perceived to be at least potential.

Wavetrack Guide focuses on physical knowledge of breaks leaving aside cultural norms and values according to locals. Tensions arise when visiting parties do not show due respect to the culture of the place generally considered central to surfing etiquette.

The concept of a 'nursery break' is an accurate term to use when identifying surf breaks like Ohope's West End and the broad types of recreational needs they provide.

Respondents discussed options around identifying breaks in plans. It was agreed that the strengths of identification is allowing a more proactive approach to preserving important community values.

Respondents recognised the parallels with protection of waahi tapu and the cultural sensitivity of identifying secret spots. For those connected to sacred sites, the question is determining the weight of the perceived threat of development versus the risk of public exposure and subsequent desecration.

Surf Break Assessment Criteria

There may be a need for weightings to distinguish certain criteria is more important than others. This could be done by asking surfers to rate the importance of individual criteria.

Separating the evaluation of overall wave quality/consistency as most important and using a separate assessment of other factors as values and characteristics more relevant to the specific features that make a break significant.

Not all criteria are applicable at every break and therefore when rating breaks, values may become separated from the local context of the break in question by attempting to determine values that are not relevant.

Criteria could be more effective as a guidance tool, rather than a checklist, for assessing the significance of a break. Criteria were referred to as a useful way to define the certain characteristics of a surf break to assist highlighting its value.

Criteria are too complex for the lay-person to apply and thus, there is a need to ask questions of the criteria itself. A more appropriate question might be: 'what is it that surfers value about their breaks?'

There needs to be room for comments in the assessment of a break beyond simply assigning numerical values (i.e. qualitative analysis).

Tangata Whenua relate a considerable level of cultural significance to the history of surfing, recreation in the coastal environment and the necessity of wave-riding as part of gathering seafood. This may be recognised in iwi management plans (currently and potentially) and would add depth to any statutory document or justification for surf break protection.

The economic benefits of surf break use to the community are recognised as a significant value and worthy of consideration within criteria. However, primarily it is understood as a means to supporting the lifestyle and culture derived from surf break use. One respondent even claimed that if he was aware of his business adversely affecting the local surfing community at his local break then he would 'pull the pin on it in a heartbeat'.

The social aspects of surfing are supported by formal education. 'Surf schools' are an example of this where students not only learn to surf, but about the norms, the etiquette and fostering the spirit of surfing.

"Surfing is about the cultural aspect, the family aspect, the love and the memories – all things that [respondents] want to pass on to their grandkids. It is who we are."

The *fun* aspect of surfing is largely what it is all about. It is up to planners to facilitate this.

The relative naturalness of our coastline is something that we don't quite realise the significance of. Being proactive about protecting what is precious about it is important.

The overall process for protecting surf breaks and purpose of the study

That a more targeted survey may be more effective in getting a wide response on key questions in the study. Information about the study and the workshops should be included with this.

The need to consider a broader demographic, particularly youth.

In general, Ngati Kuku is supportive of any measures to protect the coastal environment.

That surfers and students in general do not understand 'process' and how to gain support for your ideas by influencing the right people.

That there is a long way to go and a lot of hard work to come before this study is successful.

That there is a disconnection between theory drafted in the 'ivory towers' and the reality of practical implementation amongst the generally discerning modern-day public in NZ.

During individual introductions, respondents all spoke passionately about their interest and place in the local surfing community and how the topic of the study resonated as important and something they ought to take some ownership and responsibility for by being involved.

Respondents expressed thanks for the opportunity to take part in the workshop.

A large emphasis was placed on the significance of surf breaks as a playground for friends and family, a strong sense of well-being and community values that developed in connection to these 'special places'. The significance of this culture and the 'awesome' lifestyle it enables was something respondents could not stress enough. "You can always crack a smile at West End". That it is a great place to raise your kids as a result. As respondents joked about the importance of surfing for one's mental stability, one commented in all seriousness how he works hard all week and the "surf is the fun in my life".

Removal of a surf break may mean removal of a significant chunk of a local workforce that is there for the community-orientated lifestyle a significant surf break supports. That may have a considerable impact on the local economy through an absence of skills and expertise. Surfers are doctors, lawyers, builders, teachers – from all walks of life. The progression of surf culture from lay-about, dope-smoking, dole-bludger has changed. One quoted "the Bar (Whakatane Heads) is the only thing keeping me and my family here, otherwise we would move to Gisborne for waves".

With whom does the responsibility for monitoring fall with? Who resources this? How do you establish baselines, particularly for wave quality?

The influence of local and national-level politicians as decision makers was discussed and the contact or experience respondents have had with such high-profile figures in relation to surfing.

Respondents recognised the need to consider 'the four well-beings' in surf break policy or the evaluation of any form of significance.

Respondents recognised upstream effects and the potential for flow-on impacts from decisions made concerning the mixing zone where a surf break exists.

Key Workshop Outcomes

The surf break assessment criteria and how they are applied was the focus of the Mount work shop. This was highly constructive in developing the criteria, their effectiveness and appropriate application.

Identification of surf breaks and their associated values and characteristics using the ARC model is too reductionist. The *Wavetrack Guide* is a legitimate starting point for identifying surf breaks and their values. This should focus on the physical qualities of a wave then use optional criteria to guide identification of other outstanding features and characteristics that are applicable to a surf break. Determining these values will create an overall picture of which breaks are regionally significant and why. A qualitative aspect, or narrative, is important in this process.

Surf breaks are a finite natural resource for a high and diverse range of recreational users and a focal point for values that span 'the four well-beings'. These values support a healthy, community and family-based lifestyle that develops into a respect for each other, the environment and a sense of responsibility for preserving the integrity of the coastal environment.

Implementation of surf break policy requires a greater understanding of the factors that determine the spatial extent of a break. For the overall purpose of implementing surf break policy, accurate spatial mapping also requires the ability for definitions to address a high level of variation both within a region *and* each surf break location i.e. different characteristics will require varying responses that are site specific.

The workshops function well for educating respondents on a range of issues including: informing people about how they can get involved with council processes; surf break preservation policy and the onus on local interests to step forward and engage, rather than waiting to be asked; and that community engagement is a two-way thing and the more communities recognise this, the more effective Council-public relationships will become.

Identifying 'regionally significant' surf breaks was not about establishing a hierarchy of breaks in comparison with one another; instead being about defining the particular characteristics that make a break or stretch of beach valuable to the region. Thus, the importance of a robust criteria-set for guiding the evaluation of a break, ultimately leading to identification of a representative range of surf breaks for the region.

In terms of future management under the RMA of regionally significant surf breaks, detail should come at plan level, under the direction of the RPS.

Targeted interviews

Targeted interviews were carried out with a cross section of key figures from both the surfing community and surfing industry. The schedule in Appendix 9 is drafted primarily on input from these interviews.

The aim of interviews was to identify surf breaks in the Bay of Plenty using the Wavetrack Guide as a starting point and the surf break assessment criteria as a guide for determining the outstanding characteristics and features of these breaks. Respondents were also invited to identify further breaks not in the guide at their discretion and comment freely on what makes each break unique.

Interviewees:

Jonette Mead (JM)	Personal residence, Mount Maunganui, 31 January, 2.00 pm - 4.00 pm
Matt Hall (MH)	Bodyline Factory (135 Totara Street, Mount Maunganui), 1 February, 10.30 am -12.00 pm.
Mike Smith (MS)	RPM Factory (22 Macdonald Street, Mount Maunganui), 1 February, 12.00 pm - 1.00 pm.
Tony Ogilvy (TO)	Personal residence, Ohope Beach, 1 February, 3.30 pm - 5.00 pm.
Craig and Sue Hadfield (CSH)	Personal residence, Mount Maunganui, 1 February, 7.00 pm - 8.30 pm.
Graeme O'Rourke (GOR)	Whakatane Office, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, 2 February, 10.00 am - 12.00 pm.

Key Targeted Interviews Outcomes

The outcomes of these interviews contributed directly to formulation of the 'Schedule of Significant Surf Breaks'. The following are general issues and comments raised during interviews:

- All: Each of the respondents commented on the concept of local rights to talk about surf breaks and the similarities to hapu reserving comment for their rohe only.
- JM: That the surfing community is large, but does not have a strong voice in the sense of being *able* to engage with statutory processes.
- JM: Through such high participation, use of surf breaks has become imprinted on our culture with a massive economic ripple effect, benefits for social capacity and overall environmental awareness. Therefore we must preserve all coastlines and the breaks as natural gathering points and source of some uncanny natural buzz.
- JM/GOR/TO: Surfing brings out the fun in people that is so hard to find sometimes – it is invigorating at any age or skill level. When you surf you become part of a very unique, tribal sub-culture. The point of difference for surf break users is this utter dependence on the fickle dynamics of the natural environment.
- JM/GOR: As much as surfing is an individualistic pursuit there is a lot of camaraderie as a grass-roots activity that we don't often show. Despite this, surfing has a massive influence on our social constructs, behaviours and consumer choices. That perhaps what is misunderstood from a non-surfer's perspective are the core values and culture that surfers appreciate. This is often lost when employed for commercial gain and applies to any cultural phenomena.

- GOR: Surfing is a growing world phenomenon due to the simple, healthy family lifestyle it revolves around. This is something already very much engrained in our 'kiwiana' beach-life and includes a massively diverse range of beach recreation.
- GOR: Education is necessary to mitigate the increasing pressures on breaks and maintain the vibe – this is seated on mutual respect for each other, the environment and the local context this occurs within.
- MH: On the criteria for wave consistency – 'every dog has its day' and this is difficult to factor in when averaging a complex range of variation in surfable conditions.
- CSH: The need to refine and potentially split the wave consistency criteria to account for differences in how consistency is perceived by different users. This is best exemplified by the split between the standard of surfable wave required for 'grommets' (see Glossary) versus the higher expectations or standards for more experienced surfers.
- TO: Agricultural and Forestry land uses have a huge impact on the coastal environment which has intensified in the last 10-15 years. This is evident in increased levels of siltation and debris coming out of the rivers.
- MS: There is localised crew in the Newdicks, Maketu, Pukehina area.
- CSH: Surfers return to waves outside their 'local' waves because they feel some sort of kin with it.

Other formal engagement

Tauranga City Council

Matt Skellern met with Tauranga City Council Planners and surfers James Jacobs (also President of Bay Boardriders Club) and Dylan Makgill in late December 2010. They discussed possible approaches for running the workshop and made some general suggestions about local issues to be aware of. Local contacts within the surf industry were also provided.

ASR Ltd

Matt Skellern and I discussed the study with ASR Intern, Brie Sherow who subsequently attended both workshops. A discussion was held with James Frazerhurst (ASR Staff Member) about the connection between her study (mapping NZ surf breaks and other relevant spatial data) and my study. Issues rose considering a key point of this study, being the need for more robust criteria for mapping surf breaks. Another issue was the accuracy of the target audience for public engagement and the discrepancy between contacts within the surfing *industry* versus contacts in the surfing *community*. The 'industry' being more the competitive and commercial sector of surfers (indicated as perhaps only 5-10% of known 'surfers') and the general recreational surfing community (the rest). The total number of surfers is known to be roughly 80,000 via a survey conducted by Surfing NZ a few years ago. Overall, the surfing industry and the surfing community are two completely different things motivated by different interests (profit versus cultural values – family, friends and fun). This correlates to strong sentiments expressed by respondents during both workshops, justifying the need to protect a diversity of surf break values.

Ngati Awa

Beverley Hughes (Manager, Environment Ngati Awa) has communicated a specific set of interests concerning the break that falls within their rohe at Whakatane Heads. Maintenance, enhancement and avoidance of establishment of structures where these would adversely affect the surf break are promoted. Concerns were expressed specifically in relation to a project being undertaken by Whakatane District Council which is considering options for

improvement of the navigable safety of the Whakatane River mouth. Many of those options involve the establishment of structures in or affecting the existing surf break.

The surf break is therefore one of the matters Ngati Awa hold concerns for in terms of that project. They also note that access to this surf break is usually gained by paddling across the river mouth from the eastern side of the river mouth near or at the car park at Whakatane Heads. This has raised navigation and safety concerns. Similar concerns have been raised in development of the Tauranga Harbour Recreation Strategy regarding surfers paddling over to Panepane Point on Matakana Island to get to Puni's Farm. Access along the beach is also available provided surfers do **not** cut through the Opihi Urupa land (an ancient burial ground at Piripai Spit), but rather walk along the beach from Coastlands.

Mrs Hughes has also communicated a range of valuable views on the wording and suitability of the assessment criteria. These views are generally supportive of the criteria. However, she pointed to other criteria that could be used in the assessment of outstanding features in sections of the Proposed Bay of Plenty RPS that may be applied to surf breaks.

Jonnie Mead – Well known local surf personality

Jonnie Mead contributed her views on the role of surf breaks as providing a focal point for well-developed social constructs. She presents evidence of this construct being used in social marketing efforts aimed at changing behaviour, commodity sales and enhanced product meaning through the promotion of cool, or healthy lifestyles. This often employs imagery from very visual action sports of which surfing is a highly respected discipline. The respondent feels surfing has a broader reach socially than just the realm of exploitive use of 'cool constructs' seeing as a wide range of ages take part in surfing with 3rd and 4th generation surfers being common. The respondent believes surf breaks in New Zealand have become gathering points for surfers to participate, catch up, encourage young learner surfers, hold contests, and hang out. That "they provide a kind of loom from which the social fabric and culture of surfing and surfers is woven". The respondent feels surf breaks are the national parks of surfing and are identified by the user group in a way that relies on undeveloped beach fronts and weather patterns that over many years have preserved the sand banks at these favourite and historic breaks.

Ned Nicely – Parks Officer, Tauranga City Council

Ned Nicely attended the workshop and he also attended a meeting with the author and Matt Skellern. In summary, he was critical of the presentation and had some constructive comments to offer for gaining influence and capturing the attention of the masses. He warned off the discerning nature of the NZ public and the need for a broad, well-rounded vision for what surf break protection is aiming to achieve – given the subject was likely to become popular and exposed to wider media coverage. In particular, he emphasised the need to recognise the place of surfing and surf breaks as a significant form of recreation with many positive qualities for the physical and mental health for people of all ages and walks of life.

Feedback Forms

Written feedback forms were received from Beaver Porter, Paul Hickson and Ned Nicely that were considered as part of the study.

Appendix 7 – Consultation material

Public Workshop Feedback Form Bay of Plenty Surf Break Study - January 2011 - Feedback Form

Introduction

The purpose of this feedback form is to assist a Lincoln University study that is developing methods for including surf breaks in planning policy, with the Bay of Plenty being used as a case study. The study comes as a result of new national coastal policy under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), which provides for the protection and preservation of surf breaks in our country.

To complete a robust case study in the BOP, information is required from surfers that have experience with their local breaks. This will allow the research to correctly identify the characteristics of BOP surf breaks, and ensure factors making them important to the local surfing community are accurately understood.

The information you provide in the feedback form will be used for the study. Once complete, it will be available for policy makers, surfing groups or individuals to use as a guide for developing surf break policy.

Instructions for Completing the Feedback Form:

- Step 1:** A Surf break Assessment Criteria is included below. Please start by reading the criteria.
- Step 2:** On the table attached, rate each criteria out of 10 for each surf break you have knowledge of.
- Step 3:** Total your ratings for each break in the last column to see which waves in the BOP rate the highest.

Notes:

- We have included the breaks identified in the 'Wavetrack Guide', but have added rows at the bottom of the table for breaks that may not be included in the guide that you also want to assess.

- When you consider values of breaks, make sure you compare them with your experiences of other breaks in the BOP. This is important, as the case study needs to determine the characteristics and values of surfing specific to the BOP region, not in comparison to the rest of the country or overseas for example.

- Step 4:** Please add any other comments about BOP surf breaks that you think is important for the study. Any general comments on the Surf Break Assessment Criteria and any comments on the study and workshop, suggesting possible ways this could be improved.

Returning your Feedback Forms

Feel free to complete the forms at the workshop.

Alternatively, take them away and return with the freepost envelope provided, or mail to Bay of Plenty Regional Council, PO Box 364, Whakatane, 3158, Attn Matt Skellern. Or you can scan and email them back to

bailey.peryman@lincolnuni.ac.nz

Please complete feedback forms and return to us by **January 31, 2011**

Thank you very much for your participation in supporting the study.

Surf Break Assessment Criteria

1. **Wave quality** (height, shape, length etc.) when optimum conditions are present.
2. **Frequency/consistency** of surfable conditions. Sites which are able to be surfed more frequently throughout the year are rated higher than those which only break rarely. This may also consider added value for the consistency of high quality surfing days.
3. **Size or diversity of break area.** Based on whether the break can accommodate many surfers at once. This may also consider added value for breaks where several surfable areas may be present at any one time given suitable conditions (i.e. offering immediate alternatives to lessen the impact of crowds or cater for varying skill levels).
4. **Landscape/Seascape Character.** Indicates the value of the surrounding landscape in contributing to the overall surfing experience. May consider factors such as the wilderness experience from the natural surroundings, remoteness or the 'mission' involved in getting to the break, water quality, or the presence of a unique urban or rural village, town or general establishment.
5. **Rarity or representativeness.** Relates to whether the break is a rare type of break for the region. Ratings are based on how common a type of break is (headland or point, beach, bar, reef or ledge) within the region i.e. the least common type of break gets the highest rarity rating. May also consider the significance of a break when rare, high quality wave conditions occur (i.e. if it only breaks once a year, but when it does, it's a 'drop tools wave')
6. **Level of use.** How popular is it, how many people surf it.
7. **Amenities.** Reflects ease of access, presence of ancillary services and facilities (e.g. surf clubs, toilets, car parks, shelters, access-ways to beach, nearby accommodation and shops). Some breaks are valued for their proximity to facilities and services. Sites with greater range of such facilities are rated higher than those with few facilities.
8. **Public Access.** Fundamental to the use of any surf break. The more secure the access the higher the rating. Not necessarily a value defined by the 'ease of access'. Security of informal access (e.g. across a farm/private land) may also be considered.
9. **Significance to the local community.** Relates to whether the break is a key aspect contributing to the local or cultural sense of place. May also consider significance to a local economy.
10. **Value as a national/internationally recognised site.** Based on whether the break is significant as a competition site or for attracting tourists (surfing and general).
11. **Vulnerability.** Presence of existing threats to an existing harmony or equilibrium affecting the overall significance of the break. The higher or more established a threat is, the higher the rating.

Surf break Criteria Assessment rating sheet (0-lowest, 10-highest)											
<i>Name of Surf Break</i>	<i>Wave quality</i>	<i>Frequency/ Consistency</i>	<i>Size/ diversity of break area</i>	<i>Landscape Seascape Character</i>	<i>Rarity/ Representativeness</i>	<i>Level of use</i>	<i>Amenities</i>	<i>Significance to local community</i>	<i>Nat/Intl recognised break</i>	<i>Vulnerability</i>	Total
Orokawa Bay											
Waihi											
Bowentown											
N. Matakana											
Matakana											
Main Beach											
Tay Street											
Arataki											
Papamoa											
Kaituna											
Motiti Island											
Maketu											
Newdicks											
Little Waihi											
Pukehina											
Matata											
Airports/ Dunnettaiki											
Whakatane Heads											
Ohope											
Opotiki											
Torere											
Hawai											
Maraenui											
Motu River											
Hariki Beach											
Waihou Bay											
Additional Breaks											

Surf Break Workshop

Your local knowledge about the Bay's surf breaks is needed



PHOTO COURTESY OF ESTRACA PHOTO

Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Gisborne District Council are supporting a study of surf breaks in our region.

Come to a workshop to:

- Identify the issues for surf breaks in the Bay and why they are important to you
- Identify which surf breaks should be preserved in the Bay
- Learn more about the study

When 12 January 2011, 6:30pm - 8:00pm

Where Mount Maunganui Surf Life Saving Club
21 Adams Avenue, Mount Maunganui

**Want to know more? Call Matt Skellern 0800 368 267,
or email matt.skellern@envbop.govt.nz**

*Working with our communities for a better environment
E mahi ngatahi e pai ake ai te taiao*



2011 001

Surf Break Workshop

Your local knowledge about the Bay's surf breaks is needed



PHOTOS COURTESY OF TONY OOLVY

Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Gisborne District Council are supporting a study of surf breaks in our region.

Come to a workshop to:

- Identify the issues for surf breaks in the Bay and why they are important to you
- Identify which surf breaks should be preserved in the Bay
- Learn more about the study

When 13 January 2011, 6:30pm - 8:00pm

Where Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Committee Room One,
5 Quay Street, Whakatane

**Want to know more? Call Matt Skellern 0800 368 267,
or email matt.skellern@envbop.govt.nz**

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Appendix 8 – Surf break assessment criteria

NB: this is the final resolution of the criteria set for assessing the features, characteristics and values of surf breaks in the Bay of Plenty.

Compulsory Criteria

1. **Wave Quality** (height, shape and length of ride). Performance of the surf break in optimum conditions – rate out of 10 in comparison to other breaks in the region, 10 being highest.
2. **Break type** (reef break, point break, ledge, river mouth or beach break). How representative is the surf break is in terms of its type in the region, i.e. is it a common type of surf break within the region or is it rare.
3. **Consistency of surfable** (surfable wave conditions of any quality) *and/or* **high quality surfable** (surfable wave conditions at or near full potential) waves – rate out of 10 in comparison to other breaks in the region, 10 being highest.

Optional Criteria

4. **Size or diversity of break area.** How many recreational users the break can accommodate at once and where a break offers several surfable areas at any one time given suitable conditions.
5. **Naturalness/Scenery.** The contribution of the surrounding natural landscape toward the enjoyment of the surfing and overall recreational experience.
6. **Level of use.** How regularly the break is used for recreation. This applies to the breaks suitability for a range of users from beginner to advanced levels in terms of all activities that use the break, including, but not limited to surfers, surf life saving, kite boarding, canoeists and paddle boards.
7. **Amenity value and access.** Value of the break for its ease-of-access, proximity to a township, associated facilities, services and other amenities (e.g. surf clubs, toilets, car parks, shelters, nearby accommodation and shops). This category also includes the users of surf breaks as a part of the seascape, in providing amenity value for onlookers.
8. **Local community and competition.** Influence of a break on the social fabric of the surf community and the health and well-being associated with surf-riding (e.g. family-orientated lifestyle, local economic activity, surf training and competition). Includes the significance of a surf break as a contest venue for surf competition.
9. **Value as a national/internationally recognised break.** The significance of a break beyond the region for a wider domestic or international range of users, interests or audience – for general tourism and/or purposes specific to surf-riding.
10. **Cultural values.** Consideration of culturally significant values. This includes tikanga Māori (particularly where practiced in the coastal environment); and, the arrival, growth and evolution of 'modern' surf culture from Hawaiian and Californian influences (including surf lifesaving).

Appendix 9 – Schedule and description of regionally significant surf breaks

Schedule of regionally significant surf breaks

Surf breaks were identified from the Wavetrack Guide and from community engagement. They are ordered geographically from west to east.

- Orokawa Bay
- Waihi Beach (North End)
- Bowentown
- North Matakana
- Matakana Island (Puni's Farm)
- North West Rock
- Main Beach
- Shark Alley
- Mount Coast (east of Rabbit Island – Omanu)
- Arataki (off Girven Road)
- Papamoa Beach ('the Domain')
- Motiti Island (east side)
- Kaituna Cut
- Maketu
- Newdicks Beach
- Little Waihi
- Pukehina Beach
- Matata Straights
- Tarawera Cut ('the Black Drain')
- Walkers Access ('Walkers', Walkers Rd)
- Thornton Beach
- Rangitaiki
- Airports
- Coastlands
- Whakatane Heads
- Ohope (Westend)
- Opotiki
- Torere
- Hawaii
- Maraenui
- Motu River Mouth
- Hariki Beach
- Waihou Bay

Description of regionally significant surf breaks

Notes:

- a) Final numerical ratings displayed in the description of each break are scaled to reflect the relative values of the criteria of wave quality, consistency and rarity. This is compulsory assessment criteria that can be attributed to any surf break. 10 is the highest value, 0 is the lowest.
- b) The description of each break is a brief summary of the values and characteristics of a break.
- c) Outstanding components are attributes taken from the optional assessment criteria that are unique to the surf break.

Orokawa Bay

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 7/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 5/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 8/10

Description:

Above average beach break resulting from geographically favourable with high scenic and naturalness values. Public walking track and sandy beach have high visual amenity for all users.

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 7 - Amenity value and access

Waihi Beach (North End)

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 6/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 5/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 2/10

Description:

Average beach break with a sand-bottom left at the northern end that breaks best more consistently than the eastern reaches of Waihi Beach. A vibrant local surfing community with a diverse break area suitable to a wide range of users. Popular spot with high amenity value across both services and the surrounding natural environment. Some significant cultural values associated with local surf lifesaving club and batches.

Outstanding components:

- 4 - Size or diversity of break area
- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 6 - Level of use
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 8 - Local community and competition
- 10 - Cultural values

Bowentown

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 6/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 5/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 3/10

Description: Average beach break with occasionally good waves dependent on sand bank formation influenced by rip formations and possibly related to the dynamics of the adjacent harbour. Harbour outlet has a lesser-known break. Local surfing community and holiday area presents a more laid back option to the bustle of the Mount.

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 8 - Local community and competition

North Matakana Island

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 3/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 6/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 1/10

Description: Average beach break with occasionally good waves dependent on sand bank formation influenced by rip formations and possibly related to the dynamics of the adjacent harbour. In the 'shadow' of the adjacent Puni's Farm (see below).

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery

Matakana Island (Puni's Farm)

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 10/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 8/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 2/10

Description: The pinnacle of surfing for the western Bay of Plenty. Outstanding beach break consistently producing the region's best surfable waves. Unique 'A-frame' wave form is highly dependent on the offshore wave-focusing feature created by the ebb tide delta of the Tauranga Harbour outlet in the swell corridor. The form of the ebb tide delta and the associated sediment budget of the area are considered critical to the quality of the surfing experience. Changes in the delta influence factors beyond the wave form including the safety of offshore 'parking' for craft used to access the break and the composition of onshore beach and dune systems. The break handles a high level of users and is suited to high performance surfing in optimum conditions. The island is a source of immense enjoyment, health and well-being for regular users. It has high scenic value and includes habitat for indigenous fauna which contribute to the surfing experience, contributing to its natural characteristics. The remoteness of the break contributes to a unique surfing experience which consistently attracts significant use and industry attention from beyond the study area. Access is largely by motorised craft or a risky paddle across the harbour mouth. This restrictive access is considered to be part of the 'mystique' of the break. The break hosts a highly significant local competition symbolic, known as the 'Island Masters' nationally renowned as a beach break of the highest quality, the break plays a significant role overlain the overall fabric of the surfing community in the Bay of Plenty, particularly for Mount Maunganui locals and surfing culture in this area.

Outstanding components:

- 4 - Size or diversity of break area
- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 6 - Level of use
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 8 - Local community and competition
- 9 - Value as a national/internationally recognised break
- 10 - Cultural values

North West Rock

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 6/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 2/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 10/10

Description: Rock/boulder ledge producing heavy right-hand break dependent on a narrow set of conditions. 'Freakish' wave form and limited in the range of use it offers, but unique as a rare and highly challenging surf break with a sense of mystique significant to the local surfing community. The break is located in the entrance of the Tauranga Harbour. It has high scenic value being located here, as it is accessed from the walkway on the western side of Mauão and looks over to Matakana Island.

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery

Main Beach – Mount Maunganui

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 7/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 6/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 2/10

Description: Above average beach break consisting of 3 distinct breaks ('the Blowhole', centre break, west end break) amongst an otherwise typically variable beach break set up. The beach offers both challenging and fun waves for all levels of surf-riding ability. The particular geographical configuration of the land/seascape creates a unique setting with high visual amenity by the back drop of Mauão, Moturiki Island, Rabbit Island and the Domain. Main Beach is an iconic inner city surf beach with a strong surf culture that resonates throughout the nearby CBD of Mount Maunganui with numerous surf stores and cafes. The break is popular with a diverse range of users. There are many public amenities, service and facilities surrounding the beach. Main Beach is a highly significant focal point for the health and well-being of the Mount Maunganui surfing community. This includes the local surf lifesaving club and the break is an important training ground and competition site for the club. The beach is also important to many other forms of surf based events including rowing, power boating, surf-riding and others. Significant at both at a local and regional scale for the surfing industry based here.

Outstanding components:

- 4 - Size or diversity of break area
- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 6 - Level of use
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 8 - Local community and competition
- 10 - Cultural values

Shark Alley

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 4/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 6/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 6/10

Description: Other than wave quality, Shark Alley is inseparable from the Main Beach and thus a subject to all the factors included in the description above. Shark Alley is highly significant learners break and for the development of surf-riding overall. These values also contribute to the social fabric of the local community. Shark Alley is also the location of two reef breaks, which are in its vicinity. One break is an offshore “bombie” (see Glossary for definition) that breaks right on a reef beside Rabbit Island. This is a big wave spot that very rarely breaks, requiring a 10ft swell to start working. On the other side of Rabbit Island is a fickle left hand reef break that only breaks on large swells.

Outstanding components:

- 4 - Size or diversity of break area
- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 6 - Level of use
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 8 - Local community and competition
- 10 - Cultural values

Mount Coast (east of Rabbit Island – Omanu)

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 7/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 8/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 1/10

Description: Popular stretch of variable beach breaks. Known as the ‘Mount Coast’ or ‘Ocean Beach’, or more specifically by the proximity to a range of significant landmarks (Omanu Surf Lifesaving Club) or the names of streets where they terminate at the beach edge (e.g. Tay St, Clyde St). Wave quality is dependent on the form of sand banks which generally afford a good consistency suited to high level of use for a very diverse range of recreational activities. Stormwater runoff has an influence on sand movement and rip currents that form the surfable sand banks along a beach otherwise lacking geographical delineation. An iconic stretch of white sandy beach with high scenic, amenity and access values including: easy access facilitated by pedestrian boardwalks or access strips; accessibility for competitions, high visual amenity for onlookers, toilet and shower facilities (although limited further east), close proximity to a large residential area. Tay Street is particularly valued for its facilities and suitability of the reserve as a competition site. Omanu Beach at Surf Road is also of high value for surf lifesaving activities and competition with a surf life saving club located there. Mount Coast is an important stretch of coast for many people as it contains the ‘local break’ of the population of Mount surfers. Local surf competitions have been organised in the past with teams of surfers from different streets or parts of Mount Coast competing against each other for local notoriety. For these reasons this stretch of coast is highly significant the local community as a source of enjoyment, health and well-being. Also contains the ‘Mount Reef’ project which remains in an unfinished state.

Outstanding components:

- 4 - Size or diversity of break area
- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 6 - Level of use
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 8 - Local community and competition
- 10 - Cultural values

Arataki

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 7/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 8/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 1/10

Description: Above average variable beach breaks, similar in many ways to those identified as the 'Mount Coast' breaks although known to hold more sizeable swells. Stormwater runoff has an influence on sand movement and rip currents that form the surfable sand banks along a beach otherwise lacking geographical delineation. A commonly known focal point is the Girven Road access. This stretch of beach features fewer public amenities, less public access and are subsequently have a lower level of use in general compared to the Mount Coast breaks. The scenic value of the sandy beach, dune environment and the associated visual amenity for both surf break users and onlookers is still high and significant. Some of the amenity of these breaks is coupled with a more 'undeveloped' feel (e.g. less boardwalks, car parking) and the intrinsic value of the coastline in its more natural state.

Outstanding components:

- 4 - Size or diversity of break area
- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 8 - Local community and competition

Papamoa Beach ('the Domain')

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 6/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 6/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 1/10

Description: Average, variable stretch of beach breaks with a wide range of surfable banks on offer given suitable conditions. Tends to be smaller in size due to the obstruction from Motiti Island in the swell corridor for the beach, but this is also advantageous in larger swells. High level of use for a diverse range of users which includes a strong surf lifesaving club; these beach breaks are of high recreational significance to the local community, particularly for young families and as a community with an established surf culture. This is evident in the presence of a local boardriders' club. 'The Domain' is the focal point for this activity. High level of amenity value and access including the popular Beach Park and excellent facilities, parking and shops in close proximity to the residential area.

Outstanding components:

- 4 - Size or diversity of break area
- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 6 - Level of use
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 8 - Local community and competition

Motiti Island (east side)

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 7/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: Unknown/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 9/10

Description: Largely an unknown quantity, Motiti Island has a near-mythical status for offering a range of high performance reef breaks. A largely untouched environment contributes to making this spot a unique surfing experience unto itself. Restricted access due to its distance offshore (22km from Tauranga Harbour entrance).

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery

Kaituna Cut

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 6/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 5/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 6/10

Description: River mouth break situated at the mouth of the Kaituna River. Significant to the local surfing community associated with areas such as Te Puke and Maketu and other breaks frequented by locals in this area.

Outstanding components:

- 8 - Local community and competition

Maketu

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 6/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 4/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 8/10

Description: A combination of a more consistent right-hand river mouth beach break and a less consistent right-hand reef point. Point requires a combination of factors to make it work properly and is therefore perceived as fickle to outsiders, although used by surfers from all over the region. Local amenity values and access are good and surfing brings a notable economic benefit to a local community with strong cultural values (indigenous and surfing). A raw and undeveloped feel to the landscape (particularly the sand spit and cliffs) is associated with the break which adds a unique value to the overall surfing experience.

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 8 - Local community and competition
- 10 - Cultural values

Newdicks Beach

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 7/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 7/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 2/10

Description: Variation of beach breaks with rocky outcrops which help give sand banks good form contributing to above average wave quality. Geographical factors at times create more favourable conditions than other areas. Significant to the local surfing community, although used by surfers from all over the region. The scenic value of this break is high given its largely undeveloped natural state. Immediate services and facilities are not present, although this adds to the overall surfing experience. Public access is restricted as it crosses over private land and requires a small fee.

Outstanding components:

- 4 - Size or diversity of break area
- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 8 - Local community and competition

Little Waihi

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 7/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 6/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 9/10

Description: Good left-hand river mouth breaking onto sand with above average consistency. Access is not easy although generally secure. Situated in a landscape with high scenic value due to a high level of naturalness. Another break with significant value to the local surfing community and also used by surfers from all over the region.

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 8 - Local community and competition

Pukehina Beach

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 7/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 6/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 1/10

Description: Above average variable beach break given more favourable geographical factors influencing wave quality. Expansive stretch of sand dunes form part of a landscape with high naturalness and scenic value. Associated with other breaks in close proximity with significant value to the local surfing community; also used by surfers from all over the region.

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 8 - Local community and competition

Matata Straights

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 8/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 4/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 1/10

Description: Extensive stretch of beach breaks that produce very good quality surfable waves, although often require an acute set of conditions to work. Associated with other breaks in close proximity with significant value to local surfing communities; also hosts a diverse range of recreational users from all over the region. The Matatā's straights are a unique and largely undeveloped stretch of coastline with high naturalness and scenic values, notably formed by the cliffs that provide a back drop to the coast. Limited access over the sand dunes is created by the railway and state highway that runs parallel to the coast with few parking areas.

Outstanding components:

- 4 - Size or diversity of break area
- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 6 - Level of use
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 8 - Local community and competition

Tarawera Cut ('the Black Drain'), Walkers Access ('Walkers', Walkers Rd), Thornton Beach, Airports, Rangitāiki

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 7/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 6/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 4/10

Description: Combination of variable river mouth and beach breaks on exposed, raw and largely undeveloped coastline. Good wave quality. Significant to a well-established local surfing community predominantly based out of the eastern Bay of Plenty area. Access and amenity values are generally low, at times restricted across private land; although generally not disadvantageous to the overall surfing experience in the remote landscape. A range of recreational users frequent these spots requiring mutual respect in the shared use of certain areas, particularly around river mouths.

Outstanding components:

- 4 - Size or diversity of break area
- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 8 - Local community and competition

Coastlands

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 5/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 4/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 1/10

Description: Variable, average beach break set up. Access and amenities are good although limited in a recently-developed residential area. Access is restricted to the southern end of the break although available provided users do not cut through the Opihi Urupa land (an ancient burial ground at Piripai Spit). High scenic values and naturalness of the coastline are significant, particularly in relation to the Whakatane Heads. Significant area for a number of local community aspects.

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 8 - Local community and competition
- 10 - Cultural values

Whakatane Heads

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 10/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 3/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 8/10

Description: Outstanding right hand river mouth point influenced by rock formations within the Whakatane River Mouth, being one of the few surf breaks in the Bay that create surfable waves in large swells. Produces challenging and excellent wave quality although is subject to inconsistent conditions and highly dependent on water and sediment flows from the Whakatane River. Access and use conflicts at times with boats navigating the river bar, although generally attitudes are mutually respectful and surfers have also been known to assist boaties in trouble as they are commonly out there during 'treacherous' conditions. A break within an area of immense value to the local community well beyond use by surf-riders – a busy area as the 'gateway to the town'. A place of highly significant cultural value for both tangata whenua and pakeha. Attracts users from throughout the region and beyond, and can handle a high level of use due to a large take-off zone. A source of immense enjoyment, health and well-being for regular users. Excellent amenity and access values are provided including: public services, facilities, parking and landscaped areas for those enjoying the visual amenity in close proximity to the township. Often a popular spectacle for onlookers situated within a land/seascape of high naturalness and scenic value. Access is restricted from the Coastlands side of the river, although available provided users do not cut through the Opihi Urupa land (an ancient burial ground at Piripai Spit).

Outstanding components:

- 4 - Size or diversity of break area
- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 6 - Level of use
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 8 - Local community and competition
- 9 - Value as a national/internationally recognised break
- 10 - Cultural values

Ohope (Westend)

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 6/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 8/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 2/10

Description: Variable beach break known for producing a good left hand break. Consistent conditions suitable to a high level and diversity of recreational users – an exemplary 'nursery break' at the heart of a strong, family-orientated local surfing community. Highly significant value across environmental, economic, social and cultural aspects – includes notable heritage value for the surfing community. A source of enjoyment, health and well-being for a large number of users. Situated in a picturesque land/seascape with high naturalness and scenic values for all users. Excellent amenity value and access across all facets.

Outstanding components:

- 4 - Size or diversity of break area
- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 6 - Level of use
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 9 - Local community and competition
- 10 - Cultural values

Opotiki

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 4/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 4/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 3/10

Description: Beach break with occasionally good waves dependent on sand bank formation influenced by rips and river mouths. The Waiotahi Beach features many rivers and streams producing banks of reasonable quality. Good for surfers of all levels.

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery

Torere

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 3/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 1/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 8/10

Description: Right-hand reef break requiring an acute set of conditions to work. Generally other breaks of greater quality in the Eastern BOP region will be used in the conditions required to make this break work. Access is difficult in a remote area, although scenic and naturalness values are high, typical of the breaks east of Opotiki.

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery

Hawai

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 8/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 3/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 7/10

Description: Right hand shingle point also influenced by river mouth. Produces high quality waves although lacks consistently suitable conditions. Situated within a remote, largely untouched land/seascape with high scenic and naturalness values – a real wilderness experience for outsiders. Part of a unique collection of breaks significant to the Eastern Bay of Plenty area, local communities, and the surfing community of the entire region as a whole. Attracts a range of recreational users from all across the region and beyond when favourable conditions are present providing a rich, raw, grass-roots style experience unique to this collection of breaks. A popular spot for holiday and recreational use which includes a camping ground and easy access to the break. Within an area of the coast of high importance to local iwi for a number of reasons.

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 7 - Amenity value and access
- 8 - Local community and competition
- 10 - Cultural values

Maraenui

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 8/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 3/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 7/10

Description: Right-hand point breaking on shingle in a rocky line-up. Produces high quality waves although lacks consistently suitable conditions. Situated within a remote, largely untouched land/seascape with high scenic and naturalness values – a real wilderness experience for outsiders. Part of a unique collection of breaks significant to the Eastern Bay of Plenty area, local communities, and the surfing community of the entire region as a whole. Attracts a range of recreational users from all across the region and beyond when favourable conditions are present providing a rich, raw, grass-roots style experience unique to this collection of breaks. Access is difficult, lacking definition of track down to beach.

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 8 - Local community and competition
- 10 - Cultural values

Motu River Mouth

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 10/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 4/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 7/10

Description: Outstanding right-hand river mouth breaking onto shingle and stones. Produces excellent quality waves although lacks consistently suitable conditions. Situated within a remote, largely untouched land/seascape with high scenic and naturalness values – a real wilderness experience for outsiders. Part of a unique collection of breaks significant to the Eastern Bay of Plenty area, local communities, and the surfing community of the entire region as a whole. Attracts a range of recreational users from all across the region and beyond when favourable conditions are present providing a rich, raw, grass-roots style experience. The integrity of this coastal environment is highly significant to the local community, including visiting surfers who have frequented the break for a number of decades. Informal access.

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery
- 6 - Level of use
- 8 - Local community and competition
- 9 - Value as a national/internationally recognised break
- 10 - Cultural values

Hariki Beach, Waihou Bay

- 1 - Wave quality rating: 3/10
- 2 - Consistency rating: 2/10
- 3 - Rarity rating: 5/10

Description: These two areas are examples of variable rocky reef and beach break setups found in the east of the Bay of Plenty Region. Inconsistent and largely unknown quantities for outsiders, they are surf breaks predominantly used by local communities. Part of a remote, largely untouched landscape with high scenic and naturalness values.

Outstanding components:

- 5 - Naturalness/scenery

Appendix 10 – Glossary

Bombie: or, '**Bombora**', an Australian word that refers to a big wave that breaks outside the normal surfing line-up.

Grommet: A young surfer. While it seems that being called a "grommet" would be derogatory, in fact, most surfers wish they still had that grommet perspective of the world. For the most part, grommets are boy and girl surfers younger than 18-20 years old.

Line-up: a noun that refers to the calm, deep area beyond the breaking waves where a surfer waits for the next wave. Surfers often talk and socialize in the line-up while waiting for waves. After watching for where good waves are breaking, surfers use landmarks on the beach to find the best spot to wait.

Nursery break: high recreational value for a variety of reasons, although predominantly where a surf break caters for all levels of ability, fosters surfing (or recreational) communities and provides social, economic and cultural well-being.

Right-hander/left-hander: If the wave peels to the right from the surfer's perspective (to the left when looking from the beach), the wave is said to be a "righthand" wave, or a "righthander." If the wave peels to the left from the surfer's perspective (to the right when looking from the beach), the wave is said to be a "lefthand" wave, or a "lefthander." (Scarfe et al, 2003).

