1 Langs Beach

Description and geomorphology

Langs Beach is located south of Bream Bay, approximately 40 km south of Whangarei.

The site is approximately 1.8 km long and is situated between two headlands comprising weak sedimentary rock. The northern 350 m of the site is a cliff shoreline formed from Greywacke rock (cell 1A). The cliff elevations in this area range from RL 16 to 23 m.

The next 500 m section of shoreline is unconsolidated beach situated between two streams. Both streams have an effect on the shoreline position. The southern stream is often blocked by the beach berm forming a lagoon and meandering channel that causes some backshore erosion. A rock reef exists at the northern end of this cell which is located approximately 25 m offshore.

The central 300 m of shoreline comprises soft cliff (cell 1D). A medium to fine sandy beach exists along the site that has a berm width of approximately 5 to 10 m above the high tide line. Another stream mouth exists at the southern end of this cell where the topography transitions from the cliff shoreline to a low lying backshore area. This low lying area is approximately 450 m long and the stream channel flows between the edge of the shoreline bank and an intertidal spit.

The southern 150 m of the site is cliff shoreline comprising of graywacke rock (cell 1F). The cliff height in this area ranges from RL 25 to 31 m.

Local considerations

A grouted rock seawall exists along the southern edge of the middle stream. The structure is approximately 150 m long.

There are three streams that enter the site and influence the shoreline position. There is a greater level of uncertainty in these areas because fluvial processes also effect shoreline movement. The resulting hazard zones are dashed in these areas to reflect this uncertainty.



Site Photograph A (low lying southern backshore)



Site Photograph B (central cliff area)



Site Photograph C (northern beach)

Coastal Erosion Hazard Assessment

The site is split into six cells based on differences in geomorphology, exposure and dune height.

Adopted component values are presented within Table 1-1. Short-term erosion rates range from 5 to 15 m in the north and 4 to 10 m in the more sheltered south. The Greywacke cliffs at the

northern end have lower stable angles than the southern cliffs due to their more weathered nature. Long-term erosion rates range from - 0.02 to -0.1m/year for the cliffed sections and from +0.2 to -0.1m/year along the beaches where some accretion has occurred since 1960, particularly around the northern stream mouth.

Histograms of individual components and resultant CEHZ distances using a Monte Carlo technique are shown in Figure 1-1 to Figure 1-6. Coastal Erosion Hazard Zone widths are presented within Table 1-2, Table 1-3 and Table 1-4 and mapped in Figure 1-7.

CEHZ1 lines range from 15 to 24 m for the beaches, CEHZ2 values range from 40 to 60 m and CEHZ3 values range from 50 to 74 m. The CEHZ1 value for cell 1E has been adjusted from 12 m to a minimum value of 15 m.

Hazard lines are generally based on these values, although uncertainties remain around the

stream mouths where fluvial processes occur. These lines have been dashed to reflect this.

Note that cell 1E has experienced accretion since about 1972 over approximately 150 m, with CEHZs offset from the accreted most recent shoreline.

For cell A, D and F the cliff projection method has been adopted with future shoreline distances shown in Figure 1-1, Figure 1-4 and Figure 1-6, Table 1-2, Table 1-3 and Table 1-4 instead of CEHZ distances.

Future shoreline (cliff toe) distances range from

3 to 8 m to 2080 and 15 to 34 m to 2130.

for Langs Beach.

Figure 1-8 shows the available historic shorelines

Table 1-1 Component values for Erosion Hazard Assessment

Site		1. Langs Beach										
Cell		1A ¹	1B	1C ²	1D ¹	1E	1F ¹					
Cell	E	1737892	1738032	1738162	1738422	1738760	1739071					
centre (NZTM)	N	6010317	6010119	6009946	6009782	6009590	6009692					
Chainage, n N/W)	n (from	0-350	350-500	500-850	850-1150	1150-1600	1600-1750					
Morphology	′	Highly weathered Greywacke	Dune	Dune	Soft Cliff	Dune	Greywacke					
	Min	0	5	5	0	4	0					
Short- term (m)	Mode	0	10	10	0	6	0					
(iii,	Max	0	15	15	0	10	0					
Dune/Cliff elevation	Min	16.0	5.9	3.1	7.1	3.1	25.2					
(m above toe or	Mode	18.8	7.1	6.3	8.5	3.8	29.2					
scarp)	Max	22.9	7.9	8.1	10.4	5.3	31.0					
Stable	Min	18.4	30	30	26.6	30	26.6					
angle	Mode	22.5	32	32	30.2	32	30.2					
(deg)	Max	26.6	34	34	33.7	34	33.7					
Long- term (m)	Min	-0.02	0.1	0	-0.02	0.2	-0.05					
-ve erosion	Mode	-0.05	0.05	-0.05	-0.05	0.05	-0.1					
+ve accretion	Max	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2					
	Min	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.75	0.1	0.5					

Site			1. Langs Beach											
Cell		1A ¹	1B	1C ²	1D1	1E	1F ¹							
Closure	Mode	0.25	0.026	0.026	0.5	0.034	0.25							
slope (beaches)	Max	0	0.015	0.015	0.25	0.019	0							
	RCP 2.6	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16							
SLR 2080	RCP 4.5	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21							
(m)	RCP 8.5M	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33							
	RCP 8.5H+	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51							
	RCP 2.6	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28							
SLR 2130	RCP 4.5	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42							
(m)	RCP 8.5M	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85							
	RCP 8.5H+	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17							

¹Cliff projection method has been used, so distance to future cliff toe position has been tabulated. Actual CEHZ width will be greater depending on cliff height and stable slope angle.

²CEHZ0 included behind coastal protection structure.

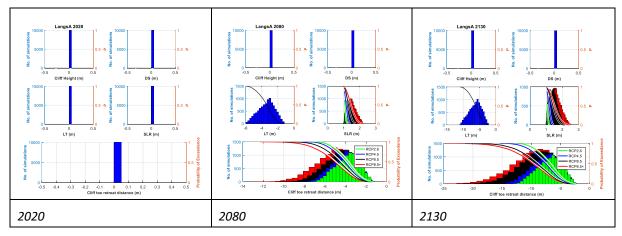


Figure 1-1 Histograms of parameter samples and the resultant shoreline distances for 2020, 2080 and 2130 timeframes for cell 1A

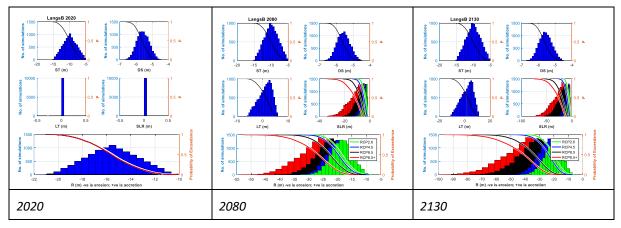


Figure 1-2 Histograms of parameter samples and the resultant CEHZ distances for 2020, 2080 and 2130 timeframes for cell 1B

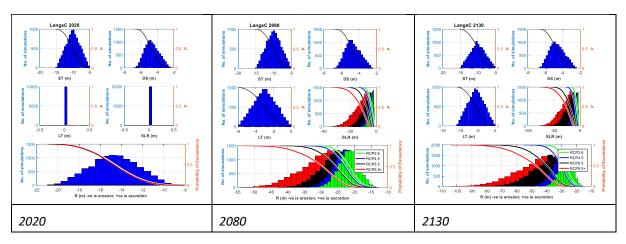


Figure 1-3 Histograms of parameter samples and the resultant CEHZ distances for 2020, 2080 and 2130 timeframes for cell 1C

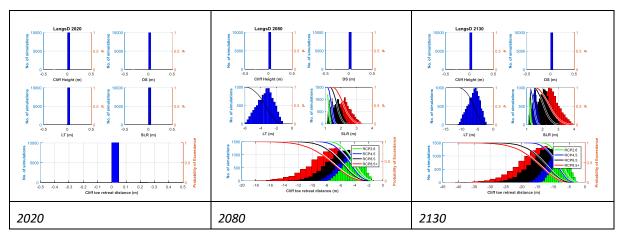


Figure 1-4 Histograms of parameter samples and the resultant shoreline distances for 2020, 2080 and 2130 timeframes for cell 1D

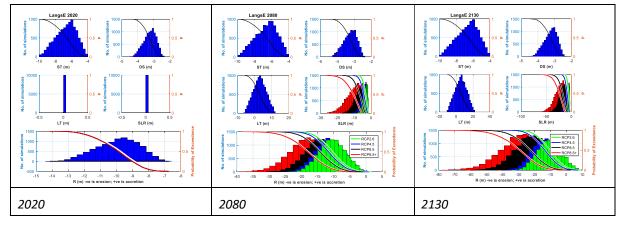


Figure 1-5 Histograms of parameter samples and the resultant CEHZ distances for 2020, 2080 and 2130 timeframes for cell 1E

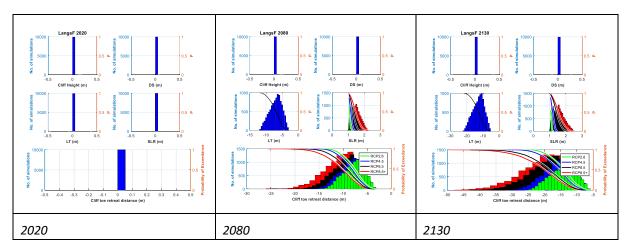


Figure 1-6 Histograms of parameter samples and the resultant shoreline distances for 2020, 2080 and 2130 timeframes for cell 1F

Table 1-2 Coastal Erosion Hazard Zone Widths for 2020

	Site	1. Langs Beach											
		A*	В	С	D*	E	F*						
	Min	0	-10	-8	0	-7	0						
	99%	0	-11	-10	0	-7	0						
0	95%	0	-12	-11	0	-8	0						
ance	90%	0	-13	-12	0	-8	0						
Probability of CEHZ (m) Exceedance	80%	0	-14	-13	0	-9	0						
Exce	70%	0	-14	-13	0	-9	0						
<u>E</u>	66%	0	-15	-14	0	-9	0						
1) Z1	60%	0	-15	-14	0	-9	0						
Ü	50%	0	-16	-15	0	-10	0						
, of	40%	0	-16	-15	0	-10	0						
ije Fi	33%	0	-17	-16	0	-10	0						
bak	30%	0	-17	-16	0	-11	0						
Pro	20%	0	-17	-17	0	-11	0						
	10%	0	-18	-18	0	-12	0						
	5%	0	-19	-18	0	-12	0						
	1%	0	-20	-19	0	-13	0						
	Max	0	-21	-21	0	-14	0						

^{*}Cliff projection method has been used, so cliff toe position has been tabulated, which has been assumed to be unchanged from the adopted 2019 baseline. Actual CEHZ width will be greater depending on cliff height and stable slope angle.

Table 1-3 Coastal Erosion Hazard Zone Widths Projected for 2080

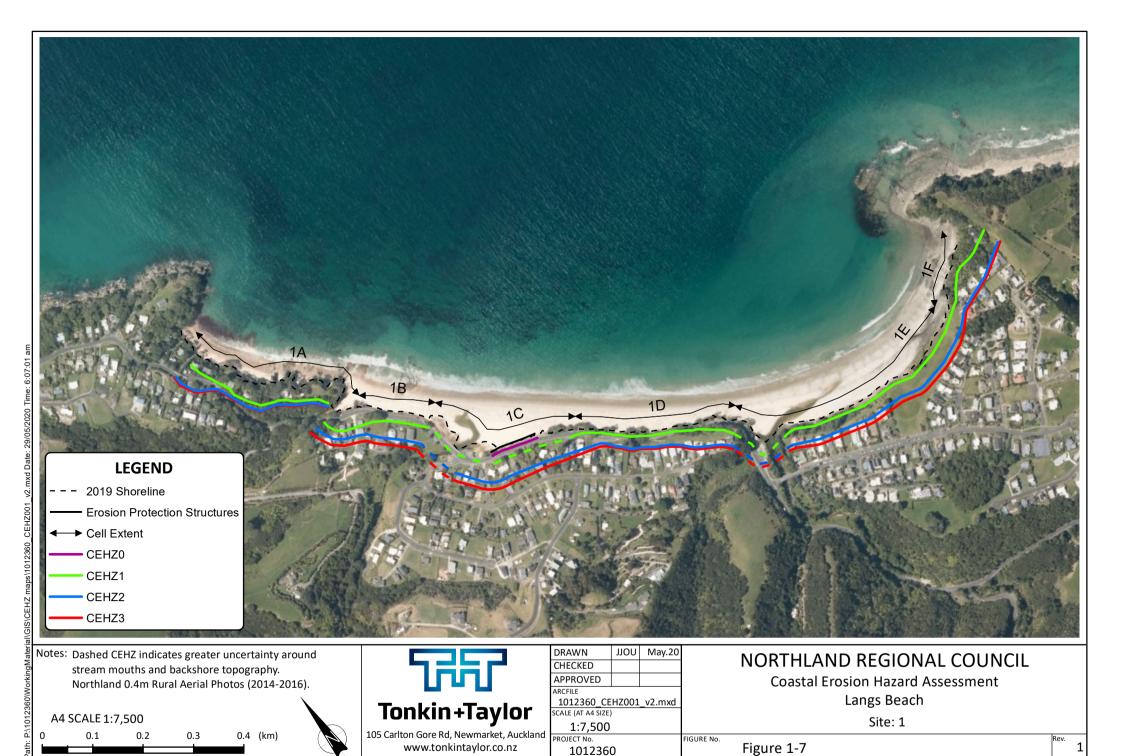
Site	ite											1	. Langs E	Beach											
Cell			1A	l			1	LB			1	LC				1D				1E			1	l F	
RCP	scenario	2.6	4.6	8.5	8.5+	2.6	4.6	8.5	8.5+	2.6	4.6	8.5	8.5+	2.6	4.6	8.5	8.5+	2.6	4.6	8.5	8.5+	2.6	4.6	8.5	8.5+
	Min	-1	-1	-2	-2	-8	-9	-10	-12	-12	-13	-14	-17	-1	-2	-2	-2	2	1	0	-3	-3	-4	-4	-4
	99%	-2	-2	-2	-2	-11	-12	-13	-16	-15	-16	-18	-20	-2	-2	-2	-3	-1	-2	-4	-7	-4	-4	-5	-6
	95%	-2	-2	-3	-3	-13	-14	-16	-18	-17	-18	-20	-22	-2	-2	-3	-4	-4	-5	-7	-10	-5	-5	-6	-7
9	90%	-2	-3	-3	-3	-14	-15	-17	-20	-18	-19	-21	-24	-3	-3	-3	-4	-5	-6	-8	-11	-5	-6	-7	-8
Jan	80%	-3	-3	-4	-4	-15	-16	-19	-22	-19	-20	-22	-25	-3	-3	-4	-5	-7	-8	-10	-13	-6	-7	-8	-9
Exceedance	70%	-3	-3	-4	-5	-17	-18	-20	-24	-20	-21	-23	-27	-3	-4	-4	-5	-8	-9	-12	-15	-7	-7	-8	-9
EXC	66%	-3	-4	-4	-5	-17	-18	-21	-24	-20	-21	-24	-27	-3	-4	-5	-6	-9	-10	-12	-16	-7	-7	-9	-10
(E)	60%	-3	-4	-4	-5	-18	-19	-21	-25	-21	-22	-24	-28	-4	-4	-5	-6	-9	-10	-13	-17	-7	-8	-9	-10
	50%	-4	-4	-5	-5	-18	-20	-23	-27	-22	-23	-26	-30	-4	-4	-5	-6	-10	-12	-14	-18	-8	-8	-10	-11
CEHZ	40%	-4	-4	-5	-6	-19	-21	-24	-28	-22	-24	-27	-31	-4	-5	-6	-7	-12	-13	-15	-19	-8	-9	-10	-12
o f (33%	-4	-5	-5	-6	-20	-22	-25	-30	-23	-24	-28	-32	-5	-5	-6	-7	-12	-14	-16	-21	-9	-10	-11	-13
	30%	-4	-5	-6	-6	-20	-22	-25	-30	-23	-25	-28	-33	-5	-5	-6	-8	-13	-14	-17	-21	-9	-10	-11	-13
Probability	20%	-5	-5	-6	-7	-22	-23	-27	-33	-24	-26	-30	-36	-5	-6	-7	-8	-14	-15	-18	-23	-10	-11	-12	-14
g	10%	-5	-6	-7	-8	-24	-25	-29	-36	-26	-27	-32	-39	-6	-6	-8	-9	-16	-17	-21	-26	-11	-12	-14	-16
Ā	5%	-6	-6	-7	-8	-25	-27	-31	-39	-27	-29	-34	-42	-6	-7	-8	-10	-17	-19	-22	-28	-12	-13	-15	-17
	1%	-6	-7	-8	-9	-28	-30	-35	-45	-29	-31	-37	-47	-7	-8	-9	-11	-20	-21	-25	-33	-13	-14	-16	-19
	Max	-7	-8	-9	-11	-32	-35	-41	-53	-34	-37	-43	-54	-7	-8	-10	-13	-24	-27	-33	-41	-14	-16	-18	-22
.h =1155	CEHZ1		-4*	•				21			-	24			•	-5*	•		•	-12			-!	9*	

^{*}Cliff projection method has been used, so distance to future cliff toe position has been tabulated. Actual CEHZ width will be greater depending on cliff height and stable slope angle.

Table 1-4 Coastal Erosion Hazard Zone Widths Projected for 2130

Site													1. Lang	s Beach	1										
Cell				1A				1B				1C				1D				1E				1F	
RCP																									
scen	ario	2.6	4.6	8.5	8.5+	2.6	4.6	8.5	8.5+	2.6	4.6	8.5	8.5+	2.6	4.6	8.5	8.5+	2.6	4.6	8.5	8.5+	2.6	4.6	8.5	8.5+
	Min	-2	-3	-3	-4	-6	-7	-12	-15	-14	-16	-21	-25	-3	-3	-4	-4	9	8	3	-1	-6	-7	-8	-9
	99%	-3	-3	-4	-5	-9	-11	-17	-21	-18	-20	-26	-30	-3	-4	-5	-6	5	3	-3	-7	-7	-8	-10	-11
	95%	-4	-4	-5	-6	-12	-14	-21	-25	-21	-23	-29	-33	-4	-5	-6	-7	1	-1	-8	-13	-9	-10	-12	-13
	90%	-4	-5	-6	-7	-13	-16	-23	-28	-22	-24	-31	-35	-5	-5	-7	-8	-1	-4	-11	-16	-10	-11	-13	-15
	80%	-5	-6	-7	-8	-16	-18	-26	-31	-24	-26	-33	-38	-5	-6	-8	-9	-4	-7	-15	-20	-11	-12	-15	-17
nce	70%	-6	-7	-8	-9	-17	-20	-29	-35	-25	-28	-36	-41	-6	-7	-9	-11	-7	-9	-18	-23	-12	-14	-17	-19
eda	66%	-6	-7	-8	-9	-18	-21	-30	-36	-25	-28	-36	-42	-6	-7	-10	-11	-7	-10	-19	-25	-13	-14	-17	-19
Exce	60%	-6	-7	-9	-10	-19	-22	-31	-38	-26	-29	-38	-44	-7	-8	-10	-12	-9	-11	-20	-26	-13	-15	-18	-20
Œ.	50%	-7	-8	-10	-11	-20	-24	-34	-41	-27	-30	-40	-47	-7	-8	-11	-13	-10	-14	-23	-29	-14	-16	-20	-22
) ZH	40%	-8	-8	-10	-12	-22	-26	-36	-44	-28	-32	-43	-51	-8	-9	-12	-14	-12	-16	-25	-32	-15	-17	-21	-23
f CE	33%	-8	-9	-11	-12	-23	-27	-39	-48	-29	-33	-45	-54	-8	-10	-13	-15	-14	-17	-27	-34	-16	-18	-22	-25
ity o	30%	-8	-9	-11	-13	-24	-28	-40	-49	-29	-33	-46	-55	-8	-10	-13	-15	-15	-18	-28	-36	-16	-19	-23	-25
abili	20%	-9	-10	-13	-14	-26	-30	-44	-55	-31	-35	-50	-61	-9	-11	-14	-16	-17	-20	-31	-40	-18	-20	-25	-28
Probability of CEHZ (m) Exceedance	10%	-10	-11	-14	-15	-29	-33	-50	-62	-33	-38	-55	-68	-10	-12	-16	-18	-20	-24	-36	-46	-20	-23	-28	-31
L.	5%	-11	-12	-15	-17	-31	-36	-55	-68	-35	-41	-60	-74	-11	-13	-17	-20	-23	-26	-40	-50	-22	-24	-30	-34
	1%	-12	-13	-17	-19	-36	-42	-63	-80	-38	-46	-68	-86	-12	-14	-19	-22	-27	-31	-48	-60	-23	-27	-34	-38
	Max	-13	-15	-19	-22	-42	-51	-77	-97	-46	-55	-83	-104	-13	-16	-22	-26	-33	-40	-60	-75	-25	-30	-39	-43
	CEHZ2		-	15*			_	-55				-60			-	17*			-	-40			-3	30*	
	CEHZ3		-:	17*			-	-68				-74			-:	20*			-	-50				34*	

^{*}Cliff projection method has been used, so distance to future cliff toe position has been tabulated. Actual CEHZ width will be greater depending on cliff height and stable slope angle.





Northland 0.4m Rural Aerial Photos (2014-2016).

A4 SCALE 1:7,500 0.4 (km)



105 Carlton Gore Rd, Newmarket, Auckland PROJECT No. www.tonkintaylor.co.nz

	DRAWN	norr	Jun.20	Γ						
	CHECKED									
	APPROVED									
	ARCFILE 1012360_Historicv2.mxd SCALE (AT A4 SIZE)									
J	1:7,500)								

1012360

FIGURE No.

Langs Beach

Site: 1

Figure 1-8