

Chapter 6: Future Monitoring Schedule

This section is designed to provide guidance to the Environmental Data Service section for required profile monitoring.

6.1 Monitoring Schedule

The following table (Table 6.1) contains the proposed schedule of profile measurements for the NERMN profiles. This schedule also contains the recently installed Coast Care sites at Waihi, eastern Papamoa and Waiotahi beaches. The schedule reflects the requirement for both the annual and quarterly monitoring. This schedule also includes beach profiling performed under contract for 3rd parties within the Bay of Plenty region (the Tauranga City Council monitoring adds further definition to the dataset in the heavily developed residential Mt Maunganui/Papamoa areas).

Table 6.1 Monitoring schedule for the next 5 years (2006-2010).

Site	Monitoring frequency
All sites (Total = 79). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCS1 to CCS54 inclusive. • Coast Care sites at Papamoa (2 sites), Waiotahi Drifts (5 sites) Waihi Beach (1 site) and Mt Maunganui (1 site). • TCC contract sites (17 sites) 	Annually
Selected sites (Total = 40). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCS9 – CCS11 • CCS25 – CCS29 • CCS34 – CCS40 • CCS47 – CCS54 • TCC contract sites (17 sites) 	Quarterly
Pre and post significant storm sites. (typically a selection of the quarterly sites and/or a selection based on reports of erosion)	As required

It should be recognised that additional profiling should be undertaken where possible prior to, and post *significant* storm/erosive events. These significant events are typically associated with the progression of tropical cyclones or sub tropical depressions towards or through the Bay of Plenty region. These systems are normally generated in the tropics in the December to April period.

At this time there is no requirement for further offshore profiles to be measured. The majority of the sites now have three offshore surveys measure over a 15 year period. Where more detailed information is required, a specific project could be developed to gather this explicit information. Typically these investigations would use technology (like multibeam technology) to allow for the development of three dimensional bathymetry layers. This technology was outside the specification required for the collection of the historic offshore profile datasets.