

STDC Coastal Structures
Monitoring Programme
Monitoring Report
2012-2014

Technical Report 2014–97

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Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
STRATFORD

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Executive summary

South Taranaki District Council (STDC) holds coastal permits for various structures along the South Taranaki coast. This report for the period July 2012-June 2014 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) to assess STDC's environmental performance during the period under review.

STDC holds a total of 11 coastal permits relating to coastal structures, which include a total of 59 conditions setting out the requirements that the STDC must satisfy. STDC holds three coastal permits relating to boat ramps, wharves /jetties; one permit relating to access structures and seven permits relating to coastal protection from erosion. A further two coastal permits are held for outfall structures which are the subject of other monitoring programmes and are not discussed in this report.

During the monitoring period, STDC demonstrated an overall good level of environmental performance.

The Council's monitoring programme for the period under review included an annual inspections of the various structures.

Most of the structures were found to be well maintained, and there did not appear to be any adverse environmental effects. However, some issues were noted with regards to the seawall at Bayly Road, the Opunake Bay boat ramp and the access way at Denby Road.

During the two years, STDC demonstrated a good level of compliance with the resource consents for the majority of the coastal permits within the South Taranaki District. However, as outlined within Section 2 of this report, various structures required maintenance work.

For reference, in the 2012-2013 year, 35% of consent holders in Taranaki monitored through tailored compliance monitoring programmes achieved a high level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents, while another 59% demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents. In the 2013-2014 year, 60% of consent holders achieved a high level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents, while another 29% demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and compliance.

This report includes recommendations for the 2014-2015 year.

Table of contents

	Page
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Compliance monitoring programme reports and the Resource Management Act 1991	1
1.1.1 Introduction	1
1.1.2 Structure of this report	1
1.1.3 The Resource Management Act (1991) and monitoring	1
1.1.4 Evaluation of environmental performance	2
1.2 Background	4
1.3 Beach overview and history	4
1.3.1 Bayly Road	4
1.3.2 Middleton Bay	5
1.3.3 Opunake Beach	7
1.3.4 Kaupokonui	7
1.3.5 Denby Road	8
1.3.6 Patea groynes	9
1.3.7 Patea boat ramp	10
1.3.8 Patea wharf	11
1.3.9 Waverley access ways	11
1.4 Resource consents	13
1.4.1 Coastal permits	13
1.5 Monitoring programme	19
1.5.1 Introduction	19
1.5.2 Programme liaison and management	20
1.5.3 Site inspections	20
2. Results	21
2.1 Bayly Road	21
2.2 Middleton Bay	21
2.3 Opunake Bay boat ramp	22
2.4 Opunake Beach	23
2.5 Kaupokonui	23
2.6 Denby Road	23
2.7 Patea Groynes	24
2.8 Patea boat ramp	25
2.9 Patea wharf	25
2.10 Waverley access ways	26
2.12 Investigations, interventions, and incidents	27
3. Discussion	28
3.1 Environmental effects of exercise of consents	28
3.2 Proposed future monitoring programme	28
3.3 Evaluation of performance	32

3.4	Recommendations from the 2011-2012 Report	37
3.5	Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2014-2015	38
4.	Recommendations	39
	Glossary of common terms and abbreviations	40
	Bibliography and references	41
	Appendix I Resource consents held by STDC	

List of tables

Table 1	Summary of coastal structure permits held by STDC	13
Table 2	Summary of performance for Consent 4566-2 to maintain a boat ramp and jetty at Patea	32
Table 3	Summary of performance for Consent 4573-1 to maintain various structures in the Patea River mouth	32
Table 4	Summary of performance for Consent 4575-2 to maintain a wharf in the Patea River estuary	33
Table 5	Summary of performance for Consent 4578-2 to maintain a retaining wall and associated structures at Opunake Beach	33
Table 6	Summary of performance for Consent 4579-1 to maintain access ramp at Caves Beach, Waverley	34
Table 7	Summary of performance for Consent 5504-1 to maintain seawall at Middleton Bay, Opunake	34
Table 8	Summary of performance for Consent 5512-1 to place a seawall at Bayly Road, Cape Egmont	35
Table 9	Summary of performance for Consent 5983-1 to place rock rip rap in the Kaupokonui Stream	35
Table 10	Summary of performance for Consent 6736-1 to place a gabion mattress at Denby Road for erosion control and beach access	36
Table 11	Summary of performance for Consent 6791-1 to construct and maintain boat ramp and breakwater in Opunake Bay	36
Table 12	Summary of performance for Consent 6839-1 to reinstate training wall in Patea River mouth	37

List of photos

Photo 1	Bayly Road seawall (May, 2014)	5
Photo 2	Rip rap seawall, Middleton Bay (May, 2014)	6
Photo 3	Looking upstream along rock protection works in the Kaupokonui Stream (May 2014)	8
Photo 4	Access way to Waihi Beach, Hawera (May 2014)	9
Photo 5	Patea groynes (May 2014)	10
Photo 6	Patea boat ramp (May 2014)	11
Photo 7	Access to Waverley Beach (May 2014)	12
Photo 8	Erosion on the south side of the Bayly Road seawall, Cape Egmont (May 2014)	21
Photo 9	Erosion at the north-west end of the Middleton Bay seawall (May 2014)	22
Photo 10	Top section of the Opunake Beach boat ramp (March 2012)	22
Photo 11	Dune planting at Opunake Beach (May 2014)	23
Photo 12	Erosion of beach track at the end of Denby Road left March 2013, right May 2014	24
Photo 13	Training wall at Patea (May, 2014)	25
Photo 14	Old Patea wharf (March 2013)	26
Photo 15	Access to Caves Beach, Waverley (May 2014)	26

1. Introduction

1.1 Compliance monitoring programme reports and the Resource Management Act 1991

1.1.1 Introduction

This report is the Monitoring Report for the period July 2012-June 2014 by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) on the monitoring programme associated with resource consents held by South Taranaki District Council (STDC) relating to structures in the coastal marine area. The South Taranaki District covers an area of coast from the mouth of the Stony River just south of Okato in the north, extending southwest to approximately 2 km south of Wai-inu Beach, a coastline of approximately 140 km. STDC administers various coastal reserves situated throughout the South Taranaki District.

This report covers the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consents held by STDC that relate to coastal structures, and is the sixth report by the Council to cover the STDC coastal permits for structures in the coastal marine area and their effects.

1.1.2 Structure of this report

Section 1 of this report is a background section. It sets out general information about compliance monitoring under the *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) and the Council's obligations and general approach to monitoring sites through monitoring programmes, the resource consents held by STDC, the nature of the monitoring programme in place for the period under review, and a description of the coastal permits and structures.

Section 2 presents the results of monitoring during the period under review.

Section 3 discusses the results, their interpretations, and their significance for the environment.

Section 4 presents recommendations to be implemented in the 2014-2015 monitoring year.

A glossary of common abbreviations and scientific terms, and a bibliography, are presented at the end of the report.

1.1.3 The Resource Management Act (1991) and monitoring

The RMA primarily addresses environmental 'effects' which are defined as positive or adverse, temporary or permanent, past, present or future, or cumulative. Effects may arise in relation to:

- (a) the neighbourhood or the wider community around an activity, and may include cultural and social-economic effects;
- (b) physical effects on the locality, including landscape, amenity and visual effects;
- (c) ecosystems, including effects on plants, animals, or habitats, whether aquatic or terrestrial;

- (d) natural and physical resources having special significance (e.g. recreational, cultural, or aesthetic);
- (e) risks to the neighbourhood or environment.

In drafting and reviewing conditions on discharge permits, and in implementing monitoring programmes, the Council is recognising the comprehensive meaning of 'effects' inasmuch as is appropriate for each activity. Monitoring programmes are not only based on existing permit conditions, but also on the obligations of the RMA to assess the effects of the exercise of consents. In accordance with section 35 of the RMA, the Council undertakes compliance monitoring for consents and rules in regional plans, and maintains an overview of the performance of resource users and consent holders. Compliance monitoring, including both activity and impact monitoring, enables the Council to continually re-evaluate its approach and that of consent holders to resource management and, ultimately, through the refinement of methods and considered responsible resource utilisation, to move closer to achieving sustainable development of the region's resources.

1.1.4 Evaluation of environmental performance

Besides discussing the various details of the performance and extent of compliance by the consent holder/s during the period under review, this report also assigns a rating as to each consent holder's environmental and administrative performance.

Environmental performance is concerned with actual or likely effects on the receiving environment from the activities during the monitoring year. **Administrative performance** is concerned with the consent holder's approach to demonstrating consent compliance in site operations and management including the timely provision of information to Council (such as contingency plans and water take data) in accordance with consent conditions.

Events that were beyond the control of the consent holder and unforeseeable (that is a defence under the provisions of the RMA can be established) may be excluded with regard to the performance rating applied. For example loss of data due to a flood destroying deployed field equipment.

The categories used by the Council for this monitoring period, and their interpretation, are as follows:

Environmental Performance

- **High** No or inconsequential (short-term duration, less than minor in severity) breaches of consent or regional plan parameters resulting from the activity; no adverse effects of significance noted or likely in the receiving environment. The Council did not record any verified unauthorised incidents involving significant environmental impacts and was not obliged to issue any abatement notices or infringement notices in relation to such impacts.
- **Good** Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were negligible or minor at most. There were some such issues noted during monitoring, from self reports, or in response to unauthorised incident reports, but these items were not critical, and follow-up inspections showed they have been

dealt with. These minor issues were resolved positively, co-operatively, and quickly. The Council was not obliged to issue any abatement notices or infringement notices in relation to the minor non-compliant effects; however abatement notices may have been issued to mitigate an identified potential for an environmental effect to occur.

For example:

- High suspended solid values recorded in discharge samples, however the discharge was to land or to receiving waters that were in high flow at the time;
 - Strong odour beyond boundary but no residential properties or other recipient nearby.
- **Improvement required** Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were more than minor, but not substantial. There were some issues noted during monitoring, from self reports, or in response to unauthorised incident reports. Cumulative adverse effects of a persistent minor non-compliant activity could elevate a minor issue to this level. Abatement notices and infringement notices may have been issued in respect of effects.
 - **Poor** Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were significant. There were some items noted during monitoring, from self reports, or in response to unauthorised incident reports. Cumulative adverse effects of a persistent moderate non-compliant activity could elevate an 'improvement required' issue to this level. Typically there were grounds for either a prosecution or an infringement notice in respect of effects.

Administrative performance

- **High** The administrative requirements of the resource consents were met, or any failure to do this had trivial consequences and were addressed promptly and co-operatively.
- **Good** Perhaps some administrative requirements of the resource consents were not met at a particular time, however this was addressed without repeated interventions from the Council staff. Alternatively adequate reason was provided for matters such as the no or late provision of information, interpretation of 'best practical option' for avoiding potential effects, etc.
- **Improvement required** Repeated interventions to meet the administrative requirements of the resource consents were made by Council staff. These matters took some time to resolve, or remained unresolved at the end of the period under review. The Council may have issued an abatement notice to attain compliance.
- **Poor** Material failings to meet the administrative requirements of the resource consents. Significant intervention by the Council was required. Typically there were grounds for an infringement notice.

For reference, in the 2012-2013 year, 35% of consent holders in Taranaki monitored through tailored compliance monitoring programmes achieved a high level of

environmental performance and compliance with their consents, while another 59% demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents.

In the 2013-2014 year, 60% of consent holders achieved a high level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents, while another 29% demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and compliance.

1.2 Background

It is commonly assumed that structures such as sea walls, revetments, and groynes have an adverse effect on the coastline, notably by causing sediment losses in front of the structure and accelerated erosion of the adjacent coast due to “end-effects”. However, these assumed effects need to be examined in the context of the lithology, processes and stability of local coastline (Tonkin & Taylor, 2001).

Under the RMA, these processes are required to be avoided, remedied or mitigated. The adverse effects of structures on the foreshore, seabed, and coastal land are addressed under the following policies of the Taranaki Regional Coastal Plan (RCP):

- Policy 6.1 (effect of new or extended structures)
- Policy 6.3 (remedial or mitigation action for existing structures); and
- Policy 7.1 (coastal protection works only allowed if positive effects significantly greater than adverse effects).

Before any adverse effects of existing structures can be remedied or mitigated and the above policies complied with, the effects need to be identified and (where possible) quantified. Hence, monitoring is required to assess the nature and extent of these effects (Tonkin & Taylor 2001). Taranaki has a very dynamic, high energy coastline and the degree of natural variability needs to be taken into account.

Monitoring is also required to ensure that the structures comply with general rule C1.1 of the RCP, which permits maintenance on structures, so long as the size of the structure does not increase beyond its original size. It is also implied under the rule that the structures will be kept in good repair. In addition, structures may need to be assessed to ensure they are complying with any special conditions attached to the consents.

1.3 Beach overview and history

1.3.1 Bayly Road

Bayly Road Beach is located just north of Cape Egmont. The beach is composed entirely of rock and cobble with no sand.

Coastal erosion and storm surge events eroded the coastal scarp along Coast Road at the end of Bayly Road. In order to protect Coast Road, and the recreational area between Bayly Road and the Cape Egmont Boat Club, STDC applied for, and was granted, a coastal permit (5521) to erect, place and maintain a boulder rip rap seawall on the foreshore on Coast Road at the end of Bayly Road.

As a result of the works, the boulder protection now extends from the boat ramp in the north to the pre-existing 40 m of boulder protection south of Bayly Road, with a total length of approximately 290 m (Photo 1).



Photo 1 Bayly Road seawall (May, 2014)

1.3.2 Middleton Bay

Middleton Bay is a small 500 m long, pocket beach at Opunake. The beach is exposed to west and south-west storm waves, but is protected from north-west conditions (Tonkin & Taylor 2001).

The Council had been concerned about the state of the foreshore at Middleton Bay, Opunake for some years. In 1996 the Council was invited by the STDC to be a member of the Middleton Bay Working Party.

In 1998 STDC engaged Dr Jeremy Gibb to investigate and report on the coastal management of Middleton Bay, Opunake. A report 'A coastal management plan for Middleton Bay, Opunake, South Taranaki District', was produced in October 1998 (Gibb, 1998).

The report noted that the 80 m long rubble revetment northwest of the boat ramp was unsightly and adversely affecting the beach and adjacent foredune. While the underlying boulder substrate was natural, the additional rubble was not. The report recommended that:

- the randomly poured concrete should be removed;
- the alignment of the revetment be altered to follow the natural plan geometry of the beach-foredune; and
- the seaward face up to the level of the car park be reconstructed at a gradient of no less than 1:3 using rounded andesitic boulders.

The report also recommended that rubble situated to the northwest of the above mentioned revetment be removed from the foreshore.

Council supported the recommendations made within the Gibb report. The Council noted that the existing coastal erosion protection works were unlicensed, and that therefore the proposed reconstruction and realignment would require a coastal permit pursuant to Section 12 of the RMA.

Following an extreme storm surge event in March 1999 the Council requested an update from STDC regarding the proposed implementation of recommendations from the Gibb report. It was noted that the Council considered it pertinent that steps were taken to remove all debris (concrete, rubble, asphalt, steel, etc.) from the foreshore, and to license the remaining coastal erosion protection works.

Subsequently, STDC applied to reconstruct, and maintain a boulder rip rap seawall on the foreshore at the southeast end of Middleton Bay for coastal erosion protection purposes. This application was granted as coastal permit **5504**.

Due to Middleton Bay being a pocket sand beach, and the location of the revetment being well forward towards the surf zone, there is a high potential for adverse effects to the soft shoreline at the north-western end and in front of the structure. Within a year of the structure being constructed, there was erosion of the foredune at the north-western end of the revetment, which may have been as a result of 'end effects' from the structure (Tonkin & Taylor, 2001).



Photo 2 Rip rap seawall, Middleton Bay (May, 2014)

In May 2005, the Opunake Artificial Surf Reef trust was granted consents relating to construction of an artificial surf reef in Opunake Bay. As part of the project the STDC obtained a coastal permit (**6791**) to erect and maintain a boat ramp and breakwater at the northern end of Opunake Bay to assist in the construction of the reef.

The breakwater structure was once part of a fully functional jetty, constructed and used in the early 1900s to transfer cargo from rail to ship. The jetty has since been removed, but piles from the jetty still remain. The rock breakwater is still present, although the sea has moved rocks and levelled out the breakwater structure over many years. There was also a concrete boat ramp above mean low water springs (MLWS) adjacent to the breakwater.

STDC undertook some maintenance of the structures in order to assist in the construction of an artificial surf reef. The maintenance involved:

1. Reconstructing the concrete boat ramp;
2. Repositioning breakwater rocks to build up a section of the breakwater; and
3. Moving boulders from the basin at the base of the boat ramp back onto the breakwater structure.

The boat ramp was reconstructed with concrete to a width of 4 m, and length of 35 m down to MLWS (which is a +0.3 tide).

The breakwater is approximately 150 m long. The works involved building up a section along about a third of the current breakwater in order to stop waves during mid-tide breaking into the boat ramp area. The built up section is approximately 45 m long, 3 m wide, and to a height (reduced level) of 2 m.

1.3.3 Opunake Beach

Opunake Beach is a 500 m long pocket sand beach between two significant headlands which shelter the beach from all but direct south-west storm events. Due to this sheltering, the wave energy entering the bay is generally low, and as a result there is a wide flat beach (Tonkin & Taylor 2001).

At the back of the beach, the former sand dune area has been flattened for the development of a surf club and camping ground. Only at the north-west end of the bay is there any remnant of dunes remaining. Over the rest of the bay, the boundary between the beach and the developed area is marked by a sea wall constructed from power poles, consented in 1994 by coastal permit 4578 (Tonkin & Taylor 2001).

The structure covered by this permit consists of a low retaining wall which stretches the length of Opunake Beach. Breaks and ramps in the wall provide pedestrian, vehicular and inflatable rescue boat access to the beach. The structure was constructed in stages, some of which are many years old. The structure was constructed in order to stabilise the natural accretion which has occurred on the beach and to protect and enhance the recreational facilities which exist immediately landward of the beach.

1.3.4 Kaupokonui

The Kaupokonui Stream enters the sea approximately five km west of Manaia. The stream is somewhat enlarged and tidal around the mouth and is popular for white baiting and fishing.

Following receipt of a complaint regarding works in the Kaupokonui Stream in 2002, investigation by Council officers discovered that substantial boulder rock rip rap had been placed on the true left bank of the Kaupokonui Stream (Photo 3).



Photo 3 Looking upstream along rock protection works in the Kaupokonui Stream (May 2014)

Subsequent to these investigations, applications for a coastal permit (5983) (for those works within CMA, the upstream boundary being 5 m downstream of the footbridge) and for a land use consent (for those works upstream of the CMA) were received from the STDC.

1.3.5 Denby Road

In Hawera, locals access Waihi Beach via the track at the end of Denby Road. The track down to the beach is cut through the cliffs from the carpark at the end of Denby Road. Over time the access to the beach has become difficult, due to storms and erosion, with large sections of the track eroding away.

STDC installed a gabion mattress at the bottom of the access track with the intention of improving access to the beach and helping control the erosion problems. The gabion mattress measured 6 m x 2 m x 0.23 m in size and was placed on existing rocks. Surrounding the rocks a geo textile fabric was used to prevent the scouring of sand and to increase the longevity of the structure. Once completed, the structure was covered in concrete to further aid pedestrian access.



Photo 4 Access way to Waihi Beach, Hawera (May 2014)

1.3.6 Patea groynes

The Patea River is the former port that served the freezing works and town of Patea in recent years and provides the most navigable entrance point along the stretch of coast between Port Taranaki and the Wanganui River. The Patea River is used by both recreational and commercial fishermen, as well as companies undertaking surveys for offshore oil exploration.

The Patea River mouth was formed by constructing two concrete block seawalls, or moles, in the late 19th and early 20th century to create a navigable entrance to the Patea River. These moles run seawards from the existing high water mark for a distance of approximately 325 m on the southeast side (true left side) and approximately 112 m on the northern side (true right side). At the seaward end of the moles an opening of 60 m is present.

Coastal permit **4573** covers the following existing structures within the coastal marine area of the Patea River mouth: river mouth training groynes; rock training wall; Mana Bay seawall; wave guide wall; and the Carlyle Bay rock protection works. While it is recognised that the structures have significant effects on sediment movement both within the river mouth and on the open coast, most of the associated environmental change has already occurred with the structures having been in place for many decades.

Significant levels of erosion have occurred along this coastline during the past 50 years which has led to the river moles becoming seriously degraded. Studies undertaken by consultants (Duffill Watts & King, 2006) have shown that with the current condition of

the moles and rate of shoreline change, the river moles could decay, threatening the overall stability of the river entrance. If the stability of the river entrance was changed, this could result in the passage between the river and sea becoming no longer navigable. From the studies undertaken by Duffill Watts & King (2006), it was found that without some intervention process the Patea River will break through behind the southeast mole within 20 to 25 years which would prevent navigable access to the sea. It was proposed that the most effective method to maintain a navigable river entrance for small seagoing craft was to reconstruct the southeast seawall. Consent **6839** was granted, with the works aimed to constrain the river channel to its existing alignment and prevent it from breaking through behind the left mole (Photo 5).



Photo 5 Patea groynes (May 2014)

1.3.7 Patea boat ramp

The boat ramp at Patea has been in existence for many years, providing one of the few effective and safe boat launching facilities on the South Taranaki coast (Photo 6). The facilities are used extensively and are considered to be one of Patea's more important recreational facilities.

The launching ramp was an undular concrete pad which extended from the end of the formed roadway of Turi Street, down to approximately the low tide level of the river. Upon granting of coastal permit **4566**, the STDC strengthened the existing boat launching ramp by placing a concrete strengthening overlay over the existing ramp. The overlay is 7 m wide and extends a further 3 m down into the river than the previous ramp, improving the launching facility.



Photo 6 Patea boat ramp (May 2014)

The overlay was contoured so it is more consistent with natural beach profiles than the previous ramp and is therefore expected to have less effect on riverbed/beach processes than the previous ramp. In association with expanding and strengthening the ramp, the STDC reinstated and rock protected the eroding riverbank both immediately upstream and downstream of the ramp. The bank protection was wrapped smoothly into the existing bank and aligned in a manner which is compatible with wave refraction/diffraction patterns and which will not adversely affect natural river processes.

1.3.8 Patea wharf

The wharf (permit 4575) was constructed during the early years of the harbour endowment and was refurbished with upstream batter protection following floods in 1922. The structure extends downstream from the State Highway 3 Bridge on the true left bank of the stream.

The sub-structure piling proved to be effective river training works, and in conjunction with an adjacent smaller downstream wharf, caused significant realignment of the downstream river meander pattern. The realigned meander pattern that developed has created a stable regime. It is considered that this stability will remain so long as the left bank flow alignment out from the road bridge bend is maintained, with the batter protection work and wharf now preserving the required flow alignment.

1.3.9 Waverley access ways

Waverley Beach is an 8 km long stretch consisting of unique landforms of caverns, ravines, blowholes and eroding stacks carved into the cliffs by wave erosion.

Eleven small peninsulas project 5-15 m out to sea. This is a dynamic coast with many un-vegetated and unstable dunes, with much of the area continually being eroded by wind and wave action.

The access way covered by consent **4567** has been in existence for many years. It was originally formed in order to provide access to the beach down the steep coastal cliffs present in the area. The access way is basically a bulldozed track which traverses down the mudstone cliffs.

The access way relieves access pressure from the fragile vegetated sand dunes which separate the beach from the Waverley Beach settlement, and as such has a role in protecting the environment. Full development of this access way was never completed and as the existing path is not deemed to be a coastal structure by Council, this consent was allowed to expire in June 2010.

The structure covered by consent **4579** consists of a concrete public access ramp way, 20 m in length and 3 m in width with an associated 2 m wide by 16 m long concrete step-way down the western edge of the ramp (Photo 7). The ramp extends down to the beach sands from the upper ground level of the mudstone coastal bluffs, providing access to Caves Beach, again reducing pedestrian damage of the fragile sand dunes.



Photo 7 Access to Waverley Beach (May 2014)

1.4 Resource consents

1.4.1 Coastal permits

Section 12 of the RMA stipulates that no person may erect, reconstruct, place, alter, extend, remove or demolish any structure or any part of a structure that is fixed in, on, under, or over any foreshore or seabed, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent or a rule in a regional plan, or it falls within some particular categories set out in Section 12.

Table 1 provides a summary of coastal permits held by STDC relating to coastal structures in the South Taranaki District.

Table 1 Summary of coastal structure permits held by STDC

Consent number	Sub-type	Location	Purpose	Expiry Date
5512-1	Protection	Bayly Road	Boulder rip rap seawall	1/06/2013*
5504-1	Protection	Middleton Bay	Boulder rip rap seawall	1/06/2018
6791-1	Boat ramp	Opunake Bay	Boat ramp and rock breakwater	1/06/2024
4578-2	Protection	Opunake Beach	Retaining wall and access	1/06/2030
5983-1	Protection	Kaupokonui	Boulder rip rap	1/06/2017
6736-1	Protection	Hawera	Gabion mattress	1/06/2025
4573-1	Protection	Patea	Maintain groynes etc	1/06/2016
6839-1	Protection	Patea	Reinstate training wall	1/06/2022
4566-2	Boat ramp	Patea	Boat ramp and jetty	1/06/2028
4575-2	Wharf	Patea	Maintain wharf	1/06/2028
4579-2	Access	Waverley	Public access ramp	1/06/2028

*STDC will be applying for a consent to occupy space in the coastal marine area, as required under Rule G1.3 Regional Coastal Plan, in relation to this structure

Bayly Road

STDC held coastal permit **5512-1** to erect, place and maintain a boulder rip rap seawall on the foreshore on the coast road at the end of Bayly Road for coastal erosion protection purposes. This permit was issued by the Council on 5 August 1999 as a resource consent under Section 87(c) of the RMA. This consent expired on 1 June 2013. STDC will be applying for a consent to occupy space in the coastal marine area, as required under Rule G1.3 Regional Coastal Plan, in relation to this structure.

There are seven special conditions attached to the permit and are summarised as follows:

Condition 1 requires the consent holder to notify the Council in writing at least 48 hours prior to commencement and completion of initial reconstruction and any subsequent maintenance works.

Condition 2 requires that the structure is constructed generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of the application, and maintained to ensure the conditions are met.

Condition 3 requires that the consent holder adopt the best practicable option to avoid or minimise discharges of silt or contaminants to the coastal marine area.

Condition 4 states that the consent holder ensures that areas and volumes of foreshore disturbance shall be minimised.

Condition 5 requires that any backfill material displaced be removed from the coastal marine area.

Condition 6 requires that the structure is removed and the area re-instated when no longer required and that the consent holder notify the Council at least 48 hours prior to the removal and reinstatement.

Condition 7 deals with review of the permit.

Middleton Bay

STDC holds coastal permit **5504-1** to reconstruct and maintain a boulder rip rap seawall on the foreshore at the southeast end of Middleton Bay for coastal erosion protection purposes. This permit was issued by the Council on 30 June 1999 as a resource consent under Section 87(c) of the RMA. It is due to expire on 1 June 2018.

There are eight special conditions attached to the permit and are summarised as follows:

Condition 1 requires the consent holder to notify the Council in writing at least 48 hours prior to commencement and upon completion of initial reconstruction and any subsequent maintenance.

Condition 2 requires that the structure is reconstructed generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of the application, and maintained to ensure the conditions are met.

Condition 3 requires that the consent holder forward plans of the structure to the Council within one month of completion of the works.

Condition 4 requires that all unnatural material be removed from the coastal marine area.

Condition 5 requires that the consent holder adopt the best practicable option to avoid or minimise the discharge of silt or other contaminants to the coastal marine area.

Condition 6 requires that areas and volumes of foreshore disturbance be kept to a minimum and any areas that are disturbed are to be reinstated as far as is practicable.

Condition 7 requires that the structure is removed and the area reinstated when no longer required and that the consent holder notify the Council at least 48 hours prior to the removal and reinstatement.

Condition 8 deals with review of the permit.

Opunake Bay boat ramp

STDC holds coastal permit **6791-1** to erect, place and maintain a boat ramp and rock breakwater in the coastal marine area off the northern headland of Opunake Bay. This permit was issued by the Council on 22 December 2005 as a resource consent under Section 87(c) of the RMA. It is due to expire on 1 June 2024.

There are six special conditions attached to the permit and are summarised as follows:

Condition 1 requires that the exercise of the consent is undertaken generally in accordance with documentation submitted in support of the application.

Condition 2 requires that the consent holder notify the Council at least 48 hours prior to commencement and upon completion of initial construction and any subsequent maintenance works.

Condition 3 requires that the consent holder undertake all practicable measures to prevent the discharge of contaminants into the sea and to minimise the disturbance of the foreshore and seabed.

Condition 4 requires the consent holder to ensure that the area and volume of disturbance is minimal and any areas that are disturbed are to be reinstated as far as practicable.

Condition 5 states that there shall be no refuelling of construction machinery within the coastal marine area.

Condition 6 deals with review of consent.

Opunake Beach

STDC held coastal permit 4578-1 to erect, place and maintain a retaining wall and associated access way structures in the coastal marine area of Opunake Beach. This permit was issued by the Council on 28 June 1994 as a resource consent under Section 87(c) of the RMA. Consent **4578-1** expired on 1 June 2012 and was subsequently replaced on 29 October 2012 with **4578-2** which has four special conditions attached which are summarized as follows:

Condition 1 relates to the maintenance of the structure to a safe and sound condition while ensuring continued effective functionality.

Condition 2 requires annual recording of the condition of the structure and surrounds.

Condition 3 requires that the structure is removed and the area reinstated when no longer required.

Condition 4 deals with the review of this permit.

Kaupokonui

STDC holds coastal permit **5983-1** to erect, place and maintain a boulder rock rip rap on the true left bank within the coastal marine area of the Kaupokonui Stream estuary for erosion control purposes. This permit was issued by the Council on 13 May 2002 as a resource consent under Section 87(c) of the RMA. It is due to expire on 1 June 2017.

There are eight special conditions attached to the permit and are summarised as follows:

Condition 1 requires the consent holder shall notify the Council in writing at least 48 hours prior to commencement and upon completion of initial reconstruction and any subsequent maintenance.

Condition 2 requires that the structure is constructed generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of the application, and maintained to ensure the conditions are met.

Condition 3 requires that the consent holder adopt the best practicable option to avoid or minimise discharges of silt or contaminants into water and to avoid or minimise the disturbance of the riverbed and any adverse effects on water quality.

Condition 4 states that the consent holder shall ensure that areas and volumes of foreshore disturbance shall be minimised and any areas that are disturbed to be reinstated as far as practicable.

Condition 5 requires that the structure is removed and the area reinstated when no longer required, and the consent holder is to notify the Council at least 48 hours prior to the removal of structures and reinstatement.

Condition 6 requires that disturbance to parts of the riverbed covered by water and/or any works which may result in downstream discolouration of water shall be undertaken between 1 November and 30 April except where waived by the Council.

Condition 7 requires that the structure not obstruct fish passage.

Condition 8 deals with review of the permit.

Denby Road

STDC holds coastal permit **6736-1** to erect, place and maintain a gabion mattress for erosion control purposes, and a public access ramp to provide emergency access, in the coastal marine area at Waihi Beach. This permit was originally issued by the Council on 5 December 2005 as a resource consent under Section 87(c) of the RMA. It is due to expire on 1 June 2025. Changes were made to the consent on 12 March 2008 so that an access ramp could be constructed for emergency access purposes.

There are five special conditions attached to the permit and are summarised as follows:

Condition 1 requires the consent holder to adopt the best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse effects on the environment.

Condition 2 requires that the consent holder notify the Council at least 48 hours prior to commencement and upon completion of construction or maintenance works.

Condition 3 requires that the consent be undertaken in accordance with the documentation submitted in the application.

Conditions 4 and 5 deal with lapse and review of the consent.

Patea groynes

STDC holds coastal permit **4573-1** to place and maintain the following existing structures within the coastal marine area of the Patea River mouth being: river mouth training groynes; rock training wall; Mana Bay seawall; wave guide wall; and Carlyle Beach rock protection works. This permit was issued by the Council on 6 December 1996 as a resource consent under Section 87(c) of the RMA. It is due to expire on 1 June 2016.

There are three special conditions attached to the permit and are summarised as follows:

Condition 1 requires the consent holder to notify the Council at least 48 hours prior to the commencement and upon completion of, maintenance works which would involve disturbance of, or discharge to, the coastal marine area.

Condition 2 requires that, during maintenance, the consent holder observes every practicable measure to prevent the discharge of contaminants and minimise disturbance to the bed of the coastal marine area.

Condition 3 deals with review of the consent.

STDC holds coastal permit **6839-1** to reinstate approximately 160 m of the Patea River training wall for river protection purposes on the true left bank of the Patea River mouth. This permit was issued by the Council on 24 April 2006 as a resource consent under Section 87(c) of the RMA. It is due to expire on 1 June 2022.

There are 11 special conditions attached to the permit and are summarised as follows:

Condition 1 requires the consent holder to adopt the best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse effects on the environment.

Condition 2 requires that the exercise of the consent be undertaken in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of the application.

Condition 3 requires the consent holder to notify the Council in writing at least seven days prior to the exercise of the consent.

Condition 4 states that there be no refuelling of construction machinery within the coastal marine area.

Condition 5 requires that noise standards are complied with during construction and maintenance.

Condition 6 deals with signage regarding potential safety hazards during construction and maintenance works.

Condition 7 requires that the consent holder minimises the area and volume of foreshore disturbance and areas which are disturbed be reinstated.

Condition 8 requires the consent holder to liaise with the local Kohanga Reo regarding traffic movements.

Conditions 9 and 11 deal with lapse and review of the consent.

Condition 10 requires that the structure be removed and the area reinstated when no longer required and the consent holder to notify the Council in writing at least seven days prior to removal and reinstatement.

Patea boat ramp

STDC held coastal permit **4566-1** to construct, extend and maintain a boat ramp and jetty in the coastal marine area of the lower Patea River estuary. Consent 4566-1 expired on 1 June 2010, and was replaced by **4566-2** on the 23 June 2010 which allows STDC to occupy the coastal marine area with a boat ramp and jetty in the lower Patea River. Consent 4566-2 is due to expire on 1 June 2028.

These special conditions were modified when 4566-2 was issued. This modification included removal of special condition four as the existing boat ramp and jetty do not restrict the flow of the Patea River.

There are three special conditions attached to permit 4566-2 and are summarised as follows:

Condition 1 requires the consent holder to maintain the boat ramp and jetty in a safe and sound condition.

Condition 2 requires that the structures authorized by this consent shall be removed and the area reinstated, if and when the structures are no longer required.

Condition 3 deals with review of the consent.

Patea wharf

STDC held coastal permit **4575-1** to place and maintain the existing wharf and ancillary structures on the true left bank within the coastal marine area of the Patea River estuary. This permit was issued by the Council on 20 October 1995 as a resource consent under Section 87(c) of the RMA. This consent expired on 1 June 2010. This was replaced by **4575-2** and the purpose of the consent and special conditions were modified. Coastal permit 4575-2 allows STDC to occupy the coastal marine area with a derelict wharf and 200 m of rock rip-rap on the true left bank of the Patea River. This permit was issued by the Council on 23 June 2010 as a resource consent under Section 87(c) of the RMA. This consent is due to expire on 1 June 2028.

There are three special conditions attached to the permit and are summarised as follows:

Condition 1 requires the consent holder to maintain the 200 m of rock rip-rap in a safe and sound condition.

Condition 2 requires the wharf be maintained to minimum standard to prevent navigational hazard.

Condition 3 is a review condition.

Waverley access ways

STDC holds coastal permit **4567** to reconstruct and maintain an access way in the coastal marine area of Waverley Beach. This permit was issued by the Council on 7 September 1994 as a resource consent under Section 87(c) of the RMA. Full development of this access way was never completed, and as the existing path is not deemed to be a coastal structure by Council, this consent was allowed to expire in June 2010 and has not been replaced.

STDC held coastal permit **4579-1** to erect, place and maintain a public access ramp in the coastal marine area at Caves Beach.. Consent 4579-1 expired on 01 June 2010, and was replaced by **4579-2** on the 23 June 2010 which allows STDC to occupy the coastal marine area with a public access ramp. This permit was issued by the Council on 23 June 2010 as a resource consent under Section 87(c) of the RMA. It is due to expire on 1 June 2028.

There are three special conditions attached to permit 4566-2 and are summarised as follows:

Condition 1 requires the consent holder to maintain the structure in a safe and sound condition.

Condition 2 requires that the structures authorized by this consent shall be removed and the area reinstated, if and when the structures are no longer required.

Condition 3 deals with review of the consent.

The permits discussed in this section are attached to this report in Appendix I.

1.5 Monitoring programme

1.5.1 Introduction

Section 35 of the RMA sets out an obligation for the Council to gather information, monitor, and conduct research on the exercise of resource consents, and the effects arising within the Taranaki region.

The Council may therefore make and record measurements of physical and chemical parameters, take samples for analysis, carry out surveys and inspections, conduct investigations, and seek information from consent holders.

The monitoring programme for the STDC coastal structures consisted of two primary components.

1.5.2 Programme liaison and management

There is generally a significant investment of time and resources by the Council in ongoing liaison with resource consent holders over consent conditions and their interpretation and application, in discussion over monitoring requirements, preparation for any reviews, renewals, or new consents, advice on the Council's environmental management strategies and the content of regional plans, and consultation on associated matters.

1.5.3 Site inspections

Structures were visited twice during the monitoring period.

With regard to permits for coastal structures, the main points of interest were the integrity of the structure(s) and any end effects. A photographic record was made at each site.

2. Results

2.1 Bayly Road

An inspection of the Bayly Road seawall was undertaken on 3 March 2013 and 6 May 2014. The rip rap appeared satisfactory other than some minor erosion at the south end (Photo 8).

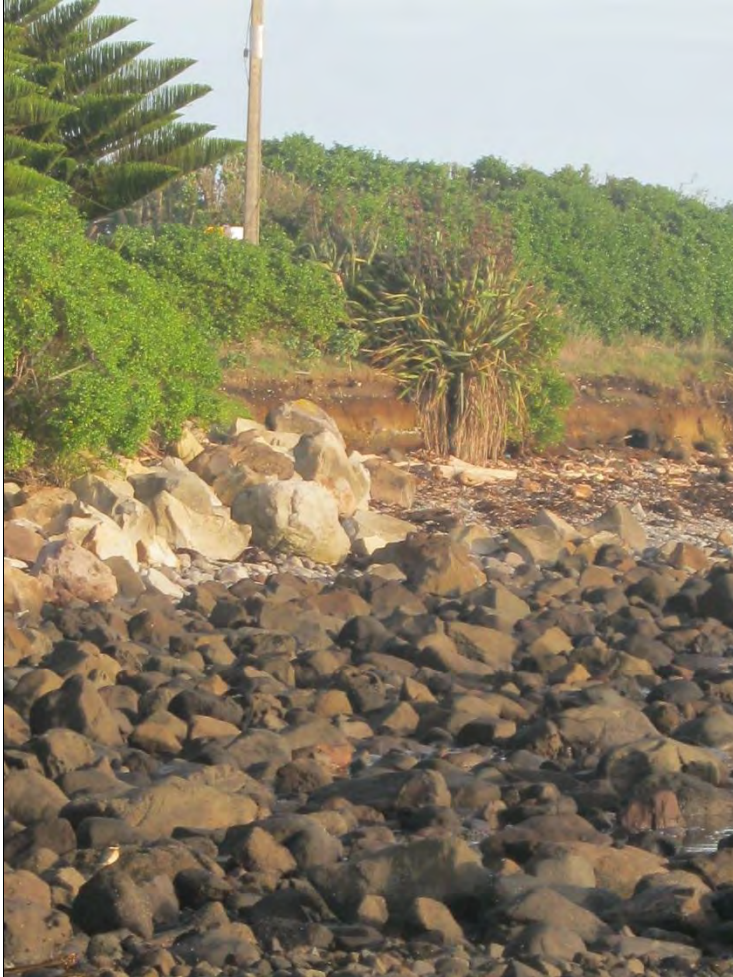


Photo 8 Erosion on the south side of the Bayly Road seawall, Cape Egmont (May 2014)

2.2 Middleton Bay

An inspection of the Middleton Bay seawall was undertaken on 3 March 2013 and 6 May 2014. The seawall itself was in good condition. Erosion was evident off the north-west end of the seawall where an area of the bank was being used as an access track to the beach (Photo 9). Use of this track appeared to be accelerating erosion of the bank.



Photo 9 Erosion at the north-west end of the Middleton Bay seawall (May 2014)

2.3 Opunake Bay boat ramp

An inspection of the Opunake Bay boat ramp was undertaken on 3 March 2013 and 6 May 2014. The structure appeared to be in satisfactory condition. There was some erosion above the top end of the boat ramp which could potentially cause access difficulty for some vehicles (Photo 10).



Photo 10 Top section of the Opunake Beach boat ramp (March 2012)

2.4 Opunake Beach

The retaining wall at Opunake Beach appeared to be sound when inspected on 3 March 2013 and 6 May 2014. The dune planting in front of the Surf Life Saving Club, carried out early in 2011, appeared to have been effective as there was no obvious erosion of the dunes at the time of inspection (Photo 11).

During the period under review STDC had undertaken works to remove the build-up of sand from the top of the retaining wall.



Photo 11 Dune planting at Opunake Beach (May 2014)

2.5 Kaupokonui

An inspection was undertaken on 3 March 2013 and 6 May 2014. The boulder rip rap protection works on the true left bank of the Kaupokonui Stream were in good condition.

2.6 Denby Road

The structure was inspected on 3 March 2013 and 6 May 2014. Erosion to the side of the track, approximately half way down, continued to worsen (Photo 12) making access difficult. A wash out of the track had occurred just prior the May 2014 inspection and warning signs were present. There was some erosion of sand away from the base of the structure. At the time of inspections it was questionable whether the ramp was fit for purpose (Consent 6736) i.e. to allow emergency access to the beach.



Photo 12 Erosion of beach track at the end of Denby Road left March 2013, right May 2014

2.7 Patea Groynes

The Patea River training wall and groynes were inspected on 3 March 2013 and 6 May 2014 and were found to be in satisfactory condition. Areas of damage noted in previous inspections had been repaired and were not evident during the March 2013 or May 2014 inspections (Photo 13).

STDC have been undertaking significant repairs in this area, since works began in 2006. STDC continued repair works to the Patea groynes and training walls over the period under review with an expenditure of approximately \$40,000 associated with repairs to the eastern training wall in 2013.



Photo 13 Training wall at Patea (May, 2014)

2.8 Patea boat ramp

The boat ramp was inspected on 3 March 2013 and 6 May 2014. No problems were observed.

2.9 Patea wharf

As noted in previous inspections, the wharf was in a dilapidated state and had been so for some time. No improvements were noted during the inspections carried out on 3 March 2013 and 6 May 2014 (Photo 14).

The consent for this structure was renewed on 23 June 2010 with reduced maintenance requirements. This allows STDC to continue to occupy the space provided the derelict wharf does not pose a navigational hazard. No warning signs had been erected to warn the public of the unsafe structure.



Photo 14 Old Patea wharf (March 2013)

2.10 Waverley access ways

Waverley Beach was visited on 3 March 2013 and 6 May 2014. In general, the access ramp down to Waverley Beach was in a satisfactory condition. The access to Caves Beach was problematic with the middle steps clearly deteriorating with sections of concrete missing (Photo 15). During the March 2013 inspection the top steps were overgrown with vegetation. This had been cleared by the May 2014 inspection.



Photo 15 Access to Caves Beach, Waverley (May 2014)

2.12 Investigations, interventions, and incidents

The monitoring programme was based on what was considered to be an appropriate level of monitoring, review of data, and liaison with the consent holder. Matters may arise which require additional activity by the Council for example provision of advice and information, or investigation of potential or actual causes of non-compliance or failure to maintain good practices. A pro-active approach that in the first instance avoids issues occurring is favoured.

The Council operates and maintains a register of all complaints or reported and discovered excursions from acceptable limits and practices, including non-compliance with consents, which may damage the environment. The Incident Register includes events where the company concerned has itself notified the Council. The register contains details of any investigation and corrective action taken.

Complaints may be alleged to be associated with a particular site. If there is potentially an issue of legal liability, the Council must be able to prove by investigation that the identified company is indeed the source of the incident (or that the allegation cannot be proven).

In the 2012-2014 period, it was not necessary for the Council to undertake significant additional investigations and interventions, or record incidents in association with STDC's conditions in resource consents or provisions in Regional Plans in relation to the their activities during the monitoring period.

3. Discussion

3.1 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

The majority of structures inspected during the monitoring period were found to be well maintained, and there did not appear to be any adverse environmental effects.

As outlined in the 2011-2012 monitoring programme annual report, the seawall at the end of Bayly Road, Cape Egmont is prone to erosion at the southern end, and the site visits undertaken on 3 March 2013 and 6 May 2014 confirmed that this was still occurring.

In general, the Opunake Bay boat ramp under coastal permit 6791, was in a satisfactory condition. However, erosion that had occurred at the top of the boat ramp could affect vehicle access. Although these potential access problems were not in breach of the consent conditions, they appeared to be counterintuitive to the underlying purpose of the coastal permit i.e. to provide boat access to Opunake Bay.

The access structure at the end of Denby Road, Hawera showed worsening erosion along the side of the accessway, and at the bottom of the structure, making access difficult. Although this erosion was not in breach of the consent conditions, the purpose of the coastal permit, to 'provide emergency access', is not being fulfilled.

The Patea wharf was found to be in a dilapidated state, which it has been for some time. No improvement was noted during the inspection on 3 March 2013 and 6 May 2014. The original consent required that the structure be maintained. However, on 23 June 2010 the consent was renewed allowing STDC to occupy the space with a "derelict" wharf provided it is maintained to a minimum standard to prevent navigational hazards. No warning signs had been erected to warn the public of the unsafe structure.

The extent of environmental effects caused by coastal structures can occur gradually over a long time period; therefore a more intensive monitoring programme is required for some of the structures. A revised monitoring plan will be developed in the 2015-2016 monitoring period.

3.2 Proposed future monitoring programme

It was recommended in the Tonkin & Taylor (2001) report that compliance monitoring programmes for structures on the Taranaki coast should include the following five areas:

- Checking to ensure the structure is in good repair;
- Checking the structure following maintenance involving a change in structure size;
- Checking compliance with any special conditions of the consent;
- Identifying any adverse effects of the structure on the adjacent shoreline position, beach volumes and shore platform at the toe of the structure; and
- Collection of 'control' data from relevant unaffected sections of coast on which to assess the above effects.

Tonkin & Taylor (2001) also recommended that when constructing any structure a baseline 'as built' survey of the structure is provided by the consent holder (this should be included as a condition for every new coastal structure consent that is granted). This would include: position, length, width and height and front slope.

In addition the Tonkin & Taylor report recommended that the consent holder report annually on any maintenance undertaken. This includes information on the location, timing and nature of maintenance undertaken during the monitoring period. For revetments, this information should include the volume of rock placed. If this maintenance includes changes to the structure dimensions, then a new survey 'as built' for the altered area should be included.

Tonkin & Taylor also recommended that on a five yearly basis, Council undertakes a full audit of the compliance monitoring data, and any SEM data, to determine whether the structures are having any effect on the adjacent coast. This audit needs to be undertaken by a suitably qualified specialist with relevant knowledge of coastal processes. These reports should also recommend changes to the monitoring programme where appropriate, due to either additional effects or the lack of effects.

The report 'Compliance monitoring programme for coastal structures' (Tonkin & Taylor, 2001) sets out specific recommendations for most of the STDC coastal structures. These recommendations are discussed below.

Bayly Road

The Tonkin & Taylor (2001) report recommended that no additional surveys were required at Bayly Road. Therefore, it is recommended that an annual inspection to assess the integrity of the structure is undertaken, including a photographic record. Additional visits and photographs should be undertaken following any alterations to the revetment, and after major storm events.

Tonkin & Taylor (2001) also recommended that a survey of the current revetment dimensions to record length, height, width and slope of the structure is carried out. Records should be kept of the volume and location of any additions of rock, and any major changes to the revetment be verified by a topographic survey following placement.

Middleton Bay

Middleton Bay is susceptible to a large degree of natural variability in shoreline position and beach volumes. Therefore, it is difficult to distinguish the effects of the revetment. Hence, Tonkin & Taylor (2001) recommended that an annual topographical survey of the beach area north-west of the boat ramp be undertaken. This survey should extend landward to the top of the revetment or foredune, and seaward to the MLWS contour (1.5 m RL). The survey should be undertaken at the end of winter using GPS.

Tonkin & Taylor (2001) recommend that the need for the continuation of this form of monitoring should be reviewed in 10 years.

For alterations and reconstruction as permitted maintenance the report recommends that STDC undertakes a baseline survey of the current revetment dimensions to record length, height, width and slope of the structure. In addition, the report recommends that records are kept of the volume and location of any additions of rock, and the major changes to the revetment verified by a topographic survey following placement.

It was also recommended that Council staff undertake an annual monitoring inspection, including taking photographs. Additional visits and photographs should be taken following any alterations or additions to the revetment, and after major storm events.

Opunake

Due to the wide, flat profile of the beach and the low wave energy, there does not appear to be any significant adverse effects of the sea wall. The Tonkin & Taylor (2001) report recommended that no additional surveys were required at Opunake Beach. However, it was recommended that an annual inspection to assess the integrity of the structure is undertaken, including photographs. Additional visits and photographs should be taken following any additions or alterations to the seawall (as notified by STDC), and after any major storm events.

In addition, it is recommended that STDC provide the Council with 'as built' plans of the structure.

Kaupokonui

The rip rap protection works were constructed after the Tonkin & Taylor (2001) report was written, therefore there are no recommendations regarding this site. The rip rap is of a fairly minor nature and it is therefore not anticipated that surveys are necessary. However, it is recommended that an annual inspection, including taking photographs of the structure, is undertaken, and that STDC provide the Council with 'as built' plans of the structure.

Denby Road

The access way/protection at Denby Road was constructed after the Tonkin & Taylor (2001) report was written, therefore there are no recommendations regarding this structure. The access way/protection is relatively minor and it is not anticipated that surveys are required. However, it is recommended that an annual inspection, including taking photographs of the site, is undertaken and that STDC provide the Council with 'as built' plans of the structure.

Patea

Tonkin & Taylor (2001) found that due to problems in distinguishing between effects of the mouth structures and natural changes in the mouth environment, it would be difficult to design a monitoring programme that is purely for compliance monitoring. Tonkin & Taylor (2001) recommended a monitoring programme be put in place which can cover all changes in the mouth environment and respond to issues in an appropriate time period.

The Tonkin & Taylor (2001) report recommended that an annual topographical survey of the adjacent beaches be undertaken at Patea as follows:

- West Beach for a distance of 500 m NW of the West Groyne;
- East Beach and adjacent cliff line for a distance of 500 m to the SW;
- Sand beach in front of the Mana Bay seawall;
- Shoreline position in Pipeline Bay; and
- Shoreline position in the bay at the upstream end of the East Groyne.

These surveys should be undertaken using GPS at the end of winter. Tonkin & Taylor (2001) recommend that the need of this form of monitoring be reviewed when the consent comes up for renewal in 2016.

The report also recommends ten yearly aerial photography of the coast for a distance of 1 km either side of the mouth to determine the magnitude of natural changes in shoreline position away from the influence of the groynes, and hence determine the effects of the groyne structures. However, as aerial photography of such a small section of coast is impractical, it is recommended that this monitoring be undertaken as part of SEM monitoring (programme yet to be developed). The consent holder can then purchase the required photographs for use in compliance monitoring of their structure at an appropriate rate.

A site visit by Council staff to check the structures and take photographs should be undertaken, with any additional visits as required following additions or alterations, and any major storms. The wharf and boat ramp can also be visited and photographed at this time.

Waverley

The Tonkin & Taylor (2001) report did not provide any recommendations for the access structures at Waverley Beach. These structures are fairly minor and it is not anticipated that they require surveying. However, they will be visited on an annual basis by Council staff, including the collection of a photographic record.

It is also recommended that STDC provide the Council with 'as built' plans of the Caves Beach structure.

No further information will be required about the access way at Long Beach, Waverly.

Other

Other key points of the recommended programmes include:

- The timing of the annual surveys should be standardised to the end of the winter so that they follow the period of maximum potential annual erosion;
- The need to continue the various monitoring surveys be reviewed at appropriate times, reflecting the long-term nature of some of the effects being monitored;
- The consent holder should follow standardised data collection and naming procedures for the various types of monitoring (refer to Todd, 2004); and
- Independent five-yearly audits of survey data should be undertaken by a coastal scientist to determine the nature and scale of effects of the structures.

STDC needs to ensure that works are notified to the Council prior to taking place (usually 48 hours or seven days as stipulated in consent conditions); this should be as an email to worknotification@trc.govt.nz. This will ensure that Council staff can inspect the work during construction (if required, for example certain consent conditions for silt input etc. are imposed) and following construction to ensure there are no environmental effects of the works, and that work has been carried out as proposed.

In summary it is recommended that each programme should include the following standard features:

- A baseline 'as-built' survey of the current structure;
- Annual site inspections and photographs by Council staff;
- Topographic survey and aerial photograph every 10 years where applicable, as discussed above;
- Annual reporting by the consent holder of maintenance undertaken; and
- Annual audit by Council staff of information provided on behalf of the consent holder.

The monitoring plan will be revised and developed during the 2015-2016 monitoring period.

3.3 Evaluation of performance

A summary of STDC's compliance record for the period under review is provided in Tables 2-12.

Table 2 Summary of performance for Consent 4566-2 to maintain a boat ramp and jetty at Patea

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Boat ramp and jetty to be maintained in a safe and sound condition	Inspections	Yes
2. Structure to be removed if no longer required		N/A
3. Optional review of consent	Next scheduled June 2016, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 3 Summary of performance for Consent 4573-1 to maintain various structures in the Patea River mouth

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. 48 hours notification required prior to undertaking and upon completion of maintenance works	Notification received	Yes
2. All practicable measure to prevent discharge of debris and contaminants into the sea and minimise disturbance to the bed of the CMA		N/A

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
3. Optional review of consent	No further reviews until expiration of consent	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 4 Summary of performance for Consent 4575-2 to maintain a wharf in the Patea River estuary

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Consent holder to maintain the 200 m of rip-rap in a safe and sound condition.	Inspections	Yes
2. Consent holder to maintain structure to minimum standards, preventing navigational hazards	Inspections	Yes
3. Optional review of consent	Next scheduled for June 2016, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 5 Summary of performance for Consent 4578-2 to maintain a retaining wall and associated structures at Opunake Beach

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Consent holder to maintain structure to satisfaction of Council	Inspections	Yes
2. Annual recording of the condition of the structure and surrounds	Inspections	Yes
3. Structure to be removed if no longer required		N/A
4. Review	Next scheduled June 2016, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 6 Summary of performance for Consent 4579-1 to maintain access ramp at Caves Beach, Waverley

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Consent holder to maintain ramp to satisfaction of Council	Inspections	Deterioration of ramp
2. 24 hours notification required prior to undertaking maintenance works		N/A
3. Optional review of consent	Next scheduled for June 2016, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		Improvement Required

Table 7 Summary of performance for Consent 5504-1 to maintain seawall at Middleton Bay, Opunake

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. 48 hours notification required prior to construction and upon completion of maintenance works		N/A
2. Structure constructed in accordance with documentation submitted in application	Site inspections	Yes
3. Plans of structure to be sent to Council following completion		No
4. Unnatural material to be removed from the coastal marine area	Site inspections	Yes
5. Best practicable option to minimise discharge of contaminants	Site inspections	Yes
6. Area and volume of disturbance to be kept to minimum	Site inspections	Yes
7. Structure to be removed if no longer required		N/A
8. Optional review of consent	No further reviews until expiration of consent	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		Good

Table 8 Summary of performance for Consent 5512-1 to place a seawall at Bayly Road, Cape Egmont

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. 48 hours notification required prior to construction and upon completion of maintenance works		N/A
2. Structure constructed in accordance with documentation submitted in application and maintained to ensure the conditions of this consent are met	Site inspections	Yes (Some deterioration of seawall)
3. Best practicable option to minimise discharge of contaminants	Site inspections	Yes
4. Area and volume of disturbance to be kept to minimum	Site inspections	Yes
5. Unnatural material to be removed from the coastal marine area	Site inspections	Yes
6. Structure to be removed if no longer required		N/A
7. Optional review of consent	Consent has expired. New consent for occupation of space required.	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 9 Summary of performance for Consent 5983-1 to place rock rip rap in the Kaupokonui Stream

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. 48 hours notification required prior to construction and upon completion of maintenance works		N/A
2. Structure constructed in accordance with documentation submitted in application	Site inspections	Yes
3. Best practicable option to minimise discharge of contaminants	Site inspections	Yes
4. Area and volume of disturbance to be kept to minimum	Site inspections	Yes
5. Structure to be removed if no longer required		N/A
6. Work involving discolouration of stream to be undertaken between 1 November and 30 April only	Site inspections	Yes

7. Structure not to obstruct fish passage	Site inspections	Yes
8. Optional review of consent	No further reviews until expiration of consent	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 10 Summary of performance for Consent 6736-1 to place a gabion mattress at Denby Road for erosion control and beach access

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Best practicable option to minimise environmental effects	Inspections	Yes
2. 48 hours notification required prior to construction and maintenance works		N/A
3. Exercise of consent in accordance with documentation submitted in application	Inspections	Purpose of consent is not being achieved
4. Lapse of consent 5 years after date of issue if not actioned		N/A
5. Optional review of consent	Next scheduled in June 2019, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		High Improvement Required
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		High Improvement Required

Table 11 Summary of performance for Consent 6791-1 to construct and maintain boat ramp and breakwater in Opunake Bay

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Exercise of consent in accordance with documentation submitted in application	Site inspections	Yes
2. 48 hours notification required prior to construction and upon completion of maintenance works	No maintenance undertaken during period under review	N/A
3. Best practicable option to minimise environmental effects		N/A
4. Volume and area of disturbance minimised		N/A
5. No re-fuelling of machinery in coastal marine area		N/A
6. Optional review of consent	Next scheduled June 2018, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 12 Summary of performance for Consent 6839-1 to reinstate training wall in Patea River mouth

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Best practicable option to minimise environmental effects		N/A
2. Exercise of consent in accordance with documentation submitted in application	Site inspections	Yes
3. Written notification 7 days prior to exercise of consent		N/A
4. No re-fuelling of machinery in coastal marine area		N/A
5. Activity to comply with noise standards		N/A
6. Signage for public safety during construction and maintenance		N/A
7. Volume and area of disturbance minimised and area disturbed reinstated		N/A
8. Consent holder to liaise with Kohanga Reo regarding traffic movements		N/A
9. Lapse on 5 years if not actioned		N/A
10. Structure to be removed if no longer required		N/A
11. Optional review of consent	Next scheduled for June 2016, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

During the period under review, STDC demonstrated a high level of environmental and good level of administrative performance with the resource consents as defined in Section 1.1.4.

During the monitoring period, STDC demonstrated a high level of compliance with the resource consents for the majority of the coastal permits within the South Taranaki District. However, as outlined within Section 2 of this report, various structures need maintenance work to improve environmental performance.

3.4 Recommendations from the 2011-2012 Report

In the 2010-2011 Report, it was recommended:

1. THAT an annual site visit is carried out by Council staff on all coastal structures in the South Taranaki district. These visits should include photographs from pre-determined photo control points.

2. THAT additional visits and photographs should be taken by Council staff following any alterations or additions, and after major storms.
3. THAT topographic and additional surveys are undertaken by STDC at Middleton Bay and Patea, as described in section 3.2 (beginning the 2012-2013 monitoring period).
4. THAT STDC should notify the Council via email to worknotification@trc.govt.nz prior to and following any maintenance work on coastal structures.
5. THAT STDC should provide a summary of maintenance of coastal structures on an annual basis (preferably at the end of the monitoring period in July).
6. THAT STDC should provide the Council with baseline 'as built' plans for all existing coastal structures (where these are not already provided in consent file).
7. THAT the Council notes the optional review of consents 5504 and 6791, in June 2012 were not pursued, on the grounds that current conditions are adequate for the protection of the environment.

These recommendations were to be implemented in the 2012-2014 year.

3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2014-2015

In designing and implementing the monitoring programmes for coastal structures in the region, the Council has taken into account the extent of information made available by previous authorities, its relevance under the RMA, the obligations of the RMA in terms of monitoring coastal structures and effects, and subsequently reporting to the regional community, and the scope of assessments required at the time of renewal of permits.

In the case of coastal structures in the South Taranaki District, the programme for 2012-2014 was unaltered from that for 2011-2012. It is proposed that for 2014-2015, the programme continues to include annual inspections of each structure, including photographs, and a record of maintenance to be supplied by STDC annually. It is further recommended that in the 2014-2015 monitoring period 'as built' plans and topographical and other additional surveys undertaken of specific structures, as discussed in section 3.2.

4. Recommendations

1. THAT an annual site visit is carried out by Council staff on all coastal structures in the South Taranaki district. These visits should include photographs from pre-determined photo control points.
2. THAT additional visits and photographs should be taken by Council staff following any alterations or additions, and after major storms.
3. THAT topographic and additional surveys are undertaken by STDC at Middleton Bay and Patea, as described in section 3.2.
4. THAT STDC should notify the Council via email to worknotification@trc.govt.nz prior to and following any maintenance work on coastal structures.
5. THAT STDC should provide a summary of maintenance of coastal structures on an annual basis (preferably at the end of the monitoring period in July).
6. THAT STDC should provide the Council with baseline 'as built' plans for all existing coastal structures (where these are not already provided in consent file).
7. THAT the Council notes the optional review of consents 6736-1 in June 2013 were not pursued, on the grounds that current conditions are adequate for the protection of the environment.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

The following abbreviations and terms are used within this report:

Andesite	Igneous, volcanic rock, of intermediate composition.
CMA	Coastal Marine Area defined in the RCP as the area of the foreshore and seabed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea; (b) of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where the line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be whichever is the lesser of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) one kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or (ii) the point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.
Incident	An event that is alleged or is found to have occurred that may have actual or potential environmental consequences or may involve non-compliance with a consent or rule in a regional plan. Registration of an incident by the Council does not automatically mean such an outcome had actually occurred.
Intervention	Action/s taken by Council to instruct or direct actions be taken to avoid or reduce the likelihood of an incident occurring.
Investigation	Action taken by Council to establish what were the circumstances/ events surrounding an incident including any allegations of an incident.
Lithology	The scientific study of rocks.
MLWS	Mean low water springs, the lowest of the low tides.
Mole	A massive structure, usually of stone, used as a pier, jetty, breakwater, or junction between places separated by water.
RCP	Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki 1997.
Resource consent	Refer Section 87 of the RMA. Resource consents include land use consents (Sections 9 and 13 of the RMA), coastal permits (Sections 12, 14 and 15), water permits (Section 14) and discharge permits (Section 15).
Revetment	Structures placed on banks or cliffs in such a way as to absorb the energy of incoming water.
Rip rap	A type of revetment style using loose but interlocked boulders.
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991 and subsequent amendments
IR	Incident Register – contains a list of events recorded by the Council on the basis that they may have the potential or actual environmental consequences that may represent a breach of a consent or provision in a Regional Plan.

Bibliography and references

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- Gibb, Dr. J.G. (1998). A coastal management plan for Middleton Bay, Opunake, South Taranaki District'. Report prepared for the South Taranaki District Council.
- Taranaki Regional Council. (1994). Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki.
- Taranaki Regional Council. (1997). Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki.
- Taranaki Regional Council, (2007). STDC Coastal Structures Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2002-2007. Technical Report 2007-74.
- Taranaki Regional Council, (2008). STDC Coastal Structures Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2007-2008. Technical Report 2008-43.
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- Todd, D. (2004). Taranaki Regional Council Coastal Survey Procedures Manual (Draft Copy). DTech Consulting.
- Tonkin & Taylor Ltd. (2001). Taranaki Regional Council. Compliance Monitoring Programme for Coastal Structures. Unpublished Report to the Taranaki Regional Council.

Appendix I

Resource consents held by STDC

Consent 5512

EXPIRED
1-06-2013



PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTON ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE 0-6-765 7127
FAX 0-6-765 5097

STRUCTURE - PROTECTION (COASTAL)
Pursuant to the **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991**
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: SOUTH TARANAKI DISTRICT COUNCIL
PRIVATE BAG 902
HAWERA

Consent Granted Date: 5 August 1999

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: TO ERECT, PLACE AND MAINTAIN A BOULDER RIP
RAP SEAWALL ON THE FORESHORE ON THE COAST
ROAD AT THE END OF BAYLY ROAD FOR COASTAL
EROSION PROTECTION PURPOSES AT OR ABOUT
GR: P20:770-176

Expiry Date: 1 June 2013

Review Date(s): June 2001 and June 2007

Site Location: COAST ROAD / BAYLY ROAD, CAPE EGMONT,
PUNGAREHU

Legal Description: COASTAL RESERVE BLK VIII CAPE SD

Catchment: TASMAN SEA 904.000

For General, Standard and Special Conditions pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of
this document

General conditions

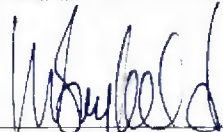
- a) That on receipt of a requirement from the General Manager, Taranaki Regional Council (hereinafter the General Manager), the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) That unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) That the consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

- 1. THAT the consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council in writing, at least 48 hours prior to the commencement and upon completion of the initial reconstruction and again at least 48 hours prior to and upon completion of any subsequent maintenance works.
- 2. THAT the structure[s] authorised by this consent shall be constructed generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of the application and shall be maintained to ensure the conditions of this consent are met.
- 3. THAT the consent holder shall adopt the best practicable option to avoid or minimise the discharge of silt or other contaminants into or onto the coastal marine area.
- 4. THAT the consent holder shall ensure that any areas and volumes of foreshore disturbance shall, so far as is practicable, be minimised and any areas which are disturbed shall, so far as is practicable, be reinstated.
- 5. THAT should backfill material be displaced onto the foreshore then this material shall be removed from the coastal marine area to the satisfaction of the General Manager, Taranaki Regional Council.
- 6. THAT the structure[s] authorised by this consent shall be removed and the area reinstated, if and when the structure[s] are no longer required. The consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council at least 48 hours prior to structure[s] removal and reinstatement.
- 7. THAT the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001 and/or June 2007, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions adequately deal with the environmental effects arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

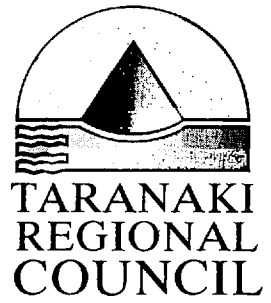
Signed at Stratford on 5 August 1999

For and on behalf of
TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL



DIRECTOR-RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

TRK995504



COASTAL PERMIT

**Pursuant to the RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council**

PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTON ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE 0-6-765 7127
FAX 0-6-765 5097

Name of
Consent Holder: **SOUTH TARANAKI DISTRICT COUNCIL
PRIVATE BAG 902 HAWERA**

Consent
Granted Date: **30 June 1999**

CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

Consent Granted: **TO RECONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN A BOULDER RIP RAP
SEAWALL ON THE FORESHORE AT THE SOUTHEAST END
OF MIDDLETON BAY FOR COASTAL EROSION PROTECTION
PURPOSES AT OR ABOUT GR: P20:831-942**

Expiry Date: **1 June 2018**

Review Date[s]: **June 2006 and June 2012**

Site Location: **MIDDLETON BAY, OPUNAKE**

Legal Description: **SECS 1-3 SO 13535 ESPLANADE RESERVE BLK IX
OPUNAKE SD**

Catchment: **TASMAN SEA 904.000**

For General, Standard and Special Conditions pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document.

TRK995504

General conditions

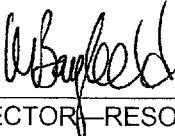
- a) That on receipt of a requirement from the General Manager, Taranaki Regional Council (hereinafter the General Manager), the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) That unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) That the consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

- 1. THAT the consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council in writing, at least 48 hours prior to the commencement and upon completion of the initial reconstruction and again at least 48 hours prior to and upon completion of any subsequent maintenance works.
- 2. THAT the structure[s] authorised by this consent shall be reconstructed generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of the application and shall be maintained to ensure the conditions of this consent are met.
- 3. THAT the consent holder shall forward plans of the structure, [including the length and cross-sectional dimensions] to the General Manager, Taranaki Regional Council, within one month of completion of the proposed reconstruction.
- 4. THAT all unnatural material [including all rubble, steel, concrete and asphalt], shall be removed from the coastal marine area of Middleton Bay.
- 5. THAT the consent holder shall adopt the best practicable option to avoid or minimise the discharge of silt or other contaminants into or onto the coastal marine area.
- 6. THAT the consent holder shall ensure that any areas and volumes of foreshore disturbance shall, so far as is practicable, be minimised and any areas which are disturbed shall, so far as is practicable, be reinstated.
- 7. THAT the structure(s) authorised by this consent shall be removed and the area reinstated, if and when the structure(s) are no longer required. The consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council at least 48 hours prior to structure(s) removal and reinstatement.
- 8. THAT the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2006 and/or June 2012, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions adequately deal with the environmental effects are from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Signed at Stratford on 30 June 1999

For and on behalf of
TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL



DIRECTOR - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Coastal Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: South Taranaki District Council
Private Bag 902
HAWERA 4800

Consent Granted
Date: 22 December 2005

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To erect, place and maintain a boat ramp and rock
breakwater in the coastal marine area off the northern
headland of Opunake Bay at or about GR: P20:830-936

Expiry Date: 1 June 2024

Review Date(s): June 2012, June 2018

Site Location: Northern Headland, Opunake Bay, Opunake

Legal Description: Lot 2 DP 9250 Secs 1-3 SO 13535 Pt Sub Sec 1 Town of
Opunake - Pt Utility Res Secs 1-3 SO 13535 Esplanade
Res

Catchment: Tasman Sea

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 4084. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 4084 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.
2. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 48 hours prior to the commencement and upon completion of the initial works, and again at least 48 hours prior to and upon completion of any subsequent maintenance works which would involve disturbance of or deposition to the seabed or discharges to water.
3. The consent holder shall undertake all practicable measures to prevent the discharge or placement of silt and/or organics and/or cement products and/or any other contaminant into the sea, and to minimise the disturbance of the foreshore and seabed.
4. The consent holder shall ensure that the area and volume of foreshore and seabed disturbance shall, so far as practicable, be minimised and any areas which are disturbed shall, so far as practicable, be reinstated.
5. There shall be no refuelling of construction machinery within the coastal marine area.

Consent 6791-1

6. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2012 and/or June 2018, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Signed at Stratford on 22 December 2005

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director-Resource Management

Coastal Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: South Taranaki District Council
Private Bag 902
HAWERA 4640

Decision Date: 29 October 2012

Commencement
Date: 29 October 2012

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To occupy coastal space with retaining walls and
associated accessway structures in the coastal marine
area of Opunake Beach between (NZTM)
1673576E-5632109N and 1673836E-5631940N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2030

Review Date(s): June 2018, June 2024

Site Location: Beach Road, Opunake

Legal Description: Rec reserve adjacent to Secs 1-7 Blk XLVII Tn of Opunake
(Site of structure)

Catchment: Tasman
Hihiwera

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General condition

- a. The consent holder shall pay to the Taranaki Regional Council all the administration, monitoring and supervision costs of this consent, fixed in accordance with section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Special Conditions

1. The consent holder shall maintain the structures in a safe and sound condition, so that they continue to function effectively as retaining structures and accessways, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
2. The consent holder shall record annually the condition of the structures and the immediate surrounding area.

Note: Compliance with special condition 2 would be achieved by taking photographs at appropriate sites annually. This work will be undertaken by the Taranaki Regional Council through the monitoring programme.

3. The structures authorised by this consent shall be removed and the area reinstated, if and when the structures are no longer required. A further resource consent may be required to authorise removal of the structures and the consent holder is advised to seek advice from the Taranaki Regional Council on this matter.
4. The Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2018, and/or June 2024, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects of the structures on the environment, arising from the exercise of this consent.

Signed at Stratford on 29 October 2012

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director-Resource Management



PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTEN ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE 0-6-765 7127
FAX 0-6-765 5097

Coastal Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: South Taranaki District Council
Private Bag 902
HAWERA

Consent Granted
Date: 13 May 2002

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To erect, place and maintain boulder rock rip rap on the true left bank within the coastal marine area of the Kaupokonui Stream estuary for erosion control purposes at or about GR: P21:012-815

Expiry Date: 1 June 2017

Review Date(s): June 2005, June 2011

Site Location: Kaupokonui Beach Reserve, Kaupokonui Heads Road,
Kaupokonui

Legal Description: Kaupokonui Recreation Reserve Sec 84 Blk VI Waimate
SD

Catchment: Kaupokonui

Consent 5983-1

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council (hereinafter the Chief Executive), the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

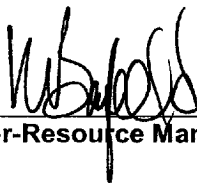
1. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, at least 48 hours prior to the commencement and upon completion of the initial construction and again prior to and upon completion of any subsequent maintenance works which would involve disturbance of or deposition to the riverbed or discharges to water.
2. The structure[s] authorised by this consent shall be constructed generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of the application and shall be maintained to ensure the conditions of this consent are met.
3. The consent holder shall adopt the best practicable option to avoid or minimise the discharge of silt or other contaminants into water or onto the riverbed and to avoid or minimise the disturbance of the riverbed and any adverse effects on water quality.
4. The consent holder shall ensure that the area and volume of riverbed disturbance shall, so far as is practicable, be minimised and any areas which are disturbed shall, so far as is practicable, be reinstated.
5. The structure[s] authorised by this consent shall be removed and the area reinstated, if and when the structure[s] are no longer required. The consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council at least 48 hours prior to structure[s] removal and reinstatement.
6. Any disturbance of parts of the riverbed covered by water and/or any works which may result in downstream discolouration of water shall be undertaken only between 1 November and 30 April, except where this requirement is waived in writing by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
7. The structure[s] which are the subject of this consent shall not obstruct fish passage.

Consent 5983-1

8. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2005 and/or June 2011, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Signed at Stratford on 13 May 2002

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council



Director-Resource Management

Coastal Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: South Taranaki District Council
Private Bag 902
HAWERA 4800

Consent Granted
Date: 5 December 2005

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To erect, place and maintain a gabion mattress at Denby Road beach for erosion control and beach access purposes at or about GR: Q21:165-769

Expiry Date: 1 June 2025

Review Date(s): June 2013, June 2019

Site Location: Denby Road, Hawera

Legal Description: Pt Lot 1 DP 4663 Pt Lot 1 DP 1399 Pt Sec 107 Patea Dist
Blk IX Hawera SD

Catchment: Tasman Sea

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this consent.
2. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, at least 48 hours prior to commencement and upon completion of the initial construction and again at least 48 hours prior to and upon completion of any subsequent maintenance works which would involve disturbance of the foreshore.
3. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 3983. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 3983 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.
4. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of five years after the date of issue of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Consent 6736-1

5. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2013 and/or June 2019, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

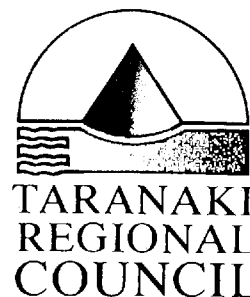
Signed at Stratford on 5 December 2005

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director-Resource Management

TRK964573

COPY



COASTAL PERMIT

**Pursuant to the RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council**

PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTON ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE 0-6-765 7127
FAX 0-6-765 5097

Name of
Consent Holder: SOUTH TARANAKI DISTRICT COUNCIL
PRIVATE BAG 902 HAWERA

Consent
Granted Date: 6 December 1996

CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

Consent Granted: TO PLACE AND MAINTAIN THE FOLLOWING EXISTING
STRUCTURES WITHIN THE COASTAL MARINE AREA OF THE
PATEA RIVER MOUTH BEING: RIVER MOUTH TRAINING
GROYNES; ROCK TRAINING WALL; MANA BAY SEAWALL;
WAVE GUIDE WALL; AND CARLYLE BEACH ROCK
PROTECTION WORKS AT OR ABOUT GR: Q22:374-579 TO
Q22:377-582

Expiry Date: 1 June 2016

Review Date[s]: June 2004 and June 2010

Site Location: COASTAL MARINE AREA OF PATEA RIVER MOUTH

Legal Description: RIVER/COASTAL RESERVE BLK VII CARLYLE SD

Catchment:	TASMAN SEA	907.000
	PATEA	343.000

For General, Standard and Special Conditions pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document.

GENERAL CONDITIONS


- (a) That on receipt of a requirement from the General Manager, Taranaki Regional Council (hereinafter the General Manager), the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- (b) That unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- (c) That the consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - (i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent;
 - (ii) charges for the carrying out of the Council's functions under section 35 in relation to this consent; and
 - (iii) charges authorised by regulations.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

- 1. THAT the consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council, at least 48 hours prior to, and upon completion of, any subsequent maintenance works which could involve disturbance of, or discharge to, the coastal marine area.
- 2. THAT during any subsequent maintenance, the consent holder must observe every practicable measure to prevent the discharge or placement of silt and/or organics and/or cement products and/or any other contaminants into the coastal marine area, and to minimise the disturbance of the bed of the coastal marine area.
- 3. THAT the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2004 and/or June 2010, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects of the structures on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent.

Signed at Stratford on 6 December 1996

For and on behalf of
TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL



DIRECTOR - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Coastal Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: South Taranaki District Council
Private Bag 902
HAWERA 4800

Consent Granted
Date: 24 April 2006

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To reinstate approximately 160 metres of the Patea River training wall for river protection purposes on the true left bank of the Patea River mouth at or about GR: Q22:376-581

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Review Date(s): June 2010, June 2016

Site Location: Patea River Mouth, Patea

Legal Description: Secs 140, 161 & 162 Whenuakura Dist Blk VII Carlyle SD

Catchment: Tasman Sea
Patea

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this consent.
2. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 4149. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 4149 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.
3. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least seven days prior to the exercise of this consent.
4. There shall be no refuelling of construction machinery within the coastal marine area.
5. The construction, use, maintenance and removal of the structure authorised by this consent shall comply with the noise standards as outlined within section 4.4.3 of the Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki.
6. During construction and maintenance periods the area subject to works shall have sufficient signage to ensure public safety of any potential safety hazards.
7. The consent holder shall ensure that the area and volume of foreshore disturbance shall, so far as practicable, be minimised and any areas which are disturbed shall, so far as practicable, be reinstated.
8. The consent holder shall liaise with the local Kohanga Reo located at the marae on Lower Koharoa Road on a weekly basis to notify them of traffic movements.

Consent 6839-1

9. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of five years after the date of issue of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991. Upon completion of construction the consent holder shall submit as built plans of the structure if different to those submitted in support of application 4149.
10. The structure authorised by this consent shall be removed and the area reinstated, if and when the structure is no longer required. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least seven days prior to the structures removal and reinstatement.
11. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2010 and/or June 2016, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Signed at Stratford on 24 April 2006

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director-Resource Management

Coastal Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: South Taranaki District Council
Private Bag 902
HAWERA 4640

Consent Granted
Date: 23 June 2010

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To occupy the coastal marine area with a boat ramp and
jetty in the lower Patea River at or about (NZTM)
1727515E-5596787N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2028

Review Date(s): June 2016, June 2022

Site Location: Patea Beach Settlement, Turi Street, Patea

Legal Description: Adjacent to Pt Lot 6 DP 648 Blk VI Carlyle SD

Catchment: Tasman Sea
Patea

General condition

- a. The consent holder shall pay to the Taranaki Regional Council [the Council] all the administration, monitoring and supervision costs of this consent, fixed in accordance to section 36 of the Resource Management Act.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall maintain the structure in a safe and sound condition, so that it continues to function effectively as an access ramp.
2. The structures authorised by this consent shall be removed and the area reinstated, if and when the structures are no longer required. A further resource consent may be required to authorise removal of the structures and the consent holder is advised to seek advice from the Council on this matter.
3. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2016 and/or June 2022 for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Signed at Stratford on 23 June 2010

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director-Resource Management

Coastal Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: South Taranaki District Council
Private Bag 902
HAWERA 4640

Consent Granted
Date: 23 June 2010

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To occupy the coastal marine area with a derelict wharf
and 200 metres of rock rip-rap on the true left bank of the
Patea River at or about (NZTM) 1727237E-5597970N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2028

Review Date(s): June 2016, June 2022

Site Location: Portland Quay, Patea

Legal Description: Adjacent to Lot G DP 2739

Catchment: Tasman Sea
Patea

General condition

- a. The consent holder shall pay to the Taranaki Regional Council [the Council] all the administration, monitoring and supervision costs of this consent, fixed in accordance to section 36 of the Resource Management Act.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall maintain the 200 metres of rock rip-rap in a safe and sound condition, so that it continues to function effectively as a coastal protection structure.
2. The consent holder shall maintain the derelict wharf in an intact state to the extent that no part of it becomes a navigational hazard.
3. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2016 and/or June 2022 for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Signed at Stratford on 23 June 2010

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director-Resource Management

Coastal Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: South Taranaki District Council
Private Bag 902
HAWERA 4640

Consent Granted
Date: 23 June 2010

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To occupy the coastal marine area with a public access
ramp at or about (NZTM) 1740080E-5589471N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2028

Review Date(s): June 2016, June 2022

Site Location: Caves Beach, Waverley

Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 9646

Catchment: Tasman Sea

General condition

- a. The consent holder shall pay to the Taranaki Regional Council [the Council] all the administration, monitoring and supervision costs of this consent, fixed in accordance to section 36 of the Resource Management Act.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall maintain the structure in a safe and sound condition, so that it continues to function effectively as an access ramp.
2. The structures authorised by this consent shall be removed and the area reinstated, if and when the structures are no longer required. A further resource consent may be required to authorise removal of the structures and the consent holder is advised to seek advice from the Council on this matter.
3. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2016 and/or June 2022 for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Signed at Stratford on 23 June 2010

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director-Resource Management