

STDC Coastal Structures
Monitoring Programme
Annual Report
2017-2018

Technical Report 2018-10

ISSN: 1178-1467 (Online)
Document: 2069109 (Word)
Document: 2079361 (Pdf)

Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
STRATFORD
August 2018

Executive summary

South Taranaki District Council (STDC) holds coastal permits for various structures along the South Taranaki coast. This report for the period July 2017 to June 2018 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) to assess STDC's environmental performance during the period under review.

STDC now holds a total of 11 coastal permits relating to coastal structures, which include a total of 51 conditions setting out the requirements that the STDC must satisfy. STDC holds three coastal permits relating to boat ramps, wharves and 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 inspection of the various structures.

Over the course of the inspections, one structure was found in a degraded state such that it was not fulfilling its consented purpose. There were two instances of dune erosion where end effects from adjacent structures could not be ruled out as contributing factors.

Overall, STDC demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and a high level of administrative performance during the period under review.

For reference, in the 2017-2018 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 76% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 20% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.

In terms of overall environmental and compliance performance by the consent holder over the last several years, this report shows that the consent holder's performance has remained good.

This report includes recommendations for the 2018-2019 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	3
1.3	Site overview and history	4
1.3.1	Bayly Road	4
1.3.2	Middleton Bay	4
1.3.3	Opunake Bay boat ramp	5
1.3.4	Opunake Beach	6
1.3.5	Kaupokonui	6
1.3.6	Denby Road	7
1.3.7	Patea river mouth structures	8
1.3.8	Patea boat ramp	9
1.3.9	Patea wharf	9
1.3.10	Waverley access ways	10
1.4	Resource consents	10
1.4.1	Coastal permits	10
1.5	Monitoring programme	16
1.5.1	Introduction	16
1.5.2	Programme liaison and management	16
1.5.3	Site inspections	16
2	Results	17
2.1	Inspections	17
2.1.1	Bayly Road	17
2.1.2	Middleton Bay	18
2.1.3	Opunake Bay boat ramp	18
2.1.4	Opunake Beach	19
2.1.5	Kaupokonui	20

2.1.6	Denby Road	20
2.1.7	Patea River mouth structures	21
2.1.8	Patea boat ramp	21
2.1.9	Patea wharf	22
2.1.10	Caves Beach access ramp	22
2.2	Investigations, interventions, and incidents	22
3	Discussion	24
3.1	Discussion of structure performance	24
3.2	Environmental effects of exercise of consents	24
3.3	Proposed future monitoring programme	25
3.4	Evaluation of performance	25
3.5	Recommendations from the 2016-2017 Report	31
3.6	Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2018-2019	32
4	Recommendations	33
	Glossary of common terms and abbreviations	34
	Bibliography and references	35
	Appendix I Resource consents held by STDC	

List of tables

Table 1	Summary of coastal structure permits held by STDC	11
Table 2	Summary of performance for Consent 4566-2 to maintain a boat ramp and jetty at Patea	25
Table 3	Summary of performance for Consent 4573-2 to maintain various structures in the Patea River mouth	26
Table 4	Summary of performance for Consent 4575-2 to maintain a wharf in the Patea River estuary	26
Table 5	Summary of performance for Consent 4578-2 to maintain a retaining wall and associated structures at Opunake Beach	26
Table 6	Summary of performance for Consent 4579-2 to maintain access ramp at Caves Beach, Waverley	27
Table 7	Summary of performance for Consent 5504-1 to maintain seawall at Middleton Bay, Opunake	27
Table 8	Summary of performance for Consent 5512-2 to place a seawall at Bayly Road, Cape Egmont	28
Table 9	Summary of performance for Consent 5983-1 to place rock rip rap in the Kaupokonui Stream	28
Table 10	Summary of performance for Consent 5983-2 to place rock rip rap in the Kaupokonui Stream	29

Table 11	Summary of performance for Consent 6736-1 to place a gabion mattress at Denby Road for erosion control and beach access	30
Table 12	Summary of performance for Consent 6791-1 to construct and maintain boat ramp and breakwater in Opunake Bay	30
Table 13	Summary of performance for Consent 6839-1 to reinstate training wall in Patea River mouth	31

List of photos

Photo 1	Bayly Road seawall (April 2017)	4
Photo 2	Rip rap seawall, Middleton Bay (April 2017)	5
Photo 3	Looking downstream along rock protection works in the Kaupokonui Stream (April 2017)	7
Photo 4	Beach track at the end of Denby Road leading to the gabion mattress consented under 6736 (April 2017)	7
Photo 5	Patea groynes (April 2017)	8
Photo 6	Patea boat ramp (April 2017)	9
Photo 7	Access to Waverley Beach (April 2017)	10
Photo 8	Bayly Road seawall, 11 May 2018	17
Photo 9	Middleton Bay seawall and dunes, 11 May 2018	18
Photo 10	Opunake Bay northern headland boat ramp, 11 May 2018	19
Photo 11	Dune scour at Opunake Beach	19
Photo 12	Dune planting at Opunake Beach (clockwise from top left: May 2015, May 2016, April 2017, May 2018)	20
Photo 13	Waihi Beach access (clockwise from top left: May 2015, May 2016, April 2017 and May 2018)	20
Photo 14	Sand build up outside the western mole at the Patea River mouth, 22 May 2018	21
Photo 15	Damaged jetty at the Patea boat ramp, 22 May 2018	21
Photo 16	Deterioration of the Caves Beach access ramp (from left to right: May 2015, May 2016, April 2017 and May 2018)	22
Photo 17	Rocks and gravel washed onto Middleton Bay car park by Ex-Cyclone Fehi.	24

1 Introduction

1.1 Compliance monitoring programme reports and the Resource Management Act 1991

1.1.1 Introduction

This report is for the period July 2017 to June 2018 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 eleventh 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:

- consent compliance monitoring under the RMA and the Council's obligations;
- the Council's approach to monitoring sites through annual 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 activities and operations conducted in the Company's site/catchment.

Section 2 presents the results of monitoring during the period under review, including scientific and technical data.

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

Section 4 presents recommendations to be implemented in the 2018-2019 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 *Resource Management Act 1991* (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 (for example 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 2017-2018 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 76% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 20% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.

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, coastal processes and stability of local coastline (Tonkin & Taylor, 2001).

Under the RMA, it is required that these end-effects are 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):

1. Policy 6.1 (effect of new or extended structures)
2. Policy 6.3 (remedial or mitigation action for existing structures); and
3. 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.

To date, annual inspections have been undertaken by the Council's Environmental Scientists.

1.3 Site 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 (**5512**) 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 (April 2017)

1.3.2 Middleton Bay

Middleton Bay is a small 500 m long, pocket beach at Opunake (Photo 2). The beach is exposed to west and southwest storm waves, but is protected from northwest 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 (April 2017)

1.3.3 Opunake Bay boat ramp

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.

1.3.4 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 built 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.

1.3.5 Kaupokonui

The Kaupokonui Stream enters the sea approximately 5 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).

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.



Photo 3 Looking downstream along rock protection works in the Kaipokonui Stream (April 2017)

1.3.6 Denby Road

In Hawera, locals access Waihi Beach via the track at the end of Denby Road (Photo 4). 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 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. The structure is authorised by coastal permit **6736**.



Photo 4 Beach track at the end of Denby Road leading to the gabion mattress consented under 6736 (April 2017)

1.3.7 Patea river mouth structures

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 occurred along this coastline during the past 50 years which led to the river moles becoming seriously degraded. Studies undertaken by consultants (Duffill Watts & King, 2006) showed that with the 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 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 would break through behind the southeast mole within 20 to 25 years and 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 by the Council authorising the works, which 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 (April 2017)

1.3.8 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 (April 2017)

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.

1.3.9 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.

1.3.10 Waverley access ways

Waverley Beach is an 8 km long stretch consisting of unique landforms of caverns, ravines, blowholes and eroding stacks. 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 originally 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 (April 2017)

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.

STDC currently holds 11 coastal permits, the details of which are summarised in the table below and outlined in this section.

Table 1 Summary of coastal structure permits held by STDC

Consent number	Sub-type	Location	Purpose	Expiry Date
5512-2	Protection	Bayly Road	Boulder rip rap seawall	1/06/2031
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*
5983-2				1/06/2035
6736-1	Protection	Hawera	Gabion mattress	1/06/2025
4573-2	Protection	Patea	Maintain moles etc.	1/06/2034
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

*Because the renewal application was received three months from the expiry date, 5983-1 remained active until 30 January 2018, at which point it was superseded by 5983-2

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 were granted coastal permit 5512-2 to occupy space in the coastal marine area, as required under Rule G1.3 of the RCP, in relation to this structure. The consent commenced on 4 February 2016 and expires on 1 June 2031.

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

Condition 1 authorises the occupation of space in the coastal marine area. Any change to the scale or nature of the structure needs to be authorised.

Condition 2 requires that the structure is maintained in a safe and sound condition.

Condition 3 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 summarised 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 held 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 expired

on 1 June 2017, though remained active until 30 of January 2018 as the application for renewal was received within the necessary time frame.

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.

STDC now holds coastal permit 5983-2 to occupy the coastal space associated with rock riprap on the true left bank of the Kaipokonui Stream within the Coastal Marine Area for erosion control purposes. This permit was issued by the Council on 30 January 2018 as a resource consent under Section 87(c) of the RMA. It is due to expire on 1 June 2035.

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

Condition 1 authorises the ongoing use of the structure as described in the application and states that any alterations may require authorisation via a formal process in accordance with the RMA.

Condition 2 requires the structure to be maintained in such a condition that it continues to function safely and effectively.

Condition 3 requires written notification at least one working day prior to commencing any maintenance works.

Condition 4 deals with review of the consent.

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 held 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. The permit expired on 1 June 2016 and was replaced by coastal permit 4573-2 which commenced on 7 June 2016 and is due to expire on 1 June 2034.

There are three special conditions attached to permit 4573-2 and are summarised as follows:

Condition 1 authorises the occupation and associated maintenance works for the existing structures in the Patea River Mouth.

Condition 2 requires that the consent holder shall maintain the structure in a safe and sound state so that it continues to function effectively for its intended purpose.

Condition 3 deals with review of the consent.

This summary of consent conditions may not reflect the full requirements of each condition. The consent conditions in full can be found in the resource consents which are appended to this report.

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 authorised 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 formerly held coastal permit 4567-1 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 authorised 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.

This summary of consent conditions may not reflect the full requirements of each condition. The consent conditions in full can be found in the resource consents which are appended to this report.

1.5 Monitoring programme

1.5.1 Introduction

Section 35 of the RMA sets obligations upon the Council to gather information, monitor and conduct research on the exercise of resource consents within the Taranaki region. The Council is also required to assess the effects arising from the exercising of these consents and report upon them.

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 consent reviews, renewals or new consent applications;
- advice on the Council's environmental management strategies and content of regional plans; and
- consultation on associated matters.

1.5.3 Site inspections

Structures were visited once during the monitoring period. The main points of interest were the integrity of the structure and any end effects. A photographic record was made at each site.

2 Results

2.1 Inspections

2.1.1 Bayly Road

An inspection of the Bayly Road seawall was undertaken on 11 May 2018. There were a number of sections along the scarp where scour and erosion were evident (Photo 8). This appeared to be a result of decreased wave protection due to slumping and/or loss of material from the seawall. Significant erosion had occurred at the intersection between Bayly and Coast Roads. No wider environmental effects were apparent. Repair works were being undertaken at the time of writing this report.



Photo 8 Bayly Road seawall, 11 May 2018

2.1.2 Middleton Bay

An inspection of the Middleton Bay seawall was undertaken on 11 May 2018. Most of the seawall structure was in good condition, though it appeared to have lost cohesion at its northern end. End effects from the wall may be contributing to erosion at the northern end, though it is likely accelerated through pedestrian beach access (Photo 9). Further around the bay, the dunes appear to have lost volume through scour and erosion (Photo 9).



Photo 9 Middleton Bay seawall and dunes, 11 May 2018

2.1.3 Opunake Bay boat ramp

An inspection of the Opunake Bay boat ramp was undertaken on 11 May 2018. There was some erosion above the top end of the boat ramp which could potentially cause access difficulty for some vehicles, though it did not appear to have worsened over the last few years. Boulders from the adjacent breakwater were found scattered across the end of the boat ramp (Photo 10). In the current state, launching vessels on this boat ramp would be problematic if not impossible. Although this does not breach any consent conditions, it remains counterintuitive to the underlying purpose of the coastal permit i.e. to provide boat access to Opunake Bay. However, since the artificial surf reef project was abandoned, it remains unclear as to whether the ramp is still used for launching boats.



Photo 10 Opunake Bay northern headland boat ramp, 11 May 2018

2.1.4 Opunake Beach

There did not appear to be any structural issues with the seawall at the northern end of Opunake Beach when inspected on 11 May 2018. A considerable length of retaining wall in front of the surf club is now buried under the dunes therefore it was not possible to assess the integrity of this structure. The associated access ramps appeared to be in good condition. The dunes appeared to have recently lost a lot of volume through scour and erosion, similar to what was seen at Middleton Bay (Photo 11, 12). It is difficult to determine whether any of the erosion has occurred in part as an end effect from the northern seawall. Pedestrian access tracks were found at various points in the dunes, likely contributing to the erosion. Further south along the beach, the exposed sections of retaining wall showed minor signs of deterioration.



Photo 11 Dune scour at Opunake Beach



Photo 12 Dune planting at Opunake Beach (clockwise from top left: May 2015, May 2016, April 2017, May 2018)

2.1.5 Kaupokonui

An inspection was undertaken on 11 May 2018. The boulder rip rap protection works on the true left bank of the Kaupokonui Stream were in good condition.

2.1.6 Denby Road



Photo 13 Waihi Beach access (clockwise from top left: May 2015, May 2016, April 2017 and May 2018)

The Waihi Beach access ramp was inspected on 22 May 2018. The structure and adjacent land has continued to erode since the last inspection, though the rate of erosion appears to have slowed (Photo 13).

In its current state, the structure does not appear to be fit for its consented purpose (i.e. to allow emergency access to the beach). The erosion of the adjacent cliffs seemed characteristic of the region, rather than a product of end effects from the structure.

2.1.7 Patea River mouth structures

Visible sections of the Patea River mouth structures were inspected on 22 May 2018. It must be noted that the subtidal features of these structures were not inspected.

The seaward end of the eastern mole appeared to be in a more degraded state than the western mole. Also serving its function as a groyne, a large beach has formed on the outside of the western mole (Photo 14). Overall, no significant issues were noted for the east and west moles.

The half tide training wall, wave guide wall and Mana Bay seawall all appeared to be in good condition, having no notable adverse effects. The Carlyle Beach rock protections were not immediately obvious during the inspection and it is suspected that they have been buried by the large volume of sand that has built up inside the river mouth.



Photo 14 Sand build up outside the western mole at the Patea River mouth, 22 May 2018

2.1.8 Patea boat ramp



Photo 15 Damaged jetty at the Patea boat ramp, 22 May 2018

The boat ramp was inspected on 22 May 2018. At the time of the inspection, the jetty appeared to have recently been damaged, potentially by debris being brought down the river during high flows (Photo 15). The bottom section of the jetty had broken at the joint and had been pushed around across the ramp by the flow of the river. No other issues or end effects were found. The jetty was subsequently secured and repaired.

2.1.9 Patea wharf

As noted in previous inspections, the wharf is in a dilapidated state and has been so for some time. 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.

The wharf was inspected on 22 May 2018. It did not appear to have deteriorated notably from the previous inspection, however, as stated in the previous report, it remains in a dangerous condition. However, as required by its resource consent, it did not appear to be presenting any additional navigational hazards.

2.1.10 Caves Beach access ramp

Caves Beach was visited on 22 May 2018. The condition of the steps had continued to deteriorate and were now covered with grass and sand (Photo 16). The bank at the base of the structure showed signs of scouring; a process that is potentially aggravated by the stream that runs across the beach at the base of the ramp. Overall, the access ramp down to Caves Beach still provided beach access and did not appear to be adversely affecting the surrounding environment.



Photo 16 Deterioration of the Caves Beach access ramp (from left to right: May 2015, May 2016, April 2017 and May 2018)

2.2 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 2017-2018 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 their activities during the monitoring period.

3 Discussion

3.1 Discussion of structure performance

As is often the case, Taranaki's coastal environment received intermittent bouts of high energy, stormy conditions in the monitoring period under review. However, the beginning of February was marked by an extraordinary meteorological event. Coinciding with a king tide, Ex-Cyclone Fehi brought winds and storm surges that battered the Taranaki coastline beyond its typical threshold. In North Taranaki, a large amount of work was required to repair a number of hard protection structures and dunes systems which were damaged as a result of this event. South Taranaki was also impacted by this event, and subsequent storm surges later in the year (Photo 17).



Photo 17 Rocks and gravel washed onto Middleton Bay car park by Ex-Cyclone Fehi.

In the 2017-2018 monitoring period, the only structure that was not fulfilling its consented purpose, was the Denby Road access way. The structure has continued to deteriorate to the point where it no longer provides emergency access to the beach. STDC have acknowledged that the structure is not fit for purpose and are currently working through alternative options for providing beach access.

Some of the remaining structures were also found in a damaged or degraded state. In some instances, the structure was still fulfilling its purpose (e.g. Caves Beach access). In other instances, the damage was subsequently repaired (e.g. Patea jetty).

3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

In Middleton Bay, the dunes appeared to have lost a considerable volume of sand through processes of erosion; more than likely resulting from storm surge events. However, it is difficult to discern the contributing factors without employing a more targeted and robust survey methodology. Based on what has previously been established, it would appear that the erosion immediately north of the seawall may be attributed to end effects from the structure, in conjunction with pedestrian beach access. As a part of the re-consenting process, STDC are planning to make alterations to the structure to improve this problem area.

Much of the dune toe spanning across Opunake Beach was lost during the year under review. As previously stated, it can be challenging to completely isolate the driving forces of erosion. In this case, storm surge is likely to be the dominant cause for the loss of sand from this dune system. However, it is difficult to rule out end effects from the seawall at the northern end of the beach possibly contributing to the erosion of the

immediately adjacent dunes. As seen in Middleton Bay, improvised beach access tracks appear to be accelerating the erosion in some areas.

3.3 Proposed future monitoring programme

The environmental effects caused by coastal structures can occur gradually over a long time period, and as previously stated, they can be difficult to discern from natural processes; therefore a more intensive monitoring programme is required for some of the structures.

In 2001, Tonkin & Taylor were commissioned by the Council to provide recommendations on compliance monitoring for coastal structures in Taranaki. The report included general monitoring requirements, as well as site specific recommendations (a summary can be found in previous editions of this compliance monitoring report). For various reasons, the proposed monitoring regime was never adopted in its entirety.

Tonkin & Taylor were employed again in 2012 to prepare monitoring specifications that would then be put to tender. In summary, the scope of works included a review of the original specifications, an assessment of what work had been carried out since 2001, and a revised approach to implement going forward. The documents were completed in 2014. However, for various reasons including change of staff, progress stalled and a request for proposal (RFP) was never finalised.

During the monitoring period under review, a meeting was held between TRC, NPDC and STDC to discuss the current status of coastal structure monitoring in the region. There was a general consensus across all parties that additional monitoring was necessary to adequately assess structures and their wider environmental effects. NPDC agreed to adopt Tonkin & Taylor's (2014) recommendations, though noted that a 'staggered' monitoring approach would be more financially viable. It was STDC's preference to take it upon themselves to ensure monitoring requirements were met. An updated RFP is likely to be finalised early in the 2018-2019 monitoring year.

3.4 Evaluation of performance

A summary of STDC's compliance record for the period under review is provided in Tables 2-13.

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

Purpose: <i>To occupy the coastal marine area with a boat ramp and jetty</i>		
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 – flood damage subsequently repaired
2. Structure to be removed if no longer required		N/A
3. Optional review of consent	Next scheduled June 2022, 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 4573-2 to maintain various structures in the Patea River mouth

<i>Purpose: To place and maintain training groynes, seawalls and training walls</i>		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Authorises occupation and maintenance works of structures in the Patea River		N/A
2. Maintain the structures in a safe and sound state	Inspection	Yes
3. Optional review of consent	Next scheduled June 2022, 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 4 Summary of performance for Consent 4575-2 to maintain a wharf in the Patea River estuary

<i>Purpose: To occupy the CMA with a derelict wharf</i>		
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 2022, 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

<i>Purpose: To occupy coastal space with retaining walls and associated structures</i>		
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

Purpose: <i>To occupy coastal space with retaining walls and associated structures</i>		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
3. Structure to be removed if no longer required		N/A
4. Review	Scheduled for June 2018; not required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		Good
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 6 Summary of performance for Consent 4579-2 to maintain access ramp at Caves Beach, Waverley

Purpose: <i>To occupy the CMA with a public access ramp</i>		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Consent holder to maintain ramp to satisfaction of Council	Inspections	Steps remain in degraded condition
2. 24 hours notification required prior to undertaking maintenance works		N/A
3. Optional review of consent	Next scheduled for June 2022, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		Good
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

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

Purpose: <i>To reconstruct and maintain a boulder rip rap seawall</i>		
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		Yes – as built received
4. Unnatural material to be removed from the coastal marine area	Site inspections	Yes

Purpose: <i>To reconstruct and maintain a boulder rip rap seawall</i>		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
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		Good
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 8 Summary of performance for Consent 5512-2 to place a seawall at Bayly Road, Cape Egmont

Purpose: <i>To occupy the CMA with a boulder rip rap seawall</i>		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Any change to the scale or nature of the structure needs to be authorised	Inspection	Yes
2. Structure is maintained in a safe and sound condition	Inspection	Yes – repair works are ongoing
3. Review	Next scheduled for June 2019 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 9 Summary of performance for Consent 5983-1 to place rock rip rap in the Kaupokonui Stream

Purpose: <i>To erect, place and maintain boulder rip rap</i>		
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

Purpose: <i>To erect, place and maintain boulder rip rap</i>		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
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 5983-2 to place rock rip rap in the Kaupokonui Stream

Purpose: <i>To occupy the true left bank of the Kaupokonui Stream with a rock rip rap</i>		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Any change to scale or nature of structure to require formal authorisation	No change	N/A
2. Structure shall be maintained in safe and sound condition	Site inspections	Yes
3. Notification when undertaking maintenance	No maintenance undertaken	N/A
4. Review	Next scheduled for June 2023, 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 11 Summary of performance for Consent 6736-1 to place a gabion mattress at Denby Road for erosion control and beach access

Purpose: To erect, place and maintain a gabion mattress		
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 Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		Improvement Required High

Table 12 Summary of performance for Consent 6791-1 to construct and maintain boat ramp and breakwater in Opunake Bay

Purpose: To erect, place and maintain a boat ramp and rock breakwater		
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 – structure no longer used as initially intended
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	Site inspections	Yes
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	Scheduled June 2018, not required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		High High

Table 13 Summary of performance for Consent 6839-1 to reinstate training wall in Patea River mouth

Purpose: <i>To reinstate training wall</i>		
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	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

During the period under review, overall STDC demonstrated a good level of environmental and high level of administrative performance with the resource consents as defined in Section 1.1.4. As outlined within Section 2 of this report, various structures need maintenance work to improve overall environmental performance.

3.5 Recommendations from the 2016-2017 Report

In the 2016-2017 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.
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).

With the exception of recommendations three and six, these recommendations were implemented during the 2017-2018 monitoring period. As discussed in section 3.3 of this report, the Council is working with STDC to ensure additional, structure-specific monitoring is incorporated into the future monitoring of these structures.

3.6 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2018-2019

In designing and implementing the monitoring programmes for coastal structures in the region, the Council has taken into account:

- the extent of information already made available through monitoring or other means to date;
- its relevance under the RMA;
- the Council's obligations to monitor consented activities and their effects under the RMA;
- the record of administrative and environmental performances of the consent holder; and
- reporting to the regional community.

The Council also takes into account the scope of assessments required at the time of renewal of permits, and the need to maintain a sound understanding of industrial processes within Taranaki exercising resource consents.

In the case of coastal structures in the South Taranaki District, the programme for 2017-2018 was unaltered from that for 2016-2017. It is proposed that for 2018-2019, 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 2018-2019 monitoring period STDC submits a plan to the Council detailing how further monitoring will be implemented to adequately assess the effects of the different coastal structures. It is expected that such monitoring will align with the recommendations made in Tonkin & Taylor's (2014) monitoring specification report, ensuring a consistent, region-wide approach to coastal structure monitoring.

It should be noted that the proposed programme represents a reasonable and risk-based level of monitoring for the sites in question. The Council reserves the right to subsequently adjust the programme from that initially prepared, should the need arise if potential or actual non-compliance is determined at any time during 2018-2019.

4 Recommendations

1. THAT STDC should submit a plan to the Council detailing how further monitoring will be implemented to adequately assess the effects of the different coastal structures (as stipulated in Section 3.6).
2. THAT STDC should notify the Council via email to worknotification@trc.govt.nz prior to and following any maintenance work on coastal structures.
3. 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).
4. THAT the option for a review of resource consents in June 2019, as set out in condition 5 of consent 6736-1, and condition 3 of consent 5512-2, not be exercised, on the grounds that the consents were adequately preventing adverse environmental effects.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

The following abbreviations and terms are used within this report:

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.
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.
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

Bibliography and references

- Duffill Watts & King Ltd, 2006. Coastal Permit Application to Taranaki Regional Council for the Patea River Training Wall Rehabilitation. Report prepared for South Taranaki District Council.
- 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, (2017). STDC Coastal Structures Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2016-2017. Technical Report 2017-85.
- Taranaki Regional Council, (2016). STDC Coastal Structures Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2015-2016. Technical Report 2016-45.
- Taranaki Regional Council, (2015). STDC Coastal Structures Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2014-2015. Technical Report 2015-94.
- Taranaki Regional Council, (2014). STDC Coastal Structures Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2012-2014. Technical Report 2014-97.
- Taranaki Regional Council, (2012). STDC Coastal Structures Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2011-2012. Technical Report 2012-56.
- Taranaki Regional Council, (2011). STDC Coastal Structures Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2010-2011. Technical Report 2011-52.
- Taranaki Regional Council, (2010). STDC Coastal Structures Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2009-2010. Technical Report 2010-81.
- Taranaki Regional Council, (2009). STDC Coastal Structures Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2008-2009. Technical Report 2008-77.
- Taranaki Regional Council, (2008). STDC Coastal Structures Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2007-2008. Technical Report 2008-43.
- Taranaki Regional Council, (2007). STDC Coastal Structures Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2002-2007. Technical Report 2007-74.
- 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.
- Tonkin & Taylor Ltd. (2014). Taranaki Regional Council. Coastal Structure Monitoring Specification. Unpublished Report to the Taranaki Regional Council.

Appendix I

Resource consents held by STDC

(For a copy of the resource consent
please contact the TRC consent department)

Consent number	Sub-type	Location	Purpose	Expiry Date
5512-2	Protection	Bayly Road	Boulder rip rap seawall	1/06/2031
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*
5983-2				1/06/2035
6736-1	Protection	Hawera	Gabion mattress	1/06/2025
4573-2	Protection	Patea	Maintain groynes etc	1/06/2034
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

*Because the renewal application was received three months from the expiry date, 5983-1 remained active until 30 January 2018, at which point it was superseded by 5983-2



CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTEN ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE: 06-765 7127
FAX: 06-765 5097
www.trc.govt.nz

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

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

*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 [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

Decision Date: 7 June 2016

Commencement Date: 7 June 2016

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To occupy the coastal marine area of the Patea River mouth with the following existing structures the:

- River Mouth Training Groynes, comprising the North mole (west) and South mole (east);
- Rock Training Wall;
- Mana Bay Seawall;
- Wave Guide Wall; and
- Carlyle Beach Rock Protection Works

Expiry Date: 1 June 2034

Review Date(s): June 2022, June 2028

Site Location: Patea River Mouth, Patea

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1727464E-5596442N to 1727575E-5596430N
(Mana bay Seawall)
1727537E-5596353N to 1727584E-5596471N
(Wave Guide Wall)
1727575E-5596430N to 1727605E-5596621N
(Carlyle Beach Wall)
1727645E-5596408N to 1727684E-5596835N
(Rock Training Wall)
1727645E-5596408N to 1727390E-5596098N (East Mole)
1727367E-5596176N to 1727464E-5596442N (West Mole)

Catchment: Patea
Tasman Sea

*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. This consent authorises the occupation and associated maintenance works, in the coastal management area, for the existing structures at the Patea River Mouth including the:
 - River mouth training groynes;
 - Rock training wall;
 - Mana Bay Seawall;
 - Wave Guide Wall; and
 - Carlyle Beach Rock Protection Works.
2. The consent holder shall maintain the structure in a safe and sound state so that it continues to function effectively for its intended purpose.
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 2022 and/or June 2028 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 7 June 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council



A D McLay

Director - Resource Management



CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTEN ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE: 06-765 7127
FAX: 06-765 5097
www.trc.govt.nz

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

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

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

Consent 4575-2

General condition

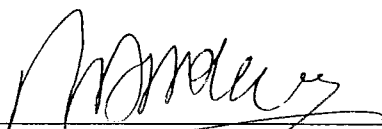
- a. The consent holder shall pay to the Taranaki Regional Council [the Council] all the administration, monitoring and supervision costs of this consent, fixed in accordance to section 36 of the Resource Management Act.

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

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



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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTEN ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE: 06-765 7127
FAX: 06-765 5097
www.trc.govt.nz

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

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

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

www.trc.govt.nz

Doc# 772200-v1

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.

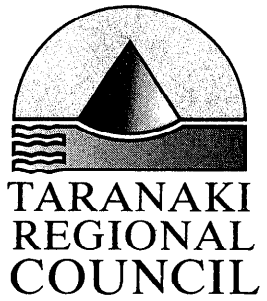
Signed at Stratford on 23 June 2010

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council



~~Director-Resource Management~~

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 4640

Decision Date: 4 February 2016

Commencement Date: 4 February 2016

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To occupy the Coastal Marine Area with a boulder rip rap seawall on the foreshore at Bayly Road Beach for coastal erosion protection purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2031

Review Date(s): June 2019, June 2025

Site Location: Coast Road, Pungarehu

Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 16474 (Site of structure)

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1666948E-5655952N

Catchment: Tasman Sea

*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. This consent authorises the occupation of space in the Coastal Marine Area by the protection structure existing at the time the application for this consent was lodged, and as described in the application. Any change to the nature or scale of the structure may therefore need to be authorised by a formal process in accordance with the Resource Management Act, 1991.
2. The consent holder shall maintain the structure in a safe and sound condition, so that it continues to function effectively. Maintenance shall include removing any backfill material displaced onto the foreshore.
3. 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 2019 and/or June 2025, 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 4 February 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council



A D McLay
Director - Resource Management



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

PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTEN 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: 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

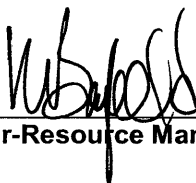
1. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, at least 48 hours prior to the commencement and upon completion of the initial construction and again prior to and upon completion of any subsequent maintenance works which would involve disturbance of or deposition to 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 4640

Decision Date: 30 January 2018

Commencement Date: 30 January 2018

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To occupy the coastal space associated with rock riprap on
the true left bank of the Kaupokonui Stream within the
Coastal Marine Area for erosion control purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2035

Review Date(s): June 2023, June 2029

Site Location: 13b Kaupokonui Heads Road, Kaupokonui

Grid Reference (NZTM) Between 1691144E-5619995N & 1691146E-5619813N

Catchment: Kaupokonui

*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.

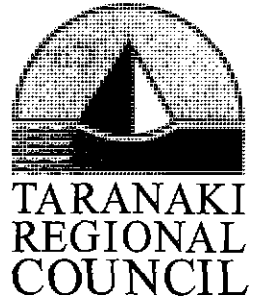
Special conditions

1. This consent authorises the ongoing use and occupation of the protection structure existing at the time the application for this consent was lodged, and as described in the application. Any change to the nature or scale of the structure may therefore need to be authorised by a formal process in accordance with the Resource Management Act, 1991.
2. The consent holder shall maintain the structure in a safe and sound condition such that it continues to function effectively as a protection structure.
3. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 1 working day prior to the commencement of any maintenance work. Notification shall include the consent number and a brief description of the activity consented and be emailed to worknotification@trc.govt.nz.
4. 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 2023 and/or June 2029, 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 30 January 2018

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management



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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTEN ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE: 06-765 7127
FAX: 06-765 5097
www.trc.govt.nz

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

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

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

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.

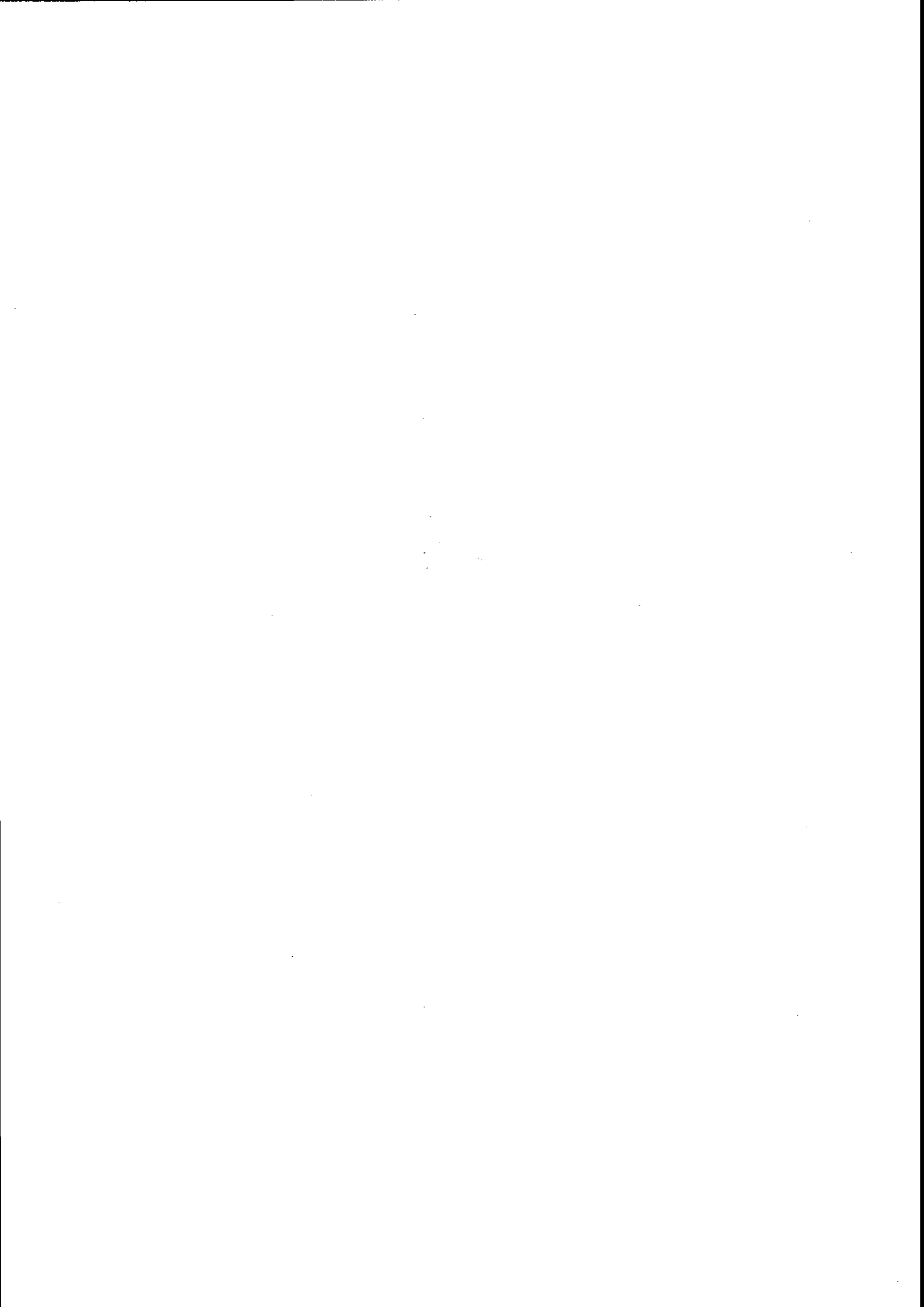
5. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2013 and/or June 2019, 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





CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTEN ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE: 06-765 7127
FAX: 06-765 5097
www.trc.govt.nz

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

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



Change To
Conditions Date: 12 March 2008 [Granted: 5 December 2005]

Conditions of Consent



Consent Granted: 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 at or about 2616532E-6176982N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2025

Review Date(s): June 2013, June 2019

Site Location: Waihi Beach, Denby Road, Hawera

Legal Description: Foreshore adjacent to Lot 26 DP 4663 Lots 1 & 2 DP
20924 Pt Sec 107 Patea Dist Blk IX Hawera SD

Catchment: Tasman Sea

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*
www.trc.govt.nz

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

Condition 1 - unchanged

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.

Conditions 2 and 3 - changed

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. Notification shall include the consent number and a brief description of the activity consented and be emailed to worknotification@trc.govt.nz. Notification by fax or post is acceptable only if the consent holder does not have access to email.
3. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of applications 3983 and 4923. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of applications 3983, 4923 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.

Conditions 4 and 5 - unchanged

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 12 March 2008

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**

CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTEN ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE: 06-765 7127
FAX: 06-765 5097
www.trc.govt.nz

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

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

Consent 6791-1

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTEN ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE: 06-765 7127
FAX: 06-765 5097
www.trc.govt.nz

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

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

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

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.

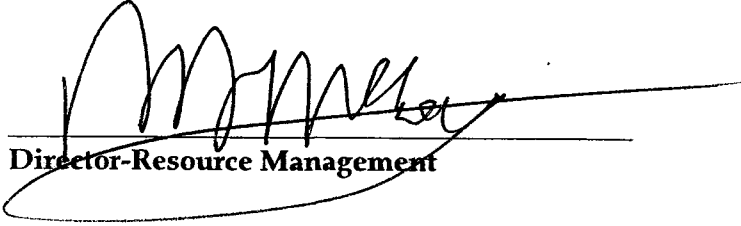
Special conditions

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.

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

