

STDC Coastal Structures  
Monitoring Programme  
Annual Report  
2018-2019

Technical Report 2019-27

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## Executive summary

South Taranaki District Council (STDC) holds coastal permits for various structures along the South Taranaki coast. This report for the period July 2018 to June 2019 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) to assess STDC's environmental and consent compliance 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, four structures were found in a degraded state and as such were not compliant with consent conditions. There was one case of dune erosion where end effects from the adjacent structure could not be ruled out as a contributing factor.

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 2018-2019 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 83% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 13% 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, but could be improved.

This report includes recommendations for the 2019-2020 year.



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# 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 2018 to June 2019 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 *Resource Management Act 1991* (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 STDC's consented coastal structures.

**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 2019-2020 monitoring year.

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

### 1.1.3 The Resource Management Act (1991) and monitoring

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

- a. the neighbourhood or the wider community around an activity, and may include cultural and social-economic effects;
- b. physical effects on the locality, including landscape, amenity and visual effects;
- c. ecosystems, including effects on plants, animals, or habitats, whether aquatic or terrestrial;
- d. natural and physical resources having special significance (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 2018-2019 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 83% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 13% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.<sup>1</sup>

## 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.

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<sup>1</sup> The Council has used these compliance grading criteria for 15 years. They align closely with the 4 compliance grades in the MfE Best Practice Guidelines for Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement, 2018

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 Kaupokonui 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 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> 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

STDC currently holds 11 coastal permits, the details of which are summarised in the table below. Summaries of the conditions attached to each permit are set out in Section 3 of this report.

Table 1 Summary of coastal structure permits held by STDC

Consent number	Sub-type	Location	Purpose	Expiry Date
4566-2	Boat ramp	Patea	Boat ramp and jetty	1/06/2028
4573-2	Protection	Patea	Maintain moles etc.	1/06/2034
4575-2	Wharf	Patea	Maintain wharf	1/06/2028
4578-2	Protection	Opunake Beach	Retaining wall and access	1/06/2030
4579-2	Access	Waverley	Public access ramp	1/06/2028
5504-1	Protection	Middleton Bay	Boulder rip rap seawall	1/06/2018*
5512-2	Protection	Bayly Road	Boulder rip rap seawall	1/06/2031
5983-2	Protection	Kaupokonui	Boulder rip rap	1/06/2035
6736-1	Protection	Hawera	Gabion mattress and access ramp	1/06/2025
6791-1	Boat ramp	Opunake Bay	Boat ramp and rock breakwater	1/06/2024
6839-1	Protection	Patea	Reinstate training wall	1/06/2022

\* Consent is currently in renewal process

## 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 consent compliance and potential environmental effects, including 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 12 April 2019. As per the previous inspection, there were a number of sections along the scarp where scour and erosion were evident. This appeared to be a result of decreased wave protection due to slumping and/or loss of material from the seawall. Significant erosion at the intersection between Bayly and Coast Roads was still evident although the scarp was now covered with overgrown grass (Photo 8). The repair works which had been planned in the previous year had not been carried out. No wider environmental effects were apparent. The current state of this structure is non-compliant with resource consent 5512-2.



Photo 8 Bayly Road erosion, 11 May 2018 (left) and 12 April 2019 (right)

### 2.1.2 Middleton Bay

An inspection of the Middleton Bay seawall was undertaken on 12 April 2019. The structure and adjacent coast was found in similar condition to the previous inspection. Most of the seawall structure appeared to have remained in good condition, except for the northern end where it has deteriorated to a condition which is not compliant with resource consent 5504-1 (Photo 9). The obvious scouring adjacent to the northern end of the wall may be attributable to end effects, though it is likely accelerated by pedestrian beach access. Further around the bay, the dunes appeared to be in a similar condition to the previous year (Photo 9).



Photo 9 Northern end of Middleton Bay seawall, 11 May 2018 (left) and 12 April 2019 (right)

### 2.1.3 Opunake Bay boat ramp

An inspection of the Opunake Bay boat ramp was undertaken on 12 April 2019. This structure was found in the same condition as the previous year. Although boulders remained scattered over the lower extent of the ramp, this is unlikely to pose an issue as the ramp has not been used as intended ever since the abandonment of the artificial surf reef project nearly ten years ago.

### 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 12 April 2019. The cobble patch that was present high on the shore in 2018 had been shifted and/or buried by the increased volume of sand that was noted across the beach (Photo 10). A considerable length of retaining wall in front of the surf club remains 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 dune toe appeared to be recovering following the erosion event which occurred earlier

in 2018 (Photo 10). STDC's dune lowering work was also evident (Photo 11). Further south along the beach, the exposed sections of the pylon retaining wall showed signs of deterioration.



Photo 10 Dune toe recovery at Opunake Beach, May 2018 (top) and April 2019 (bottom)



Photo 11 Fore dune in front of surf club at Opunake Beach, May 2018 (left) and April 2019 (right)

### 2.1.5 Kaupokonui

An inspection was undertaken on 12 April 2019. The boulder rip rap protection works on the true left bank of the Kaupokonui Stream appeared to be in a good condition. However, it should be noted that the visual inspection was obscured by overgrown grass and a high river level.

### 2.1.6 Denby Road

The Waihi Beach access ramp was inspected on 11 April 2019. Since the previous inspection, an alternative access track had been excavated adjacent to the consented structure (Photo 12). All works were undertaken above mean high water springs and as such did not require a resource consent. This alternative track has improved beach accessibility. As per recent inspections, the remnant consented access structure is in a highly degraded state, and is continuing to be undermined by the tide. In this current state, the structure remains non-compliant with resource consent 6736-1.



Photo 12 Denby Road access to Waihi Beach, 11 April 2019

### 2.1.7 Patea River mouth structures

Visible sections of the Patea River mouth structures were inspected on 11 April 2019. It must be noted that the subtidal features of these structures were not inspected.

The structure of the moles did not appear to have changed since the previous inspection. The seaward end of the eastern mole remains more degraded than the western mole. There was still a large volume of sand outside of the western mole. Overall, no significant issues were noted for the east and west moles.

The half tide training wall and the wave guide wall both appeared to be in good condition, having no notable adverse effects.

The high volume of sand in Mana Bay meant that the western end of the seawall was largely buried. The wall appeared to have been undermined by the tide at the eastern end, leaving some of the higher boulders perched in potentially dangerous positions (Photo 13). Given these safety concerns, the structure is currently non-compliant with resource consent 4573-2.

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 13 Perched boulders at the western end of the Mana Bay seawall, 11 April 2019

### 2.1.8 Patea boat ramp

The boat ramp was inspected on 11 April 2019. The boat ramp and jetty appeared to be in a satisfactory condition. The structures did not appear to be adversely affecting the surrounding environment.

### 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.



Photo 14 Patea wharf and rock wall, 11 April 2019

The wharf and rock wall were inspected on 11 April 2019 (Photo 14). Continued degradation of the wharf was evident, although its condition was largely similar to the previous inspection. Neither the wharf nor the rock wall appeared to be presenting any increased navigational hazards.

### 2.1.10 Caves Beach access ramp

Caves Beach was visited on 11 April 2019. The poor condition of the steps was comparable with previous inspections as they remained overgrown with grass in sections. However, the steps and ramp still provided access to the beach, as required by the resource consent. The beach itself had changed considerably since the previous inspection, with a greater volume of sand on the shore, and the driftwood pile having disappeared (Photo 15). Any scouring that had been previously noted at the base of the structure was now buried by sand.



Photo 15 Caves Beach access ramp, May 2018 (left) and April 2019 (right)

## 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).

Table 3 below sets out details of any incidents recorded, additional investigations, or interventions required by the Council in relation to STDC's coastal structures during the 2018-2019 period. This table presents details of all events that required further investigation or intervention regardless of whether these were found to be compliant or not.

Table 2 Incidents, investigations, and interventions summary table

Date	Details	Compliant (Y/N)	Enforcement Action Taken?	Outcome
11/04/19	Denby Road access structure (6736-1) found in a degraded condition (no wider environmental effects were noted).	N	14-day letter sent requesting explanation for non-compliance.	STDC have erected pedestrian barriers and signage to prevent further use of the degraded structure. Removal is being considered as part of a wider project planned for Waihi Beach. No further enforcement action required.
11/04/19	Eastern end of Mana Bay seawall (4573-2) found in a potentially dangerous condition (no wider environmental effects were noted).	N	Safety concerns raised with STDC shortly after inspection, 14-day letter subsequently sent requesting explanation for non-compliance.	STDC have engaged professional surveyors to assess the seawall and other structures at the river mouth. Following this, repair works will be undertaken as necessary (current likelihood of boulders shifting has been deemed low). No further enforcement action required.
12/04/19	Bayly Road seawall (5512-2) found in a degraded condition (no wider environmental effects were noted).	N	14-day letter sent requesting explanation for non-compliance.	Designs for seawall reinstatement currently being prepared. Repair works to commence following tender process. No further enforcement action required.
12/04/19	Northern end of Middleton Bay seawall (5504-1) found in a degraded condition (possible end effects occurring).	N	Nil	Remedial works to be undertaken once renewed resource consent is granted.

## 3 Discussion

### 3.1 Discussion of structure performance

For the majority of structures that were inspected in the 2018-2019 monitoring period, their condition did not appear to have changed considerably from the previous year, and consent compliance was maintained for the most part. However, the following issues were noted.

The seawall at Bayly Road was found in the same state as it was in the previous year. That is, the slumped sections of the seawall and the eroded sections of the scarp had not been repaired. Very little distance remains between the eroding edge of the scarp and the intersection between Coast and Bayly Roads. The current state of this structure is non-compliant with resource consent 5512-2. No wider environmental effects were discovered.

The northern end of the Middleton Bay seawall was found in a degraded condition, with boulders beginning to scatter across the beach. According to STDC, this end of the wall is set to be repaired following issue of the renewed consent. Currently, the structure is non-compliant with resource consent 5504-1.

An alternative access way had been excavated at Denby Road, ultimately improving beach access at this site. However, the original access structure is continuing to deteriorate, as the sea undermines the underlying substrate. In this current state, the structure remains non-compliant with resource consent 6736-1. No wider environmental effects were discovered.

The eastern end of the Mana Bay seawall had a near vertical face, with a number of the higher boulders in a perched position. These boulders pose a safety risk as they could potentially shift and fall. The structure is therefore non-compliant with resource consent 4573-2. No wider environmental effects were discovered.

Some of the remaining structures were also found in a damaged or degraded state, but were still compliant with consent conditions (e.g. the Patea wharf and Caves Beach access).

### 3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

The eroding dunes adjacent to the Middleton bay seawall appeared to be in a similar condition to the previous year. It remains unclear whether this erosion is attributed to end effects from the structure, natural processes or a combination of the two factors. However, it is apparent that improvised pedestrian beach access is worsening the issue.

As discussed in the next section, a revised survey programme is necessary to disentangle the driving forces of coastal erosion and accretion.

### 3.3 Proposed changes to future monitoring

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.

The Council is continuing to assess options for implementing a fit-for-purpose survey regime. Given the time that has elapsed since the original monitoring specifications were drafted, considerations are being made regarding the advancement of survey technologies which may allow for a more efficient monitoring programme.

### 3.4 Evaluation of performance

A summary of STDC's compliance record for the period under review is provided in Tables 3-13.

Table 3 Summary of performance for Consent 4566-2 to maintain a boat ramp and jetty at Patea

<b>Purpose: To occupy the coastal marine area with a boat ramp and jetty</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
1. Boat ramp and jetty to be maintained in a safe and sound condition	Inspections	Yes
2. Structure to be removed if no longer required		N/A
3. Optional review of consent	Next scheduled June 2022, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>

N/A = not applicable

Table 4 Summary of performance for Consent 4573-2 to maintain various structures in the Patea River mouth

<b>Purpose: To place and maintain training groynes, seawalls and training walls</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
1. Authorises occupation and maintenance works of structures in the Patea River Mouth		N/A
2. Maintain the structures in a safe and sound state	Inspection	No – perched seawall at Mana Bay
3. Optional review of consent	Next scheduled June 2022, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		<b>Good</b>
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>

N/A = not applicable

Table 5 Summary of performance for Consent 4575-2 to maintain a wharf in the Patea River estuary

<b>Purpose: To occupy the CMA with a derelict wharf</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
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		<b>High</b>
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>

N/A = not applicable

Table 6 Summary of performance for Consent 4578-2 to maintain a retaining wall and associated structures at Opunake Beach

<b>Purpose: To occupy coastal space with retaining walls and associated structures</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
1. Consent holder to maintain structure to satisfaction of Council	Inspections	Yes
2. Annual recording of the condition of the structure and surrounds	Inspections	Yes
3. Structure to be removed if no longer required		N/A
4. Review	Scheduled for June 2018; not required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>

N/A = not applicable

Table 7 Summary of performance for Consent 4579-2 to maintain access ramp at Caves Beach, Waverley

<b>Purpose: To occupy the CMA with a public access ramp</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
1. Consent holder to maintain ramp to satisfaction of Council	Inspections	Yes
2. 24 hours notification required prior to undertaking maintenance works		N/A

<b>Purpose: To occupy the CMA with a public access ramp</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
3. Optional review of consent	Next scheduled for June 2022, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		<b>Good</b>
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>

N/A = not applicable

**Table 8 Summary of performance for Consent 5504-1 to maintain seawall at Middleton Bay, Opunake**

<b>Purpose: To reconstruct and maintain a boulder rip rap seawall</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
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	No – degradation at northern end
3. Plans of structure to be sent to Council following completion		Yes
4. Unnatural material to be removed from the coastal marine area	Site inspections	Yes
5. Best practicable option to minimise discharge of contaminants	Site inspections	Yes
6. Area and volume of disturbance to be kept to minimum	Site inspections	Yes
7. Structure to be removed if no longer required		N/A
8. Optional review of consent	No further reviews until expiration of consent	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		<b>Good</b>
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>

N/A = not applicable

**Table 9 Summary of performance for Consent 5512-2 to place a seawall at Bayly Road, Cape Egmont**

<b>Purpose: To occupy the CMA with a boulder rip rap seawall</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
1. Any change to the scale or nature of the structure needs to be authorised	Inspection	Yes

<b>Purpose: To occupy the CMA with a boulder rip rap seawall</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
2. Structure is maintained in a safe and sound condition	Inspection	No – slumping and erosion evident
3. Review	Next scheduled for June 2019 if required	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		<b>Good</b>
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>

N/A = not applicable

**Table 10 Summary of performance for Consent 5983-2 to place rock rip rap in the Kaipokonui Stream**

<b>Purpose: To occupy the true left bank of the Kaipokonui Stream with a rock rip rap</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
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		<b>High</b>
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>

N/A = not applicable

**Table 11 Summary of performance for Consent 6736-1 to place a gabion mattress at Denby Road for erosion control and beach access**

<b>Purpose: To erect, place and maintain a gabion mattress</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
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	No - Condition of structure not in accordance with application
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

<b>Purpose: To erect, place and maintain a gabion mattress</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		<b>Improvement requirement High</b>
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		

N/A = not applicable

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

<b>Purpose: To erect, place and maintain a boat ramp and rock breakwater</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
1. Exercise of consent in accordance with documentation submitted in application	Site inspections	Yes
2. 48 hours notification required prior to construction and upon completion of maintenance works	No maintenance undertaken during period under review	N/A
3. Best practicable option to minimise environmental effects	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		<b>High</b>
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>

N/A = not applicable

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

<b>Purpose: To reinstate training wall</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
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

<b>Purpose: To reinstate training wall</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
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		<b>High</b>
Overall assessment administrative performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>

N/A = not applicable

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 2017-2018 Report

In the 2017-2018 Report, it was recommended:

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.
2. THAT STDC should notify the Council via email to [worknotification@trc.govt.nz](mailto: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.

Recommendations two, three and four were fulfilled for the 2018-2019 monitoring year. However, the requirement for an environmental monitoring implementation plan, as set out in recommendation one, was not completed. Instead, the Council is currently working through an alternative approach to ensure additional, structure-specific monitoring is implemented.

### 3.6 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2019-2020

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 2018-2019 was unaltered from that for 2017-2018. 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 should be noted that the proposed programme represents a reasonable and risk-based level of monitoring for the sites in question, however, additional surveying is still required in some instances. 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 2019-2020.

## 4 Recommendations

1. THAT an annual site visit is carried out by Council staff on all coastal structures in the South Taranaki district. These visits should include photographs from pre-determined photo control points.
2. THAT additional visits and photographs should be taken by Council staff following any alterations or additions, and after major storms.
3. THAT STDC should notify the Council via email to [worknotification@trc.govt.nz](mailto:worknotification@trc.govt.nz) prior to and following any maintenance work on coastal structures.
4. 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).

## 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"><li>(a) of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea;</li><li>(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"><li>(i) one kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or</li><li>(ii) the point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.</li></ul></li></ul>
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.

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# 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
4566-2	Boat ramp	Patea	Boat ramp and jetty	1/06/2028
4573-2	Protection	Patea	Maintain groynes etc	1/06/2034
4575-2	Wharf	Patea	Maintain wharf	1/06/2028
4578-2	Protection	Opunake Beach	Retaining wall and access	1/06/2030
4579-2	Access	Waverley	Public access ramp	1/06/2028
5504-1	Protection	Middleton Bay	Boulder rip rap seawall	1/06/2018*
5512-2	Protection	Bayly Road	Boulder rip rap seawall	1/06/2031
5983-2	Protection	Kaupokonui	Boulder rip rap	1/06/2035
6736-1	Protection	Hawera	Gabion mattress	1/06/2025
6791-1	Boat ramp	Opunake Bay	Boat ramp and rock breakwater	1/06/2024
6839-1	Protection	Patea	Reinstate training wall	1/06/2022

\* Consent is currently in renewal process

### Coastal permits

Section 12(1)(b) of the RMA stipulates that no person may erect, reconstruct, place, alter, extend, remove, or demolish any structure that is fixed in, on, under, or over any foreshore or seabed, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Coastal permits are issued by the Council under Section 87(c) of the RMA.

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

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

Consent Granted  
Date: 23 June 2010

**Conditions of Consent**

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

Expiry Date: 1 June 2028

Review Date(s): June 2016, June 2022

Site Location: Patea Beach Settlement, Turi Street, Patea

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

Catchment: Tasman Sea  
Patea

**General condition**

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

**Special conditions**

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

Signed at Stratford on 23 June 2010

For and on behalf of  
Taranaki Regional Council

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**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

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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**

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

Consent Granted  
Date: 23 June 2010

**Conditions of Consent**

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

Expiry Date: 1 June 2028

Review Date(s): June 2016, June 2022

Site Location: Portland Quay, Patea

Legal Description: Adjacent to Lot G DP 2739

Catchment: Tasman Sea  
Patea

**General condition**

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

**Special conditions**

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

Signed at Stratford on 23 June 2010

For and on behalf of  
Taranaki Regional Council

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**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

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**Director-Resource Management**

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

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

Consent Granted  
Date: 23 June 2010

**Conditions of Consent**

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

Expiry Date: 1 June 2028

Review Date(s): June 2016, June 2022

Site Location: Caves Beach, Waverley

Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 9646

Catchment: Tasman Sea

## Consent 4579-2

### 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 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

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**Director-Resource Management**

TRK995504

## COASTAL PERMIT

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

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

Consent Granted Date: 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

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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

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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**

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](mailto: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

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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**

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

## Consent 6736-1

### 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

#### 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](mailto: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

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**Director-Resource Management**



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

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

Consent Granted  
Date: 22 December 2005

**Conditions of Consent**

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

Expiry Date: 1 June 2024

Review Date(s): June 2012, June 2018

Site Location: Northern Headland, Opunake Bay, Opunake

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

Catchment: Tasman Sea

## 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

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**Director-Resource Management**



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

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

Consent Granted  
Date: 24 April 2006

**Conditions of Consent**

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

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Review Date(s): June 2010, June 2016

Site Location: Patea River Mouth, Patea

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

Catchment: Tasman Sea  
Patea

### **General conditions**

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

### **Special conditions**

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

Consent 6839-1

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

Signed at Stratford on 24 April 2006

For and on behalf of  
Taranaki Regional Council

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**Director-Resource Management**

