

Decision as to notification of an application for resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991



Non-complying activity

Application number(s): CST60082811
Legacy reference: R/REG/2015/1150
Applicant's name: Pakihi Marine Farms Ltd
Site address: Awaawaroa Bay, Waiheke Island
NZTM map reference: 1787252mE, 5920817mN

Proposal:

To undertake an aquaculture activity (spat catching) over 1.92 hectares in the Common Marine and Coastal Area ("CMCA").

The reasons consent is required are:

Coastal permits (sections 12 and 15)

Auckland Transitional Regional Coastal Plan ("ATRP: C")

- a) Spat catching must be treated as a discretionary activity pursuant to section 87B(1)(b) of the RMA where no activity status is assigned under the ATRP: C.

Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal ("ARP: C")

- b) Spat catching must be treated as a discretionary activity pursuant to section 87B(1)(c) of the RMA where a rule making an activity prohibited is not operative.

Auckland Unitary Plan – Operative in Part ("AUP: OP")

- c) New aquaculture activities in the General Coastal Marine Zone within an Outstanding Natural Landscape overlay is a non-complying activity under Table F2.19.9 (A115).

NOTIFICATION DECISION

Having read the application, supporting documents, correspondence, passages provided from the Cultural Impact Assessment prepared by Ngati Maru, and the reports and recommendations prepared on behalf of the Council, I am satisfied I have sufficient information to consider the matters required by the Resource Management Act 1991 ("RMA") and to make a decision regarding notification.

Public notification

Under section 95A of the RMA this application is to proceed without public notification because:

1. The adverse effects on the environment will be less than minor. In particular, the effects on the water column, ecology and animals (including biosecurity), coastal processes, navigation and safety, landscape, visual and natural character, public access and recreation, Maori cultural values, and from discharges to the Common Marine and Coastal Area ("CMCA") have been assessed by experts on behalf of the Council to be less than minor.
2. There is no district or regional rule or national environmental standard that requires public notification and nor has the applicant requested it.
3. There are no special circumstances that warrant public notification under section 95A (4) because there is nothing exceptional or unusual about the application for the aquaculture activity (spat catching) in the CMCA (adjacent to an existing marine farm) to suggest that public notification should occur.
4. There is adequate information and nothing about the specifics or issues of the proposed activity that warrants the exercise of any residual discretion under section 95A (1) for public notification to inform substantive decision making better in achieving the purpose of the RMA.

Limited notification

Under section 95B of the RMA this application is to proceed without limited notification because:

1. There are no adversely affected persons because:
 - The aquaculture activity may be visible in some views from persons located on the adjacent land, however the effects of this are readily apparent from the existing and current location of the existing (unconsented) aquaculture infrastructure in the proposed site location. In this regard, the separation distances and the low-level nature of the infrastructure means the proposal will not dominate the outlook of the owners/occupiers of any adjacent land, in particular at 630 Gordons Road.
 - Use of the CMCA for recreation and other activities will remain available, including access into Awaawaroa Bay and between this proposal and the adjacent existing farm. In this regard it is recorded that the Auckland Yachting and Boating Association has provided a letter in support of the application.
 - The Auckland Harbourmaster has raised no concerns in respect of navigation safety.
 - The applicant engaged with seven iwi groups who have an interest in Waiheke Island prior to lodgement of the application and a Cultural Impact Assessment and written approval was provided on behalf of Ngati Maru. No other iwi has raised any concerns. Overall, the proposal is likely to have a less than minor effect on iwi values.
2. There are no customary rights groups holding a right conferred by a customary marine title order or agreement in the area affected by this proposal.

Accordingly, this application is to be determined on a **NON-NOTIFIED** basis.

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Leigh McGregor

Duty Commissioner

29 August 2017

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Auckland Unitary Plan – Operative in Part ("AUP: OP")

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DECISION

Having read the application, supporting documents, correspondence, passages provided from the Cultural Impact Assessment prepared by Ngati Maru, and the reports and recommendations prepared on behalf of the Council, I am satisfied I have sufficient information to consider the matters required by the Resource Management Act 1991 ("RMA") and to make a decision on this application.

Pursuant to sections 104, 104D, 105, 107 and Part 2 of the RMA, the application is **GRANTED**.

The reasons for this decision are:

- The proposal passes both threshold tests in section 104D for non-complying activities as it is not contrary to the relevant objectives and policies of the relevant plans and will have less than minor adverse effects on the environment.
- In terms of section 104(1)(a) of the RMA the actual and potential effects will be avoided, remedied or mitigated, with adverse effects of the proposal on the water column, ecology and animals (including biosecurity), coastal processes, navigation and safety, landscape, visual and natural character, public access and recreation, Maori cultural values, and from discharges to the Common Marine and Coastal Area ("CMCA") being less than minor.

The activity will be undertaken in accordance with industry best practice, and conditions including those requiring monitoring and review should ensure that any effects which arise from operation of the activity are managed appropriately. The conditions of consent have been aligned to match those applying to the adjacent marine farm (currently in common ownership) where appropriate to provide for consistent application and management of the combined aquaculture activity in this location. The visible spat catching apparatus, which is comprised of mainly roped together floats/buoys in lines, will be low level and comparable with that of the existing adjacent farm. These have been assessed by experts as not dominating the landscape and appearing to be contiguous with the existing adjacent marine farm. Public access around and through the area by appropriately sized vessels will be maintained.

In terms of positive effects, aquaculture contributes to the economic, social and cultural well-being of the region.

- In terms of section 104(1)(b) of the RMA the proposal is not contrary to the relevant statutory documents, including the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS), the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 (HGMPA), the Auckland Regional Policy Statement (ARPS), the Auckland Unitary Plan – Operative in Part (AUP: OP), the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal (ARP: C), the Transitional Regional Coastal Plan (TRCP) and the Auckland District Plan: Hauraki Gulf Islands (ADP: HGI).

The activity has a functional need to be located in the CMCA and provides for sustainable development and use of the coastal resource while mitigating effects on the surrounding environment.

In terms of the landscape values of the area and the presence of an ONL overlay, the activity will not represent an overly prominent feature in the setting, particularly in view of the existing adjacent aquaculture activity which existed when the ONL overlay was considered and is reflected in the description of the ONL in the AUP: OP. The effects of the proposal on the particular landscape and marine values of the locality will be less than minor.

The activity is also consistent with the direction of the ADP: HGI as it relates to the adjoining land.

- There are no relevant 'other matters' for the purposes of section 104(1)(c) of the RMA.
- Section 105 will be met as there will be no significant effects on the receiving environment. While the proposal will result in some discharge of organic material to the CMCA it is not anticipated that the discharges will result in any cumulative effects.
- The proposal will not give rise to any of the effects listed in section 107(1).
- Based on the application details and the recommended conditions of consent, which include monitoring requirements and a review condition, it is appropriate to set a term of 35 years for the consent.
- The applicant has engaged with iwi and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and the importance of the CMCA and aquaculture to tangata whenua have been recognised through the application and assessment processes.
- Overall, the proposal achieves the sustainable management purpose of Part 2 of the RMA because the natural character of the coastal marine area and the ONL area will be maintained. Access to the coastal marine area will remain available to the public. Any adverse effects on the aquatic environment are appropriately addressed through the proposed mitigation measures and conditions of consent.

CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

Pursuant to section 108 of the RMA, this consent is subject to the following conditions:

1. The spat catching activity is to be carried out in accordance with the plans and all information submitted with the application, detailed below, and all referenced by the Council as consent number CST60082811:
 - Application form, and Assessment of Effects titled 'Coastal Permit Application by Pakihi Marine Farms Ltd' prepared by Hollings Resource Management and dated March 2015; as updated by the following correspondence:
 - Updated Unitary Plan assessment, received 8/12/16 by email;
 - Part section 92 response received 5/10/15 by email;
 - Part section 92 clarification received 1/7/16 by email;
 - Written approval forms from Paul Majurey received 8/8/16 by email
 - Landscape and visual assessment titled 'Coastal Permit Application by Pakihi Marine Farms Ltd' and attachments prepared by DJ Scott Landscape Architect, dated May 2016; as updated by:
 - Addendum dated August 2016; and
 - Further Addendum dated June 2017
 - Ecological report titled 'Benthic Assessment for a Proposed Oyster Farm Extension in Awaawaroa Bay, Waiheke Island' prepared by Coast & Catchment Ltd, dated September 2014.
 - Plans:
 - Drawing R3363 S10 4 of 4 'Proposed Farm Extension' prepared by CKL Consultants, dated 12/8/16;
 - Drawing (Appendix 4 p1/1) 'Diagram Views of Proposed Long-line Surface Structures and Anchors'

Lapse

2. Under section 125(1) (b) of the RMA, this consent will lapse three years after the date it is granted unless:
 - a) The consent is given effect to; or
 - b) On application the Council extends the period after which the consent will lapse.
3. The servants or agents of the Council shall be permitted access to the relevant parts of the Approved Area at all reasonable times for the purpose of carrying out inspections, surveys, investigations, tests, measurements or taking samples.

Expiry date

4. This coastal permit will expire on 29 August 2052 unless it has lapsed, been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date.

Authorised activities

5. This coastal permit authorises the following activities:
 - i) Spat catching of *Crassostrea gigas*, *Saccostrea commercialis*, *Perna canaliculus*, *Mytilus edulis*, *Ostrea chilensis* and *Pecten novaezelandiae*;
 - ii) The associated existing structures as set out in the spat farm layout plan;
 - iii) Associated discharges in accordance with section 15(1) of the RMA;
 - iv) The occupation and use of 1.92 hectares in the common marine and coastal area in accordance with sections 12(2) and 12(3) of the RMA.
5. The approved location for the marine farm is bounded by the following co-ordinates:

NE corner point:	1787242.42E 5920937.67N
SE corner point	1787211.30E 5920702.81N
SW corner point:	1787131.56E 5920702.53N
NW corner point:	1787153.53E 5920926.36N

Aquaculture (spat catching) structures

6. A spat catching area layout plan confirming the details of the spat farming structures (including plastic tiles, spat catching surfaces within cages or trays and details of navigation marking) must be provided to the Council within two months of the date of issue of the consent, and all aquaculture structures are to be relocated entirely within the approved area. The spat catching layout plan must be accurate to plus or minus 10 metres and is to show the structures in relation to the approved farm boundary.
7. The consent holder may carry out alterations to spat catching structures that involve insignificant changes, provided those are:
 - a) undertaken in accordance with the New Zealand Oyster Industry Code of Practice (2007); and
 - b) shown on an updated spat catching layout plan provided to the Team Leader-Coastal, Auckland Council, within two months of the alterations.

8. Maritime New Zealand and Land Information New Zealand are to be provided with written notice of the details of the spat catching structures including their geographic location and method of navigation marking by 1 December 2017.

Approved location

9. If requested by the Team Leader-Coastal, a survey plan prepared by a registered surveyor that defines the boundaries of the spat catching activity (to an accuracy of plus or minus 1 metre) and confirms the position of the spat catching structures in relation to that area, is to be provided to the Council no later than two months from the date of receipt of that request.

A new survey plan will be required only if there is a significant alteration to the activity area, and/or if the annual compliance monitoring of the spat catching location indicates that the structures are significantly (e.g. more than 10m) outside the approved area.

The survey plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Surveyor General's 'Rules for Cadastral Survey' 2002/2 or any Regulations made in substitution therefor. The location co-ordinates are to be in terms of Geodetic Datum 2000, New Zealand Transverse Mercator Projection.

Navigation and safety

10. The spat farming structures must be laid out, and the boundaries of the spat catching activity marked, in accordance with the navigation and safety requirements of Maritime New Zealand and the Council's Harbourmaster or delegate. These requirements comprise those specified in conditions 11 to 15 (inclusive) below and such additional marking requirements that are deemed necessary by the Harbourmaster for navigation safety.

Advice Note:

Written approvals from both Maritime New Zealand and the Auckland Council Harbourmaster is required for the placement of Aids to Navigation (markers and lighting). Pursuant to section 200(7) of the Maritime Transport Act 1994 (MTA) the Director of MNZ approves any aid to navigation (AtoN) that is erected, altered or removed. The Harbourmaster also has the function under the Navigation Safety Bylaws of approving any AtoN. This includes any AtoN required to mark a (aquaculture) spat catching operation.

11. The corners of the combined aquaculture activity (i.e., the existing marine farm and proposed spat catching) buoys and navigation lights are to be marked in accordance with condition 10.
12. A clear and legible sign are to be fixed to each outside corner of the spat catching operation with the consent holder's name and coastal permit number shown in such a manner that is clearly visible.
13. If any part of the spat catching structures is lost into the marine environment and is of a size that could constitute a navigation and safety hazard, the consent holder must immediately report the occurrence to the Council's Harbourmaster and MNZ, and within 48 hours provide the Harbourmaster with written details of the occurrence. All necessary steps must be taken by the consent holder to retrieve the lost structure as promptly as is reasonable and safe in the circumstances.
14. Any navigation mark that is not in accordance with the requirements of conditions 11 and 12 must be replaced or repaired by the consent holder as soon as practical, and in any event within five days of a mark or light malfunctioning or being lost. The Harbourmaster is to be notified within 24 hours following discovery of a malfunction or loss and subsequently following the repair

or reinstatement of the mark or light.

Advice Note:

The MNZ "Guidelines for Providing Aids to Navigation in New Zealand" specify the availability target for any Category 3 Aid to Navigation (AtoN) to be at least 97% of the time, and the response time for initiating repairs to any Category 3 AtoN to be the next working day.

Management conditions

15. The spat catching structures (including navigation lights and markings) must be maintained in a sound condition to ensure that the spat catching structures are situated and secured so as to remain within the approved boundaries of the spat catching operation at all times, and any repairs must be made as soon as practicable. Particular attention is to be paid to avoid any loose lines that could potentially entangle marine mammals.
16. The loss of biological material from harvesting of spat catching produce into the CMA is to be minimised by employing the best practicable option in order to reduce any build up of excessive biofouling, including by adopting best practices and keeping equipment clean.

Advice Note:

This requirement can be satisfied by adherence to the New Zealand Oyster Industry Code of Practice (2007) that specifies steps to avoid, minimise or mitigate such loss.

17. There is to be no disposal of rejected crops to the CMA after they have been graded.
18. Any non-biodegradable material lost or removed from the spat catching activities, including but not restricted to posts, rails, sticks, racks, baskets, bags, trays and netting is to be removed from the CMA and disposed of on land.

Biosecurity

19. All staff must be trained to be aware of the presence of any species of actual and/or potential concern on the spat catching structures or equipment. A waterproof manual featuring short descriptions and photographs of unwanted and other risk species identified by Ministry for Primary Industries and the marine farming industry is required to be compiled and available for reference by staff on all vessels associated with the activity at all times. The manual is to be updated as new species are identified by MPI and/or the marine farming industry.
21. During the course of normal spat catching operations visual inspections of spat catching structures must be carried out to identify the presence of any species of concern. Samples (where obtained) are to be forwarded to MPI for evaluation.

Advice Note:

The purpose of this condition is to ensure the consent holder is vigilant for species of concern.

22. A biosecurity contingency plan which includes procedures to minimise the risk of transfer of species of concern via machinery and equipment (or otherwise), and also sets out procedures should any species of concern be detected, is to be developed and submitted by the consent holder for approval by the Team Leader - Coastal, within 12 months of commencement of this consent. The approved contingency plan or such other process agreed with the Council is to be implemented if any species of concern is identified and the Council's biosecurity staff and MPI are to be contacted by the consent holder at the earliest opportunity thereafter.

Advice Note:

Adherence to the Oyster Industry Code of Practice that contains a biosecurity contingency plan will satisfy this condition.

23. Before any machinery or equipment to be used in spat catching activities, including barges to be used in construction and/or maintenance of any spat catching structure, is brought into the approved area from outside the Auckland, Northland, Waikato or Bay of Plenty regions it must first be inspected for species of concern. In the event that any species of concern are detected, the equipment must be treated and taken into the approved area only after an appropriately qualified and experienced person has inspected and certified that the equipment/machinery is clear of all species of concern.
24. In the event that species of concern are detected in the approved area:
 - a) All machinery and equipment are to be treated and inspected by an appropriately qualified person, prior to being used at another location to ensure that any species of concern are not spread to a location that is not infested.
 - b) The removal of biofouling during harvesting of marine produce and/or spat must be managed to ensure that all practical steps are taken to reduce the risk of spreading unwanted organisms.

Environmental monitoring

25. A monitoring programme comprised of photographic records of the seabed beneath the spat catching activity and adjacent intertidal area is to be undertaken by the consent holder. The photographs must be taken at low tide at least once every year and are to be representative of the activity site and a nearby intertidal control site and of sufficient quality to show the nature of the seabed at the respective sites.
26. A summary report of the photographic monitoring record and assessment of the level of accumulated debris, including shell, sediment and other material beneath the spat catching operations compared with natural sediment accumulation at the intertidal control site must be provided to the Team Leader – Coastal, Auckland Council, by 31 December each year.
27. Where photographic monitoring shows the level of accumulated sediment and/or shell material beneath the spat catching activity is more than 0.5m above that accumulated at the control site, the consent holder must, if requested by the Team Leader – Coastal, Auckland Council, remove accumulated debris, including shell, sediment and other material from the CMA.

Advice Note:

Nothing in this consent authorises dredging of the seabed to remove accumulated sediment and/or shell beneath the spat catching activity area.

Extent of occupation

28. The right to occupy part of the Common Marine and Coastal Area is limited to the 'approved area', but is not an exclusive right. The public may not be excluded from the area or any part of the area for which this coastal permit applies unless necessary for the normal operation of the spat catching activity area, and only to the extent necessary to enable safe operation of the spat catching activity.

Removal

29. The Team Leader – Coastal, Auckland Council must be informed if all or part of the approved area ceases to be used for spat catching, and all structures in that area that were otherwise

authorised by this coastal permit which are consequently no longer required are to be removed by the consent holder within two months of the date of ceasing to use the relevant area, or as otherwise agreed in writing by the Team Leader-Coastal.

30. Prior to the expiry, or sooner termination or surrender of this coastal permit, the consent holder must within two months, or as otherwise agreed in writing by the Team Leader-Coastal, and at the consent holder's expense, remove all spat catching structures associated with this consent from the CMA to the satisfaction of the Team Leader-Coastal, unless an application for a replacement consent has been accepted by the Council at least six months beforehand.

Bond

31. Within 12 months of the date of this consent, the consent holder must provide a legally enforceable bond in favour of the Council. This bond is to secure the performance of conditions 29 and 30. The total sum of the bond is to be the lesser amount of \$6,000 per hectare or \$6.95 per linear metre of racks or equivalent apparatus, or if a company holds multiple consents is to be a lump sum agreed by the Council, and is to be inflation adjusted and to provide that:
- (a) The security for the bond may be a cash amount or bank guarantee, or other surety acceptable to the Council. The consent holder is to pay the Council's costs, including those charged by the Council's solicitors, relating to preparation and execution of the bond and the security;
 - (b) If the bond is a cash bond, the total sum of the bond may be made up by either one payment or up to ten equal instalments with the first instalment to be paid within 12 months of the date of issue of this consent, and the subsequent instalments paid by 1 January of each succeeding year resulting in the full bond amount being paid by 1 January 2028.
33. The security for the bond may be reviewed in accordance with these conditions to enable the total sum of the bond to be provided by any national or regional fidelity fund established by the marine farming industry which has been approved by the Council and of which the consent holder is a member and contributor. Any fidelity fund will be required to maintain sufficient funds, calculated in the case of oyster farms at the sum of \$6,000 per ha of approved area, to enable the removal of a minimum 10% of all spat catching structures approved under coastal permits in the Auckland region at any one time.
34. If the coastal permit is transferred in part or in whole to another party or person, the transferor consent holder will not be entitled to the release, if sought, of any part of its bond until the transferee consent holder has a replacement bond of the same value and which is fully in compliance with this consent, in place with the Council.
35. The requirement for a bond or contribution to an approved fidelity fund pursuant to these conditions may be reduced or waived by the Council if the consent holder is able to satisfy the Council that it has secured the risk of spat catching activity removal costs pursuant to an alternative arrangement on terms acceptable to the Council in its sole discretion.

Review

36. The conditions of this coastal permit may be reviewed by the Council pursuant to section 128 of the RMA, by giving notice pursuant to section 129:
- (1) in respect of the bond requirements, either every five years from commencement of this coastal permit or whenever condition 33 is invoked; and/or

- (2) every five years from the commencement of this coastal permit and within six months either prior to or following 31 December 2024 in order to:
- (a) deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the coastal permit; and/or
 - (b) assess the effectiveness of the biosecurity requirements of these conditions; and/or
 - (c) assess the effectiveness of the environmental monitoring as considered necessary in the Council's opinion to determine whether the exercise of this consent is causing an adverse effect on the marine environment; and/or
 - (d) review the appropriateness and effectiveness of the conditions of consent at the time of the expiry of the permit for the adjacent farm; and/or
 - (e) when relevant national environmental standards or national planning standards have been issued (noting the decision on the proposed NES for Marine Aquaculture is due to be made in 2018).

ADVICE NOTES

1. *The consent holder is responsible for all subcontracted operations in relation to the exercise of this coastal permit.*
2. *When this consent was issued maintenance, repair and reconstruction of existing lawful structures, and removal or demolition of structures, was a permitted activity under the relevant plan(s) subject to compliance with conditions of the permitted activity.*
3. *The spat catching structures cannot be altered without first obtaining any other resource consents for such works or structures which are required under the relevant regional plan(s).*
4. *The noise restrictions required by the relevant plan(s) are to be complied with during the spat catching operations.*
5. *The consent holder is advised that it is required to comply with all relevant provisions of the Building Act 2004.*
6. *The consent holder is advised that it has a general duty under section 17(1) of the RMA to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effect on the environment arising from the spat catching activity.*
7. *The CMA is not to be used for storage of spat catching waste or materials.*
8. *The spat catching operations authorised by this permit do not include the introduction of feed or pharmaceuticals to the water column.*
9. *Other than the activities authorised by the Resource Management (Marine Pollution) Regulations 1998 and relevant plans, there is to be no discharge of contaminants such as oil, diesel, petrol and/or effluent to the CMA as a result of the exercise of this coastal permit.*
10. *Inspection and monitoring by the Council in respect of the conditions of this consent may take place annually or more frequently in the event that a previous inspection or complaint indicates the need for more frequent inspection and monitoring.*
11. *This coastal permit does not authorise exclusive occupation of space in the CMA. Spat catching structures and operations will result in some physical exclusion over some area of the permit.*

However, pursuant to section 122(5) of the RMA they may not exclude the public or any class of persons from the area or any part of the area to which this coastal permit applies, unless the coastal permit expressly provides for that exclusion and that exclusion is reasonably necessary for the normal operation of the spat farm.

12. The consent holder is advised that it will be required to pay the Council any administrative charge fixed in accordance with section 36(1) of the RMA and any additional charge required pursuant to section 36(3) in respect of this coastal permit.
13. Pursuant to section 126 of the RMA, if this coastal permit has been exercised, but is not subsequently exercised for a continuous period of five years, it may be cancelled by the Council unless other criteria contained in section 126 are met.
14. This coastal permit is transferable to another owner, on application to the Auckland Council, on the same conditions and for the same use as originally granted and all approved variations (section 135 RMA). The consent holder is advised that should it wish to transfer this coastal permit to any other person they must do so by advising the Council in writing in accordance with section 135(1)(a). A fee is payable at the time of transfer to cover the cost of administration.

Marine mammals and other protected species

17. Any person who accidentally or incidentally kills or injures any marine mammal through some cause other than fishing (e.g. by entanglement or stranding) must report the event to a marine mammals officer declared or appointed as such under section 11 of the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978 or a fishery officer (as defined in section 2(1) of the Fisheries Act 1996) as soon as practicable. In the event that any marine mammal does become entangled, immediate notification to the Department of Conservation will enable Department of Conservation staff to obtain as much information as possible in order to research methods to avoid, remedy and mitigate any future entanglements.
18. Any person who accidentally or incidentally kills or injures any marine wildlife (other than a marine mammal) which is protected under the Wildlife Act 1953 (for example, sea turtles), through some cause other than fishing (e.g. by entanglement or stranding) must report the event to a ranger appointed or deemed to be appointed under the Wildlife Act or to a fishery officer.

Biosecurity

19. The consent holder is referred to the reporting requirements for notifiable and other unwanted organisms in sections 44 and 46 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. Under section 44 of the Biosecurity Act every person has a duty to inform MPI, as soon as practicable, of the presence of an organism not normally seen or otherwise detected in New Zealand. Section 46 of the Biosecurity Act requires every person, without unreasonable delay, to notify the Chief Technical Officer of the presence or possible presence of notifiable organisms (under MPI policy all notifiable organisms are also unwanted organisms).

Bond

20. The bond required by these conditions will be prepared by the Auckland Council's solicitor, and will be in a standard form for use by all coastal permit holders for aquaculture (spat catching). The marine farming industry is encouraged to establish a regional or national fidelity fund to provide for the required removal security, which can be used as an alternative to individual bonds. Under the fidelity fund alternative only 10% of the removal costs for all aquaculture (spat

catching) structures approved under coastal permits in the Auckland region needs to be held in the fidelity fund at any one time.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Leigh McGregor'.

Leigh McGregor

Duty Commissioner

29 August 2017

CST60082811
Approved Resource Consent Plan
29/08/2017
JSCSC



Area 1 - Lease area to be retained

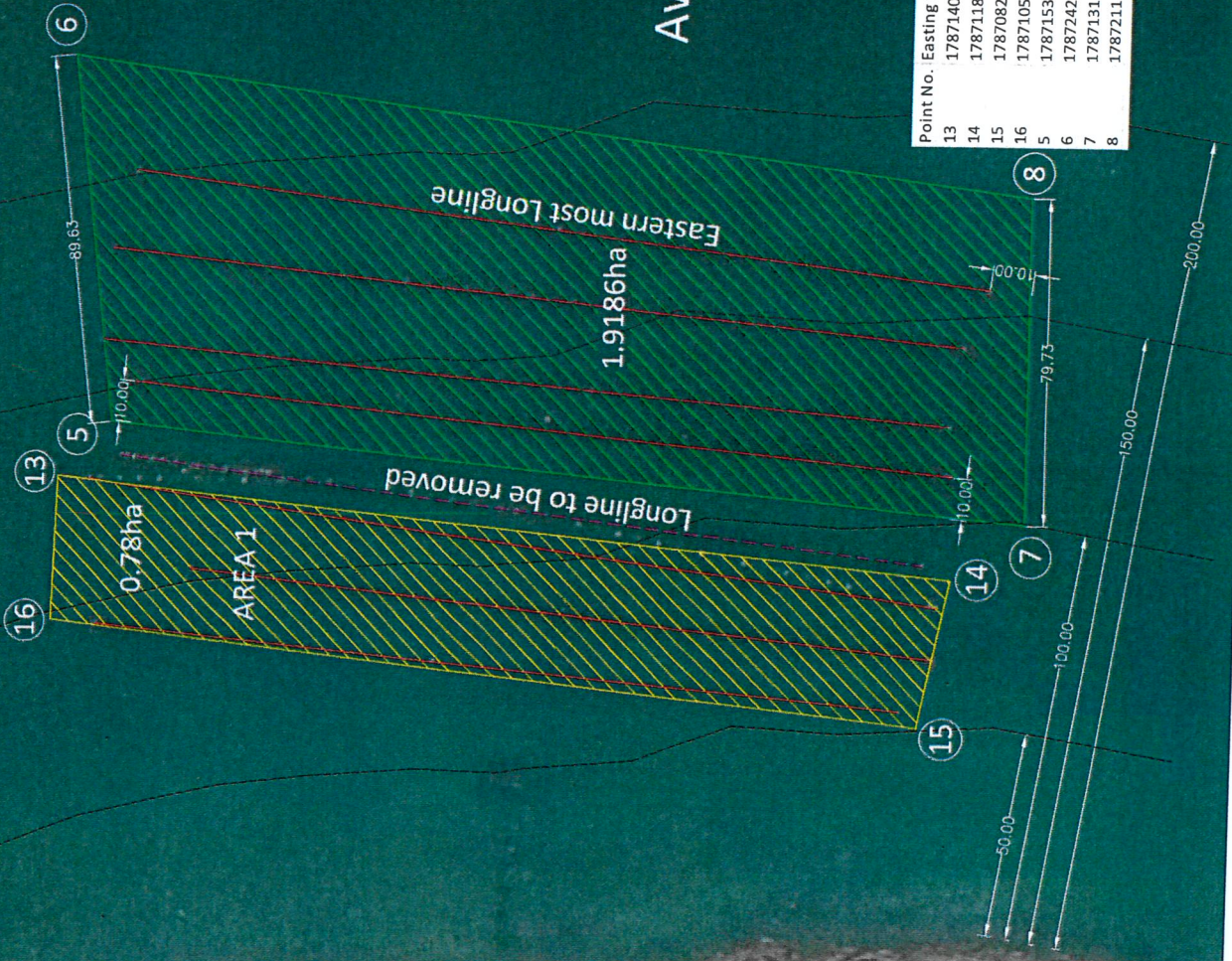
Existing Longlines to be retained

Existing Longline to be removed

Proposed Lease Area

Waiheke Island

Awaawaroa Bay



Point No.	Easting (NZTM)	Northing (NZTM)	Latitude (WGS84)	Longitude (WGS84)
13	1787140.00	5920940.00	36 50 20.12346 S	175 05 55.35994 E
14	1787118.00	5920720.00	36 50 27.27396 S	175 05 54.66730 E
15	1787082.00	5920727.00	36 50 27.07259 S	175 05 53.20852 E
16	1787105.00	5920941.00	36 50 20.11597 S	175 05 53.94687 E
5	1787153.51	5920936.36	36 50 20.57778 S	175 05 55.91410 E
6	1787242.42	5920937.67	36 50 20.14755 S	175 05 59.49162 E
7	1787131.56	5920702.53	36 50 27.85244 S	175 05 55.22692 E
8	1787211.30	5920702.81	36 50 27.78660 S	175 05 58.44406 E

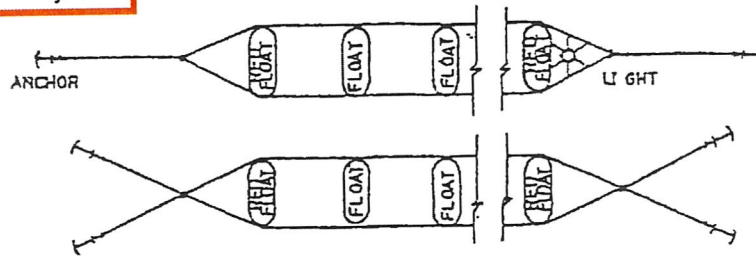
CKL

Planning | Surveying | Engineering | Environmental

Auckland Office:
A: 25 Broadway, Newmarket
P: 09 524 7029
Hamilton Office
A: 58 Church Road, Hamilton
P: 07 849 9921
Te Awamutu Office
A: 103 Market Street, Te Awamutu
P: 07 871 6144

Proposed Farm Extension
CLEVEDON COAST OYSTERS
(914 Clevedon-Kawakawa Rd, Clevedon, Auckland)

Issue	Description	Checked	Date	Designed	Date	Scale:
S8	Photo & Line location updated	MRD	01.07.16			1:1250
S9	Added lease Area 1	MRD	11.08.16	AHH	07.05.14	(A3 Original)
S10	Retain Longlines in Use Area 1	MRD	12.08.16	Checked:	MRD	01.09.14
Job No: R3363						Revision: S10
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MOORING DETAILS

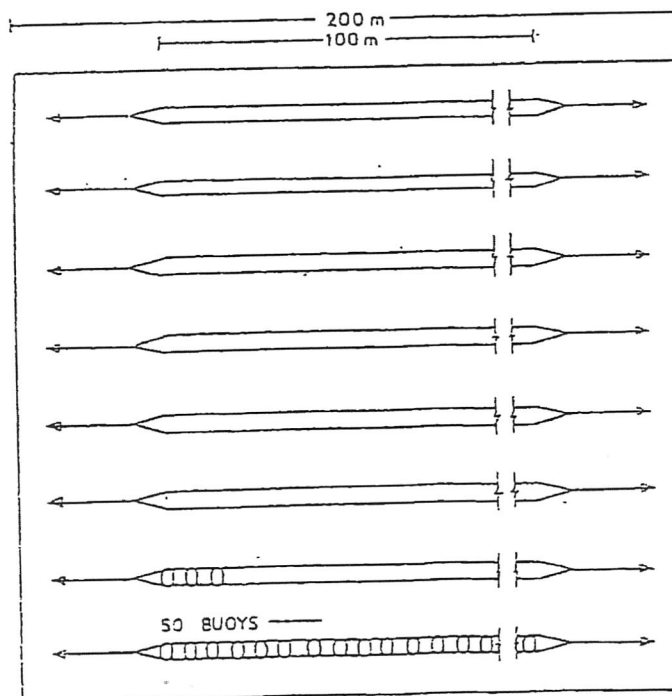
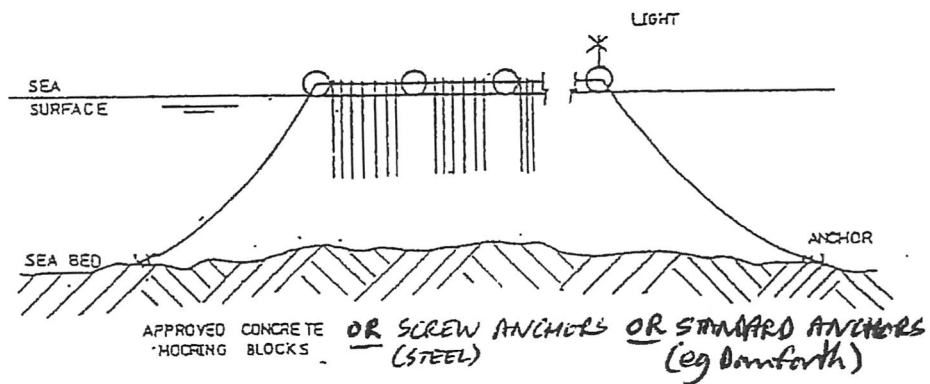


Diagram Views of proposed Long-line Surface Structures and Anchors