

Appendix A: Marine Protected Areas

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The Marine Reserves Act 1971 provides for the creation and management of marine reserves. The purpose of the Act as stated in Section 3(1) is:

It is hereby declared that the provisions of this Act shall have effect for the purpose of preserving, as marine reserves for the scientific study of marine life, areas of New Zealand that contain underwater scenery, natural features, or marine life, of such distinctive quality, or so typical, or beautiful, or unique, that their continued preservation is in the national interest.

Having regard to the provisions of Section 3(1), Section 3(2) then provides that marine reserves are to be administered and maintained that ...

- (a) **They shall be preserved as far as possible in their natural state:**
- (b) **The marine life of the reserves shall as far as possible be protected and preserved:**
- (c) **The value of the marine reserves as the natural habitat of marine life shall as far as possible be maintained:**
- (d) **Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the imposition of such conditions and restrictions as may be necessary for the preservation of the marine life or for the welfare in general of the reserves, the public shall have freedom of access and entry to the reserves, so that they may enjoy in full measure the opportunity to study, observe and record marine life in its natural habitat.**

Marine reserves are administered by the Department of Conservation. As at 1997 there are three gazetted marine reserves in the Auckland Region. The oldest is the Cape Rodney-Okakari Point (Leigh) Marine Reserve which was established in 1975. This is subject to very high usage, with over 100,000 visitors each year. The Motu Manawa (Pollen Island) Marine Reserve and the Long Bay-Okura Marine Reserve were gazetted in 1995.

The Conservation Management Strategy for the Auckland Conservancy of the Department of Conservation promotes the establishment of a network of marine protected areas which is representative of the marine ecosystems and features of the Auckland Conservancy. The CMS includes criteria by which DOC will select sites for marine protection and specific areas have been identified for future investigation.

Other forms of marine protected areas can be created under the Reserves Act 1977, the Conservation Act 1987 and the Fisheries Act 1983. Some foreshore (intertidal) areas are protected under the Reserves Act, such as the area above mean low water springs at Little Barrier Island and the Tauhoa Scientific Reserve in the Kaipara Harbour. The Tawaharanui Marine Protected Area protects an area of foreshore, seabed and coastal water to 800 metres offshore on the northern side of the Tawharanui Regional Park. Within this area, there is a prohibition on fishing, implemented through regulations under the Fisheries Act 1983. Rahui have also been placed on certain beaches in the Auckland Region prohibiting the collection of shellfish for specified time periods.

A.1 ARC POLICY ON MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

The Auckland Regional Policy Statement recognises that marine protected areas are Areas of Special Value in the Auckland Region and that they are important for scientific, recreational and education purposes. The Coastal Environment chapter contains a statement of the ARC's support for marine protected areas, including marine reserves in the Auckland Region:

Method 7.4.8.3 states:

- 3 "The ARC will support the establishment of marine protected areas as a method of sustainably managing Areas of Special Value with in the coastal environment, provided that:
 - (i) proposals are consistent with the purpose of the statute under which they are proposed;
 - (ii) adequate background research and consultation in support of the proposal is undertaken;

- (iii) proposals are not inconsistent with the criteria for the identification and investigation of marine protected areas in the approved Conservation Management Strategy for the Auckland Conservancy of the Department of Conservation;
- (iv) that proposals in relation to the protection of Areas of Special Value to Tangata Whenua are not inconsistent with any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority.

In addition to the matters outlined above, in supporting the establishment of marine protected areas, the ARC will have particular regard to:

- (v) sites which contribute to the provision of accessible marine protected areas Region-wide;
 - (vi) sites which relieve pressure from marine protected areas currently subject to intense use;
 - (vii) important marine resources and habitats adjacent to regional parks;
 - (viii) the practical expression of kaitiakitanga by Tangata Whenua as outlined in Method 3.4.14.
- 4 As a goal the ARC will support a move towards 10 percent of the area of representative marine habitat types in the Auckland CMA being fully protected marine reserves.
- 5 The ARC will work co-operatively with TAs, DOC, MAF and Tangata Whenua and in consultation with other agencies and interest groups, to identify suitable sites for the establishment of marine protected areas (including marine reserves) in the Auckland Region."

Appendix B: ARC Policies Relevant to the Regional Plan: Coastal

FISHERIES

NB These objectives and methods do not form part of this Plan. They have been adopted by Council as ARC policy on fisheries advocacy and the Hauraki Gulf, and are included for information purposes only. The objectives and methods in general apply to both fresh water and marine fisheries.

B.1 INTRODUCTION

The ARC, in conjunction with the Minister of Conservation, is charged with the management of the natural and physical resources of the coastal marine area. However, this management role excludes control of the harvesting or enhancement of any fishery, which is the responsibility of the Minister of Fisheries.

Fisheries controls cannot be effective without sound environmental management, and ARC management of the coastal environment cannot be effective without sound Fisheries controls. In other words, there is a need to ensure the integrated management of fisheries and natural and physical resources.

In recognition that:

- a all forms of fishing, whether recreational, traditional or commercial, of both marine and freshwater species, have the potential to affect the sustainable management of natural and physical resources; and that
- b The Ministry of Fisheries under the Fisheries Act 1983, controls the harvesting and enhancement of the fisheries, while the ARC is excluded from such control; and that
- c in order to responsibly fulfil its obligations under the RMA it is important for the ARC to have input to the management of fisheries resources in so far as this may impinge on the sustainable management of natural and physical resources under ARC control; and that
- d the ARC role is restricted to one of advocacy:

the ARC has developed the following objectives and policies with regard to the fisheries of the Auckland Region, in order to promote the sustainable

management of Auckland's natural and physical resources.

B.2 OBJECTIVES

B.2.1 To promote the sustainable management of fishing activities which may adversely affect natural and physical resources under ARC control.

B.2.2 To promote the use and development of natural and physical resources in a way which does not adversely affect fisheries.

B.3 METHODS

B.3.1 The ARC will seek to have input at the earliest possible stage on fisheries legislation initiatives, and initiatives by other groups regarding fisheries management, which may impinge on the sustainable management of natural and physical resources under ARC control.

B.3.2 The ARC will seek to ensure that such initiatives as those indicated in Policy B.3.1 have particular regard to the following aims:

- a avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects of fishing activities on natural and physical resources, and in particular:
 - i adverse effects on areas of significant or representative marine biota and habitats;
 - ii local depletion effects;
 - iii disturbance of the foreshore and seabed;
 - iv adverse effects on non-target species;

- v adverse effects on amenity values and recreational use and enjoyment of the coastal environment;
 - vi adverse effects on fisheries of importance to Tangata Whenua;
- b safe-guarding the life-supporting capacity of marine and freshwater ecosystems;
 - c taking a precautionary approach to allocating quota and to regulating the harvesting of marine and freshwater organisms.

B.3.3 The ARC will maintain ongoing communication with the Minister of Fisheries in respect of the sustainable management of natural and physical resources as it relates to fishing activities.

B.3.4 The ARC will consider, and where appropriate support, controls and restrictions imposed by the Minister of Fisheries on commercial, traditional and recreational fishing in the region aimed at maintaining or enhancing fishery resources, and/or at protecting areas of significant or representative marine biota and habitats.

B.3.5 The ARC will consider, and where appropriate support, fisheries management initiatives proposed by Tangata Whenua, including taiapure, mahinga mataitai reserves, rahui and whakatupu.

B.3.6 The ARC will, where appropriate, work jointly with other regional councils on fisheries issues of common concern, with the objectives of maximising efficient use of staff resources and presenting a consistent approach to the Minister of Fisheries and proponents of fisheries initiatives.

B.3.7 Where Tangata Whenua initiatives in respect of fisheries management are established, the ARC will seek to work in conjunction with Tangata Whenua, the Ministry of Fisheries, the relevant territorial authorities and other relevant organisations in order to achieve the integrated management of the fisheries and natural and physical resources.

B.3.8 The ARC will continue to seek the integration of the management of marine farming with the Resource Management Act 1991.

B.3.9 The ARC will, in exercising its functions under the RMA, protect fishery resources and the habitats and locations of fish, shellfish, seaweeds and other aquatic life from the adverse effects of non-fishing activities and coastal uses. The methods to be used include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a in determining applications for resource consents, ensuring that any adverse effects of the activity on fisheries are avoided, remedied or mitigated;
- b liaising with the Ministry of Fisheries to identify and give appropriate protection to areas that are important as juvenile fish habitats or important at other vulnerable stages of the life cycle of fish and/or shellfish;
- c recognising that the provision of access to and along the coastal marine area may increase pressure on these resources, and taking this possibility into account in assessing such proposals;
- d silt control and other measures aimed at maintaining or enhancing water quality.

FUTURE OF THE HAURAKI GULF

In September 1992 the ARC, in its submission to the Caucus Sub-Committee on the Hauraki Gulf, registered its support for the establishment of a national maritime park in the Gulf. The ARC submission reconfirmed existing Council policy in support of a marine recreational park in the inner Hauraki Gulf, and also went a step further in supporting the concept of a larger maritime park over the entire Hauraki Gulf. This support was in recognition of its values:

- a Cultural and Historic:

The Gulf plays a significant part in the maritime identity of Auckland, which is also known as the "City of Sails". This identity is reflected in the numerous historic places and areas in and around the Gulf, as well as in peoples' associations with the Gulf.

b Tangata Whenua:

The whole of the Gulf has been identified by Tangata Whenua as being of special spiritual, historic and cultural significance.

c Recreational:

The Hauraki Gulf, and in particular the inner Gulf, is the most intensively used area in New Zealand for marine-related recreation.

d Natural:

The Hauraki Gulf harbours a variety of habitat types and marine life, from the rare, endangered and vulnerable, to the commonplace, representative and robust.

e Economic:

The Hauraki Gulf is home to New Zealand's largest international port, a significant proportion of New Zealand's fishing and marine farming industry, and the natural and cultural resources of the Gulf support a growing marine related tourism industry.

In February 2000 the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 was enacted. The Act integrates the management of the natural, historic and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands and catchments, establishes objectives for the management of the Gulf and recognises the relationship of Tangata Whenua with the Gulf and its islands. The Act also establishes the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park and the Hauraki Gulf Forum. The Forum includes representatives from central and local government and Tangata Whenua.

Appendix C: Fourth Schedule, Resource Management Act 1991

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

1. Matters that should be included in an assessment of effects on the environment

– Subject to the provisions of any policy statement or plan, an assessment of effects on the environment for the purposes of section 88 (6)(b) should include –

- (a) A description of the proposal:
- (b) Where it is likely that an activity will result in any significant adverse effect on the environment, a description of any possible alternative locations or methods for undertaking the activity:
- (c) Where an application is made for a discharge permit, a demonstration of how the proposed option is the best practicable option:
- (d) An assessment of the actual or potential effect on the environment of the proposed activity:
- (e) Where the activity includes the use of hazardous substances and installations, an assessment of any risks to the environment which are likely to arise from such use:
- (f) Where the activity includes the discharge of any contaminant, a description of –
 - (i) The nature of the discharge and the sensitivity of the proposed receiving environment to adverse effects; and
 - (ii) Any possible alternative methods of discharge, including discharge into any other receiving environment:
- (g) A description of the mitigation measures (safeguards and contingency plans where relevant) to be undertaken to help prevent or reduce the actual or potential effect:
- (h) An identification of those persons interested in or affected by the proposal, the consultation undertaken, and any response to the views of those consulted:

- (i) Where the scale or significance of the activity's effect are such that monitoring is required, a description of how, once the proposal is approved, effects will be monitored and by whom.

2. Matters that should be considered when preparing an assessment of effects on the environment – Subject to the provisions of any policy statement or plan, any person preparing an assessment of the effects on the environment should consider the following matters:

- (a) Any effect on those in the neighbourhood and, where relevant, the wider community including any socio-economic and cultural effects:
- (b) Any physical effect on the locality, including any landscape and visual effects:
- (c) Any effect on ecosystems, including effects on plants or animals and any physical disturbance of habitats in the vicinity:
- (d) Any effect on natural and physical resources on plants or animals and any physical disturbance of habitats in the vicinity:
- (e) Any discharge of contaminants into the environment, including any unreasonable emission of noise and options for the treatment and disposal of contaminants:
- (f) Any risk to the neighbourhood, the wider community, or the environment through natural hazards or the use of hazardous substances or hazardous installations.

Appendix D: Restricted Coastal Activities as Listed in NZ Coastal Policy Statement

The circumstances in which activities that have a significant or irreversible adverse effect on the coastal marine area will be made restricted coastal activities.

S1.1 RECLAMATIONS

(a) Any activity reclaiming foreshore or seabed which is less than 1 hectare or extends less than 100 metres in all directions, including incremental reclamations connected to or part of another reclamation which was commenced or received a resource consent after 5 May 1994 and the sum of the existing and proposed reclamations do not exceed these dimensions is not a restricted coastal activity.

(b) Any activity reclaiming foreshore or seabed which:

- (i) Is equal to or greater than 1 hectare but less than or equal to 2 hectares, or extends 100 or more metres up to or equalling 300 metres linear in any direction (or which is an incremental reclamation connected to, or part of, another reclamation which was commenced or received a resource consent after 5 May 1994, and the sum of the existing and proposed reclamations are within these dimensions);
- (ii) which is specified in the relevant operative or proposed regional coastal plan as a discretionary activity; and
- (iii) the plan contains the criteria for, or the permissible locations of, reclamations, and the permissible adverse effects and the usages of any areas so reclaimed;

is **not** a restricted coastal activity.

(c) Except as in S1.1(a) or (b) above, any activity reclaiming foreshore or seabed which:

- (i) equals or exceeds 1 hectare;
- (ii) extends 100 or more metres in any direction; or

- (iii) is an incremental reclamation connected to, or part of, another reclamation which:
 - was commenced or received a resource consent after 5 May 1994, and
 - the sum of the existing and proposed reclamations are equal to or exceed the dimensions in (i) and (ii);

is a restricted coastal activity.

S1.2 STRUCTURES WHICH IMPOUND OR EFFECTIVELY CONTAIN THE COASTAL MARINE AREA

(a) Any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures which:

- (i) will impound or effectively contain less than 4 hectares of the coastal marine area; or
- (ii) is floating or open pile structure which can be demonstrated to not impede water flows;

is **not** a restricted coastal activity.

(b) Any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures which will:

- (i) impound or effectively contain less than 8 hectares, of the coastal marine area; and
- (ii) which is specified in the relevant operative or proposed regional coastal plan as a discretionary activity; and
- (iii) the plan defines or provides the criteria for determining:

- where it would be permissible to locate any such structure or structures; and
- the materials to be used in the construction of any structure or structures; and
- the activities for which such structure or structures can be used; and

- (iv) the plan:
- requires consideration of the likely adverse effects of the structure or structures; and
 - defines, or provides the criteria for determining, the limits on likely adverse effects of the structure or structures;

is **not** a restricted coastal activity.

- (c) Except as provided for in S1.2(a) and (b) above, any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures which will impound or effectively contain 4 hectares or more of the coastal marine area is a restricted coastal activity.

S1.3 STRUCTURES IN THE COASTAL MARINE AREA MORE OR LESS PARALLEL TO MEAN HIGH WATER SPRINGS

- (a) Any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures:

- (i) which is solid (or presents a significant barrier to water or sediment movement), and when established on the foreshore or seabed extends less than 300 metres in length more or less parallel to the line of mean high water springs (including separate structures which total less than 300 metres contiguous length);
- (ii) which is a submarine or sub aqueous cable, or
- (iii) which is a floating or open pile structure which can be demonstrated not to have adverse effects;

is **not** a restricted coastal activity.

- (b) Any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures:

- (i) which are solid (or presents a significant barrier to water or sediment movement); and

- (ii) when established on the foreshore or seabed would extend 300 metres or more, but not more than 1000 metres, in length more or less parallel to the line of mean high water springs (including separate structures which incrementally total at least 300 metres and up to 1000 metres, contiguously); and

- (iii) which is specified in the relevant operative or proposed regional coastal plan as a discretionary activity; and

- (iv) for which the plan defines, or provides the criteria for determining:

- where it would be permissible to locate any such structure or structures;
- the materials to be used in the construction of any structure or structures;
- the activities for which such structure or structures can be used; and

- (v) for which the plan:

- requires consideration of the likely adverse effects of the structure or structures; and
- defines, or provides, the criteria for determining, the limits on likely adverse effects of the structure or structures;

is **not** a restricted coastal activity.

- (c) Except as provided for in S1.3(a) and (b) above, any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures which:

- (i) are solid (or present a significant barrier to water or sediment movement); and
- (ii) when established on the foreshore or seabed would extend 300 metres or more in length more or less parallel to the line of mean high water springs (including separate structures which total 300 metres or more contiguous);

is a restricted coastal activity.

S1.4 STRUCTURES IN THE COASTAL MARINE AREA OBLIQUE OR PERPENDICULAR TO MEAN HIGH WATER SPRINGS

- (a) Any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures:
- (i) which is solid (or present a significant barrier to water or sediment movement), and is sited obliquely or perpendicular in horizontal projection to the line of mean high water springs in the coastal marine area, and is in horizontal projection less than 100 metres; or
 - (ii) which is a submarine or sub-aqueous cable;
- is **not** a restricted coastal activity.
- (b) Any activity involving the erection of a structure or structures:
- (i) which is solid (or present a significant barrier to water or sediment movement);
 - (ii) which is sited obliquely or perpendicular in horizontal projection to the line of mean high water springs in the coastal marine area;
 - (iii) which in horizontal projection is not more than 1000 metres in length;
 - (iv) which is specified in the relevant operative or proposed regional coastal plan as a discretionary activity; and
 - (v) for which the plan defines, or provides the criteria for determining:
 - where it would be permissible to locate any such structure or structures; and
 - the materials to be used in their construction; and
 - specifies the activities for which such structure or structures can be used; and

(vi) for which the plan:

- requires consideration of the likely adverse effects of the structure or structures; and
- defines, or provides the criteria for determining, the limits on adverse effects of the structure or structures;

is **not** a restricted coastal activity.

- (c) Except as provided for in S1.4(a) and (b) above, any activity which includes erecting a structure or structures in the coastal marine area which is:
- (i) solid (or presents a significant barrier to water or sediment movement);
 - (ii) is sited obliquely or perpendicular in horizontal projection to the line of mean high water springs in the coastal marine area; and
 - (iii) is in horizontal projection 100 metres or more in length;
- is a restricted coastal activity.

S1.5 STRUCTURES IN THE COASTAL MARINE AREA USED IN THE PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

- (a) Any activity involving the erection of structures for the storage or containment of any petroleum, petroleum products, or contaminants in quantities less than or equal to 50,000 litres is not a restricted coastal activity.
- (b) Any activity involving the erection of structures for the storage or containment of any petroleum, petroleum products, or contaminants in quantities less than 100,000 litres and more than 50,000 litres and the relevant operative or proposed regional coastal plan specifies that the activity is a discretionary activity and defines, or provides criteria determining:
- (i) where it would be permissible to locate any such structures; and

(ii) the effects of the structure;

is **not** a restricted coastal activity.

- (c) Except as provided for in S1.5(a) and (b) above, any activity involving the erection of structures for the storage or containment of any petroleum, petroleum products, or contaminants, in quantities greater than 50,000 litres is a restricted coastal activity.

S1.6 DISTURBANCE OF FORESHORE AND SEABED (EXCAVATE, DRILL, MOVE, TUNNEL ETC) INCLUDING ANY REMOVAL OF SAND, SHELL OR SHINGLE

- (a) Any activity involving, in any 12 month period, disturbance of foreshore and seabed for specific purposes, including any removal of sand, shell or shingle or other material which is either:

- (i) maintenance dredging;
- (ii) in volumes less than or equal to 50,000 cubic metres; and extracted from areas less than 4 hectares; and extending less than 1000 metres over foreshore and seabed; or
- (iii) in volumes less than 300,000 cubic metres; and extracted from areas of less than 10 hectares; and extending less than 10,000 metres over foreshore and seabed; and
 - is specified in an operative or proposed regional coastal plan as a discretionary activity; and
 - the plan defines or provides the criteria which specifies the location where the removal can be carried out; and
 - specifies when the activity can be undertaken; and
 - specifies conditions to control any adverse effects of any removal or disturbance;

is **not** a restricted coastal activity.

- (b) Except as in S1.6(a) above any activity involving, in any 12 month period, disturbance of foreshore and seabed for specific purposes, including any removal of sand, shell or shingle:

- (i) in volumes greater than 50,000 cubic metres;
- (ii) extracted from areas equal to or greater than 4 hectares; or
- (iii) extending 1000 metres or more over foreshore and seabed;

is a restricted coastal activity.

For the purposes of this clause, **maintenance dredging** means any dredging of the bed of the sea necessary to maintain water depths to previously approved levels, for the safe and convenient navigation of vessels, in navigation channels and at berthing and mooring facilities, including marina developments.

S1.7 DEPOSITING SUBSTANCES IN THE COASTAL MARINE AREA

- (a) Any activity involving the depositing of any material on the foreshore and seabed which involves quantities less than or equal to 50,000 cubic metres at a site in the coastal marine area in any 12 month period is not a restricted coastal activity.
- (b) Any activity involving the depositing of any material on the foreshore and seabed:
- (i) which is specified in an operative or proposed regional coastal plan as a discretionary activity; and
 - (ii) for which the plan defines or provides the criteria for determining:
 - the location where the activity can be carried out;
 - the time during which the activity can be carried out; and

(iii) for which the plan:

- requires consideration of the likely adverse effects of the depositing of the material; and
- defines, or provides the criteria for determining, the limits on the likely adverse effects of the depositing of the material;

is **not** a restricted coastal activity.

- (c) Except as provided for in S1.7(a) and (b) above, any activity involving the depositing of any material on the foreshore or seabed in quantities greater than 50,000 cubic metres in any 12 month period in the coastal marine area is a restricted coastal activity.

- (c) would involve occupation or use of areas greater than 50 hectares of the coastal marine area and such occupation or use would restrict public access to or through such areas;

is a restricted coastal activity.

S1.10 DISCHARGES TO THE COASTAL MARINE AREA

- (a) Any discharge of human sewage to the coastal marine area, except from vessels, which has not passed through soil or wetland, shall be a restricted coastal activity.
- (b) Any discharge to the coastal marine area in respect of which the applicant may desire to rely on section 107(2)(a) shall be a restricted coastal activity.

S1.8 EXOTIC PLANTS IN THE COASTAL MARINE AREA

Any activity involving the introduction of any exotic plant species to the coastal marine area is a restricted coastal activity, except where that plant is already present in an area and an operative or proposed regional coastal plan specifies that the planting of it is a discretionary activity.

S1.9 EXCLUSIVE OCCUPATION OF THE COASTAL MARINE AREA

Any activity involving occupation of the coastal marine area which:

- (a) would exclude or effectively exclude public access from areas of the coastal marine area over 10 hectares (except where such exclusion is required in commercial port areas for reasons of public safety or security);
- (b) would exclude or effectively exclude the public from more than 316 metres along the length of the foreshore; or

Appendix E: Landscape Values and Assessment

E.1 INTRODUCTION

Areas of the coastline of the Auckland Region have been assessed as being regionally significant or outstanding landscapes and are shown on the Plan Maps. The areas accorded such status display a composition of natural and/or man-made features and elements which are highly valued and which sets them apart from the regional landscape in general. The features and elements that contribute to such value may range from the interaction of vegetation and topography, together embodied in areas such as the western shoreline of the Waitakere Ranges, through to the nature of a coastal edge, such as the spectacularly rugged shoreline of northern Great Barrier Island. Contributing man-made elements may include the distinctive pattern of individual structures such as the Auckland Harbour Bridge, or the mix of coastal cliffs, vegetation, houses, reclamations, wharf, roadway and beaches that compromise the Tamaki Drive waterfront.

In many instances those landscapes which are more highly valued also have a strong sense of identity and place, which helps to distinguish them and Auckland, from the rest of New Zealand and from landscapes elsewhere in the World. The remnant signs of pa sites on volcanic cones such as North Head, represent an important and highly valued amalgam of both the natural and man-made which also contribute very significantly to Auckland's identity.

Those areas which are identified as being **outstanding** tend to display such high value consistently; it is fundamental to their character and the 'whole is significantly greater than the sums of the parts'. Those areas identified as being **regionally significant** tend to be valued because their character and appearance is dominated by specific elements or features (perhaps only one) and patterns that recur within them. In such areas the 'parts' tend to assume more importance.

The Plan Maps identify the Outstanding Landscapes of the Auckland Region's coastline as those areas rated 6 and 7 and shown as blue and red lines respectively. Areas of the coastline rated as 5 are classified as regionally significant and are identified by a green line. The basis of the landscape ratings are outlined below.

E.2 COVERAGE OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT STUDIES

The classification of landscape within the Auckland Region used in both the Auckland Regional Policy Statement and the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal is based on various landscape assessment studies commissioned by the Auckland Regional Council. Information on the landscape values of those areas of coastline outside the metropolitan limits and other urban areas has been obtained from the 1984 study *An Assessment of the Auckland Region's Landscape* carried out by the Planning Department of the Auckland Regional Authority.

The areas covered by the 1984 landscape assessment study are:

- Rodney District:
 - north east coastline from Waiwera north
 - Tasman Sea coastline
 - Whole of the Kaipara Harbour coastline
- Waitakere City:
 - Manukau Harbour coastline, west of Big Muddy Creek
 - Tasman Sea coastline
- Franklin District:
 - Manukau Harbour coastline
 - Tasman Sea coastline
 - Firth of Thames coastline

In 1994, the Auckland Regional Council commissioned further landscape assessment work covering the coastlines of Great Barrier and Waiheke Islands and the coastline of the Hauraki Gulf, Waitemata and Manukau Harbours within the metropolitan limits. Subsequent studies have been carried out by Rodney District Council and Manukau City Council relating to the landscape values of the rural coastlines of their districts. Where this information is available, this has replaced the ratings derived from the 1984 Regional Landscape Assessment Study.

The areas covered by landscape assessments carried out by the ARC or territorial authorities from 1994 onwards are:

- Eastern coastline from Waiwera to southern boundary of Manukau City on the Hauraki Gulf/Firth of Thames coastline, including the Waitemata Harbour.
- Manukau Harbour from Taumatara Point (Big Muddy Creek), east and south to Hingaia Bridge.
- Coastline of Kawau Island
- Coastline of Waiheke Island
- Coastline of Great Barrier Island.

The Department of Conservation has also undertaken a landscape assessment of the islands of the Hauraki Gulf within its estate as part of its Conservation Management Strategy. As the methodology used in this assessment was compatible with that used by the Auckland Regional Council, this information has been incorporated into this Plan. However it should be noted however that there have been no landscape assessments of the coastlines of the remaining privately owned islands of the Hauraki Gulf or the Manukau or Kaipara Harbours which are similar to those outlined above. Hence the lack of any notation of landscape values on those islands should not be construed as an indication that they do not have landscapes which could be classified as regionally significant or outstanding, but merely that a landscape assessment has not been undertaken.

E.3 EXPLANATION OF LANDSCAPE METHODOLOGY

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s landscape assessment in the Auckland Region has been based around interpretation of the **value** attached to different landscapes and their **vulnerability to modification** or change. However, the techniques used to explore these facets of the landscape have steadily evolved. The following is a summary of the main techniques employed and the key elements within each:

1984 LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

- Landscape Quality Ratings

These are based around preference studies of the regional community's attitudes to different types of landscape, involving the following specific steps:

- subdivision of the Auckland Region into 633 landscape units
- identification of 85 landscape types
- involvement of 1100 members of the regional population in a study of their reactions to the different landscape types
- extrapolation of ratings to all 633 units

- Landscape Sensitivity Ratings

These are based on the physical measurement of characteristics that would affect a landscape's ability to visually integrate or assimilate development and change. Each of Auckland's 633 landscape units were analysed in terms of:

- Land Use Diversity and Type
- Slope
- Vegetation Cover
- Vegetation Diversity and Type
- Topographic Diversity and Type
- Site Recoverability Potential

1994 LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

- Landscape Value Ratings

These are based around expert assessment of the value of landscape units (in the field) using key criteria

drawn from extensive research into perception of landscape. They address:

- Aesthetic Value (Scenic qualities) -using the following criteria:

Vividness: How immediately impressive and memorable is the landscape as a result of its visual distinctiveness, diversity or other factors – both compositional and geo-physical.

Complexity/ Diversity: To what extent does the unit have a richness and interest about it arising from the diversity of elements within it – without that diversity leading to discontinuity.

Cohesion: Is there a continuity of key statements/patterns/themes/ accents that give the landscape both character and a sense of unity

Legibility: To what extent is it possible to develop a clear mental picture of the unit's landscape because of the clear definition of features and patterns within it that emphasise its 3-dimensional structure (layering) and identifiable landmarks (points of focus and reference).

Mystery: Does the landscape's spatial structure and array of elements promote a sense of sequence and 'enticement' through the unit's space: the promise of 'more to unfold around the next bend' – just beyond the landscape that is immediately visible.

- Heritage Value (natural character and man-made influences)

To what extent does the unit reveal and convey a distinctive sense of identity because of:

Endemic Associations:

Arising from natural elements in the landscape that contribute to the character and sense of place of the locality and the Region, eg. the islands of the Hauraki Gulf, remnant Kauri forest.

Cultural Associations:

Arising from man-made landscape elements that are distinctive and valued because of their association with both Maori and Pakeha cultures eg. old pa sites, historic structures.

Rarity/Scarcity: (of the resource)

To what extent is the unit or key elements within it rare and unique at the regional level.

- Landscape Vulnerability Ratings

These are based on field analysis of the key factors that affect a landscape's ability to visually integrate or assimilate development and change. They address:

- Land Use

How 'developed' is the existing landscape – from areas that are primarily native and natural to those which are highly developed and urbanised.

- Vegetation Cover and Type

How extensive and varied is existing vegetation cover – from no cover and monocultural dominance to a high level of vegetated cover and diverse species.

- Topographic Type and Diversity

Does the unit's terrain assist or limit viewing because of its character and the viewing angles that would typically arise between vantage areas and locations subject to

modification – from the simplicity and openness of a plain or shallow ridgeline to incised foothills with a high level of visual containment.

- Exposure/Visibility

How visually exposed is the unit/sub-unit/view to the likes of:

- Residential Areas
- Areas of Recreational Use and Tourism Activity
- Public Transport Routes and Tourist Routes
- Commercial Areas

Both the 1984 and 1994 studies have resulted in landscape units being rated on a 1 to 7 scale – from Low (Rating “1”) to High (Rating “7”). In the case of the 1984 study, ratings remain separated under the **Landscape Quality** and **Landscape Sensitivity** headings. In order to fully appreciate the value of any landscape and its capacity to absorb new development or change – within areas that remain exclusively covered by the 1984 assessment – reference should be made to both sets of ratings. The **Landscape Quality** ratings for Auckland’s rural areas are shown on the Plan Maps. The specific ratings for **Landscape Sensitivity** are not shown, but are available for inspection at the Auckland Regional Council.

The assessments undertaken from 1994 onwards provide just one overall ratings — again on a 1 to 7 scale (Low to High) under the title **Sensitivity**. This rating captures both the value found in any landscape and its ability to accommodate development and change. In the case of those areas covered by the later assessments, the **sensitivity** ratings are shown on the Plan Maps. For such areas, these now take precedence over the 1984 ratings.

E.4 OUTSTANDING AND REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES

Areas identified as having a landscape **Quality** and/or **Sensitivity** rating of “5” in the 1984 study areas or the same SENSITIVITY rating in the 1994 study areas are classified in both the Auckland Regional Policy Statement and the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal as **Regionally Significant Landscapes**.

Those landscapes with a landscape **Quality** and/or **Sensitivity** rating of “6” or “7” in the 1984 study areas or the same **Sensitivity** rating in the 1994 study areas are classified as being **Outstanding Landscapes**.

Outstanding Landscapes are those which have the very highest value ratings in the Auckland Region. They tend to truly capture a sense of Auckland’s unique identity and display both elements and a general composition that ensures a high level of visual impact (in a positive sense) and memorability. In some instances, part of the impact may also be derived from the scarcity of a particular landscape type, such as the major dune formations of South Kaipara Head. In general, such landscapes are also highly susceptible to modification. For such landscapes, management tends to focus on protection of the status quo.

Regionally Significant Landscapes are highly valued, but often for elements or features within them, rather than the whole. Alternatively, they may be landscapes which are highly valued and which are also unable to accommodate change without significant degradation of their character. Within such landscapes, development has to be managed to ensure that the key elements which contribute to landscape value are not degraded or disturbed. However the focus is upon integration and a marriage of existing and new use and development, rather than preservation.

E.5: LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT REPORTS

The following landscape assessment reports form the technical basis for the identification of **Regionally Significant And Outstanding Landscapes**. Copies are available for inspection at the offices of the Auckland Regional Council. Copies of the 1994 landscape reports commissioned by the ARC are also available at the offices of relevant territorial authorities.

- 1 **An Assessment of the Auckland Region's Landscape**
Planning Department, Auckland Regional Authority, 1984.
- 2 **Great Barrier Island Coastal Landscape Assessment**
LA4 Landscape Architects for the Auckland Regional Council, January 1994
Volume 1: Report (A4)
Volume 2: Assessment Worksheets (A3)
- 3 **Waiheke Island Coastal Landscape Assessment**
LA4 Landscape Architects for the Auckland Regional Council, October 1994
Volume 1: Report (A4)
Volume 1-2: Assessment Worksheets (A3)
- 4 **Auckland Urban Area Coastal Landscape Assessment**
LA4 Landscape Architects for the Auckland Regional Council, October 1994
Volume 1: Report (A4)
Volumes 1-4: Assessment Worksheets (A3).
- 5 **Northern Rodney District Strategy Study: Visual and Landscape Assessment**
LA4 Landscape Architects for Rodney District Council, September 1993
Volume 1: Report (A4)
Volume 2: Maps (A3).
- 6 **South East Manukau Visual Assessment**
LA4 Landscape Architects for Manukau City Council, (Undated)
Volume 1: Report and Maps

Appendix F: Resource Management (Marine Pollution) Regulations 1998

(Does not include Schedules) SR 1998/208 (and amendment SR 2002/99)

CONTENTS

1. Title and commencement
2. Interpretation

PART 1 – DEFINITION PRESCRIBED FOR ACT

3. Definition of “harmful substances”

PART 2 – DUMPING AND INCINERATION

4. Dumping of waste or other matter
5. Assessment criteria
6. Incineration of waste in marine incineration facility
7. Record keeping

PART 3 – CONTROL OF DISCHARGES

8. Discharge of substances for purpose of avoiding, remedying, or mitigating oil spill
9. Discharge of oil
10. Discharge of noxious liquid substances
11. Discharge of sewage in coastal marine area
12. Discharge of Grade A treated sewage in coastal marine area
- 12A. Discharge of Grade B treated sewage in coastal marine area
13. Discharge of garbage
14. Discharge of ballast water
15. Discharges made as part of normal operations of ship or offshore installation
16. Regional rules or resource consents for discharges

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1 – Noxious Liquid Substances

SCHEDULE 2 – Substances Classified as Oil

SCHEDULE 3

- Part 1 – Additional Matters to be Included in Application Under Section 88
- Part 2 – Additional Matters to be Considered by the Consent Authority

SCHEDULE 4 – Normal Operations of Ship or Offshore Installation

SCHEDULES 5 & 6 – Grade A Sewage Treatment Systems

SCHEDULE 7 – Grade B sewage Treatment Systems

REGULATIONS

1. Title and commencement

- (1) These regulations may be cited as the Resource Management (Marine Pollution) Regulations 1998.
- (2) These regulations come into force on 20 August 1998.

2. Interpretation

- (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, –

“Act” means the Resource Management Act 1991:

“Carrying in bulk” means the carriage of a noxious liquid substance in the cargo spaces of a ship without any form of intermediate containment or packaging:

“Clean ballast water” means ballast water and contaminants carried in a tank used to carry a noxious liquid substance or oil, –

- (a) Where the tank has been thoroughly cleaned since last used to carry a noxious liquid substance, and the residue from that cleaning discharged with the tank being emptied; or
- (b) Where the tank has been thoroughly cleaned since last used to carry oil and the ballast water and contaminants, when discharged, would not contain oil exceeding 15 parts per million:

“En route” means that a ship is under way at sea on a course, or courses:

“Garbage” means all kinds of victual, domestic, and operational waste, excluding fresh fish and parts thereof, generated during the normal operation of the ship or offshore installation and liable to be discharged continuously or periodically; but does not include oil, noxious liquid substances, and sewage:

“Grade A treated sewage” means sewage discharged from a treatment system included in Schedule 5 or Schedule 6 that is maintained and operated in good working order and in accordance with any instructions of the system’s manufacturer

“Grade B treated sewage” means sewage discharged from a treatment system included in Schedule 7 that is maintained and operated in good working order and in accordance with any instructions of the system’s manufacturer

“Noxious liquid substance” means any substance specified in Schedule 1; and includes any mixtures of those substances:

“Oil” means petroleum in any form, including crude oil, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and refined petroleum products (other than petrochemicals which are noxious liquid substances), and includes the substances specified in Schedule 2:

“Oil” spill has the same meaning as in section 281 of the Maritime Transport Act 1994:

“Plastics” includes synthetic ropes, synthetic fishing nets, plastic garbage bags, and incinerator ashes from plastic products that may contain toxic or heavy metal residues

“Platform drainage” means the drainage water from the machinery space on an offshore installation, and -

- (a) Includes all water and contaminants from generators, fuel tanks, and pumps; but
- (b) Does not include any water or contaminant from processing, production, or displacement associated with exploration, drilling, or production activities which are undertaken by the offshore installation:

“Segregated ballast water” means ballast water and contaminants in a ship’s tank where that tank is completely separated from cargo oil and fuel oil systems and is permanently allocated to the carriage of ballast water or cargoes other than oil or noxious liquid substances:

“Sewage” means, in relation to a ship or offshore installation, –

- (a) Drainage and other wastes from any form of toilet, urinal, or toilet scupper:
- (b) Drainage from wash basins, wash tubs, and scuppers located in any dispensary, sick bay, or other medical premises:
- (c) Drainage from spaces containing living animals:
- (d) Waste waters mixed with the drainage and wastes specified in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c):

PART 1 - DEFINITION PRESCRIBED FOR THE ACT

3. Definition of “harmful substances”

The following substances are harmful substances for the purposes of the definition of the term “harmful substances” in section 2(1) of the Act:

- (a) Petroleum in any form, including crude oil, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and refined petroleum products (other than petrochemicals which are noxious liquid substances); and includes the substances specified in Schedule 2:

- (b) Any substance specified in Schedule 1 and any mixture of those substances if carried in bulk in a ship:
 - (c) Drainage and other wastes from any form of toilet, urinal, or toilet scupper on a ship or offshore installation:
 - (d) Drainage from wash basins, wash tubs, and scuppers located in the dispensary, sick bay, or other medical premises of a ship or offshore installation:
 - (e) Drainage from spaces on a ship or offshore installation containing living animals:
 - (f) Waste water from a ship or offshore installation mixed with the drainage and waste specified in paragraphs (c), (d), or (e):
 - (g) All victual, domestic, and operational waste (other than fresh fish or parts of fresh fish) generated during the normal operations of a ship or offshore installation and liable to be discharged continuously or periodically.
 - (c) Fish processing waste from an onshore facility:
 - (d) Ships and platforms or other man-made structures at sea:
 - (e) Inert, inorganic geological material:
 - (f) Organic materials of natural origin:
 - (g) Bulky items consisting mainly of iron, steel, and concrete.
- (3) This clause does not apply to –
- (a) The dumping or storage of waste or other matter arising directly from, or related to, the exploration, exploitation, and associated offshore processing of, seabed mineral resources; or
 - (b) A discharge made in accordance with section 15B of the Act or Part 3 of these regulations.

PART 2 - DUMPING AND INCINERATION

4. Dumping of waste or other matter

- (1) The dumping of waste or other matter, other than the waste or other matter specified in subclauses (2) and (3), in the coastal marine area from any ship, aircraft, or offshore installation is deemed to be a prohibited activity in any regional coastal plan or proposed regional coastal plan.
- (2) In the coastal marine area the dumping of the following waste or other matter from any ship, aircraft, or off-shore installation is deemed to be a discretionary activity in any regional coastal plan or proposed regional coastal plan:
 - (a) Dredge material:
 - (b) Sewage sludge:

5. Assessment criteria

- (1) Every application under section 88 of the Act for a coastal permit to dump any waste or other matter specified in regulation 4(2) must include the information specified in Part 1 of Schedule 3.
- (2) The consent authority must, when considering an application under section 88 of the Act for a coastal permit for any waste or other matter specified in regulation 4(2), have regard to the matters set out in Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule 3 in addition to any other requirement of sections 104 and 138A of the Act.

6. Incineration of waste in marine incineration facility

- (1) The incineration of waste or other matter in any marine incineration facility in the coastal marine area is deemed to be a prohibited

activity in any regional coastal plan or proposed regional coastal plan.

- (2) This clause does not apply to a discharge made in accordance with section 15B or Part 3 of these regulations.

7. Record keeping

- (1) Every holder of a coastal permit to carry out an activity that would otherwise contravene section 15A of the Act must keep records describing –
- (a) The types and sources of the waste or other matter dumped:
 - (b) The location of dump sites:
 - (c) The method of dumping:
 - (d) The quantity (in cubic metres) of the waste or other matter dumped.
- (2) The records for the preceding calendar year must be provided to the Director of Maritime Safety before 1 February in each year.

PART 3 - CONTROL OF DISCHARGES

8. Discharge of substances for purpose of avoiding, remedying, or mitigating oil spill

- (1) Any person may, in the coastal marine area, discharge from a ship or offshore installation any substance for the purpose of avoiding, remedying, or mitigating the adverse effects of an oil spill.
- (2) This regulation does not authorise the discharge of any substance in contravention of Part XXIII of the Maritime Transport Act 1994 or any marine protection rules made under Part XXVII of that Act.

9. Discharge of oil

- (1) Any person may, in the coastal marine area, discharge oil, or mixtures containing oil, from any ship if –

- (a) The oil is not derived from the cargo of the ship; and
- (b) The ship is proceeding en route; and
- (c) The oil content of the discharge before dilution with any other substance does not exceed 15 parts per million.

- (2) Any person may, in the coastal marine area, discharge oil, or mixtures containing oil, from an offshore installation, if –
- (a) The oil content of the discharge before dilution with any other substance does not exceed 15 parts per million; and
 - (b) The discharge is platform drainage.

10. Discharge of noxious liquid substances

Any person may, in the coastal marine area, discharge from any ship carrying in bulk a noxious liquid substance, any noxious liquid substance if that noxious liquid substance is part of a discharge of clean ballast water or segregated ballast water.

11. Discharge of sewage in coastal marine area

- (1) Before 1 July 2000, any person may discharge sewage in the coastal marine area from a ship or offshore installation, unless that discharge is within 500 metres (0.27 nautical miles) of a marine farm.
- (2) On or after 1 July 2000, no person may discharge sewage in the coastal marine area from a ship or offshore installation unless that discharge occurs –
- (a) More than 500 metres (0.27 nautical miles) seaward from mean high water springs; and
 - (b) More than 500 metres (0.27 nautical miles) from a marine farm; and
 - (c) In water depths greater than 5 metres; and

- (d) more than 200 metres (0.108 nautical miles) from a marine reserve, except the marine reserve constituted by the Marine Reserve (Kermadec Islands) Order 1990; and
 - (e) more than 500 metres (0.27 nautical miles) from an area that the Minister of Fisheries has declared by notice in the Gazette to be a mataitai reserve under regulations made under section 186 of the Fisheries Act 1996.
- (b) restricts where those discharges may take place, being a distance of at least 100 metres from a marine farm; and
 - (c) does not relate to vessels operated by the New Zealand Defence Force.
- (3) For the purposes of subclause (2), Fiordland means the coastal marine area between Awarua Point and Sandhill Point.

12A. Discharge of Grade B treated sewage in coastal marine area

- (3) A rule may only be included in a regional coastal plan or a proposed regional coastal plan relating to the discharges under this regulation if –
- (a) The rule increases the distances seaward or increases the depth specified in subclause (2) for any harbours, estuaries, embayments, or other parts of a region, or increases the distances from a marine farm, marine reserve, or mataitai reserve specified in subclause (2), for all or any part of the year; and
 - (b) The rule takes effect on or after 1 July 2000.

12. Discharge of Grade A treated sewage in coastal marine area

- (1) Any person may discharge Grade A treated sewage in the coastal marine area from a ship or offshore installation, but must not discharge it within 100 metres of a marine farm.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), a rule may be included in a regional coastal plan or a proposed regional coastal plan if the rule –
- (a) relates to discharges of Grade A treated sewage in the internal waters of Fiordland (as defined in section 4 of the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977); and
- (1) Any person may discharge Grade B treated sewage in the coastal marine area from a ship or offshore installation, but must not discharge it –
 - (a) within 500 metres (0.27 nautical miles) of a marine farm; or
 - (b) within 500 metres (0.27 nautical miles) of an area that the Minister of Fisheries has declared by notice in the Gazette to be a mataitai reserve under regulations made under section 186 of the Fisheries Act 1996.
 - (2) A rule may only be included in a regional coastal plan or a proposed regional coastal plan relating to discharges under this regulation if the rule does either or both of the following:
 - (a) specifies the distances from mean high-water springs or the depth where those discharges may take place for all or any part of the year, being distances of at least 500 metres (0.27 nautical miles) from-
 - (i) a marine farm; or
 - (ii) a mataitai reserve;
 - (b) increases the distance from a marine farm or a mataitai reserve where those discharges may take place for all or any part of the year, being at a distance of

more than 500 metres (0.27 nautical miles).

13. Discharge of garbage

- (1) The discharge of plastics, dunnage, lining, and packaging materials in the coastal marine area from any ship is prohibited.
- (2) Any person may, in the coastal marine area, discharge from any ship garbage (other than those items specified in subclause (1)), including food wastes, paper, rags, glass, metal, bottles, and crockery, if –
 - (a) The garbage has been comminuted or ground to a particle size of 25 millimetres or less; and
 - (b) The discharge occurs at least –
 - (i) 5500 metres (3 nautical miles) seaward of the inner limits of the territorial sea; and
 - (ii) 500 metres (0.27 nautical miles) from any offshore installation.
- (3) The discharge of garbage in the coastal marine area from any offshore installation is prohibited.

14. Discharge of ballast water

- (1) Any person may discharge in the coastal marine area, from a ship or offshore installation, clean ballast water or segregated ballast water.
- (2) This regulation does not authorise the discharge of clean ballast water or segregated ballast water in contravention of the Biosecurity Act 1993, regulations made under that Act, or import health standards made under section 20 of that Act.

15. Discharges made as part of normal operations of ship or offshore installation

Any person may discharge, in the coastal marine area, a contaminant that is incidental to, or derived from, or generated during, the operations listed in Schedule 4 as the normal operations of a ship or offshore installation.

16. Regional rules or resource consents for discharges

No rule may be included in any regional coastal plan, or proposed regional coastal plan, nor any resource consent granted relating to a discharge to which regulations 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15 apply.

Appendix G: Auckland International Airport Specification for Obstacle Limitation Surfaces

1. AIAL plan D693-2 together with this specification comprises the Auckland International Airport Specification for Obstacle Limitation Surfaces.

The Civil Aviation Act 1990 requires that hazards to aviation safety be controlled.

Obstacle Limitation Surfaces of an aerodrome are defined surfaces in the airspace above and adjacent to the aerodrome. These Obstacle Limitation Surfaces are necessary to enable aircraft to maintain a satisfactory level of safety while manoeuvring at low altitude in the vicinity of the aerodrome.

No obstacle shall penetrate the Obstacle Limitation Surfaces. An obstacle is defined as any object which is connected directly or indirectly to the ground or water and includes trees.

2. Runway Centreline

2a Existing Runway

Point A: This is a position located at the eastern end of the centreline of the existing runway. The position of Point A is shown on Department of Survey and Land Information plan number SO 44954. In metric terms the coordinate value of Point A is:

685,729.76mN
303,667.43mE

Coordinate values and bearing are in terms of the Geodetic Datum 1949 and origin of coordinates is Mt Eden, 700,000mN 300 300,000mE.

The western end of the existing runway centreline is 3635 metres west on a bearing of 251°00'01" from Point A.

2b Proposed Second Runway

The eastern end centreline of the proposed second runway is defined as Point C on plan AIAL D693-2 with geodetic coordinates of:

687,378.19mN
302,465.27mE

The western end centreline of the proposed second runway is defined as Point D on plan AIAL D693-2 with geodetic coordinates of

686,401.61mN
299,629.02mE

3. Runway Strips

The runway strips are areas at ground level 300 metres wide symmetrical about the runway centreline. The ends of the runway strips are 60 metres beyond the eastern and western ends of the defined runway centrelines.

4. Approach Slopes – General

The surfaces known as Approach Slope Surfaces meet requirements for both approach and takeoff. The Approach Slopes (inner edge) start at the end of the specified clearway strip and are symmetrical about the extension of the runway centreline. The Approach Slopes rise at a gradient of 1.2% and terminate at a point 152 metres above mean sea level (AMSL). The sides of the approach slope diverge from the runway centreline at a rate of 15%.

4a Approach Slopes – Existing Runway

Eastern Approach Slope

Starting point – end of the eastern clearway, ie 213.36 metres east of Point A.

Width of inner edge – 346 metres.

Starting level – 9.66 metres above mean sea level.

Western Approach Slope

Starting point – western end of the runway strip.

Width of inner edge – 342 metres.

Starting level – 6.83 metres above mean sea level.

4b Approach Slopes – Proposed Second Runway

Eastern Approach Slope

Starting point – end of the eastern clearway, ie 400.00 metres east of Point C

Width of inner edge – 402 metres.

Starting level – 17.00 metres above mean sea level.

Western Approach Slope

Starting point – end of the western clearway, ie 400.00 metres west of Point D.

Width of inner edge – 402 metres.

Starting level – 17.00 metres above mean sea level.

5. Inner Horizontal Surfaces

The Inner Horizontal Surface is a flat planar surface at an altitude of 52 metres above mean sea level. The outer limits are located 4000

metres from, and parallel to, the outer sides and ends of the runway strips as depicted on plan AIAL D853-3. The corners of the rectangle are formed by a radius of 1500 metres.

6. Transitional Surfaces

The Transitional Side Surface slopes upwards and outwards from the sides of the runway strips at a gradient of 1:7 extending until they meet the Inner Horizontal Surface and Approach Slopes.

7. Conical Surface

The Conical Surface slopes upward and outwards from the periphery of the Inner Horizontal Surface at a gradient of 1:40 until reaching an elevation of 152 metres above mean sea level.

8. Procedure Turning Surface Area

There are two Procedure Turning Areas, located to the east and west and bounded by the Conical Surfaces. The surfaces for the Procedure Turning Areas are at 152 metres above mean sea level or 21 metres above terrain, whichever is the higher. The northern limit of both Procedure Turning

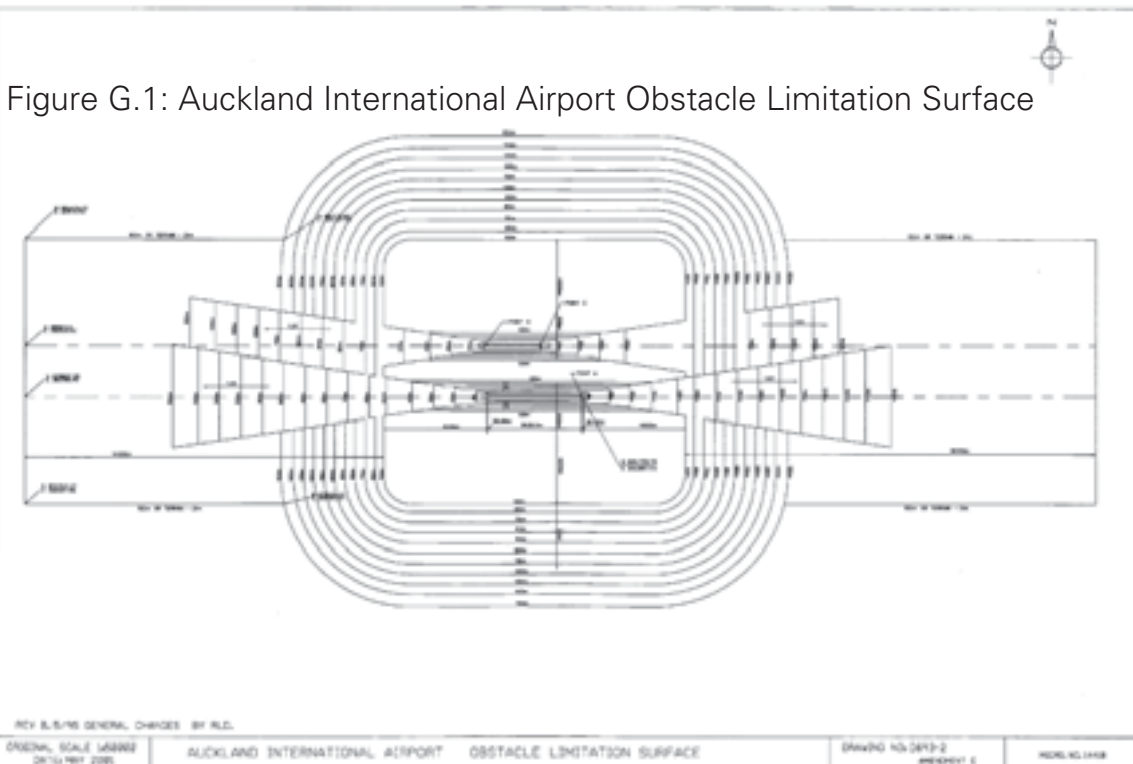


Figure G.1: Auckland International Airport Obstacle Limitation Surface

Areas is 4000 metres north of the northern side of the proposed second runway strip. The southern limit of both Procedure Turning Areas is 4000 metres south of the southern side of the existing runway strip. The western limit of the western Procedure Turning Area is 14,000 metres west of the Inner Horizontal Turning Surface. The eastern Procedure Turning Area extends 16,000 metres east of the Inner Horizontal Surface.

9. Controlling Surface

At any point where any two surfaces overlap and are at differing elevations, the lower of the two surfaces shall apply.

Appendix H: Auckland International Airport Requirements for Runway End Protection Area

Runway End Protection Areas (REPAs) are areas off the ends of both the existing and proposed second runways which are required to be free of obstructions or activities which could interfere with aeronautical navigational aids. The areas of the REPAs as required for operational purposes are also areas in which, statistically, there are greater chances of aircraft related accidents. It is considered desirable that the public's exposure to such risks be reduced by limiting the range of activities permitted in the REPAs. The following requirements for REPAs are intended to achieve both objectives which, to a large extent, are compatible.

The requirements for REPAs detailed in this section are based on the **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Office of Airport Standards (Washington DC, USA) Advisory Circular 150/5300 -13 Airport Design and The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) of New Zealand Advisory Circular AC139-06A Aerodrome Design – Aeroplanes Above 5700 kg MCTOW.**

The REPAs comprise fan-shaped areas plus a rectangular area which extends beyond the fan along the extended runway centreline. The fan-shaped areas commence at the ends of the runway strips (defined in the Specification for Obstacle Limitation Surfaces) and extend equidistant about the extended runway centreline to a point 750 metres from the end of the runway strips. The width of the fan at this point is 525 metres. The rectangular areas then extend beyond the fans and equidistant about the extended runway centrelines, for a further 540 metres. The width of the rectangular areas is 120 metres.

The restrictions on activities within the REPAs, detailed in this section, apply immediately with respect to the existing runway and from 31 December 2002 for the proposed second runway.

All buildings, except those required for aviation purposes, are prohibited within the REPAs. For the purpose of this section the word "building" shall have the meaning assigned to it under the Building Act 1992, except that the exclusions listed under section 3(1)(a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h) and (i) of that Act shall not apply and those objects shall be considered to be buildings. Any building erected in the REPA for the proposed second runway shall be removed by 31 December 2002.

In addition to buildings, all activities which generate or have the potential to generate any of the following effects are prohibited:

- mass assembly of people;
- release of any substance which would impair visibility or otherwise interfere with the operation of aircraft including the creation of smoke, dust and steam;
- concentration of dangerous substances;
- production of direct light beams or reflective glare which could interfere with the vision of a pilot;
- production of radio or electrical interference which could affect aircraft communications or navigational equipment;
- attraction of birds.

Shaded text indicates variations 1 – 6

Appendix I: Maritime Safety Authority Guidelines on Applications for Coastal Permits relating to Marine Farming, 2001

21 August 2001

MARITIME SAFETY AUTHORITY GUIDELINES ON APPLICATIONS FOR COASTAL PERMITS RELATING TO MARINE FARMING

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out the guidelines of the Maritime Safety Authority (MSA) in relation to marine farms. The guidelines identify relevant navigational issues and establish criteria that will be applied when the MSA is requested to comment on applications for coastal permits to establish marine farms. This document supersedes all other marine farm policy and guideline documents issued by MSA and in respect of location shall apply to new farms and further development of existing farms.

1.2 Section 395 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires a regional council or local authority to give notice to the Minister of Transport when it receives an application for a coastal permit. The Minister of Transport then has the right to report back to the council or authority on any navigation related matters including location, lighting and marking. The Minister of Transport has delegated his reporting function under section 395 of the RMA to the Director of Maritime Safety.

1.3 Part 60 of the maritime rules will incorporate the lighting and marking requirements for marine farms. This rule is expected to come into force by September 2002.

1.4 The Resource Management (Transitional, Fees, Rents and Royalties) Regulations 1991 provide that an application for a resource consent in respect of work in a coastal marine area incurs a fee which is payable to the Minister of Transport. Pursuant to the Minister of Transport's delegation referred to in paragraph 1.2, this fee is payable to the MSA. The fee defrays the processing cost incurred by the MSA in considering applications and preparing reports for regional councils.

1.5 Applicants for a coastal permit for a marine farm shall assess the potential risk that the proposal presents to navigation. In undertaking this

assessment the applicant should consider current navigational use of the proposed location of the farm and document what measures they propose taking to mitigate any potential navigational issues. This assessment will be considered by MSA when reporting on the application pursuant to section 395 of the RMA.

1.6 It is recognised that navigational issues associated with a marine farm vary depending on the location and size of the farm and its proximity to other marine farms. Accordingly, the criteria in these guidelines have been developed to take account of these differences and to minimise navigational risks. The guidelines identify three categories of marine farms to which different criteria may be applied. The three categories are as follows:

- Enclosed waters marine farm
- Coastal waters inshore marine farm
- Coastal waters offshore marine farm

1.6 Farms located inshore from Mean Low Water, and which present a hazard to navigation are required to be lit and marked as per 4.2. However it may be appropriate to use beacons instead of buoys.

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of these guidelines the following definitions apply:

Coastal waters means all waters within the coastal marine area that are not enclosed waters.

Coastal Waters: Inshore Marine Farm means a farm located in coastal waters whose outer boundary does not extend beyond 200 metres from mean low water.

Coastal Waters: Offshore Marine Farm means a farm located in coastal waters beyond 200 metres from mean low water.

Enclosed Waters includes all internal waters and waters inside Enclosed Water Limits as defined in Appendix III. Note; there may be some waters that should be defined as 'enclosed water' because they are located within deep bays. However, if those bays do not have limits as specified in this definition the farms in such locations will be categorised on a case by case basis.

Enclosed Waters Marine Farm means a farm located in enclosed waters.

Fish includes –

- (a) All species of finfish of the Classes Agnatha, Chondrichthyes, and Osteichthyes at all stages of their life history.
- (b) All shellfish (including all species of the phylum Echinodermata and phylum Mollusca and all species of the Class Crustacea) at all stages of their life history.
- (c) All species of animal life (except birds) which, at any time of the life history of the species, must inhabit water.

Headland means a promontory of land that extends from the baseline of a landmass and either:

- (a) juts out into the water on its own;
- (b) in association with another promontory forms a bay;
- (c) is a promontory of land that projects into the water.

Marine farm means all that part of the area that is being or has been developed into a farm for the farming of fish or marine vegetation; and includes all structures, whether floating or submerged, and rafts used in the area in connection with the farm, and all boundary markings, and all fish or marine vegetation for the time being farmed.

Marine Farming, in relation to any species of fish or marine vegetation, means the breeding, cultivating, and rearing of any such fish including spat catching or the cultivating of any such vegetation, as the case may be whether for commercial or research purposes.

Marine vegetation means any species of plant life which at any time of the life history of the species must inhabit water; and includes all kinds of algae and sea-grasses that grow below water or on tidal lands.

Permit holder means the holder of a coastal permit relating to a marine farm.

3. LOCATION OF MARINE FARMS

3.1 Enclosed Waters Marine Farms and Coastal Waters Inshore Marine Farms

3.1.1 Marine farms shall not unduly impede access to any bay, recommended or recognised anchorages or mooring areas, and shall not unduly impede navigation within the bay.

3.1.2 There shall be a clear access way of at least 50 metres between the mean low water and the inshore boundary of any marine farm to permit small craft to navigate along the shoreline.

3.1.3 Marine farms that are located within 200 metres from mean low water shall ensure that there is a clear access way of at least 50 metres between two or more marine farms for small craft navigation.

3.1.4 Marine farms located beyond 200 metres from mean low water are to be compressed or isolated in blocks that can readily be identified and marked on charts. These blocks must be arranged into simple shapes with clearly defined navigable areas around them.

3.1.5 There shall be a clear access way of at least 200 metres between any marine farm and jetties and other points of regular use by watercraft.

3.1.6 To ensure safe navigation around headlands, marine farms shall not be located within 150 metres of any headland.

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3.1.7 Marine farms shall not encroach on recommended or recognised anchorages, or mooring areas.

3.1.8 Marine farms shall not be located within 200 metres of water ski lanes and designated water ski areas.

3.1.9 Marine farms shall not be located on recognised navigational routes.

3.2 Coastal Waters: Offshore Marine Farms

3.2.1 Marine farms shall not unduly impede access to any bay, recommended or recognised anchorages or mooring areas, and shall not unduly impede navigation.

3.2.2 Marine farms shall not encroach on recommended or recognised anchorage or mooring area.

3.2.3 Marine farms shall not be located within 1000 metres of any recognised navigational route.

3.2.4 Marine farms are to be compressed or isolated in blocks that can readily be identified and marked on charts. These blocks must be arranged into simple shapes with clearly defined navigable areas around them.

4. LIGHTING AND MARKING OF MARINE FARMS

4.1 General

4.1.1 Marine farms shall at all times be marked in accordance with the standard markings as set out in the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities publication O-116 Marking of Fish Farms, December 1999 (Appendix II).

4.1.2 All marine farms lights/buoys and radar reflectors are to be purpose built and fit for purpose. Lights, buoys and radar reflectors are preferably to be obtained from manufacturers who fabricate navigation aids to a recognised standard (e.g. Maritime & Coastguard Agency (UK), United States Coast Guard, Australian Maritime Safety Authority).

4.1.3 All navigation marks and radar reflectors required by these guidelines must be constructed to remain substantially upright and withstand and remain effectively operational in all sea conditions reasonably anticipated at the site.

4.1.4 Marine farm lights shall be maintained in a reliable condition by the permit holder.

4.1.5 The maximum distance between floats on surface longlines must not exceed 25 metres.

4.1.6 Subsurface farms must display 'marker' surface floats along the boundaries of the farm to indicate the presence of the farm.

4.2 Enclosed Waters Marine Farms

4.2.1 In the event the approving authority grants the resource consent for a marine farm, the farm shall comply with the applicable minimum lighting and marking requirements mentioned in these guidelines. The applicant must obtain the written consent of the Harbour Master for the placement of these aids to navigation. In areas where there is no Harbour Master, contact the Maritime Safety Authority.

4.2.2 Section 200 of the Maritime Transport Act 1994 provides for the management of aids to navigation. Contact your Harbour Master and ask for MSA Form 16006. Along with the completed form attach a copy of the marine farm approval, the location of the farm, the dimensions of the farm, the proposed location (Latitude and Longitude) of the buoys and lights. Copies of the specification sheet of the lights, buoys and radar reflectors are to be attached.

4.2.3 Orange floats are to be placed at each end of every longline or line of floats; and

- (i) In every case must be at least 300mm diameter.
- (ii) Must be no more than 50% submerged.
- (iii) Must be maintained in such a condition that the orange colour is readily visible over the surface exposed to the air.

4.2.4 Light buoys are to be attached to the corners of marine farms to indicate a clear navigational passage. In most cases this will require four light buoys. However the harbour master for the relevant area may determine that more or fewer light buoys are required.

4.2.5 The light referred to in the above paragraph must be yellow, set to group flash 5 times every 20 seconds, be visible for at least 1 nautical mile and be at a height of one metre above sea level.

4.3 Coastal Waters: Inshore Marine Farms

4.3.1 In the event the approving authority grants the resource consent for a marine farm, the farm shall comply with the applicable minimum lighting and marking requirements mentioned in these guidelines. The applicant must obtain the written consent of the MSA for placement of these aids to navigation.

4.3.2 Section 200 of the Maritime Transport Act 1994 provides for the management of aids to navigation. Contact your local MSA office and ask marine farm approval, the location of the farm, the dimensions of the farm, the proposed location (Latitude and Longitude) of the buoys and lights. Copies of the specification sheet of the lights, buoys and radar reflectors are to be attached.

4.3.3 Orange floats are to be placed at each end of every longline or line of floats: and

- (i) In every case must be at least 300mm diameter.
- (ii) Must be no more than 50% submerged.
- (iii) Must be maintained in such a condition that the orange colour is readily visible over the surface exposed to the air.

4.3.4 Light buoys shall be attached to the corners of marine farms to indicate a clear navigational passage. In most cases this will require four light buoys. However the MSA may determine that more or fewer light buoys are required.

4.3.5 The light referred to in the above paragraph must be yellow, set to group flash 5 times every 20

seconds, be visible for at least 1 nautical mile and be at a height of one metre above sea level.

4.3.6 Where sites of marine farms are aggregated into an area of adjoining sites, special mark lights may be reduced in number but in all cases a light must be present on the corners of the aggregated area and must be shown on the perimeter at a distance apart of not more than 500 metres.

4.4 Coastal Waters: Offshore Marine Farms

4.4.1 In the event the approving authority grants the resource consent for a marine farm, the farm shall comply with the applicable minimum lighting and marking requirements mentioned in these guidelines. The applicant must obtain the written consent of the MSA for placement of these aids to navigation.

4.4.2 Section 200 of the Maritime Transport Act 1994 provides for the management of aids to navigation. Contact your local MSA office and ask for MSA Form 16006. Along with the completed form attach a copy of the marine farm approval, the location of the farm, the dimensions of the farm, the proposed location (Latitude and Longitude) of the buoys and lights. Copies of the specification sheet of the lights, buoys and radar reflectors are to be attached.

4.4.3 Orange floats are to be placed at each end of every longline or line of floats; and

- (i) In every case must be at least 300mm diameter.
- (ii) Must be no more than 50% submerged.
- (iii) Must be maintained in such a condition that the orange colour is readily visible over the surface exposed to the air.

4.4.4 Unless otherwise agreed by the MSA, the light and mark must be in accordance with IALA standards for cardinal marks.

- (i) The light must be at least 3 metres above water level.
- (ii) The intensity of the light (expressed as nominal range in nautical miles when there is 10 nautical

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miles of actual visibility), must be a minimum of 4 nautical miles nominal range.

- (iii) A radar reflector shall be positioned at the extremities of any site and be at least 2.5 metres above water level.
- (iv) Radar reflectors referred to above shall be of the 'octagonal corner reflector' type and have a minimum radar cross section of 33m². Refer to Appendix I for construction details.

4.4.5 Where cardinal marks are used to identify the extremities of a site, they may be situated outside the intended site if this is necessary to ensure that the directions they provide to mariners is most appropriate to provide for safe navigation near the site.

4.4.6 Where the corners of any site containing any offshore marine farm do not correspond with the cardinal marks, the corners shall be marked using special marks that have the following characteristics:

- (i) The light must be yellow and flash 5 times every 20 seconds.
- (ii) The light must be at least 2 metres above water level.
- (iii) The intensity of the light (expressed as nominal range in nautical miles when there is 10 nautical miles of actual visibility) must be a minimum of 2 nautical miles nominal range.

7.7.7 Where the corner marks are spaced more than one half nautical mile apart on any marine farm or block of marine farms, they must be supplemented with additional special marks showing light at night, placed along the perimeter of the site so that the distance between any marks (corner or perimeter) is no greater than ½ nautical mile. The light on special (perimeter) marks must have the following characteristics:

- (i) The light must be yellow and flash 5 times every 20 seconds.
- (ii) The light must be at least 2 metres above water level.

- (iii) The intensity of the light (expressed as nominal range in nautical miles when there is 10 nautical miles of actual visibility) must be a minimum of 2 nautical miles nominal range.

4.4.8 Where a navigable channel exists between a marked site for aquaculture and another obstruction, or within an aquaculture site, lateral marks may be used to identify that channel and may replace any special or cardinal marks required adjacent to that navigable channel on that site.

5. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL MARINE FARMS

5.1 All marine farms must be positioned in the area as per the plans that have been approved by the approving authority. The permit holder should ensure that the marine farm and associated structures are built in accordance with the plans.

5.2 If part of a marine farm or navigational aid breaks adrift or sinks, the permit holder must take immediate steps to recover the sunken or drifting object and ensure that the remainder is safe and complies with all permit conditions.

5.3 The permit holder must be responsible for inspecting and maintaining navigation aids, the marine farm and any associated moorings.

5.4 Any cordage such as ropes, lines or warps used to tether buoys or otherwise used in association with any marine farm structure or navigation mark must not be a danger to navigation.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Enclosed Water Limits</u>
<u>Caswell Sound</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Hansard Point in a 270° direction to the opposite shore.</u>
<u>Catlins River</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Hayward Point in a 067° direction to the opposite shore.</u>
<u>Chalky Inlet</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Breaker Point to Stripe Point.</u>
<u>Charles Sound</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Hawes Head in a 090° direction to the opposite shore.</u>
<u>Chatham Islands, Te Whanga Lagoon</u>	<u>Inside a straight line across the banks at Hikurangi Channel.</u>
<u>Clutha River</u>	<u>Inside the Clutha River entrances.</u>
<u>Coromandel</u>	<u>Inside straight lines commencing at the southernmost tip of Tokotarea Point, from there 239° for 4.4 miles, and from there 170° to the shore at Deadmans Point.</u>
<u>Dagg Sound</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Castoff Point in a 180° direction to the opposite shore.</u>
<u>Doubtful and Thompson Sounds</u>	<u>Inside straight lines from Febrero Point to South West Point Secretary Island, and from Colonial Head to Shanks Head.</u>
<u>Dusky and Breaksea Sounds</u>	<u>Inside straight lines from the north point of Resolution Island near Stevens Cove in a 033° direction to the opposite shore, and from the north point of Pickersgill Harbour in a 018° direction to the shore of Resolution Island.</u>
<u>French Pass</u>	<u>Inside straight lines from Clay Point to Halfway Point and from Okuri Point to Sauvage Point.</u>
<u>George Sound</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from the west head at George Sound entrance in a 090° direction to the opposite shore.</u>
<u>Gisborne</u>	<u>Inside the area of a circle of 1.4 miles radius centre on the outer breakwater lighthouse.</u>
<u>Great Barrier Island</u>	
<u>(a) Port Fitzroy</u>	<u>Inside straight lines joining Mauganui Point, Wellington Head, False Head, Pyramid rock, and the south point of Junction Islands, from there in a 000° direction to the shore of Great Barrier Island.</u>
<u>(b) Tryphena Harbour</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Shag Point to the South Point of Ross Bay</u>
<u>Greymouth</u>	<u>Inside a straight line joining the seaward ends of the breakwaters.</u>
<u>Havelock</u>	<u>Inside straight lines from West Entry Point to Goat Point and from Yellow Point in a 110° direction to the opposite shore.</u>
<u>Herekino</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from the northwest point of the south head in a 000° direction to the opposite shore.</u>
<u>Hicks Bay</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Matakaoa Point to Haupara Point.</u>
<u>Hokianga</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from North Head to South Head.</u>
<u>Hokitika</u>	<u>Inside a straight line across the entrance to the Hokitika River.</u>
<u>Houhora</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Perpendicular Point in a 250° direction to the opposite shore.</u>
<u>Invercargill</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Entrance Point to Steep Head.</u>
<u>Kaipoi</u>	<u>Inside a straight line across the entrance to the Waimakariri River.</u>
<u>Kaipara</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from North Head in a 125° direction to the opposite shore.</u>
<u>Kawau</u>	<u>Inside straight lines from Mullet Point to Point Elizabeth, and from Kawati Point lighthouse in a 000° direction to the opposite shore.</u>
<u>Kawhia</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Tauratahi Point to Urawhitiki Point.</u>

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<u>Lyttelton</u>	Inside a line from Sumner Head to the position 045° half a mile from Sumner Head, to the position 045° half a mile from Baleine Point, to Baleine Point.	<u>Opotiki</u>	Inside a straight line across the Opotiki Harbour entrance from the western extremity of Hikuwai Beach in a 240° direction.
<u>Mahurangi</u>	Inside straight lines from Sadler Point to the north point of Te Haupa Island and from the south point of Te Haupa Island to South Head.	<u>Parengarenga</u>	Inside a straight line from Ngamaru Point in a 200° direction to the opposite shore.
<u>Maketu</u>	Inside the entrance to the Kaituna River and the Maketu Estuary.	<u>Patea</u>	Inside a straight line joining the seaward extremities of the Patea River breakwaters.
<u>Manukau</u>	Inside a straight line from the South point of Paratutai Island in a 120° direction to the shore.	<u>Picton</u>	Inside a straight line from East Head to West Head, Tory Channel and from Cooper Point to Kempe Point.
<u>Manawatu</u>	Inside the entrance to the Manawatu River.	<u>Port Chalmers</u>	Inside a straight line from Tairaroa Head to the seaward end of the North Mole.
<u>Mangawhai</u>	Inside a straight line from the point on Mangawhai North Head nearest to Sentinel Rock lighthouse in a 180° direction to the opposite shore.	<u>Porirua</u>	Inside a straight line from the west point of Onehunga Bay in a 042° direction to the opposite shore.
<u>Mangonui</u>	Inside a straight line from Rangitoto Point to Rangikapiti Head.	<u>Port Taranaki</u>	Inside a straight line joining the north ends of the Main and Lee breakwaters.
<u>Milford Sound</u>	Inside a straight line from St Anne Point lighthouse in a 078° direction to the opposite shore.	<u>Port Underwood</u>	Inside a straight line from Robertson Point to the south point of Ocean Bay.
<u>Mokau</u>	Inside the entrance to the Mokau River.	<u>Preservation Inlet</u>	Inside straight lines from Cavern Head to Sandfly Point Coal Island and across Otago Retreat at its narrowest width.
<u>Nancy Sound</u>	Inside a straight line from Burnett Point to Anxiety Point.	<u>Raglan</u>	Inside a straight line from Rangitoto Point in a 180° direction to the opposite shore.
<u>Napier</u>	Inside a straight line from the northern extremity of the east breakwater in a 270° direction to the shore.	<u>Riverton</u>	Inside a straight line from Talls Point in a 000° direction to the opposite shore.
<u>Nelson</u>	Inside straight lines joining the outer ends of the main entrance moles and from the south point of Haulashore Island in a 135° direction to the opposite shore.	<u>Stewart Island</u>	Inside straight lines commencing at the southern extremity of West Head, Port William, from there 110° for 3.2 miles, and from there 160° to Anglem Point.
<u>Ngunguru</u>	Inside the entrance to the Ngunguru River.	<u>Sumner</u>	Inside a straight line from Cave Rock in a 330° direction to the opposite shore.
<u>Oamaru</u>	Inside a straight line joining the seaward ends of the breakwater and the north mole.	<u>Sutherland Sound</u>	Inside a straight line from Jagged Rocks in a 060° direction to the opposite shore.
<u>Ohiwa</u>	Inside a straight line across Ohiwa Harbour entrance at its narrowest point.		

<u>Tairua</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Te Huruahu Point in a 230° direction to the opposite shore.</u>	<u>Whangamata</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from the southern point at Te Karaka in a 250° direction to the opposite shore.</u>
<u>Tarakohe</u>	<u>Inside a straight line joining the seawards ends of the eastern and western breakwaters.</u>	<u>Whanganui Inlet</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Bar Point to South Head Cone.</u>
<u>Tauranga</u>	<u>Inside straight lines across Katikati Entrance at its narrowest point and from Northwest Rock in a 270° direction to Matakana Island.</u>	<u>Whangape</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Taupeke Point in a 320° direction to the opposite shore.</u>
<u>Thames</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Opani Point in a 075° direction to the opposite shore.</u>	<u>Whangarei</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Marsden Point to Busby Head.</u>
<u>Thompson and Doubtful Sounds</u>	<u>Inside straight lines from Febrero Point to South West Point Secretary Island, and from Colonial Head to Shanks Head.</u>	<u>Whangaroa</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from North Head to South Head.</u>
<u>Timaru</u>	<u>Inside a straight line joining the seaward ends of the Outer North Mole and the Eastern Extension Mole.</u>	<u>Whangaruru</u>	<u>Inside straight lines commencing at North Head, from there to the north point of Henry Island, and from there to the south point of Oakura Bay.</u>
<u>Tutukaka</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from the southern extremity of Tutukaka Head in a 220° direction to the opposite shore.</u>	<u>Whitianga</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Whakapenui Point lighthouse in a 270° direction to the opposite shore.</u>
<u>Waikato</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Trig 71 on the Waikato River entrance south head in a 350° direction to the opposite shore.</u>		
<u>Wairau</u>	<u>Inside a straight line across the entrance to the Wairau River.</u>		
<u>Waitara</u>	<u>Inside a straight line joining the seaward ends of the breakwaters.</u>		
<u>Wanganui</u>	<u>Inside a straight line joining the seaward ends of the north and south moles.</u>		
<u>Wellington</u>	<u>Inside a straight line from Pencarrow Head lighthouse to Palmer Head.</u>		
<u>Westport</u>	<u>Inside a straight line joining the seaward ends of the breakwaters.</u>		
<u>Whakatane</u>	<u>Inside a straight line across the Whakatane River entrance at its narrowest point.</u>		