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16 July 2010

Record No: 10188096  
File Ref: C135-E01  
Ask For: Mr Porter

## **Notice of Committee Meeting - Thursday, 22 July 2010**

A meeting of the Environment Committee will be held in the Council Chambers, District Council Administration Building, Seymour Street, Blenheim on Thursday, 22 July 2010 **commencing at 1.30 pm.**

### **B U S I N E S S**

As per Agenda attached.

**ANDREW BESLEY**  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

# Marlborough District Council

**Meeting of the ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE  
to be held in the Council Chambers, District Administration Building, Seymour Street,  
on THURSDAY, 22 JULY 2010 commencing at 1.30 pm**

<b>Committee</b>	Clr G Taylor (Chairman) Clr J L Andrews (Deputy) Clr A D Barker Clr G S Barsanti Clr C R Bowers Clr E I Davidson Clr T Harrison Clr P J S Jerram Ms T Williams Mr C Bowron
<b>Departmental Head</b>	Mr H Versteegh (Manager, Regulatory Department)
<b>Staff</b>	Kathy Payne (Committee Secretary)

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**Public Excluded**

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## **1. Confirmation of Sub-Committee Business**

### **RECOMMENDED**

That the following approvals granted by the Swimming Pools Sub-Committee under delegated authority (Environment Committee Minute R.07/08.263) be confirmed:

- **K J & M F Fyfe - 11 Hope Drive, Blenheim - approval to use a lockable cover on an unfenced spa pool (exemption pursuant to section 6 of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987).**
- **K M Robbins, J M Fitchett & O G Fisher - 212 Ronga Road, Rai Valley - exemption for doors opening into pool area (exemption pursuant to section 6 of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987).**
- **A E & M E Catterick - 18 Cedar Grove, Blenheim - exemption for doors opening into pool area (exemption pursuant to section 6 of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987).**
- **T M & C G Burkhart - 7334 State Highway 1, Ward - exemption for doors opening into pool area (exemption pursuant to section 6 of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987).**
- **Seacliffe Investments Limited - 220 Wrekin Road, Blenheim - exemption to install an automatic pool cover in lieu of a fence (exemption pursuant to section 6 of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987).**
- **D R Jones - 68 Port Underwood Road, Waikawa - exemption to install a Save T Cover II automatic pool cover in lieu of a fence (exemption pursuant to section 6 of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987).**

## 2. State of the Environment Surface Water Quality, 2007/09

(Report prepared by Fleur Tiernan)

W180-01

### Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to present the report '*State of the Environment Surface Water Quality Monitoring Report, 2010*' (**attached**) and the accompanying report card which summarises surface water quality information for the region.

### Background

2. The Committee will be aware that members attended a workshop on the 16 July to discuss in detail the overall methodology and outcomes from the regional water quality monitoring programme.
3. Surface water quality monitoring in Marlborough is divided into three distinct monitoring programmes, each with specific aims and objectives. These are:
  - (a) State of the Environment Surface Water Quality Monitoring.
  - (b) Recreational Water Quality Monitoring.
  - (c) Clean Steams Accord Water Quality Monitoring.
4. This report focuses on monitoring carried out for State of the Environment Surface Water Quality Reporting. The principal objectives of State of the Environment Water Quality monitoring are:
  - (a) To establish baseline surface water quality for the region.
  - (b) To detect trends in surface water quality over time.
  - (c) To identify degraded surface water bodies.
5. Thirty four sites are established and sampled on a monthly basis. Monitoring is undertaken on a catchment management approach with sites located primarily at the bottom of catchments.
6. Water quality results from 2007 to 2009 are analysed to determine:
  - (1) Baseline water quality.
  - (2) Surface water quality grades.
7. Formal trend analyses will be carried out every five years to coincide with state of the environment reporting for the region. Water quality grades can be assessed on an annual basis and reported on in annual report cards (**attached**).

### Comments

8. Water quality grades take account of the most recent (three years) data and compare this with relevant guidelines to determine the state of water quality in relation to these guidelines. Water Quality Grades are a useful way to summarise a vast amount of water quality data and enable the results to be communicated to the community, while comparisons can also be made between sites and between years.
9. The calculation of water quality grades is subject to change depending on updates to current water quality guidelines. The ANZECC (2000) guidelines, commonly used, are currently under review but it is likely that this will not be completed for another two or three years.

## **Summary**

10. Land use is intrinsically linked with water quality, with poorer water quality occurring in areas of intensive agriculture or urbanisation. The percentage of the catchment in native vegetation also has an influence on water quality, with water quality deteriorating in line with decreasing percentage of native vegetation land cover within the catchment.

## **RECOMMENDED**

**That the report be received.**

### Key points

- 34 river sites are monitored across Marlborough on a monthly basis for the purpose of state of the environment reporting of freshwater quality.
- Diffuse pollution is Marlborough's biggest threat to water quality as poorer water quality is noted in more intensively developed areas.
- Good land management practices are intrinsically linked with good water quality.
- Nitrate shows a strong seasonal pattern, with highest concentrations observed in winter/spring.
- High concentrations of suspended solids, bacteria and heavy metals occur after heavy rainfall.

### Why we monitor water quality

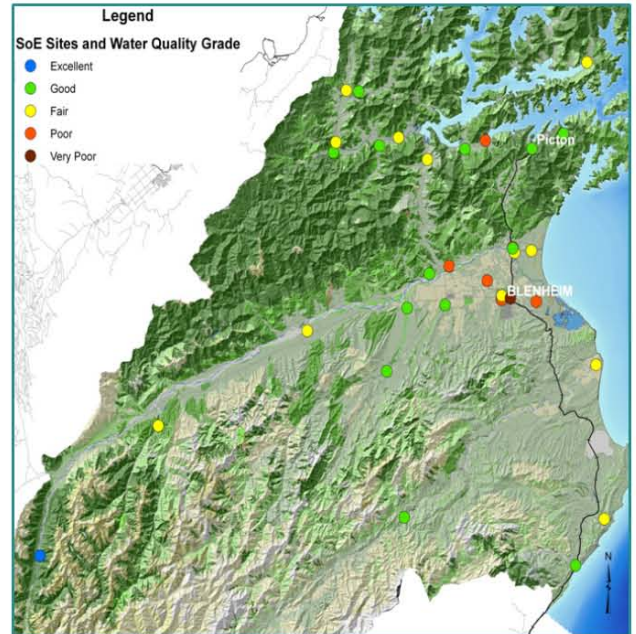
- To assess the current state of our freshwaters for the region.
- To identify trends in water quality over time to ensure deteriorating trends are reversed and improving trends are maintained.
- To ensure the values of our rivers and streams (i.e. recreational, ecological, fish spawning etc.) are not compromised by existing and changing land use practices.

### Where and how we monitor water quality

State of the Environment (SoE) surface water quality monitoring takes a catchment management approach to water quality monitoring. One of the objectives of SoE water quality monitoring is to assess changes in water quality over time and to relate these changes to land use practices.

There are 34 SoE sites (shown to the right) which are monitored on a monthly basis. A number of key water quality parameters are analysed for which define the health of the waterways. The above map summarises water quality data from 2007-09 for seven water quality parameters. This information is summarised to produce a water quality grade for each site.

Approximately half of sites are graded as excellent or good, whilst 20% are graded as poor or very poor. The poorest water quality is in areas which have been intensively developed, either for agriculture or urbanisation.

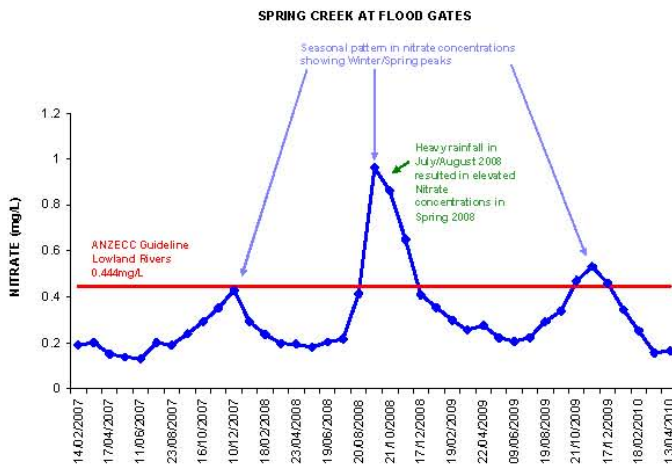


SITE ID	SITE NAME
ARE-3	Are Are Creek
AWR-1	Awatere (lower)
AWR-3	Awatere at Awapiri
BBS-001	Black Birch Stream
BNR-1	Branch River upstream of Hydroelectric dam
CUL-3	Cullens Creek
DNC-002	Duncan Stream (Linkwater)
DRC-1	Doctors Creek
FLX-1	Flaxbourne at limestone quarry
GRR-001	Graham River at road bridge
KNR-1	Kenepuru upstream of NIWA flow site
KTR-005	Kaituna at Readers Road
MST-21	Mill Stream at Mill Road
MUR-1	Murphys Creek
OMR-1	Omaka River at Hawkesbury Road
ONR-1	Onamalutu
OPO-1	Opouiri
OPR-1	Opawa at Swamp Road
OPR-3	Opawa at Hammerichs Road
PLR-4	Pelorus at Fishermans Flat
PLR-5	Pelorus at Kahikatea Flat
RAR-1	Rai at Rai Falls
RON-4	Ronga
SPC-1	Spring Creek at flood gates
TMR-1	Tuamarina at Wairau confluence
TYR-1	Taylor River at Riverside
WaiM	Waima upstream of SH bridge
WDV-1	Wairau Diversion at Neals Road
WHR-1	Waihopai at SH bridge
WHR-5	Waihopai at Craiglochart
WKR-1	Wakamarina upsteam of SH bridge
WRR-2	Wairau at Dip Flat
WRR-6	Wairau at SH6 Bridge
WTS-009	Waitohi at SH1 bridge

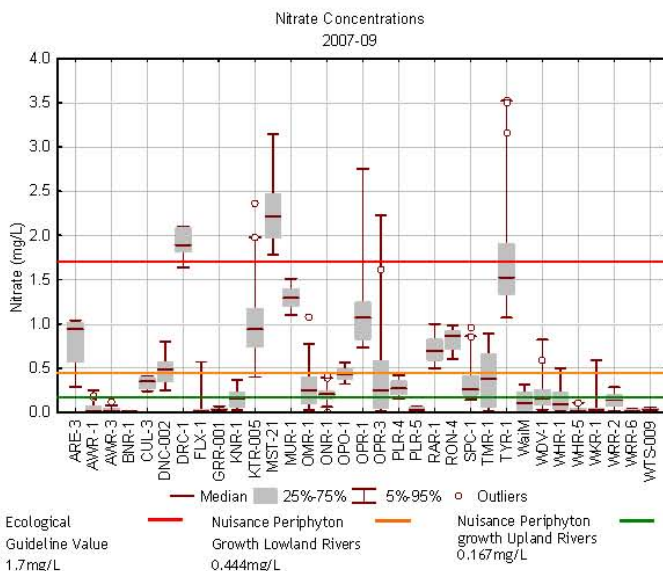
## Water Quality 2010

Nitrate is one of the water quality parameters analysed for on a monthly basis. Nitrate concentrations are typically low (<0.15mg/L) in areas of native bush, concentrations increase as the degree of land intensification increases. Excess nitrate can lead to increased algal growth and algal blooms which can stress aquatic life and also increase the risk of toxic blooms forming. Nitrate exhibits a strong seasonal pattern with highest concentrations observed in winter/spring when rainfall is at its highest.

Suspended solids, bacteria and heavy metal concentrations are highest during and after heavy rainfall. Ammonia and phosphorus can also peak during rainfall events.



Seasonal pattern of nitrate concentration for Spring Creek



Nitrate concentrations recorded at the SoE water quality sites.

The lower Pelorus after heavy rainfall when pollutants are known to be high and during dry weather, when the waters are clear and suitable for fishing and swimming. The amount of pollutants entering waterways during heavy rainfall is dependent on the surrounding land use and land use practices, intensive agriculture and urban areas have poorer water quality.

### What can you do?

- Do not pour paint, household cleaners, herbicides, pesticides or other chemicals down stormwater drains as these lead directly into waterways. Dispose of appropriately according to manufacturers instructions.
- Do not use herbicide or pesticide sprays in wet weather or when rain is forecast.
- Maintain riparian strips along waterways where possible, these serve to filter out contaminants and to retard contaminant movement during wet weather. Riparian strips also serve to stabilise stream banks thereby preventing erosion and the addition of sediments into streams.
- Report any pollution events or incidences which you think may pollute our waterways to the Marlborough District Council.

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For more information on water quality go to

[www.marlborough.govt.nz](http://www.marlborough.govt.nz)

Marlborough District Council

Seymour Square, Blenheim. Telephone 03 520 7400 Fax 03 520 7496

### **3. D'Urville Island - Management Plan for Wilding Exotic Trees**

(Report prepared by Nicky Eade)

E225-W02-03

#### **Purpose**

1. The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of a recently received report from Andrew Macalister of Leviathan Consulting entitled "*Management Plan: Wilding Exotic Trees on d'Urville Island, Marlborough Sounds*".

#### **Background**

2. Through the significant natural areas project, a range of threats to indigenous biodiversity in Marlborough have been identified. Wilding trees were repeatedly identified as a threat in north Marlborough, with some areas such as coastal cliffs and scarps and areas with ultra-mafic geology (the mineral belt), being particularly vulnerable due to the ability of wilding trees to out-compete native vegetation and become dominant over time.
3. D'urville Island is an area containing these types of habitats and is also nationally significant because of its diverse geology, relatively intact and diverse plant communities and high number of nationally threatened, rare or unusual plant species. The absence of possums and also feral goats contributes to this plant diversity and high ecological values. D'urville Island also has high cultural and landscape values and was identified as a priority area for wilding conifer control in a 2004 report by Nick Ledgard of SCION Research.
4. In early 2009 Council engaged Andrew Macalister from Leviathan Consulting to undertake a background feasibility study on the control of Wilding Exotic Trees on d'Urville Island. The purpose of this report was to scope out the scale of the control required, and also to consult with landowners to gauge interest in the control of exotic wilding trees on private land. This initial report found that most landowners were interested in control and that the work was feasible to carry out. The report was made available to landowners and staff attended a community meeting on the island to present the findings.
5. This current report is a more detailed costed management plan, based on the initial feasibility study.

#### **Comments**

6. Developing the management plan involved further more detailed consultation with all major landowners and managers on d'Urville Island, field work to more fully assess the practical and financial outputs required to achieve wilding tree control and analysis of control issues based on management sectors and control blocks.
7. Twelve management sectors broken down into twenty nine control blocks were identified. The management sectors have been prioritised based on A, B, C, ranking which includes practical considerations, landowner support and based on creating 'conifer free' (priority A) areas, which could then be extended through further control (priority B areas).
8. These priority A and B areas have been costed where control methods are readily available and issues highlighted where control is currently not practical. Priority C areas are not currently considered a priority for control at this time and have therefore not been costed.
9. Budgets are based on using the herbicide stem injection along with some felling and targeted aerial spot spraying. The total estimated amount for priority A areas is \$113,000.00. The total estimated amount for priority B areas is \$171,000.00.
10. It is planned to provide copies of the report to the landowners for their consideration.

11. Options for managing this project vary. The Council could deal with individual landowners through the significant natural areas project and seek central government biodiversity funding to assist with control in high priority control blocks.
12. Alternatively, and not necessarily exclusively, a broader programme could be developed using a similar model already adopted in Queen Charlotte Sound, where a trust is formed and funding is sought from other sources in the community to carry out a widespread wilding tree control programme.

### **Summary**

13. Wilding exotic trees pose a considerable ecological threat on d'Urville Island and for a variety of reasons the area is a high priority area for the protection of biodiversity values and significant natural areas.
14. The Council has undertaken two studies to scope and develop a management plan to tackle the issue of wilding tree threat and has consulted widely with the d'Urville Island community through this process.
15. There is general support for the control of wilding exotic trees although there are some particular issues and challenges in different areas for a variety of reasons.
16. Dealing with Priority A areas would create some high value conifer free zones on d'Urville Island. Dealing with Priority B areas in addition to priority A areas would result in d'Urville Island being largely free of wilding conifers but does include some management challenges.
17. There are several possible options for managing the wilding tree issue on d'Urville Island. These include dealing with individual landowners in high priority areas through the existing landowner assistance programme under the significant natural areas programme or working with the community to develop a Trust model similar to that adopted in Queen Charlotte Sound.

### **RECOMMENDED**

- 1. That the information be received**
- 2. That the Council consult with the d'Urville Island community to further explore a suitable model for carrying out more extensive wilding tree control on the island.**

## **4. Regional Pest Management Strategy for Marlborough - Operational Plan 2010/11**

(Report prepared by Dave Grueber and Ben Minehan)

R405-07

### **Purpose**

1. The aim of this report is to recommend to Council adoption of the **attached** '*Regional Pest Management Strategy for Marlborough - Operational Plan 2010/2011*'.

### **Background**

2. The Environment Committee, acting in its capacity as a management agency for the Regional Pest Management Strategy for Marlborough, is required pursuant to Section 85 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, to adopt an operational plan on an annual basis.
3. The Operational Plan identifies and outlines the nature and scope of activities the Marlborough District Council intends to undertake in the implementation of the Regional Pest Management Strategy for 2010/2011.
4. The Operational Plan has been reviewed and amended and aligned to the Regional Pest Management Strategy 2007. The plan is also aligned to the Long Term Council Community Plan.
5. The operational plan entitled '*Regional Pest Management Strategy for Marlborough - Operational Plan 2010/11*' is attached for the Committee's adoption.
6. Council is required to make the plan available to the public and the appropriate Ministers of the Crown.

### **RECOMMENDED**

1. **That the information be received.**
2. **That the Regional Pest Management Strategy for Marlborough - Operational Plan 2010/11 be adopted, and made available to the public and appropriate Ministers of the Crown.**

## 5. Fencing of Dams

(Report prepared by Kaye McIlveney)

L225-B02

### Purpose

1. The purpose of the report is to advise the Committee on whether section 154 of the Building Act 2004 can be used to require dams to be fenced for safety purposes.

### Background

2. There is a concern that there is a risk of drowning posed by dams constructed having bund walls and impermeable liners (“turkeys nests”). A person or animal entering the dam has a significant likelihood of not being able to get out of it due to a lack of purchase afforded by the steepness of the sides of the dam and the slippery liner. Further, the dams are often located remote from observation.
3. The question posed is -

*Can the provisions of Section 154 of the Building Act 2004 be applied to existing installations requiring an owner to secure them from entry?*

### Comments

4. Under section 154, Council can take certain actions where satisfied that a dam is dangerous but section 154 cannot be used for our present purposes. This is because the Building Act provides a very limited definition of what a dangerous dam is. It is solely concerned with the impact of a failure of the dam. It does not cover the possibility of a dam being dangerous in any other ways.
5. Section 153 defines what a dangerous dam is. A dam is dangerous if:  
  
It is a high or medium potential impact dam and it is likely to fail in:
  - (a) The ordinary course of events; or
  - (b) In a moderate earthquake; or
  - (c) In a moderate flood.A low potential impact dam cannot be considered dangerous. A dam not likely to fail in the events described above also cannot be considered dangerous.
6. The owner of a dam must classify it according to the potential impact of a failure of the dam on persons, property and the environment (section 134 and the Building (Dam Safety) Regulations 2008). The classification involves an assessment of the effect of an uncontrolled release of the reservoir due to a failure of the dam when full on residential houses, critical or major infrastructure, the natural environment, and community recovery time. It also involves determining the level of the population at risk and the likelihood of loss of life.
7. A consideration of the purpose of these provisions shows that the focus of them is on the failure of dams and the risk posed by the potential for failure only. It does not extend to nor allow its use for other purposes even where those purposes are related to safety issues.

### Summary

8. It is considered that section 154 of the Building Act 2004 cannot be used to require dam owners to fence their dams to keep people and animals from entering the dam.

### Further Action

9. Clearly based on the research done this removes action under section 154 of the Building Act 2004. There may be other options for action but this would require a more detailed analysis identifying the options and in a way that would allow Council to assess what may be the best option to deal

with the problem. It was not possible to complete a report on more options in time for this meeting.

**RECOMMENDED**

- 1. That the Committee note the advice about section 154 of the Building Act 2004.**
- 2. That a further report be referred back to the Environment Committee identifying the problem and the options that may be possible to deal with the problem, completing any analysis that may be required under the Local Government Act 2002.**

## **6. Resource Management (Discount on Administrative Charges) Regulations 2010**

(Report prepared by Anna Eatherley)

C270-00

### **Purpose**

2. The purpose of this report is to outline the implementation of the discount policy on administrative charges for resource consents under the Resource Management (Discount on Administrative Charges) Regulations 2010.

### **Background**

3. The 2009 amendments to the Resource Management Act introduced section 36AA which requires a discount policy on administration charges for resource consents.
4. A sliding scale percentage discount is to be applied to resource consents that do not comply with statutory timeframes. For such consents a discount of 1% will be given for every day over statutory timeframes up to a maximum of 50%.
5. The discount will only apply to cases where Council is responsible for the delay. The discount does not apply where there are unforeseen circumstances resulting in the delay. For example if the only submitter to an application withdraws and a hearing is no longer required Council would not be penalised by the reduction in statutory working days from 70 to 50 for the application. The discount policy also will not apply where there is a non-payment of a fixed fee by the applicant.
6. The statutory timeframes to be applied will be assessed cumulatively and are given as:
  - Non-notified consents with no hearing - 20 working days
  - Non-notified consents with hearing - 40 working days
  - Notified consents with no hearing - 50 working days
  - Notified consents with hearing - 70 working days
  - Notified consents with hearing and where pre-provision of evidence is required - 85 working days
7. If timeframes are extended under section 37 or 37A of the Act the above timelines will be extended accordingly when applying the discount policy.
8. The discount policy will not apply to section 124 replacement consents, plan changes, certificates of compliance, existing use certificates or Council initiated consent reviews.

### **Implementation of Council's Discount Policy**

9. Applicants seeking a discount will be required to put this request in writing to the Manager Resource Consents. The letter must include the full name and address of the applicant, details of the consent, the number of days over statutory timeframe and evidence of Council's responsibility for the failure to meet statutory timeframes.
10. If a dispute arises in regard to the degree of non-compliance with statutory timeframes or the responsibility for the non-compliance, the Manager Regulatory Services and the Manager Resource Consents have the delegated authority to make the final decision.
11. Council's policy and practice in regard to the Discount Policy will need to be included in the Resource Consents brochure and on the Council website.

## **Strategy and Action Plan for Timeframe Compliance**

12. To meet the requirements of the new legislation Council undertook a comprehensive review of its existing systems and processes which culminated in a strategy and action plan to make long term and permanent improvements to the way it processes resource consent applications.
13. As a result of the processing review and the implementation of new practices Council's timeframe compliance has improved substantially. Council has consistently achieved over 90% timeframe compliance each month since October 2009.

## **Comments**

14. The Government committed to making recommendations on the Discount Policy Regulations to the Governor-General by 1 July 2010. The Regulations will then come into force 28 days after the notification in the Official Gazette. It is expected that the Regulations will be in force by the end of July 2010.
15. Non-compliance with statutory timeframes could have significant financial implications for consenting authorities. However, Council is confident that the on-going systems review and procedural changes will ensure the processing of consents in a timely manner with the avoidance of penalties for non-compliance.

## **Summary**

16. Council is well positioned for the introduction of the Discount Policy Regulations. The strategy and action plan which culminated from a comprehensive review of the Resource Consent Section combined a number of short term and long term solutions to systemic flaws that existed in the organisational structure. The resultant long term and permanent improvements in the processing of resource consents has ensured the achievement of timeframe compliance which will largely avoid the penalties for non-compliance.

## **RECOMMENDED**

**That the information be received.**

## 7. Derelict Vessels

(Report prepared by the Harbour Master)

H090-07

### Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to up-date the Committee on the issue of derelict vessels raised at the previous meeting.

### Background

2. At the previous meeting it was reported that Harbours staff had been dealing with a number of derelict vessels that either pose or have posed a potential problem. Largely, the problem can be attributed to the vessels being neglected to the extent that they are in danger of sinking.
3. In particular, it was reported that two vessels, *Annie and Kelvin*, had required several visits over the summer period to ensure that they remained afloat.
4. As previously reported, the *Kelvin* issue has been resolved, the owner having provided adequate information to satisfy staff that this vessel will no longer be a problem.
5. With respect to the *Annie*, it was reported that a local Picton group had expressed interest in the vessel and have gone to some trouble to satisfy themselves that the vessel can be refurbished. The group has advised that they are willing to accept the vessel as a refurbishment project, but, understandably, some certainty as to ownership needs to be put in place by way of formal transfer.
6. The Committee will recall that section 650K - Removal of Wreck - of the Local Government Act, at subsection 2(e) provides that:

*“The Council does not have to retain any unsaleable wreck and may dispose of or destroy it as it thinks fit”*

### Conclusion

7. A number of derelict vessels presenting problems over the summer period were reported on to the Committee, the majority of these having been resolved.
8. A local Picton group is willing to refurbish *Annie* but seek certainty of ownership.

### RECOMMENDED

1. **That the information be received.**
2. **That Council delegate authority to the Harbour Master to effect transfer ownership of the vessel *Annie*.**

## **8. Marine Farm - Waitaria Bay**

(Report prepared by the Harbour Master)

M045-02

### **Purpose**

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Committee on a marine farm in Waitaria Bay as reported to the Committee at its last meeting.

### **Background**

2. A recent complaint from a member of the Sounds Advisory Group informed the Harbour Master of a potential navigation safety problem with a marine farm in Waitaria Bay.
3. It would appear that the farm has not been operational for some years and that, apart from anchor buoys at the end of each line and a few semi-submerged back-bone support buoys, the farm in its current state represents a significant hazard to vessels operating in the area. The farm was inspected and information verified.
4. Ownership of the farm has been established and staff have written to the owner to establish lines of communication in order to resolve the issues raised. A series of faxes have been exchanged and the owner given a finite timeframe to rectify the farm state, making it safe from a navigation safety perspective. No response was received by the due date of 5 July 2010.
5. The site was again inspected on 6 July and it was noted that the state of the farm had deteriorated. Whilst at the site, the opportunity was taken to test the lights and none appeared to be working. A number of follow-up e-mails and messages have been received by Council from Sounds Advisory Group members seeking action in respect of this marine farm. However, it was considered fair to wait until the due date had passed and a further report provided to the Committee before identifying a course of action.

### **Conclusion**

6. Following a complaint, Harbours staff inspected a marine farm in Waitaria Bay.
7. Communication with the owner was established in order to resolve the issues relating to navigation safety with a finite timeframe being given.
8. The farm was inspected on 6 July where it was noted that the state of the farm had further deteriorated.

### **RECOMMENDED**

1. **That the information be received.**
2. **That Council refer the matter to the District Solicitor to instigate legal proceedings seeking the removal of the structures.**

## **9. Sounds Sewage Survey**

(Report prepared by Joanne Smart)

C270-04

### **Purpose**

1. Please find **attached** a copy of a report on the Sounds Sewage Survey 2010.

### **RECOMMENDED**

**That the information be received.**

## **10. Information Package**

### **RECOMMENDED**

**That the Regulatory Department Information Package dated 22 July 2010 be received and noted.**

## 11. Decision to Conduct Business with the Public Excluded

**Decided** That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

- Stream Review Report
- Pollution Incident
- Foreshore Structures

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter and the specific grounds under Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
<b>Stream Review Report</b> <b>Pollution Incident</b> <b>Foreshore Structures</b>	<b>In order to protect the privacy of natural persons, as provided for under Section 7(2)(a).</b>	<b>That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under Section 7 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.</b>