ATTACHMENT FIVE

Consultation Summary

McCALLUM BROS LTD

Established 1904

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5A(i). Wildlife Approval Application – Pre-lodgement Consultation Correspondence

(up to 16 December 2025)

McCALLUM BROS LTD
Established 1904

Wildlife Approval Application – Pre Lodgement Consultation Correspondence (up to 16 December 2025)

Department of Conservation (DOC)

The below correspondence covers both the Wildlife Act Approval and the Resource Consent Applications

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	37
In person meetings	1
Phone Calls	1

Person/ Entity / Organisation	Method of Engagement	Date	Engagement Summary	Response/ Outcome	Action Points
Hon Tama Potaka (Minister of Conservation), Marie Payne (Planning & Land Development Advisor) and Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) from DOC	x2 Emails	25/07/2025 - 30/07/2025	MBL emailed DOC to commence formal consultation under s29 of the FTAA in respect to the Wildlife Authority Approval (WAA) Application and provides the draft WAA application.	DOC advised to liase directly with the Northland Conservation Board (NCB) and the New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA), and requested intended lodgement date. DOC suggeted meeting.	MBL to liase with NCB and NZCA, to provided DOC with lodgement date, to confirm meeting time, to provide draft specialist assessments for the substantive Resource Consent application.
Hon Tama Potaka (Minister of Conservation), Marie Payne (Planning & Land Development Advisor) and Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) from DOC	x2 Emails	31/07/2025 - 05/08/2025	MBL emailed DOC supplying them with the Draft Wildlife Act Approval Application. Acknowledged we will consult directly with the Northland Conservation Board and the New Zealand Conservation Authority. Questioned which relevant assessments would DOC like to review when they are ready. Regarding the lodgement date September/October.	DOC confirmed receipt and offered to meet and discuss MBL's draft Wildlife Act Approval application. Requesting information on any draft Resource Consent application documents.	MBL to confirm a meeting time and to provide requested information.
Hon Tama Potaka (Minister of Conservation), Marie Payne (Planning & Land Development Advisor) and Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) from DOC	x5 Emails	07/08/2025 - 13/08/2025	MBL emailed DOC, confirming MBL's attendance between 1:00-4:00 PM next Friday, 15 August. MBL supplied DOC the draft specialist assessments for the substantive Resource Consent application.	DOC sent a meeting invitation and confirmed receipt of the drafts. They were pleased to hear of our ongoing consultation with Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust. DOC said they would pass this on to their project team that the documents provided so far may change as a result of the ongoing consultation.	MBL emailed DOC the agenda for the meeting on the 15 August. DOC responded to confirm receipt.
Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor at DOC)	x3 Emails	13/08/2025 - 15/08/2025	DOC emailed MBL requesting the remaining specialist reports including, landscape and amenity, economics, concrete/sand suitability, navigational safety, climate change, airborne noise and surf breaks.	MBL emailed and supplied DOC with the requested reports including, landscape and amenity, economics, concrete/sand suitability, navigational safety, climate change, airborne noise and surf breaks.	DOC thanked MBL for providing the additional documents and context.
Marie Payne (Planning & Land Development Advisor), Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) Jesse Gooding (Senior RMA Planner) and Shane Geange (Principal Science Advisor) from DOC	x1 Meeting x3 Emails	15/08/2025 - 25/08/2025	MBL met with DOC to discuss the pre-lodgement process and initial feedback on the Draft Wildlife Act Approval Application.	DOC requested further information on the monitoring proposed in the CCMP. Then acknowledged and thanked MBL for the constructive meeting discussing the WAA application.	MBL MBL responded to DOC's question on the monitoring proposed in the CCMP as well as additional context on a number of other matters. DOC thanked MBL and confirmed they'd be in touch.
Marie Payne (Planning & Land Development Advisor), Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) Jesse Gooding (Senior RMA Planner) and Shane Geange (Principal Science Advisor) from DOC	x4 Emails	29/08/2025 - 05/09/2025	DOC emailed MBL providing an update on feedback regarding the Draft Wildlife Act Approval application confirming they would be in touch at the end of next week.	DOC supplied MBL with pre-lodgement feedback specifically relating to potential impacts to marine mammals and seabirds. Stated they were still working through the draft consent conditions and were aiming to provide feedback on these next week. In addition, DOC were in the process of securing an independent review of the coastal processes report.	MBL confirmed receipt and thanked DOC for the feedback.
Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) and Jesse Gooding (Senior RMA Planner) from DOC	x3 Emails	25/09/2025 - 26/09/2025	MBL requested an update in follow-up to DOC's correspondence of 5 August 2025, confirming that DOC is currently working through the draft substantive application for the Wildlife Approval material.	DOC responded to MBL's email providing the names and qualifications on DOC's expert reviewers. DOC also confirmed they are still waiting to hear back about the Bryde's Whale data requested (on 18/09).	DOC responded to MBL confirming DOC are currently working through the material and will confirm shortly when we're able to provide further feedback.
Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) and Jesse Gooding (Senior RMA Planner) from DOC	x2 Emails	03/10/2025-10/10/2025	MBL requested an updated on the unpublished data of site fidelity of Bryde's Whales in Bream Bay referred to by Jochen Zaeschmar in his commentary. As requested on 18/09	DOC is waiting to hear back regarding the data. DOC confirmed data was collected in collaboration with Patuharakeke and is currently being analyzed as part of a PhD project. DOC said ultimately it is their data so will be up to them as to whether they will release it. DOC will keep MBL in the loop when we hear more. Asher confirmed Amy Robinson, who will be taking over from him as the lead for this application.	MBL commence discussing the application with Amy.
Amy Robinson (Fast Track Consent Contractor at DOC)	x2 Emails	16/10/2025 - 28/10/2025	Discussed the pre-lodgement consultation with DOC to date and cover the outstanding deliverables we have with DOC.	MBL sent DOC an email to recap our discussion on 16 October including the outstanding deliverables we were awaiting from DOC including feedback on the Substantive Application for the Wildlife Authority, and Resource Consent.	DOC to share outstanding deliverables.
Amy Robinson (Fast Track Consent Contractor at DOC)	x2 Emails	29/10/2025	DOC supplied MBL WSP's (on behalf of DOC) review feedback on the Coastal Processes assessment and two memos regarding ecological significance (marine mammals and seabirds).	MBL responded to DOC confirming we have passed on the review feedback on the coastal processed assessment and the two memos regarding ecological significance (marine mammals and seabirds) to our experts for review. MBL requested an update on the Wildlife Authority review feedback and who the internal reviewer from DOC is.	Expert to review material.
Amy Robinson (Fast Track Consent Contractor at DOC)	x2 Emails	31/10/2025 - 03/11/2025	DOC supplied MBL with feeback on the draft conditions for the Wildlife Authority, and confirmed still waiting for final feedback on the corals assessment, and had made a start filling out the DOC summary of pre-lodgement consultation.	DOC provided MBL with review feedback on the Wildlife Authority and DOC's summary of pre-lodgement engagement with MBL.	MBL to review feedback.

Amy Robinson (Fast Track Consent Contractor at DOC)	x2 Emails x1 Phone call	04/11/2025	MBL emailed DOC with a few queries in relation to DOC's feedback on draft Wildlife Authority conditions dated 31 October 2025.	DOC provided feedback from the Permissions Advisor in relation to DOC's feedback on draft Wildlife Authority conditions dated 31 October 2025.	DOC called MBL to confirm DOC will provide an additional ecological values assessment from Tony Beauchamp.
Amy Robinson (Fast Track Consent Contractor at DOC)	x1 Email	13/11/2025	DOC supplied MBL with two additional memos on the ecological significance assessment for shorebirds. As part of this preparing this, Tony Beauchamp discussed the Coastal Processes report with Sam Morgan, who subsequently provided an update copy.	No further response.	No further response.
Amy Robinson (Fast Track Consent Contractor at DOC)	x5 Emails	28/11/2025 - 16/12/2025	DOC requested an update from MBL in terms of a approximate lodging date for our FTAA applications.	MBL responded to DOC to inform our intention to lodge our substantive application no later than 17 December 2025.	DOC followed up on 16 December to confirm nothing has changed. MBL responded and confirmed our intention to lodge on 12 January 2026.

Northland Regional Council (NRC)

The below correspondence covers both the Wildlife Act Approval and the Resource Consent Applications

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	5

Person/ Entity / Organisation	Method of Engagement	Date	Engagement Summary	Response/ Outcome	Action Points
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x2 Emails	7/25/2025 - 28/07/2025	MBL emailed NRC to commence formal consultation under the FTAA in respect to the Wildlife Authority (Approval) Application. Questioning whether Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreements with Ngati Hine and Ngati Rehia do or do not apply and if NRC are aware of any taiāpure-local fishery, a mātaitai reserve, or an area that is subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1999. MBL also asked to meet with NRC as a next step.	NRC confirmed that the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreements with Ngati Hine and Ngati Rehia do not apply, and to the best of Stuarts knowledge there are no taiāpure-local fishery, a mātaitai reserve, or an area that is subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1999 in the proposed extraction area but advised MBL to reach out to MPI. NRC confirmed Council has engaged two external experts in ecology and geomorphology to undertake a review of the expert evidence.	NRC said when the evidence and conditions are available, NRC will then be able to advise an appropriate timeframe for Council to be able to meet and discuss the application.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x3 Emails	31/07/2025 - 05/08/2025	MBL emailed NRC supplying the Draft Wildlife Act Approval application and Draft Resource Consent Conditions and supporting management plans, along with the draft Coastal Processes, Fisheries, Marine Mammal, Avian, and Benthic Ecology assessments. NRC to confirm meeting time with MBL.	NRC confirmed that NRC has no interest in discussing the Wildlife Act approvals associated with this proposal. NRC requested direction from MBL on the draft reports supplied and to confirm whether there will be any substaintial change before proceeding with their review.	MBL acknowleged that NRC is not interested in discussing the Wildlife Act Approval. No further action.

New Zealand Fish & Game (NZFG)

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	3

Person/ Entity / Organisation	Method of Engagement	Date	Engagement Summary	Response/ Outcome	Action Points
Helen Brosnen (Senior Policy Advisor at NZFG)	x3 Emails	25/07/2025 - 19/08/2025	MBL emailed NZ Fish & Game to request whether they are interested in being consulted on our applications.	NZ Fish & Game confirmed they would not get involved unless the proposal involved game birds under the Wildlife Act. S53 of the Fast Track Act sets out when we would be a consultee and it doesn't look like this proposal relates to the provisions that relate to Fish and Game.	MBL responded to acknowledge NZFG's response.

New Zealand Game & Animal Council (NZGAC)

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	3

Person/ Entity / Organisation	Method of Engagement	Date	Engagement Summary	Response/ Outcome	Action Points
Jenny Watton (Executive Administrator at NZGAC)	x3 Emails	25/07/2025 - 28/07/2025	MBL emailed NZ Game Animal Council to request whether they are interested in being consulted on our applications.	NZ Game Animal Council responded stating that this project is outside the legislated mandate of the NZ Game Animal Council, NZ Game Animal Council will not be making a comment nor require consultation.	MBL responded to acknowledge NZGA's response.

Northland Conservation Board (NCB)

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	17
Virtual Meetings	1
Phone Calls (Missed)	1

Person/ Entity / Organisation	Method of Engagement	Date	Engagement Summary	Response/ Outcome	Action Points
Annwyn Buchanan (Conservation Board Servicing Officer)	x3 Emails	31/07/2025 - 05/09/2025	MBL emailed NCB to request whether they are interested in being consulted on our applications. Followed by an additional follow-up email on 04/09/2025.	NCB responded to confirm their interest in the application and arranges a meeting on 26 September.	No further response.
Annwyn Buchanan (Conservation Board Servicing Officer)	x3 Emails	09/09/2025 - 11/09/2025	MBL thanked NCB for confirming receipt of our email and added we would welcome the opportunity to present to the board on Friday, 26 September. MBL requested NCB to send through the relevant details of the meeting, including an MS Teams invitation if this will be an online meeting.	NCB (NCB) sent MBL the meeting invitation for the opportunity for MBL to present to the NCB on 26 September.	The NCB emailed MBL confirming MBL's attendance and 10min presentation time commencing at 12:35pm on 26/09.
Annwyn Buchanan (Conservation Board Servicing Officer)	x2 Emails	12/09/2025	MBL responded to the NCB thanking them for the opportunity to present, confirming we will be preparing presentation slides over the next week and will aim to circulate these with you and the Board as soon as they are available.	The NCB acknowledged MBL's email.	No further response.
Annwyn Buchanan (Conservation Board Servicing Officer)	x4 Emails x1 Missed Phone Call	23/09/2025 - 25/09/2025	MBL sent the NCB a follow up email to confirm we are in the final drafting stages of preparing the presentation slides for Friday's meeting with the Board.	MBL received an automatic reply from NCB to say she is on leave returning on Wednesday, 24/9/2025. MBL supplied the NCB the presentation slides for the meeting on Friday, 26 Sept. MBL requested the agenda for Friday and confirm the approximate time of when we will be presenting.	MBL tried calling NCB however he could not get through. Followed by an email to request the meetings agenda.
Annwyn Buchanan (Conservation Board Servicing Officer) & Rolien Elliot	x3 Emails	25/09/2025	The NCB (Rolien Elliot) responded to MBL who confirmed NCB was on bereavement leave. Confirming the agenda, time, and plan for the meeting on Friday, 26 Sept. Annwyn responded to MBL and supplied the agenda, including the papers. Annwyn also confirmed the presentation was received too late to include in the papers however Annwyn had forwarded the presentation to the board and I will have hard copies for them on the day.	MBL responded to Roilien confirming MBL's attendance, however, Annwyn's recent correspondence (automatic reply) indicates that our presentation was received too late to be included in the meeting papers. Asked to confirm whether this will affect our ability to present to the Board.	No further response.
Annwyn Buchanan (Conservation Board Servicing Officer)	x1 Virtual Meeting x2 Emails	26/09/2025 - 29/09/2025	MBL met with NCB to discuss the application.	The NCB emailed MBL the follow-up tasks from the meeting on Friday, including the AEE report, Stony Coral Assessment, and summaries.	MBL supplied the NCB with the draft Application and AEE, Conditions of Consent, Assessment of effects on Fishes, and thre Draft Wildlife Authority in follow-up to the meeting on 26 Sept.

New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA)

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	3

Person/ Entity / Organisation	Method of Engagement	Date	Engagement Summary	Response/ Outcome	Action Points
Dr Rick McGovern-Wilson (Executive Officer at NZCA)	x3 Emails	31/07/2025 - 04/09/2025	MBL emailed NZCA to request whether NZCA are interested in being consulted on our applications.	NZCA acknowledged reciept of MBL's email. Dr Rick McGovern-Wilson confirmed he would forward this to the NZCA members and advise you of their response/availability.	On 4 September 2025, MBL followed up with the NZCA on as we have received no corespondence from them. We requested whether the Authority is interested in being consulted.

Pre-Lodgement Submission Response to Department of Conservation – Wildlife Approval

McCALLUM BROS LTD
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18 December 2025

Amy Robinson
Project Manager Fast Track Consenting (Contractor)
Department of Conservation
Hamilton

Dear Amy,

McCallum Bros Limited Pre-Lodgement Submission Response to Department of Conservation – Wildlife Approval

McCallum Bros Limited (MBL) appreciates the opportunity to engage with the Department of Conservation (DOC) as part of MBL's pre-lodgement engagement requirements for listed projects under Section 29 of the Fast Track Approvals Act 2025.

This document provides a comprehensive response to DOC's technical assessment feedback on the following assessments as part of MBL's substantive application for the Wildlife Approval:

1. Part 2 - Substantive application for Wildlife Approval
2. NIWA (2025). Cup corals and Schedule 7 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. June 2025. Prepared for McCallum Bros Limited. Version 2.1.
3. NIWA (2025). Scleractinian cup corals at Te Ākau Bream Bay. Literature review and distribution of cup corals identified within the proposed sand extraction area. July 2025. Prepared for McCallum Bros Limited. Version 2.1.
4. Recommended Wildlife Authority Conditions.
    a. Schedule 4: Cup Coral Management Plan (CCMP). July 2025. Version 1.
    b. Schedule 5: Sand Extraction Area and Control Sites
    c. Schedule 6: Biosecurity Management Plan (BMP). July 2025. Version 1.
5. Sand Extraction Operation Plan (SEOP). July 2025. Version 1.

MBL understands that, at this stage, these are the only assessments on which DOC wishes to provide feedback on MBL's substantive application for the Wildlife Approval.

MBL trusts that this response provides clarity and demonstrates the company's commitment to addressing DOC's technical feedback comprehensively. We look forward to continuing constructive engagement with the DOC upon lodgement and remain available to provide any additional information or clarification that may assist DOC in its assessment.

Yours faithfully,

[redacted]

Callum McCallum
Managing Director
McCallum Bros Limited

MBL's response to review comments from Lyndsey Holland for the Department of Conservation on her review of MBL's substantive application for the Wildlife Approval.

ID	Section of Assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
Te Ākau Bream Bay Sand Extraction. Initial comments pre-lodgement MBL WAA for Bream Bay from Lyndsey Holland				
1	General comments	**Te Ākau Bream Bay cup corals**	The sand extraction area impacts two species of protected solitary stony cup corals, *Sphenotrochus ralphae* and *Kionotrochus suteri* (and possibly *S. squiresi*, although this is generally thought to have a deeper distribution than the McCallum Bros Ltd. area of interest at 20-30m). Both genera are in the Family Turbinoliidae – all free-living, solitary corals, and notably, **both species are endemic to New Zealand**	Dr Jennifer Beaumont: Correct, both species are endemic to New Zealand.
2			Uncertainty in reproductive mode and frequency, and uncertainty in growth rates, (and potential intra-specific variability in reproduction) means that **the time frames and potential for recovery of *S. ralphae* and *K. suteri* after sand mining cannot be reliably determined.** There is also the possibility that certain life history stages rely on available surrounding hard substrate, or sea grass – so impacts of sand mining to surrounding relevant substrate also warrant consideration and this is not reflected	Dr Jennifer Beaumont: The reproductive mode of *K suteri* is documented but there does remain uncertainty around reproductive timing and frequency and growth rates of both species. While timeframes and potential recovery cannot be accurately determined, there is good information in the literature, including from a species from within the same family and which lives in a similar habitat. Yes, at least one species has a life history stage that relies on hard substrates. Given this form undergoes transverse division to form the free-living stage, it is considered highly likely that the hard-substrate form would be in close vicinity to the sandy habitat of the free-living form (e.g. shell hash, pebbles etc.). A survey conducted on Three Mile Reef, 1 km from the sand extraction area, showed "cup corals" to be present within the faunal communities (Kerr and Grace 2016) but the report doesn't state which species were present. There are no rocky reefs/seagrass beds within the proposed extraction area and impacts from the proposed sand extraction activities are not expected to extent more than approximately 1 km to the north-east of the northeastern corner of the sand extraction area (West and van Winkel 2025).
3			The assertion that "survival of coral fragments following sand extraction would be increased by returning damaged corals and/or fragments to an area that will remain undisturbed by active sand	Dr Jennifer Beaumont: To clarify, fragmented *D. orientalis* was able to burrow in soft-bottom substrates after 188 days (which is just over 6 months). The authors (Sentoku et al. 2017) made no mention of the speed of burrowing being slower than in unfragmented individuals.

ID	Section of Assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
			extraction for at least seven months" is not supported and **7 months falls far short of a suitable no-extraction period to allow any meaningful recovery**. The '7 months' stems from NIWAs client report that in one study on a different species (*Deltacyathoides orientalis)*, not in New Zealand, fragmented coral pieces could bury into sediment 6 months after fragmentation, which represents a slower-than typical rate for that species due to it being in pieces. This timeframe did not represent the time needed for full recovery or re-growth of damaged corals that is substantially longer, and dependent on the extent of damage / fragmentation and species. I would suggest a much longer non-extractive period.	While fragmented corals are still in recovery after 188 days, they have the ability to burrow and, therefore, the ability to move within sediments should the fragmented corals be smothered by sediments as a result of future near-by sand extraction (or natural disturbance such as storms). We acknowledge *D. orientalis* is not a New Zealand species but in the absence of knowledge on local species this was the best available information. MBL: Notwithstanding this, a Sand Extraction Rotational Methodology is adopted (refer to Section 2.5.2 in the Sand Extraction Operation Plan (SEOP)) to ensure that extraction does not occur along the same track for at least 12 months. This approach promotes even spatial distribution of extraction across the Approved Sand Extraction Area (ASEA) and supports the recovery of faunal communities, including cup corals, between extraction events. With an annual extraction volume of 150,000 m^3 for the first three years of operations, the return period before repeating the same track is estimated to be approximately 1.7 years (around 20 months). Should the annual extraction volume increase to 250,000m^3 after three years, the return period would reduce to approximately 12 months. Note that monitoring of benthic fauna, including cup coral populations, will have been conducted during the initial three years of operation so there should be a clearer understanding of any effects of sand extraction on the corals before the extraction volume increases. Additional text and context has been added to Section 2.5.2 in the SEOP.
4	16.21 (WAA)		16.21 states the same tracks would not be used for 1 year, still too short given (proxy) cup coral growth rates reported in the NIWA report	Dr Jennifer Beaumont: Growth rates are not known for *S. ralphae* or *K. suteri*. The best available knowledge was from other species of cup coral, often from overseas. However, we reported growth rates of other similar species to indicate the likely longevity of *S. ralphae* and *K. suteri* (likely years to decades rather than centuries to millennia as for some deep-sea coral species) rather than to indicate recovery timeframes.

ID	Section of Assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
5			It is worth considering that the **Pakiri sand extraction permit included two post-extraction monitoring surveys**, around Feb and Sep 2026, 6- and 12-months after the sand extraction has ended, results of which (although undertaken assumedly by MBL themselves) could be useful to inform recovery rates. Can we delay assessment until those results?	Dr Jennifer Beaumont: We have included available data from Pakiri sand extract permit monitoring within the Bream Bay cup coral report which shows the presence of live corals within the sand extraction area following active sand extraction. MBL: The results of the recovery monitoring at Pakiri are expected to be available in late 2026. While these data may provide additional insight into post-extraction recovery processes, delaying the current assessment until their release is not considered reasonable. However, MBL will share the report(s)/data when they become available. The assessment should proceed based on the best available information at this time.
6			Areas of potential suitable habitat identified with environmental data layers infer, but do not guarantee, the presence of each species - so figures / **percentages of the sand extraction area relative to potential suitable habitat should be interpreted cautiously and not definitively.** It is of note both species are only found in the north island, and we have no information on interdependence, size, or condition of populations for either species across their distribution. **Therefore, it is not possible to state unequivocally that the relatively small extraction area will not cause adverse impacts to the wider population(s) for either species**. Because of this, from Nicole Hancock's email: 'it sounds like cup corals are very common around New Zealand and while the sand extraction would incidentally kill many cup corals, their population would not be threatened. Does that sound accurate?' - I disagree, not particularly common (limited range as per maps in NIWA report), and we just can't say if the population would be threatened. Also noted the depth of sand extraction coincides with *K. suteri* upper depth range, what if the shallower pop's were key sources for the deeper pop's for example	Dr Jennifer Beaumont and Owen Anderson: It is true that suitable habitat identified using environmental data layers infer rather than guarantees the presence of these corals. However, the known records for these species do show where these corals have been previously observed/collected which is informative. The limitations of the methods used to estimate habitat suitability are acknowledged in the report, as is the general uncertainty associated with many aspects of these poorly known species. However, even without explicit estimates of uncertainty it is useful to note the very small areas of sand extraction when compared to the best available estimate of the area of most suitable habitat, just as it would be if the fraction were much greater. In addition, the percentage of potential suitable habitat has been calculated based on only potential habitat within the Territorial Sea and we know (from species location records) that these corals also exist within areas of the EEZ. We have no information on the population of corals outside of MBL's project areas except for species location records. We also have no information on the connectivity between populations. There is no evidence to suggest that the shallow populations are key sources for the wider population but there is also no evidence to suggest they are not.

ID	Section of Assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
				As with previous queries, this is the best information we have available to determine the likely impact on the wider New Zealand population.
7	Addition comments on WAA		Given substantial uncertainty in impacts and recovery (if any), the endemic nature of both species, the uncertainty in impacts at the population level, I would suggest any Wildlife Approval should be for a much shorter period than 35 years, and would stipulate conditions for regular review	Dr Jennifer Beaumont: Turbinoliidae have been described in the literature as well adapted to life on an unstable platform and are, therefore, expected to have some resilience to natural disturbance (e.g. storm events, predation). Cup corals at Bream Bay have been recorded in sufficiently shallow depths to be regularly disturbed by sand movement on the seabed from storm events. This, together with the similarity to *D. orientalis* which has been shown to be able to burrow, emerge from smothering and regenerate tissues and skeleton following fragmentation, suggests that *S ralphae* and *K suteri* are likely to have the ability to recover from disturbance such as sand extraction. Note that the regeneration of tissues following damage is not unique to *D. orientalis* and has also been shown in other solitary (and branching) scleractinian corals. A specimen collected during MBL's survey work has an irregular growth form which could be the result of physical damage and recovery/regeneration. Images of this specimen, with a comparison of a regular-shaped coral, have been added into Beaumont et al. (2025) However, we acknowledge that there are uncertainties around the level of resilience and recovery timeframes. MBL: We also acknowledge the suggestion regarding the duration of the Wildlife Approval. However, a 35-year approval period will be sought. The proposed conditions and management plans will require annual review and implementation by a Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person (SQEP). These reviews will assess whether any practical changes to sand extraction or monitoring methodologies can be implemented to further reduce the risk of disturbance or incidental mortality of cup corals (please refer to Section 7.0 Management Plan Review in the CCMP).

ID	Section of Assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
8	18.21		18.21: These figures based on non-validated habitat models and should be interpreted with caution rather than presented factually.	Dr Jennifer Beaumont and Owen Anderson: The limitations of the methods used to estimate habitat suitability are acknowledged in the report. However, even without explicit estimates of uncertainty it is useful to note the very small areas of sand extraction when compared to the best available estimate of the area of most suitable habitat. Note also that the percentage of potential suitable habitat has been calculated based on only potential habitat within the Territorial Sea and we know (from species location records) that these corals also exist within areas of the EEZ.
9	18.22		18.22: neither species has undergone NZTCS process, so we just don't know if they are 'threatened', 'at risk' etc – we just haven't assessed them yet (eg they're not *not* At Risk). This could be misleading, and subject to change in the proposed lifespan of the WAA	Dr Jennifer Beaumont: The text under 18.22 states that they have not been assessed by the NZTCS. At this stage they are not included in the list of At Risk or Threatened taxa.
10	18.26		18.26: Given how few corals are alive in the surveys presented in the report, is there a way live-sampled corals from monitoring can be returned to the seabed rather than be killed? Is it feasible that a condition could be that ALL live corals, through extraction and monitoring, should be returned alive?	Dr Jennifer Beaumont: Each grab and dredge sample will be inspected for live corals at the time of collection. Any live corals found will be identified and returned to the seafloor, minimising contact with air where possible. However, note that these corals are small and hard to find and may not be found within samples prior to return to the laboratory. A condition that ALL live corals be returned may not be practical – it is not deemed possible to guarantee that all live corals will be returned. However, a condition could be that all samples will be inspected for live corals and any live corals found will be immediately returned to the seabed.
11	18.31		18.31: see prev. comment re. proportion of suitable habitat being extracted – based on sub-optimal habitat modelling. Of note, neither species is found throughout the NZ region (ie the extent of it) and I disagree that you can unequivocally say impacts will be minor-negligible locally, especially with noted uncertainties in population sizes.	Dr Jennifer Beaumont: We agree that population data for these species are limited. However, specimen location records show that the distribution of these corals is relatively wide-spread throughout sandy habitats in northern New Zealand. Given the widespread distributions (from records and modelling) of these corals along the extensive sandy beach habitats of Northland, there is no evidence that Bream Bay would have to represent a hot-spot or be a critical source of supply for the wider populations.

ID	Section of Assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
				In addition, these corals live in dynamic environment (sandy seabed) and are still present despite previous impacts such as scallop dredging and bottom trawling in Bream Bay (e.g., Boyd 2025) and 80 years of sand extraction at Pakiri. That, combined with the expected resilience of this species to disturbance (living in dynamic environment and evidence of similar species from the same family being able to regenerate and move within sediments), then some corals are expected to survive disturbance from sand extraction. Therefore, we assessed the overall impact on cup coral populations as likely to be minor to negligible. We have not stated this is "unequivocable" but our assessment is based on the best available information.
12	Additional comments on cup coral management plan. Section 4.1		- 4.1 I'm not sure the methodology will meaningfully minimise killing of corals (if they're being pulled off the seabed and dropped whole or as fragments, even at keel height in 20-30m), it could still cause mortality – and noting even fragments may take at least 6 months to burrow. However, minimising water quality impacts and reducing turbidity would be good to reduce further smothering. I'm not clear what predates cup corals in the area.	Dr Jennifer Beaumont: The survivability of corals being returned to the sea floor is not known. However, the corals have a better chance of survival if returned to the seafloor than if they were retained within samples. The corals are small and hard to find so there are limited options for further reductions in mortality. Both species of cup coral have been noted in the gut contents of Terakihi (a single record for each). Whether the corals were the target prey or accidentally ingested is not known. Crabs have been shown to damage/fragment *D. orientalis* (a similar species within the same family). In terms of minimising water quality impacts and reducing turbidity, please refer to the Assessment of Ecological Effects (West and van Winkel, 2025) Section 6.1.3 Water Quality.
13			100mm depth (wider and shallower) extraction furrow won't reduce surface seabed disturbance.	Dr Jennifer Beaumont: Agreed with respect to cup corals, so this sentence has been removed from the report. However, the screening deck and moon pool systems should increase survivability of any incidentally caught fauna, including cup corals.
14	4.2		4.2 -without reading the SEOP, it states 'same extraction tracks not being used for up to 1 year' - I would add a condition that this should be 'for *at least*	MBL: We do not believe that this suggested change is appropriate. If extraction cells are closed for other reasons, the return interval may already extend beyond a year. Imposing a minimum period of "at

ID	Section of Assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
			one year' (which even then is insufficient for meaningful recovery).	least one year" would introduce unnecessary complexity and restrictions.
15			5.1 - the monitoring timeframes seem reasonable	Dr Jennifer Beaumont: Agreed.
16			6.0 - compliance officer reporting, and environmental manager reporting and monitoring plan reporting is not defined –did I miss this? How often and who is responsible for follow up should any environmental / compliance concerns be raised, or how will this be audited? It would be appropriate to add conditions on reporting requirements from the environmental manager (especially) to DOC, and this could be in addition to reporting after each monitoring event.	MBL: In respect of compliance and environmental monitoring and reporting, please refer to the relevant conditions and management plans for both the substantive application for the Resource Consent and Wildlife Authority supplied to DOC in August 2025.

5A(ii). Resource Consent Application – Pre-lodgement Consultation with NRC and DOC Correspondence (up to 14 January 2026)

Resource Consent Application – Pre-Lodgement Consultation with NRC and DOC Correspondence (up to 14 January 2026)

Department of Conservation (DOC)

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	52
In person meetings	2

Person/ Entity / Organisation	Method of Engagement	Date	Engagement Summary	Response/ Outcome	Action Points
Rt Hon Tama Pokaka (Minister of Conservation with DOC)	x2 Emails	16/04/2024 - 12/06/2024	MBL sent DOC the Initial proposal with maps and intended expert reports to invite engagement.	Minister acknowledged information email, passed onto DOC.	DOC to return a response to MBL.
Joel Lauterbach (Operations Manager at DOC)	x8 Emails	24/01/2025 - 31/01/2025	DOC asked MBL for more information on proposal and shared contact details for someone at DOC.	Organised meeting times and passing fast track applications to DOC site.	No further action required.
Marie Payne (Planning & Land Development Advisor) and Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) at DOC	x3 Emails	1/31/2025 - 18/02/2025	MBL requested to consult and engage with DOC on our proposal.	Discussed details of the lodgement process and estimation of costs.	No further action required.
Marie Payne (Planning & Land Development Advisor at DOC)	x4 Emails	07/04/2025 - 30/04/2025	MBL lodged a form and asked about detail of information the pre-lodgement meeting would require.	MBL emailed DOC our pre-lodgement information, map of our application area, and stakeholder consultation register.	DOC confirmed receipt and offered to have a quick call to discuss the pre-lodgement engagement process. Requesting information on any draft wildlife application documents.
Marie Payne (Planning & Land Development Advisor at DOC)	x4 Emails	01/05/2025	MBL emailed DOC confirming our attendance for an initial meeting to discuss the pre-lodgement engagement process. Also confirming we are in the process of finalising the draft stony corals AEE and s7 application.	DOC emailed MBL confirming the time for the pre-lodgement meeting. MBL emailed DOC confirming the time for the pre-lodgement meeting and attendance of David Hay. MBL sent a follow up email to DOC requesting to reschedule the pre-lodgement meeting to Wednesday, 7 May from 2:00-2:45pm due to David Hay's conflicting priorities.	MBL and DOC to meet on 7 May 2025.
Marie Payne (Planning & Land Development Advisor at DOC)	x1 Meeting x2 Emails	07/05/2025	MBL met with DOC to discuss and understand the pre-lodgement process.	DOC emailed MBL with the key takeaways from the meeting.	MBL acknowledged DOC's email and thanked DOC for their time.
Marie Payne (Planning & Land Development Advisor) and Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) at DOC	x4 Emails	08/05/2025 -27/05/2025	MBL emailed DOC, providing them with the link to our summary assessments and confirmed to circulate the assessments with DOC as soon as practicable. Additionally, a follow up email providing DOC with an update on our application.	DOC emailed MBL thanking MBL for the update, DOC have prepared the project team confirming they are ready to receive the reports/draft application and requested a timeframe for finalisation.	MBL emailed DOC stating MBL cannot provide DOC with a timeframe for finalisation, and confirmed MBL would be open for a future meeting to discuss our application.
Marie Payne (Planning & Land Development Advisor) and Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) at DOC	x6 Emails	6/6/2025 - 03/07/2025	DOC emailed MBL requesting for an update on whether the full AEE reports are available.	MBL emailed DOC stating the reports are still in draft and we would welcome a meeting once we have submitted our pre-lodgement application. Followed with another email, where MBL replied and stated the draft reports will be ready in 1-2 weeks' time but confirmed we will keep them updated if there are any unforeseen delays in the meantime.	DOC acknowledged MBL's email.
Marie Payne (Planning & Land Development Advisor), Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) and Jesse Gooding (Senior RMA Planner) from DOC	x6 Emails	8/8/2025 -14/08/2025	DOC confirmed they have received the specialist assessment drafts and draft consent conditions and will begin work on reviewing these documents. They were pleased to hear of our ongoing consultation with Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust. DOC said they would pass this on to thier project team that the documents provided so far may change as a result of the ongoing consultation.	MBL emailed DOC the agenda for the meeting on the 15 August. DOC emailed MBL confirming the agenda for the meeting on the 15 August. DOC emailed MBL requesting the remaining specialist reports including, landscape and amenity, economics, concrete/sand suitability, navigational safety, climate change, airborne noise and surf breaks.	MBL provided the requested reports. DOC thanked MBL.
Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) and Shane Geange (Principal Science Advisor) from DOC	x1 Meeting x2 Emails	15/08/2025 - 21/08/2025	MBL met with Asher Cook and Shane Geange from DOC to discuss a few questions they had on marine ecology.	MBL agreed to followed up with DOC on the initial feedback discussed in the meeting.	MBL supplied DOC with the SEMR, PSEAR, and provided clarification on the monitoring proposed in the CCMP. Following the meeting MBL followed up with minor updates to the CCMP, and provided additional context on cup coral habitat and diversity as well as information on the exsisting commerical activity in Bream Bay.
Marie Payne (Planning & Land Development Advisor), Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) Jesse Gooding (Senior RMA Planner) and Shane Geange (Principal Science Advisor) from DOC	x3 Emails	05/09/2025 - 10/09/2025	DOC supplied MBL with pre-lodgement feedback specifically relating to potential impacts to marine mammals and seabirds. Stated they were still working through the draft consent conditions and were aiming to provide feedback on these, next week. In addition, DOC were in the process of securing an independent review of the coastal processes report.	DOC supplied MBL with additional pre-lodgement feedback on tara iti (fairy tern) and the Draft Resource Consent Conditions.	MBL supplied DOC with the Draft Application and AEE and requested to keep the two consultation processes separate in terms of responses and feedback from DOC.

Asher Cook (Senior Permissions Advisor) and Jesse Gooding (Senior RMA Planner) from DOC	x3 Emails	12/09/2025 - 18/09/2025	MBL emailed DOC questioning whether the document prepared by the Northern New Zealand Seabird Trust (NNZST) is to be understood as representing DOC's response in relation to Sand extraction in Te Ākau Bream Bay: Potential effects on seabirds and shorebirds prepared by David Thompson, NIWA.	DOC responded to MBL confirming the document prepared by the Northern New Zealand Seabird Trust (NNZST) was commissioned by the Department of Conservation (DOC) to provide expert input on seabird and shorebird matters, due to internal capacity constraints. In addition to NNZST, DOC has also engaged the Far Out Ocean Research Collective to provide expertise on marine mammals, again due to capacity limitations and engaged WSP to provide advice on the coastal processes report (due to a lack of expertise within DOC). These contributions are intended to support DOC's assessment and advice. Regarding the consultation material - DOC have not provided it to any organisations other than those contracted to assist DOC in preparing their advice.	MBL responded to DOC saying we are a little surprised as to why DOC have engaged a Trust rather than a recognised independent expert or ecological consultancy to review our application material. MBL requested the unpublished data of site fidelity of Bryde's Whales in Bream Bay referred to by Jochen Zaeschmar in his commentary.
Amy Robinson (Fast Track Consent Contractor at DOC)	x5 Emails	28/11/2025 - 16/12/2025	DOC requested an update from MBL in terms of a approximate lodging date for our FTAA applications.	MBL responded to DOC to inform our intention to lodge our substantive application no later than 17 December 2025.	DOC followed up on 16 December to confirm nothing has changed. MBL responded and confirmed our intention to lodge on 12 January 2026.

Northland Regional Council (NRC)

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	88
In person meetings	3
Phone Calls	2

Person/ Entity / Organisation	Method of Engagement	Date	Engagement Summary	Response/ Outcome	Action Points
Colin Dall (Group Manager Regulatory Services at NRC) & Paul Maxwell (Coastal & Works Consents Manager at NRC)	x4 Emails	4/16/2024 - 13/06/2024	MBL sent summary of initial application again as had no response from NRC. MBL was looking at planning a meeting. MBL sent a follow up to another NRC contact a month later due to no response.	NRC clarified that Ngati Manuhiri were not on their list of mana whenua parties that needed to be notified of MBL's proposal. MBL acknowledged response.	No further action required.
Garth Richards (Consents Officer at NRC)	x15 Email	20/05/2024 - 01/11/2024	MBL setting up a meeting with NRC. Discussed the list of CMT applicants and guidance.	MBL sent a further email which discussed process for large sample ~100m3 from BB and provided update of Bream Bay proposal in fast track consent.	General discussion on sampling consent and organising a meeting.
Paul Maxwell (Coastal & Works Consents Manager) and Garth Richards (Consents Officer) at NRC.	x1 Meeting x3 Emails	13/06/2024 - 14/06/2024	Meeting at Waipapa with Paul Maxwell and Garth Richards.	Outlined proposal and had a discussion. MBL sent a thank you email for meeting and update of consultation.	Update was provided the next day.
Garth Richards (Consents Officer at NRC)	x1 Meeting x8 Emails	28/01/2025 - 05/02/2025	Multiple emails to organise a meeting time. A meeting to introduce Garth Richards and Stuart Savil took place on 04 February 2025. Discussed the application with Garth, including the maps and how MBL had arrived at the application.	Garth confirmed that it is not his department and to contact Stuart Savill.	No further action required.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x3 Emails	05/02/2025 - 10/02/2025	Went through proposal, reasons for application and history. NRC concerned with monitoring and conditions as not part of Fast Track decision making process. MBL will keep NRC informed, require notification from NRC no other applications in area.	MBL will keep NRC informed, require notification from NRC no other applications in area.	MBL thanked NRC and provided a brief summary of meeting for records.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x3 Emails	07/04/2025 - 10/04/2025	MBL requested confirmation that there are no competing applications in the embayment, as well as an update of where application is at and timing of reports etc.	NRC provided confirmation of no other applications in Bream Bay. NRC have requested Conditions, EMMP and Planning Report.	MBL acknowledged receipt.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x2 Emails	06/05/2025 -12/06/2025	MBL provides NRC with an update on the consent application and summaries are available on the MBL website.	NRC provided MBL with an image of transect line locations that NRC staff currently physically survey twice a year. NRC suggest LiDAR and inshore bathymetric surveys could offer more detailed data and help confirm no adverse effects.	No further action required.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x3 Emails	31/07/2025 - 04/08/2025	MBL emailed NRC supplying the Draft Wildlife Act Approval application and Draft Resource Consent Conditions and supporting management plans, along with the draft Coastal Processes, Fisheries, Marine Mammal, Avian, and Benthic Ecology assessments. NRC to confirm meeting time with MBL.	NRC confirmed that NRC has no interest in discussing the Wildlife Act approvals associated with this proposal. NRC requested direction from MBL on the draft reports supplied and to confirm whether there will be any substaintial change before proceeding with their review.	MBL acknowledged receipt.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x2 Emails	05/08/2025	MBL responded it is unlikely the draft documents supplied will drastically change and should not preclude NRC from commencing an expert review. MBL understands that NRC will be charging for its costs incurred.	NRC thanked MBL for the email.	No further action required.
Colin Dall (Group Manager Regulatory Services at NRC)	x2 Emails	26/08/2025 - 27/08/2025	NRC emailed MBL requesting the initial SEMR and Water Quality report in Stuart's absence.	MBL emailed and supplied NRC with the initial SEMR and Water Quality report.	No further action required.

Colin Dall (Group Manager Regulatory Services at NRC)	x4 Emails	10/09/2025	NRC requested Scleractinian cup corals at Te Ākau Bream Bay report.	MBL supplied NRC with the Draft Application and AEE document and also the updated set of draft resource consent conditions which are being recommended. MBL requested as a next step to meet with NRC to discuss feedback and suggestions to date. Followed by another email; MBL responded to NRC stating the Scleractinian cup corals at Te Ākau Bream Bay report can be found within the substantive application for the Wildlife Act Approval folder that was previously shared with Stuart Savill (correspondence attached) on 31 July.	NRC thanked MBL.
Colin Dall (Group Manager Regulatory Services at NRC)	x3 Emails	12/09/2025 - 16/09/2025	MBL confirmed availability to meet however before we confirmed the meeting time we first wanted to check that this gives time for Stuart and his relevant colleagues to review the AEE and the draft conditions.	NRC provided MBL with the draft peer review of ecological effects assessment.	NRC declined MBL's meeting request to allow for sufficent time for NRC to review the supplied material.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x3 Emails	18/09/2025 - 19/09/2025	MBL responded to NRC to request an additional meeting in person on 7/09. We requested additional updates on the additional informaiton supplied to NRC on the Resource Consent.	NRC confirmed booking of a meeting room at Council for 10-11AM on 07/09 and requested the names of the attendees.	MBL thanked NRC for confirming booking of the meeting room at Council and provided the names of the attendees.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x2 Emails	23/09/2025 - 03/10/2025	NRC provided MBL with the peer review of AEE for coastal processes and a marked up copy of T&T AEE with comments.	NRC supplied MBL feedback on MBL's Conditions of Consent for the substantive application for the resource consent.	MBL reviewed NRC's feedback and comments.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x1 Missed Phone Call x2 Emails	06/10/2025	MBL tried to call NRC but there was no answer.	MBL followed up with an email to NRC to see whether we could bring our meeting on 7/10 forward to 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM.	NRC confirmed they have changed the meeting time to 9-11AM.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x1 Meeting	07/10/2025	MBL met with NRC to discuss their feedback on the Conditions of Consent.	We discussed the following: • Confirmation that there is agreement on what consent is required and the relevant NRC rule(s). • Status of the Operative Regional Coastal Plan (we understand that, as of today, the Plan is still operative and awaiting the Proposed Plan to become fully operative), and when this plan may drop away. • NRC thoughts on the assessment of the relevant objectives and policies (while recognising that those relating to mana whenua, etc., are still to be completed once the CIAs are received). • Confirmation that we have given consideration to the relevant iwi/hapū management plans. • NRC thoughts on the assessment of effects, and any gaps which NRC officers consider may exist. • Any other planning documents NRC officers consider should be taken into account. • Section 30 FTAA letter from NRC. • Any other matters identified by NRC.	NRC to formally respond to the discussion points, provide examples of consent conditions or general conditions used in other consents related to dredging, and suggestions and feedback on the draft consent conditions discussed.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x3 Emails	09/10/2025 - 13/10/2025	MBL requested to confirm under s30 of the FTAA in writing if there are any existing resource consent applying to the area which MBL is seeking a coastal permit for sand extraction (and a copy of any such consent).	NRC confirmed that there are no existing resource consents to which section 124C(1)(c) or 165ZI of the Resource Management Act 1991 would apply if the approval were to be applied for as a resource consent under that Act.	MBL acknowledged NRC's email.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x3 Emails	13/10/2025	NRC questioned is MBL going to provide any response to the questions raised by the two council peer reviews on ecology and coastal processes provided.	MBL responded is considering the peer review feedback and will feedback to NRC in 2-3 weeks time.	NRC acknowledged MBL's email
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x1 Phone Call x2 Emails	14/10/2025 - 16/10/2025	MBL emailed Stuart in follow up to our meeting on 7 October, including a few further information requests and follow-ups.	MBL called NRC to discuss their progress in relation to the feedback discussed in the meeting on 7 October 2025, as well as the opportunity for MBL to contribute to the bi-annual beach surveys, and example conditions NRC agreed to supply.	NRC supplied MBL with an image of the beach profiles along the Bream Bay shoreline, and requested whether MBL would be interested in knowing the costs associated with the beach monitoring.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x2 Emails	22/10/2025 - 23/10/2025	MBL called NRC however Stuart was busy at the time and did not answer the phone. MBL emailed NRC in follow up to our discussion on the phone on 16 October, that it was likely that MBL would receive a marked-up version including NRC's comments and feedback on our draft consent conditions.	NRC replied to MBL stating Stuart didn't recall agreeing to a marked-up version of the conditions being provided but agreed to supply MBL with example conditions that have been used for other similar consents.	MBL awaited example conditions.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x2 Emails	24/11/2025 - 05/11/2025	NRC supplied MBL with two documents – one that provided a formal response to the questions MBL had asked on 14 October and one with some examples of conditions from other consents that may be of relevance to this proposal.	MBL followed up with NRC requesting the costs assocaited with NRC's biannual surveys. Luke sent Stuart an email updating him on where MBL are at in terms up reviewing the consent conditions for the substantive application for the resource consent and other matters including whether we would be receiving a letter summarising our pre-lodgement engagement with NRC.	No further action required.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x3 Emails	10/11/2025	MBL emailed NRC with a query in relation to the consent conditions.	NRC responded confirming the costs in regard to the beach profile survey that NRC undertake bo-annually.	MBL acknowledged recipet of NRC's email and confirmed that he had shared the costs with the wider MBL team.

Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x4 emails	13/11/2025 -14/11/2025	MBL supplied NRC with the revised Conditions of Consent and associated management plans for NRC's review. MBL followed up the next day with an updated version as a page was missing.	NRC responded to MBL confirming they would provide feedback on the conditions within two weeks, yet NRC confirmed the management plans might take longer. NRC confirmed to write a summary document of our pre-lodgement consultation.	MBL followed up to confirm the timeframe for delivery suits, and confirmed NRC's review approach on the management plans - that was to focus on those that are most material and to submit feedback by the end of November. MBL confirmed it was be helpful to have the pre-lodgement summary provided following the review of the Conditions.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x3 Emails	25/11/2025 - 28/11/2025	MBL followed up with NRC on their review of the conditions, management plans, and pre-lodgement summary letter.	Three days later, MBL followed up again with NRC on their review of the conditions, management plans, and pre-lodgement summary letter.	NRC confirmed that they have reviewed the draft conditions and read the EMMP.
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x1 Email	16/12/2025	NRC emailed MBL a record of staff time spent and along with the an invoice for the two independent peer reviewers that were engaged in relation to the AEE documents.	No further response.	No further action required.

FTAA s30 Compliance

Person/ Entity / Organisation	Method of Engagement	Date	Engagement Summary	Response/ Outcome	Action Points
Stuart Savill (Consents Manager at NRC)	x8 Emails	07/04/2025 - 14/01/2026	MBL reached out to NRC to comply with **section 30 of the FTAA**, asking the Northland Regional Council to please confirm in writing if there are any existing resource consent applying to the area which MBL is seeking a coastal permit for sand extraction (and a copy of any such consent).	NRC responded and confirmed that there are no existing recourse consents to which section 124C(1)(c) or 165ZI of the Resource Management Act 1991 would apply if the approval were to be applied for as a resource consent under that Act.	MBL thanked NRC for the confirmation.

FTAA Section 30 Compliance

Email Correspondence

Lucy MacGill

From: Stuart Savill [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 16 January 2026 2:24 am
To: Luke Davis
Cc: David Hay; Shayne Elstob; Callum McCallum; Jeremy Brabant
Subject: McCallum Bros Ltd - Fast Track Application - s30 of the FTAA

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Luke

As requested on Tuesday, 13 January 2026, I can confirm that there are no existing resource consents to which section 124C(1)(c) or 165ZI of the Resource Management Act 1991 would apply if the approval were to be applied for as a resource consent under that Act.

Ngā mihi

Stuart Savill
Consents Manager
Northland Regional Council » Te Kaunihera ā rohe o Te Taitokerau

Phone DDI [redacted]

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From: Luke Davis [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 9 October 2025 11:01 am
To: Stuart Savill [redacted] Colin Dall [redacted]
Cc: Callum McCallum [redacted]; Shayne Elstob [redacted]
[redacted]
Subject: RE: Bream Bay Fast Track Application

Kia ora Stuart,

Thanks for your time on Tuesday, it was great to meet you and your colleague Katie.

As you are aware, MBL is to shortly lodge substantive resource consent and wildlife approval applications under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 ("FTAA") for a listed project (Te Akau Bream Bay Sand Extraction Project). One outcome of the meeting (and as per my email dated 18 September **below**) was for NRC to confirm under s30 of the FTAA in writing if there are any existing resource consent applying to the area which MBL is seeking a coastal permit for sand extraction (and a copy of any such consent). **Attached** to this email is the site plan showing the sand extraction area and control sites.

If there are any relevant resource consents, then could you please also provide confirmation that Northland Regional Council has undertaken the steps required under s30(4). If Northland Regional Council is required to notify any consent holders under s30(4) then it would be appreciated if MBL could be advised of any responses from consent holders (as required under s30(5)) by the end of October 2025.

Ngā mihi,

McCALLUM GROUP
Luke Davis
Environmental Manager
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, Auckland 1348

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From: Luke Davis
Sent: Thursday, 18 September 2025 3:32 pm
To: 'Stuart Savill' [redacted]
Cc: Callum McCallum <[redacted]; Shayne Elstob <[redacted]
Subject: RE: Bream Bay Fast Track Application

Kia ora Stuart, Colin

As you are aware, MBL is to shortly lodge substantive resource consent and wildlife approval applications under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 ("FTAA") for a listed project (Te Akau Bream Bay Sand Extraction Project). Under s30 of the FTAA, could Northland Regional Council please confirm back to us in writing if there are any existing resource consent applying to the area which MBL is seeking a coastal permit for sand extraction (and a copy of any such consent). Attached to this email is the site plan showing the sand extraction area and control sites.

If there are any relevant resource consents, then could you please also provide confirmation that Northland Regional Council has undertaken the steps required under s30(4). If Northland Regional Council is required to notify any consent holders under s30(4) then it would be appreciated if MBL could be advised of any responses from consent holders (as required under s30(5)) by the end of October 2025.

Ngā mihi,

Luke Davis
Environmental Manager
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, Auckland 1348

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From: Stuart Savill <[redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 10 April 2025 2:29 pm
To: Callum McCallum [redacted]
Cc: Shayne Elstob <[redacted] Luke Davis [redacted]; Fraser McCallum <[redacted]
Subject: RE: Bream Bay Fast Track Application

Hi Callum

I can confirm that there are no current resource consents within the area of your proposed activity.

Look forward to receiving the conditions and monitoring programme. Are we able to get copy of planning report as well please.

Also are you able to advise what your expectation is on council's turnaround for comment on the conditions and monitoring programme given this is "consultation"?

I have also set up an application in our system for this proposal which has a charging code attached to it. As advised previously, Council will record its time in regard to dealing with you on the requirements for your lodgement of the substantive application and invoice accordingly.

I will ask about your shoreline survey query and get back to you in due course.

Ngā mihi

Stuart Savill
Consents Manager
Northland Regional Council » Te Kaunihera ā rohe o Te Taitokerau

Phone DDI [redacted]

Northland REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Kaunihera ā rohe o Te Taitokerau

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From: Callum McCallum <[redacted]
Sent: Monday, 7 April 2025 8:56 am
To: Stuart Savill [redacted]
Cc: Shayne Elstob [redacted]; Luke Davis [redacted] Fraser McCallum [redacted]
Subject: Bream Bay Fast Track Application

Good morning Stuart,
We are nearing the end of finalising our expert reports so that we can lodge our Application.
According to the application requirements, we require written confirmation from the NRC that there are no competing applications/existing operations in the Bream Bay area that we are applying for.
Could you please confirm this.
We are also finalising draft conditions and Environmental Monitoring Management Plan.
We will circulate these with you for comment soonest.
MBL would also like to discuss with you how we can contribute to the NRC's shoreline surveying as the data may be useful for ongoing monitoring although we are proposing to extract outside the Depth of Closure which would mean we have no influence on the shoreline and sand dunes.

We have a dedicated web page https://mccallumbros.co.nz/te-akau-bream-bay-consent-application/ which has information on the application including some summaries of our expert reports and FAQ's etc
We do not intend sharing our full reports until we have them finalised through the CIA process (with Te Parawhau and Patuharakeke) that is currently happening.
Please advise if there are any reports you wish copies of.
Looking forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
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www.mccallumbros.co.nz
Sand | Shell | Red Rock | Aggregates | Equestrian Surfaces | Maritime Operations
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Pre-Lodgement Submission Response to Department of Conservation – Resource Consent

McCALLUM BROS LTD
Established 1904

18 December 2025

Amy Robinson
Project Manager Fast Track Consenting (Contractor)
Department of Conservation
Hamilton

Dear Amy,

McCallum Bros Limited Pre-Lodgement Submission Response to Department of Conservation – Resource Consent

McCallum Bros Limited (MBL) appreciates the opportunity to engage with the Department of Conservation (DOC) as part of MBL's pre-lodgement engagement requirements for listed projects under Section 29 of the Fast Track Approvals Act 2025.

This document provides a comprehensive response to DOC's technical assessment feedback on the following assessments as part of MBL's substantive application for the Resource Consent:

1. Tonkin & Taylor (2025). Te Ākau Bream Bay Sand Extraction: Coastal Process Effects Assessment. Prepared for McCallum Bros Ltd. June 2025. Version 3.0. pp 103.
2. SLR Consulting NZ (2025). Te Ākau Bream Bay Sand Extraction: Marine Mammal Environmental Impact Assessment. July 2025. Version 6. pp 235.
3. NIWA (2025). Sand extraction in Te Ākau Bream Bay Potential effects on seabirds and shorebirds. Prepared for McCallum Bros Limited. April 2025. Version 1.1. pp 39.

MBL understands that, at this stage, these are the only assessments on which DOC wishes to provide feedback on MBL's substantive application for the Resource Consent.

MBL trusts that this response provides clarity and demonstrates the company's commitment to addressing DOC's technical feedback comprehensively. We look forward to continuing constructive engagement with the DOC upon lodgement and remain available to provide any additional information or clarification that may assist DOC in its assessment.

Yours faithfully,

[redacted]

Callum McCallum
Managing Director
McCallum Bros Limited

MBL's response to review comments from Sam Morgan (WSP) for the Department of Conservation (DOC) on his review of the Tonkin + Taylor (2025) '*Te Ākau Bream Bay Sand Extraction: Coastal Process Effects Assessment.*' June 2025, Version 3.0, prepared for McCallum Bros Ltd.

ID	Section of Assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
1	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)**	Potential Issues	Prior investigations have used a period of 12sec as opposed to the range of 8-10sec used in the TnT assessment.	Dr Eddie Beetham: The wave period we used is based on a site-specific wave climate model. We adopt the significant wave period, when arguable we could adopt the mean wave period for the Hallermeier wave base equation. Also, when comparing the significant wave period measured at north port wave buoy, the typical value is in the order of 6s which is well below the hindcast. Therefore, the adopted wave periods are based on the best available information and if anything, are conservative for the DoC equation. No amendment required.
2	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)** **Figure 2, Section 4.1.3, 4.2.3**	Potential Issues	I do not agree with the interpretation from TnT that the average DoC aligns well with changes in profile shape and sediment texture.	Dr Eddie Beetham: The equation has terms for wave height and period and grain size and so is sensitive to these variables. It is more correct to say that the output of the equation (i.e. depth) is sensitive to the slope, because a small change in depth on a gentle slope can result in large horizontal distance. The equation is not sensitive, but the resulting location of the profile is. The offshore area is more representative of relic features. This has been clarified throughout the report. The average DoC is located 2 – 4.8 km offshore of the beach, where the slope of the seabed is gradual. Therefore, alignment with slope breaks is subtle, but when combined with sediment texture the location of the average DoC is plausible. The sensitivity is why the DoT method is preferred, for the improved physics of sediment transport. Made minor amendments.

3	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)** **Section 4.2.1**	Potential Issues	It is unclear if any wave induced currents have been taken into account which will become a more important aspect as you move toward a more active part of the beach.	Dr Eddie Beetham: Tidal current data within extraction area, and wave induced currents in the form of bed orbital velocity, were both addressed and accounted for in the analysis of bed shear stress calculations and the initiation of motion (see Section 4.2.1). No amendment required.
4	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)**	Conclusion	This line of thinking would be true for Outer DoC and annual Outer DoC limits, or indeed a more conservative 25m depth as was applied at Pakiri. It may be worth considering realignment of the extraction area to avoid the annual variances found, as an additional degree of conservatism.	Dr Eddie Beetham: 1) The analysis we present at Bream Bay using annual variation and shear stress calculation is much more comprehensive than what has been applied to Pakiri. 2) The 25m depth at Pakiri is around 2km from the coast. 3) The Bream Bay shoreface is very different to Pakiri due to being embayed and has a slightly lower energy wave climate – so the same value would not be expected While the seaward DoC value is shallower than Pakiri (-22.2 mRL) the distance from coast is much further at >4.5 km and the extraction area is a further ~1km offshore again. This distance is relevant to the potential effects. No amendment required.
5	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)** **Section 6.3**	Conclusion	Therefore, the proposed extraction presents a relatively low risk of effects occurring and/or discernible from fluctuations in natural coastal processes and on the “dry beach”. However, in my opinion, given there is some ambiguity associated with the annual Outer DoC, beach monitoring should be undertaken by the applicant to highlight changes along the shoreline and potential effects on the beach.	Dr Eddie Beetham: The comment that the proposal is low risk to the beach is inconsistent with the requirement for beach monitoring. The proposed monitoring of the lower shoreface is a better area to focus as impacts, if they occur, will occur here first. However, we agree that routine beach monitoring should be undertaken by the Northland Regional Council and understand MBL are supportive of this.

				MBL will be contributing to the current Bream Bay Beach Profile Survey programme undertaken twice per year by Council. Please refer to Condition 43 in the Consent Conditions. No amendment required.

ID	Section of Assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
6	SLR (2025) Section(s) 3.3 & 4.9.	**Te Ākau Bream Bay marine mammal community**	DOC Comment 1: Whilst the assessment acknowledges the importance of the area, in particular for bottlenose dolphins, it states that the area only constitutes a small part of any given species' home range. While this is true, the assessment fails to acknowledge that bottlenose dolphins in northern New Zealand waters have been shown to not use their home ranges evenly. That is, individuals will exhibit localised preferences and become so-called frequent or core users of certain areas. In the case of the Te Ākau/Bream Bay, site fidelity is evident and while connectivity with the adjacent Te Pēwhairangi/Bay of Islands has been documented this has only been observed in ca. 30% of identified individuals, further highlighting the importance of Te Ākau/Bream Bay. Additionally, the assessment fails to adequately acknowledge that significant anthropogenic stressors exist across the species' home ranges which have been shown to drive displacement of bottlenose dolphins in Te Pēwhairangi/Bay of Islands.	Helen McConnell: Section 3.3 (Marine Mammal Habitat of Importance) of the Marine Mammal Environmental Impact Assessment report (herein referred to as 'the report') has been amended to address this comment. The report now states that the extraction area overlaps with core habitat for bottlenose dolphins. Section 4.9 (Cumulative Impacts) of the report recognises other potential anthropogenic stressors across the coastal waters of the region including shipping noise, entanglement in fishing gear, disturbance from other vessel traffic, trophic impacts associated with habitat degradation, exposure to contaminants, and climate change. Despite this, additional content has been added to Sections 3.3, and 4.9 to expand on the potential drivers of bottlenose dolphin population decline from neighbouring Te Pēwhairangi/Bay of Islands. While Brough et al. (2025), notes that vessel disturbance has not been directly linked to the ongoing decline of the local population at Te Pēwhairangi/Bay of Islands, conversely, neither has it been dismissed. In keeping with the proposition that vessel disturbance could be implicated in this reported population decline, cumulative underwater noise effects (i.e. soundscape change) modelling formed a critical part of the MBL assessment process for marine mammals.
7	SLR (2025) Section 4.2.7	**Mitigation**	DOC Comment 2: The 100-meter exclusion zone for large whales is proposed to avoid entanglement. However, given the potential for physiological damage for all marine mammals within 1 meter of the suction head, it is advisable to have some mitigation for all marine mammals in relation to distance.	Helen McConnell: The DOC comment correctly notes that the 100 m exclusion zone is proposed to manage the risk of entanglement. However, in terms of physiological effects from underwater noise (to which the DOC Comment also refers), project specific underwater noise modelling found no risk for auditory injury (including permanent threshold shift) from the proposed activities (Styles Group, 2025). Furthermore, the risk of temporary threshold shift was limited to within 0.5 m (Styles Group, 2025). Given that no permanent physiological effects are predicted and temporary physiological effects will be extremely spatially limited, an exclusion zone is not warranted to protect marine mammals from potential hearing damage effects associated with underwater noise.

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				As the potential for temporary threshold shift (TTS) is restricted to within 0.5 m of the draghead and the likelihood of animals occurring inside this range is low, this effect is unlikely to occur. In addition, and if TTS did occur, the time an animal would actually spend within 0.5 m of the draghead (exposure time) is likely to be short. Recovery of any affected individuals would therefore be rapid on the basis that the cumulative rate of exposure would be low and recovery time is linked to exposure time (Kastelein et al., 2012). Section 4.2.7 of the report states that 'As no auditory injury (including PTS[1]) is predicted and the potential for TTS in marine mammals will be limited to within 1 m of the operational dredge, an exclusion zone is not specifically required to protect marine mammals from hearing damage.' No changes are proposed to address this DOC Comment.
8	SLR (2025) Section 4.7. SLR MMMP (2025) Section(s) 4.3 & 6.0.	**Mitigation**	DOC Comment 3: While the MMMP is not part of the assessment, the main concern is that the detection of marine mammals relies entirely on the working crew of the extraction vessel. Additionally, there appears to be little incentive for crew to actually spot marine mammals. The MMMP further mentions the support of independent marine mammal monitoring but makes no actual commitment. Given, the potential threat to marine mammals, in particular bottlenose dolphins, independent long-term monitoring should be a prerequisite of consent conditions and should commence ideally a year before operations commence.	Helen McConnell: This comment has two components as follows: *Marine mammal observation effort* – it is proposed that marine mammal detection within 100 m of the *William Fraser* during active extraction will trigger a temporary shut-down, and observation effort is required to facilitate this. The Master of the *William Fraser* is the dedicated observer and will keep a constant watch from the bridge during transit and active extraction. Watch-keeping is standard practise for safe vessel operation in terms of navigation responsibilities, compliance with the Marine Mammal Protection Regulations 1992 and, in this instance, compliance with the Hauraki Gulf Transit Protocol. The expansion of these watch-keeping responsibilities to monitor the 100 m exclusion zone for large whales during extraction therefore represents little additional effort and allows the deck crew to focus primarily on the extraction operations. As stated, in the report (Section 4.7) 'the risk of entanglement of marine mammals in extraction equipment is extremely low on account of 1) the intrinsic nature of the equipment (no loose lines, ropes or nets); 2) the slow operational speed of the *William Fraser* allows marine mammals to avoid direct contact with any submerged equipment, 3) the limited extraction time of 3.5 hours, and 4) that extraction does not typically act as an attractant to marine

[1] Permanent Threshold Shift

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				mammals'. Hence, the proposed level of observation is proportionate to the risk. In particular, the level of risk does not warrant a full-time specialist marine mammal observer to be aboard the vessel. The Marine Mammal Management Plan (MMMP) has been amended to clarify the observation effort requirements. Please see Sections 4.3 and 6.0 of the MMMP, as well as Section 2.4 (point 14) and Section 2.8.4 of the Sand Extraction Operational Plan (SEOP). *Monitoring requirements* – Given the potential effect of greatest concern to marine mammals is exposure to cumulative underwater noise from the sand extraction activities, acoustic monitoring is the preferred approach to evaluate this. Furthermore, monitoring of marine mammal presence/absence through traditional survey methods (boat-based or aerial surveys) is subject to a large number of variables that are not project-related, and which could confound the monitoring findings. An Acoustic Monitoring Programme (AMP) is proposed to demonstrate that change in the soundscape level at the monitoring locations arising from the Project does not exceed 3 dB over any calendar month, or to set out the change and any mitigation response(s) if it is greater than 3 dB. The AMP sets out the methodology which requires a minimum of six months of underwater noise measurements to be undertaken before sand extraction commences and a minimum of six months of underwater noise measurements to be undertaken following sand extraction commencement. The 3 dB threshold reflects the level over which a soundscape change would be considered more than minor (Styles Group, 2025). Clarification regarding the intent of the proposed monitoring has been added to the report.
9	SLR (2025) Section 4.2.4	**Acoustic monitoring**	DOC Comment 4: The authors decided to filter the data set to include only detections of a duration of >1minute due to the possibility that shorter detections may have originated outside of the affected area. This methodology is questionable. Omitting detection events of <1 minute generates the risk of omitting individuals/species that are known to	Helen McConnell: To filter the delphinid dataset of highly likely false positives, candidate events were defined as those containing a minimum of three detections occurring within a 20-minute window from the last detection. This detection count threshold is designed to control for false positives triggered by extraneous noise sources, such as sediment entrainment or mooring noise, which may be misclassified by the deep-learning algorithm.

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			vocalize infrequently such as killer whales and will also under-represent critical behavioural states like resting.	This filtering method is robust for monitoring the presence or absence of odontocetes. Delphinid species are highly vocal, emitting whistles, burst pulses, and echolocation clicks at high rates. Consequently, as individuals or groups transit the monitoring area, they are highly likely to produce multiple vocalizations. The large detection radius of omnidirectional hydrophones in open-water environments further increases the probability of capturing these multiple signals. A limitation, however, is the potential for missed detection events. This can occur if an individual passes tangentially or through a narrow segment of the hydrophone's detection range, minimizing the time spent within the monitored area and thus the opportunity for multiple vocalizations to be recorded. In addition, and as described in Section 4.2.4 of the report, the operational window with the lowest potential for soundscape change has been selected for Te Ākau Bream Bay sand extraction to minimise the cumulative underwater noise impacts on marine mammals. In particular, 1) the existing soundscape in the project area is significantly noisier during the day, 2) the dusk-chorus contributes to soundscape noise in the evening, and 3) activity budgets for both bottlenose dolphins and Bryde's whales suggest the night is the most important time for rest/sleep in these species.
10	SLR (2025) Section(s) 3.2 & 3.3	**Acoustic monitoring**	DOC Comment 5: Bottlenose dolphin detections further showed that the species will spend extended periods of time within the monitored area, with continuous acoustic detections of >5 hours recorded. This further puts into question the statement that marine mammals primarily pass through the area.	Helen McConnell: The assertion that the report states that bottlenose dolphins are mainly passing through is unfounded as the report does not make this claim. Indeed, the report clearly acknowledges that site fidelity of this species is reportedly high in the bay. Despite this, and to clarify, additional context has been added to Sections 3.2 and 3.3 of the report. Other marine mammal species are comparatively more transitory.
11	SLR (2025) Section 3.2.1	**Acoustic monitoring**	DOC Comment 6: Bryde's whales were detected on 15 out of 51 days which shows that area constitutes important habitat despite the author stating elsewhere that Bryde's whale habitat is primarily found in deeper waters or farther offshore. These data show variability in the species' occurrence.	Helen McConnell: According to the DOC sightings records (see Figure 4 of the report) and Figure 3-9 of Brough et al. (2024), sightings records for Bryde's whales occur exclusively beyond the offshore boundary of the sand extraction area. The conclusion that Bryde's whale habitat occurs primarily in deeper waters further offshore is based on this evidence; however the occasional presence of this

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			Additionally, Brough et al. 2024 found a seasonal peaks in occurrence for both Bryde's whales and bottlenose dolphins, with both species observed more frequently in warmer months. Given, that acoustic monitoring was only carried out in winter, it is plausible that detections of both species will be even higher during summer.	species in the immediate vicinity of the sand extraction area is not dismissed. The acoustic monitoring results are presented in Section 3.2.1 of the report and clearly acknowledges the potential presence of Bryde's whales in Te Ākau Bream Bay. However, and as stated in the report, because of the low frequency nature of baleen whale calls which propagate a long way underwater, and the inability to triangulate individual whale locations from the single monitoring location, the detection range for baleen whales exceeded 10 km. On this basis the report concludes that individual whales outside of Te Ākau Bream Bay were probably detected. However, the strength of some calls detected suggest that at least in some instances, Bryde's whales occurred inside Te Ākau Bream Bay. These data sources align with the conclusion that Bryde's whales generally occur beyond the offshore boundary of the sand extraction area. On this basis, it is unlikely that the sand extraction area constitutes important habitat for Bryde's whales, but the report clearly recognises 1) that a hotspot for Bryde's whales exists to the northeast of the proposed sand extraction area (off Whangārei Heads) (following Brough et al., 2024), and 2) foraging is commonly observed (following Brough, 2023). Section 3.2.1 of the report has been amended to recognise that acoustic detection rates for bottlenose dolphins and Bryde's whales would be expected to vary seasonally.
12	SLR (2025) Section 4.1.1	**Environmental impact assessment**	DOC Comment 7: The author merges the New Zealand Threat Classification System with the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand (EIANZ) to assign the ecological value of a species. I am not sure if the two systems can be merged like that. For example, I wouldn't classify an apex predator such as the common dolphin as having low ecological value.	Helen McConnell: It is common practise to assign ecological value in accordance with threat classification, for example see Boffa Miskell (2020). This approach allows conservation status to be considered as part of the determination of overall significance of impact. Based on the DOC comment that ecologically speaking it is difficult to reconcile a low ecological value to an apex predator, the terminology used in Section 4.1.1 of the report has been amended to refer to 'relative ecological value' which better serves the intent of the assessment given the keystone position that most marine mammals occupy in the food chain and their protected legal status. Furthermore, this approach aligns well with Policy 11 of the New

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				Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and the Resource Management Act 1991 framework.
13	SLR (2025) Section 4.2.3	**Underwater noise**	DOC Comment 8: The behavioural impact categories are not well defined or explained. For example, it is unclear what a moderate behavioural response actually entails.	Helen McConnell: The definitions for the behavioural impact categories are provided in Styles Group (2025). Section 4.2.3 of the report has been amended to reflect this.
14	SLR (2025)	**Underwater noise**	DOC Comment 9: It is assumed that marine mammals primarily pass through the area. However, acoustic monitoring showed that they can spend significant amounts of time in or near the extraction area (see comment above).	Helen McConnell: See MBL Response to DOC Comment 5 above.
15	SLR (2025) Section(s) 4.2.6 & 4.9	**Underwater noise**	DOC Comment 10: A case is made that species in the area are already habituated to noise and will consequently not be greatly affected by the sand extraction process. At a species level this may be the case. However, we do not know how many individuals have already abandoned the area due to excessive underwater noise or cumulative impacts. If this is the case, it is plausible to assume that more individuals may choose to vacate the area. It is also worth noting that the waters inshore of the proposed extraction area are relatively undisturbed (by local standards). Removing more acceptable habitat poses the risk of the area becoming unattractive for marine mammals, especially for bottlenose dolphins.	Helen McConnell: Sections 4.2.6 and 4.9 of the report have been amended to reflect the individual variation in sensitivity to underwater noise that likely occurs in marine mammals (i.e. some individuals will be more sensitive to disturbance than others). On the basis that 1) there are several examples of habituation to underwater noise in marine mammal species (e.g. Dracott et al., 2022; Mills et al., 2023; Mills et al., 2024), and 2) much of coastal New Zealand is subject to anthropogenic underwater noise yet marine mammals maintain a presence in these environments, habituation to intermittent underwater noise from the proposed sand extraction activities is probable over permanent habitat displacement. It is however noteworthy that Bejder et al. (2009) cautions that habituation should not be interpreted to imply a complete absence of detrimental consequences. Section 4.2.6 of the report has been amended to reframe this premise. In addition, and in terms of addressing the DOC Comment that 'waters inshore of the proposed extraction area are relatively undisturbed', the acoustic monitoring undertaken by Styles Group (2025) reported that within the proposed extraction area in May and June 2024 'vessel noise was not found to be as prevalent as seen inside harbours or urbanised bays (such as around the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park or Whangarei Harbour)'. Instead, the soundscape was relatively quiet and largely dominated by the geo- and bio-phony (Styles Group, 2025). It is because of this that significant emphasis has been placed on cumulative noise effects, and the AMP has been

ID	Section of Assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
				developed to ensure that waters inshore of the extraction area are not subject to anything other than negligible or small soundscape changes (i.e. <3 dB).
16	SLR (2025) Sections 3.3, 4.3, 4.3.2	**Habitat modification**	DOC Comment 11: The effects of disturbance/degradation of the seafloor on the food-web higher up in the water column are not taken into account. The effects on benthic communities and potential follow-on effects should be reviewed by a benthic expert. Also, as stated earlier, the assessment assumes that marine mammals use their home ranges uniformly which ignores the importance of locally important foraging areas. The extended presence of bottlenose dolphins identified by the acoustic monitoring, together with the observed foraging documented in Brough et al. 2024 strongly suggests that the area constitutes important foraging habitat.	Helen McConnell: Potential trophic level effects is covered in Section 4.3 of the report; minor edits have been made to clarify that detectable flow-on effects to apex predators such as marine mammals are highly unlikely. Additional context regarding flow-on effects through the food-web will be provided to DOC separately via a coordinated response with other subject matter experts (benthic, fish/fisheries, and sea birds). Section 3.3 of the report states that Te Ākau Bream Bay is considered as important habitat for semi-resident bottlenose dolphins, and that the embayment is known to provide foraging habitat. While the full distributional range of these semi-resident dolphins is unknown, Brough et al. (2024) states that 'It is highly likely individuals from the study area migrate between adjacent areas along the north-east coast including the Bay of Islands, Aotea/Great Barrier Island and the Hauraki Gulf'. On this basis (and even though the sand extraction area occurs in what should be considered as core habitat for this species), the sand extraction area is relatively small compared to the overall foraging range of this species. Further, the actively dredged section of the sand extraction area will be even smaller than the overall sand extraction area footprint at any one time. For highly mobile apex predators, that forage in dynamic coastal habitat, the overall portion of seabed affected, and the magnitude of potential flow-on effects, would be low (as described in Section 4.3.2 of the report). A separate response in respect to the effects on the marine food web is included as Appendix C in the Assessment of Ecological Effects.
17	SLR (2025)	**Marine debris**	DOC Comment 12: While good mitigation measures are in place, it is safe to assume that over a 35-year period some debris from the boat (i.e. plastic bags, food wrappers, cigarette butts etc.) will end up in the water. So, I disagree with the assessment of net gain but would agree that the effects are negligible.	Helen McConnell: Operations will be undertaken in compliance with the Maritime New Zealand approved Garbage Management Plan to avoid the introduction of litter into the marine environment. In terms of the determination of 'net gain', this is based on the active removal of debris from the marine environment.

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				Onboard the *William Fraser*, long boat hooks or gaffs are used to collect floating rubbish from the ocean (e.g., plastic waste, fishing nets, etc.). However, this is dependent on weather conditions and whether it is safe and practical to do so at the time. In response, we refer DOC to MBL's Maritime New Zealand approved Garbage Management Plan.
18	SLR (2025) Sections 3.2, 4.9, 5.0	**Cumulative impacts**	DOC Comment 13: The argument that further degradation to an already degraded area is of little consequence is problematic. However, it does acknowledge that the proposed activity does have an impact. It is also worth noting here, that the original abundance of certain species would have been significantly higher in the past (i.e. southern right whales, humpbacks). From a conservation perspective, it is desirable to create conditions that will enable restoration of habitat rather than further degradation.	Helen McConnell: Section 4.9 of the report provides information on the existing pressures that marine mammals face in Te Ākau Bream Bay, and more broadly in coastal New Zealand. Reference to these existing pressures is important when qualifying cumulative effects. It is noteworthy that cumulative underwater noise is identified in the report as having the greatest potential impact on marine mammals. In reference to underwater noise, and as discussed in the MBL response to DOC Comment 10 (above), the existing soundscape within the sand extraction area is characterised by natural sounds; hence it is not particularly degraded relative to other parts of Te Ākau Bream Bay. It is for this reason that significant emphasis has been placed on cumulative noise effects, and the AMP has been developed to ensure that waters inshore of the extraction area are not subject to anything other than negligible or small soundscape changes (i.e. <3 dB). Section 3.2 of the report identifies that both humpback and southern right whales are undergoing a phase of recovery following the cessation of historic commercial whaling. Numerous mitigations by design have been incorporated into the MBL proposal to minimise further habitat degradation. In terms of the potential effects of the proposed activity on marine mammals, the following project design components are the most influential: • Setting a maximum daily extraction time of 3.5 hours; • Restricting operations to the afternoons and early evenings to avoid disturbance of resting animals; • Setting limits on the volume of sand to be extracted annually to moderate the number of extraction days per month; and • Maintaining a low operational and transit speed. In addition, a comprehensive suite of mitigations are specifically proposed to further reduce the specific potential impacts on marine

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				mammals. A summary of these mitigations is provided in Section 5 of the report.
19	SLR (2025) Section 4.9	**Cumulative impacts**	DOC Comment 14: It is hypothesized that bottlenose dolphins from the Te Pēwhairangi/Bay of Islands may have moved to the area as a response to increasing disturbance. Photo-ID suggests that this did not occur with only 30% of Te Pēwhairangi/Bay of Islands individuals also seen in Te Ākau/Bream Bay. However, the numbers documented in Te Ākau/Bream Bay clearly show that the area is important habitat for a species that is declining in adjacent areas.	Helen McConnell: Section 4.9 of the report has been amended to reflect the findings of Brough et al. (2025) that only a small proportion of individual dolphins have been observed in both Bay of Islands and Te Ākau Bream Bay, suggesting that Te Ākau Bream Bay is not a primary destination for individuals that have potentially been displaced from the Bay of Islands.
20	SLR (2025)	**Cumulative impacts**	DOC Comment 15: It is argued that the high rate of occurrence of bottlenose dolphins in areas of high shipping traffic (Parry Channel) supports the suggestion that bottlenose dolphins are habituated to underwater noise and therefore less susceptible to its impacts. However, a similar trend has been observed in the Te Pēwhairangi/Bay of Islands were remaining individuals spend disproportionate amounts of time in areas of high vessel traffic. Given the significant population decline in the Te Pēwhairangi/Bay of Islands this behaviour should not be considered as evidence that vessel disturbance has no significant population level effects. Rather, it appears that a subset of individuals has adapted to the stressors while the majority has been displaced.	Helen McConnell: See response to DOC Comment 10.
21	SLR (2025)	**Cumulative impacts**	DOC Comment 16: It is argued that that Bryde's whales are unlikely to be adversely affected by the proposed activity due to documented low levels of site-fidelity (citing Tezanos-Pinto et al. 2017). This is only partially correct. While the majority of Bryde's whales in the Hauraki exhibited low levels of site fidelity, some individuals showed long-term site fidelity. Site fidelity has also been shown in the Te Ākau/Bream Bay area (Far Out, unpublished data). Additionally, changes in the prey community are	Helen McConnell: In addition to the findings of Tezanos-Pinto et al. (2017), and in terms of Bryde's whale site fidelity, the report also references the findings of Hamilton et al. (2023) that 'some Bryde's whales are frequent users of the Gulf, while others are only occasional visitors'. The report has been amended to ensure that individual variability in site fidelity has been accurately reflected. MBL has contacted DOC directly to request the unpublished data from Far Out Ocean Research Collective. This information would potentially add value to the discussion on Bryde's whale site fidelity in Te Ākau Bream Bay, and if received will be considered in terms of

ID	Section of Assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
			thought to currently drive changes in Bryde's whale habitat use. The high sighting rate of Bryde's whales in the area highlights its relative importance as a foraging ground. A precautionary approach is therefore recommended.	additional context to the report. As at 18 December 2025, the unpublished data has not been provided by DOC to MBL. In Section 4.9, the report states 'It is noteworthy that between 2011 and 2020 the diet of Bryde's whales appears to have shifted from being fish dominated to primarily feeding on zooplankton (Gostischa, 2020). This may reflect changes in prey availability, due to possible epizootic events, fisheries, and climate-induced ecosystem changes and therefore could reflect that this species is already facing environmental pressures.' An addition has been made to this, that 'Changes in prey community are likely to have consequences for habitat use, as reported recently by University of Auckland (2025) whereby Bryde's whales appear to be spending proportionally less time in the inner Hauraki Gulf (their traditional hot spot) and more time in the outer gulf'. As per the information provided in the MBL response to DOC Comment 6, the sightings data indicates Bryde's whale presence occurs primarily beyond the offshore boundary of the sand extraction area. However, their occasional presence in the immediate vicinity is not dismissed and for this reason a precautionary approach has been proposed both in terms of 1) the mitigations by design (see MBL Response to DOC Comment 13), and 2) the suite of specific marine mammal mitigations summarised in Section 5 of the report.
	Significance of the proposed Te Ākau/Bream Bay Sand Extraction site, using NZCPS criteria. Prepared by Jochen Zaeschmar, Far Out Ocean Research Collective			
22	SLR (2025)	**NZCPS Criteria**	<u>DOC comment 17 (additional feedback re NZCPS):</u> Historically, there are few good data to assess the marine mammal community in the Bream Bay area, which has led to assumptions that the area is of limited importance. For example, the data used in the assessment of the Northland Coastal Management Area are limited and 20 years old. Recently, Brough et al. (2024) identified high species diversity, including site-fidelity and the presence of critical life stages and behaviours of various marine mammal species, including endangered species	Helen McConnell: The report utilises the recent data collected by Brough et al. (2024) to assist with characterising the marine mammal community in Te Ākau Bream Bay. In doing so, the report clearly acknowledges that: - Te Ākau Bream Bay provides habitat for seven marine mammal species that are considered to be common visitors to the embayment and surrounds (e.g. bottlenose dolphins, common dolphins, Bryde's whales, false killer whales, pilot whales, killer whales, and New Zealand fur seals), and that other species may have a less frequent possible presence Te Ākau Bream Bay (e.g. leopard seals, southern right

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			such as bottlenose dolphins (Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable) and Bryde's whales (Nationally critical). A large population of semi-resident coastal bottlenose dolphins, with an abundance of 288 individuals with high residency in Te Ākau/Bream Bay was documented for the first time. Photo-identification results show both site-fidelity to the Bream Bay area but also connectivity with the Bay of Islands, Great Barrier Island and the Hauraki Gulf, indicating that the area serves as a connection hub for the wider population. Consequently, it is my view that Te Ākau/Bream Bay can be considered a significant area for marine mammals under NZPCS and regional criteria.	whales, humpback whales, blue whales, sei whales, sperm whales, dwarf minke whales, and Gray's beaked whales). - A semi-resident population of 288 (95% CI = 242 – 384) threatened bottlenose dolphins utilises the bay (as reported by Brough et al., 2024). With this species demonstrating relatively high rates of site fidelity (following Brough et al., 2024) and having a near daily presence in Te Ākau Bream Bay (refer Section 3.2.1 of the report). The report notes that the full distributional range of semi-resident dolphins is not well understood, but is thought to include the Bay of Islands, Aotea/Great Barrier Island and the Hauraki Gulf (following Brough et al., 2024). - Several marine mammal species, including bottlenose dolphins and Bryde's whales are known to forage in Te Ākau Bream Bay, and the presence of calves for these species (and others) is expected. Underwater noise has been identified in the report as the effect of greatest potential consequence to marine mammals. In terms of underwater noise effects, the NZCPS Policy 11 requirements that: a) effects on threatened marine mammal taxa (populations) are avoided, and b) significant effects on habitats that are important during 'vulnerable life stages' are avoided, are discussed in Section 4.2.6 of the report. Other policy consideration are assessed in the Assessment of Effects on the Environment.
23	SLR (2025)	**NZCPS Criteria**	<u>DOC comment 18 (additional feedback re NZCPS):</u> Several policy excerpts are provided, along with the following specific comments: 1. the area supports threatened and at-risk species of marine mammals, in particular significant numbers of bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*, Nationally Vulnerable) and Bryde's whales (*Balaenoptera edeni,* Nationally Critical). 2. marine mammals are of high cultural significance to local tangata whenua. 3. The area supports threatened and at-risk species of marine mammals, in particular significant numbers of bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*, Nationally Vulnerable)	Helen McConnell: A response to each of the numbered bullet points (as listed in the preceding column) is provided below: 1. The report clearly states that Te Ākau Bream Bay provides habitat for some threatened marine mammal species including bottlenose dolphins and Bryde's whales. 2. Appendix F of the report provides 'Information of Cultural Relevance to Marine Mammals', confirming that marine mammals are of high cultural significance to local tangata whenua. A cross reference to this appendix has been added to Section 3.2 of the report. 3. The report clearly acknowledges that Te Ākau Bream Bay is used by bottlenose dolphins and Bryde's whales, and that feeding is commonly observed for both species. In addition, the report states that bottlenose dolphins are frequently observed nursing calves in the bay and Bryde's whales that

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			and Bryde's whales (*Balaenoptera edeni*, Nationally Critical) which have been documented during critical live stages (calves) and during critical behaviours (feeding) (Brough et al. 2024). 4. Photo-identification shows that Bryde's whales and bottlenose dolphins observed in the Bream Bay area exhibit site-fidelity. However, movements between adjacent areas such as Great Barrier Island, the Hauraki Guld and the Bay of Islands have also been documented. This indicates that the Bream Bay area provides a linkage opportunities within the wider social network of these species. 5. As above, frequent observations of calves and foraging emphasize the importance of the area during critical life stages and behaviours. 6. The wider Bream Bay area, including the proposed extraction site, is home to a wide variety of marine mammals, including endangered species. 7. As above, the area supports threatened and at-risk species of marine mammals, in particular significant numbers of bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*, Nationally Vulnerable) and Bryde's whales (*Balaenoptera edeni*, Nationally Critical) which have been documented during critical live stages (calves) and during critical behaviours (feeding) (Brough et al. 2024). 8. Eight species of marine mammals have been identified in the Bream Bay area, supporting the assessment of high marine mammal diversity. 9. Photo-identification shows that Bryde's whales and bottlenose dolphins observed in the Bream Bay area exhibit site-fidelity. However, movements between adjacent	occur in the bay and surrounding waters are often accompanied by juveniles and calves. 4. In terms of species distribution and site fidelity, the report states that: a) Bottlenose dolphins in the northern North Island routinely occur along the coastline from Doubtless Bay to Tauranga (Constantine, 2003) and beyond into parts of the eastern Bay of Plenty (Zaeschmar et al., 2020) and the west coast of the North Island (Tezanos-Pinto, 2013). Dolphins inhabiting this stretch of coastline show varying degrees of site fidelity but generally exhibit high levels of movement (Constantine, 2003; Tezanos-Pinto, 2009). However, relatively high rates of residency (as inferred from photo-identification data) have recently been described for bottlenose dolphins in Te Ākau Bream Bay, indicating a semi-resident population here (Brough et al., 2024). Several authors have documented movement of individual dolphins between locations; Berghan et al. (2008) reported movement between the Bay of Islands and the Hauraki Gulf, and Dwyer et al. (2014) noted that individuals moved between Great Barrier Island, the Hauraki Gulf, Bay of Plenty and the Whangarei coast. More recently, photo-identification studies have revealed at least 37 individual dolphins move between the Bay of Islands and Te Ākau Bream Bay (Brough et al. 2025). A statement has been added to the report that Te Ākau Bream Bay represents habitat that supports population connectivity between locations throughout the wider region. b) Bryde's whales in New Zealand are concentrated between East Cape and North Cape (Gaskin, 1963); with the Hauraki Gulf and Northland region supporting one of the few known resident populations in the world (Constantine et al., 2012). Whales seen in Te Ākau Bream Bay are considered part of this population. No site-specific data is available to gauge site fidelity rates of Bryde's whales to Te Ākau Bream Bay, however Tezanos-Pinto et al. (2017) used photo-identification records to investigate Bryde's whale site fidelity within Hauraki Gulf and concluded that except for a few whales, most showed relatively low site fidelity. In addition, Hamilton et al. (2023) reported that some Bryde's whales are frequent users of the Gulf and others are only

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			areas such as Great Barrier Island, the Hauraki Guld and the Bay of Islands have also been documented. This indicates that the Bream Bay area provides a linkage opportunities within the wider social network of these species. 10. As above, both feeding and the presence of calves by the endangered Bryde's whales and bottlenose dolphins (but also common dolphins, false killer whales, pilot whales) have been observed in the area. 11. The data used in this assessment are limited and historic. Brough et al. (2024) show high marine mammal diversity, including the presence of critical live stages and behavioural states in the Bream Bay area, including the proposed extraction site.	occasional visitors; and while site fidelity to the Gulf varies with individual, even those that visit regularly are often-times absent (i.e. outside Hauraki Gulf). On this basis, the report concludes that site fidelity to coastal northeastern New Zealand is generally low (Tezanos-Pinto et al., 2017) with an unstable mixture of individuals that are both frequently and infrequently sighted over time (Hamilton et al., 2023). A statement has been added to the report that as with Hauraki Gulf, it is likely that some Bryde's whales are frequent users of Te Ākau Bream Bay and others are only occasional visitors, but that all use an area much larger than Te Ākau Bream Bay. 5. See response to 3) above, noting also that these critical life stages occur over an area much larger than the proposed sand extraction area. 6. Section 3.2 of the report states that 34 marine mammal species are known from the region; however only seven species – bottlenose dolphins, common dolphins, Bryde's whales, false killer whales, pilot whales, killer whales, and New Zealand fur seals – commonly visit Te Ākau Bream Bay and the immediate surrounds. Other species that are expected to be present less frequently include leopard seals, southern right whales, humpback whales, blue whales, sei whales, sperm whales, dwarf minke whales, and Gray's beaked whales. Table 1 of the report provides the threat status of these species using both the New Zealand Threat Classification System and the IUCN Redlist status. 7. See response to 1), 3) and 6) above. 8. See response to 6) above. 9. See response to 4) above. 10. See response to 3) above. In addition, Table 1 of the report states that common dolphins and killer whales have also been observed with calves in Te Ākau Bream Bay. Additional content has been added to Table 1 of the report stating that calves could also be present with false killer whales and long-finned pilot whales. 11. This comment relates to an assessment of the Northland Coastal Management Area, and whether this area constitutes a 'significant ecological marine area' in terms of

ID	Section of Assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
				marine mammals[2]. This assessment has not been referenced in the report and as noted by DOC uses limited and historic data. Conversely the report, utilises multiple data sources to characterise marine mammal use of Te Ākau Bream Bay, including: a) Sightings data as recorded in the DOC Marine Mammals Sightings Database from 1968 to 2024; b) Stranding data as recorded in the DOC Marine Mammals Incident Database from 1873 to 2024; c) Habitat modelling and distribution descriptions (Stephenson et al., 2020 and MacKenzie et al., 2022); d) SLR marine mammal sighting data collected during water quality monitoring trips; e) Project specific acoustic monitoring data collected by Styles Group; f) Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board marine mammal monitoring data (e.g. Brough et al., 2024); g) Existing acoustic data for Pākiri Embayment collected by Styles Group for MBLs previous resource consent application; h) Existing acoustic data for Whangārei Harbour collected by Styles Group for the recent Northport resource consent application; and i) Knowledge of species distribution and habitat use obtained from both historic and contemporary scientific literature (published and unpublished), with a focus on contemporary literature where available.

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ID	Section of assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
	Summary of Shorebird and Tara Iti-Related Considerations.			
24	N/A	**1. Impacts on Tara Iti and Shorebirds**	• Tara iti is highly sensitive to coastal changes, and any reduction in breeding habitat could have significant consequences for the species recovery programme. • Key risk mechanisms include: • Sand dune reduction • Oil spills • Disruption to food sources • Other shorebird species may also be affected by habitat changes and oil discharge risks.	David Thompson: I agree that 'any reduction in breeding habitat could have significant consequences for the species recovery programme'. However, based on coastal processes work, which concluded that the effect of the proposed sand extraction on coastal morphology would be negligible (Beetham 2025), it follows that sand extraction will have a similarly negligible effect on the upper shore breeding habitat of birds. See also the response to point 2 below. For oil spills see response to review point 3 below. MBL is considering the effects on the food cycle/web on Tara Iti as well as effects of small pelagic fish, marine mammals, and shorebirds. A separate response in respect to the effects on the marine food web is included as Appendix C in the Assessment of Ecological Effects.
25	Coastal Process Effects Assessment	**2. Coastal Processes and Habitat Stability**	**2. Coastal Processes and Habitat Stability** The proposal's potential to affect foreshore and dune erosion, and the stability of Waipū and Ruakākā estuaries, is a primary concern. To ensure confidence in the assessment: Depth of closure calculations must be robust and accurate. Monitoring buffers on the shoreward, northern, and southern margins should be clearly defined and responsive to observed changes.	Richard Reinen-Hamill (Tonkin and Taylor): The Coastal Process Effects Assessment report identifies the importance of Waipū and Ruakākā estuaries and the adjacent beaches and the potential of drawdown and erosion of the beach and dune systems (Section 5.10). Physical data on shoreline change shows these areas to be stable to accreting (Figure 3.25), although the overall trend of shoreline change within the bay was assessed to by dynamically stable based on historic data over the last 50 years, but with changes of both erosion and accretion around the estuary mouths as would be expected at these more dynamic features. The Waipū Estuary outlet is between Profile 2 and 3 (Figure 3-19) and the Ruakākā Estuary is to the north of Profile 5 and sediment transport potential was lower at these locations compared to

ID	Section of assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
	Summary of Shorebird and Tara Iti-Related Considerations.			
			Beach and dune monitoring should be included as a condition, with collaboration with Northland Regional Council to conduct surveys at existing sites up to twice annually.	the more energetic Profile 4, resulting in shallower depth of transport values and hence the assessment was the proposed extraction area being in the offshore zone resulted in negligible effects on the coastal morphology. We do recommend that beach and dune monitoring be carried out (Section 6.3) and McCallum Bros Ltd are financially contributing to the Beach Profile Survey Programme currently being undertaken by Council.

ID	Section of assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
	Summary of Shorebird and Tara Iti-Related Considerations.			
26	SEOP Section 2.4 MMMP Sections 4.2 & 4.3 Assessment of Effects on Navigational Safety	**3. Oil Spill Risk and Vessel Navigation**	• The barge design and onboard skimmer mechanisms appear to address common discharge risks. • Clarification is requested on: • The barge's ability to enter Whangarei Harbour in emergency or adverse conditions. • The route and proximity of the barge to anchor berths and other vessels, as current mapping and descriptions are unclear.	MBL: To manage spill risk, please refer to the Oil Spill Contingency (OSCP). The barge design addresses credible discharge scenarios. **Whangārei Harbour access:** In regard to the barge's ability to enter Whangārei Harbour in emergency or adverse conditions, as outlined in MBL's Sand Extraction Operation Plan (SEOP), Section 2.4 Method of Extraction, "*The MBL Operations Manager reviews marine forecasts to determine if conditions are safe for extraction*." The barge (i.e. the William Fraser) will not extract sand in adverse conditions or where the safety of the crew and vessel is at risk. Whangārei Harbour has a dredged and marked channel, which the *William Fraser* is fully capable of safely entering in adverse conditions. The vessel is designed for international operations and is operated by a fully competent and qualified crew. Accordingly, entry to Whangarei Harbour in emergency or adverse conditions does not present an additional risk. As per Section 2.8.7 of the SEOP, in the case of an emergency: "*All crew members are trained in the use of equipment on board the vessel they are working on, including emergency procedures and drills. The company offers robust training for crew, both induction and refresher. Records are maintained in the business office. Staff meetings are held on a regular basis to discuss any ongoing training requirements.*"

ID	Section of assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
	Summary of Shorebird and Tara Iti-Related Considerations.			
				Route and proximity to other vessels: The barge will transit established navigational routes as outlined in Section 2.4 of the Sand Extraction Operation Plan and in Sections 4.2 & 4.3 of the Marine Mammal Management Plan (MMMP). The *William Fraser* will maintain safe separation from anchor berths and other vessels in accordance with maritime rules and harbour control requirements. Notwithstanding this, and as stated in the Assessment of Effects on Navigational Safety: "*It is considered that the proposed sand extraction operation in Bream Bay can be competently managed with respect to navigational safety and does not impose an unacceptable riskfor the NRC and other stakeholders (Northport/CI, Golden Bay, or commercial or recreational users) using the Bay."* We are of the view that these matters are sufficiently addressed in the OSCP, SEOP, MMMP, and NRC's Navigational Safety Assessment.

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	Summary of Shorebird and Tara Iti-Related Considerations.			
	Assessment of Ecological Effects, Appendix C.	**4. Food Web and Marine Ecology**	• Potential disruption of the food cycle for tara iti due to dredging is a concern. • The fish report lacks detail on small pelagic fish and their role in the food web. • It is recommended that marine ecology reports provide: • More comprehensive analysis of food web impacts. • Clearer connections between dredging activity and pelagic fish resources.	MBL: MBL is considering the effects on the food cycle/web on Tara Iti as well as effects of small pelagic fish, marine mammals, and shorebirds. A separate response in respect to the effects on the marine food web is included as Appendix C in the Assessment of Ecological Effects.
27	Thompson (2025) Table 4.4 and 2.1	**5. Species Risk Assessment**	• Table 4.4 includes shorebird species that breed outside the affected area (e.g., overseas or in the South Island), and are unlikely to be impacted. • Clarification is sought on: • The relevance of these species to the impact assessment.	David Thompson: The relevance of taxa included in Table 4.4 (and 2.1) is that those taxa occur, are likely to occur or could occur in the greater region of interest. The list of taxa is conservative in that some taxa will only very rarely occur in the greater Te Ākau Bream Bay region, and no account was made of whether a taxon would be impacted by the proposal when compiling the list of taxa.
	Feedback – Northern New Zealand Seabird Trust **Sand extraction in Te Ākau Bream Bay: Potential effects on seabirds and shorebirds. Prepared by David Thompson, NIWA.**			

ID	Section of assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
	Summary of Shorebird and Tara Iti-Related Considerations.			
28	Thompson (2025) Section 3.3	**2.4 Species likely to occur in Te Ākau Bream Bay**	*"Thompson 2024 P13: However, given the relatively large distributions of the seabird species likely to occur in Te Ākau Bream Bay (Table 2-1), probably extending well beyond the area surveyed by Brough et al. (2024) for even the most sedentary species, assigning 'importance' to any specific area (such as the proposed sand extraction area, for example) within Te Ākau Bream Bay becomes challenging.* *NNZST - While this statement is substantially correct, the foraging distributions of at least two species would challenge this view (as below), i.e., those of Kororā Little penguins and Pakaha Fluttering shearwaters."*	David Thompson: I do not dispute that many species of seabird will feed in Te Ākau Bream Bay, including kororā northern little penguin and pakaha fluttering shearwater. My point was that the work of Brough et al. (2024) does not allow 'importance' (for feeding) to be assigned to any specific area. Notwithstanding whether Te Ākau Bream Bay generally, or a specific area within Te Ākau Bream Bay specifically, is 'important' for feeding seabirds, the issue is whether the sand extraction proposal will diminish food abundance and/or availability to an extent that would result in an adverse effect on any seabird population. For the reasons outlined in my report (see section 3.3 of Thompson 2025), it remains my opinion that the proposal would have a negligible effect on both prey abundance and availability. MBL is considering the effects on the food cycle/web on seabirds as well as effects of small pelagic fish, marine mammals, and shorebirds. A separate response in respect to the effects on the marine food web is included as Appendix C in the Assessment of Ecological Effects.
28	Thompson (2025) Section 3.3	**Disruption of the marine food web**	*"Beauchamp (2025) re. tara ītī and shorebirds noted in feedback to the specialist reports that disruption of the food cycle by the dredging could have impact on those tara ītī breeding locally. We share this view arguing that wider effects could have a far greater impact on species foraging further out in Te Ākau Bream Bay (e.g., kororā and pakahā) through changes to prey abundance / availability and exclusion from at-sea habitat…"*	David Thompson: While it is possible that tara iti fairy tern venture offshore from Waipū to the nearest point of the proposed sand extraction area, on the balance of available evidence it is likely that nearshore and estuarine habitats are favoured foraging zones for this taxon. Nevertheless, and for the reasons outlined in my report (see section 3.3 of Thompson 2025), it remains my opinion that the proposal would have a negligible effect on both prey abundance and availability.

ID	Section of assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
	Summary of Shorebird and Tara Iti-Related Considerations.			
				MBL is considering the effects on the food cycle/web on seabirds, including tara iti fairy tern, as well as effects of small pelagic fish, marine mammals, and shorebirds. A separate response in respect to the effects on the marine food web is included as Appendix C in the Assessment of Ecological Effects.
29	Thompson (2025) Section 3.3 SLR (2025) Assessment of Effects on Water Quality	**Turbidity**	*"…Such a widespread decrease in light transmissibility through water is certain to have a negative effect on visual foragers occupying many trophic levels in these areas, as well as reducing light availability for primary producers (Darby et al 2022)."*	David Thompson: The proposed sand extraction will result in increased levels of turbidity in the water column as unwanted material is returned to the sea from the extraction vessel. Increased turbidity has the potential to reduce prey availability to seabirds that utilise visual cues when foraging underwater. However, the scale (in both time and space) of increased turbidity from sand extraction is very likely to be relatively modest, with turbidity levels returning to ambient within 1-2 km and approximately 26 minutes after discharge from the extraction vessel (see section 3.3 of Thompson 2025). See SLR's Assessment of Effects on Water Quality.
30	Thompson (2025) Section 3.6.2 Styles Group (2025) Assessment of Underwater Noise	**Underwater noise**	*"…It is highly questionable whether little penguins fall into the category of 'highly mobile', especially when compared to flighted species. However, while the level of underwater noise may prove to be a less than minor consequence for seabirds affected, it adds a further uncertainly to an environment that is subject to other known pressures, including bottom, Danish seine fishing, commercial long line and recreational fishing, vessel traffic and ships at anchorages. That is, in addition to warming seas and increased storm events."*	David Thompson: Thompson (2025) assumed that all seabird taxa that forage underwater would be capable of detecting noise, and that responses of seabirds to noise generated during sand extraction (relatively minor behavioural responses: e.g., moving away from the noise source) would have less than minor consequences for seabirds. Based on the findings of Styles Group (2025).

ID	Section of assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
	Summary of Shorebird and Tara Iti-Related Considerations.			
	Feedback - Significance of the proposed Te Ākau/Bream Bay Sand Extraction site, using NZCPS criteria – Tara iti and shorebirds **Tony Beauchamp**			
31	Thompson (2025) Section 3.1	**Coastal Processes and Habitat Stability**	*"Using the information available including the coastal processes review, I consider there is a low risk of destabilisation of Waipu or Ruakaka estuaries as breeding sites for tara iti, and adverse effects on other threatened shorebird species. Any loss of breeding sites for tara iti would be significant as we lack breeding areas for the expansion of the tara iti programme."*	David Thompson: I agree that 'any loss of breeding sites for tara iti would be significant'. However, based on coastal processes work, which concluded that the effect of the proposed sand extraction on coastal morphology would be negligible (Beetham 2025), it follows that sand extraction will have a similarly negligible effect on the upper shore breeding habitat of birds. See also the response from Reinen-Hamill above.
32	Thompson (2025) Section 3.3	**Disruption of the marine food web**	*"A key concern is the disruption of the marine food web."*	David Thompson: I agree that disruption of the marine food web to the extent that food availability and/or abundance was significantly affected would be a concern. However, for the reasons outlined in section 3.3 of Thompson (2025) I think such disruption is highly unlikely. Additionally, a separate response in respect to the effects on the marine food web is included as Appendix C in the Assessment of Ecological Effects..
	Feedback - Significance of the proposed Te Ākau/Bream Bay Sand Extraction site, using NZCPS criteria – Seabirds **Chris Gaskin**			

ID	Section of assessment	Review Point (DOC)	Question (DOC)	Response (MBL)
	Summary of Shorebird and Tara Iti-Related Considerations.			
33	Thompson (2025) Section 3.3	**Disruption of the marine food web**	*"My key concern is the disruption of the marine food web and flow on effects given the ecological significance of the area".*	David Thompson: I agree that disruption of the marine food web to the extent that food availability and/or abundance was significantly affected would be a concern. However, for the reasons outlined in section 3.3 of Thompson (2025) I think such disruption is highly unlikely. Additionally, a separate response in respect to the effects on the marine food web is included as Appendix C in the Assessment of Ecological Effects. Furthermore, I agree that *Te Ākau Bream Bay is utilised by a range of seabird taxa, some of which are classified as 'Threatened' or 'At Risk', and that seabirds, including kororā little penguin and pakahā fluttering shearwater, feed in Te Ākau Bream Bay from time to time. The issue here is whether the sand extraction proposal will diminish food abundance and/or availability to an extent that would result in an adverse effect on any seabird population. See above for the reasons why I think this highly unlikely.*

Pre-Lodgement Submission Response to Northland Regional Council

McCALLUM BROS LTD
Established 1904

McCALLUM BROS. LTD
Established 1904

18 December 2025

Stuart Savill
Consents Manager
Northland Regional Council
6 Water Street
Whangārei 0110

Dear Stuart,

McCallum Bros Limited Pre-Lodgement Submission Response to Northland Regional Council

McCallum Bros Limited (MBL) appreciates the opportunity to engage with the Northland Regional Council (NRC) as part of MBL's pre-lodgement engagement requirements for listed projects under Section 29 of the Fast Track Approvals Act 2025.

This document provides a comprehensive response to NRC's technical assessment feedback on the following assessments as part of MBL's substantive application for the Resource Consent:

1. Bioresearches (2025). Te Ākau Bream Bay Sand Extraction Project, Assessment of Ecological Effects. Report for McCallum Bros Limited. June 2025. Version 6. pp 99.
2. Bioresearches (2024). 2023 Initial Sand Extraction Assessment, Temporary Pakiri Offshore Sand Area. Report for McCallum Bros Limited. March 2025. Version 5. pp 105.
3. Tonkin & Taylor (2025) Te Ākau Bream Bay Sand Extraction: Coastal Process Effects Assessment. Prepared for McCallum Bros Ltd. June 2025. Version 3.0. pp 103.

MBL understands that, at this stage, these are the only assessments on which NRC wishes to provide feedback. Notwithstanding, the Conditions of Consent for the substantive application for the Resource Consent which we have been working collaboratively with NRC to refine.

MBL trusts that this response provides clarity and demonstrates the company's commitment to addressing NRC's technical feedback comprehensively. We look forward to continuing constructive engagement with the Council upon lodgement and remain available to provide any additional information or clarification that may assist NRC in its assessment.

Yours faithfully,

[redacted]

Callum McCallum
Managing Director
McCallum Bros Limited

MBL's response to review comments from Dr Sharon De Luca (Boffa Miskell) for Northland Regional Council (NRC) on her review of the Bioresearches (2025) '*Te Ākau Bream Bay Sand Extraction Project, Assessment of Ecological Effects.*' Report for McCallum Bros Limited. June 2025, Version 6, pp 99; and
Bioresearches (2024). '*2023 Initial Sand Extraction Assessment, Temporary Pakiri Offshore Sand Area*.' Report for McCallum Bros Limited. March 2025, Version 5, pp 105.

	Bioresearches (2025) **Te Ākau Bream Bay Sand Extraction Project, Assessment of Ecological Effects. Report for McCallum Bros Limited pp 99.**			
ID	ID	**Review Point** (NRC)	**Question** (NRC)	**Response** (MBL)
1	Bioresearches (2025) Report Structure (marine values)	Suggest the authors create a table of marine assessment criteria from EIANZ 2025 in first column and the assigned ecological value next column, and final column with reference to the paragraph in the ecological assessment and could include mitigation.	Suggest table for clarity is provided.	Simon West: Please refer to Table 1 in the Assessment of Ecological Effects.
2	Bioresearches (2025) Table 1	The first statement says each ecological feature was assessed using a spreadsheet template by assigning a score based on professional judgement (with justification) to attributes listed in table 1. Why was this spreadsheet not provided?	This is a gap in the assessment.	Simon West: I have removed the word 'spreadsheet' from the report as no formal spreadsheet was made rather a collection of assessments.
3	Bioresearches (2025) Page i	0.001% loss of seabed habitat from the sand extraction area.	How is this calculated? At what scale?	Simon West: The sand extraction area is 7 km long and 2.2 km wide = 15,400,000 m^2 Each track is 1.6m wide and 13 km long = 20,800m^2 20800/15400000 = 0.00135 This is a calculation error that should have been multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage = 0.135 %.
4	Bioresearches (2025) page iii	The differences in biota between N&S control areas, which could make comparing differences over time difficult, stated there are no alternative controls areas are obvious.	Why are alternative control sites not obvious? What has been considered?	Simon West: Need sandy habitat with the 20-30 m depth range and similar slope. Similar habitat is not present. Additional text has been added to the report to clarify this (Page 3, new Section 2).
5	Bioresearches (2025)	Bioresearches note that the differences in biota between North and South control areas could make comparing differences over time difficult. How is this mitigated?	With the proposal to undertake second stage if no significant or unexpected adverse effects arising from the extraction identified through the monitoring programme - is this difficulty in the baseline adequately addressed?	Simon West: Because the Sand extraction area has geographic biota variation the controls **need to cover the ranges** in the variation, which the Northern and Southern controls do. Because of the biota variation there is the potential for a higher variance in the means of both the sand and control areas. Higher variation will likely increase the size of changes detectable. Increasing the numbers of replicates will not reduce the variation.

				In future tests, the issue is not if the sand area is different from the controls but if the changes are different between the control area and the sand extraction area. i.e. the interaction statistical test. Additional text has been added to the report new Section 2 to clarify this.
6		Is this difficulty with biota differences addressed with respect to assessing the second stage of the project?		Simon West: There is no difficulty, the same tests will apply to the second stage as apply to the first stage.
7	Bioresearches (2025) page 3	At the time of sampling, it was suggested more replication was needed in the control area to balance the statistical design.	Was replication design imbalance addressed?	Simon West: Yes. 5 replicates were used in the controls (n=165) and 3 in the sand area (n=231). The statistical tests to be used (Permanova) are robust to imbalances in replicate design. In addition, if smaller areas within the sand area are compared with the control the imbalanced is much reduced. Additional text has been added in Page 3 in SEMR report to clarify this
8	Bioresearches (2025) Table 1	Please finish the statement about shellfish flesh (9th row)?	Was shellfish flesh tested for contaminants?	Simon West: No, there is no reason to test shellfish flesh tested for contaminants. The report has been corrected by adding 'contaminant concentrations.
9	Bioresearches (2025) Section 6, page 58	Ecological Values	Agree with ecological values for benthic macrofauna, sharks & rays and marine reptiles. I disagree with the benthic habitat (stated as just fauna) has moderate ecological value - I would value it as **high**, given the diverse and abundant benthic invertebrates, sand grain sizes, low contaminant levels, low degree of modification, few invasive species, water quality high, fish abundance and diversity high. I disagree with the separate ecological values for fish (just because the fish species are common, and there are no at-risk or declining fish species, doesn't make the values low. It makes the values appropriate for the habitat type, so at least **moderate** or **high**.	Simon West: I disagree with the ECIANZ assessment, it is more designed for estuarine environments which this is not. There are no suitable criteria for the assessment of this habitat. Nor is there enough data to compare how unique this area is compared to other seabed habitat or if the diversity is high or low compared to similar habitats. Not everything can be high. I disagree, in my opinion, the biota is not high in that environment with only ~1408 per m^2. As stated in the EIANZ guidelines tables the abundance and diversity should be **relative to the habitat** not all marine habitats. Just because the diversity index falls in the high category does not mean it has high diversity for that habitat. As stated, the diversity in the channel was higher and more abundant.

				Equally, in other areas there are habitats that normally have low diversity. In my view, it does not follow that value should be higher where the diversity is typical for that habitat. Sand grain size is irrelevant. No at risk species present. The benthic habitat has been modified by: • scallop dredging; • bottom trawling; and • large ships anchoring. The fish were separated out as they do not all live within the seabed but above it in a separate low mid water habitat. The habitat has been trawled and dredged so should not be considered pristine. The diversity of benthic fish within the Zone of Influence (ZOI) was not high nor were the numbers, it is therefore hard to justify a high rating. Even a moderate rating is a stretch in my opinion hence I assigned a low value. Pelagic fish are even more separated from the seabed with very little direct interaction.
10	Bioresearches (2025) Section 6, page 58	Ecological Values	At the ZOI the effect on the benthic habitat is **high** until natural recovery >3 years (needs to be monitored rather than just assumed), and then during recovery probably reduces to **low** if recovery occurring as expected.	Simon West: The ZOI was considered to be the sand extraction area. I have added text and figure in section 4 pages 6-8 to clarify. I disagree that the effect will not be high until recovery. In my opinion, I agree effects could be high in the dredge track, but only a small proportion of the sand extraction area will be dredged in any one year. The Section 2.5.2 of the Sand Extraction Operation Plan provides for spacing out the planned dredged tracks to minimise repeat dredging of the same areas. There are no effects expected beyond the sand extraction area. I agree the effect on the benthic ecology needs to be monitored but no recovery studies have been conducted in sandy shallow coastal waters to date to show how long recovery takes. However, the rate of

				recovery was not assumed it was based on scientific literature relating to marine aggregate dredging. The recovery monitoring is not something that can be done inside an active sand extraction area and there are presently no such operations available to allow a study to be conducted. Any such study would also need to be targeted to the actual track locations not a general area wide survey.
	Bioresearches (2025) Section 6, page 58	Ecological Values	What is the scale of assessment - the ZOI or Bream Bay or both?	Simon West: Both. Added text and figure in Section 4 (Page 6-8) to clarify.
	Bioresearches (2025) Section 6, page 59	Monitoring	Higher extraction levels - monitoring and setting of trigger levels to ensure system can cope. Please provide more detail?	Simon West: Absolute trigger values are very hard to define in a temporally variable environment. They cannot be absolute otherwise they do not take into account natural variation. I have added some text to the report in Section 9 (Page 74).
	Bioresearches (2024) 2023 Initial Sand Extraction Assessment, Temporary Pakiri Offshore Sand Area. Report for McCallum Bros Limited. pp 105			
	Bioresearches (2024) 3.3	Titled "Surficial Sediment Quality"	Sediment was composited from the dredge tows - 100mm deep sediments were mixed and subsampled – these samples were <u>not</u> surficial – the top 2-3cm is usual for surficial. The top 2-3 cm of sediment is considered the recent deposition, perhaps this part of the report should be re-interpreted as Total Sediment Quality (top 100mm) not Surficial?	Simon West: Have added text to the report in Section 2.1.2 (Page 4) to clarify. Simon West: Have renamed Sections 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 3.2 and 3.3 to **Seabed** Sediment.
	Bioresearches (2024) 2.2.4	sensitive species NIWA (2013)	The reference to NIWA (2013) discusses sensitive benthic <u>communities</u>, which is different to sensitive <u>species.</u> In the EIANZ 2025 (your table 1) criteria the reference is too sensitive versus tolerant species, with respect to tolerant to mud and contaminants. Please reframe this discussion to sensitive species <u>not</u> sensitive communities.	Simon West: The reviewer has misinterpreted the intent. At no point is sensitivity use in the EIANZ context. There is no data to say what is sensitive or tolerant in this habitat like there is in the easier estuarine habitats. Assessment based on tolerance to mud and contaminants is irrelevant in this location as neither are present or produced by the activity.

	Bioresearches (2024) 3.4.1.1	Diversity and number of individuals (abundance)	Were the North and South control sites assemblages different to each other (as well as difference to the extraction site)?	Simon West: Section 3.4.1.1 refers to dredge tow data. The dredge tow data were not statistically tested to compare differences between areas. I have added testing results and text to explain.
	Bioresearches (2024)	"previous experience sampling in similar habitats has shown that brachiopods are sometimes found attached to Carrier Shell".	Please give reference	Simon West: References added to the report.
	Bioresearches (2024) 3.4.2.2	"soft shore benthic biota usually between 10-20 taxa per sample"	What was the standard size sample? It is not clear. Were the cup corals identified in drop camera or ponar dredge tows?	Simon West: See section 2.2.2 "Standard Ponar Grab sampler was used with a sample area of 250 x 285mm (0.071m²) and a bite depth of about 100mm" Cup corals were only detected in the ponar grab samples. They are too small (<10mm) and live partially buried so difficult to detect in photographs, and are too small to be retained in dredge tow samples.
	Bioresearches (2024) 3.4.2.3	Shannon Wiener showed high diversity in Bream Bay. Bream Bay has high diversity of taxa (more so than Pakiri) but typical of the Whangarei Heads area.		Simon West: Yes, according to the Shannon Wiener diversity index the diversity is high.
	Bioresearches (2024)	Diversity in the northern control area statistically higher than the southern and remote control areas, but mean diversity from all control areas combined were within the range reported from the sand extraction area.	Does this mean the mean diversity of northern control, southern control and remote control areas were not statistically different the mean diversity from the extraction area?	Simon West: Table G7 shows the testing of differences in diversity between the 3 controls areas individually and each along shore group (numbers) in the sand area. The CN was different to the CR and CS, but not to each of the sand area groups 2-8. Although not tested, the CN was not different to the sand area as a whole. CR was not statistically significantly different to the CS. Sand area 2 was different to the CR and CS, and sand area 3 was different to CR. No other pairwise comparisons were statistically significant. Again not specifically tested the sand area as a whole was statistically significant different to the CR and CS. Additional text added to the report to clarify section 3.4.2.4.4 page 50.
	Bioresearches (2024) Figures G.7 and G.6		I cannot interpret these plots	Simon West: None of these plots had stress values below 0.15 thus as the text in Section

	Bioresearches (2024) Figure G.4	Control north samples seems to be isolated from the majority of the samples, as does control remote (CR) (less so Control South (CS).	Please discuss these differences in detail.	3.4.2.4 stated the plots were not a good fit so further discussion was not useful. The figures were included for completeness.
	Bioresearches (2024) stress in MDS	2D MDS plots with values below 0.15 are generally "good" fit, whereas values above this are not good fits. Almost all the MDS plots produced have stress scores significantly above the value that is considered a good fit to the data.	Discuss the stress in 2D and 3D plots, perhaps in terms of Dugard et al 2010. Please discuss the usefulness of these multivariate plots?	Simon West: Figure 20 had a stress value 0.149 and was discussed further. Stress values were discussed in Section 3.4.2.4. SIMPER was used to discuss differences in the subsections of 3.4.2.4. The univariate plots can be misleading as they do not account for differences in composition, which the multivariate plots do.
			Are the MDS plots useful in differentiating between groups?	In regard to the MDS plots with the body of the report, yes they are useful. The MDS plots in the appendix less so but they still contribute some.
	Bioresearches (2024) Figure 22		What is this figure telling us?	Simon West: See the text in the paragraph just above the Figure 22.
	Bioresearches (2024) Table G.11 and G12		What are these tables telling us?	Simon West: Text added to the report (page 46) to define differences between groups.
	Bioresearches (2024) page 49 3.4.2.4.4	There is a statistically different biotic composition between extraction and control areas	How will that be treated in the monitoring?	Simon West: The controls are the best available. This variation reflects a natural north–south ecological gradient in community structure across Te Ākau Bream Bay, rather than effects of any activity. The control areas have been placed at either ends of the natural ecological gradient, and remote from the gradient. To account for this in future monitoring, the programme will use a modified Before–After–Control–Impact (BACI) design that evaluates changes in each area over time rather than relying solely on spatial comparison. Monitoring will therefore focus on detecting temporal changes in biotic composition, abundance, and diversity within each site and then comparing the magnitude and direction of those changes between extraction and control areas. Sampling will continue to be stratified by depth and sediment type to

				control for natural environmental gradients. Multivariate analyses (e.g., PERMANOVA) incorporating both time and area as factors will be used to distinguish natural spatial variation from changes attributable to sand extraction. This approach ensures that any observed differences in future years can be robustly attributed to either natural variability or project-related effects.
	Bioresearches (2024) page 50 para 2	The biota communities between extraction and controls could lead to issues comparing differences over time.	What is the solution?	See above
	Bioresearches (2024) page 50 and 51	Corals - Bioresearches state that the presence of these solitary corals does not increase the ecological value of the site, as they are not complex habitat forming corals.	NIWA (2025b) covers cup coral assessment. I disagree that the presence of cup corals do not add to the ecological value of the site.	Simon West: In terms of values, I am following the EIANZ assessment protocols where they exist. As discussed, in the document these include things like diversity, rarity or threatened classification etc. The addition of the stony corals in the sand area only adds 0.002 to the overall sand area Diversity index, thus the difference is negligible: • With stony corals = 3.663 • Without stony corals = 3.661 The stony corals found are not listed as threatened, (Funnell et al. 2021[1]) thus do not add to the values assessment. Both *Sphenotrochus ralphae* and *Kionotrochus suteri* are endemic to Aotearoa New Zealand, meaning they are found nowhere else. However, based on available records, their distribution is considered relatively widespread across northern Aotearoa New Zealand. There is a lack of population data from outside the sand extraction area, however based on the population data within the extraction area

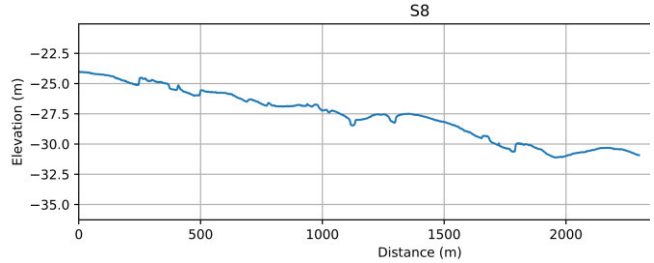
[1] Funnell, G., Gordon, D. P., Leduc, D., Makan, T., Marshall, B., Mills, S., ... & Wing, S. (2023). *Conservation status of indigenous marine invertebrates in Aotearoa New Zealand, 2021*. Department of Conservation, New Zealand.

				and at Pakiri and their distribution, they not considered rare (Beaumont, 2025) Hence my statement they do not add significantly to the ecological value. If they formed habitats as the deeper water branching corals do then yes, they would, but these species do not alter the habitat in any significant way, nor are they very abundant. Simplistically, they are just anemones with a "backbone", and we have anemones in the sand area (at higher numbers) so the corals do not provide any additional ecological services. I do not see any ecological reason why they should be given any preferential status (or value) over any other biota. I am aware that *Scleractinia* as a taxonomic order is protected under the Wildlife Act 1953. Although I am not sure of the reasons for this but, that form of protection does not contribute to my assessment of the ecological value of the Stony/cup corals found in Bream Bay.

MBL's response to review comments from Professor Mark Dickson for Northland Regional Council (NRC) on his review of the Tonkin + Taylor (2025) '*Te Ākau Bream Bay Sand Extraction: Coastal Process Effects Assessment.*' June 2025, Version 3.0, prepared for McCallum Bros Ltd.

ID	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)** **Te Ākau Bream Bay Sand Extraction: Coastal Process Effects Assessment. Prepared for McCallum Bros Ltd. pp 103**			
	ID	**Review Point** (NRC)	**Question** (NRC)	**Response** (MBL)
1	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)** **Figure E.1-1, Figure E.1-2** **Section 5.2**	Consistency and clarity in terminology	Figure E.1-1 refers to the 'upper shoreface', 'lower shoreface' and 'offshore'... Figure E.1-1 it would be useful to add to this figure a 'zone 4'... also be added in the bullets below 'Technical assessment' within the Executive summary.	Dr Eddie Beetham: When referring to shoreface: - Changed outer to lower - Changed inner to upper Useful comment when referring to shoreface. Have kept inner and outer when referring to DOC formulas. Added Zone 4 offshore as suggested.

2	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)** **Section 2, 4.3**	Distinguishing zonal boundaries – the lower shoreface	Hamon-Kerivel et al (2020) proposed to standardize definitions as follows… The report should clarify whether previous studies have also made this separation within the lower shoreface zone. The report states within the Executive summary that… is not consistent with the DoT has been used to separate zones 2 and 3 (i.e. frequent and infrequent sediment transport).	Dr Eddie Beetham: Our separation of the lower shoreface into two zones is based on utilising all information used to inform the assessment. While we put more weight on the DoT method, this is new and has not existing application in NZ. Therefore, applying consistent definitions to Pakiri (long term outer DoC) was required. On further review, the 45 year outer DoC and the most extreme of the annual DoTs are very consistent on all profiles. We believe this further justifies our separation on the shoreface into zones of frequent (significant) and infrequent transport. We have clarified that this is our zonation. While strictly following Hamon-Kerivel, et al., (2020) we could ignore the outer DoC, we felt it prudent to include this as a variable as it is consistent with expert conferencing for Pakiri. In the exec summary: I have added new explanation and rationale for the two lower shoreface boundaries and clarified our interpretation of separating the lower shoreface into frequent and infrequent zones that acknowledge the different definitions. Edited exec summary in response to comments. Edited section 2 definitions. Edited Section 4.3
3	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)** **Section 2, 4.3, 5.7**	Distinguishing zonal boundaries – the outer depth of closure	An alternative interpretation of these figures is possible: the figures appear to show coarsening of sediment at distances beyond (seaward) of about 6 km, which also corresponds to an increase in the profile slope. This area is within the proposed extraction area. A scientifically reasonable argument could be made that the outer DoC should be plotted near this area (i.e. about 23-24 m depth) associated with these changes in slope and sediment size. Why is this alternative interpretation less reasonable than using the mean outer DoC?	Dr Eddie Beetham: The alternative interpretation that the lower shoreface could extend to -23 to -24 on P4 (just inside the extraction area) is plausible but considered unlikely. In this case more weight is put on the DoT calculation and sediment motion calculations that show the most extreme DoT year is 1km landward of the extraction area. Sediment inside the extraction area is generally coarser than on the shoreface in this location, indicating diminishing ability to entrain and mobilise larger particles. Edited exec summary in response to comments. Edits section 2 definitions. Edited interpretation in section 4.3 and 5.7

4	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)** **Section 4.1.3, 4.2.3**	DoC equation sensitivity to slope	Strictly speaking, it is not correct to say that the DoC equation is directly sensitive to the slope. The equation has terms for wave height and period and grain size and so is sensitive to these variables. It is more correct to say that the output of the equation (i.e. depth) is sensitive to the slope, because a small change in depth on a gentle slope can result in large horizontal distance.	Dr Eddie Beetham: Appreciate this comment and agree – the equation is not sensitive, but the resulting location of the profile is. This has been clarified through the report. Made minor amendments.
5	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)** **Figure 3-6, Section 3.5.3, 4.3**	Ridges and swales	Further discussion and investigation of these features is necessary. What are the likely formative processes associated with these features? What is their sedimentology and what does this indicate? In the description of subsurface sediment cores (3.5.3) the report notes that 'Facies 2 seabed level is undulating, possibly part of an irregular dune system'. Is this related to the ridges and swales shown in Figure 3-6? Does the existence of a ridge system in the bathymetric survey imply a Holocene sedimentary 'drape' across some pre-existing Pleistocene structure? A key point here is to distinguish whether these ridges are active or relict features? Are they 'modern' in the sense that they are being actively formed by sediment transport processes, or are they inherited features?	Dr Eddie Beetham: Based on the sediment motion calculations, DoT, and further look at the extraction area bedforms, we believe any features near the lower shoreface / extraction area are now relict and not being actively shaped by modal or annual events. There are several sections in the extraction area with troughs that would be smoothed out by waves if this were on the active lower shoreface. These are presented in the Pre sand extraction report. No radio carbon dates were made to check the dates of sediment associated with the features.  Stated in 4.3 that bedforms around the extraction area are relict and not being actively formed.
6	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)** **Section 3.8.3, 4.1.1**	Underprediction of wave height	Comparison of Table 3.8 (modelled waves) and Table 3.9 (measured waves) shows that waves modelled over a 45-year hindcast period are smaller (for the large waves) than	Dr Eddie Beetham: A few points to clarify here: 1) The underprediction is only for extreme waves, not typical conditions. Therefore, this only influences the Inner DoC and DoT calculations.

			those recorded during a 16-year observation window, and the difference is considerable (e.g. for maximum Hs, 5.85 m at Profile 1 v 7m at Alpha buoy). Figures 3.17 and 3.18 shows how modelled Hs differs from measured Hs. The model underprediction issue is further highlighted by the extreme event analysis (3.8.3): the 200-year model extreme is smaller than wave heights observed in a 16-year observation window. Given the model underprediction, I concur with the approach taken in the report (p 31) of amplifying model wave heights to calculate DoC and DoT… Was any sensitivity testing undertaken on the effect of using 1.4, 1.45 or 1.5 etc for the amplification factor? The report makes it clear that the inner DoC (section 4.1.1) was calculated with the scaled-up waves, but it is not clear whether the scaled-up waves were used for the outer DoC (4.1.2), and this should be stated. It is unclear why the uncalibrated hindcast would have been used for the DoT calculations, because it seems clear that the modelling underpredicts generally, not just the extremes? …Has the initial use of unscaled waves in any way influenced the adopted DoT values? The wording could be tidied up to avoid confusion.	2) Only the 12h exceeded wave height is adjusted by the adopted factor of 1.4. Since we do this for every year over 45 years, and for 5 profiles (= 225 scenarios of varying 12h exceeded wave height and period used in both DoT and inner DoC), there is sufficient sensitivity built in to the method to test a wide range of plausible wave heights. We also consider a climate change scenario of + 5% on top of the 1.4 factor, which is more than what a 1.45 factor would result in. 3) The resulting DoT is not very sensitive to climate change or current variations, so the potential for an alternative factor to have a material effect on the conclusions is negligible. The outer DoC is calculated by the mean wave height and period which does not need to be multiplied by 1.4. Some clarifications made through the text where the reviewer made markups on the manuscript.

7	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)**	Possibility of shoreward sediment transport across the outer DoC, 'convex' profile and extraction tracks	Is it possible that contemporary onshore sediment transport onto the lower shoreface (i.e. across the boundary between offshore zone 4 and lower shoreface zone 3) is contributing to this convex profile? This seems a key point that could be discussed in more depth within the report. Where does the convexity arise from? Is it an inherited artefact? Are contemporary processes (e.g. storms) maintaining the profile via onshore transport? The report concludes (p65) that even if there is onshore transport from the extraction zone to the lower shoreface, that 'sufficient sediment will remain in the sediment body. This is attributed to the lower shoreface having a convex profile'. The wording is unclear here. The argument appears to be that the lower shoreface has a lot of sand and can therefore keep recharging the coast, but is that convexity maintained through transport from the offshore area? This section continues to say that 'geotechnical investigations show that mobile sand is present below the extraction area to at least 2 m below current level'. This is confusing. The implication is that the offshore zone has a deep *mobile* layer beneath the surface? Please clarify. The implicit argument here is that the sediment transport is sufficient to obscure excavation tracks, but not of sufficient (onshore)	Dr Eddie Beetham: The convex section of the lower shoreface is located around 3,500 m offshore which is 2km landward of the extraction area. It's possible that sediment is being moved landward on the lower section of the lower shoreface seaward of the convex point, but there is nothing to indicate onshore transport from the offshore extraction site is shaping this feature. This is backed up by the initiation of motion calculations. The annual sensitivity of the outer DoC indicates that the outer DoC could encroach on the extraction area 9% of the time, but this does not significant onshore transport occurs. This if anything indicates the sensitivity of the method, which is why we put more weight on the DoT formula, which includes sediment transport fundamentals. The DoT method does not identify significant sediment transport in the extraction area. Reference to mobile sand was not in context of transport, but Holocene sand grains, which area likely now inert and not dynamic. This has been clarified. The DoT was only informed by calibrated 12h exceeded waves, not the unscaled sediment transport hindcast. Ongoing monitoring of the lower shoreface profiles and extraction area will confirm any dynamics in this section. If unexpected lower of the seabed occurs, the sand extraction can be adapted accordingly. Added commentary in Section 4.3 and 5.7.

			magnitude to be a significant recharge to the lower shoreface. To be more confident in this assertion, some modelling could be undertaken to give a sense that there is enough sediment transport to fill in the tracks, while also quantifying what 'particularly far' means, and demonstrating that the offshore zone is not recharging the lower shoreface.	
8	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025)**	Buffer distances	There is no explanation/justification for the 1 km buffer adopted. Similarly, the boundary between zones 3 and 4 (lower shoreface and offshore zone) is defined either by the outer DoC point or a minimum distance of 3.5 km from the inner DoC point (the upper shoreface). There is no explanation/justification for the 3.5 km buffer. A minimum buffer distance of 880 m is referred in the Executive summary, but I could not find any explanation of this distance. In section 5.3 the sand resource area is said to be the 'seaward extent of the lower shoreface (defined by the 45-yr outer DoC), and the seaward boundary is the depth where practical extraction is readily achievable, and this is taken to be around the 30 m'. It is not clear how this boundary relates to the buffer distances described above (i.e. how does this relate to the minimum of 3.5 km from the inner DoC?). Similarly, on p66 it is not clear whether the	Dr Eddie Beetham: The buffer distance has been re-named as a separation distance and was mostly informed by putting weight on profile 4, which is the most extreme. This is conservative and used to show clear separation between the three nearshore zones.

			outer DoC is being considered, or the outer DoC plus buffer.	
9	**Tonkin & Taylor (2025) Section 6.3**	Beach monitoring	A key condition relates to track management (p76): 'MBL are proposing to manage extraction lines to avoid track repetition and have a management plan to avoid repeatedly excavation along the same track. Deep tracks are not formed by a single extraction line and using the proposed extraction method with similar extraction volumes from each of the 77 extraction cells the likelihood of repeated extraction of the same area of seabed is avoided'. Some further information would help provide confidence that this is achievable. For instance, the vertical error of the tracks are given, and it would be useful also to provide the horizontal positional error of the tracks. Agree that changes in the order of a cm are likely to have negligible effect on waves, but a few extra sentences of justification/framing would be worthwhile. Given the miss-match between measured and modelled conditions, it is also worthwhile considering whether an additional wave buoy should be deployed to complement the North Port buoys, help improve the modelling, and verify whether the extraction has any impact on wave conditions. In addition to the monitoring proposed, it would be useful to have provision for an additional survey if an extreme storm were to	Dr Eddie Beetham: The management of extraction tracks is undertaken through the Sand Extraction Rotation Methodology outlined in the Sand Extraction Operation Plan. Additional instrumentation including a wave buoy is not presently required. Based on the current scope, available data, and the negligible influence that centimetre-scale changes are expected to have on wave conditions, we believe the existing justification and monitoring is sufficient. MBL will be contributing to the current Bream Bay Beach Profile Survey programme undertaken twice per year by Council. Please refer to Condition 43 in the Consent Conditions.

			occur during the proposed extraction period. It is interesting that beach monitoring is not proposed. The report argues that it is unlikely that sand extraction at the proposed area has any connection to the shoreline, and therefore monitoring is not required. But is it impossible? My view is that coastal change trends should be monitored.	
	Tonkin & Taylor (2025)	Summary statement	Overall, in my professional opinion, the report has utilised appropriate data and methods to consider the relevant effects on coastal processes and geomorphology related to the proposed activity. The report has a section on potential cumulative effects with climate change that is scientifically sound. Overall, the conclusions reached are supported by the evidence presented, but this statement is made with caveats. I have explained in detail above the most important areas of uncertainty, where further work is required, and where alternative interpretations are possible.	Dr Eddie Beetham: Useful comments. All addressed and actioned.

5B. Pre-lodgement Consultation with Other Parties

Pre-lodgement Consultation with Other Parties (up to 14 January 2026)

Bream Bay Coastal Care Trust (BBCCT)

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	5

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
02/01/2025	x2 Emails	BBCCT wrote to MBL to express their concerns with some aspects of MBL's fast track application regarding the depth of closure and impact to the environment.	MBL responded providing information on reports, explanation of application and an offer to meet.
24/02/2025	x2 Emails	MBL sent a follow-up email requesting contact details to further the discussion.	BBCCT responded re-emphasising their concern about the possible effects of the extraction of a large quantity of sand on the integrity of the dunes, safety of beaches and fisheries. Requesting full reseach reports.
25/02/2025	x1 Email	MBL provided an update on the status of the reports, providing a link to where they will be available on MBL's website once finalised. Offering to meet and discuss BBCCT's concerns in person.	No further response received.

Channel Infrastructure

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	7
In person meetings	1

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
22/01/2024	x2 Emails	MBL provided a new map and proposal of dredging south of the channel entrance.	Organised a meeting.
24/01/2024 - 15/02/2024	x2 Emails	MBL shared the new proposal, including the areas. Discussed information sharing from previous RNZ consent applications.	Channel Infrastructure confirmed they are not prepared to share environmental assessments as it wouldn't be good with local iwi Paturakeke.
16/04/2024 - 17/04/2024	x2 Emails	MBL provided an updated proposal and AEE reports.	MBL sent a follow up email to request any concerns that Channel Infrastructure may have MBL's proposal.
14/01/2025	x1 Email	Organised a meeting.	No response or further action required.
15/01/2025	x1 Meeting	MBL provided Channel Infrastructure with an update and asked of any issues that they may have. Channel Infrastructure had no apparent issues as long as MBL didn't interrupt shipping.	MBL confirmed they would keep Channel Infrastructure informed of progress.

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)

Correspondence Type	Number
Phone Calls	4
Emails exchanged	1

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
3/11/2025 - 12/12/2025	x4 Phone Calls	MBL spoke with Ben Bond from EPA regarding the timeframe for the lodgement and status of our substantive application.	No further action required.
17/12/2025	x1 Phone call x1 Email	MBL spoke with Fern Harpham (Fast-Track Advisor) regarding the changes being made to enable the amendments to the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 and changes that have led to the respect of MBL's Application form on the Fast Track Portal.	No further action required.

Langs Beach Residents

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	2

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
07/05/2025	x1 Email	MBL discussed the proposal and organising another meeting with Martin Cleave (Langs beach resident and Ngātiwai Trustee) and Zel Unkovich (Langs beach resident).	No response or further action required.
08/05/2025	x1 Email	MBL provided an introduction and discussed the proposal, iwi issues, who we are consulting with, answered questions and discussed solutions. Agreed to meet again with more residents.	No further contact from the residents.

Leigh Fish

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	1

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
05/11/2024	x1 Email	MBL provided Leigh Fish with a background of the application.	No response or further action required.

Ministry for the Environment (MFE)

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	3

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
07/04/2025 - 10/04/2025	x3 Emails	MBL emailed MFE to ask for advice on the best contacts within MFE for initial consultation.	MFE provided direction as to the Assessments against National Policy Statements, incl CPS.

Ministry for Primary Industries

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	3

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
05/08/2025 - 08/08/2025	x3 Emails	MBL emailed MPI to inform them on our application to confirm whether the application area is subject to a taiāpure-local fishery, a mātaitai reserve, or an area that is subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.	MPI (Dee Wallace) respondended to MBL's initial email confirming there are no established taiāpure-local fisheries or mātaitai reserves in the areas. There is a a temporary fisheries closure at Marsden Bank and Mair Bank and the areas are gazetted rohe moana, either to Ngāti Kahu, Parawhau, Ngāti Tu and Patuharakeke.

Moana New Zealand

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	7

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
05/11/2024	x2 Emails	Discussion of the application background.	Moana provided best contacts; Mark Ngata (Moana), Tiff Bock (SNZ)
07/11/2024	x2 Emails	Introduction to Moana's involvement in Bream Bay including the paua farm at NIWA.	Shared draft Fisheries and Water Quality reports.

NIWA Northland Marine Research Centre

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	17
In person meetings	1

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
23/01/2025	x7 Emails	Multiple emails back and forth to organise a meeting time.	Meeting arranged to take place on 29/01/2025
28/01/2025	x1 Email	MBL shared water quality report and maps of proposed sand extraction.	No further immediate action required.
29/01/2025	Meeting	MBL met with Andrew Forsythe, Steve Pether, Jonathan Moore, Alvin Setiawan. Background, discussion about concerns, a way forward.	Provided map of NIWA pipeline and discussed water quality concerns.
30/01/2025 - 31/01/2025	x9 Emails	MBL provided NIWA's Ruakākā water intake details to Tonkin + Taylor to assess effects on coastal processess and to SLR Consulting to assess effects on water quality at their Northland Marine Research Centre at Ruakākā Beach.	MBL sent information from Tonkin + Taylor and SLR Consulting to NIWA for their information.

Northport

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	7
In person meetings	2

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
14/01/2024 - 15/01/2025	x3 Emails	MBL provided a frief overview of proposal.	An in person meeting was organised for 17/01/2024.
17/01/2024	Meeting	Discussion on dredging the channel, similar to RNZ's proposal.	Northport is not in favour of any dredging in the channel but supportive of dredging in the greater Bream Bay.
16/04/2024	x1 Email	MBL provided an updated proposal with maps, volumes and AEE reports.	No response or further action required.
14/01/2025	x3 Emails	Emails exchanged to organise a meeting time.	Meeting scheduled for 15/01/2025
15/01/2025	Meeting	A brief meeting was held to update Northport on the application and to understand Northport's perspective.	No apparent negativity towards the process.

Northland Regional Council - Harbourmaster

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	46
Phone Calls	2

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
26/01/2024	x3 Emails	Emails exchanged providing an introduction for Bream Bay proposal and offer to meet.	Discussed the presence of wire and debris in the anchorage area, and possiblility of dredging the berth arease etc.
01/02/2024 - 07/02/2024	x2 Emails	NRC/ HM provided MBL with a map showing anchorage area and co-ordinates.	Provided an explanation of length of anchor chains hence the impact of chains on the seabed.
16/04/2024	x1 Email	Bream Bay introduction and meeting organised.	No response or further action required.
18/04/2024 - 19/04/2024	x2 Emails	Provided AIS maps from 17/4/24 - 17/5/23 showing shipping activity.	NRC/ HM sent location maps of extraction area and control areas. Invite to go over WF while on slipway, asking for report.
20/09/2024	x2 Emails	Discussion of the cost of reports.	Quote communicated.
04/10/2024	x2 Emails	Questions of operational parameters of the WF and the proposal.	Answers were provided.
25/11/2024 - 27/11/2024	x7 Emails	Requesting transiting ship numbers as well as anchorage numbers.	Answers were provided.
28/01/2025	x2 Emails	MBL reqested more detail in NCC/HM report on Navigational Safety including ship numbers and anchorage numbers with summary tables.	NRC/ HM responsed they could not provide all the information requested by MBL but would incorporate ammendments to the proposed hours of sand extraction and other relevant changes to MBL's application in their report.
28/01/2025	x1 Email	MBL suggested a statement in relation to noise levels in respect of the William Frasers presence to other vessels transiting in the bay. Requested a sperate table of commercial vessels at anchor in the last decade (2014-2024) in the 'Shipping Movements' section of the report	No response.
31/01/2025	x1 Missed Phone Call x1 Email	MBL tried calling HM but no answer.	MBL followed up with an email to see how HM was progressing with the deliverables in drafting his report.
05/02/2025	x1 Missed Phone Call x1 Email	MBL tried calling HM but no answer.	MBL followed up with an email to see how HM was progressing with the deliverables in drafting his report.
05/02/2025	x7 Emails	HM responded to MBL and supplied the first draft of the Navigational Safety report.	Multiple emails exchanged discussing the format of the report. Resulted in the report remaining in PDF format per NRC's request.
20/02/2025 - 21/02/2025	x2 Emails	MBL supplied HM with initial feedback on his report.	HM supplied MBL with an updated copy of the report.
06/03/2025 - 06/03/2025	x2 Emails	MBL emailed HM requesting permission to publish a short summary of his report on our website.	HM (Bruce Goodchild) emailed NRC (Jim Lyle) requesting permission for MBL to upload a short summary of the Navigational Saftey report MBL had drafted with a few edits for Jim and MBL's consideration.
07/03/2025 - 10/03/2025	x2 Emails	MBL responded to HM with a few edits for HM and NRC's consideration.	HM supplied MBL with an updated copy of the short summary to publish on MBL's website.
10/03/2025	x2 Emails	MBL responded to HM confirming MBL will let him know once the short summary had been uploaded to the website.	MBL informed HM that the summary was available for review on MBL's website.
21/03/2025 - 26/03/2025	x2 Emails	MBL emailed all the experts including HM the expert witness code of conduct (in the Environment Court Practice Note) and a paragraph to be inserted in reports for circulation to all witnesses from NRC.	MBL emailed all the experts including HM further information regarding the expert witness code of conduct (in the Environment Court Practice Note).
25/06/2025 -14/11/2025	x4 Emails	MBL sent four emails over the course of 5 months, to the experts including HM (Bruce Goodchild) requesting feedback on the draft conditions of the consent.	No response received.
20/11/2025	x2 Emails	MBL requested a copy of Bruce Goodchild's (HM) CV and signature to form Attachment One.	Bruce Goodchild (HM) supplied MBL with his CV and signature.

Ruakākā Residents & Ratepayers Association (RRA)

Correspondence Type	Number
Letters	1
Emails exchanged	1

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
17/02/2025 - 26/02/2025	x1 Letter x1 Email	RRA sent a letter with an introduction to RRA, opposition and alternatives.	MBL responded to letter via email including information on reports, explanation of application, offer to meet. No response received.

Ruakākā Surf Lifesaving & Whangarei Volunteer Coastguard

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	13
In person meetings	1

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
31/01/2025 - 07/05/2025	x2 Emails	General information, progress update and an offer to meet.	Positive email regarding the proposal and introduction.
09/05/2025	x2 Emails	Suggestion to meet with Coastguard and 2 x Surf Clubs.	Callum McCallum (MBL) responded to David Traill's (Ruakaka SLSC Trustee) email dated 7/05/2025, MBL supports Ruakākā Surf Lifesaving and Northland Coastguard's work. Offered to meet at a suitable time and venue to discuss ways in which we can return benefits to the coastal community that might arise from the application.
04/06/2025 - 05/06/2025	x5 Email	Multiple emails back and forth to organise a meeting time.	Meeting confirmed for 5 June 2024 at Coastguard Whangarei.
05/06/2025	x1 Meeting	MBL met with representative from Ruakākā Surf Lifesaving, and Whangarei Volunteer Coastguard to discuss MBL's application and answer any questions or concerns they had.	MBL to provide updates as necessary.
31/10/2025 -05/11/2025	x2 Emails	MBL informed Ruakākā Surf Lifesaving, Waipū Cove Surf Lifesaving Club, and Whangarei Volunteer Coastguard of our application progress and the way in which our proposal might benefit the community if consent is granted.	Ruakākā Surf Lifesaving acknowledged MBL's email, and advised he has asked for a small group from the committee to discuss this matter ASAP acknowledging the time of year and other commitments. David said he would confer and revert with a more fulsome response.
15/12/2025 - 17/12/2025	x3 Emails	Whangarei Volunteer Coastguard responded to MBL regarding the funding proposal offered, informing MBL that Whangarei Volunteer Coastguard rejects the offer of ongoing funding from MBL.	MBL acknowledged the email and questioned whether we had heard any corespondence from the relevant Surf Lifesaving Clubs. Whangarei Volunteer Coastguard responded to MBL informing that the President Ruakaka SLS and that both surf organisations have rejected the funding proposal.

Seafood New Zealand

Correspondence Type	Number
Emails exchanged	30
In person meetings	2
Virtual meeting	1

Date	Method of engagement	Context	Purpose/Actions/Outcomes
05/11/2024 - 06/11/2024	x2 Emails	MBL provided Seafood NZ with a background of the application.	Seafood NZ returned a response to discuss dates of meetings and the structure of the industry.
07/11/2024 - 23/01/2025	x10 Emails	Multiple back and forth emails to find a suitable meeting time.	No response or further action required.
30/01/2025 - 05/03/2025	x4 Emails	Shared GIS files of extraction locations.	Email of Fisheries and other summaries now on web page.
15/04/2025 - 12/05/2025	x2 Emails	John emailed requesting MBL to join their industry meeting on 15 May.	MBL emailed John confirming MBL's attendance for the meeting.
12/05/2025 - 15/05/2025	x2 Emails x1 Meeting	John emailed MBL confirming the meeting is scheduled to go ahead, said he would call Callum to discuss further.	Callum emailed John to confirm time for a call. MBL attended and presented to the Bream Bay inshore fisheries administrated by Seafood NZ and held at Moana NZ Headquarters.
02/10/2025 - 08/10/2025	x2 Emails	John emailed MBL requesting when we would be available to discuss next steps in our process. John said he is preparing a response on behalf of our members, and it would be useful to share the conditions to support our application.	MBl responded to John welcoming another opportunity to meet with Seafood NZ - specifically the inshore fisheries. Requested what 'response' John is preparing, and provided an update on our application including the link to the summaries on our website.
14/10/2025	x3 Emails	RSL called MBL to request an update on MBL's application and a meeting to dicuss feedback from the inshore fishers in Bream Bay.	MBL sent Seafood NZ a meeting invitation for Wednesday, 22 October to discuss with Shayne and Callum MBL's application and answer any queries RSL had from the inshore fisheries.
22/10/2025	x1 Meeting	MBL met with Seafood NZ to discuss MBL's application and feedback from the inshore fishers in Bream Bay.	No further action.
22/10/2025 - 24/10/2025	x2 Emails	MBL supplied Seafood NZ with the Bathymetric report for Bream Bay, including Bathymetric and backscatter maps, draft conditions of consent, and our sand extraction operations plan. MBL confirmed we look forward to receiving Seafood NZ's position letter.	Seafood NZ responded to MBL thanking MBL for supplying the bathymetry maps and report as well as the consent conditions and SEOP. RSL invited MBL to attend an inshore fisheries meeting on Wednesday, 29 October.
29/10/2025	x1 Meeting	MBL attended the inshore fisheries meeting to answer any questions and present the Bathymetric maps.	No further action.
05/11/2025	x1 Email	MBL emailed Seafood NZ requesting an update on RSL's progress with drafting of Seafood NZ's position letter on our application.	No response received.
13/11/2025	x2 Emails	MBL emailed Seafood NZ requesting an update on Seafood NZ's progress with drafting of Seafood NZ's position letter on our application.	John Wilmer responded to MBL to confirm Seafood NZ's posit on letter on our application would be due next week.

5C. Overview of Iwi Engagement

Overview of Iwi Engagement (up to 14 January 2026)

Engagement Overview by Iwi Group

Date	Communciation	Context	Latest Update
February 2024 to January 2026	**Patuharaheke Te Iwi Trust Board** Email, phone calls and hui's with Deborah Harding, Dave Milner, Juliane Chetham, Alyssa Thomas, Hollie Kereopa. Correspondence Summary Emails: 267 In person Meetings:13 Virtual Meetings: 40 Phone Calls: 2 Text Messages: 4 Hapū hui date: 8 November 2025	Engagement began February 2024 and became structured with fortnightly hui's from April 2024 - February 2025, followed by weekly hui's from February 2025-November 2025. Regular information sharing including draft reports and technical documents (AEEs, scopes). Strong cooperation early on. MBL joined Patuharakeke for a cultural induction day in May 2024. MBL had members of the hapū (Alyssa Thomas and Hollie Kereopa) onboard the William Fraser on 23rd of May 2024. Communication slowed down mid-2025. Patuharakeke cancelled or rescheduled approximately 6-8 hui's and a number of weekly meetings. During October 2025, Patuharakeke provided initial Marine Mammal feedback, awaiting further input on Benthic Ecology. Ongoing correspondence about hui logistics and presentation format. Meeting held on 3 November to discuss hui planning and application matters. Early November, MBL met with David Milner to discuss a number of matters regarding the upcoming hapū hui and our application. In the following days, MBL sent David Milner an email and text message expressing concerns for the upcoming hui regarding the panui (announcement) Patuharakeke had shared on Facebook, that had subsequently been shared publically via the "Stop Sandmining Bream Bay / Ruakaka" Facebook page. On the 8 November 2025, MBL team attended the hapū hui at Takahewai Marae. Our team included Callum McCallum, Shayne Elstob, Luke Davis, Laurie Beamish, and a number of our experts namely, Richard Reinen-Hamill (T+T, Coastal Processes), Simon West (Bioresearches, Benthic Ecology), Lawrence McIlrath – (M.E Consulting, Economics), David Hay (Osborne Hay, Planning), and Jeremy Brabant (Legal). The most important aspects of the application material was presented to the hapū. There were several questions and comments from members of the hapū which MBL and it's experts addressed. Following the hapū, we split into further groups to discuss particular issues with MBL's experts and then held a summary session. The hapū had a few questions and information requests which MBL has provided as at 18 November 2025.	MBL informed Patuharakeke of our plan to lodge the Widlife Authority and Resource Consent applications by 17 December 2025. MBL met with Dave Milner on 28 November 2025 to discuss the application. Patuharakeke supplied MBL with their Cultural Impact Assessment 'CIA Version for Approval' draft document and cover letter to include in MBL's FTAA application.
March 2024 to December 2025	**Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust (Te Parawhau)** Email, phone calls and hui's Selwyn & Mira Norris, Georgia Olsen, and Pari Walker in collaboration with Tame Te Rangi (Ngāti Whātua). Correspondence Summary Emails: 179 In Person Meetings: 19 Virtual Meetings: 2 Phone Calls: 9 Hapū hui dates: 26 July 2025 16 August 2025 4 October 2025	Engagement started in March 2024 and has been consistent and progressive. Clear focus on transparency, co-development of agreements, and cultural alignment. Multiple kanohi ki te kanohi (face-to-face) hui. Extraction site visits on board the William Fraser with members of the hapū (Selwyn, Georgina, Pari and Mark), and technical report sharing demonstrating strong partnership. During October 2025 correspondence continued; discussing and agreeing on media responses. MBL held a meeting wtih Selwyn, Mira and Mark to debrief the Hapū hui and discuss a substantive relationship agreement. Evident mutual intent to enter a joint-owned consent post-grant. Strong progress made on the CIA draft and refining financial terms of the proposed relationship agreement. Early November 2025, Te Parawhau confirmed the CIA nearing completion and under kaumātua review.	Following the Patuharakeke hapū hui, MBL emailed Te Parawhau to thank them for their attendance. MBL followed up on the date we can expect to receive the CIA. Te Parawhau responded to explain their legal concerns and wish to wait until their legal representative can confirm their CIA is accurate and valid. In early December 2025, Te Parawhau provided MBL with the first draft of the CIA and MBL began review. Over the next few days, both parties confirmed their review process, costs, and invoicing; MBL confirmed we would pay the invoice. Following the review, MBL requested a meeting to discuss CIA recommendations and how to incorporate them into the application; meeting scheduled and supporting management plans and revised conditions provided. MBL issued initial CIA review feedback and met with Te Parawhau to work through recommendations. On 15 December 2025, Te Parawhau submitted a revised draft CIA for inclusion in the application.
December 2023 to December 2025	**Ngātiwai Trust Board** Emails, phone calls and hui's with Simon Mitchell, Sammy Williams, and Clive Stone. Correspondence Summary Emails: 53 In person Meetings: 2 Virtual Meetings: 4 Phone Calls: 14	Engagement began December 2023 with early introductions and background sharing. Historical relationship documents (1998 MOU, Kaipara Ltd agreements) was discussed early on. As envisaged as part of this relationship agreement, MBL took Hori Parata on numerious trips on the *Coastal Carrier*. Ngātiwai deferred to other hapū in mid-2024 but later (mid-2025) confirmed their interest in being consulted and preparing a CIA. Two in person meetings on 19 August 2025, and 10 September 2025 with Clive Stone and Simon Mitchell. As of October 2025, MBL proactively engaged with Ngātiwai for CIA updates. A response was received mid-October and confirmation of the board meeting on 24 October 2025. MBL prepared presentation slides but were not invited to the meeting. Ngātiwai tabled MBL's application at the Ngātiwai Trust Board meeting on 24 October 2025.	As of November 2025, MBL emailed Ngātiwai Trust Board to express our commitment to fair benefit-sharing and partnership proposition for Ngātiwai Trust Board to consider. Later, MBL requested the Board meeting minutes in reference to our application and an update on the timing of receiving their CIA. MBL emailed Ngātiwai to request an update on how the discussion with the Ngātiwai Trust Board went and how the CIA is going. Followed by an email to inform Ngātiwai of our plans to lodge the Wildlife Authority and Resource Consent applicaitons by 17 December 2025. Clive Stone issued an invoice for the Ngatiwai CIA. MBL signed, confirmed payment on 17 December 2025 and received the Ngātiwai Cultural Impact Assesment for inclusion in the application.

August 2025 to November 2025	**Ngāti Tū ki Ngāpuhi** Emails, phone calls and huis with Riki Solomon, Brooke Loader (acting Lawyer on behalf of Ngāti Tū), Maia Honetana, and Karen Courtney. Correspondence Summary: Emails: 13 Phone Calls: 3	Engagement began August 2025 with initial contact and confirmation of consultation requirements under Section 29 of the FTAA. Riki Solomon confirmed he is the Ngāti Tū contact, appointed Tangata Kaitiaki, and sought assurance that other relevant iwi/hapū were engaged. MBL confirmed ongoing consultation with related groups and requested a meeting. Riki Solomon advised he would arrange a meeting when available. Ngāti Tū ki Ngāpuhi (Maia Honetana) expressed interest in being consulted on the resource consent. MBL proposed meeting options in Whangārei, Auckland, or online to discuss the proposal. MBL met with Ngāti Tū ki Ngāpuhi to discuss MBL's application on 23 October 2025. It was agreed Ngāti Tū ki Ngāpuhi would feedback to MBL upon consulting with Te Parawhau, Patuharakeke, and Ngātiwai Trust Board. MBL provided the minutes of the meeting.	As of October 2025, Karen Courtney, Maia's legal assistant confirmed Ngāti Tū ki Ngāpuhi were considering MBL's minutes and said they were working on a response including a proposal she had drafted which was undergoing a legal review. Karen Courtney confirmed Ngāti Tū ki Ngāpuhi response would be supplied to MBL on 3 November 2025, however, this has not yet been received.
April 2024 to July 2024	**Te Uri o Hau** Emails, phone calls and huis with Jonathan Rishworth, Fiona Kemp, Adam Taylor, and Rhys Manukau. Correspondence Summary Emails: 3 In Person Meetings: 1	MBL has a long background of discussions with Te Uri o Hau in relation to MBL's resource consent applications for sand extraction in the Mangawhai-Pakiri embayment. Te Uri o Hau were very supportive of MBL's offshore application at Pakiri and we had reached agreement with the hapū on the general terms of a mutually benefitial relationship agreement to be finalised when/if the application was granted. MBL has kept Te Uri o Hau informed about the main elements of its Bream Bay application and the progress towards lodging the application from time to time. MBL's principal communication with Te Uri o Hau has been through Tame Te Rangi (Ngāti Whātua) who has also acted in a more general way as an adviser to MBL on tangata whenua cultural concepts and expectations. Followed by a meeting held on 5 July 2024 between MBL representatives (Callum McCallum, Shayne Elstob) and Te Uri o Hau members to discuss the Bream Bay application.	No further responses.
August 2025 to September 2025	**Ngāti Kahu** Emails, phone calls and huis with Dee-Ann Wolferstan and Margaret Mutu. Correspondence Summary Emails: 3	Engagement began August 2025. MBL contacted Ngāti Kahu to request whether they were interested in being consulted under Section 29 of the Fast Track Approvals Act regarding the Fisheries Notification concerning taiāpure-local fisheries and mātaitai reserves. Ngāti Kahu acknowledged MBL's request, noting the importance of coordinating a collective response with other directly affected iwi and hapū, and advised they would be in touch in due course.	No further responses.

Date	Communciation	Context	Feedback
15 August 2025	Email to all Iwi that fall under FTAA s29: - **Patuharaheke Te Iwi Trust Board** (Dave Milner) - **Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust (Te Parawhau)** (Pari Walker) - **Ngātiwai Trust Board** (Clive Stone) - **Ngāti Tū ki Ngāpuhi** (Riki Solomon) - **Ngāti Kahu** (Dee-Ann Wolferstan)	**Engagement:** With respect to the FTAA, Section 29 requires MBL to consult with the following persons and groups referred to in Section 11: *b(ii) the tangata whenua of any area within the project area that is a taiāpure-local fishery, a mātaitai reserve, or an area that is subject to bylaws under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996; and* MBL formally reached out to the respective Iwi and asked for confirmation on whether they would like to be consulted.	**Response and confirmed interest:** - Patuharakeke (Dave Milner) - Te Parawhau (Pari Walker) - Ngātiwai Trust Board (Clive Stone) - Ngāti Tū (Riki Solomon)

5D. MACA Applicants Consulted

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MACA APPLICANTS CONSULTED

We have included two emails within this document. The first email (Ref 1) is our intial contact with each MACA Applicant and the second email (Ref 2) is our follow up email.
The below table dipicts the applicants and the date we contacted them.

Table of Contents

Applicant Group:	Representative:	Contact email:	Inital Contact Sent (Ref 1)	Undeliverable error?	Follow up Email Sent (Ref 2)	Date Reply:	Actions:
Ihaia Paora Weka Tuwhera Gavala Murray Mahinepua Reserve Trust Ngatirua Iti NgatiMuri Nagatiruamahue NgatiKawau Ngati Haiti Ngaitupango NgaPuhi NgatiKahu Te Auopouri (Appln # MAC-01-01-023)	Tahua Murray - Mahinepua Reserve Ririwha Trust Matangirau Trust	[redacted]	24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Ngātiwai Trust Board	Simon Mitchell		24/02/2025		12/09/2025	19/05/2025	Ngātiwai confirmed they are an affected party and would like to prepare a CIA. Correspondence is ongoing in regards to the CIA progess. Refer to Attachment 5c for further details.
Reti Whanau	Janet Mason, Phoenix Law Limited		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Hotere & Wikaira on behalf of Te Hikutū Hapū	G Sharrock, RightLaw Limited		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Kingi on behalf of Ngā Hapū o Tangaroa ki Te Ihu o Manaia tae atu ki Mangawhai	T B Afeaki, Afeaki Chambers		24/02/2025	Yes	12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Nova on behalf of Ngāi Tāhuhu, Ngāti Tuu, Ngāti Kukutea	Brooke Loader at Loader Legal		24/02/2025		12/09/2025	19/09/2025	Ngāti Tū ki Ngāpuhi confirmed they would like to be consulted as part of the resource consent. Correspondence is ongoing in regards to the CIA progess. Refer to Attachment 5c for further details.
Rata on behalf of Kāre Rata Me Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Wai	C Hirschfeld, Ranfurly Chambers		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		Ngātiwai confirmed they are an affected party and would like to prepare a CIA. Correspondence is ongoing in regards to the CIA progess. Refer to Attachment 5c for further details.
Korokota Marae for Te Parawhau Hapū	F Tuhiwai-Birchall		24/02/2025	Yes	12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Kingi on behalf of Ngā Puhi nui tonu, Ngāti Rāhiri, Ngāti Awa, Ngā Tahuhu and Ngaitawake	G Sharrock, RightLaw Limited		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Dargaville on behalf of Ngaitawake	G Sharrock, RightLaw Limited		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Collier on behalf of Ngāti Kawau & Te Waiariki Kororā	Janet Mason, Phoenix Law Limited		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Ngā Hapū o Ngāi Tāhuhu	C Hirschfeld, Ranfurly Chambers		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Ngā Hapū o Tangaroa ki Te Ihu o Manaia tai atu ki Mangawhai	W Kingi		24/02/2025	Yes	12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Patuharakeke Te Iwi	Deborah Harding		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Te Iwi, Whānau & Hapū of Ngatiwai	Simon Mitchell		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Te Parawhau Hapū	Pari Walker		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Te Parawhau ki Tai	M Fletcher		24/02/2025		12/09/2025	12/09/2025	Te Parawhau ki Tai acknowledges receipt and criticizes the new Fast Track Act as restrictive toward Māori people, contrasting it with the original intent of the RMA 1991. Correspondence are ongoing, refer to Attachment 5c.
Te Uri o Tautohe	T A Paki		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Ngā Hapū of Ngāti Wai Iwi	K Rata		24/02/2025		28/02/2025		No response, no further action required
Reti Whānau	J Mason		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Ngāti Kawau te Kōtuku, Te Uri o Te Aho, Ngāti Kuri, Te Waiariki Kororā ngā Hapū o Ngāpuhi-Nui-Tonu	Phoenix Law		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Ngāpuhi Nui Tonu (Awataha Marae)	J R Kingi		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Ngāpuhi Nui Tonu (Te Kotahitanga Marae)	J R Kingi		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required
Te Kaunihera Māori o Te Tai Tokerau	R Dargaville		24/02/2025		12/09/2025		No response, no further action required

MACA Applicant Emails Sent

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Outlook

MACCA Applicant Notifcation

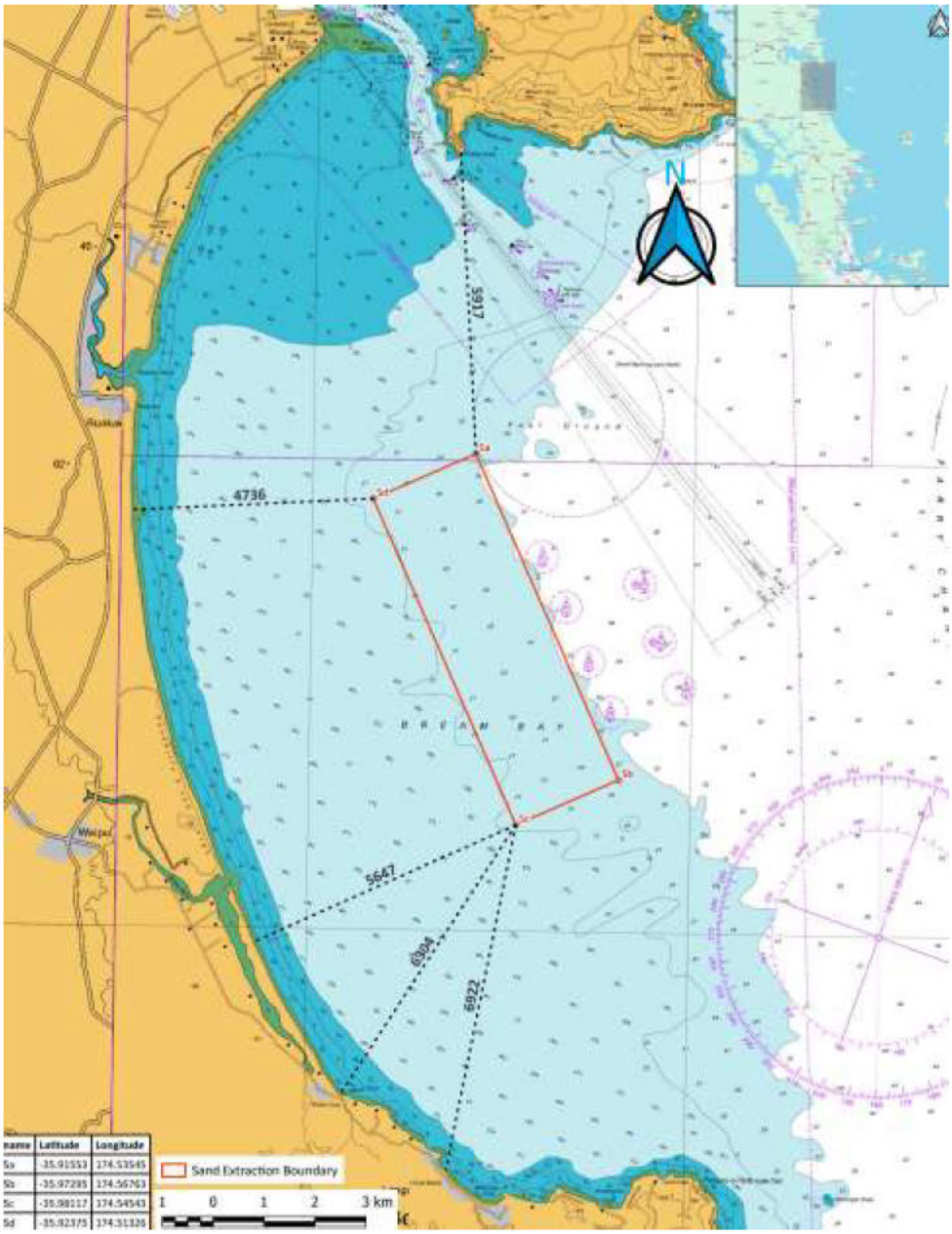
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:11 PM

To [redacted]

To: Kingi on behalf of Ngā Puhi nui tonu, Ngāti Rāhiri, Ngāti Awa, Ngā Tahuhu and Ngaitawake

Tēnā koe arā koutou katoa,
In accordance with section 62(3) of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL), are notifying you of our intention to lodge a Fast Track Application with the Environmental Protection Agency for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau/Bream Bay. (see map below)



name	Latitude	Longitude
Sa	-35.91553	174.53545
Sb	-35.97285	174.56763
Sc	-35.98117	174.54543
Sd	-35.92375	174.51326

The proposal is for the extraction of sand from the coastal marine area from an area approximately 15.4 km^2 in size in Te Ākau Bream Bay. Extraction will occur between the 20m and 30m water depths as measured from Chart Datum.
The proposed extraction area is significantly outside the Depth of Closure, which is regarded as the seaward limit of significant wave induced sediment transport. This means that extraction outside the Depth of Closure will not have any measurable effect on any of the beaches or dunes of Te Ākau/Bream Bay.

Sand extraction is undertaken by a dredge vessel. The vessel that will be used for sand extraction in this proposal is the "William Fraser" which uses a trailing suction dredging method. The "William Fraser" was designed specifically for sand extraction in the northeastern coastal waters of New Zealand for MBL. and has a number of technologies that reduce its environmental impact . Sand is extracted using a drag head and pump system which fluidises the sand and delivers it into a

holding hopper on the vessel. The width of the drag head is 1600 mm and it leaves a temporary dredge track approximately 100 mm deep on the seafloor.

The application is proposed to be staged as follows:

- *Stage 1 will provide for an annual sand extraction volume of up to 150,000 m3 for the first three years of the consent.*
- *Stage 2 will provide for an annual sand extraction volume of up to 250,000 m3 for the remaining 32 years of the consent.*

The objective of the proposal is to provide a long-term sustainable source of marine sand to Auckland, Northland, and the Bay of Plenty which is suitable for concrete production for infrastructural, commercial, and residential construction.
In terms of consultation under the Resource Management Act, discussions have been ongoing throughout 2024 between Te Parawhau [Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust], Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, and MBL.
Requests have also been made for these two entities to produce Cultural Impact Assessments for this application..

We would appreciate your view[s] on this application before the 17th March, 2025.
For further details regarding the nature of the application or if you have any questions or views in respect of the application, please contact me by directly responding to this email.
We have a dedicated section on our website https://mccallumbros.co.nz/te-akau-bream-bay-consent-application/, covering the application including summaries and copies of our expert reports (once they are finalised), and a section of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's), which will clarify many of the concerns of the application and dispel any common misinformation that has been circulated in the media.
I look forward to hearing from you.
Nga mihi nui.
Callum.

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, AUCKLAND 1348

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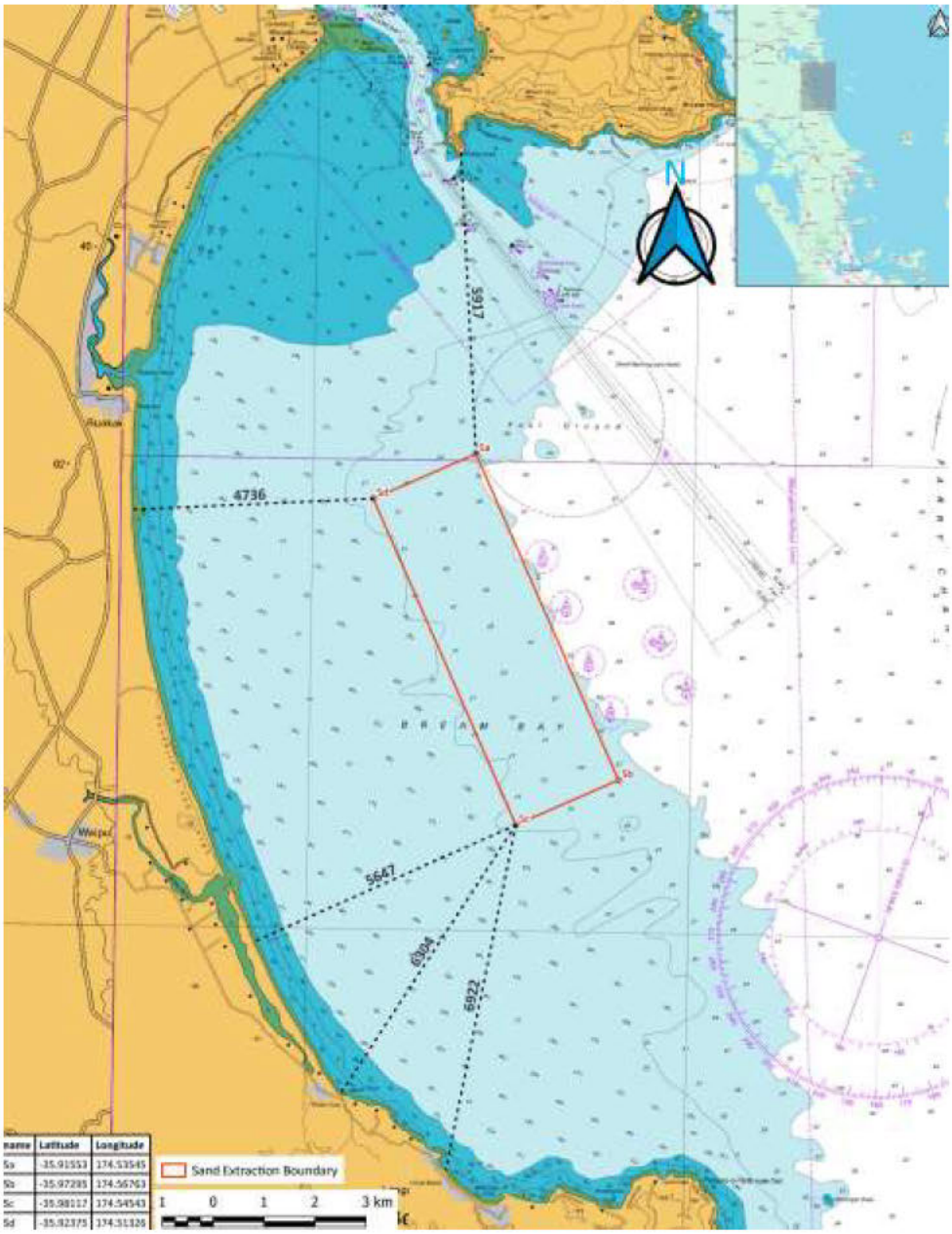
Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:38 PM

To [redacted]

To: Te Kaunihera Māori o Te Tai Tokerau

Tēnā koe arā koutou katoa,
In accordance with section 62(3) of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL), are notifying you of our intention to lodge a Fast Track Application with the Environmental Protection Agency for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau/Bream Bay. (see map below)



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I look forward to hearing from you.
Nga mihi nui.
Callum.

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:37 PM

To [redacted]

To: Ngāpuhi Nui Tonu (Te Kotahitanga Marae)

Tēnā koe arā koutou katoa,
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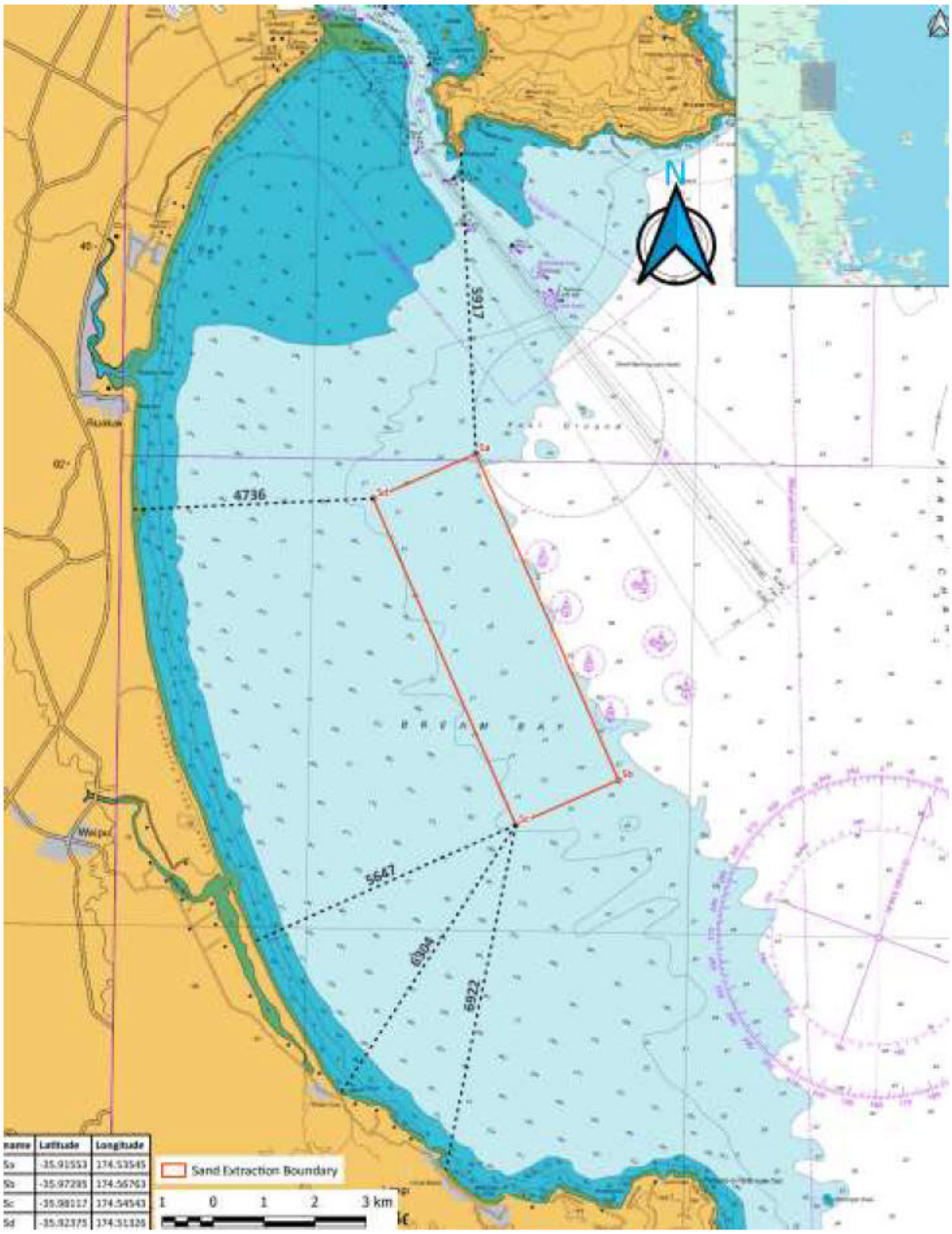

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MACCA Applicant Notification

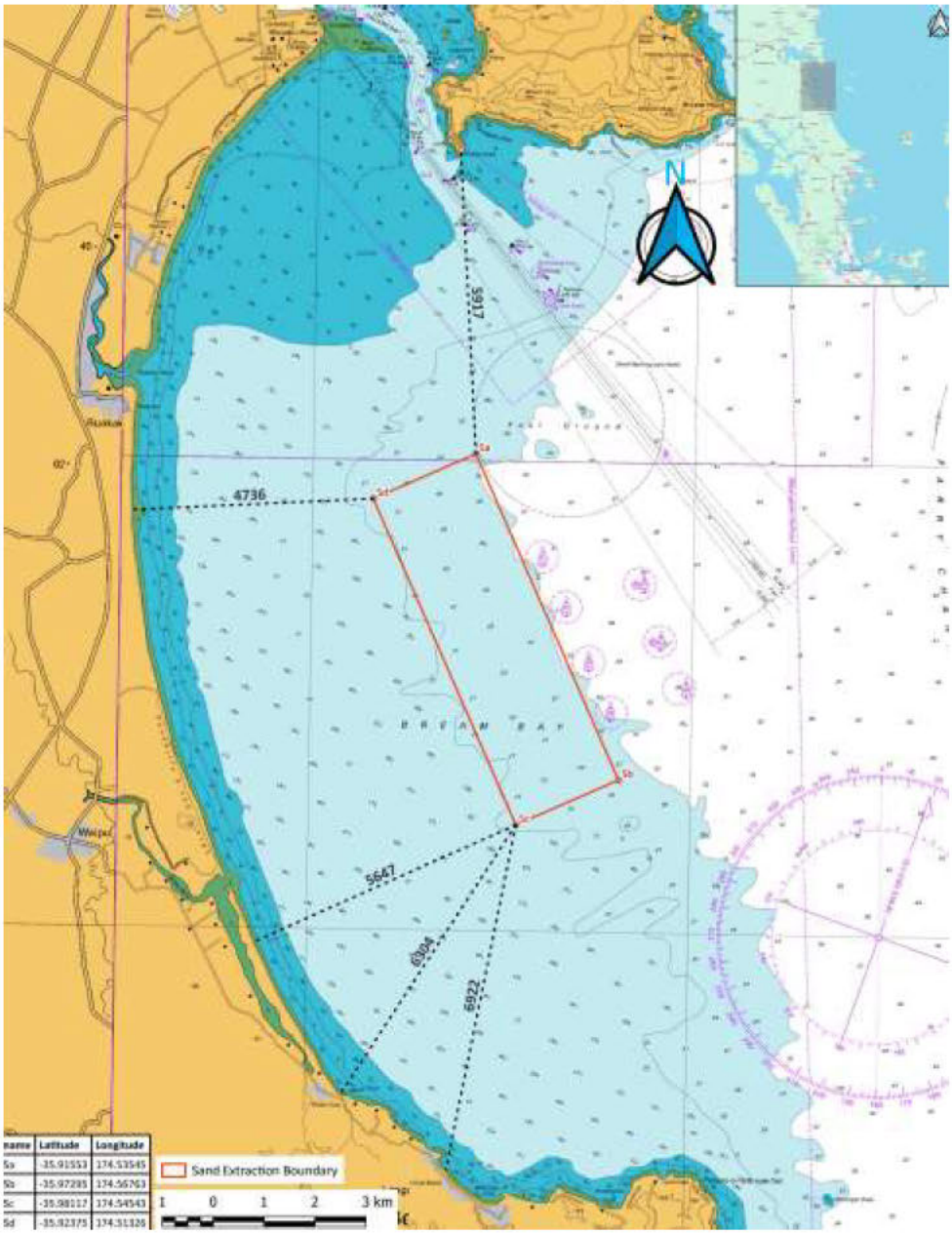
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:35 PM

To [redacted]

To: Ngāpuhi Nui Tonu (Awataha Marae)

Tēnā koe arā koutou katoa,
In accordance with section 62(3) of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL), are notifying you of our intention to lodge a Fast Track Application with the Environmental Protection Agency for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau/Bream Bay. (see map below)



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The proposed extraction area is significantly outside the Depth of Closure, which is regarded as the seaward limit of significant wave induced sediment transport. This means that extraction outside the Depth of Closure will not have any measurable effect on any of the beaches or dunes of Te Ākau/Bream Bay.

Sand extraction is undertaken by a dredge vessel. The vessel that will be used for sand extraction in this proposal is the "William Fraser" which uses a trailing suction dredging method. The "William Fraser" was designed specifically for sand extraction in the northeastern coastal waters of New Zealand for MBL. and has a number of technologies that reduce its environmental impact . Sand is extracted using a drag head and pump system which fluidises the sand and delivers it into a

holding hopper on the vessel. The width of the drag head is 1600 mm and it leaves a temporary dredge track approximately 100 mm deep on the seafloor.

The application is proposed to be staged as follows:

- *Stage 1 will provide for an annual sand extraction volume of up to 150,000 m3 for the first three years of the consent.*
- *Stage 2 will provide for an annual sand extraction volume of up to 250,000 m3 for the remaining 32 years of the consent.*

The objective of the proposal is to provide a long-term sustainable source of marine sand to Auckland, Northland, and the Bay of Plenty which is suitable for concrete production for infrastructural, commercial, and residential construction.
In terms of consultation under the Resource Management Act, discussions have been ongoing throughout 2024 between Te Parawhau [Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust], Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, and MBL.
Requests have also been made for these two entities to produce Cultural Impact Assessments for this application..
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I look forward to hearing from you.
Nga mihi nui.
Callum.

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, AUCKLAND 1348

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Outlook

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:33 PM

To [redacted]

To: Ngāti Kawau te Kōtuku, Te Uri o Te Aho, Ngāti Kurī, Te Waiariki Kororā ngā Hapū o Ngāpuhi-Nui-Tonu

Tēnā koe arā koutou katoa,
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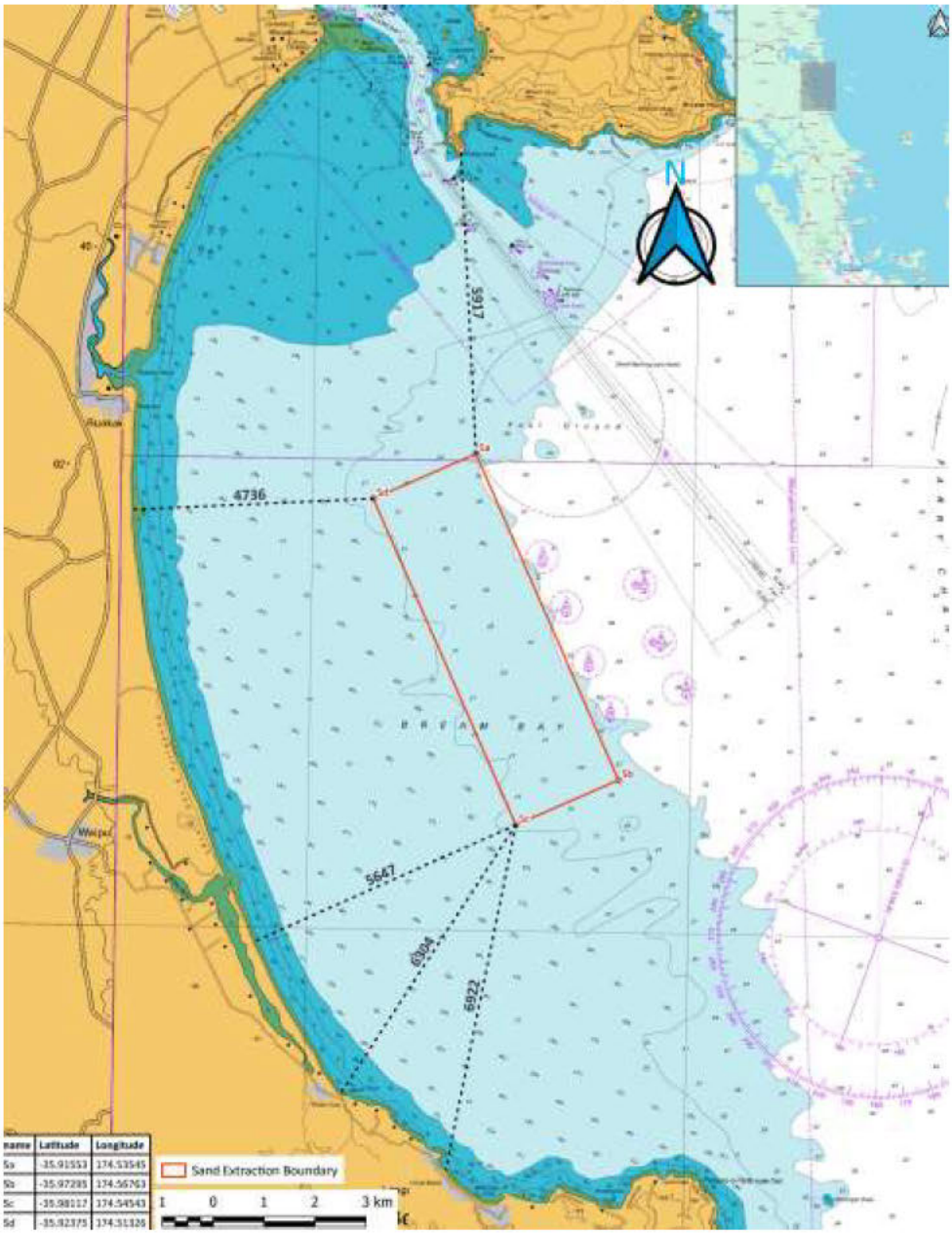

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Outlook

Automatic reply: MACCA Applicant Notification.

From Janet Mason [redacted]
Date Sun 2/23/2025 9:58 PM
To Callum McCallum [redacted]

Tena koe. Thank you for your email. This email account generally receives over 200 emails a day. Consequently, you can expect to receive a reply from us within 7 days. If your matter is urgent, please text me on 027-5269282.

Thank you.

Outlook

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:31 PM

To [redacted]

To: Reti Whānau

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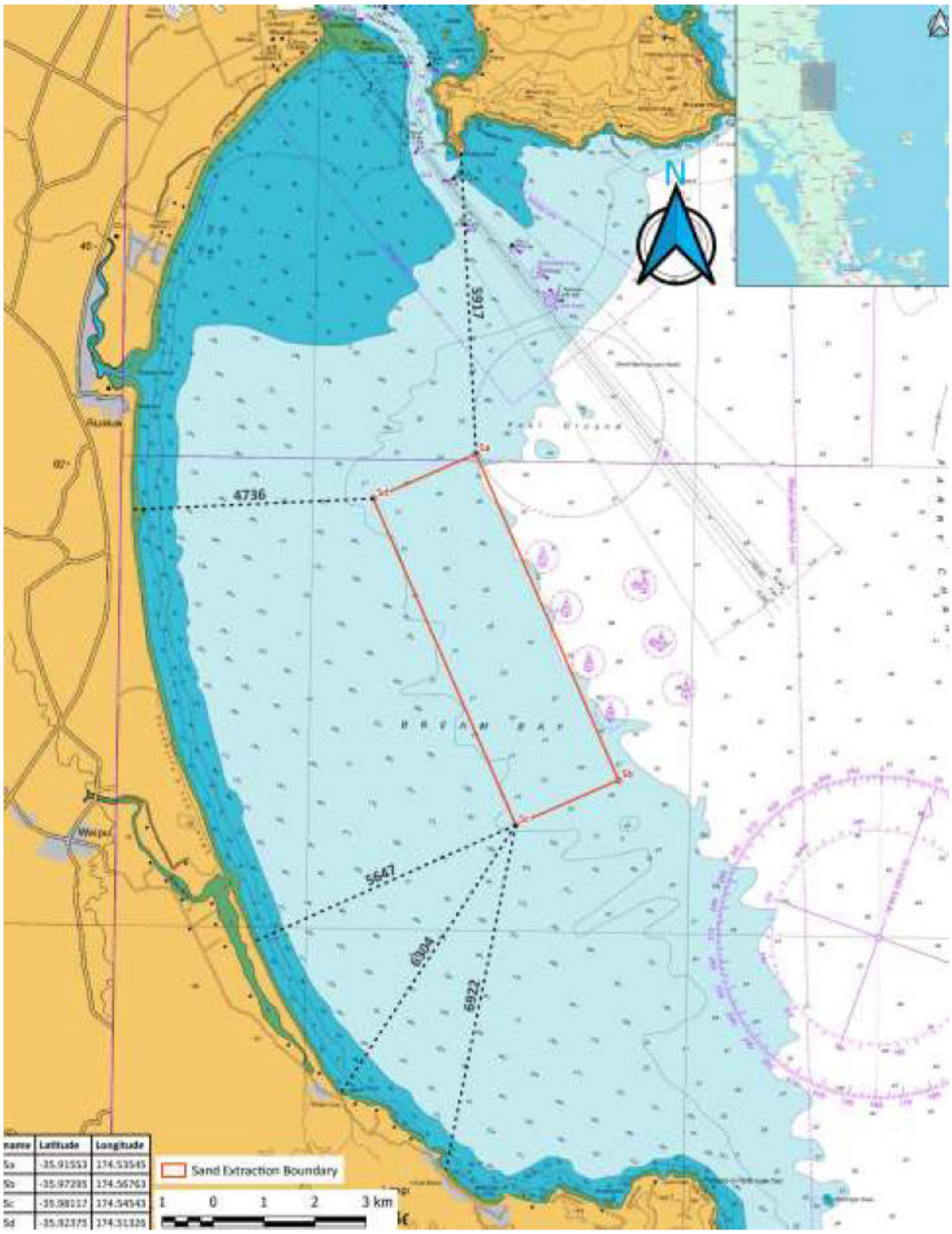

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Callum.

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:27 PM

To [redacted]

To: Te Uri o Tautohe

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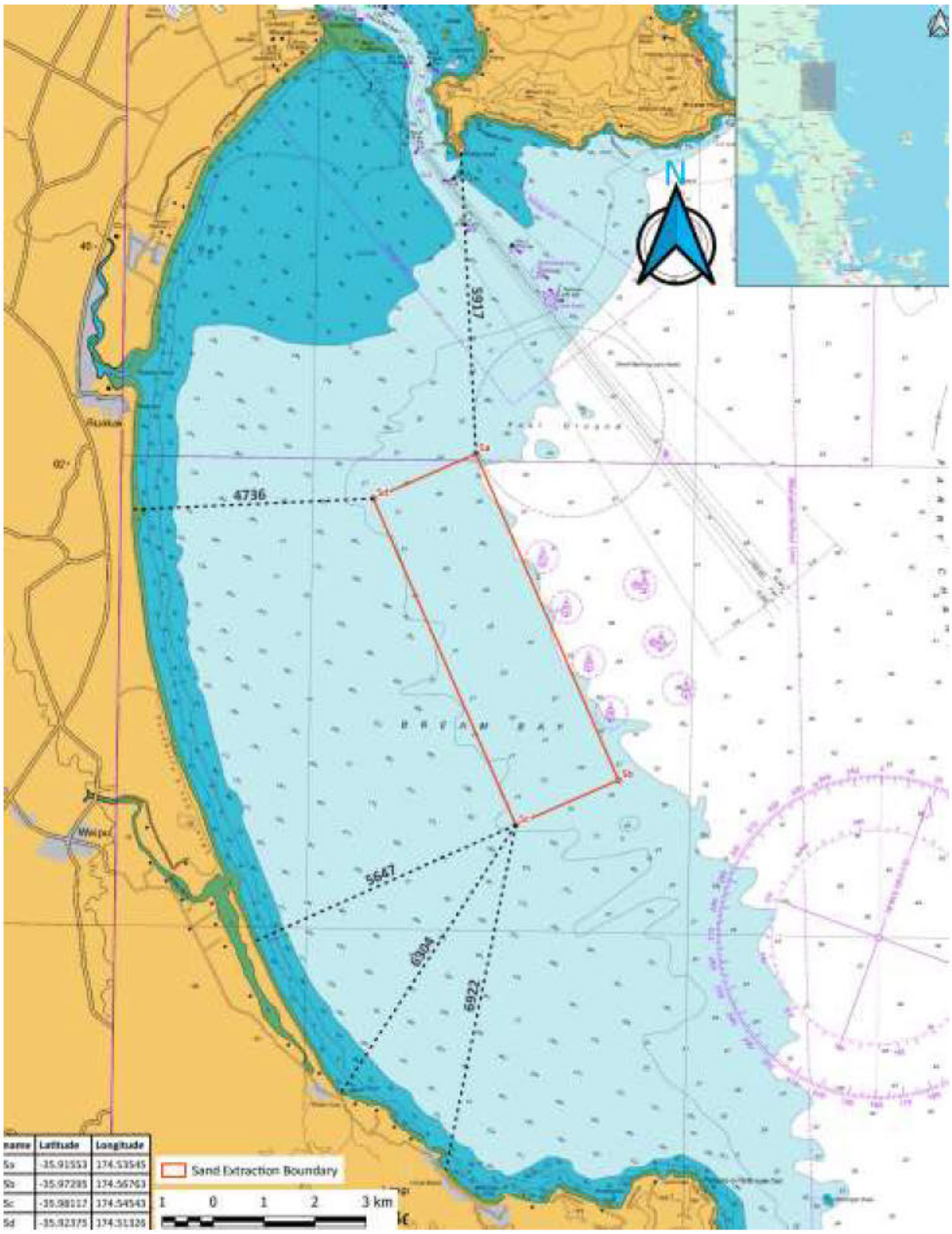

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:25 PM

To [redacted]

To: Te Parawhau ki Tai

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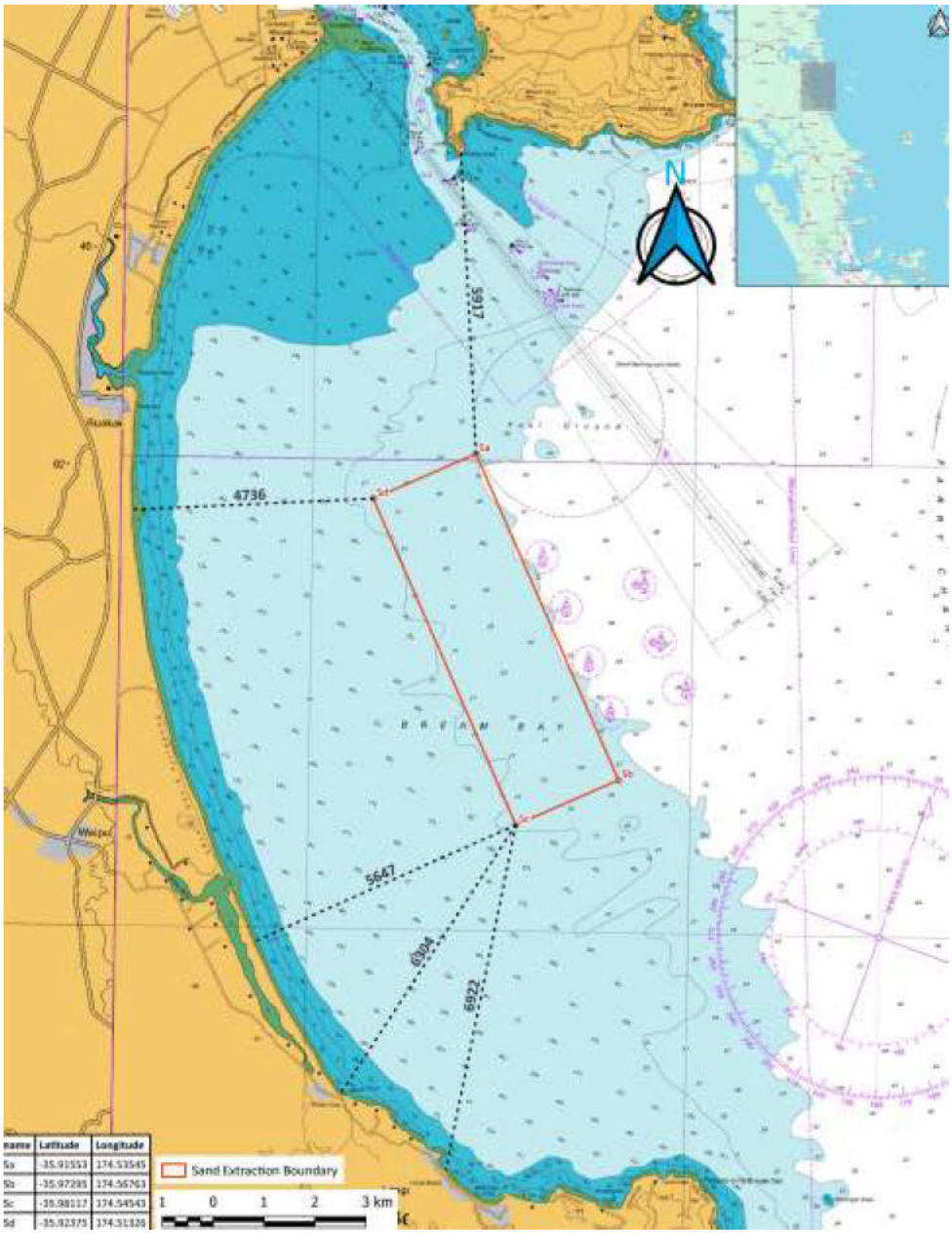

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:23 PM

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To: Te Parawhau Hapū.

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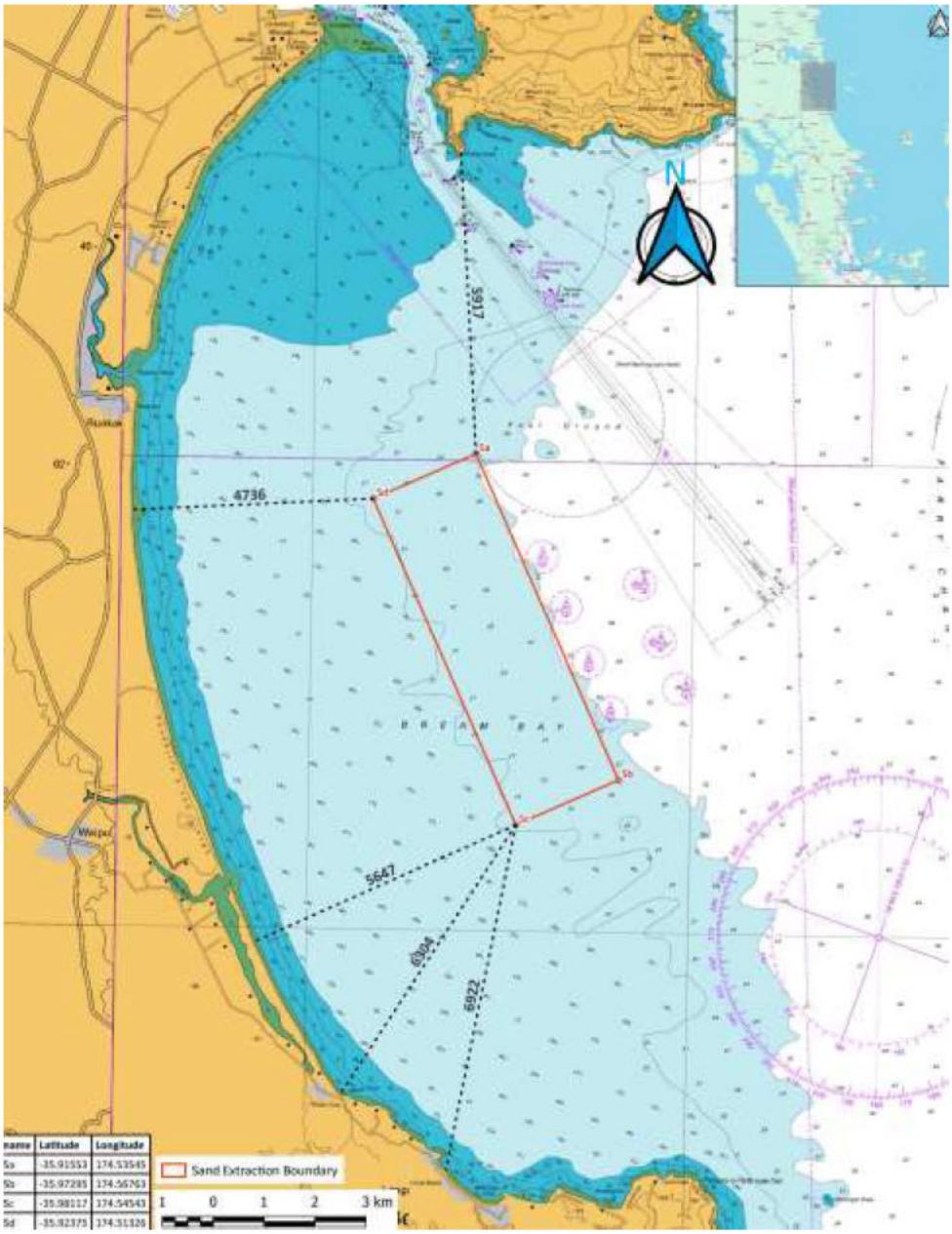

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:21 PM

To [redacted]

To: Patuharakeke Te Iwi

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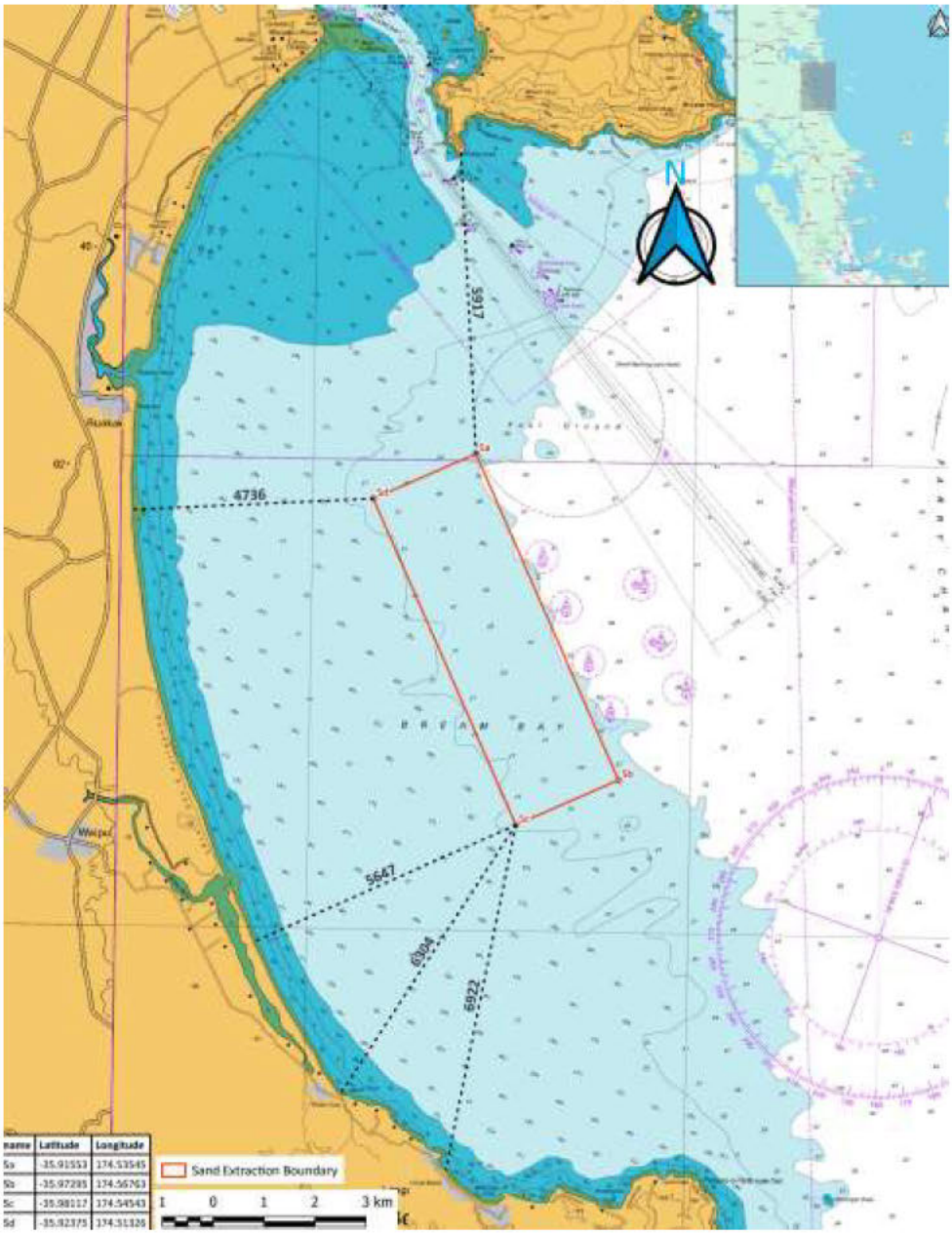

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I look forward to hearing from you.
Nga mihi nui.
Callum.

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, AUCKLAND 1348

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Outlook

MACCA Applicant Notification

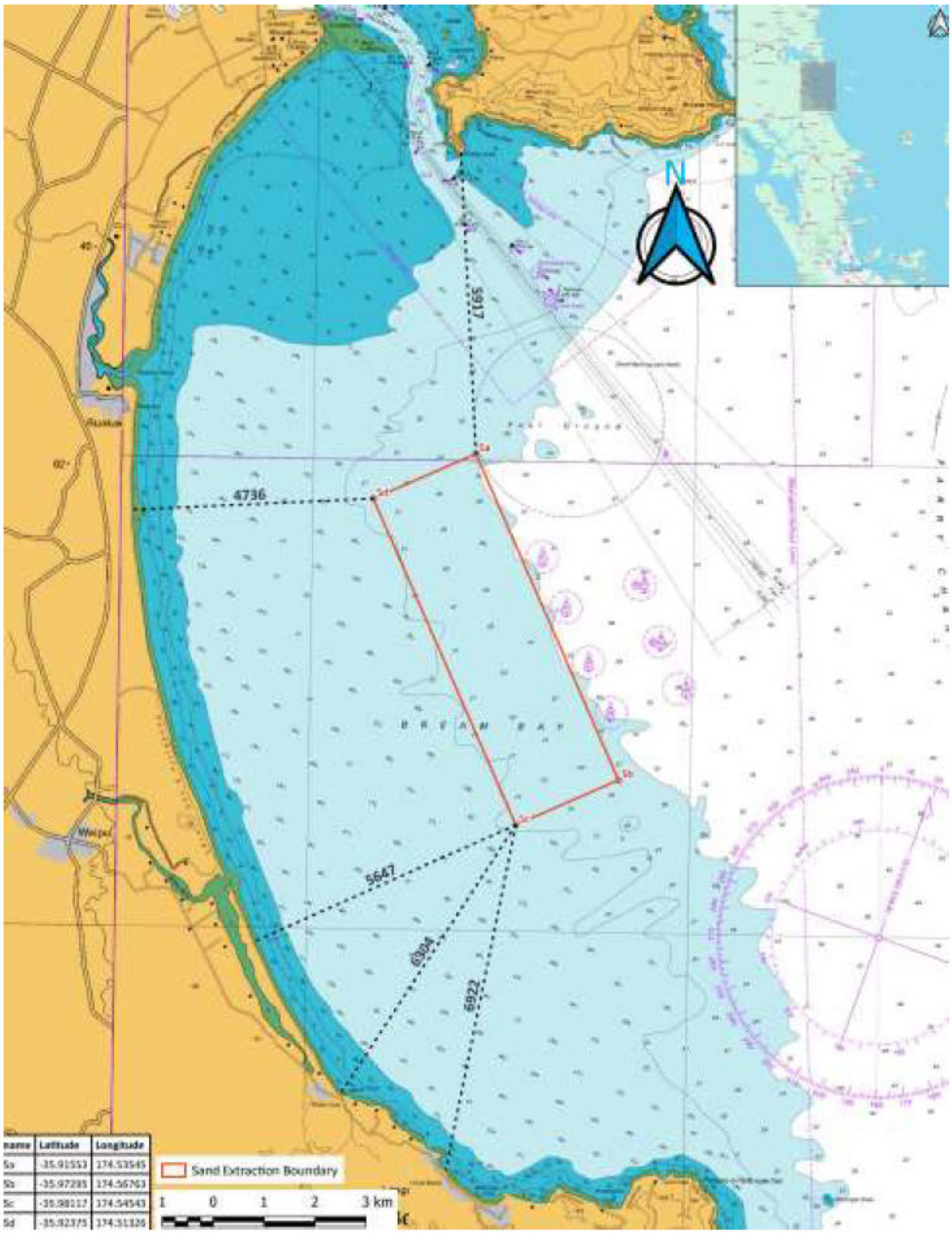
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:18 PM

To [redacted]

To: Ngā Hapū o Tangaroa ki Te Ihu o Manaia tai atu ki Mangawhai

Tēnā koe arā koutou katoa,
In accordance with section 62(3) of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL), are notifying you of our intention to lodge a Fast Track Application with the Environmental Protection Agency for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau/Bream Bay. (see map below)



name	Latitude	Longitude
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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:16 PM

To [redacted]

To: Ngā Hapū o Ngāi Tāhuhu

Tēnā koe arā koutou katoa,
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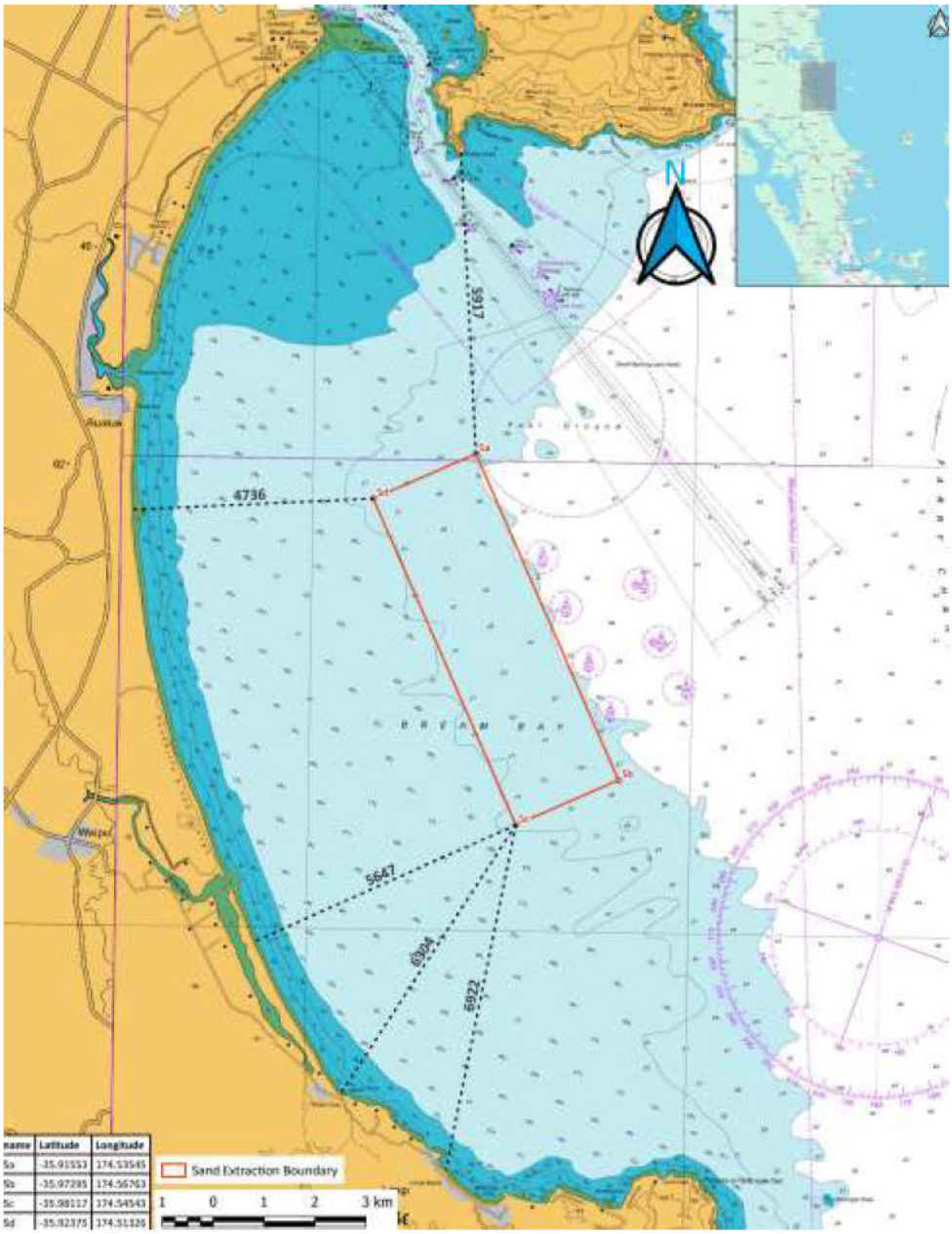

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:15 PM

To [redacted]

To: Collier on behalf of Ngāti Kawau & Te Waiariki Kororā

Tēnā koe arā koutou katoa,
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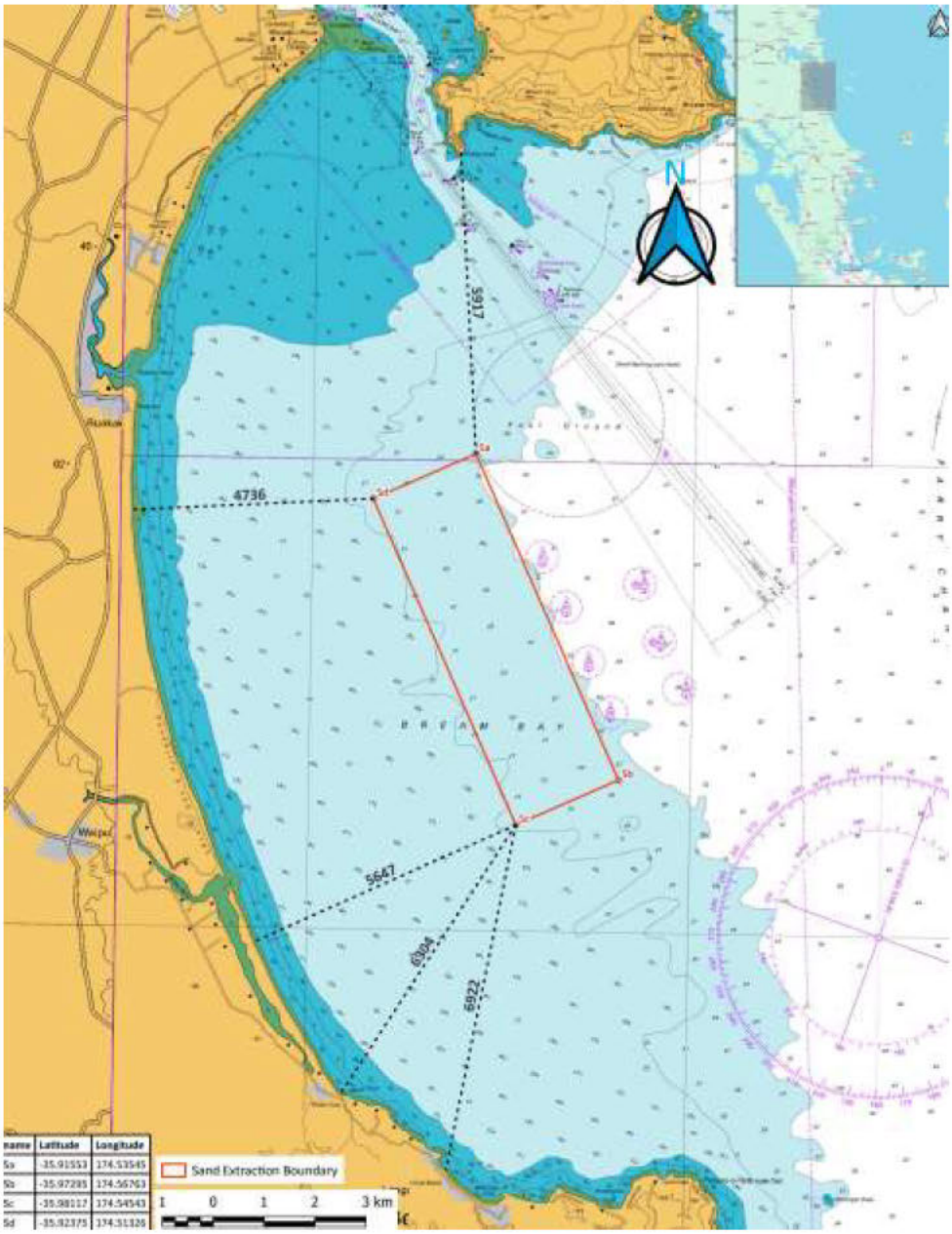

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:13 PM

To [redacted]

To: Dargaville on behalf of Ngaitawake

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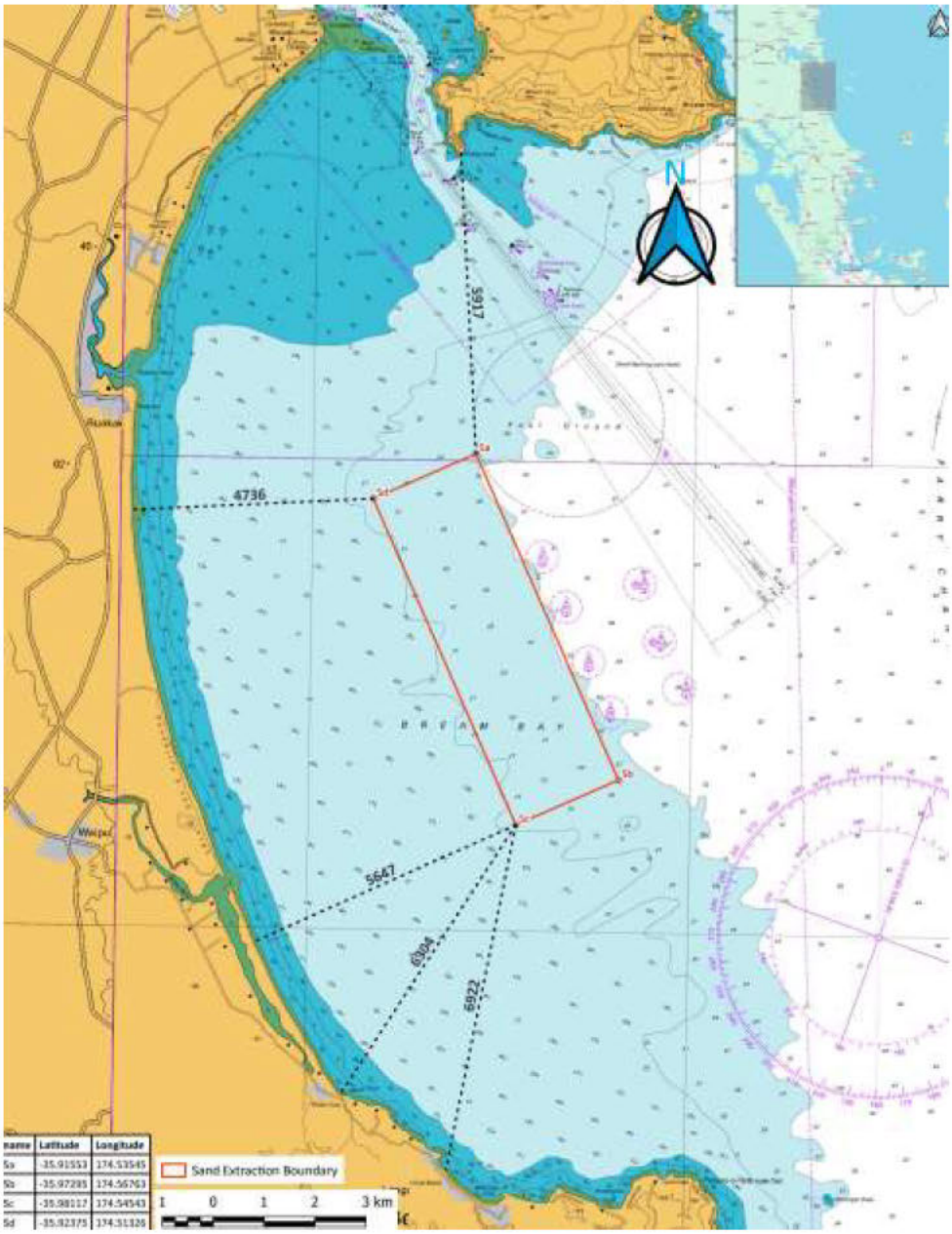

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:09 PM

To [redacted]

To: Korokota Marae for Te Parawhau Hapū

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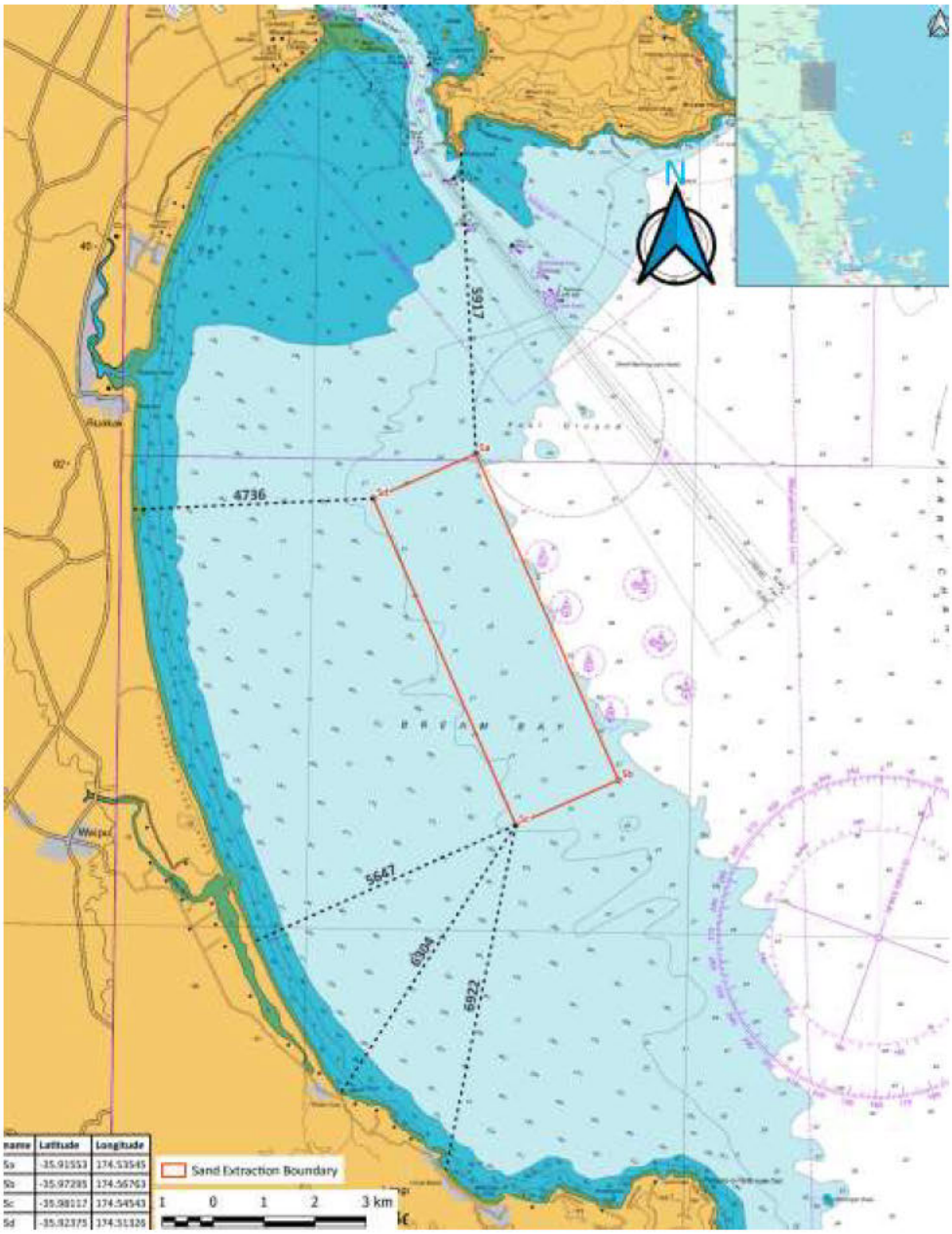

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:07 PM

To [redacted]

To: Rata on behalf of Kāre Rata Me Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Wai

Tēnā koe arā koutou katoa,
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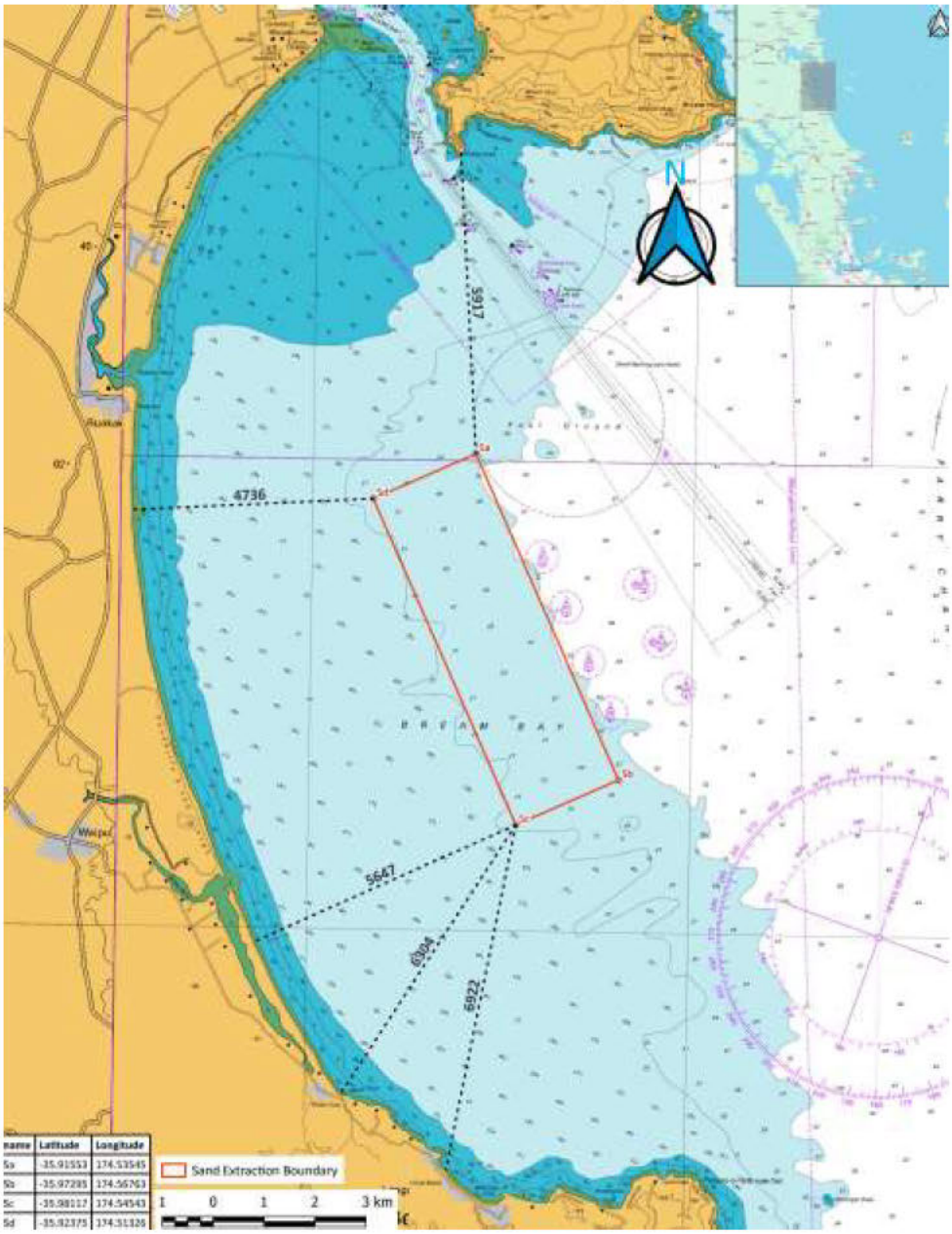

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Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, AUCKLAND 1348

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Outlook

MACCA Applicant Notification

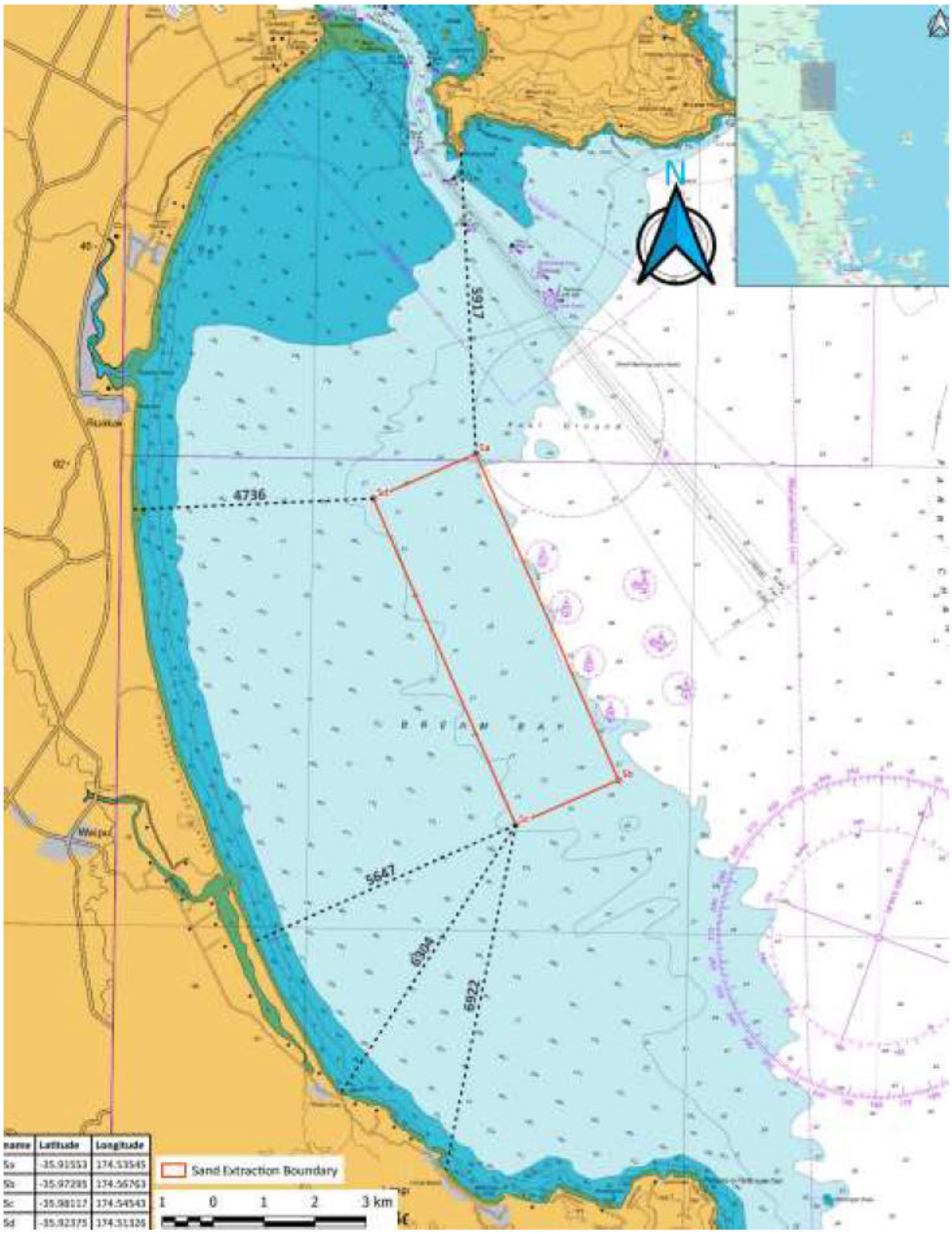
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:05 PM

To [redacted]

To: Nova on behalf of Ngāi Tāhuhu, Ngāti Tuu, Ngāti Kukutea

Tēnā koe arā koutou katoa,
In accordance with section 62(3) of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL), are notifying you of our intention to lodge a Fast Track Application with the Environmental Protection Agency for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau/Bream Bay. (see map below)



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Sand extraction is undertaken by a dredge vessel. The vessel that will be used for sand extraction in this proposal is the "William Fraser" which uses a trailing suction dredging method. The "William Fraser" was designed specifically for sand extraction in the northeastern coastal waters of New Zealand for MBL. and has a number of technologies that reduce its environmental impact . Sand is extracted using a drag head and pump system which fluidises the sand and delivers it into a

holding hopper on the vessel. The width of the drag head is 1600 mm and it leaves a temporary dredge track approximately 100 mm deep on the seafloor.

The application is proposed to be staged as follows:

- *Stage 1 will provide for an annual sand extraction volume of up to 150,000 m3 for the first three years of the consent.*
- *Stage 2 will provide for an annual sand extraction volume of up to 250,000 m3 for the remaining 32 years of the consent.*

The objective of the proposal is to provide a long-term sustainable source of marine sand to Auckland, Northland, and the Bay of Plenty which is suitable for concrete production for infrastructural, commercial, and residential construction.
In terms of consultation under the Resource Management Act, discussions have been ongoing throughout 2024 between Te Parawhau [Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust], Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, and MBL.
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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:00 PM

To [redacted]

To: Hotere & Wikaira on behalf of Te Hikutū Hapū

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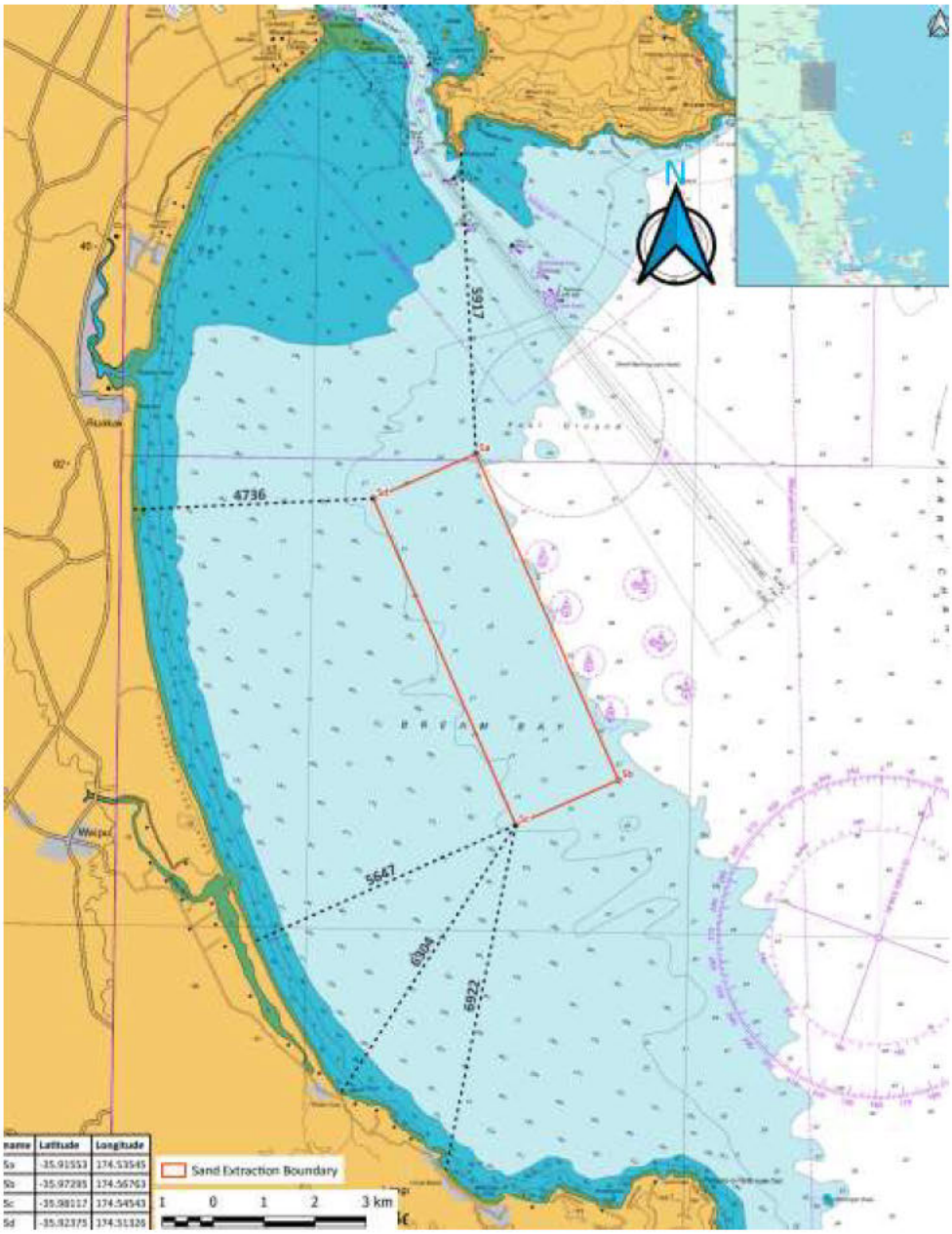

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 9:53 PM

To [redacted]

To: Ihaia Paora Weka Tuwhera Gavala Murray Mahinepua Reserve Trust Ngatirua Iti NgatiMuri Nagatiruamahue NgatiKawau Ngati Haiti Ngaitupango NgaPuhi NgatiKahu Te Auopouri.
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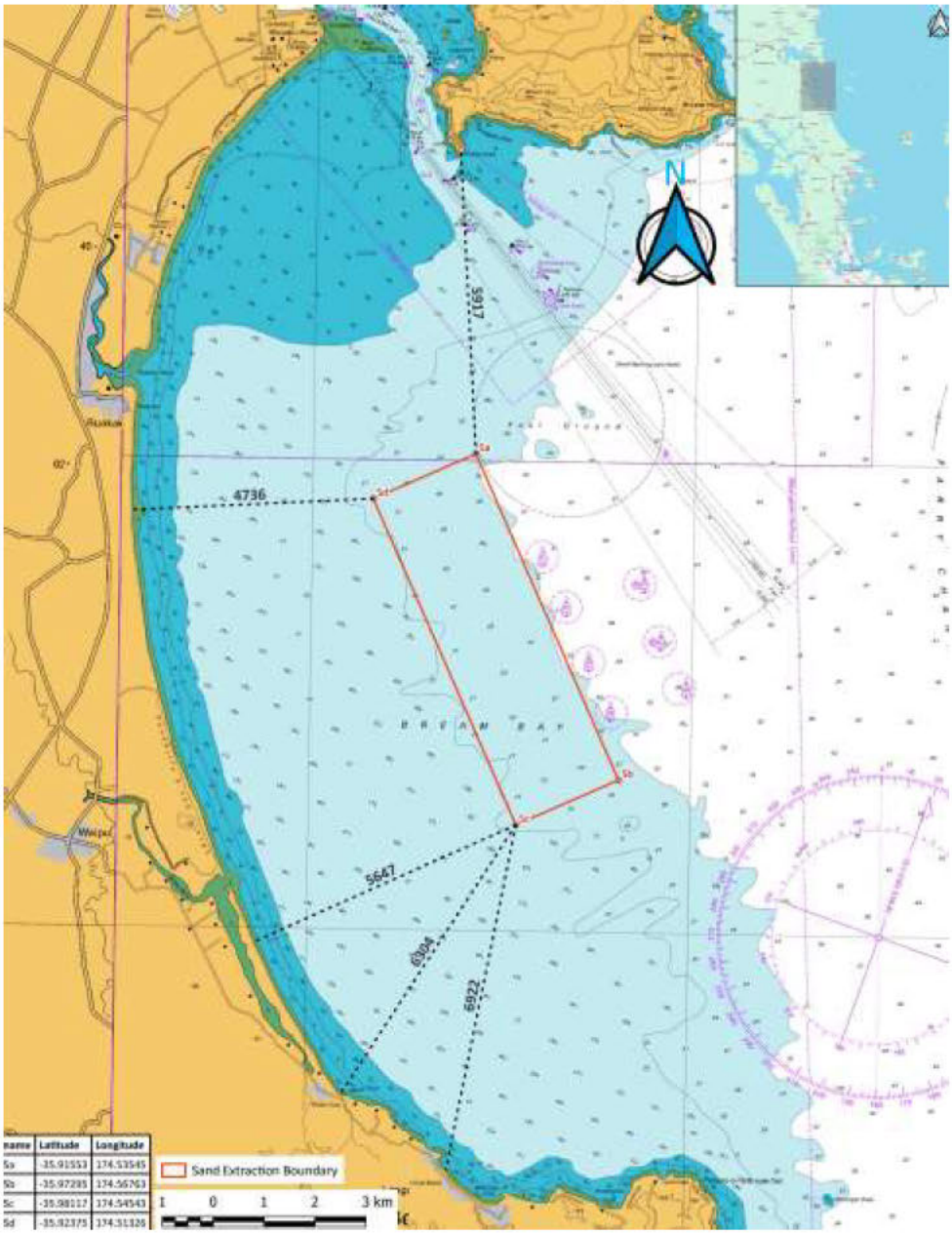

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Date Fri 2/28/2025 2:47 AM

To [redacted]

To: Ngā Hapū of Ngāti Wai Iwi

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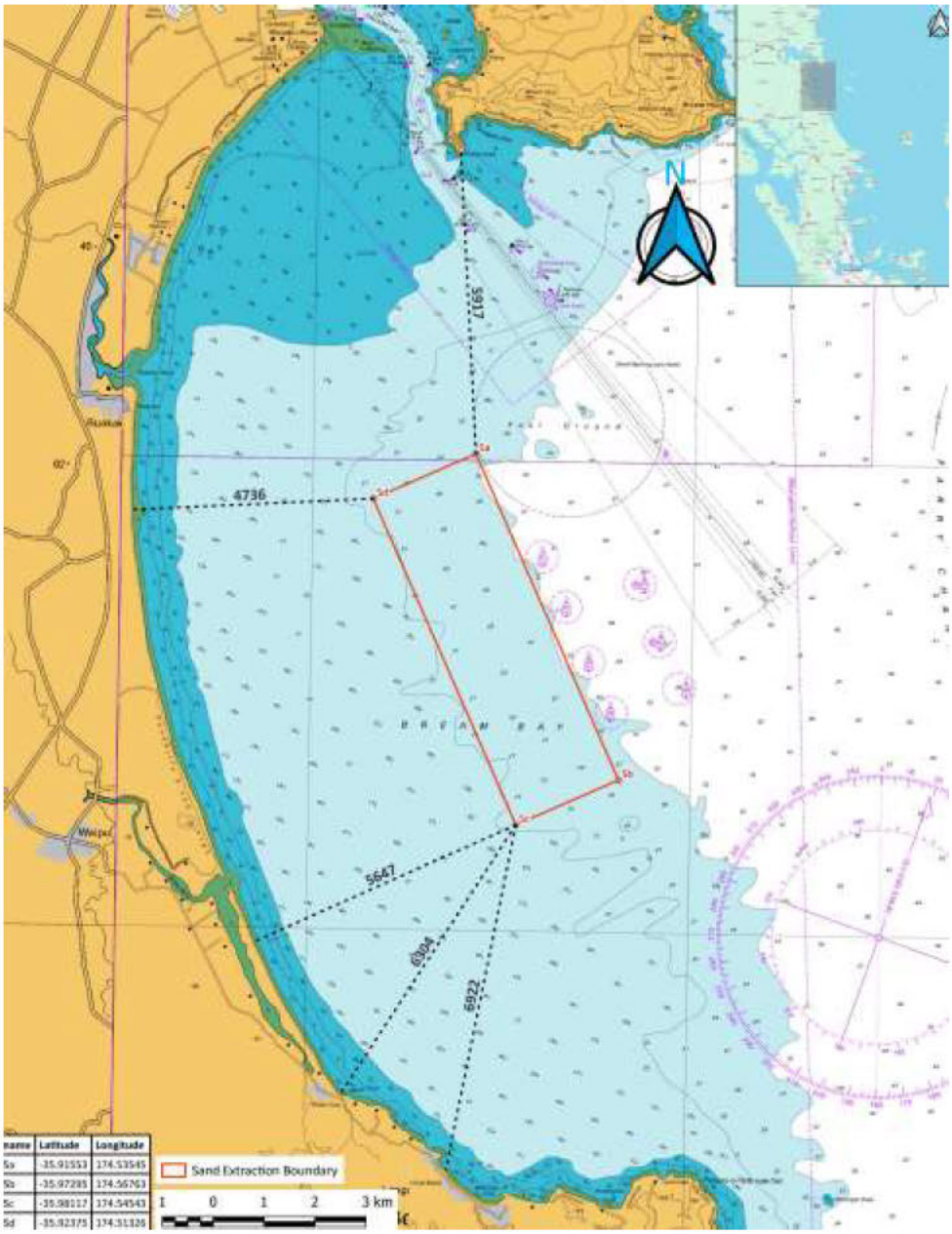

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:29 PM

To ngatiwai-maca@ranfurlychambers.co.nz <ngatiwai-maca@ranfurlychambers.co.nz>

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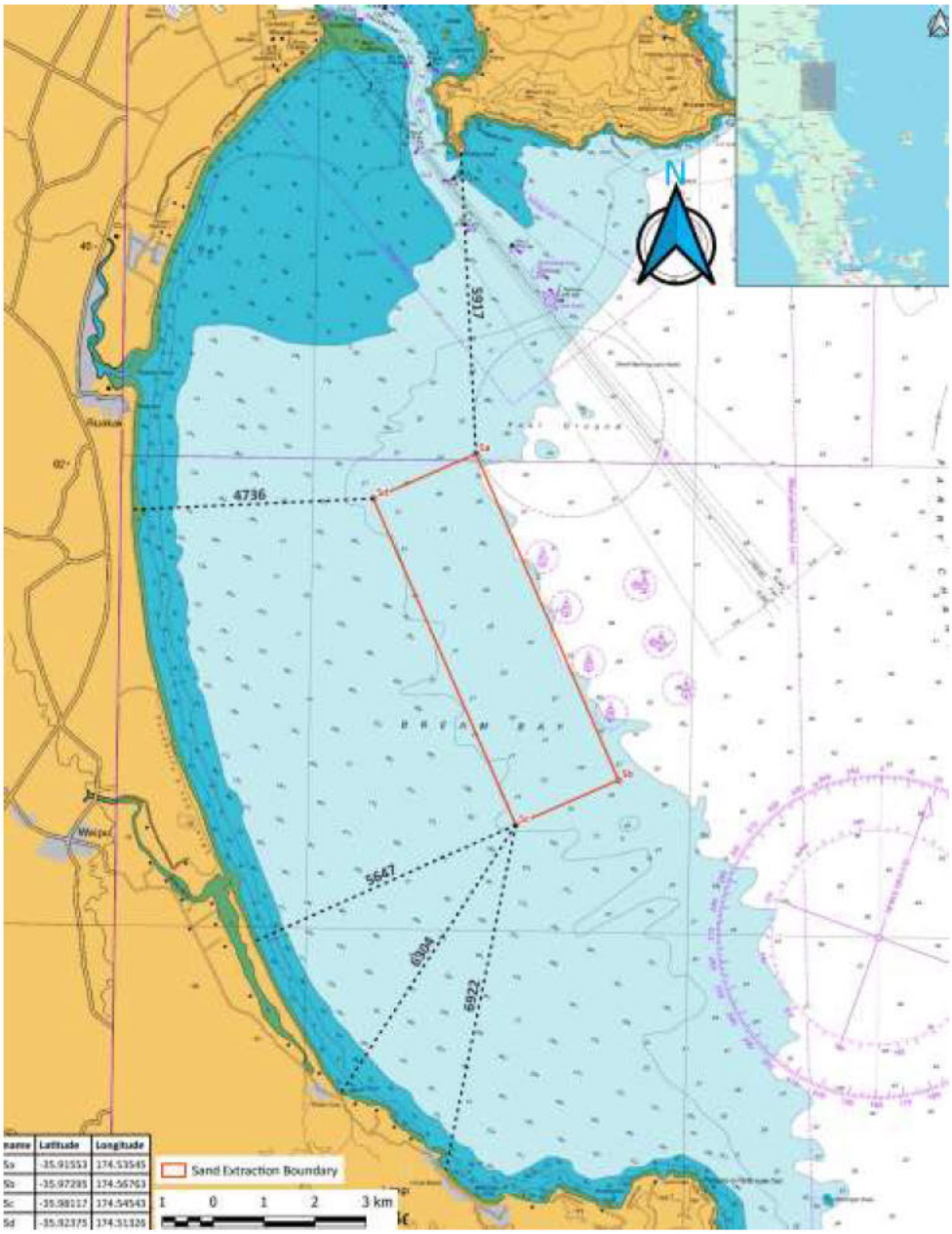

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 9:58 PM

To [redacted]

To: the Reti Whanau.
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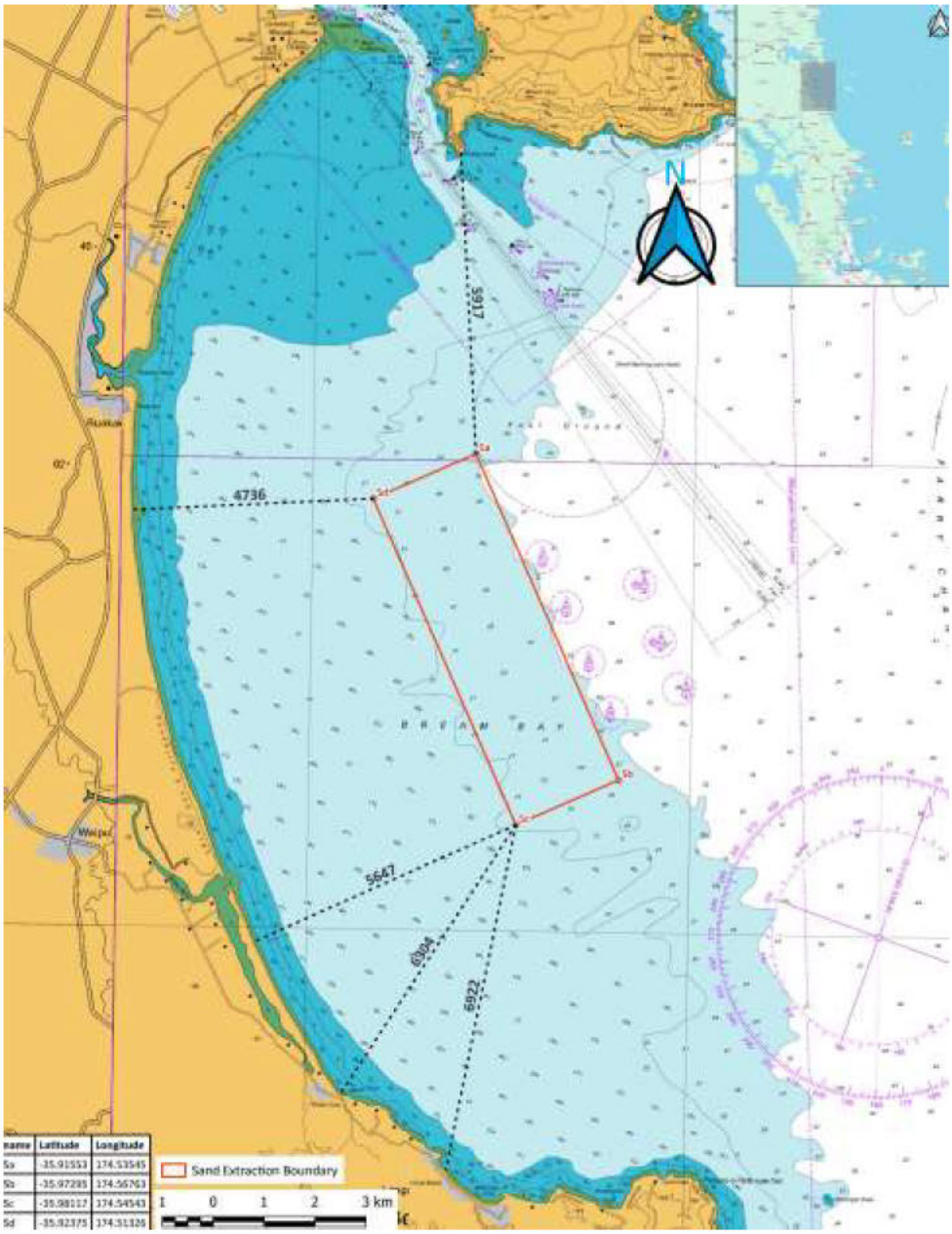

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Date Sun 2/23/2025 9:56 PM

To [redacted]

To: Ngatiwai Trust Board and Te Iwi, Whānau & Hapū of Ngatiwai.
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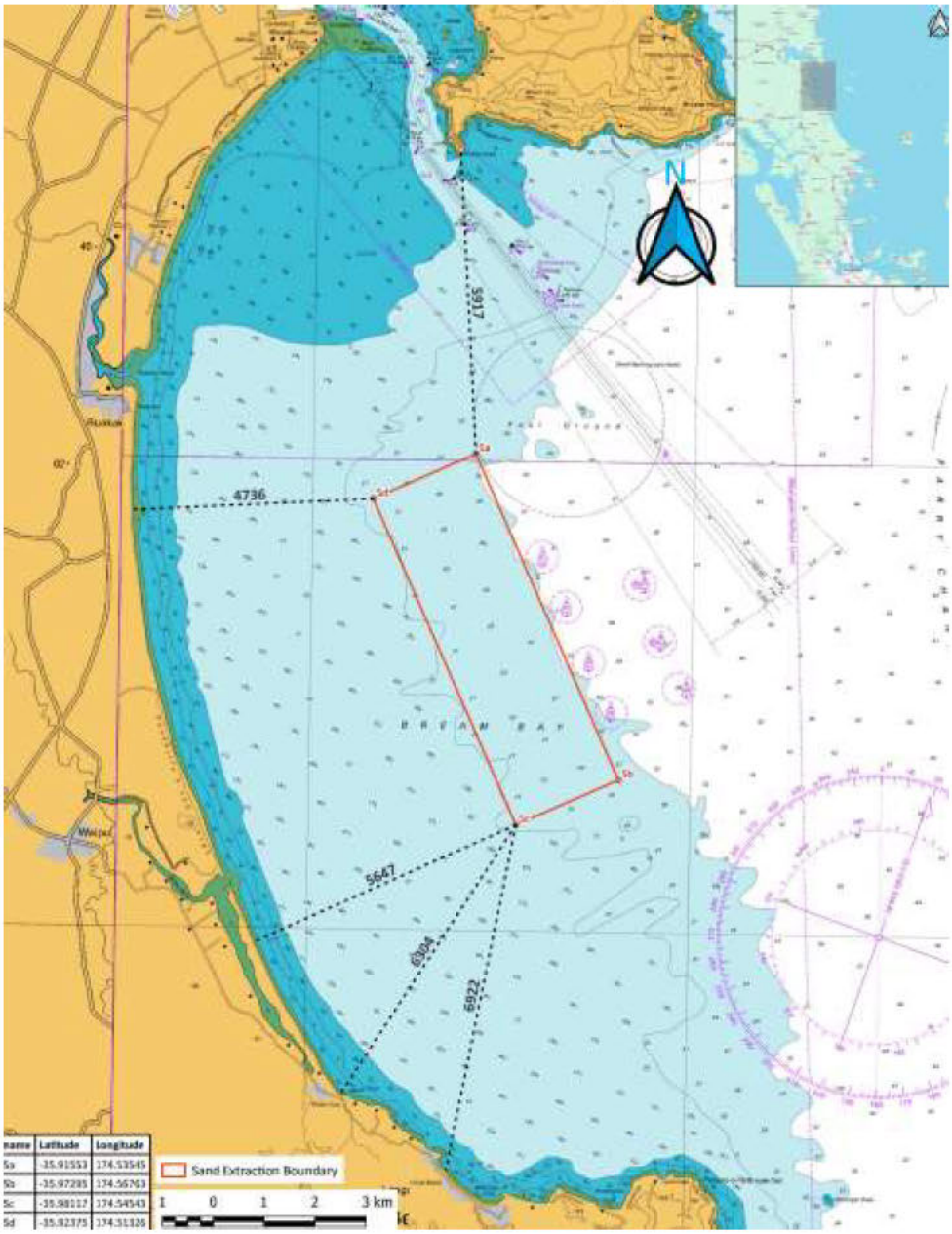

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The objective of the proposal is to provide a long-term sustainable source of marine sand to Auckland, Northland, and the Bay of Plenty which is suitable for concrete production for infrastructural, commercial, and residential construction.
In terms of consultation under the Resource Management Act, discussions have been ongoing throughout 2024 between Te Parawhau [Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust], Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, and MBL.
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I look forward to hearing from you.
Nga mihi nui.
Callum.

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, AUCKLAND 1348

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Outlook

MACCA Applicant Notofcation.

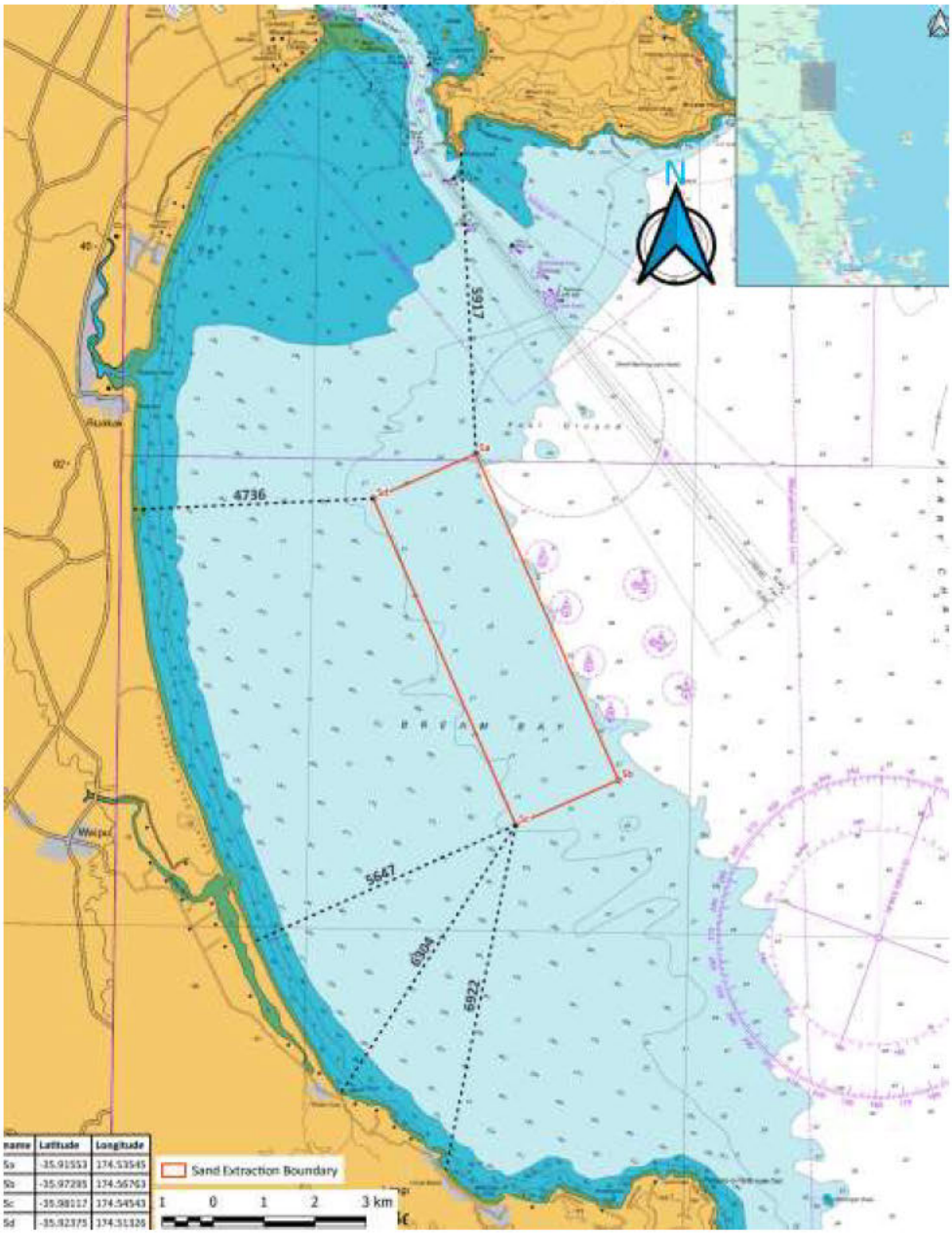
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:02 PM

To [redacted]co.nz
[redacted]z>

To: Kingi on behalf of Ngā Hapū o Tangaroa ki Te Ihu o Manaia tae atu ki Mangawhai.

Tēnā koe arā koutou katoa,
In accordance with section 62(3) of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL), are notifying you of our intention to lodge a Fast Track Application with the Environmental Protection Agency for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau/Bream Bay. (see map below)



The proposal is for the extraction of sand from the coastal marine area from an area approximately 15.4 km^2 in size in Te Ākau Bream Bay. Extraction will occur between the 20m and 30m water depths as measured from Chart Datum.
The proposed extraction area is significantly outside the Depth of Closure, which is regarded as the seaward limit of significant wave induced sediment transport. This means that extraction outside the Depth of Closure will not have any measurable effect on any of the beaches or dunes of Te Ākau/Bream Bay.

Sand extraction is undertaken by a dredge vessel. The vessel that will be used for sand extraction in this proposal is the "William Fraser" which uses a trailing suction dredging method. The "William Fraser" was designed specifically for sand extraction in the northeastern coastal waters of New Zealand for MBL. and has a number of technologies that reduce its environmental impact . Sand is extracted using a drag head and pump system which fluidises the sand and delivers it into a

holding hopper on the vessel. The width of the drag head is 1600 mm and it leaves a temporary dredge track approximately 100 mm deep on the seafloor.

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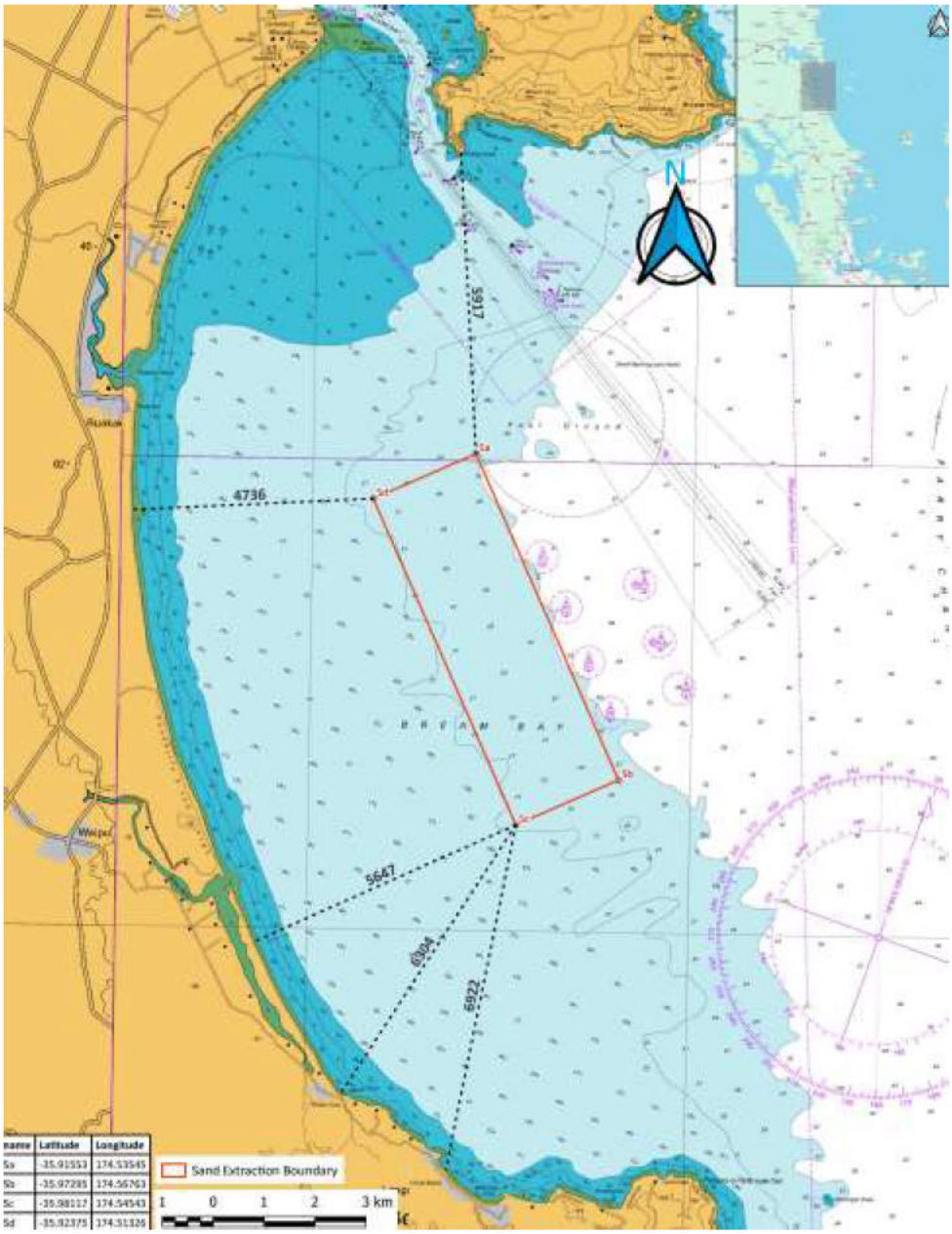

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Outlook

MACA Follow up email

From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:10 AM

To [redacted]

To: Ihaia Paora Weka Tuwhera Gavala Murray Mahinepua Reserve Trust Ngatirua Iti NgatiMuri Nagatiruamahue NgatiKawau Ngati Haiti Ngaitupango NgaPuhi NgatiKahu Te Auopouri

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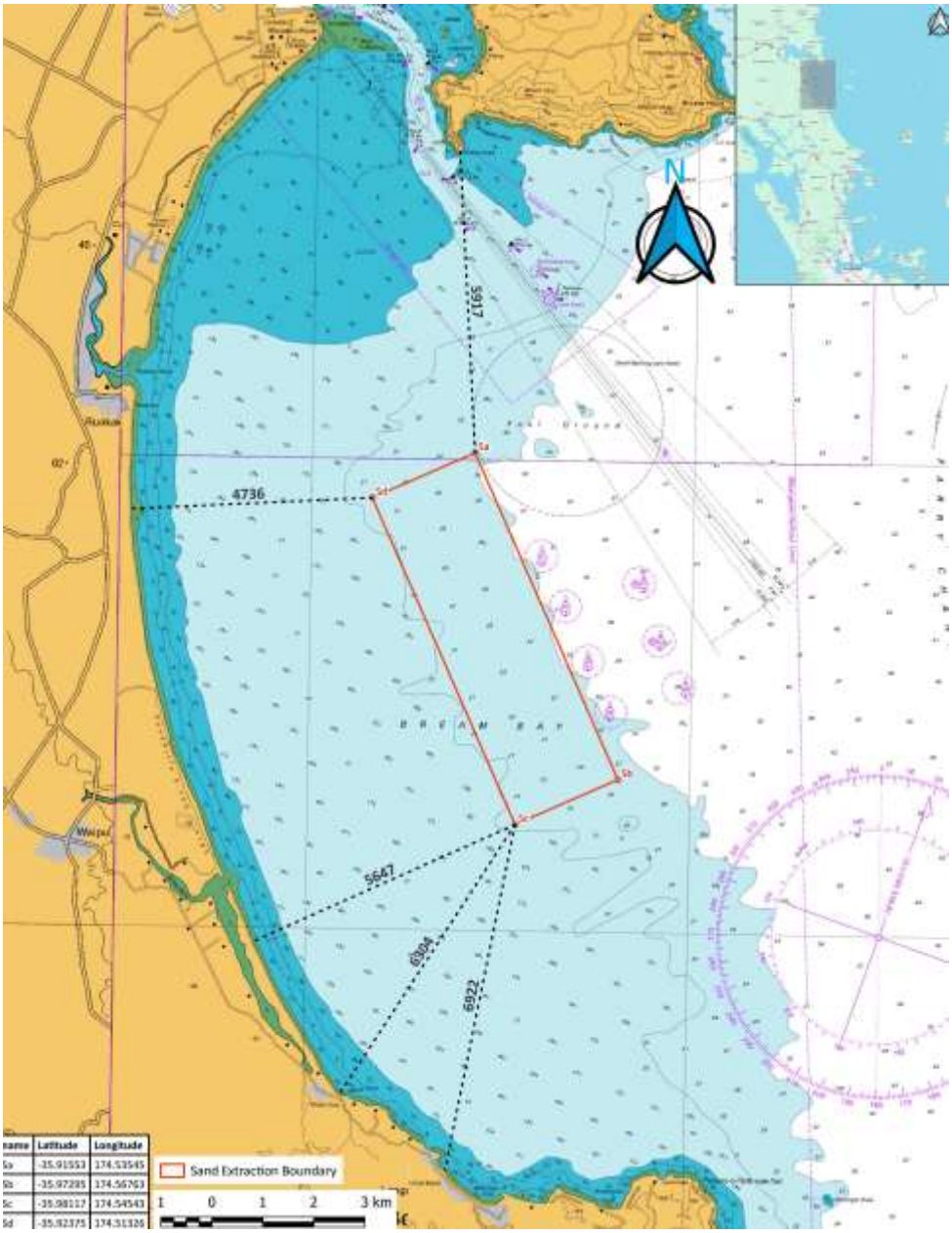

The proposal is for the extraction of sand from the coastal marine area from an area approximately 15.4 km^2 in size in Te Ākau Bream Bay. This project involves the extraction of sand over a 35-year term:

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In respect to the substantive application for the resource consent, we now have all the draft specialist reports and are currently firming up draft conditions and supporting management plans.

Regarding our Wildlife Act (Authority) Approval, monitoring has confirmed the presence of populations of solitary scleractinian stony corals (Kionotrochus suteri and Sphenotrochus ralphae) within the sand extraction area at Te Ākau Bream Bay. All Scleractinian (Stony corals) are protected under Schedule 7 of the Wildlife Act 1953. These are solitary rather than branching corals and a photograph of them is included below. For this reason, we are pursuing a Wildlife Act (Authority) Approval. The draft application including specialist reports and draft conditions and supporting management plans have been prepared.

Above: Images of Sphenotrochus ralphae - photographed alongside a ruler for scale with each black line 1 mm apart.

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MACCA Follow up

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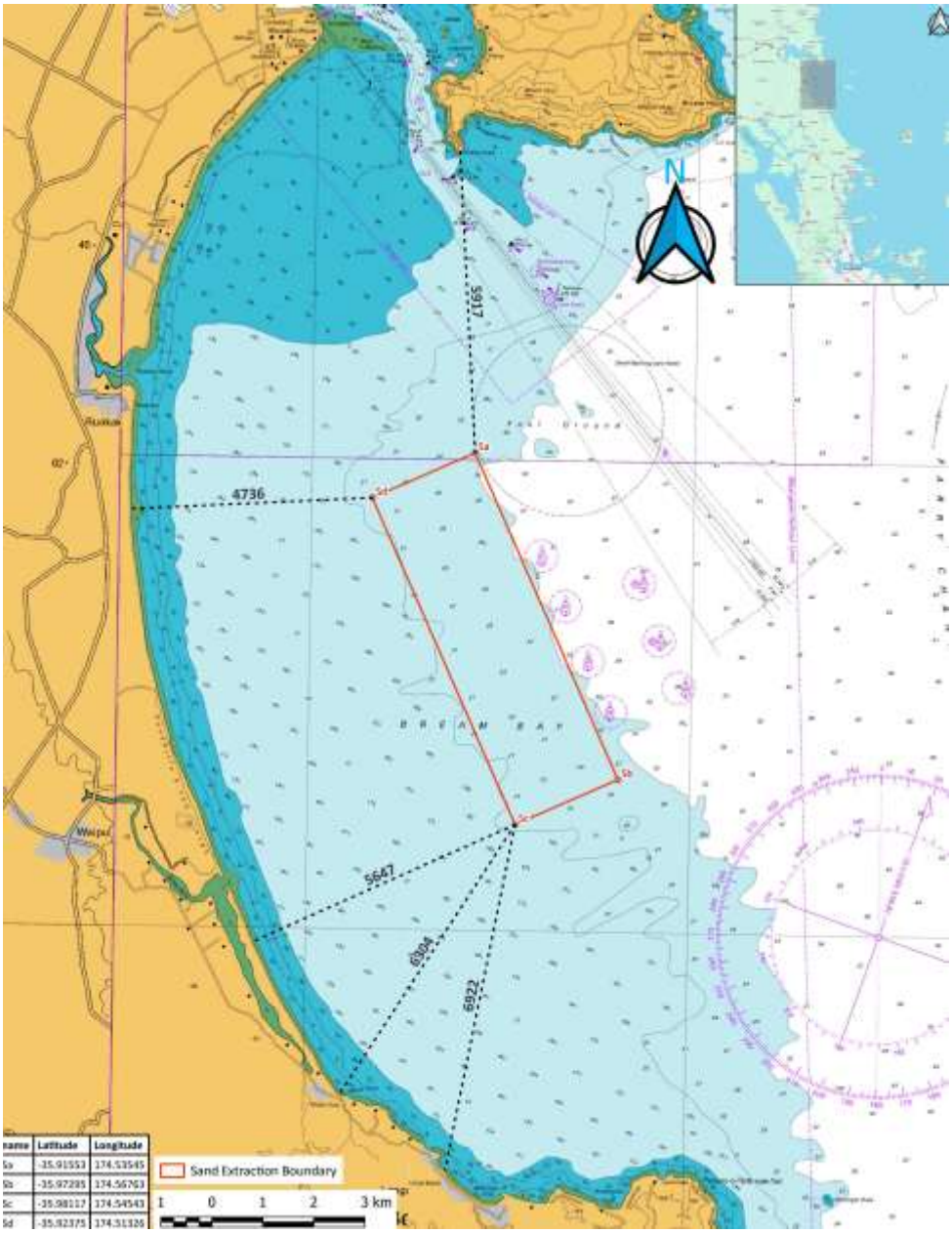
Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:51 AM

To [redacted]>

To: Ngāpuhi Nui Tonu (Te Kotahitanga Marae)

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

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MACCA Follow up

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Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:50 AM

To [redacted]>

To: Ngāpuhi Nui Tonu (Awataha Marae)

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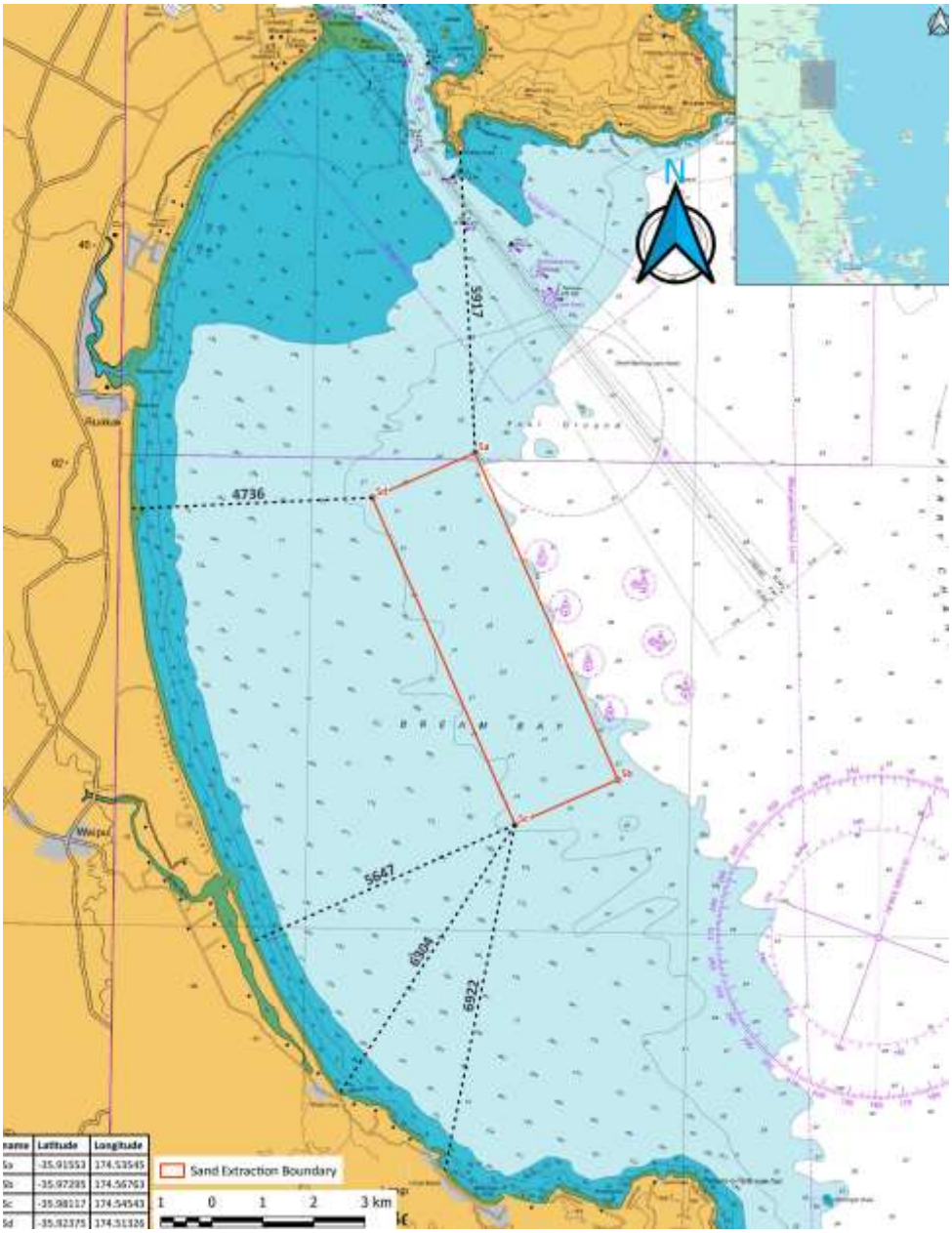

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MACCA Follow up

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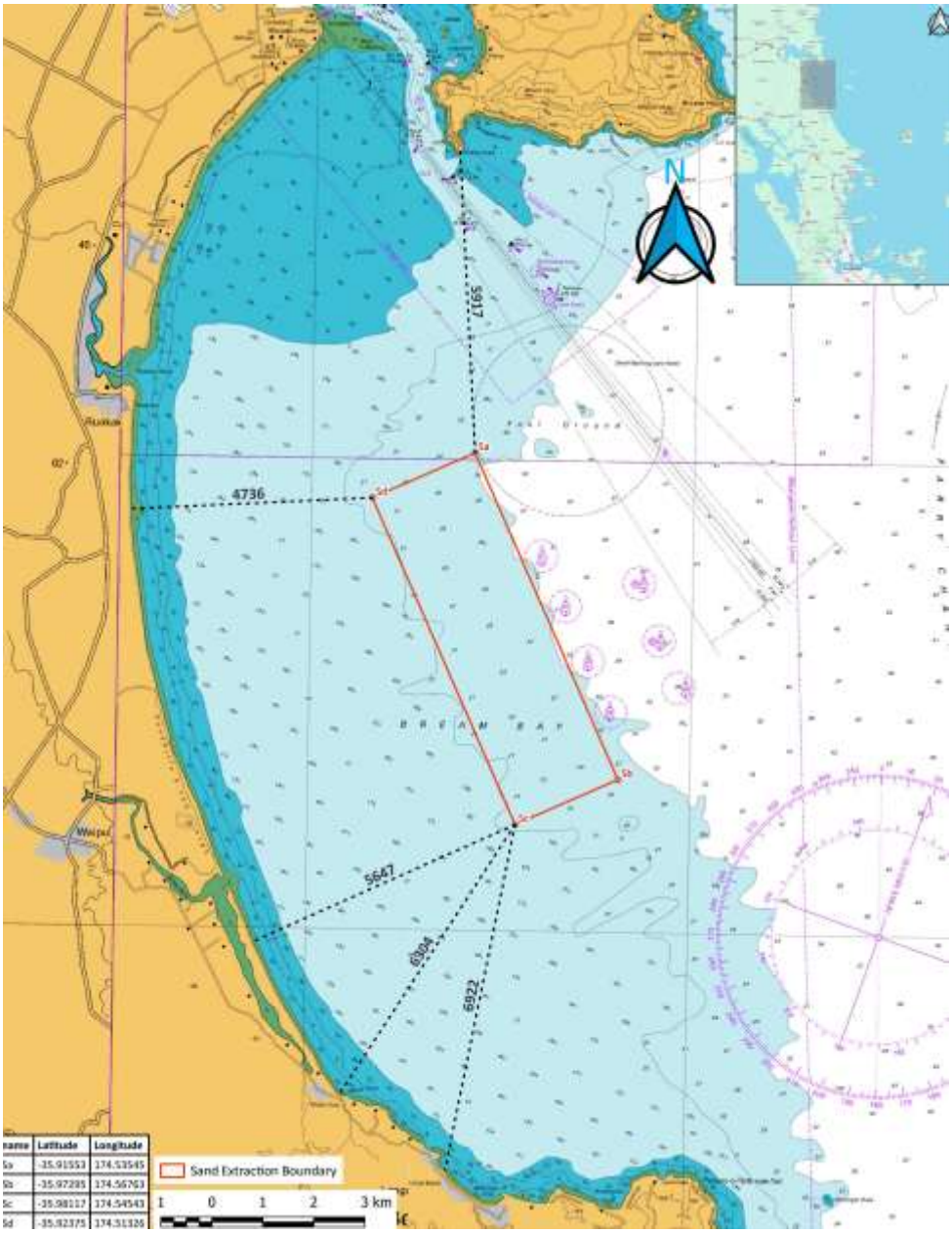
Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:48 AM

To [redacted]

To: Ngāti Kawau te Kōtuku, Te Uri o Te Aho, Ngāti Kurī, Te Waiariki Kororā ngā Hapū o Ngāpuhi-Nui-Tonu

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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MACCA Follow up

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Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:47 AM

To [redacted]

To: Reti Whānau

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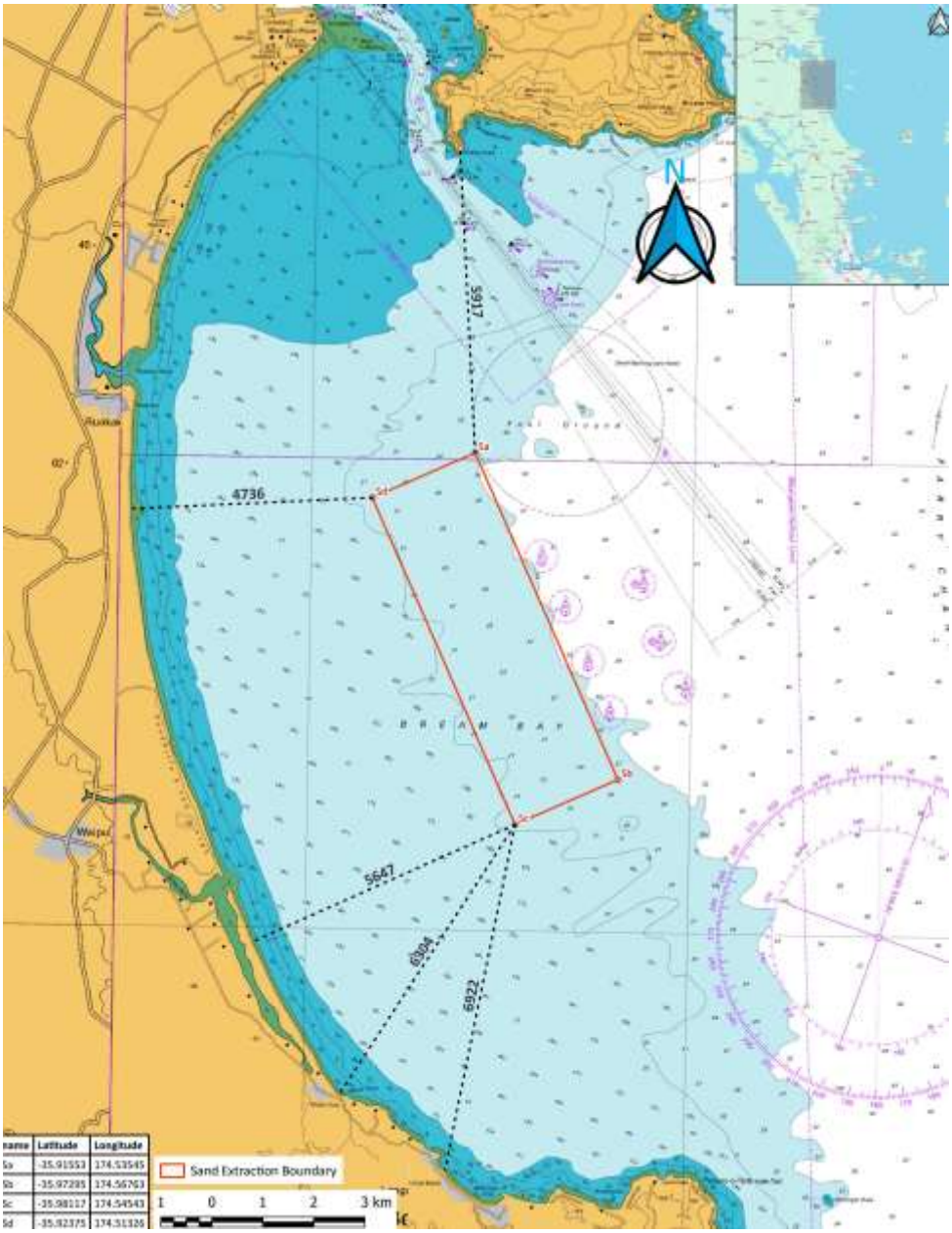

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Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, AUCKLAND 1348

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Further, the views or opinions expressed in this email are those of the individual sender(s) and may not reflect the views of the McCallum Group of companies

Outlook

MACCA Follow up

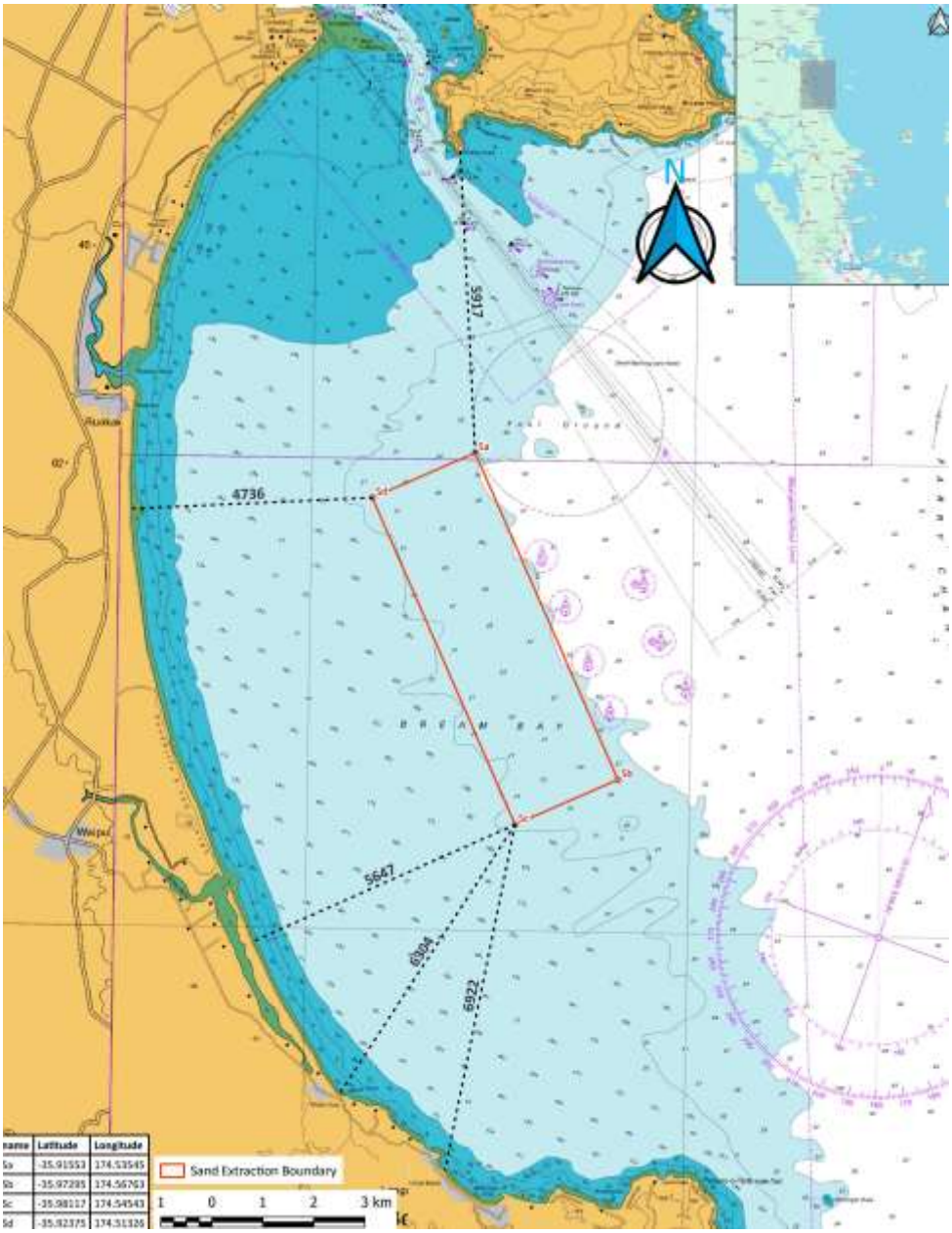
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:46 AM

To [redacted]

To: Ngā Hapū of Ngāti Wai Iwi

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



The proposal is for the extraction of sand from the coastal marine area from an area approximately 15.4 km^2 in size in Te Ākau Bream Bay. This project involves the extraction of sand over a 35-year term:

- *150,000 m^3 for the first three years of the consent.*
- *250,000 m^3 for the remaining 32 years of the consent.*

In respect to the substantive application for the resource consent, we now have all the draft specialist reports and are currently firming up draft conditions and supporting management plans.

Regarding our Wildlife Act (Authority) Approval, monitoring has confirmed the presence of populations of solitary scleractinian stony corals (Kionotrochus suteri and Sphenotrochus ralphae) within the sand extraction area at Te Ākau Bream Bay. All Scleractinian (Stony corals) are protected under Schedule 7 of the Wildlife Act 1953. These are solitary rather than branching corals and a photograph of them is included below. For this reason, we are pursuing a Wildlife Act (Authority) Approval. The draft application including specialist reports and draft conditions and supporting management plans have been prepared.

Above: Images of Sphenotrochus ralphae - photographed alongside a ruler for scale with each black line 1 mm apart.

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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

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Outlook

MACCA Follow up

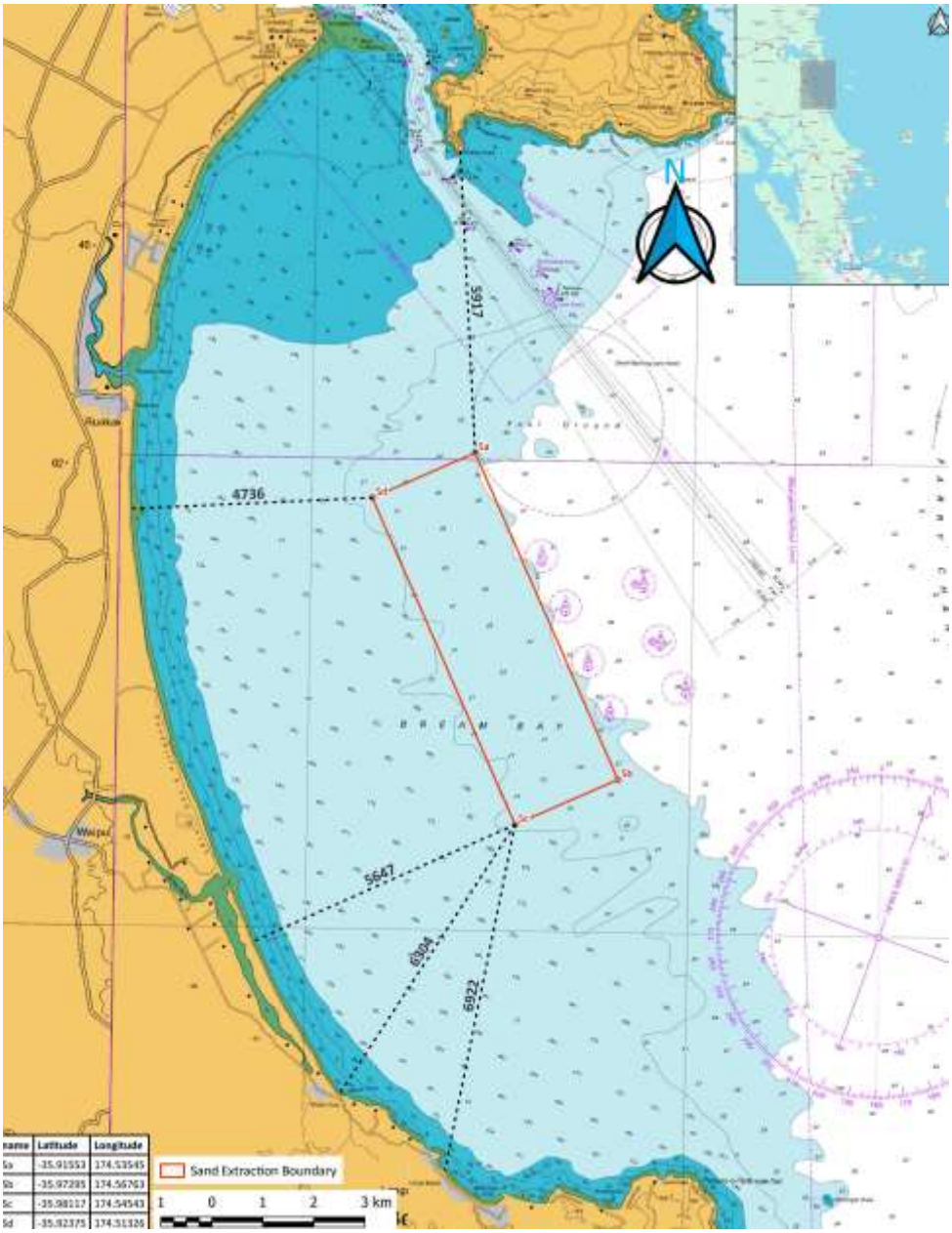
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:44 AM

To [redacted]

To: Te Uri o Tautohe

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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I look forward to hearing from you.

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Outlook

MACCA Follow up

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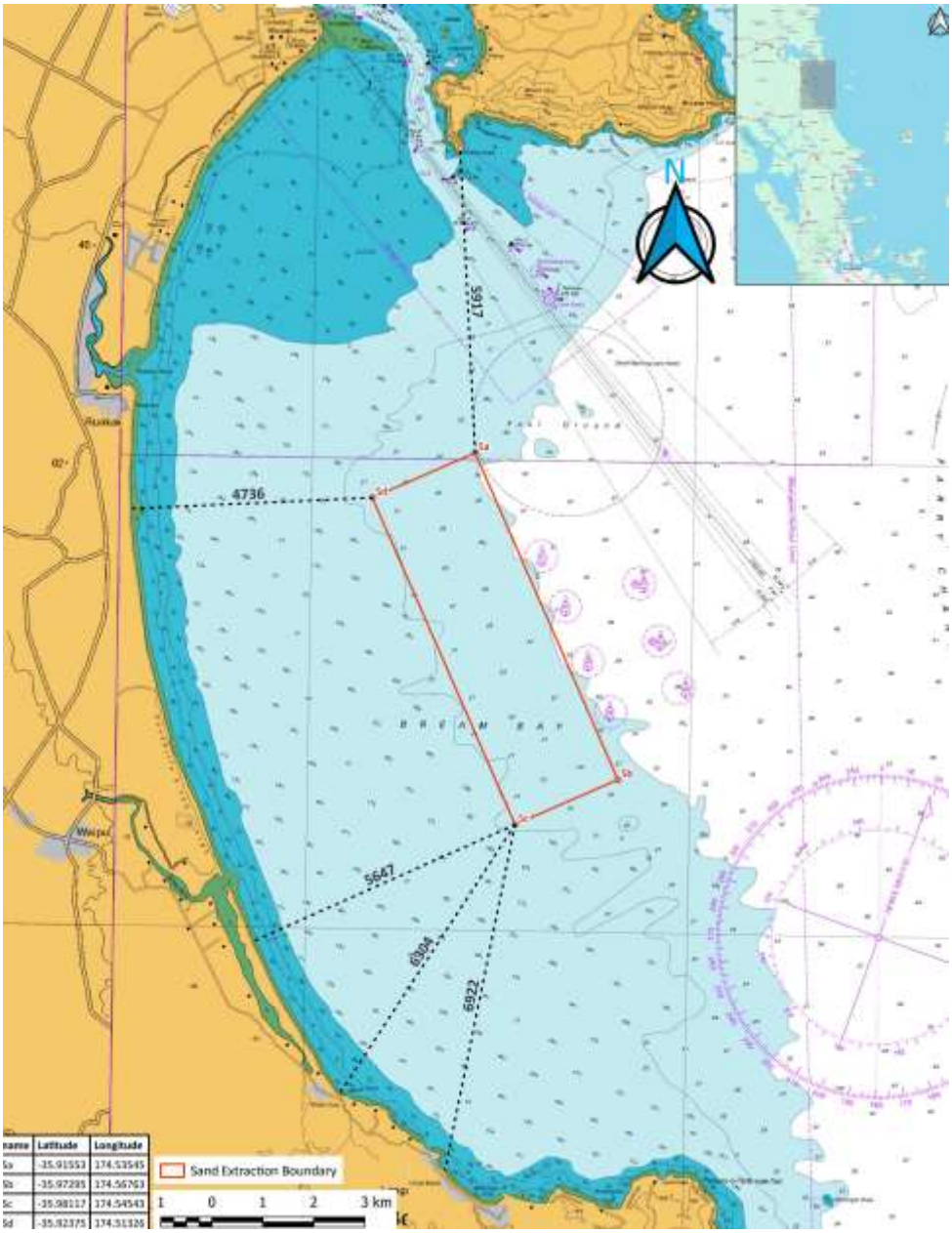
Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:42 AM

To [redacted]

To: Te Parawhau ki Tai

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

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Outlook

MACCA Follow up

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Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:41 AM

To [redacted]

To: Te Parawhau Hapū

Good day Pari,
Thanks for the very productive afternoon yesterday. A lot was achieved.
We have to notify all of the MACCA applicants with an update, I know you are well aware of where we are at, but here it goes anyway!!!
Have a great trip and we'll catch up when we are all back.

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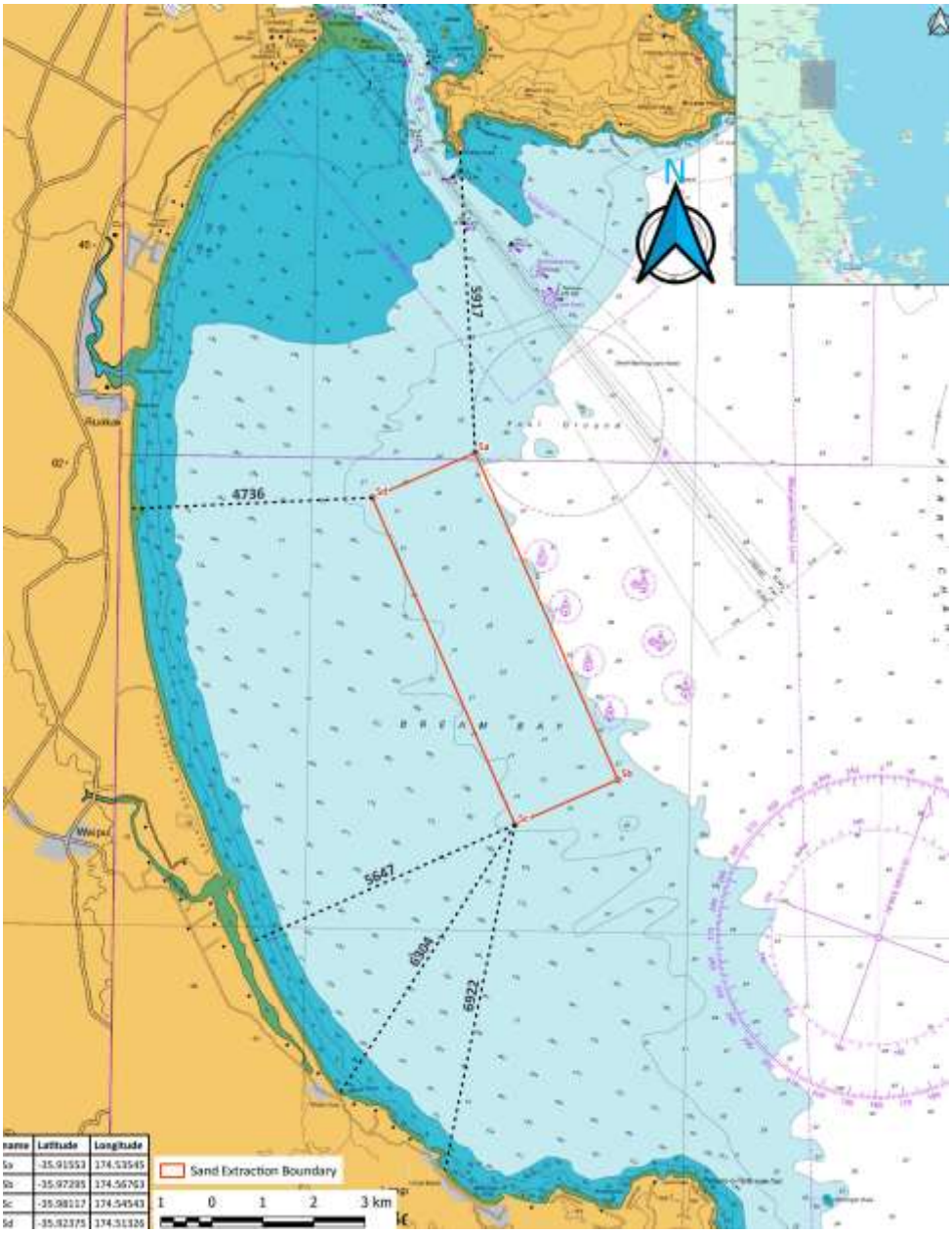

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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

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MACCA Follow up

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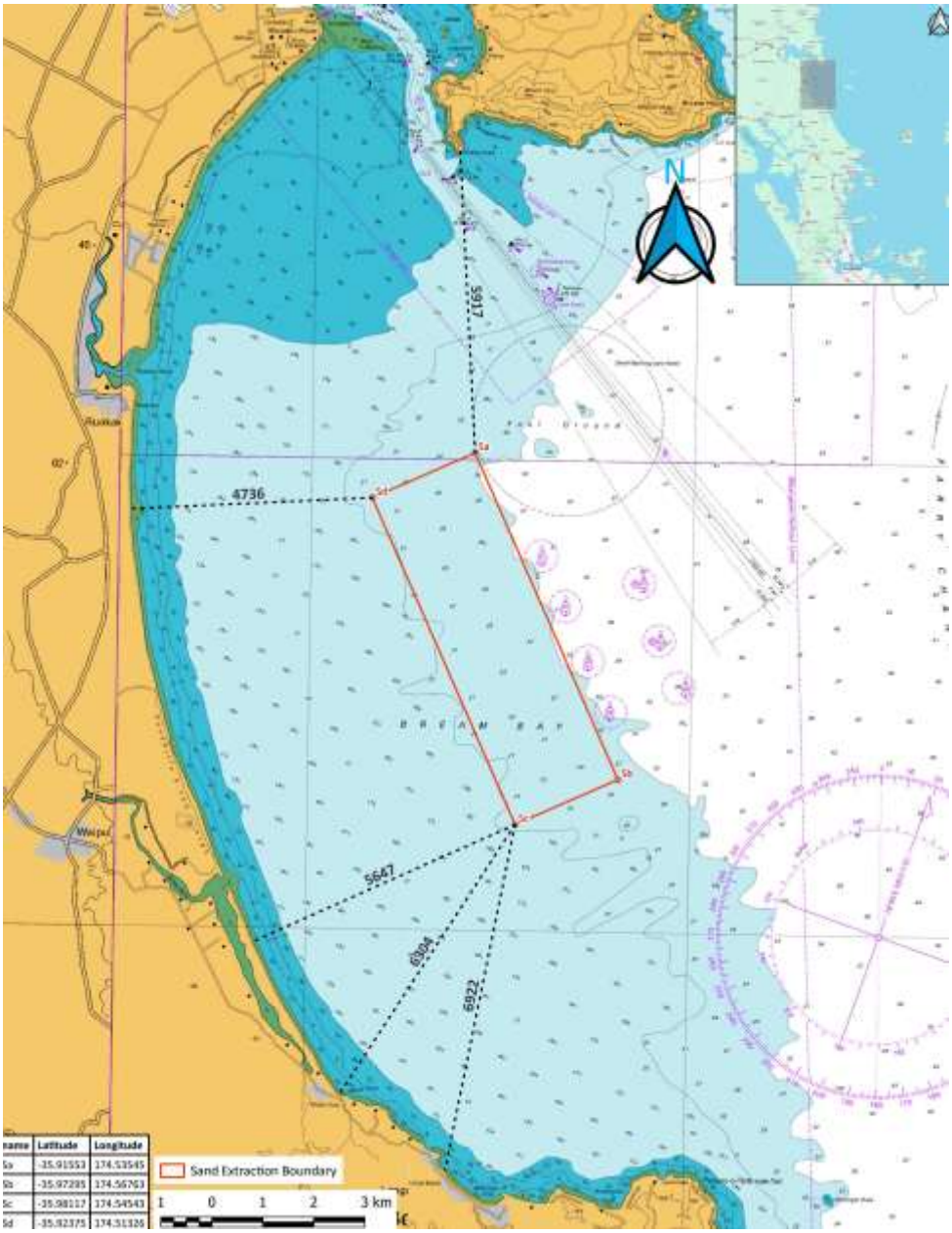
Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:38 AM

To [redacted]

To: Te Iwi, Whānau & Hapū of Ngatiwai

Hi again Simon,

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

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MACCA Follow up

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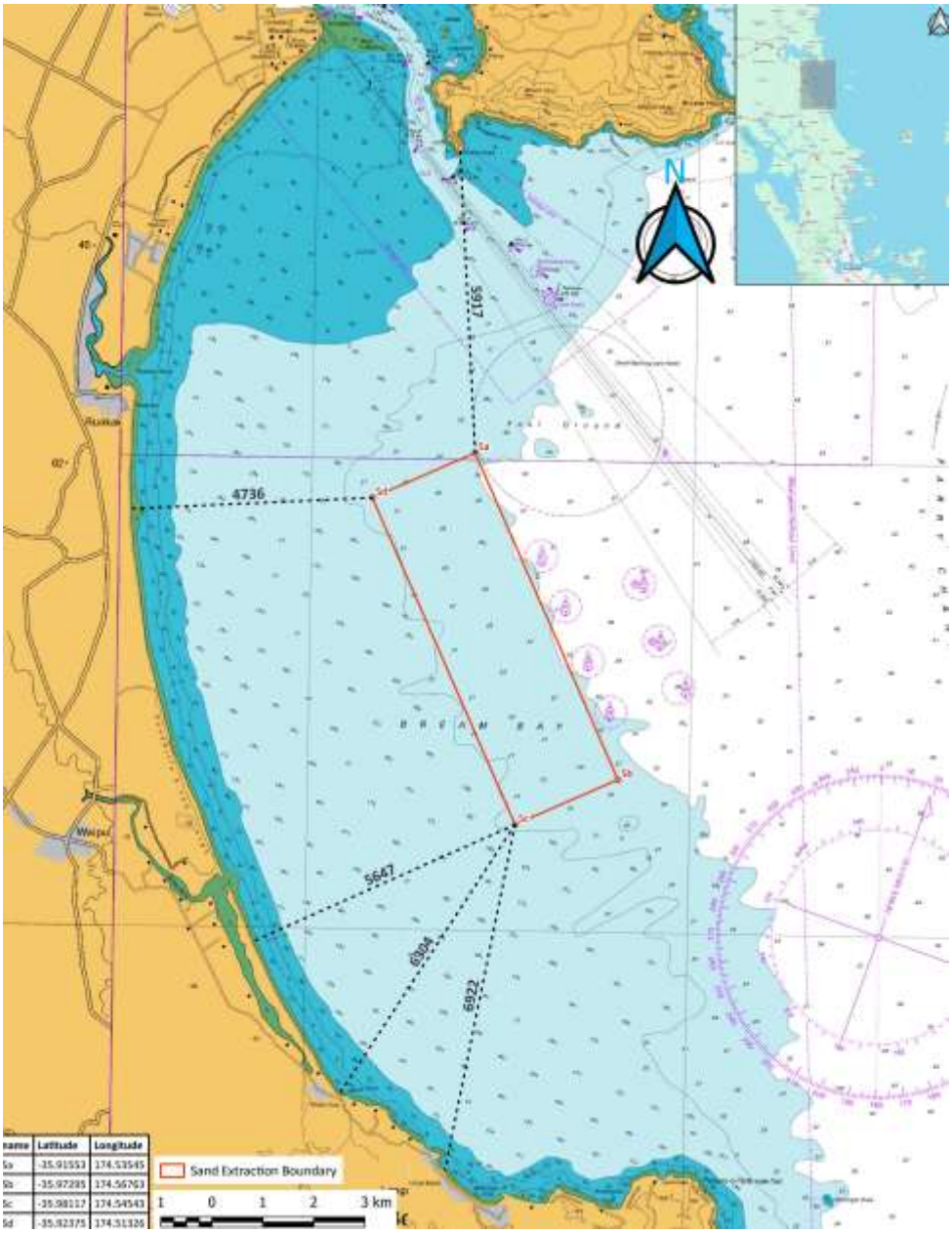
Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:36 AM

To [redacted]

To: Patuharakeke Te Iwi

Good day Deborah,

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

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MACCA Follow up

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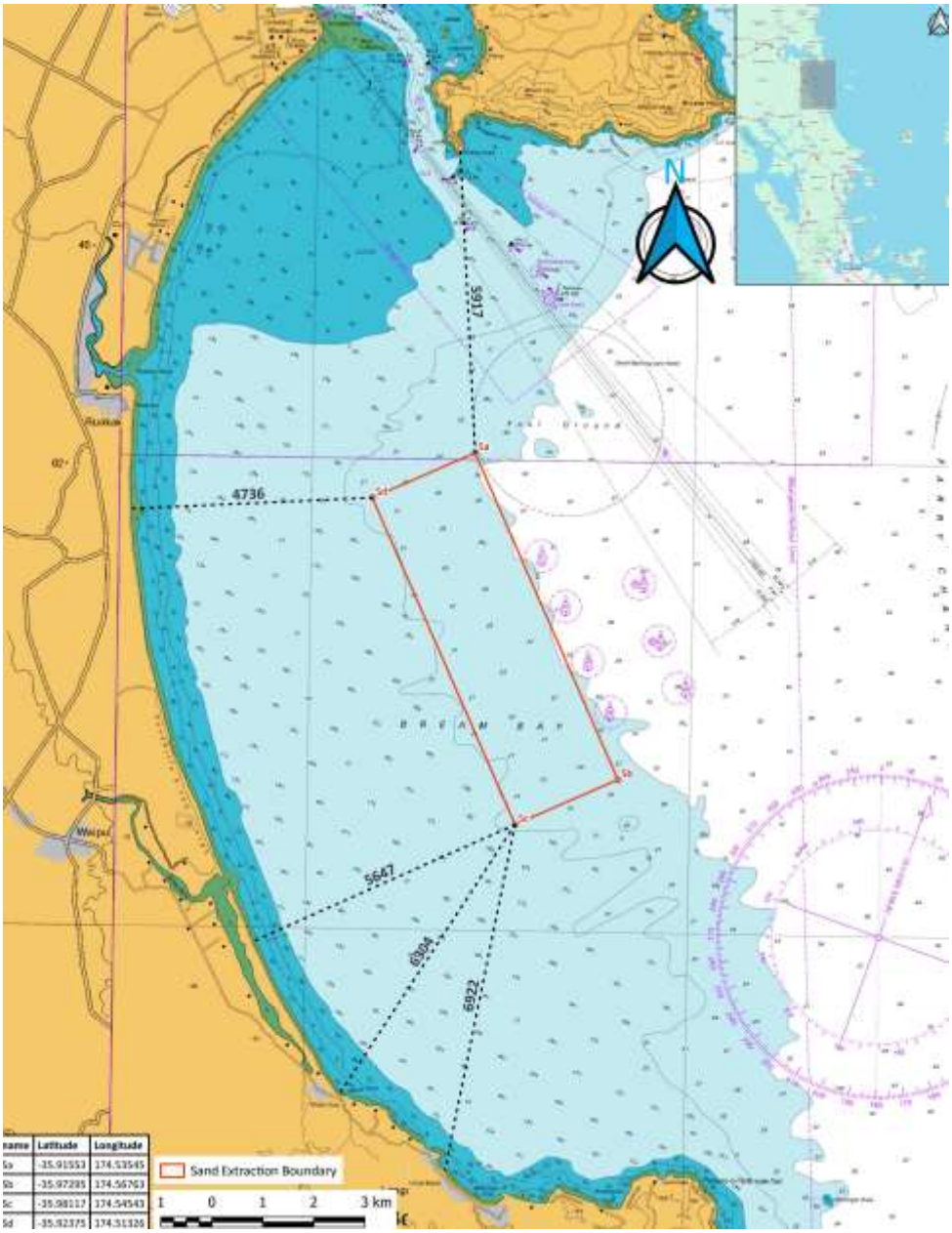
Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:35 AM

To [redacted]

To: Ngā Hapū o Tangaroa ki Te Ihu o Manaia tai atu ki Mangawhai

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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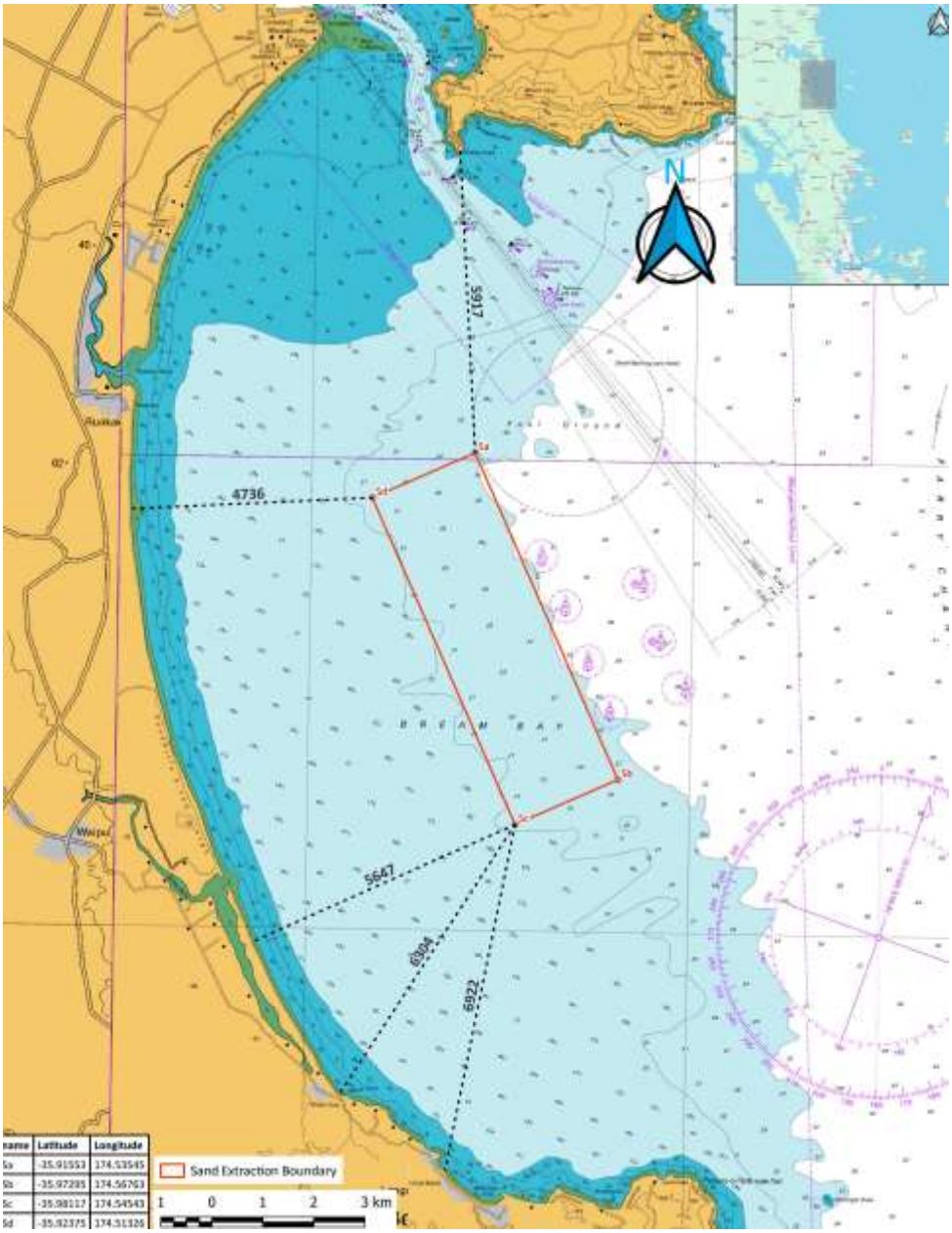
Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:34 AM

To [redacted]

To: Ngā Hapū o Ngāi Tāhuhu

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
[redacted]
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Outlook

MACCA Follow up

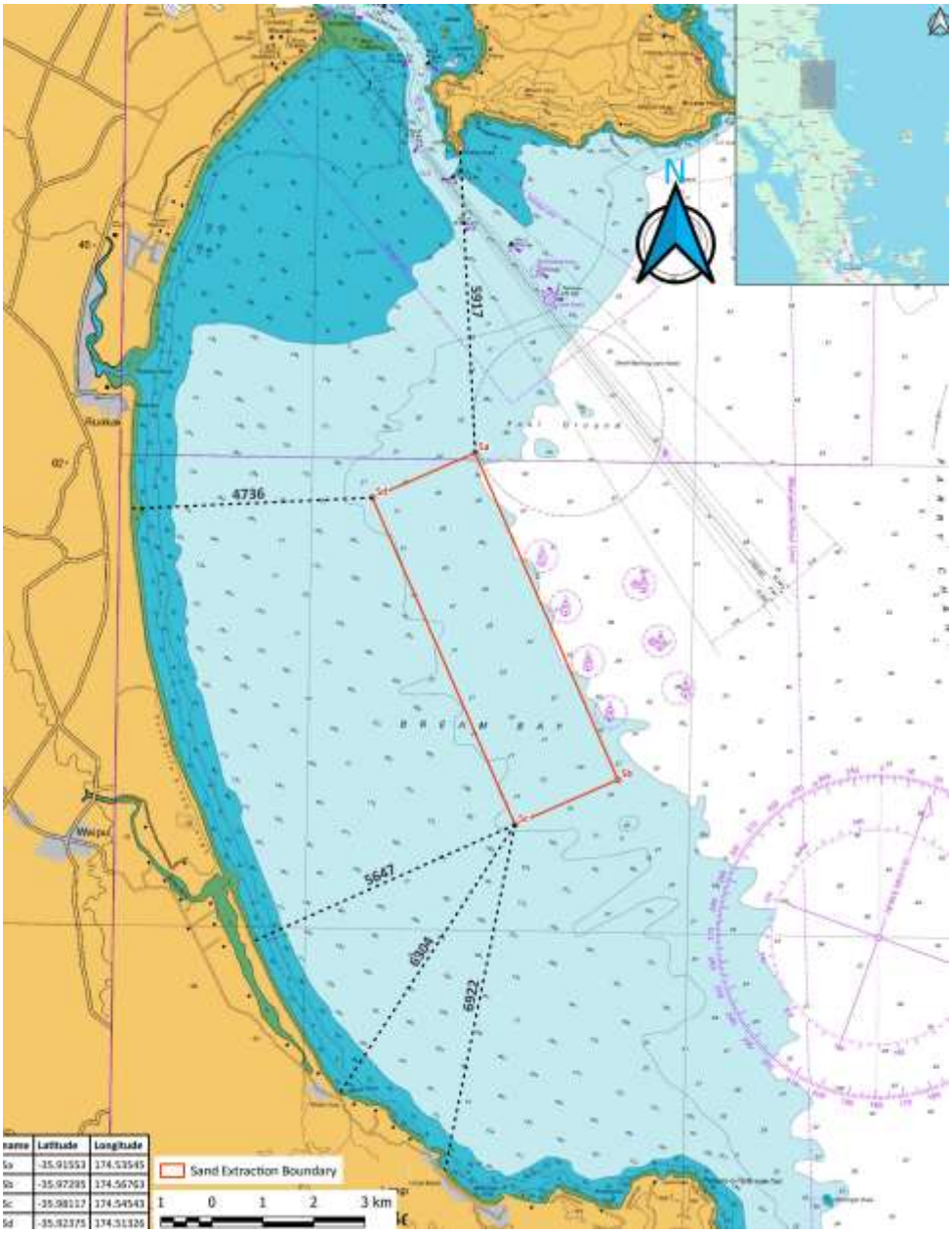
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:33 AM

To [redacted]

To: Collier on behalf of Ngāti Kawau & Te Waiariki Kororā

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



The proposal is for the extraction of sand from the coastal marine area from an area approximately 15.4 km^2 in size in Te Ākau Bream Bay. This project involves the extraction of sand over a 35-year term:

- *150,000 m^3 for the first three years of the consent.*
- *250,000 m^3 for the remaining 32 years of the consent.*

In respect to the substantive application for the resource consent, we now have all the draft specialist reports and are currently firming up draft conditions and supporting management plans.

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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
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[redacted]
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Outlook

MACCA Follow up

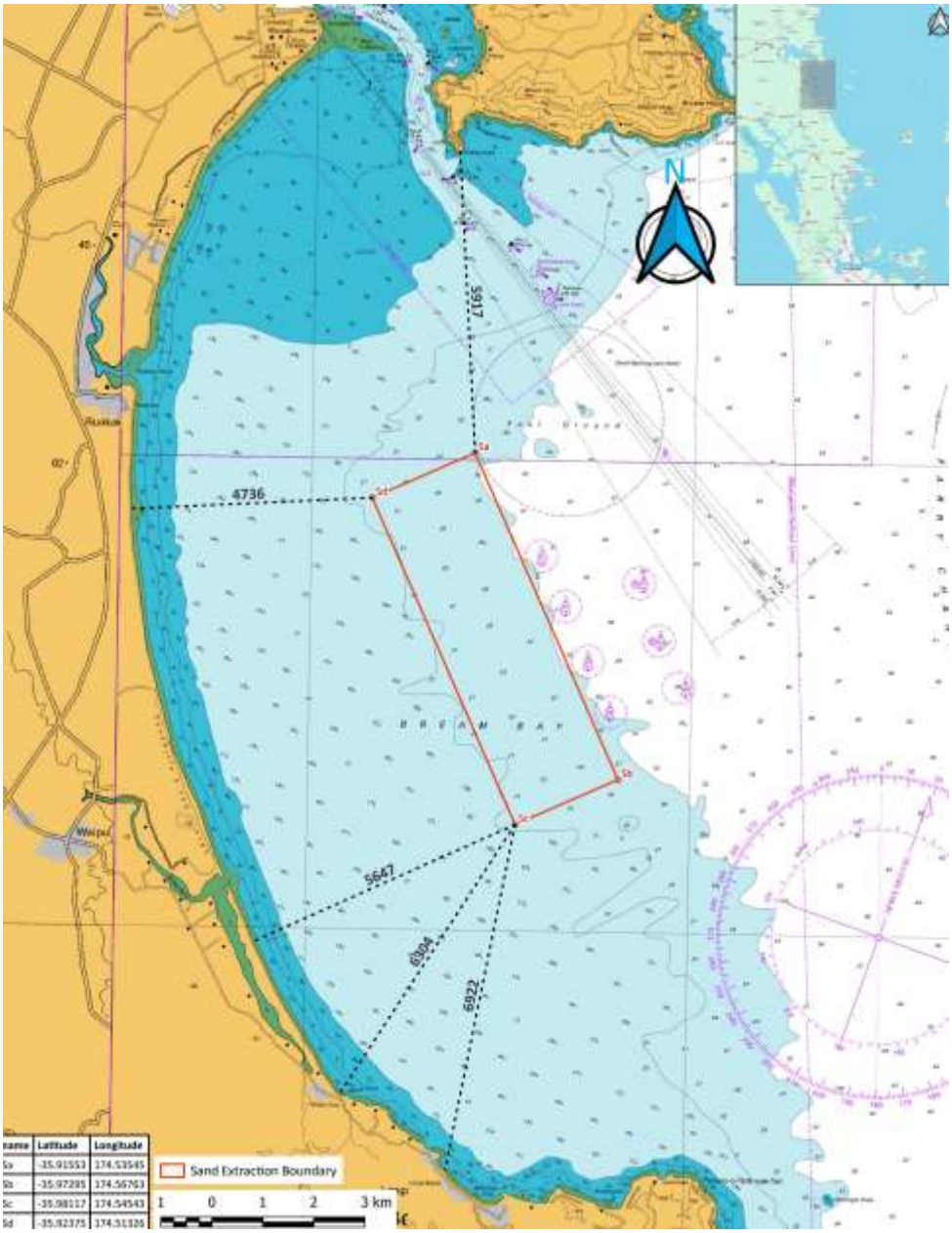
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:32 AM

To [redacted]

To: Dargaville on behalf of Ngaitawake

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



The proposal is for the extraction of sand from the coastal marine area from an area approximately 15.4 km^2 in size in Te Ākau Bream Bay. This project involves the extraction of sand over a 35-year term:

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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

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Outlook

MACCA Follow up

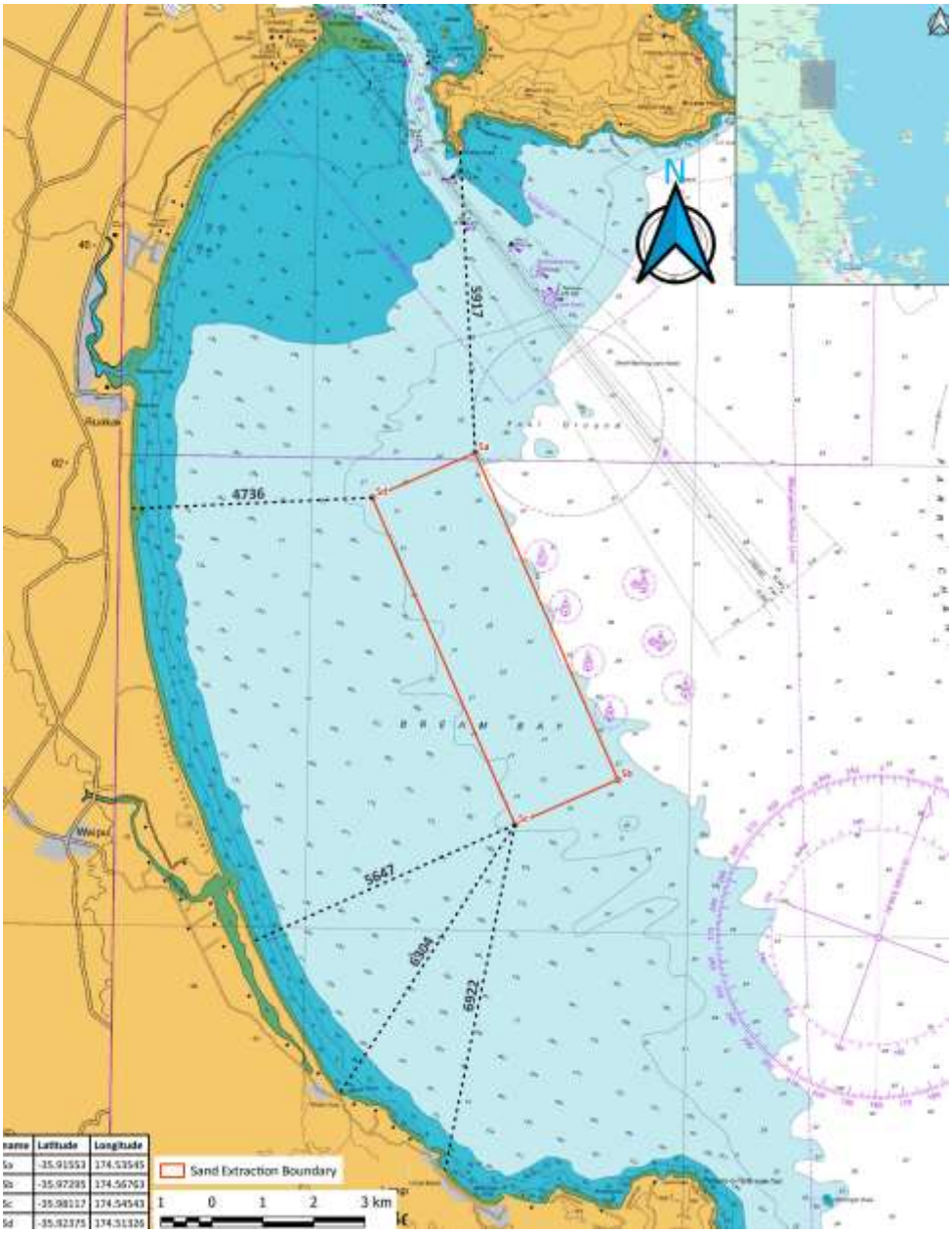
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:30 AM

To [redacted]

To: Kingi on behalf of Ngā Puhi nui tonu, Ngāti Rāhiri, Ngāti Awa, Ngā Tahuhu and Ngaitawake

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



The proposal is for the extraction of sand from the coastal marine area from an area approximately 15.4 km^2 in size in Te Ākau Bream Bay. This project involves the extraction of sand over a 35-year term:

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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

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Outlook

MACCA Follow up

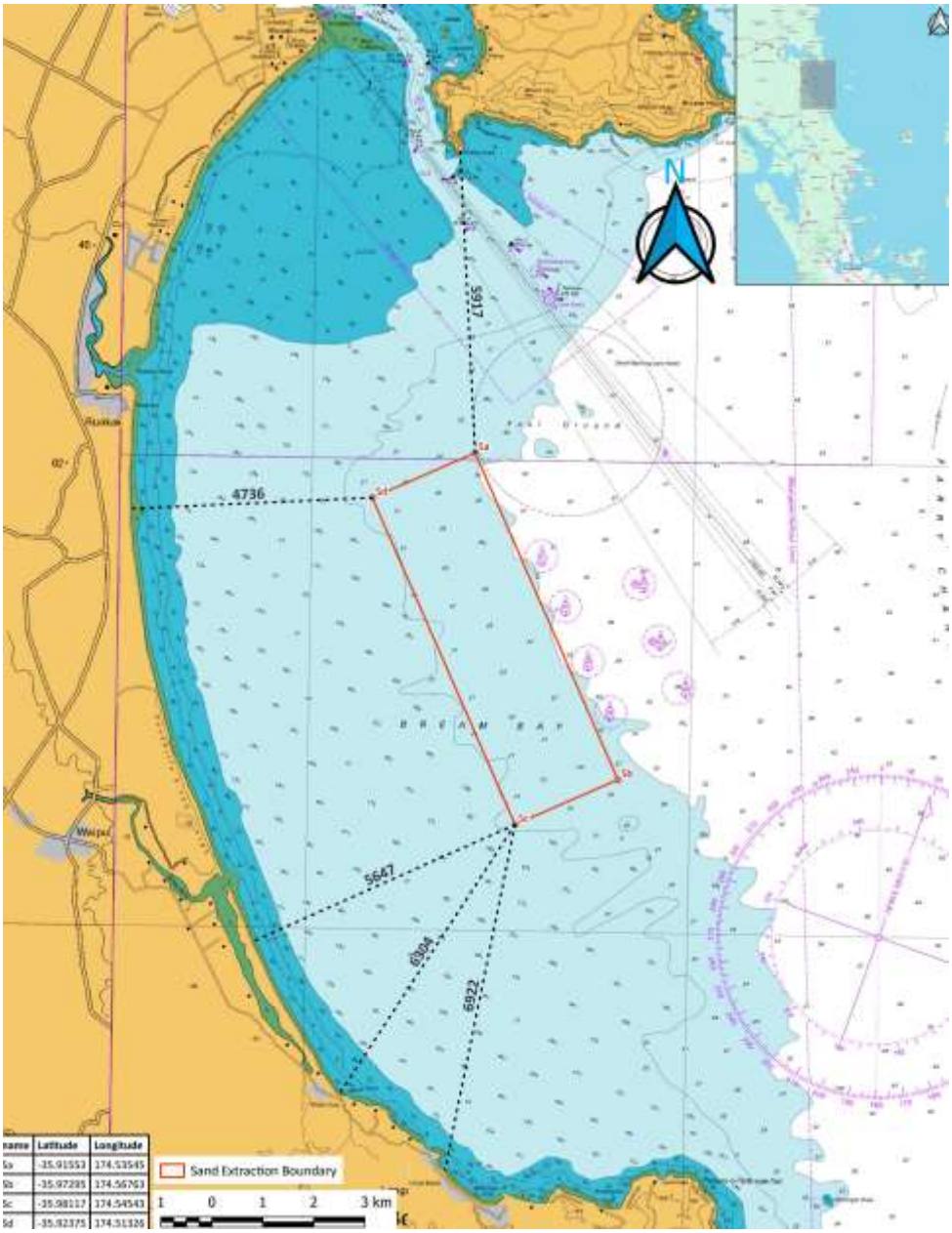
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:29 AM

To [redacted]

To: Korokota Marae for Te Parawhau Hapū

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
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Outlook

MACCA Follow up

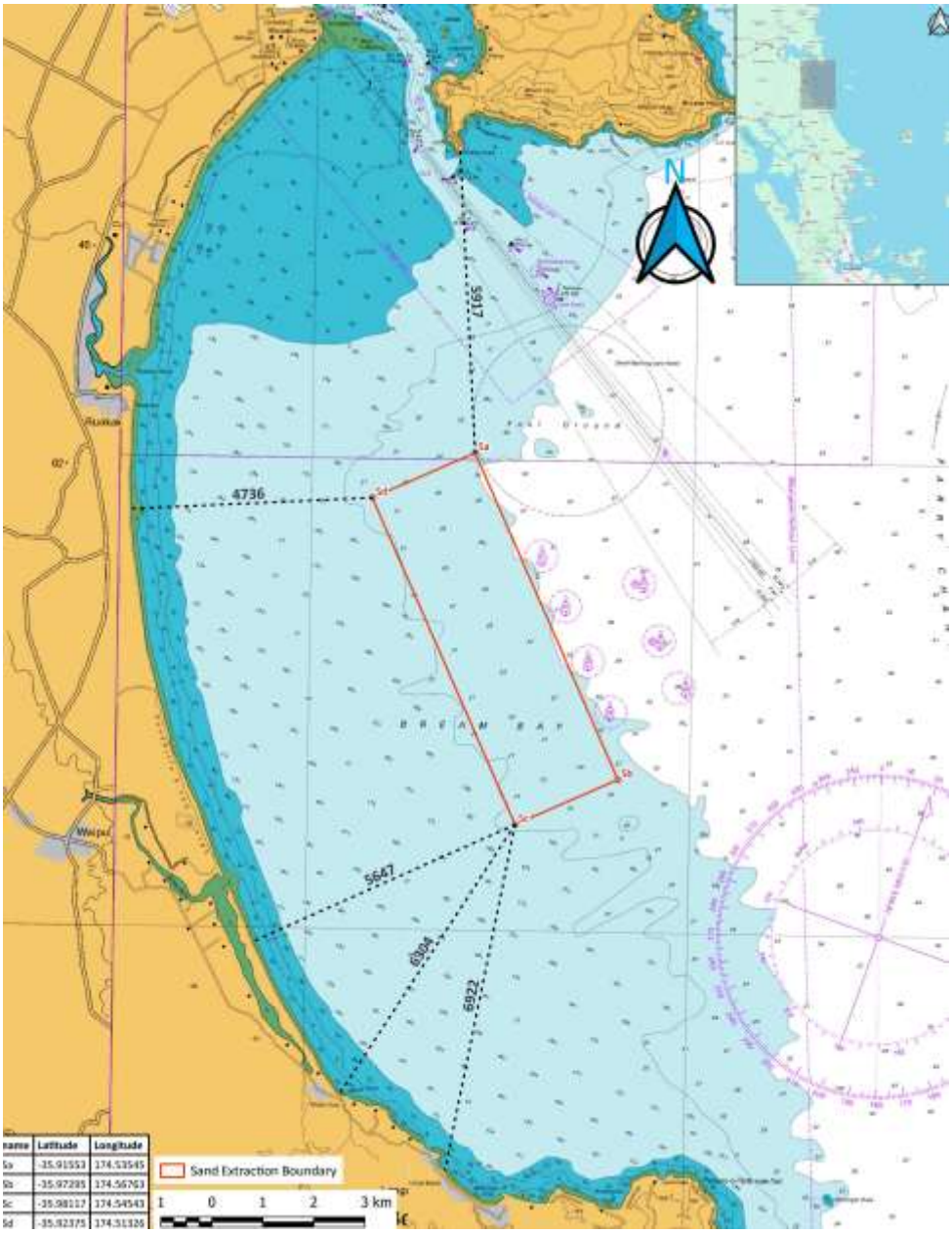
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:26 AM

To [redacted]

To: Nova on behalf of Ngāi Tāhuhu, Ngāti Tuu, Ngāti Kukutea

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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Callum

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Outlook

MACCA Follow up

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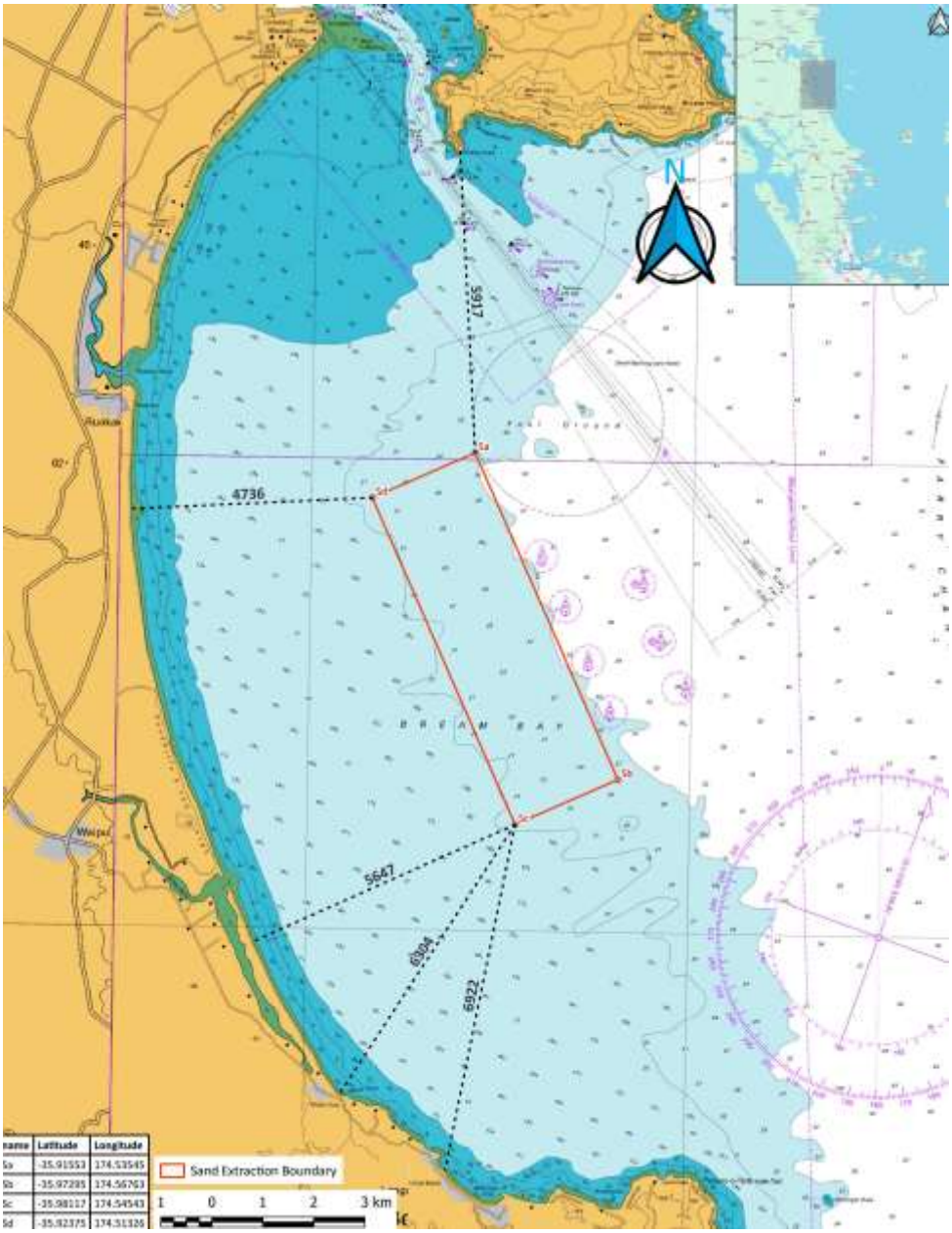
Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:20 AM

To [redacted]

To: Hotere & Wikaira on behalf of Te Hikutū Hapū

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
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MACCA Follow up

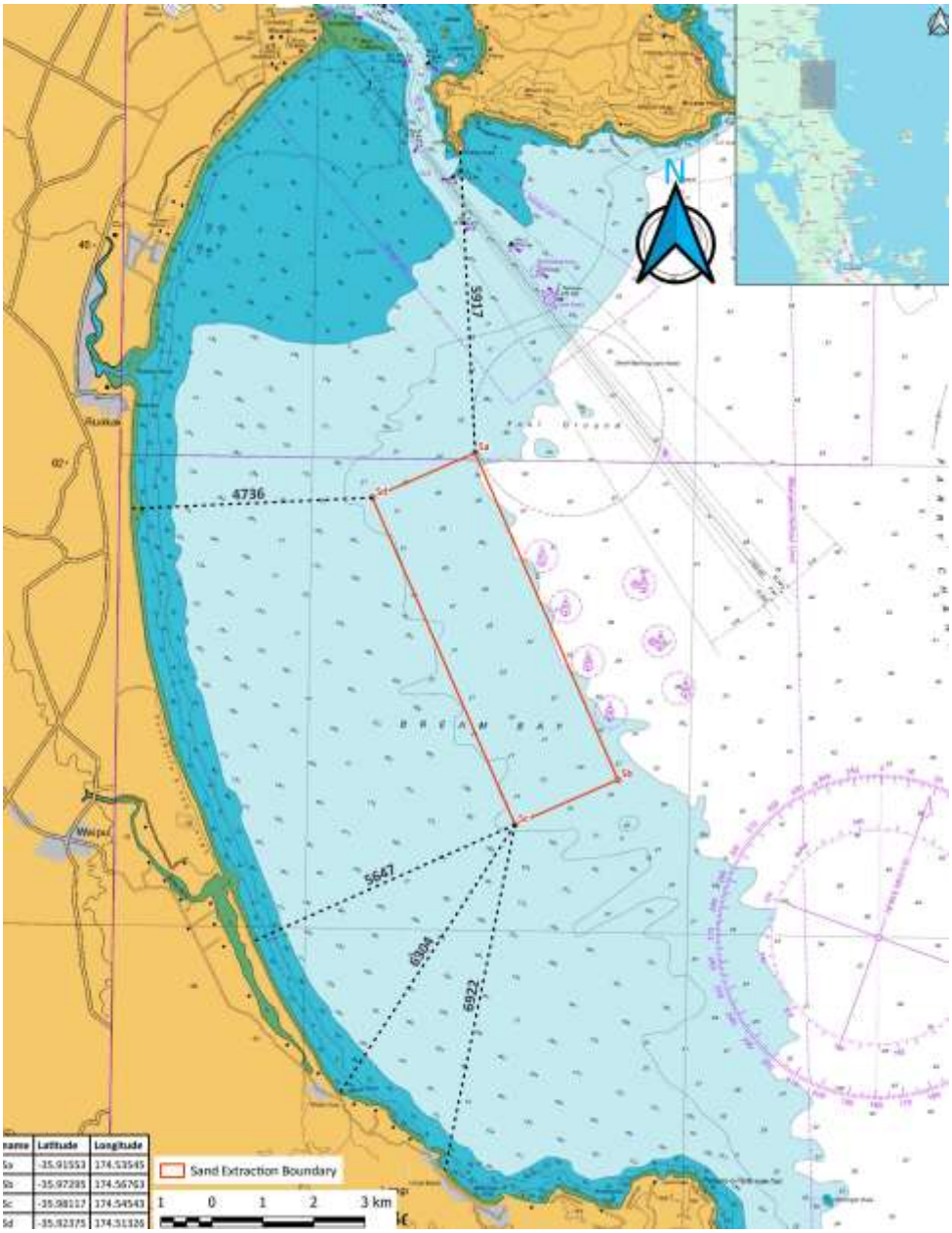
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:15 AM

To [redacted]

To: Reti Whanau

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 24 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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I look forward to hearing from you.

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Callum

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[redacted]
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MACCA Follow up

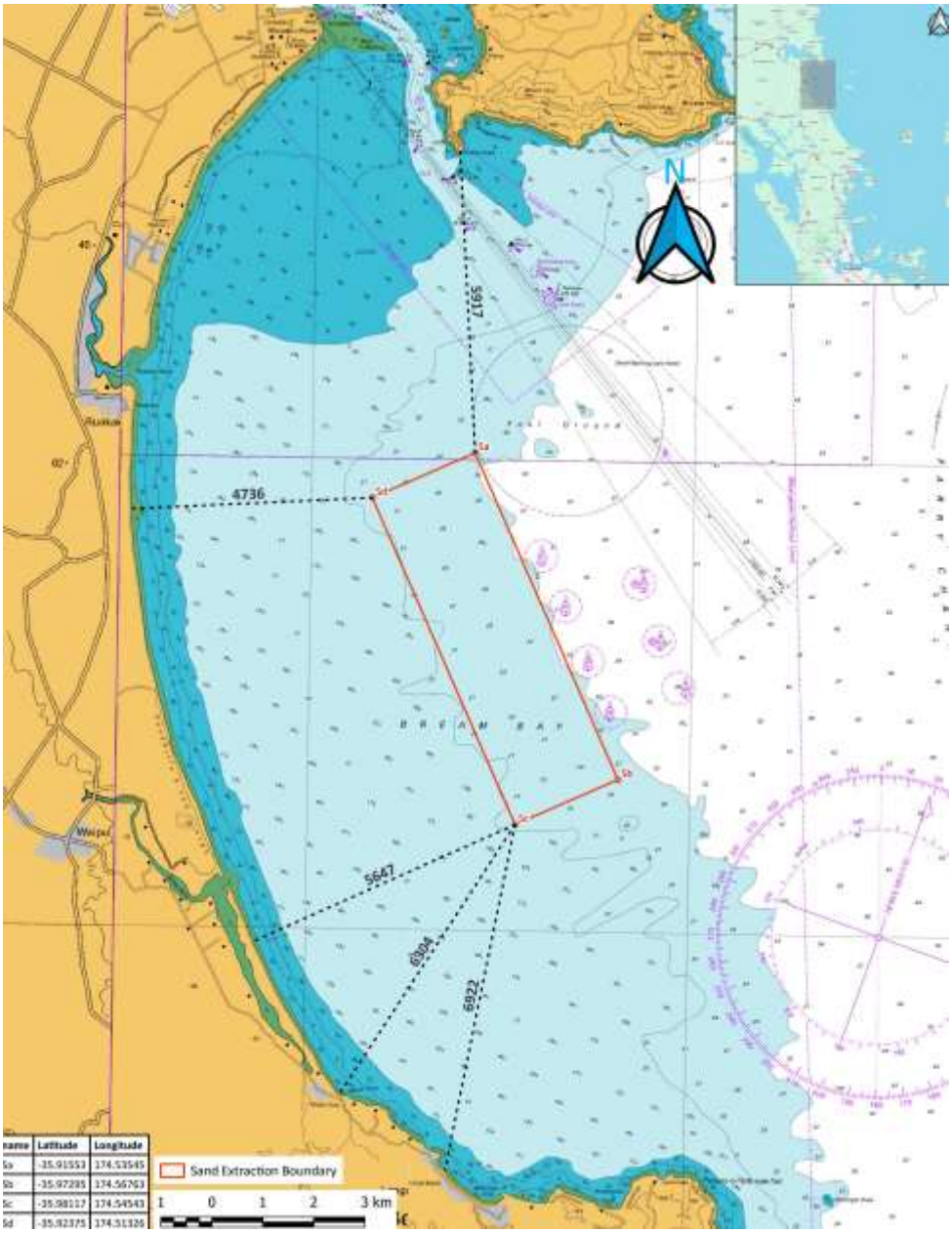
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:52 AM

To [redacted]

To: Te Kaunihera Māori o Te Tai Tokerau

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



The proposal is for the extraction of sand from the coastal marine area from an area approximately 15.4 km^2 in size in Te Ākau Bream Bay. This project involves the extraction of sand over a 35-year term:

- *150,000 m^3 for the first three years of the consent.*
- *250,000 m^3 for the remaining 32 years of the consent.*

In respect to the substantive application for the resource consent, we now have all the draft specialist reports and are currently firming up draft conditions and supporting management plans.

Regarding our Wildlife Act (Authority) Approval, monitoring has confirmed the presence of populations of solitary scleractinian stony corals (Kionotrochus suteri and Sphenotrochus ralphae) within the sand extraction area at Te Ākau Bream Bay. All Scleractinian (Stony corals) are protected under Schedule 7 of the Wildlife Act 1953. These are solitary rather than branching corals and a photograph of them is included below. For this reason, we are pursuing a Wildlife Act (Authority) Approval. The draft application including specialist reports and draft conditions and supporting management plans have been prepared.

Above: Images of Sphenotrochus ralphae - photographed alongside a ruler for scale with each black line 1 mm apart.

In terms of consultation under the FTAA, discussions have been ongoing throughout 2024 and 2025 between Te Parawhau (Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust), Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, Ngātiwai Trust Board, and MBL. These hapū/iwi are currently preparing Cultural Impact Assessments for this application.

If you require any further information or wish to be consulted on these applications, then can you please contact us as soon as practical by directly responding to this email.

We have a dedicated section on our website https://mccallumbros.co.nz/te-akau-bream-bay-consent-application/, covering the application including summaries of the expert reports, and a section of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's).

I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, AUCKLAND 1348

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Outlook

MACCA Followup

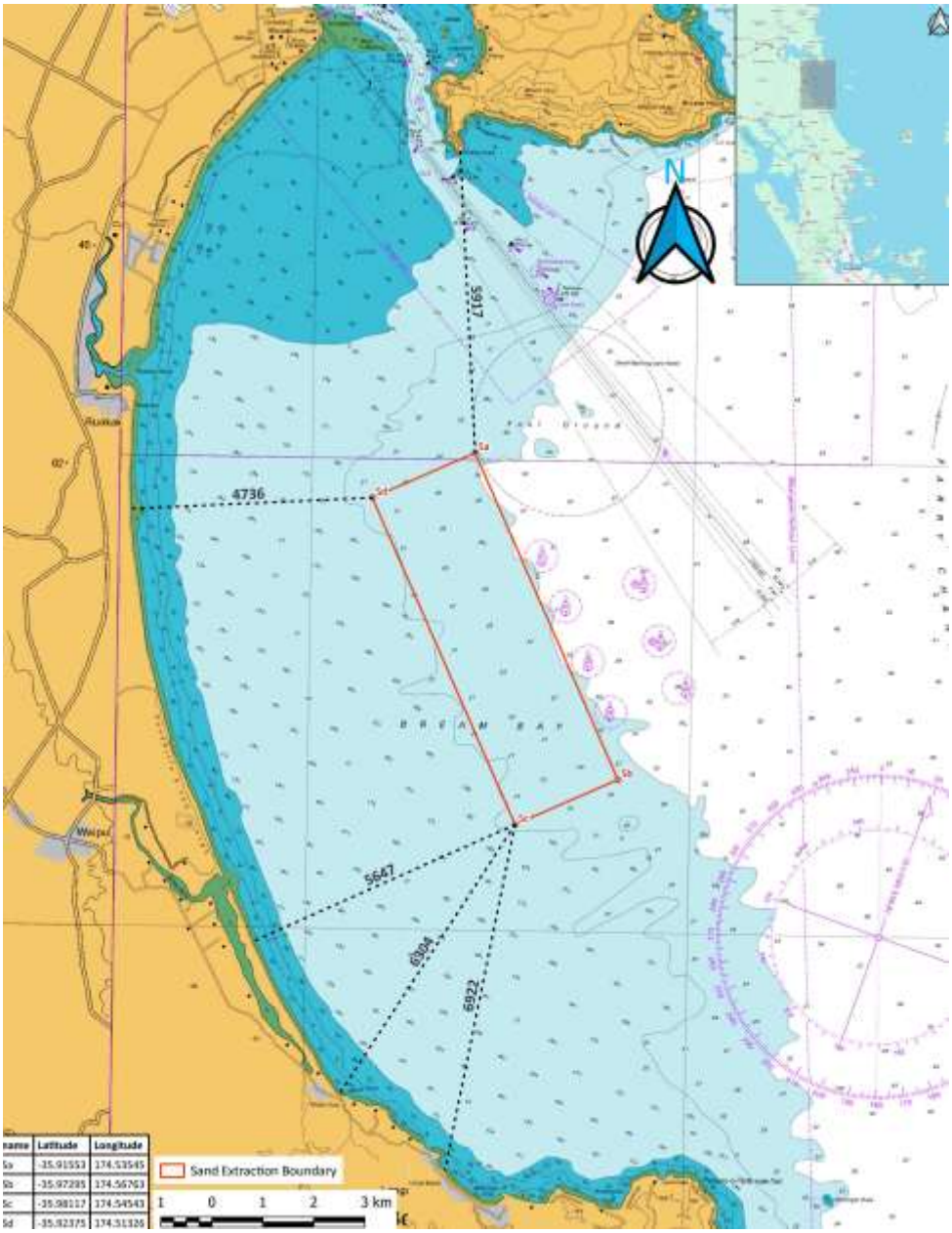
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:24 AM

To [redacted]

To: Kingi on behalf of Ngā Hapū o Tangaroa ki Te Ihu o Manaia tae atu ki Mangawhai

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



The proposal is for the extraction of sand from the coastal marine area from an area approximately 15.4 km^2 in size in Te Ākau Bream Bay. This project involves the extraction of sand over a 35-year term:

- *150,000 m^3 for the first three years of the consent.*
- *250,000 m^3 for the remaining 32 years of the consent.*

In respect to the substantive application for the resource consent, we now have all the draft specialist reports and are currently firming up draft conditions and supporting management plans.

Regarding our Wildlife Act (Authority) Approval, monitoring has confirmed the presence of populations of solitary scleractinian stony corals (Kionotrochus suteri and Sphenotrochus ralphae) within the sand extraction area at Te Ākau Bream Bay. All Scleractinian (Stony corals) are protected under Schedule 7 of the Wildlife Act 1953. These are solitary rather than branching corals and a photograph of them is included below. For this reason, we are pursuing a Wildlife Act (Authority) Approval. The draft application including specialist reports and draft conditions and supporting management plans have been prepared.

Above: Images of Sphenotrochus ralphae - photographed alongside a ruler for scale with each black line 1 mm apart.

In terms of consultation under the FTAA, discussions have been ongoing throughout 2024 and 2025 between Te Parawhau (Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust), Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, Ngātiwai Trust Board, and MBL. These hapū/iwi are currently preparing Cultural Impact Assessments for this application.

If you require any further information or wish to be consulted on these applications, then can you please contact us as soon as practical by directly responding to this email.

We have a dedicated section on our website https://mccallumbros.co.nz/te-akau-bream-bay-consent-application/, covering the application including summaries of the expert reports, and a section of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's).

I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, AUCKLAND 1348

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Further, the views or opinions expressed in this email are those of the individual sender(s) and may not reflect the views of the McCallum Group of companies

Outlook

MACCA Followup

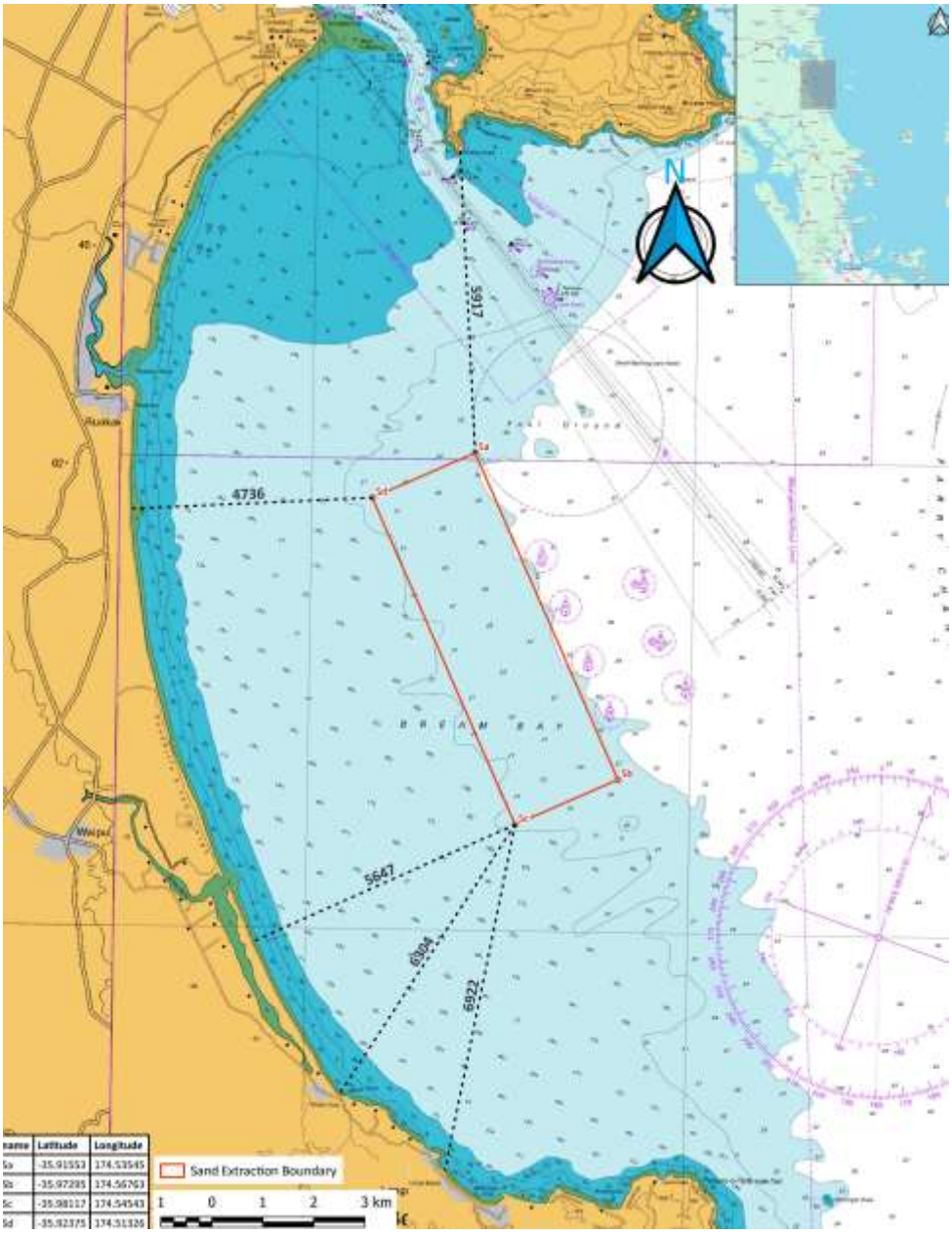
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:28 AM

To [redacted]

To: Rata on behalf of Kāre Rata Me Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Wai

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



The proposal is for the extraction of sand from the coastal marine area from an area approximately 15.4 km^2 in size in Te Ākau Bream Bay. This project involves the extraction of sand over a 35-year term:

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In respect to the substantive application for the resource consent, we now have all the draft specialist reports and are currently firming up draft conditions and supporting management plans.

Regarding our Wildlife Act (Authority) Approval, monitoring has confirmed the presence of populations of solitary scleractinian stony corals (Kionotrochus suteri and Sphenotrochus ralphae) within the sand extraction area at Te Ākau Bream Bay. All Scleractinian (Stony corals) are protected under Schedule 7 of the Wildlife Act 1953. These are solitary rather than branching corals and a photograph of them is included below. For this reason, we are pursuing a Wildlife Act (Authority) Approval. The draft application including specialist reports and draft conditions and supporting management plans have been prepared.

Above: Images of Sphenotrochus ralphae - photographed alongside a ruler for scale with each black line 1 mm apart.

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If you require any further information or wish to be consulted on these applications, then can you please contact us as soon as practical by directly responding to this email.

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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, AUCKLAND 1348

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Outlook

MACCA Follow up

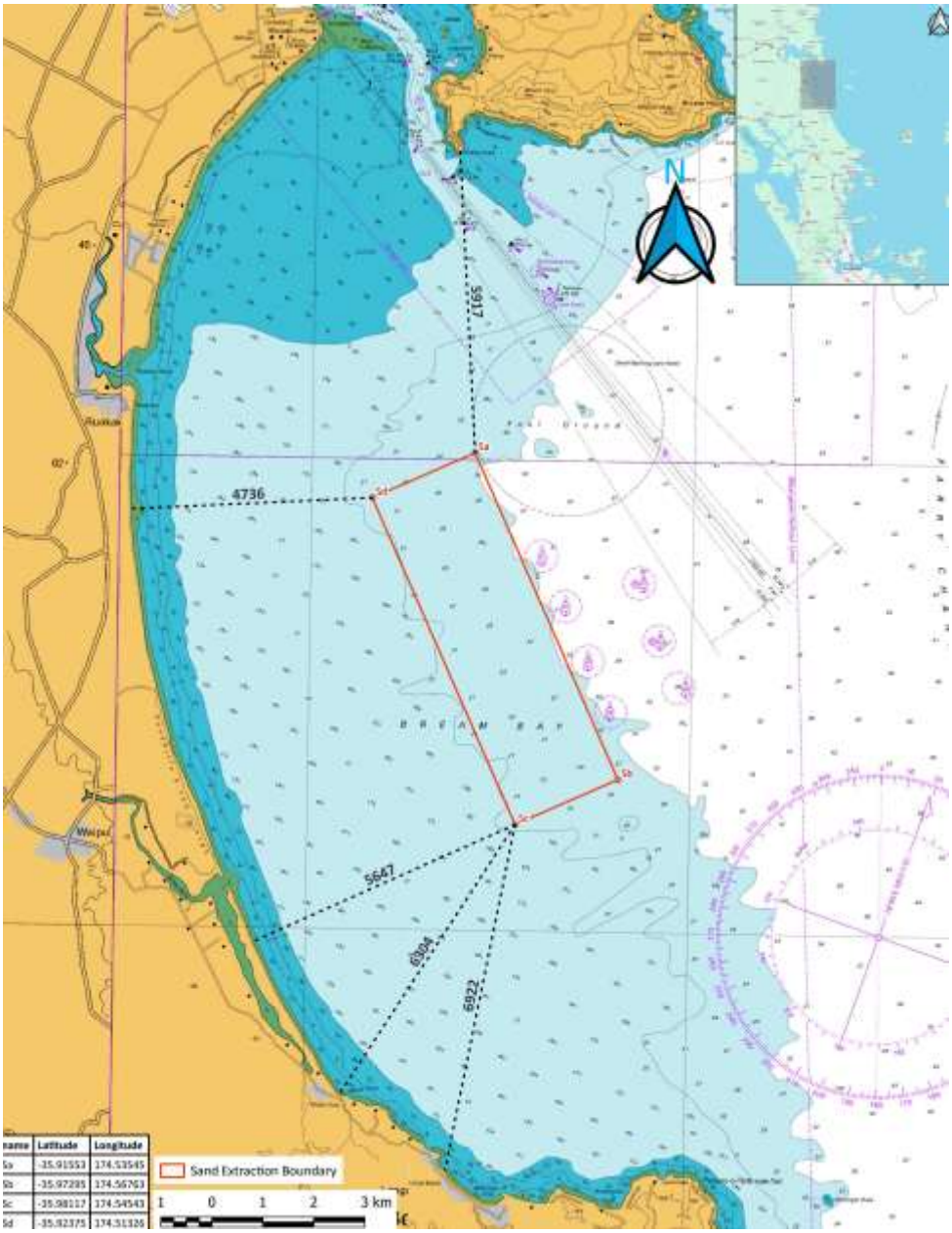
From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:50 AM

To [redacted]>

To: Ngāpuhi Nui Tonu (Awataha Marae)

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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In terms of consultation under the FTAA, discussions have been ongoing throughout 2024 and 2025 between Te Parawhau (Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust), Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, Ngātiwai Trust Board, and MBL. These hapū/iwi are currently preparing Cultural Impact Assessments for this application.

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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, AUCKLAND 1348

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Outlook

MACCA Follow up

From Callum McCallum </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=3E1B360957FB4BBDB492E5010F63768F-CALLUM>

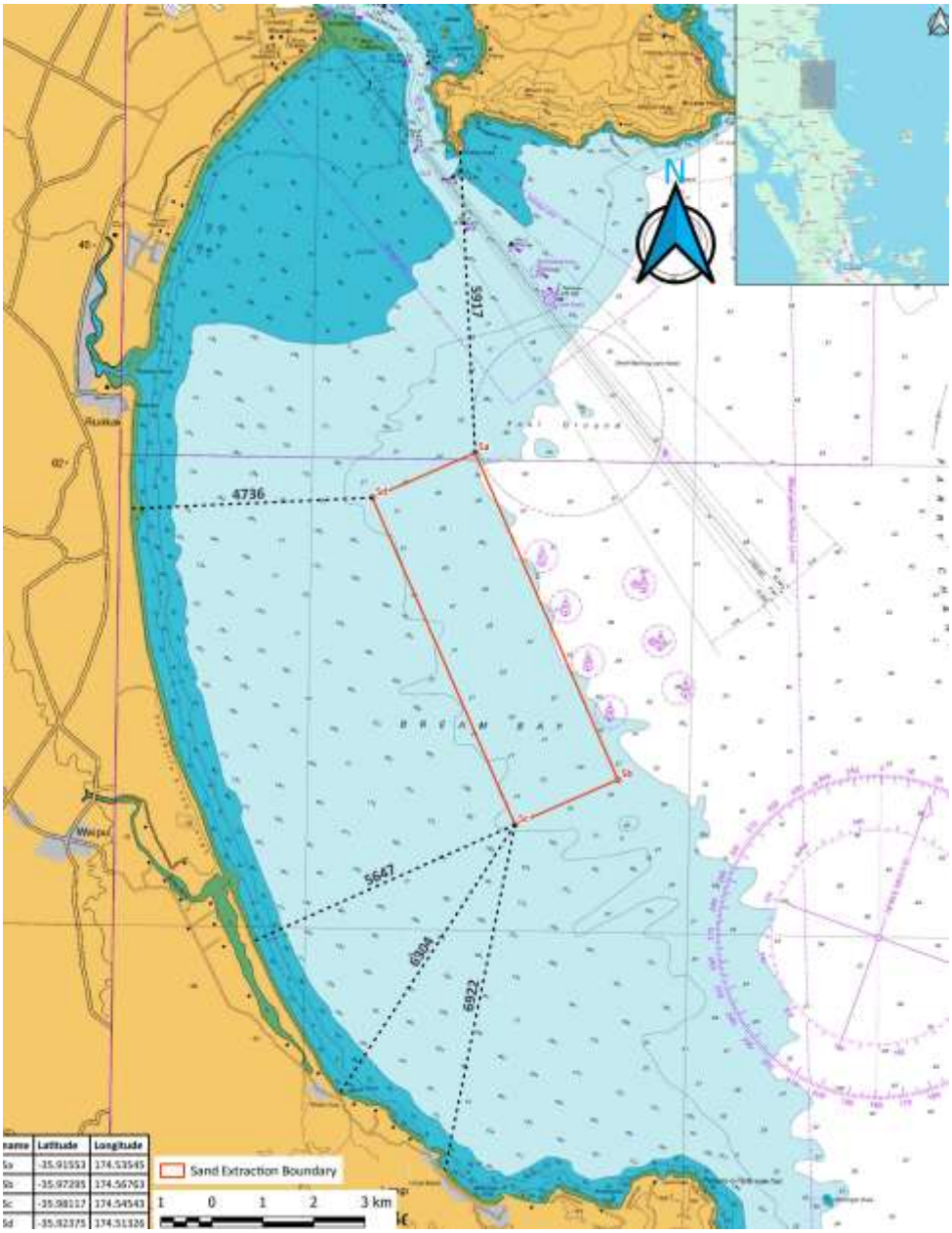
Date Fri 9/12/2025 2:38 AM

To [redacted]

To: Te Iwi, Whānau & Hapū of Ngatiwai

Hi again Simon,

Further to my email, sent on Sunday 23 February 2025, in accordance with section 29 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), McCallum Brothers Ltd ®(MBL) are notifying you of our intention to lodge applications for a resource consent (Coastal Permit) and a wildlife approval for sand extraction and the associated discharges, within the coastal marine environment of Te Ākau Bream Bay (see map below). The proposal is a listed project under Schedule 2 of FTAA.



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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Callum

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, AUCKLAND 1348

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MACA Applicant Responses

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Response 1

Outlook

Re: Ngatiwai Up date on Bream Bay Sand Extraction

From Clive Stone <[redacted]
Date Mon 5/19/2025 1:03 AM
To Simon Mitchell [redacted]Callum McCallum <[redacted]>
Cc Shayne Elstob <[redacted]>; 'Tame TeRangi' <[redacted]>; Luke Davis <[redacted]>; Fraser McCallum [redacted]; Nelson McCallum [redacted]

Tēnā koe Callum,

My name is Clive Stone and i am the Manager of the Ngatiwai Trust Board Resource Management Unit. I am writing to inform you that the Ngātiwai Trust Board considers ourselves an affected party in relation to the Fast Track application for the Sand Extraction Project. We respectfully request the opportunity to prepare a Ngātiwai Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) to outline our position and provide insight into the potential cultural effects of this proposal.

Ngā mihi nui,

Clive Stone
Te Kura Tai Ao
Te Poari o Ngatiwai
Environment & Resource Manager
[redacted]

NGĀTIWAI TRUST BOARD

From: Simon Mitchell <[redacted]>
Sent: Monday, May 19, 2025 8:49 AM
To: Callum McCallum [redacted]
Cc: Shayne Elstob <[redacted].co.nz>; 'Tame TeRangi' [redacted]>; Luke Davi[redacted]>; Fraser McCallum [redacted]son McCallu[redacted]>; Clive Stone [redacted]z>
Subject: Re: Ngatiwai Up date on Bream Bay Sand Extraction

Kia ora Callum,

Can you send the expert reports through to Clive Stone our Tai Ao Manager who I've included in this email.

Simon Mitchell
CEO

Te Poari o Ngātiwai I 129 Port Road I PO Box 1332 I Whangarei 0140

[redacted]

From: Callum McCallum <[redacted]>
Sent: Friday, May 16, 2025 11:31 AM
To: Simon Mitchell <[redacted]; Sammy Williams <[redacted]>; Martin Cleave [redacted]>
Cc: Shayne Elstob <[redacted]>; 'Tame TeRangi' <[redacted]>; Luke Davis <[redacted]>; Fraser McCallum <[redacted]; Nelson McCallum [redacted]>
Subject: Ngatiwai Up date on Bream Bay Sand Extraction

Good morning gents,
Hope all is well with you and your whanau.
We thought it was timely to just give you a quick heads up of where we are at with our Sand Extraction Project.
Most of our expert reports are in their final draft form, and have been circulated to Patuharakeke and Te Parawhau to be used in writing their CIA's.
We expect the CIA's to be finalised in the next months or so, and from there we will be able to finalise any reports where necessary.
We are looking to lodge our Fast Track Application after this.
We have been meeting weekly with Patuharakeke and Te Parawhau, but wonder if Ngatiwai would like to catch up for a discussion?
Any time would work for us.
Regards
Callum

Callum McCallum| MANAGING DIRECTOR
[redacted]
P O Box 71 031, Rosebank, AUCKLAND 1348

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Disclaimer

Response 2

From: Brooke Loader [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 19 September 2025 1:26 am
To: Callum McCallum [redacted]
Cc: Maia [redacted]>; Maia Nova <[redacted]
Subject: Re: MACCA Follow up

Tena koe,

As a hapu with a customary interest in this area, Ngāti Tū ki Ngāpuhi would like to be consulted with as part of this resource consent.

Please advise on the next steps.

Nga mihi,

Brooke Loader
PRINCIPAL

LOADER LEGAL

Physical: Level 7, 50 Albert Street, Auckland CBD 1010
Postal: PO Box 106775, Auckland 1010
[redacted]

New Zealand Law Society
Gender Equality Charter Signatory

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Please consider the environment before printing this email.

Response 3

From: Marina Fletcher [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 12 September 2025 5:30 pm
To: Callum McCallum [redacted]
Subject: Re: MACCA Follow up

Kia ora Callum,
Thank you for the follow up. I acknowledge receipt of 23 February 2025 notification as well. Certainly the RMA 91 which I always regarded as an advocacy Act was, over the years, shamefully out of control but to penalise Maori people through the introduction of restrictive legislation within this new Fast Track Act qualified by 'for the national and general good' is dishonourable. Enjoy your weekend.
Nga mihi
Marina Fletcher

Address for service:
p. [redacted]
a. [redacted]

MACA Applicant Undeliverable Emails

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Outlook

Undeliverable: MACCA Applicant Notofcation.

From Microsoft Outlook <MicrosoftExchange329e71ec88ae4615bbc36ab6ce41109e@mccallumbros.co.nz>
Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:02 PM
To [redacted]

1 attachment (472 KB)
MACCA Applicant Notofcation.;

Your message [redacted] couldn't be delivered.

[redacted]

callum **Office 365** [redacted]n
Action Required Recipient

Unknown To address

How to Fix It

The address might be misspelled or might not exist. Try one or more of the following:

- **Retype the recipient's address, then resend the message -** If you're using Outlook, open this non-delivery report message and click **Send Again** from the menu or ribbon. In Outlook on the web, select this message, and then click the "**To send this message again, click here.**" link located just above the message preview window. In the To or Cc line, delete and then retype the entire recipient's address (ignore any address suggestions). After typing the complete address, click **Send** to resend the message. If you're using an email program other than Outlook or Outlook on the web, follow its standard way for resending a message. Just be sure to delete and retype the recipient's entire address before resending it.
- **Remove the recipient from the recipient Auto-Complete List, then resend the message -** If you're using Outlook or Outlook on the web, follow the steps in the "Remove the recipient from the recipient Auto-Complete List" section of this article. Then resend the message. Be sure to delete and retype the recipient's entire address before clicking **Send**.
- **Contact the recipient by some other means,** (by phone, for example) to confirm you're using the right address. Ask them if they've set up an email forwarding rule that could be forwarding your message to an incorrect address.

If the problem continues, ask the recipient to tell their email admin about the problem, and give them the error (and the name of the server that reported it) shown below. It's likely that only the recipient's email admin can fix this problem.

Was this helpful? Send feedback to Microsoft.

More Info for Email Admins

Status code: 550 5.4.1

This error occurred because a message was sent to an email address hosted by Office

Outlook

Undeliverable: MACCA Applicant Notification.

From Microsoft Outlook <MicrosoftExchange329e71ec88ae4615bbc36ab6ce41109e@mccallumbros.co.nz>
Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:29 PM
To [redacted]

1 attachment (472 KB)
MACCA Applicant Notification.;

Your message t[redacted]couldn't be delivered.

[redacted]t
[redacted].

callum **Office 365** [redacted]
Action Required Recipient

Unknown To address

How to Fix It

The address may be misspelled or may not exist. Try one or more of the following:

- Send the message again following these steps: In Outlook, open this non-delivery report (NDR) and choose **Send Again** from the Report ribbon. In Outlook on the web, select this NDR, then select the link "**To send this message again, click here.**" Then delete and retype the entire recipient address. If prompted with an Auto-Complete List suggestion don't select it. After typing the complete address, click **Send**.
- Contact the recipient (by phone, for example) to check that the address exists and is correct.
- The recipient may have set up email forwarding to an incorrect address. Ask them to check that any forwarding they've set up is working correctly.
- Clear the recipient Auto-Complete List in Outlook or Outlook on the web by following the steps in this article: Fix email delivery issues for error code 5.1.1 in Office 365, and then send the message again. Retype the entire recipient address before selecting **Send**.

If the problem continues, forward this message to your email admin. If you're an email admin, refer to the **More Info for Email Admins** section below.

Was this helpful? Send feedback to Microsoft

More Info for Email Admins

Status code: 550 5.1.1

This error occurs because the sender sent a message to an email address outside of Office 365, but the address is incorrect or doesn't exist at the destination domain. The error is reported by the recipient domain's email server, but most often it must be fixed by the person who sent the message. If the steps in the **How to Fix It** section above don't fix the problem, and you're the email admin for the recipient, try one or more of

Outlook

Undeliverable: MACCA Applicant Notification

From Microsoft Outlook <MicrosoftExchange329e71ec88ae4615bbc36ab6ce41109e@mccallumbros.co.nz>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:23 PM
To [redacted]

1 attachment (475 KB)
MACCA Applicant Notification;

Delivery has failed to these recipients or groups:

[redacted]
Your message couldn't be delivered. Despite repeated attempts to contact the recipient's email system it didn't respond.

Contact the recipient by some other means (by phone, for example) and ask them to tell their email admin that it appears that their email system isn't accepting connection requests from your email system. Give them the error details shown below. It's likely that the recipient's email admin is the only one who can fix this problem.

For more information and tips to fix this issue see this article: https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=389361.

Diagnostic information for administrators:

Generating server: SY7PR01MB9604.ausprd01.prod.outlook.com
Total retry attempts: 3

[redacted]
Remote server returned '550 5.4.300 Message expired -> 452 4.2.2 The recipient's inbox is out of storage space. Please direct the;recipient to; https://support.google.com/mail/?p=OverQuotaTemp 00721157ae682-6fd117c842dsi1262797b3.247 - gsmtp'

Original message headers:

```
Received: from SY7PR01MB9491.ausprd01.prod.outlook.com (2603:10c6:10:2c4::9)
 by SY7PR01MB9604.ausprd01.prod.outlook.com (2603:10c6:10:2c1::20) with
 Microsoft SMTP Server (version=TLS1_2,
```

244

Outlook

Undeliverable: MACCA Applicant Notification

From Microsoft Outlook <MicrosoftExchange329e71ec88ae4615bbc36ab6ce41109e@mccallumbros.co.nz>
Date Sun 2/23/2025 10:18 PM
To [redacted]

1 attachment (472 KB)
MACCA Applicant Notification;

Your message to [redacted] In't be delivered.

[redacted]

callum **Office 365** [redacted]
Action Required Recipient

Unknown To address

How to Fix It

The address might be misspelled or might not exist. Try one or more of the following:

- **Retype the recipient's address, then resend the message -** If you're using Outlook, open this non-delivery report message and click **Send Again** from the menu or ribbon. In Outlook on the web, select this message, and then click the "**To send this message again, click here.**" link located just above the message preview window. In the To or Cc line, delete and then retype the entire recipient's address (ignore any address suggestions). After typing the complete address, click **Send** to resend the message. If you're using an email program other than Outlook or Outlook on the web, follow its standard way for resending a message. Just be sure to delete and retype the recipient's entire address before resending it.
- **Remove the recipient from the recipient Auto-Complete List, then resend the message -** If you're using Outlook or Outlook on the web, follow the steps in the "Remove the recipient from the recipient Auto-Complete List" section of this article. Then resend the message. Be sure to delete and retype the recipient's entire address before clicking **Send**.
- **Contact the recipient by some other means,** (by phone, for example) to confirm you're using the right address. Ask them if they've set up an email forwarding rule that could be forwarding your message to an incorrect address.

If the problem continues, ask the recipient to tell their email admin about the problem, and give them the error (and the name of the server that reported it) shown below. It's likely that only the recipient's email admin can fix this problem.

Was this helpful? Send feedback to Microsoft.

More Info for Email Admins

Status code: 550 5.4.1

This error occurred because a message was sent to an email address hosted by Office

Outlook

Undeliverable: MACCA Applicant Notification

From Microsoft Outlook <MicrosoftExchange329e71ec88ae4615bbc36ab6ce41109e@mccallumbros.co.nz>
Date Mon 2/24/2025 10:09 PM
To [redacted]

1 attachment (475 KB)
MACCA Applicant Notification;

Delivery has failed to these recipients or groups:

[redacted]
Your message couldn't be delivered. Despite repeated attempts to contact the recipient's email system it didn't respond.

Contact the recipient by some other means (by phone, for example) and ask them to tell their email admin that it appears that their email system isn't accepting connection requests from your email system. Give them the error details shown below. It's likely that the recipient's email admin is the only one who can fix this problem.

For more information and tips to fix this issue see this article: https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=389361.

Diagnostic information for administrators:

Generating server: SY7PR01MB8239.ausprd01.prod.outlook.com
Total retry attempts: 4

[redacted]
Remote server returned '550 5.4.300 Message expired -> 452 4.2.2 The recipient's inbox is out of storage space. Please direct the;recipient to; https://support.google.com/mail/?p=OverQuotaTemp 98e67ed59e1d1-2fceb145ba2si11301222a91.172 - gsmtp'

Original message headers:

```
Received: from ME3PR01MB6563.ausprd01.prod.outlook.com (2603:10c6:220:108::6)
 by SY7PR01MB8239.ausprd01.prod.outlook.com (2603:10c6:10:1ea::6) with
 Microsoft SMTP Server (version=TLS1_2,
```