

Response ID ANON-URZ4-5FT8-V

Submitted to Fast-track approval applications
Submitted on 2024-05-03 15:47:59

Submitter details

Is this application for section 2a or 2b?

2A

1 Submitter name

Individual or organisation name:
Transpower New Zealand Ltd

2 Contact person

Contact person name:
Jo Mooar

3 What is your job title

Job title:
Senior Corporate Counsel

4 What is your contact email address?

Email:
s 9(2)(a)

5 What is your phone number?

Phone number:
s 9(2)(a)

6 What is your postal address?

Postal address:

Waikoukou
22 Boulcott Street
PO Box 1021
Wellington

7 Is your address for service different from your postal address?

No

Organisation:

Contact person:

Phone number:

Email address:

Job title:

Please enter your service address:

Section 1: Project location

Site address or location

Add the address or describe the location:

Proposed works will be undertaken in three distinct, but connected, locations:

- Oteranga Bay: Section 97 Terawhiti District held in record of title WN36D/931; Section 1 SO26301 held in record of title WN33B/962, Crown Land Survey

Office Plan 26301 (Marginal Strip), and potentially Terawhiti Farming Co Limited held in record of title 321565.

- Ōraumoa / Fighting Bay: Sec 1 SO 4679 held in record of title MB4C/878; Sec 88 SO 5086 (Local Purpose Reserve), and land that has the BEN-HAY A line on it coming into the station.

- In the Cook Strait, generally in the area subject to the Cook Strait Cable Protection Zone (CPZ) (Refer Map and to the Submarine Cables and Pipelines Protection Order 2009, Schedule, Area 7). The project may extend beyond the existing CPZ, warranting an alteration to its boundary.

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Cook Strait Cable Protection Zone Map_0.pdf was uploaded

Upload file here:

Project location photos OTB & FTB.pdf was uploaded

Do you have a current copy of the relevant Record(s) of Title?

Yes

upload file:

HVDC Records of Title combined.pdf was uploaded

Who are the registered legal land owner(s)?

Please write your answer here:

Oteranga Bay

- Section 97 Terawhiti District WN36D/931 is owned by Transpower New Zealand Ltd
- Section 1 on SO26301 WN33B/962 is owned by Transpower New Zealand Ltd
- Part Section 9 Terawhiti District is owned by Terawhiti Farming Co Limited
- Crown Land Survey Office Plan 26301: His Majesty the King, marginal strip administered by Department of Conservation.

Ōraumoa / Fighting Bay

- Section 1 on SO 4679 MB4C/878 is owned by Transpower New Zealand Ltd
- Section 26 Block XIII and Section 28 Block XIII Arapawa Survey District and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 546367 is owned by Petrina Anne Patrick, Peter Clifford Yorke, Michael George Yorke and Karen Elizabeth Lee.
- Section 88 on SO 5086 is owned by His Majesty the King as a Local Purpose Reserve, administered by Department of Conservation

Detail the nature of the applicant's legal interest (if any) in the land on which the project will occur

Please write your answer here:

Transpower is the owner of the land at Oteranga Bay Station as held in Records of Title for Section 97 Terawhiti District WN36D/931; Section 1 on SO26301 WN33B/962.

Transpower is the owner of the land at Fighting Bay Station as held in the Record of Title for Section 88 on SO 5086 MB4C/878.

Transpower has concessions/easements with DOC over DOC administered land at Fighting Bay and Oteranga Bay for its existing power and telecommunications cables. This concession expires in 2030. Transpower would likely seek new or varied concessions from DOC for the replacement cables.

Transpower would need to acquire interests in adjoining land at Oteranga Bay for any new termination station and relocated line connection, should that option be chosen. Interests in adjoining land at Fighting Bay may also be required for a relocated line connection to any new termination station on Transpower land. Given the stage of the project, discussions have yet to occur with the owners of these properties, but will occur once there is certainty about the location of the termination stations.

Section 2: Project details

What is the project name?

Please write your answer here:

High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Cable Replacement and Capacity Project

What is the project summary?

Please write your answer here:

The project is to upgrade the HVDC inter-island transmission link (HVDC link) and replace the undersea cables that connect the North Island and South Island of New Zealand, to provide an appropriately sized, resilient and reliable HVDC link for the next 40 years.

What are the project details?

Please write your answer here:

Key objectives of the project are to install new subsea cables, and associated infrastructure, that provide value to electricity users, are fit for purpose, are installed prior to existing cables fail, and are commissioned with minimal impact on the electricity market.

The Cook Strait cables are vital to New Zealand's electricity system. In a typical year, the existing HVDC link enables 15% of the North Island electricity to be supplied from South Island generators, but at certain times, these cables can provide up to approximately 30% of the North Island's electricity. The HVDC link is critically important for enabling the North Island to be fully supplied with electricity on cold winter nights. When South Island hydro generation lake levels are low they supply up to 25% of the South Island's electricity from the North Island preventing rolling blackouts.

The purpose of the project is to replace three existing HVDC undersea cables which are nearing end of life (they would have been in place for 40 years at the time of replacement), with like for like cables, and install a fourth cable of the same size, to enable the full 1400MW of transfer capability of Haywards and Benmore HVDC convertors (currently limited to 1200MW). The additional capacity would enable low-cost South Island renewable generation to meet the growing electricity demand in the North Island, particularly in the case of the Tiwai Point Aluminium Smelter ceasing or reducing its operations. The project will also assist in managing intermittent generation issues as we move to greater renewable generation in the electricity system (hydro generation will offset wind and solar in the North Island). The project will involve the construction of new or extended cable termination stations at the Oteranga Bay and Fighting Bay sites. The existing cables terminate into a single building at each end. The existing buildings do not fully meet current seismic ratings and are vulnerable to an extreme 1:2500-year seismic event or tsunami event. The installation of a fourth cable will, at a minimum require a building extension. Should new termination stations be required, they would likely be constructed some distance from the existing building, and require line relocation (potentially involving new support structures).

These stations will consist of buildings to house the electrical equipment. Existing equipment may be replaced. Bulk earthworks will be required for building platforms. Earthworks will also be required for cable trenches from the buildings to a distance out to sea, where the cables will be laid on the seafloor. Beyond this distance, the cable will be laid on the sea floor, by ship. The project also includes the recovery and disposal of the three HVDC cables currently in use.

The existing transmission lines to the project area will need to be relocated to connect to the new/altered termination stations. These relocations may involve new support structures and associated enabling earthworks.

Describe the staging of the project, including the nature and timing of the staging

Please write your answer here:

Transpower anticipates the following high-level timeline for key milestones:

- i Investigation: 2022-2025
- ii Funding: application to the Commerce Commission will occur after 1 April 2025
- iii Procurement process: 2024-2026
- iv Plan and design: 2025-2027
- v Site works commencement: 2028/2029
- vi Completion: April-August 2032

NOTE – Transpower has sought that the project be on the A List. However, this is on the basis that substantive approvals applications can be lodged no earlier than mid-2026.

What are the details of the regime under which approval is being sought?

Please write your answer here:

Approvals are required under the following regimes:

Resource Management Act 1991 – Transpower has existing designations at Oteranga Bay and Fighting Bay that may need to be extended, or new designations obtained. Resource consents will also likely be required, including to occupy the coastal marine area, install cables, relocate the existing transmission line (including new support structures), and for enabling works.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 – given the risk of encountering archaeological material at Fighting Bay and Oteranga Bay during works, archaeological authorities will be sought.

Conservation Act 1987 - Transpower has existing concessions with the Department of Conservation (DOC) for land at Fighting Bay and Oteranga Bay for its existing power and telecommunications cables. This concession expires in 2030. Transpower would likely seek new or varied concessions from DOC for the replacement cables.

If you seeking approval under the Resource Management Act, who are the relevant local authorities?

Please write your answer here:

Oteranga Bay is within the jurisdiction of Wellington City Council (WCC) and Wellington Regional Council (WRC)

Fighting Bay is within the jurisdiction of Marlborough District Council (MDC)

The coastal marine area is under the jurisdiction of both WRC and MDC. Jurisdiction does not overlap but changes towards the middle of Cook Strait.

What applications have you already made for approvals on the same or a similar project?

Please write your answer here:

No applications for approval have been made for the same or similar project.

Is approval required for the project by someone other than the applicant?

No

Please explain your answer here:

No approvals are required by other parties for this project.

If the approval(s) are granted, when do you anticipate construction activities will begin, and be completed?

Please write your answer here:

Transpower anticipates commencing works at the termination stations at Fighting Bay and Oteranga Bay around 2028/2029, with works being completed in time for subsequent cable installation.

Section 3: Consultation

Who are the persons affected by the project?

Please write your answer here:

Relevant local authorities.

- Wellington City Council
- Wellington Regional Council
- Marlborough District Council

Relevant iwi authorities (for the purposes of the RMA). Note MIO = Mandated Iwi Organisation in the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 and IAO = Iwi Aquaculture Organisation in the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.

- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Toa Rangatira Inc (also MIO and IAO)
- Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui (also MIO and IAO)
- Rangitāne o Wairau
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kuia Trust (also MIO and IAO)
- Te Pātaka a Ngāti Kōata
- Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc (also MIO and IAO)
- Te Ātiawa ki te Upoko o te Ika a Māui Pōtiki Trust (only for RMA issues associated with freshwater and marine environments) (also the MIO and IAO).
- Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust

Relevant Treaty settlement entities (PSGEs).

- Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust
- Toa Rangatira Trust
- Te Pātaka a Ngāti Kōata
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kuia Trust
- Rangitāne o Wairau Settlement Trust
- Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Trust

Protected customary rights groups.

- Not applicable

Customary marine title groups.

- Not applicable

Applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA).

- Ngāti Toa Rangatira
- Te Ātiawa ki te Ika a Māui Trust
- Tiratu Williams – Hongoeka Blocks
- Tupoki Takarangī Trust
- Muaūpoko
- Rangitāne North Island
- Te Rūnanga o Rangitāne o Wairau
- Te Rūnanga o Rangitāne o Kaituna Inc
- Te Ātiawa o Te Waka a Maui Trust
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rārua

Ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou.

- Not applicable

any person with a registered interest in land that may need to be acquired under the Public Works Act 1981.

- See answer to section 2.

Other

- Department of Conservation

- Te Rawhiti Station

Detail all consultation undertaken with the persons referred to above. Include a statement explaining how engagement has informed the project.

Please write your answer here:

The project is at a preliminary phase – with the focus being on obtaining funding approval and procurement of subsea cables. Worldwide, there is rapidly increasing demand for HVDC subsea cables due to offshore renewable energy installations (offshore wind farms) and large scale grid interconnections being progressed to meet sustainable energy goals. Manufacturing and cable installation slots are at full capacity until 2029 and both manufacturing and installation slots need to be agreed now, with no room for alteration if the need date for the project is to be met. Once we have certainty about these matters, focus will turn to more detailed matters associated with obtaining environmental approvals and engagement with affected parties.

Some engagement has commenced with the applicant groups for customary marine title at the northern end of Cook Strait. Transpower intends to make contact with mana whenua and MACA applicant groups at both the northern and southern in relation to this application to be a listed project.

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Describe any processes already undertaken under the Public Works Act 1981 in relation to the land or any part of the land on which the project will occur:

Please write your answer here:

No processes are underway under the Public Works Act 1981 in relation to the project. As discussed above, Transpower will be engaging with owners of land that may need to be acquired shortly.

However, we note that the land at Fighting Bay Station was taken under Public Works Act 1928 for the development of water power (submarine cable termination station) – Gazette notice 1968 p1745.

The land at Oteranga Bay Station was also taken under the Public Works Act 1928 for the development of water power (cable termination station) (Gazette notice 1968 p2189), and for the generation of electricity (Gazette notice 1971, p845-846).

Section 4: Iwi authorities and Treaty settlements

What treaty settlements apply to the geographical location of the project?

Please write your answer here:

Treaty Settlement Areas of Interest

The areas of interest for the following Treaty settlements include the geographical location of the project (see Appendix 1 for maps):

i Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika)

ii Ngāti Toa Rangatira

iii Ngāti Kōata

iv Ngāti Kuia

v Rangitāne o Wairau

vi Te Atiawa o Te Waka a Maui

Statutory Acknowledgements

The Ngāti Toa Rangatira Treaty settlement includes:

i a statutory acknowledgement over the Oteranga Bay marginal strip.

ii a coastal statutory acknowledgement over the Te Tau Ihu coastal marine area.

iii a coastal statutory acknowledgement over the Cook Strait.

iv a Poutiaki Instrument that acknowledges Ngāti Toa Rangatira's role as kaitiaki over the poutiaki coastal marine area that includes the Cook Strait.

The Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika) settlement includes a statutory acknowledgement over the Coastal Marine Area that includes Oteranga Bay.

A statutory acknowledgement over the Te Tau Ihu Coastal Marine Area (which includes Ōraumoā / Fighting Bay) is included in the following settlements:

i Ngāti Kuia (the acknowledgement is called Hineparawhenua)

- ii Rangitāne o Wairau
- iii Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Maui
- iv Ngāti Kōata
- v Ngāti Rārua – note area of interest does not include Ōraumoa / Fighting Bay.
- vi Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu – note area of interest does not include Ōraumoa / Fighting Bay.
- vii Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō – note area of interest does not include Ōraumoa / Fighting Bay.

Based on our initial review of Treaty settlement documents, apart from a place name change to Ōraumoa / Fighting Bay, we consider there are no other provisions or statutory acknowledgement areas. This will be confirmed once a Cultural Impact Assessment / Cultural Values Assessment has been obtained.

Are there any Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019 principles or provisions that are relevant to the project?

No

If yes, what are they?:

Are there any identified parcels of Māori land within the project area, marae, and identified wāhi tapu?

Yes

If yes, what are they?:

There are no identified parcels of Māori land, or marae within the project area.

There is an urupā, and two middens, at Oteranga Bay.

Is the project proposed on any land returned under a Treaty settlement or any identified Māori land described in the ineligibility criteria?

No

Has the applicant has secured the relevant landowners' consent?

No

Is the project proposed in any customary marine title area, protected customary rights area, or aquaculture settlement area declared under s 12 of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 or identified within an individual iwi settlement?

No

If yes, what are they?:

Re the question above, we have answered "No" but a more appropriate answer would be "Not Applicable"

Has there been an assessment of any effects of the activity on the exercise of a protected customary right?

No

If yes, please explain:

Not applicable

Upload your assessment if necessary:

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Section 5: Adverse effects

What are the anticipated and known adverse effects of the project on the environment?

Please describe:

Given the stage of the project, an assessment of environmental effects has not been undertaken and environmental experts not yet engaged. However, based on the effects of a recent project to replace the related telecommunications cables in the same project area, we anticipate the adverse effects of the project will include both temporary and permanent effects.

Temporary effects during construction (on land/foreshore) will include earthworks/foreshore disturbance, noise from construction activities, restricted access to public space for the duration of the works, and disturbance of the seabed during the recovery of cables currently in use. These effects will be managed, including through the use of construction hours and construction management plans.

Permanent effects will include visual effects and possible vegetation removal.

There may also be cultural effects and archaeological effects given the location of the project, particularly to the urupā at Oteranga Bay. Assessments will be obtained to determine how best to address any effects that may become certain as the project proceeds.

There may be both temporary and permanent ecological effects. Oteranga Bay is a known habitat for several important bird species including variable oystercatcher, banded dotterel and little blue penguin. Consideration will also be given to the impacts on aquatic life. Ecological advice will be obtained to determine the best way to address any of these effects.

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Section 6: National policy statements and national environmental standards

What is the general assessment of the project in relation to any relevant national policy statement (including the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement) and national environmental standard?

Please write your answer here:

The National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008 (NPSET) confirms the national significance of the Grid.

The NPSET objective is to: "Recognise the national significance of the electricity transmission network by facilitating the operation, maintenance and upgrade of the existing transmission network and the establishment of new transmission resources to meet the needs of present and future generations, while managing the adverse environmental effects of the network and managing the adverse effects of other activities on the network."

The NPSET requires decision-makers to recognise and provide for the national, regional and local benefits of electricity transmission, to recognise and provide for the effective operation and development of the network while managing the environmental effects.

Policy 3 and 4 are relevant to this consideration. When considering the adverse effects of a project, decision-makers must consider the technical and operational constraints of the network (policy 3) and the extent that adverse effects have been avoided, remedied and mitigated through the site, route and method selection process (policy 4).

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) contains policies to protect the coast, including policy 11 (in relation to indigenous biodiversity) policy 13 (in relation to preservation of natural character) and policy 15 (in relation to natural features and landscapes). The NZCPS requires avoidance of adverse effects on the protected environments. By contrast, policy 8 of the NPSET provides that Transpower must "seek to avoid" adverse effects on outstanding natural landscapes, areas of high natural character and areas of high recreation value and amenity and existing sensitive activities. Transpower considers that the NZCPS and NPSET can be read together. The technical and operational requirements of the HVDC link require assets to be located in the coastal environment. By making use of existing line routes to the coast, existing termination points and the CPZ, Transpower has sought to avoid effects to the extent it is able. Transpower will further consider more localised siting of assets, in order to mitigate on-site effects, including on birdlife and ecology.

The HVDC link is a core component of the New Zealand electricity system, providing national benefits. The project by ensuring the HVDC link can continue to meet the needs of the system continues and enhances these benefits.

It is considered that the project is consistent with the NPSET and NZCPS.

The Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009 (NESETA) provides a nationally consistent rule framework for works on National Grid lines existing at 14 January 2010. The NESETA does not include objectives and policies. It does not apply to the stations. Approvals may be required under the NESETA for the cables and transmission line relocation.

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Section 7: Eligibility

Will access to the fast-track process enable the project to be processed in a more timely and cost-efficient way than under normal processes?

Yes

Please explain your answer here:

At this stage of the project, we anticipate that processing via the fast-track process will result in a more timely and cost-efficient way than usual processes. It is also more likely to provide certainty of outcome sooner. This is particularly the case given approval is likely under more than one legislative regime.

The earlier Transpower has certainty about this project, the lesser the risk of deliverability of the project. Deliverability is required to meet the end-of-life date for the existing infrastructure, which in turn ensures certainty around supply of electricity to all New Zealanders.

What is the impact referring this project will have on the efficient operation of the fast-track process?

Please write your answer here:

We have no visibility of the number of projects that will apply to make use of the fast-track process, and so it is difficult to answer this question. We assume, given the importance of this Project to the ongoing resilience and supply of electricity between the North and South Islands, that it is the type of project that could be efficiently processed via the fast-track process.

Has the project been identified as a priority project in a:

Other

Please explain your answer here:

We are not aware that this project is contained in any formal Central or Local Government documentation. However, Transpower has discussed the need for, and importance of, the project with relevant Ministers.

Will the project deliver regionally or nationally significant infrastructure?

National significant infrastructure

Please explain your answer here:

The project will facilitate the delivery of nationally significant infrastructure. The Cook Strait cables are vital to New Zealand's electricity system. In a typical year, the existing HVDC link enables 15% of the North Island electricity to be supplied from South Island generators, but at certain times, these cables can provide up to approximately 30% of the North Island electricity. The HVDC link is critically important for enabling the North Island to be fully supplied with electricity on cold winter nights. When South Island hydro generation lake levels are low they supply up to 25% of the South Island's electricity from the North Island preventing rolling blackouts.

The project will replace the three existing cables and provide greater capacity by installing a fourth cable to enable the full 1400MW of transfer capability of Haywards and Benmore HVDC converters (currently limited to 1200MW). The additional capacity would enable low-cost South Island renewable generation to meet the growing electricity demand, and manage intermittency of wind and solar generation in the North Island, particularly in the case of the Tiwai Point Aluminium Smelter ceasing or reducing its operations.

The HVDC link is also becoming more critical in supplying the North Island at winter peak. We are relying more on the link to meet North Island demand as our generation mix changes. The 2 August 2023 winter peak demonstrated how important the link is to supplying the North Island electricity needs at peak times. That evening's peak of 7122 MW was at a time when all available North Island thermal generation was operating, with some 500 MW of generation unavailable due to equipment failures. HVDC transfer into the North Island at peak was over 800 MW. At that point, Transpower in its role as system operator calculated there was just 300 MW of residual capacity left.

Will the project:

contribute to a well-functioning urban environment

Please explain your answer here:

The project will contribute to well-functioning urban environments, by ensuring that electricity is moved between islands to meet demand. See answer in this section in relation to national benefits of the project and answer immediately below.

Will the project deliver significant economic benefits?

Yes

Please explain your answer here:

The project will deliver significant economic benefits as the HVDC link connects our North Island and South Island power systems into one. By replacing the existing cables that are nearing end of life, and increasing capacity with a fourth cable, the project will allow the HVDC link to continue to fulfil many key roles in New Zealand's electricity system. It will:

- Enable diversity of electricity supply – the link benefits North Island consumers by enabling access to (lower cost) South Island hydro generation, and South Island consumers by enabling access to North Island thermal generation (required in what is called dry years, when the South Island hydroelectric storage lakes are low).
- Promote supply competition - connecting the North and South Island power systems increases the overall pool of competing generators in a single national wholesale electricity market. This also widens the geographic area for potential new generation investment. Together this increased competition helps drive more efficient market outcomes and lower generation investment costs.
- Help manage dry hydrological years – as noted above the link allows thermal generation in the North Island to supply South Island demand in a 'dry hydrological year' – when South Island hydro lake levels are low – to avoid rolling blackouts.
- Provision of a national reserves market – enables benefits to be passed on to consumers, as generators in each Island no longer pay for dedicated reserves sourced exclusively from within that Island.
- Frequency management – the frequency keeping role provided by generators can be shared between the islands, reducing the overall costs of frequency keeping to consumers.

Will the project support primary industries, including aquaculture?

No

Please explain your answer here:

Will the project support development of natural resources, including minerals and petroleum?

No

Please explain your answer here:

Will the project support climate change mitigation, including the reduction or removal of greenhouse gas emissions?

Yes

Please explain your answer here:

See answer to question in relation to the national benefits of the project. In addition, the project will support climate change mitigation by continuing and enhancing a supply to electricity, which will in turn enable electrification of industrial processes and the transport fleet.

Will the project support adaptation, resilience, and recovery from natural hazards?

Yes

Please explain your answer here:

The project will ensure the resilience of the Grid by replacing end of life cables. See discussion in relation to national benefits of the project. In addition, it will consider the seismic issues associated with the existing termination buildings, and risks due to storm events and hazards. See discussion below in relation to climate change and natural hazards.

Will the project address significant environmental issues?

No

Please explain your answer here:

Is the project consistent with local or regional planning documents, including spatial strategies?

Yes

Please explain your answer here:

It is difficult to determine whether the project is consistent with the various local and regional planning documents without a full planning assessment of each document, which will follow as part of the substantive application.

We note that the project is not named in any local or regional planning document. However, all local and regional planning documents contain objectives and policies in relation to enabling regional and nationally significant infrastructure, including the National Grid (as Councils have been required to do to implement the NPSET). See answer to earlier questions for more information about the national significance of the project.

Anything else?

Please write your answer here:

No

Does the project includes an activity which would make it ineligible?

No

If yes, please explain:

Section 8: Climate change and natural hazards

Will the project be affected by climate change and natural hazards?

Yes

If yes, please explain:

The project will be affected by climate change, in the sense that there will be more frequent and extreme weather events in all parts of the country.

As the project is located in the coastal marine area and coastal waters, the cable stations on the shore of the Cook Strait at Ōraumoa / Fighting Bay and Oteranga Bay are subject to severe weather conditions and vulnerable to tsunamis. The Cook Strait is a very active marine environment with strong tidal currents.

We further note that Transpower is a lifeline utility under the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002. Accordingly, in an emergency event, Transpower is required to continue functioning to the greatest extent possible, both during and after the event. Transpower designs all new infrastructure to withstand emergency events in accordance with international best practice, high design specifications and Transpower's civil defence responsibilities. The assets will be designed for their marine environment. All assets will be designed to withstand all natural hazards, including a 1:2500 earthquake event and significant storm events that are likely to occur during their design life.

Section 9: Track record

Please add a summary of all compliance and/or enforcement actions taken against the applicant by any entity with enforcement powers under the Acts referred to in the Bill, and the outcome of those actions.

Please write your answer here:

The only known compliance/enforcement actions within the last 14 years are:

Auckland Council – July 2011 – Abatement and Infringement Notice – for works in the bed of a waterbody (removal of a culvert) without appropriate erosion and sediment controls and works methodology. No further enforcement action was taken.

Waikato Regional Council – December 2013 – Infringement Notice for use of land (earthworks) contravening a regional rule. No further enforcement action taken.

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Declaration

Do you acknowledge your submission will be published on environment.govt.nz if required

Yes

By typing your name in the field below you are electronically signing this application form and certifying the information given in this application is true and correct.

Please write your name here:

Jo Mooar

Important notes