SEA CHANGE – TAI TIMU TAI PARI SUMMER SURVEY 2014-2015: RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Report prepared for the Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari Stakeholder Working Group by Perceptive Research, 29 January 2015.

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BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

29/01/2015

- Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari is a marine spatial planning initiative designed to secure a healthy, productive and sustainable future for the Hauraki Gulf.
- The outcome of the project will be the first Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan, completed by June 2015. This plan will ultimately inform how the Hauraki Gulf is shared, used and safeguarded for future generations.
- A 14-member Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari Stakeholder Working Group (SWG) was selected by stakeholders from within the Hauraki Gulf community and by mana whenua in December 2013. The role of the SWG is to produce the Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari marine spatial plan via an innovative, collaborative, 'outside in' stakeholder-led model.
- The SWG's work is supported by partner agencies Auckland Council, Waikato Regional Council, DOC, MPI and the Hauraki Gulf Forum.

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

This Survey

- From 15 December 2014-26 January 2015, the Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari engagement and communications team ran an online survey round on behalf of the Stakeholder Working Group.
- The survey round consisted of six separate issues-based surveys reached via a single entry point.
- To extend survey reach, a parallel survey extension was run through Facebook, using the Woobox polling app.
- Survey content was designed with close input from the SWG and was responsive to their information needs.
- Specifically, the surveys picked up on the priority issues identified by six of the seven SWG 'Roundtable' working groups. The surveys asked for the public's input and thoughts on these identified issues. (A survey for the seventh Roundtable, 'matauranga Maori', was not included as that Roundtable was continuing its work into 2015.)
- This relatively specific, detailed survey approach was designed to ensure the level of detail the public was being asked to consider would keep pace with the level of detail the SWG was considering in its work. The approach built on the more broad-brush design of two previous Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari public surveys – the Hauraki Gulf Use and Values Survey of March-April 2014 and the August-December Roundtable topics survey.

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Build and analysis

- The draft survey content was independently reviewed by Auckland-based research company Buzz Channel prior to launch and recommendations presented to the SWG Independent Chair. The majority of the review recommendations were adopted in the final survey design.
- The Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari engagement and communications team finalised the survey content and build, using the Ubiquity/engage online platform for response collation and base-level quantitative analysis.
- Perceptive Research was commissioned to provide further analysis support from January 20-28, 2015.
- The following report contains Perceptive's quantitative and qualitative analysis and reporting of all responses to six online surveys.
- Thematic analysis was used to categorise qualitative responses.

Promotion

- To invite greatest possible uptake, the Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari summer survey was widely promoted throughout the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana region, via a range of events and media (see overleaf).

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Medium	Estimated reach (Number of people potentially reached based on published readership figures or distribution figures as relevant.)
Email newsletters (both Sea Change – Tai Tai Timu Tai Pari and other organisations who picked up and redistributed the promotion through their own channels)	28,866
Print media: NZH feature series 15/12-19/12 (feature footer each day directed readers to surveys)	2.26m print edition (452,000 readership per day over five days)
Print media: community papers within region	220,152
Print media: national (e.g. Sunday Star Times) or out-of-region papers	382,758
Radio: national radio features	218,000
Radio: regional radio features	216,700
News websites	63,700
Social media extension – SeaChangeNZ Facebook page	173,032
Social media – promo posts from 42 other organisations	161,551
Printed collateral – survey-specific posters and postcards distributed via partners and through events around the Gulf region	11,000
Total estimated promotional reach	3,735,759

(Promotional data supplied to Perceptive by Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari Engagement and Communications Team.)

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Response

- During the official survey period of 15 December 2014-26 January 2015, a total of 1464 individual responses were received across the six surveys, coming from 882 unique respondents (participants were able to complete up to all six surveys).
- However, on 27 January 2015, the Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari team received a number of email requests for people to submit late responses. Due to the demand, a two-day extension period was allowed, with 107 additional responses received up to the final close-off at midnight on 28 January 2015.
- *It is important to note that these 107 additional/late responses are not analysed or included in this report.* They will be the subject of a separate appendix report, to be submitted to the Stakeholder Working Group at their 24 February meeting.
- Total submissions for the *official survey period of 15 December 2014-26 January 2015* were as follows.

Survey	Number of responses
Biodiversity and Biosecurity	198
Aquaculture	171
Infrastructure	145
Water Quality	154
Accessible Gulf	486
Fish stocks	312

Age	Count	%
0-17	4	0%
18-30	62	4%
30-40	195	13%
41-50	225	15%
51-64	597	41%
65 and over	360	25%
I'd rather not say	21	1%

Region	Count	%
Auckland region	1241	85%
Waikato region	152	10%
Other North Island region	47	3%
South Island	20	1%
I do not live in New Zealand	4	0%

Ethnicity	Count	%
New Zealand European	1006	69%
European	105	7%
New Zealander	100	7%
Maori	60	4%
Asian	16	1%
Australian	15	1%
Middle Eastern/Latin American/ African (MELAA)	5	0%
Pacific Peoples	3	0%
Mix of above	17	1%
Other	79	5%
I'd rather not say	58	4%

BIODIVERSITY AND BIOSECURITY

SUMMARY OF BIODIVERSITY AND BIOSECURITY

Overall

- Issue 1 (Critical Habitats) was rated as the most critical of the four issues presented: (83%) categorised the issue as such.
- Issue 2 (Protecting Seabird and Marine Mammal populations) was considered to be the most far reaching (with 84% feeling the issue affected the wider Gulf and beyond).

Critical Habitats

- Nearly three-quarters (74%) feel there are particular areas of the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana that should be preserved or reserved to protect habitats for marine life.
- 15% said ‘the whole Gulf’, while Tiritiri Matangi was the most frequently names specific site (9%).
- Pollution/contaminants are the most commonly selected threat to marine and coastal habitats (36%) followed by fishing practices that disrupt the ocean floor (22%).
  - 15% expanded their answer to cover the impact these issues had on the health of the ecosystem.
- Three quarters support stronger penalties or more prevention messaging as means of managing biosecurity risks, while fewer than half supported bait bans (42%).
  - Specifically, education about an individual’s impact was mentioned by 14%.
- Overall, 27% supported more marine reserves / no-go zones for Critical Habitats, and 18% wanted more education and communication about Critical Habitat issues.

SUMMARY OF BIODIVERSITY AND BIOSECURITY

Protecting seabird and marine mammal populations

- 42% felt the biggest threat to marine mammals was overfishing or harmful fishing practices, and 29% were concerned about the impacts of pollution.
- In terms of threats to seabird populations, again, 42% named overfishing (and its resultant negative impact on food availability), while 22% named compromised breeding grounds as a threat.
- A great majority (87%) of respondents felt that reducing run-off into the marine environment was an option to protect seabirds and marine mammals, and 77% wanted set nets banned.
- Other solutions for seabird and marine mammal protection included more education (22%), and an increase in marine/scientific reserves (18%).

Ecosystem services

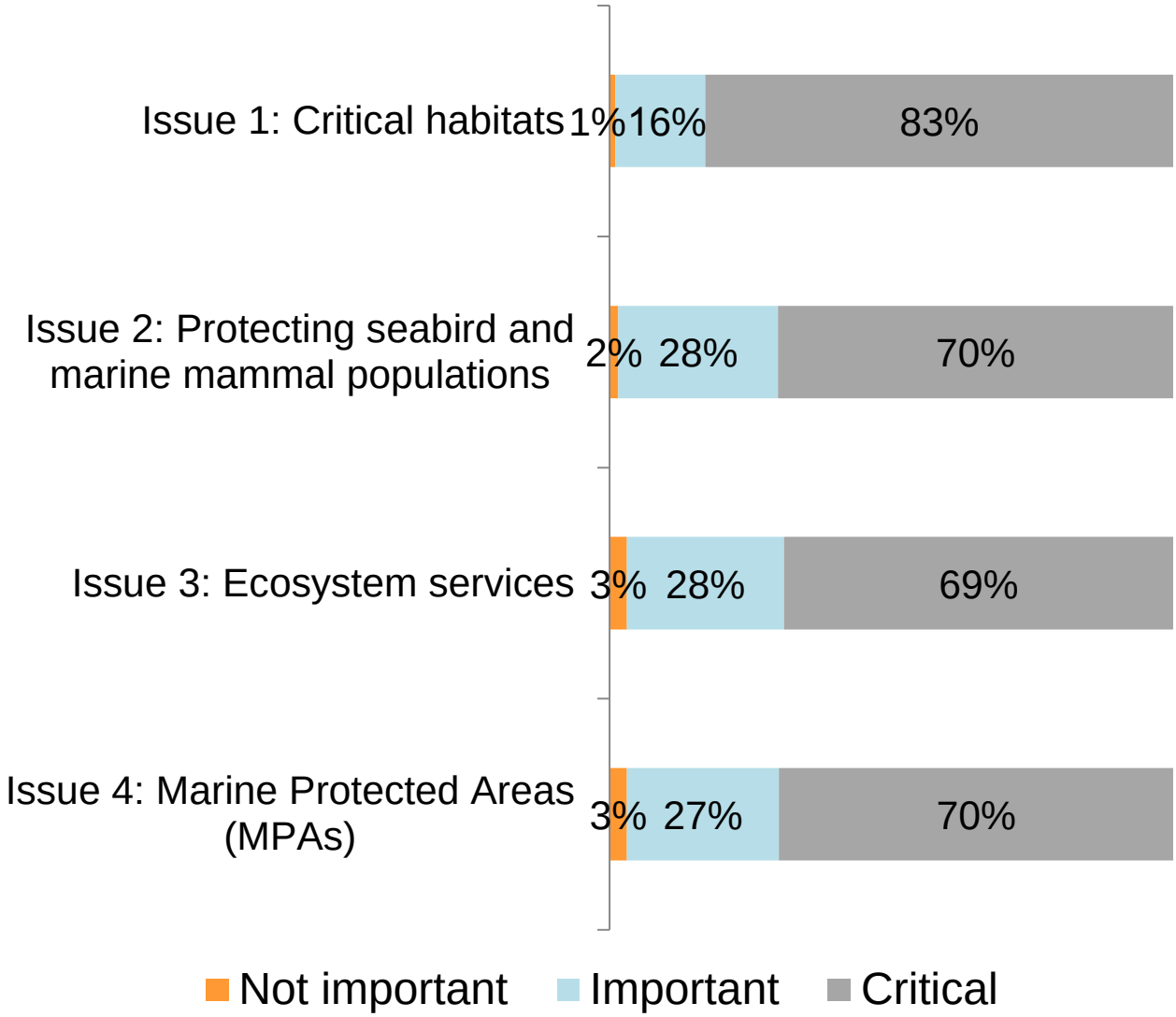
- An overwhelming majority agreed that people get ecosystem benefits (86%), particularly in the form of food (24%), a healthy ecosystem (20%) and recreation (17%).
- Of these, a healthy ecosystem was considered most critical (67% named the issue as critical).
- Again, education was named as a key solution around the issue, named by 24%, followed by more marine/scientific reserves (11%).

SUMMARY OF BIODIVERSITY AND BIOSECURITY

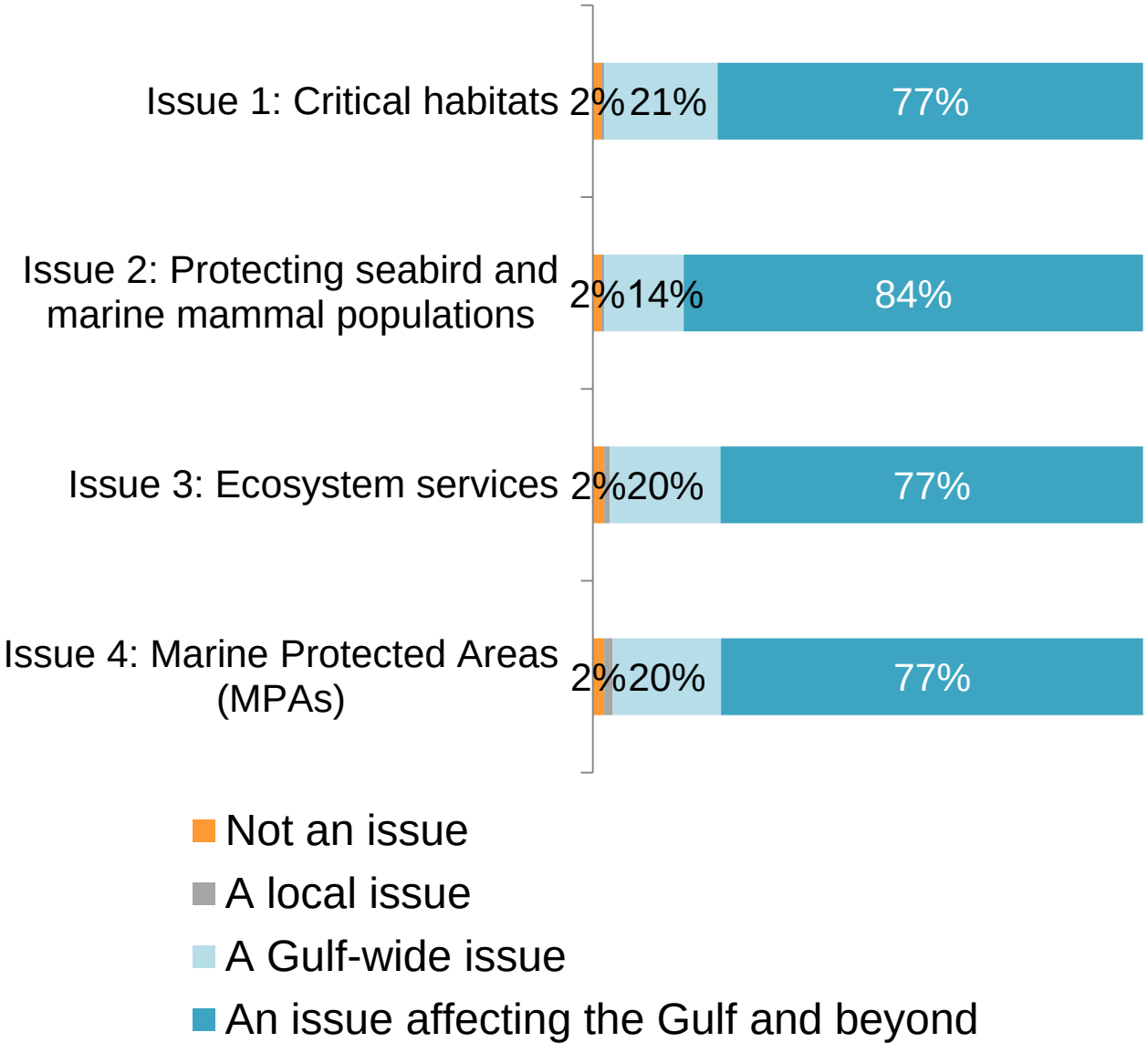
Marine Protected Areas

- Four out of five (80%) agree to expanding the size of existing MPAs,
  - with a quarter of these respondents feeling larger size would increase effectiveness.
- Of the few who disagreed with expansion, a third felt they were sufficient size already, and 29% felt more rather than bigger MPAs would be better.
- Slightly greater support was apparent in terms of having additional MPAs, with 85% agreeing when prompted.
  - Nearly one in five (18%) said more MPAs would increase diversity of sea life and 10% said it would benefit the wider ecosystem.
- 60% of respondents would like to see specific areas considered for MPA status, with Great Barrier Island (17%) and Tiritiri Matangi (15%) the most commonly named areas.
- In contrast, 17% felt there were specific areas that would be inappropriate for MPA status, but these people were vague on the details. For instance: commercial areas, or areas that recreational fishers used should not be given MPA status.
- Final comments regarding MPAs included a need for validated research to make informed decisions (11%), and the need for more and larger MPAs (10%).

Relative importance of Biodiversity and Biosecurity issues

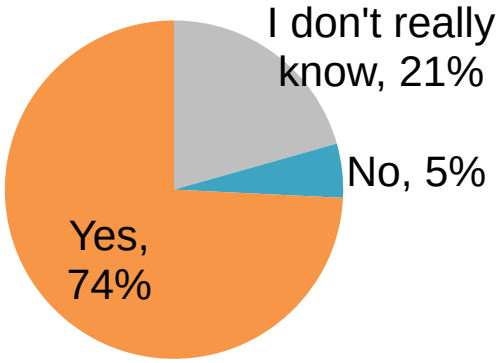


Type of Issue (Biodiversity and Biosecurity)

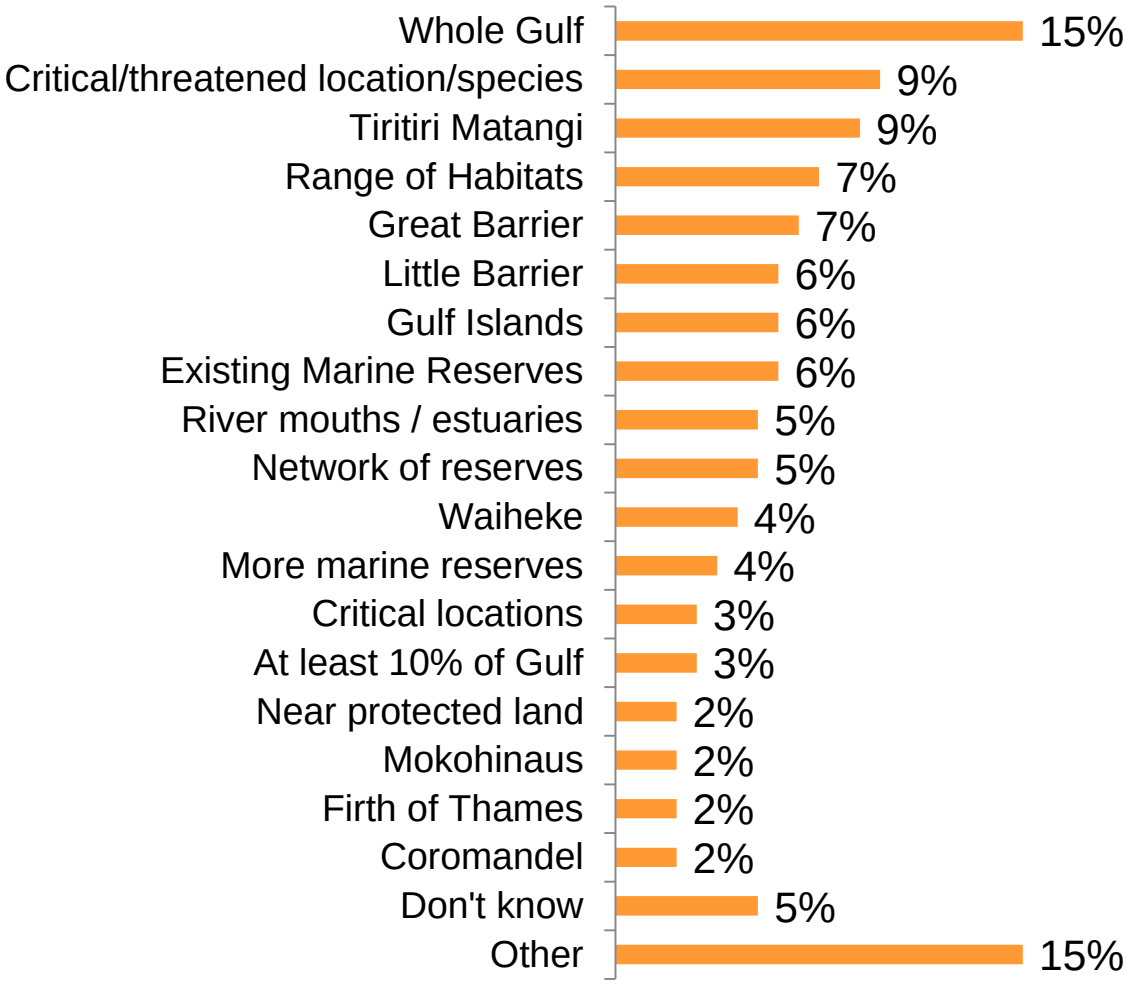


PRIORITY ISSUE 1: CRITICAL HABITATS

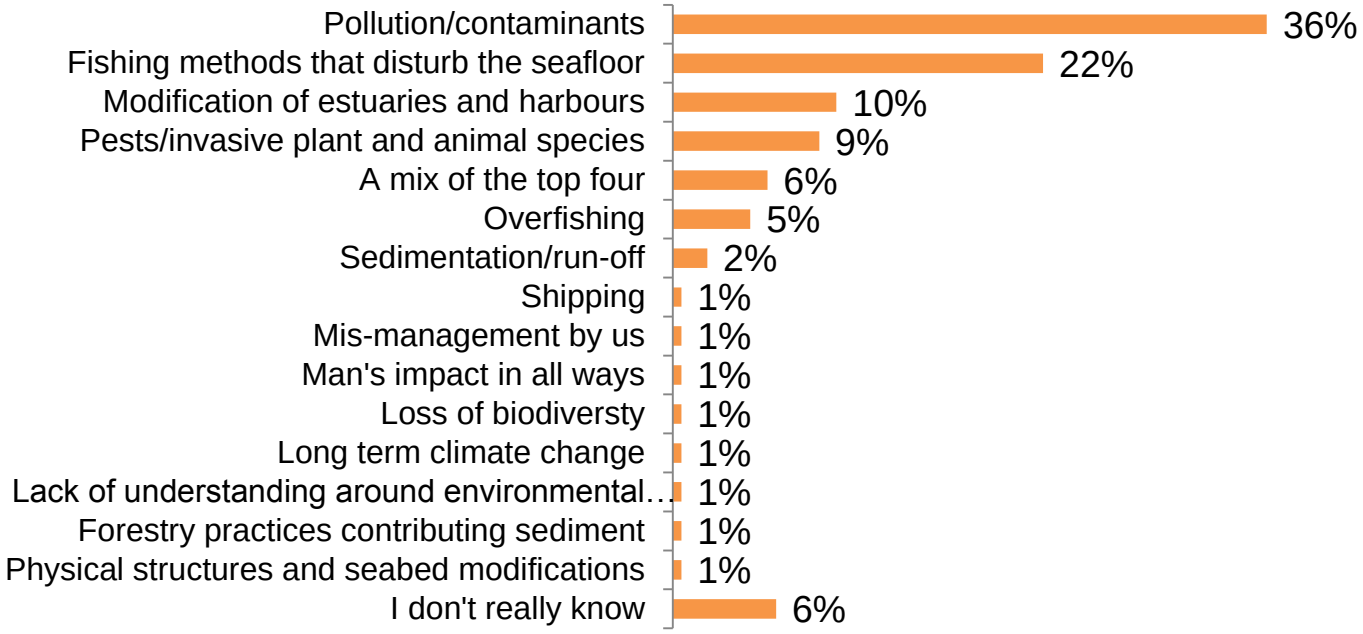
Q1D. Are there particular areas of the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana you think should be preserved or reserved to protect habitats for marine life (n=198)?



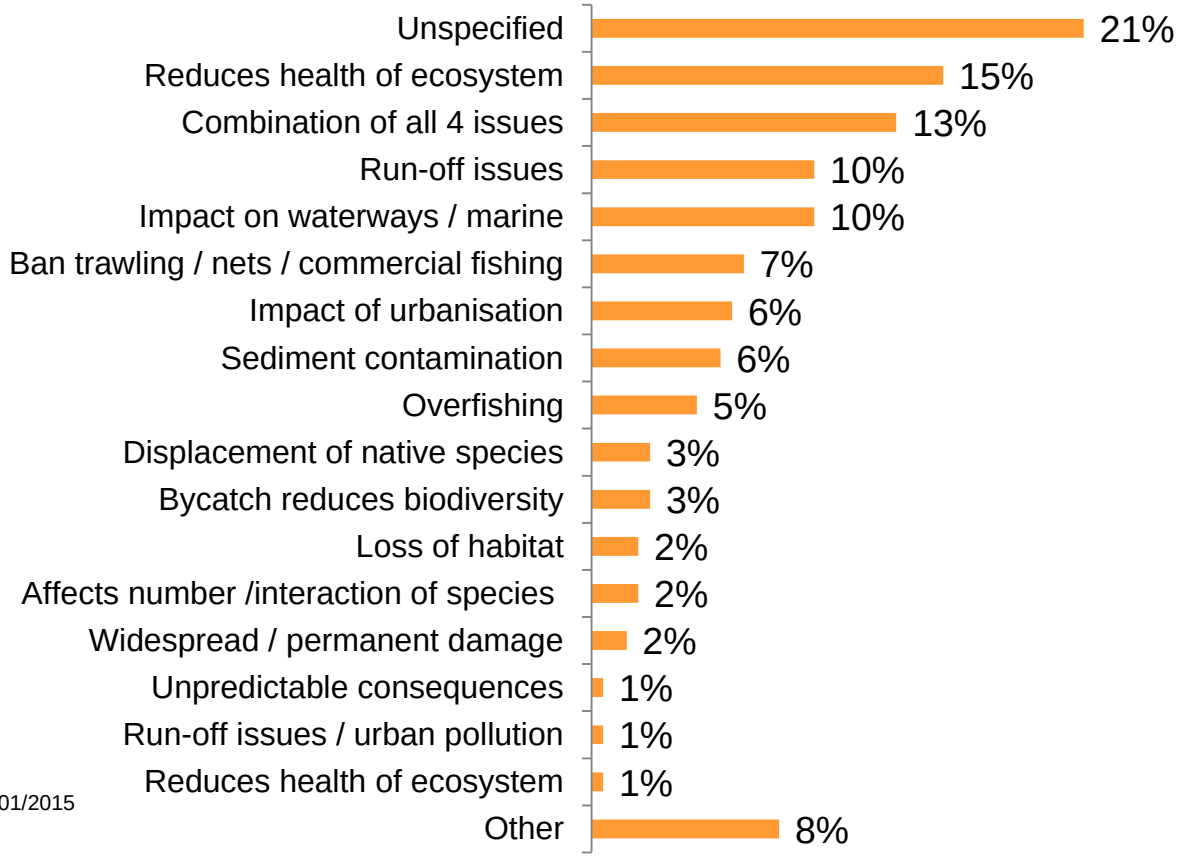
Q1E. Where (n=137)?



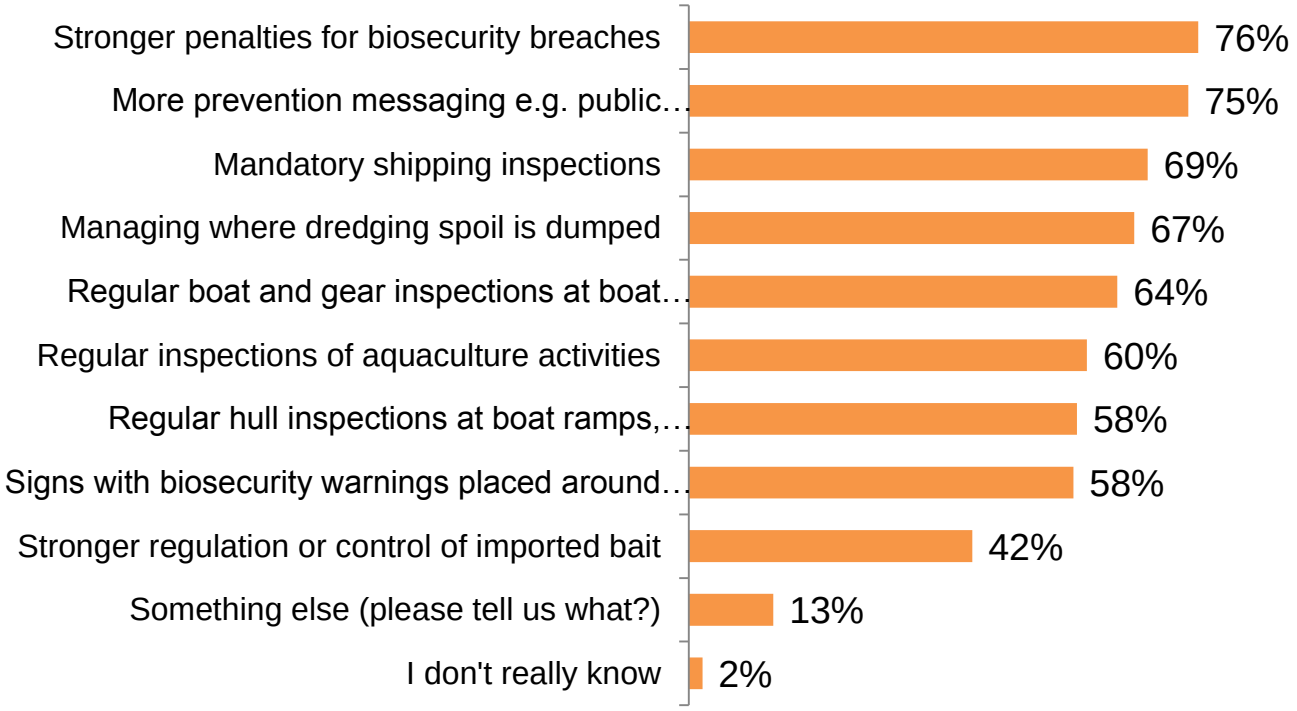
Q1F. What do you think is the greatest threat to healthy marine and coastal habitats (n=198)?



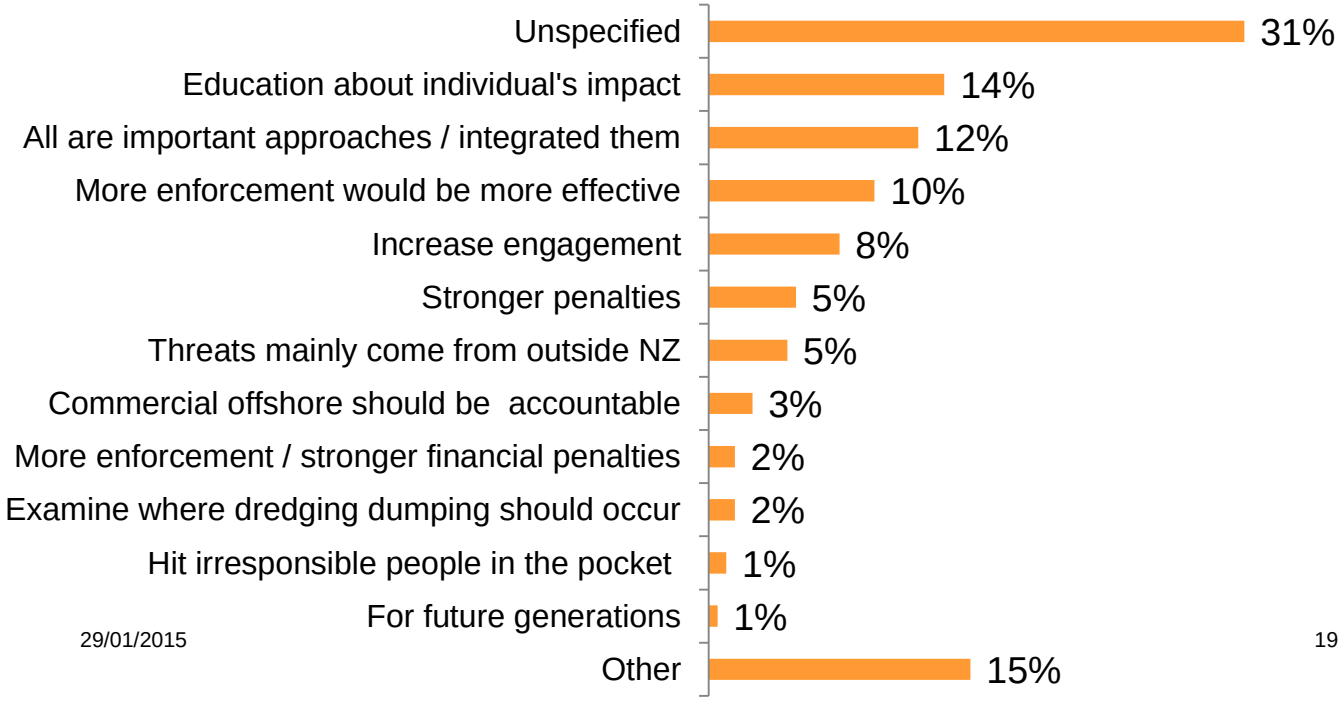
Q1G. Please tell us more about your choice (n=198)



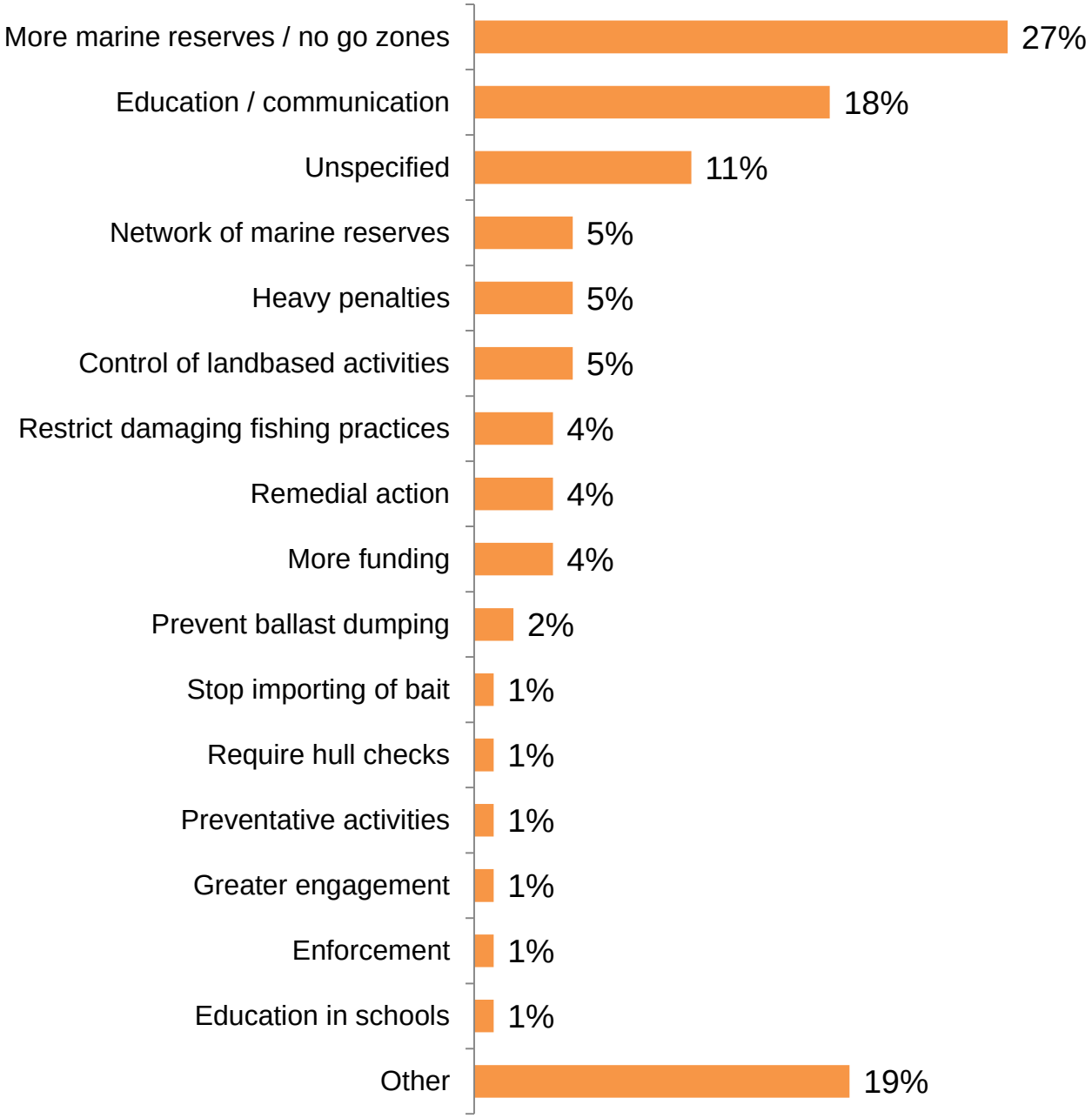
1H Biosecurity risks – such as pollution and introduced pests and diseases – present a major threat to marine and coastal habitats in the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana. Which methods would you support for managing biosecurity risks (n=198)?



1I. Please tell us more about your choice (n=198)

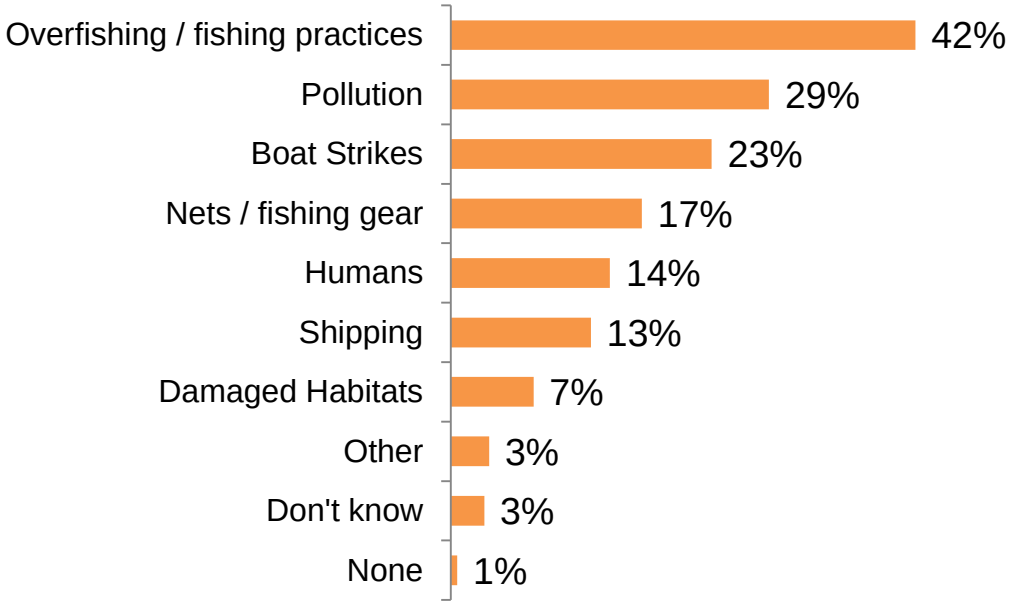


1J Do you have an option or solution to suggest around critical habitats (n=100)?

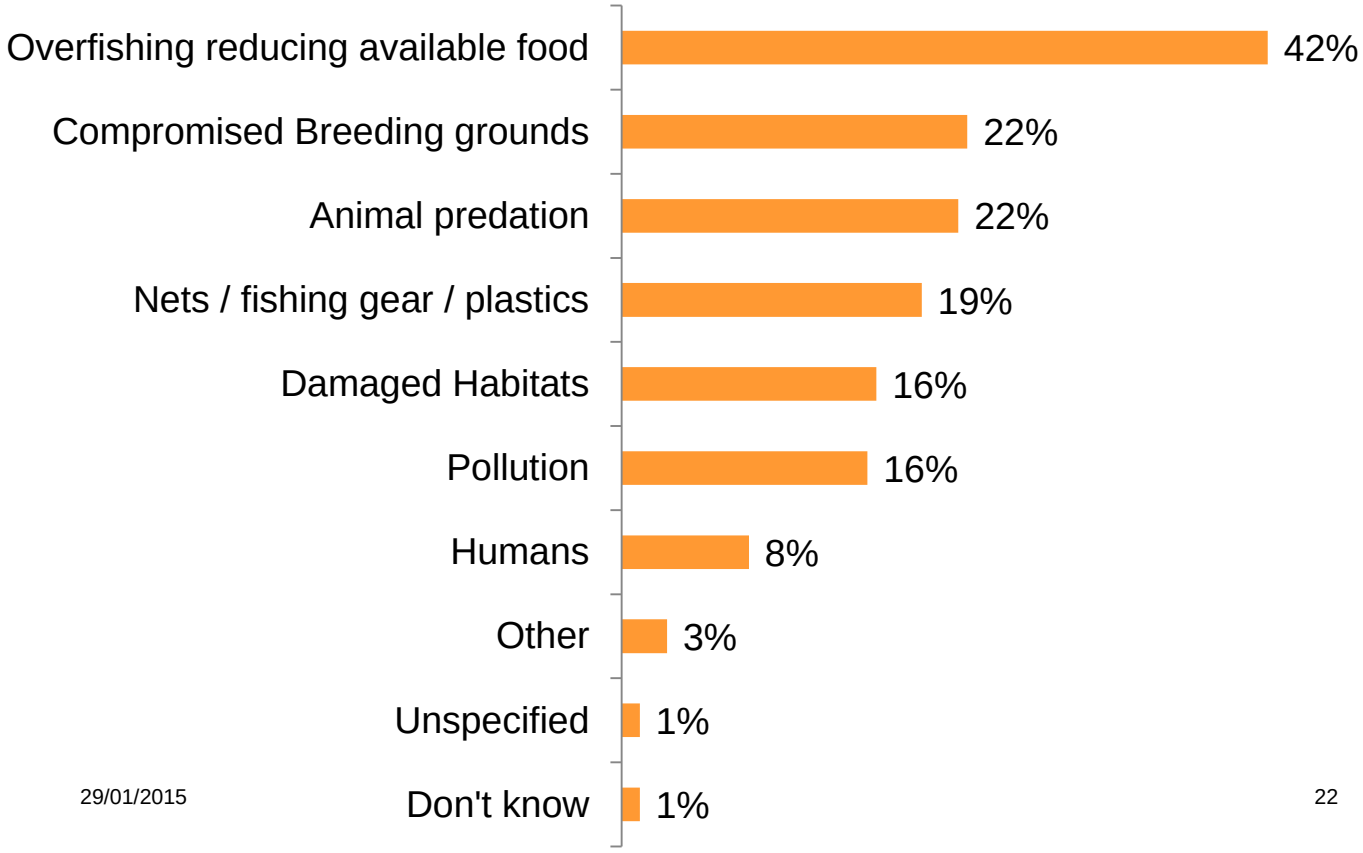


PRIORITY ISSUE 2: PROTECTING SEABIRD AND MARINE MAMMAL POPULATIONS

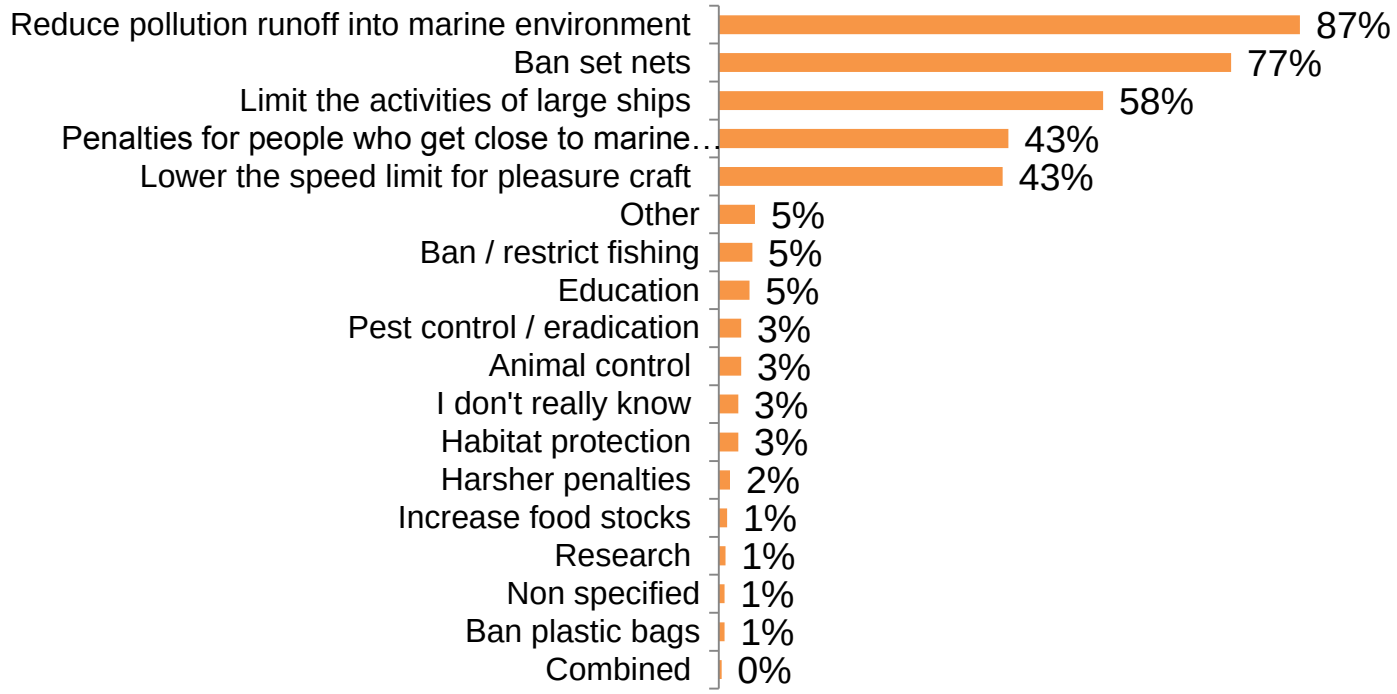
2D What do you think are the biggest threats to marine mammals (n=175)?



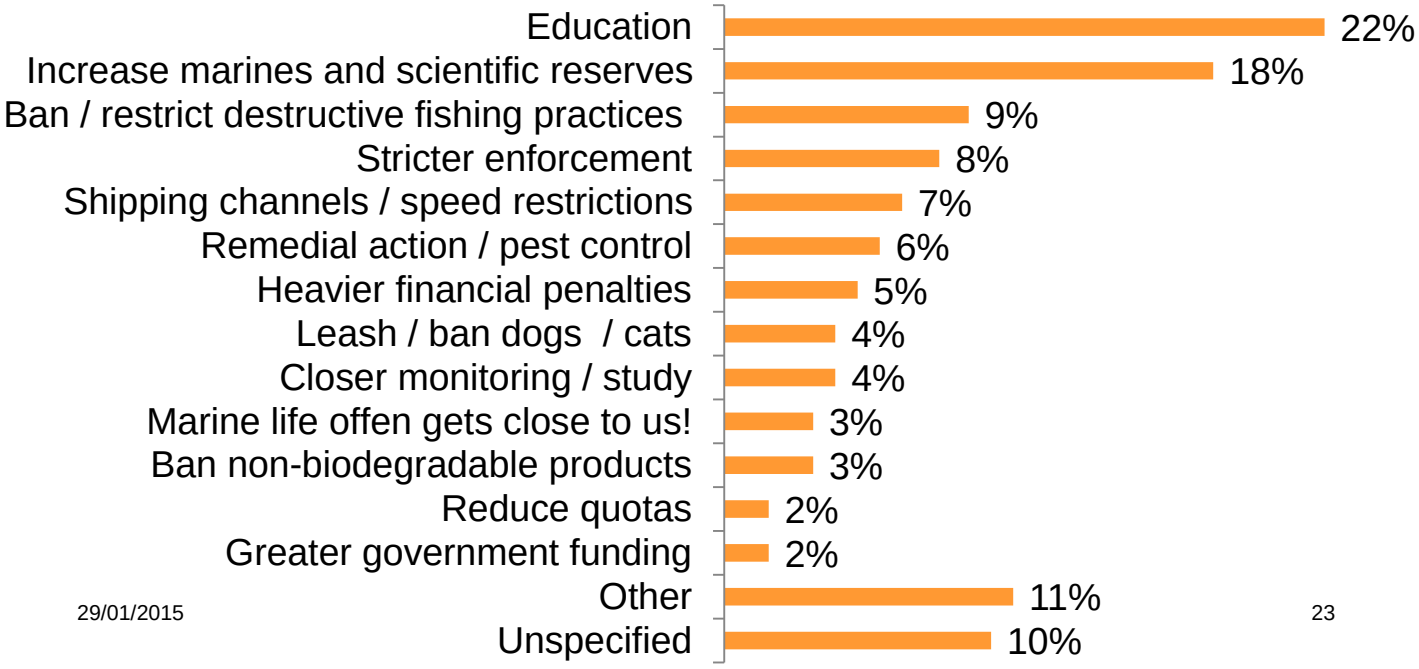
2E What do you think are the biggest threats to seabird populations (n=171)?



2F What options do you think should be used for protecting seabirds and marine mammals in the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana (n=240)?

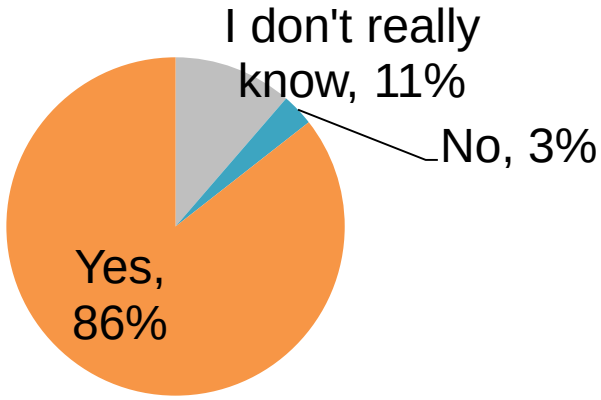


2G Do you have an option or solution to suggest around protecting seabird and marine mammal Populations (n=121)?

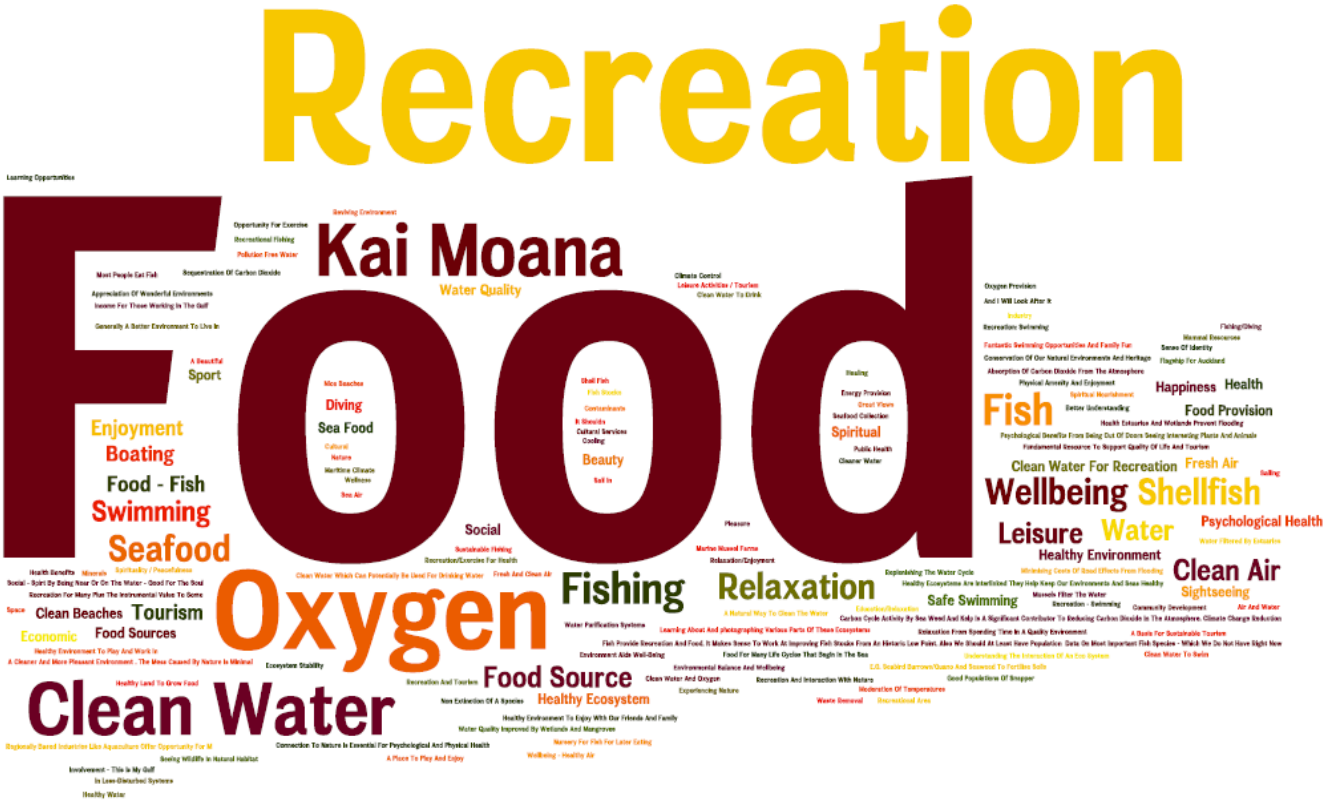


PRIORITY ISSUE 3: ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

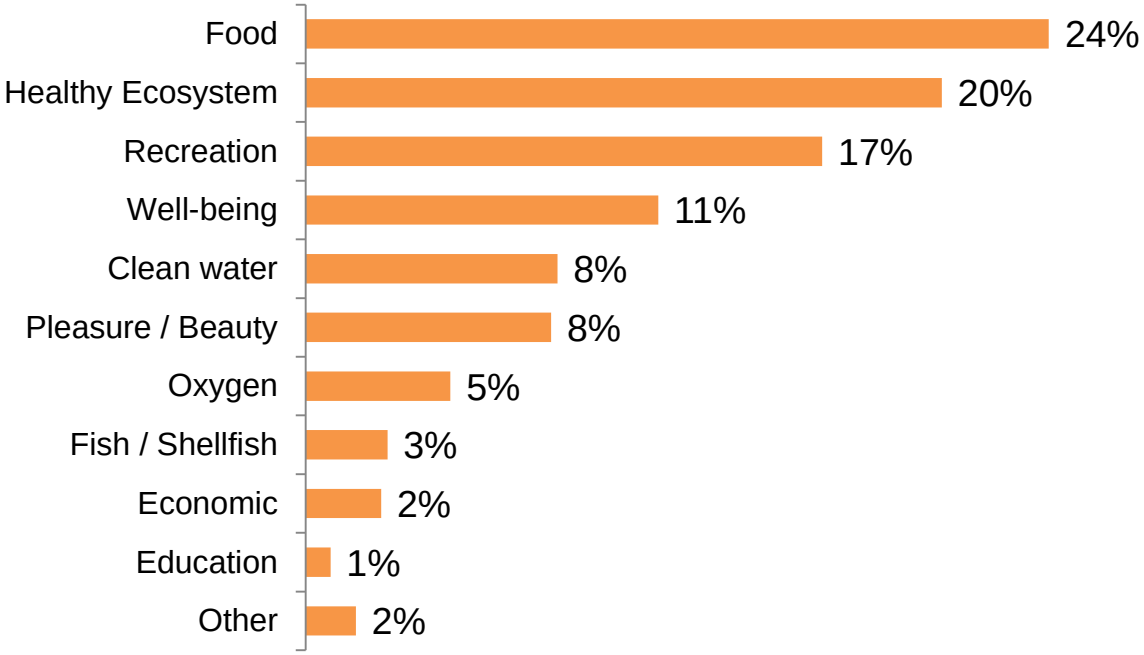
3D Do you think people get any ecosystem benefits – or 'services from nature' – from the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana (n=198)?



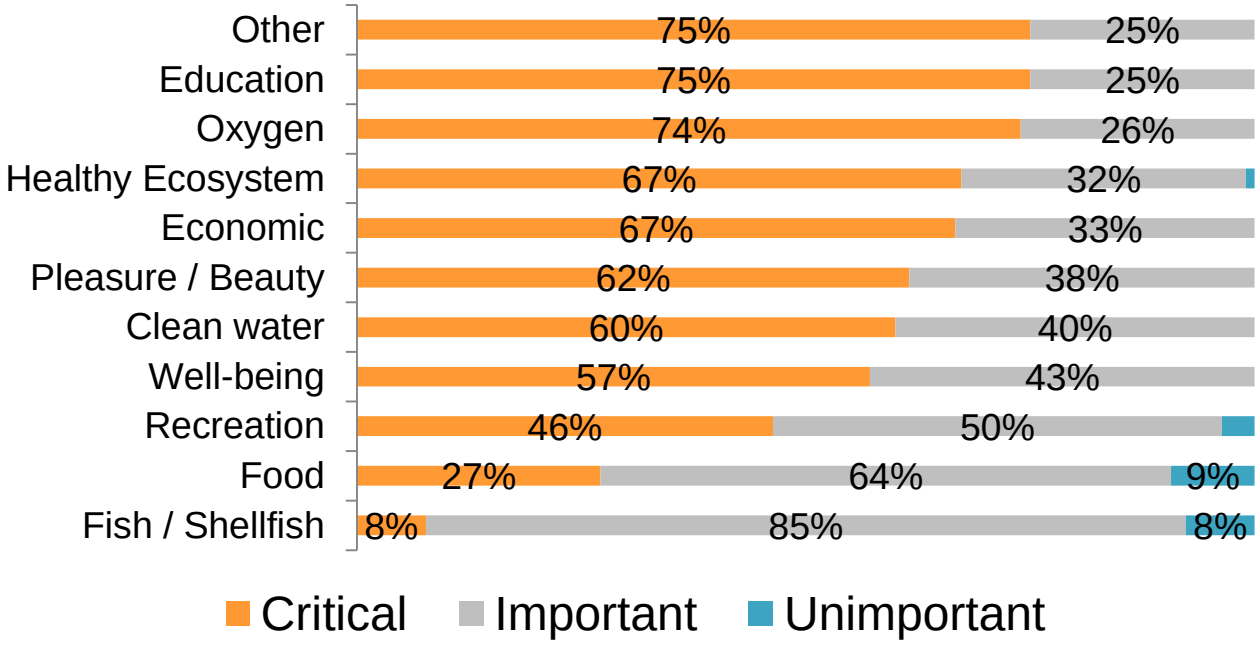
3E Please list up to three of these benefits from nature (n=169).



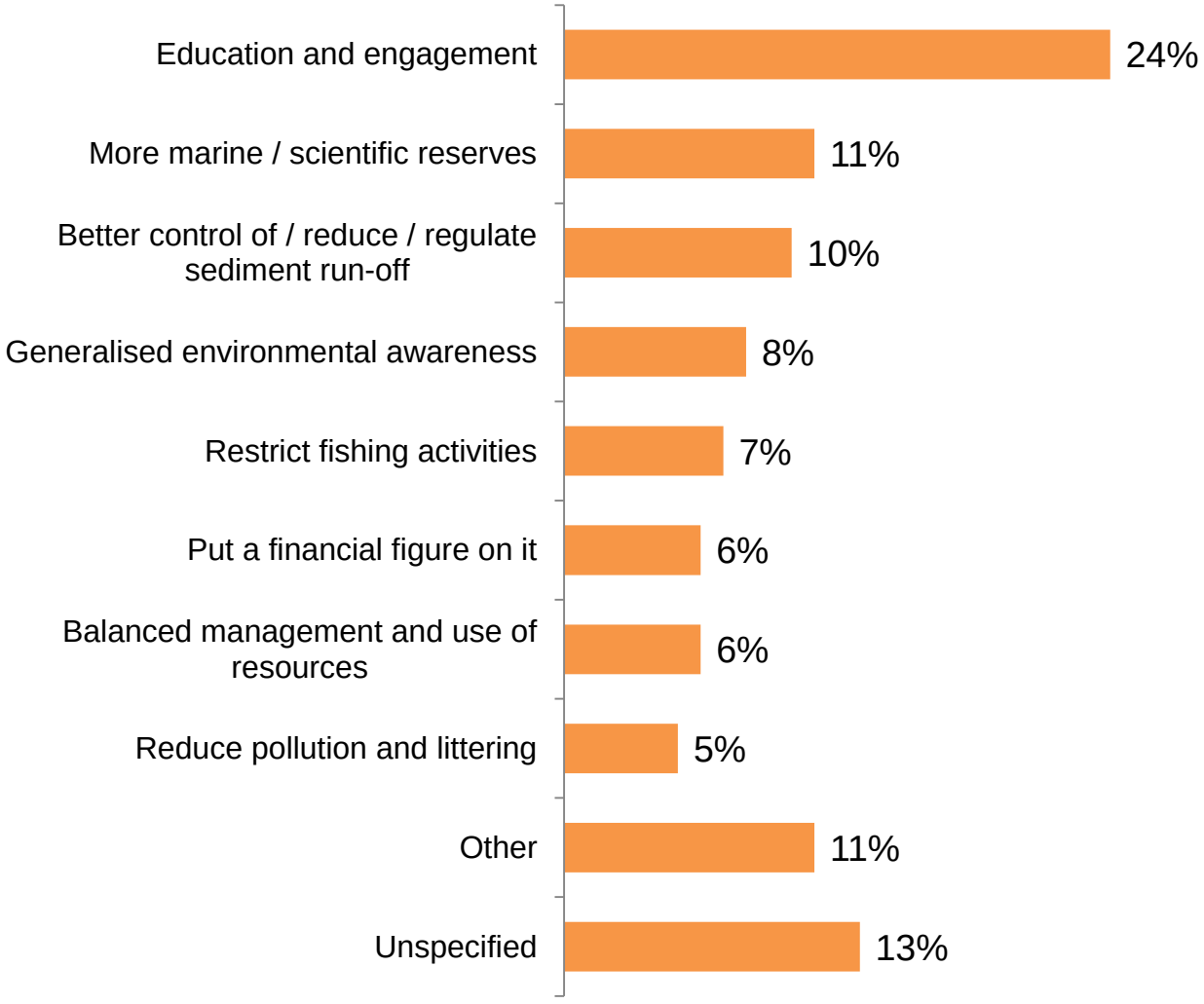
3E Please list up to three of these benefits from nature (n=169).



Q4A-C How important is this to you (n=169)?

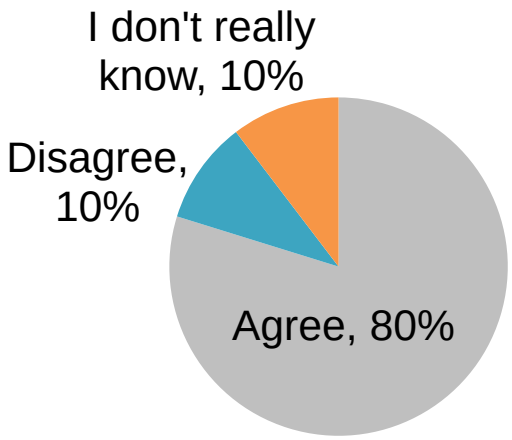


4D Do you have an option or solution to suggest around ecosystem services (n=102)?

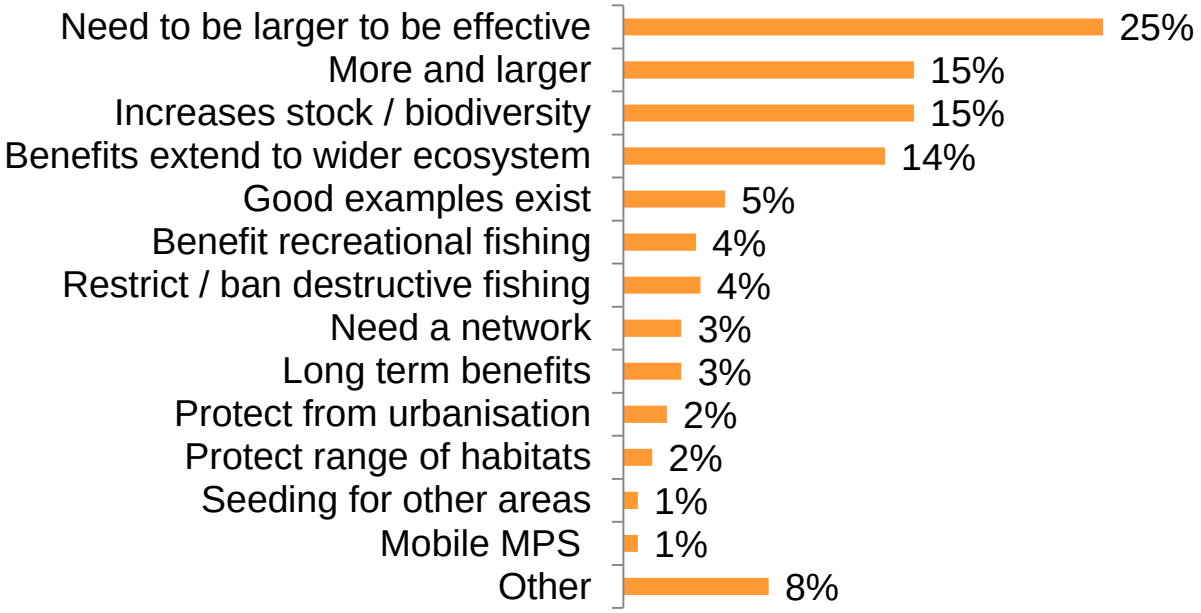


PRIORITY ISSUE 4: MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAS)

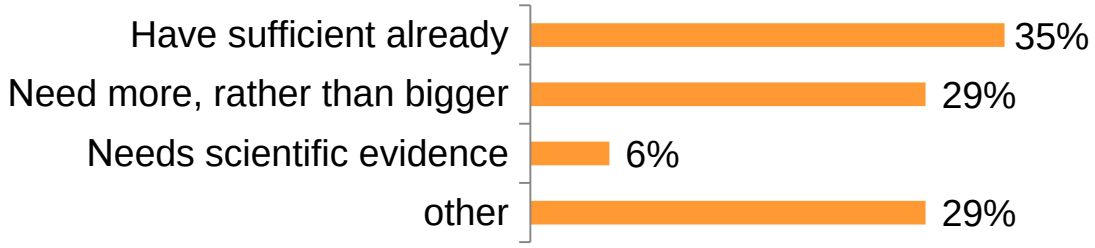
5D In principle, do you agree or disagree with the idea of expanding the size of these existing Marine Protected Areas (n=198)?



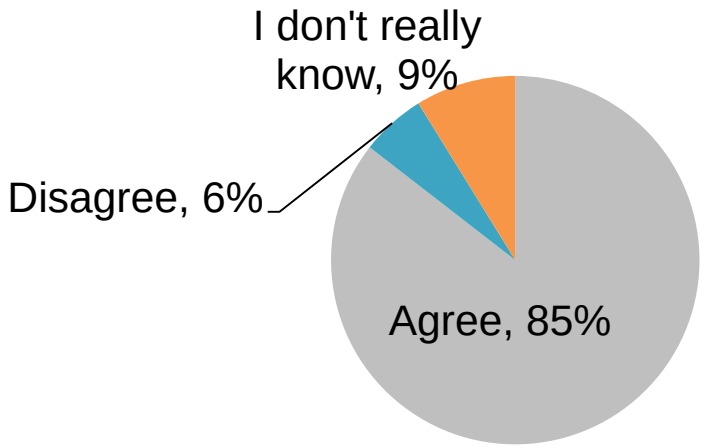
5E Please tell us more about your choice? (n, 'AGREE'=133)



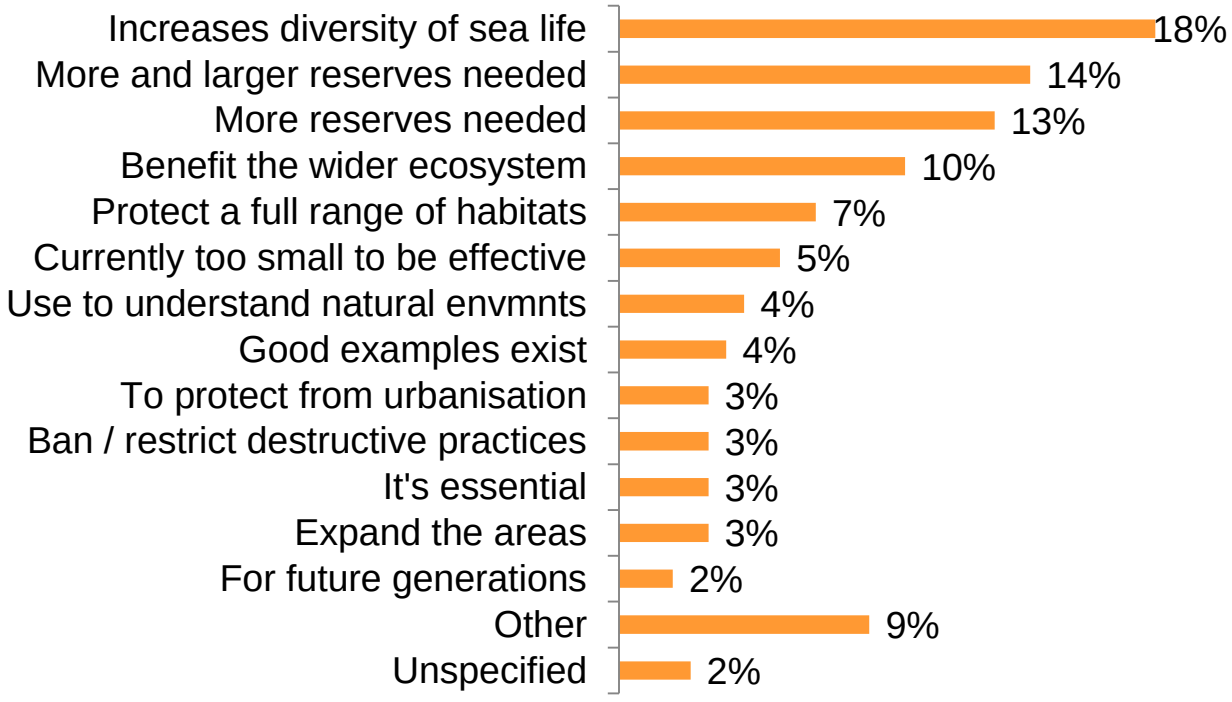
5F Please tell us more about your choice? (n, 'DISAGREE'=17)



5G In principle, do you agree or disagree with the idea of establishing additional Marine Protected Areas in the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana (n=198)?

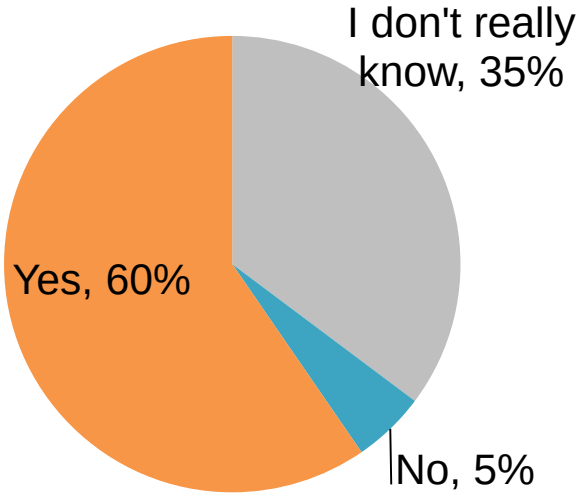


5H Please tell us more about your choice? (n, AGREE=165)

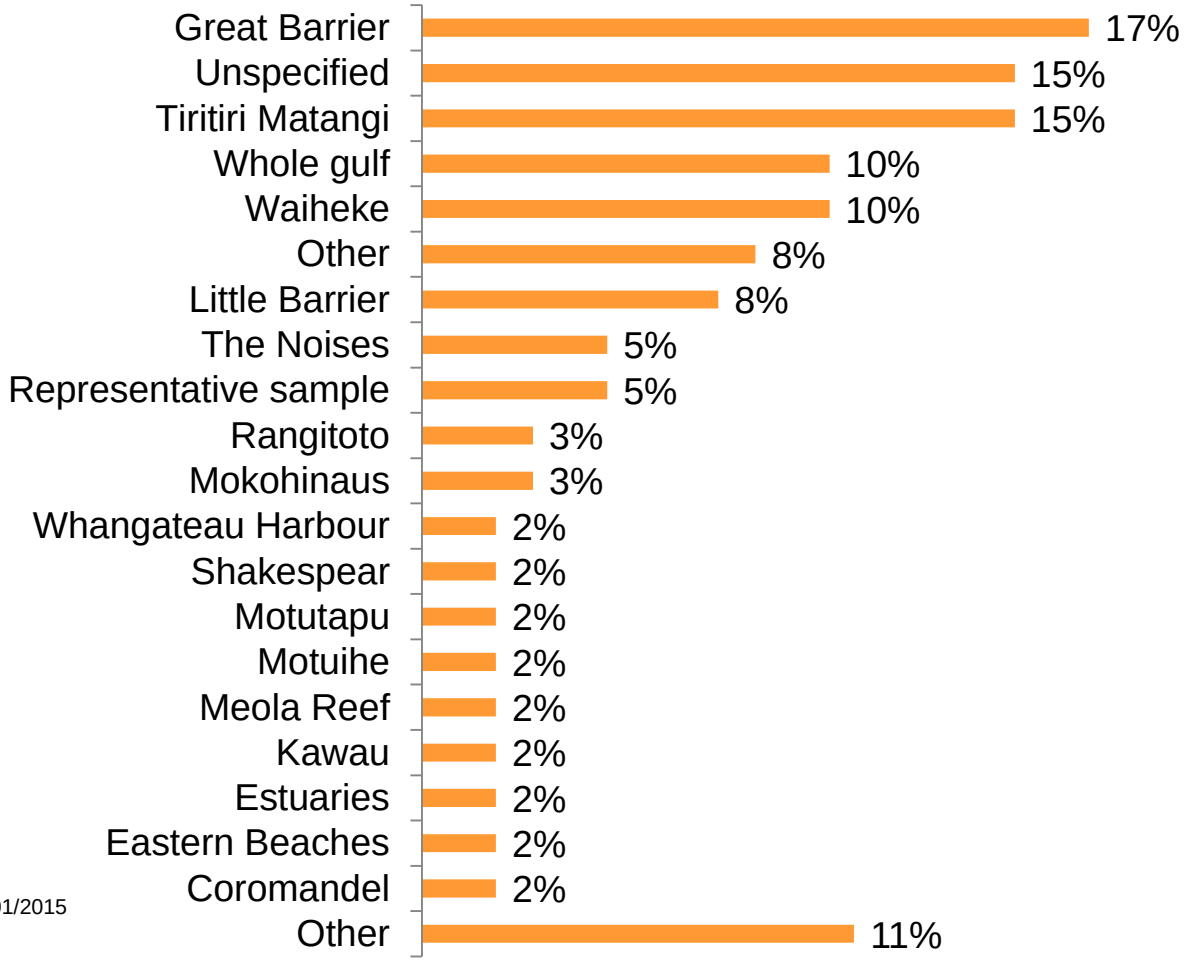


5I Please tell us more about your choice? (n, DISAGREE=10). Each mentioned once
As above. MPAs are offered as the road to restoring marine environments while in fact are misleading the public. If MPAs are the answer what is the question?
Depends on where they are and to what degree they are protected.
Exactly the same reason as above. Justify any particular area and I will support it, but I would oppose any area proposed on the usual spurious grounds
Expanding the number of MPAs should only be based on documented and validated scientific evidence as opposed to doctrinaire type theories and principles.
Just stop commercial fishing in the Hauraki Gulf.
Keep the busy bodies out and let nature do its work.
See above.
There are enough of them already.
They are good for nothing.
Too many already DOC holiday homes.
What we have is sufficient.

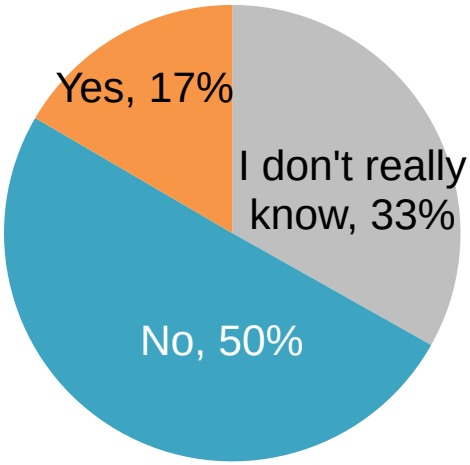
5J Are there any areas you think SHOULD be considered for Marine Protected Area status? (n=198)



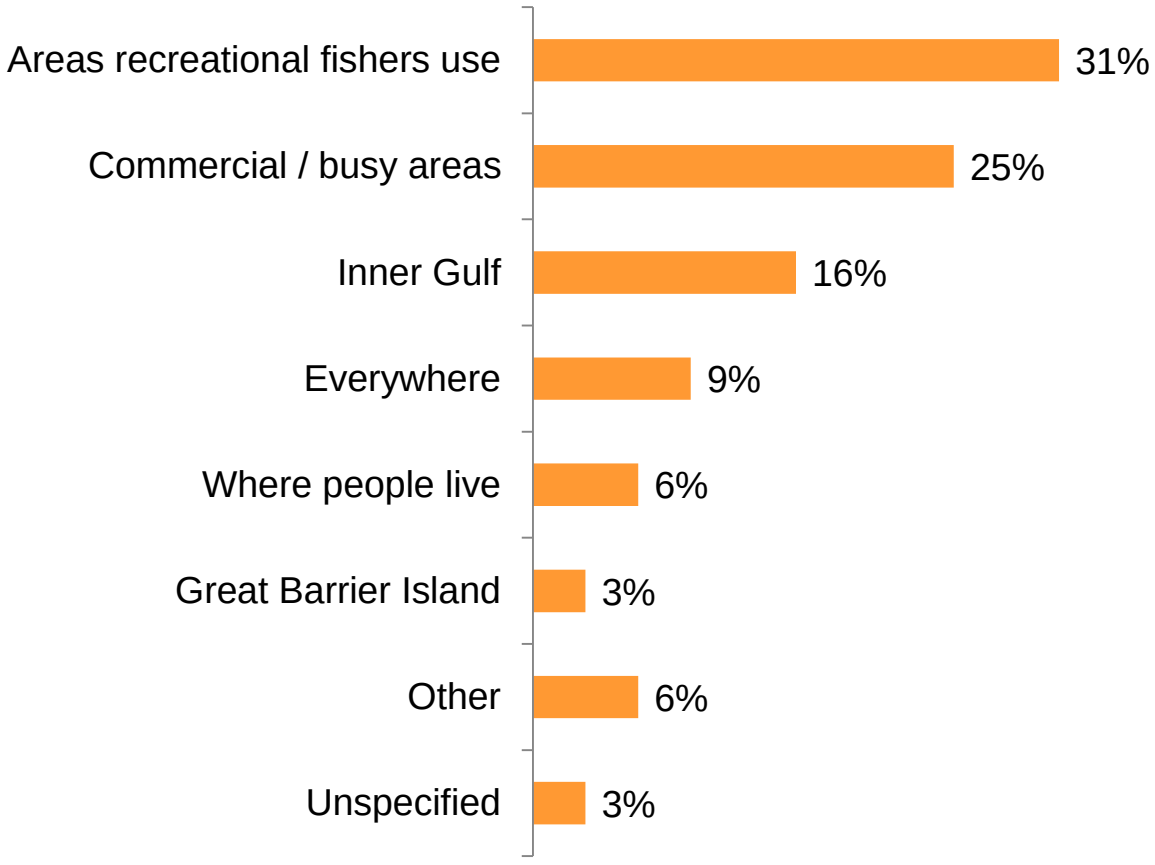
5K Where?*(n, 'YES'=114)*



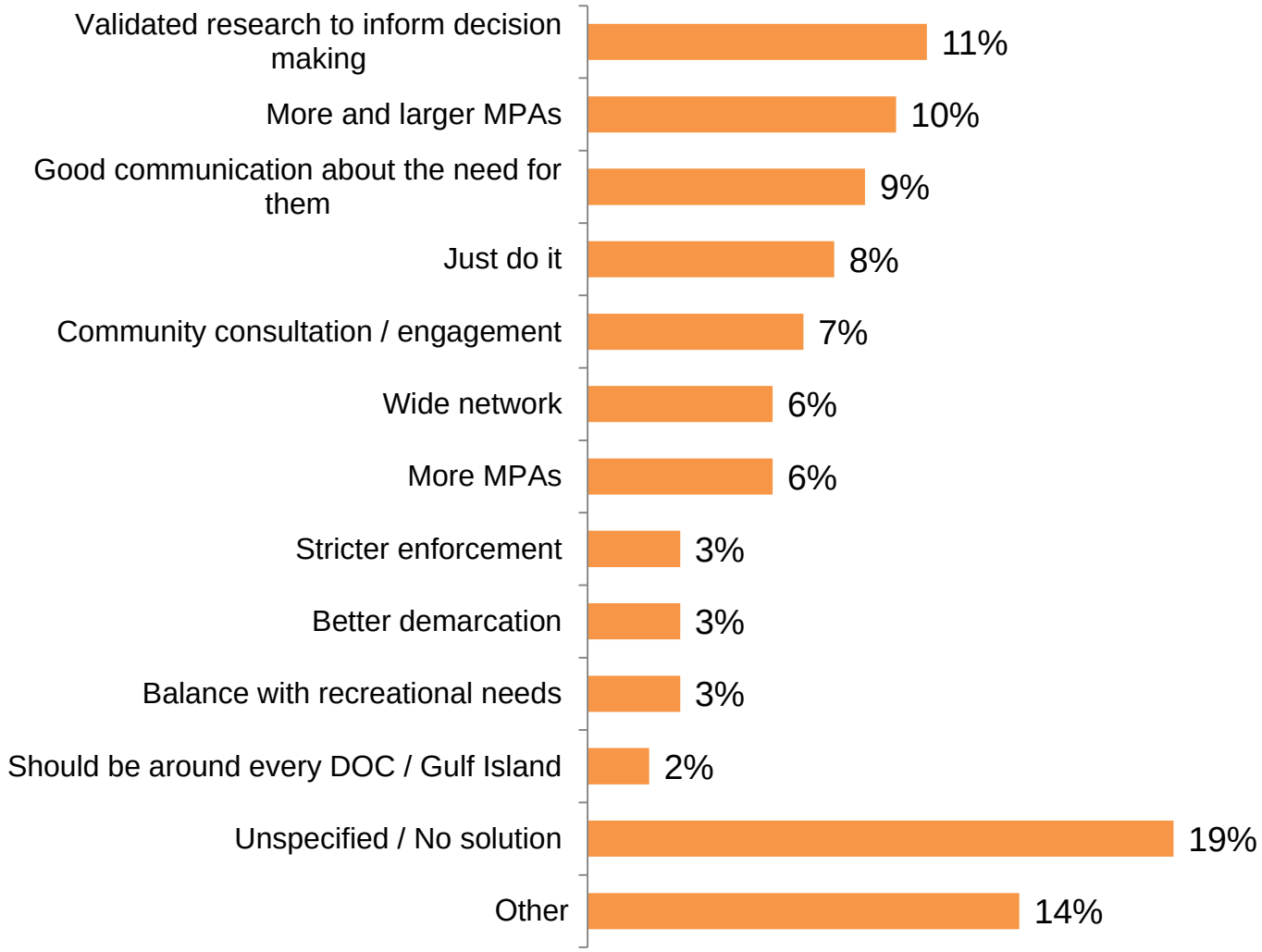
5L Are there any areas you think SHOULD NOT be considered for Marine Protected Area status? (n=198)



5M Where?*(n, 'YES'=32)*



5N Do you have an option or solution to suggest around Marine Protected Areas? (n=101)



Age	Count	%
0-17	2	1%
18-30	8	4%
30-40	34	18%
41-50	25	13%
51-64	89	46%
65 and over	28	14%
I'd rather not say	8	4%

Region	Count	%
Auckland region	165	85%
Waikato region	17	9%
Other North Island region	8	4%
South Island	3	2%
I do not live in New Zealand	1	1%

Ethnicity	Count	%
NZ European	133	67%
European	20	10%
Maori	10	5%
New Zealander	9	5%
Australian	3	2%
Asian	2	1%
Middle Eastern/Latin American/ African (MELAA)	1	1%
Other	14	7%
I'd rather not say	6	3%

AQUACULTURE

SUMMARY OF AQUACULTURE

Overall

- Respondents placed the most importance on ‘avoiding ecologically significant areas’ (46% critical importance) and ‘avoiding conflicts with other users’ (33%).
- Only 6% of respondents stated that ‘avoiding ecologically significant areas’ is not an issue while 89% stated that it is a Gulf-wide issue or an issue affecting the Gulf and beyond.

Maximising the benefits

- Over one half of respondents (52%) stated that there are economic and social benefits from aquaculture that are important to them, of those respondents, the main perceived benefits are that it ‘provides employment’ (42%), ‘more availability of seafood’ (22%) and ‘better economy / opportunities for the community’ (22%).
- Over one half of respondents (51%) stated that there are ecological or environmental benefits from aquaculture that are important to them. Of those respondents, the main perceived benefits are that it ‘increases fish stocks / reduces pressure on wild fish’ (29%) and ‘cleaner water / filtration achieved through farming’ (27%).
- The most common option or solution provided by respondents in regard to maximising the benefits of aquaculture is to conduct ‘careful research / prove the benefit’ (18%).

Avoiding ecologically significant areas

- When thinking about the potential effects of aquaculture on ecologically significant areas in the Gulf, almost six in ten respondents (58%) stated that there are effects that they think should be avoided. Of these respondents, the main effects they believe should be avoided are ‘pollution / contamination / sediment’ (46%) and ‘changing the ecosystem / natural environment’ (20%).
- The specific areas where these respondents think these effects should be avoided are ‘places used for recreation / visually appealing areas’ (19%) and ‘marine reserves / ecologically significant areas’ (19%).
- To mitigate these effects, one quarter of these respondents (25%) stated that we should ‘limit / eliminate aquaculture’.
- The most common option or solution provided by respondents in regard to avoiding ecologically significant areas is also to ‘limit / eliminate aquaculture’ (25%).

SUMMARY OF AQUACULTURE

Effects on natural character and the landscape

- Almost six in ten respondents (57%) stated that there are areas in the Hauraki Gulf which they think have high landscape and natural character values that would be compromised by aquaculture. Of these respondents, over one third (36%) stated that it is the whole of the Gulf rather than a certain area.
- Over two thirds of these respondents (67%) stated that these areas would be compromised by aquaculture activity through 'visual impacts' and 39% stated that they would be compromised by 'restricting recreational access'.
- The most common option or solution provided by respondents in regard to the effects on natural character and the landscape is also to 'limit / eliminate aquaculture' (32%).

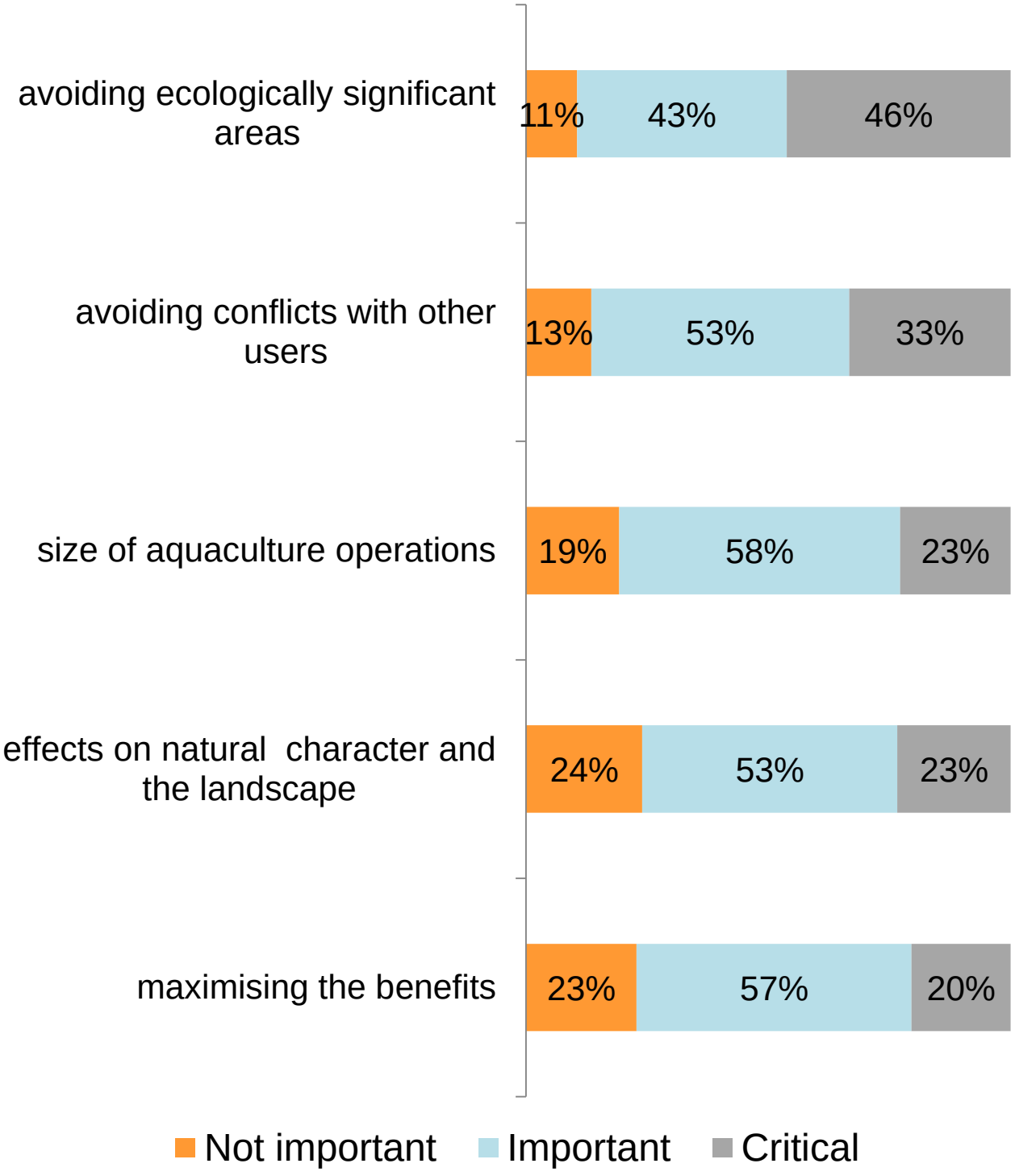
Avoiding conflicts with other users

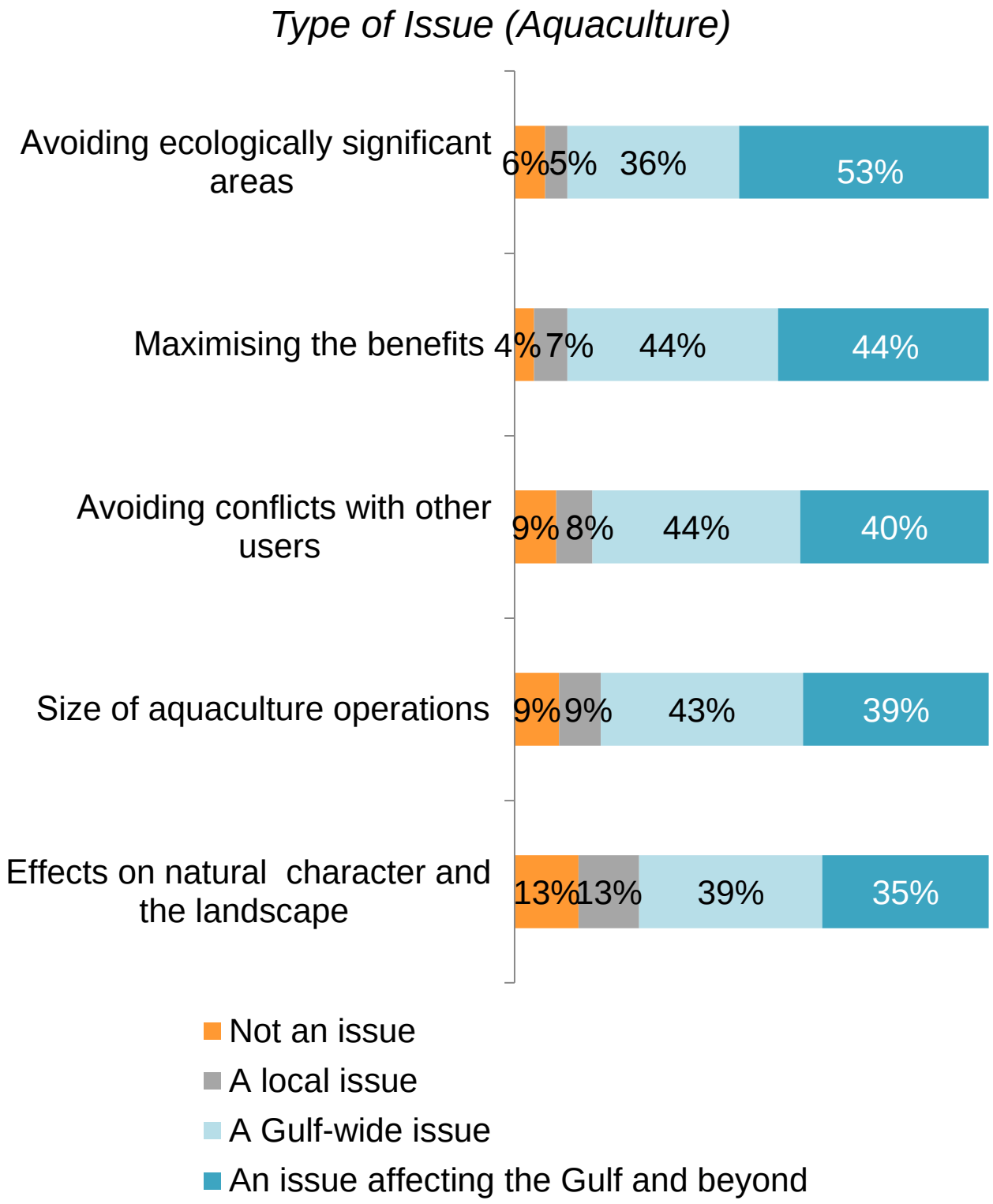
- In regard to avoiding conflicts with other users, over one third of respondents stated that the impacts of aquaculture that should be avoided are 'pollution / contamination / sediment' (36%).
- When asked if there are areas in the Hauraki Gulf where aquaculture could have a significant impact on other users, 56% stated yes. Those respondents were then asked where these areas are, to which 41% stated 'places used for recreation / visually appealing places'.
- The most common option or solution provided by respondents in regard to avoiding conflicts with other users is again, to 'limit / eliminate aquaculture' (24%).

Size of aquaculture operations

- When respondents where asked what they would prefer to see, 36% stated they would prefer 'a combination of smaller and larger aquaculture areas', 16% stated they would prefer 'smaller aquaculture areas in multiple locations throughout the Gulf' and 15% stated that they would prefer 'larger aquaculture areas in fewer locations around the Gulf'.
- The main reason for choosing a combination of smaller and larger aquaculture areas was because it would be more 'balanced' (17%).
- The main reason for choosing smaller aquaculture areas was because it would have 'less detrimental effect' (46%).
- The main reason for choosing larger aquaculture areas was also because it would have 'less detrimental effect' (32%).
- The most common options or solutions provided by respondents in regard to the size of aquaculture operations is to do 'research' (15%) and that 'each site should be looked at individually' (15%).

Relative importance of Aquaculture issues



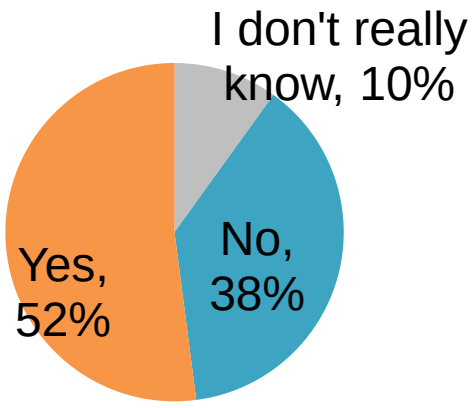

Type of Issue (Aquaculture)
Avoiding ecologically significant areas
6%
5%
36%
53%
Maximising the benefits
4%
7%
44%
44%
Avoiding conflicts with other users
9%
8%
44%
40%
Size of aquaculture operations
9%
9%
43%
39%
Effects on natural character and the landscape
13%
13%
39%
35%
Not an issue
A local issue
A Gulf-wide issue
An issue affecting the Gulf and beyond

PRIORITY ISSUE 1:

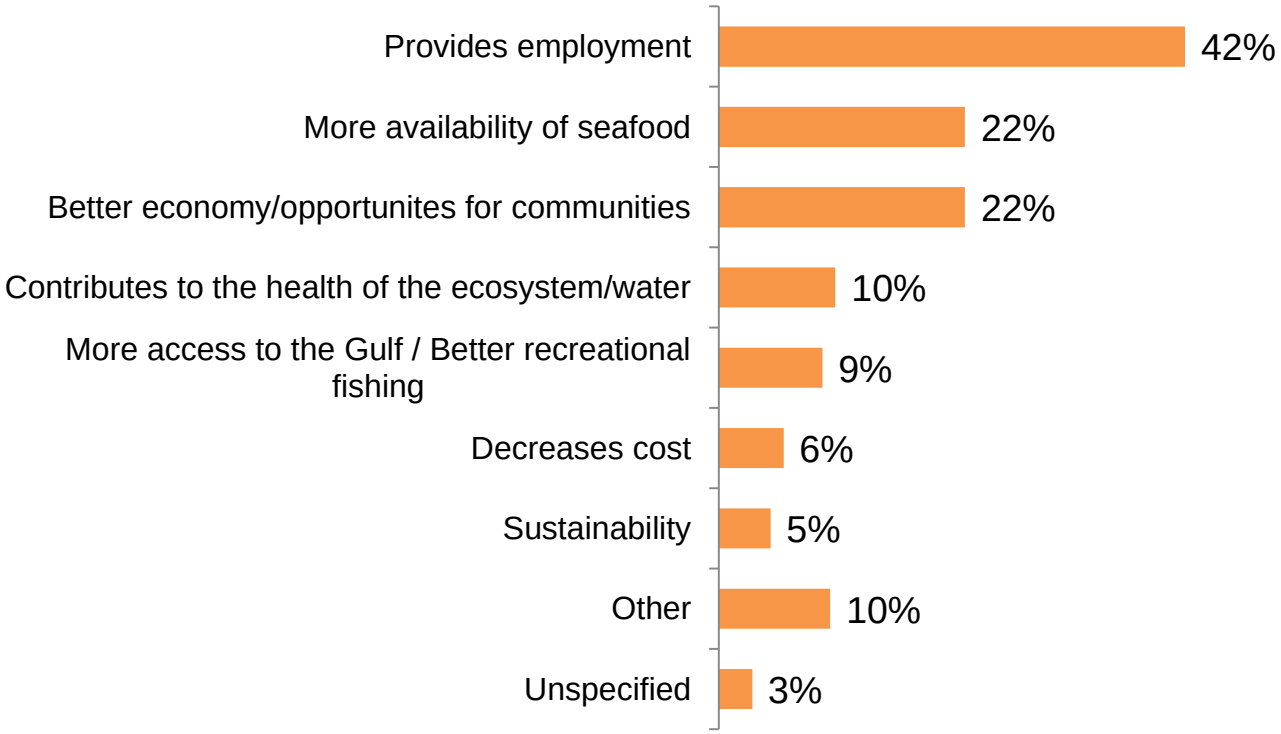
MAXIMISING THE BENEFITS

Q1C. Do you think this issue ('maximising the benefits') is something that affects the whole Gulf – or is it more of a local issue, or not an issue at al l? If local issue – where?
Anywhere close to a site of aquaculture.
Areas with aquaculture-e.g. Firth of Thames.
Around Waiheke, Gt Barrier Island (and maybe parts of mainland coast around Firth of Thames area, but I don't know about that area so well).
Auckland.
Everywhere.
Firth of Thames.
Firth of Thames, around Coromandel Peninsula.
Inner Gulf islands.
Mahurangi Harbour.
Mahurangi Harbour.
The area around the marine farms.
Where ever aquaculture is to be sited.

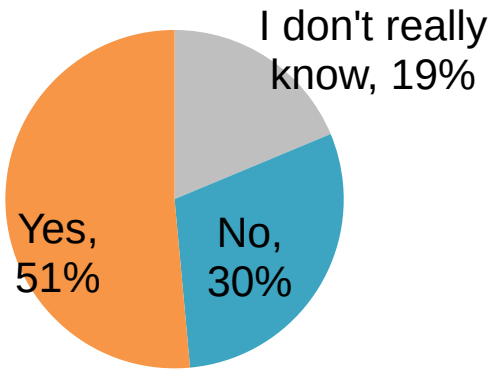
Q1D. Are there economic and social benefits from aquaculture that are important to you? (n=171)



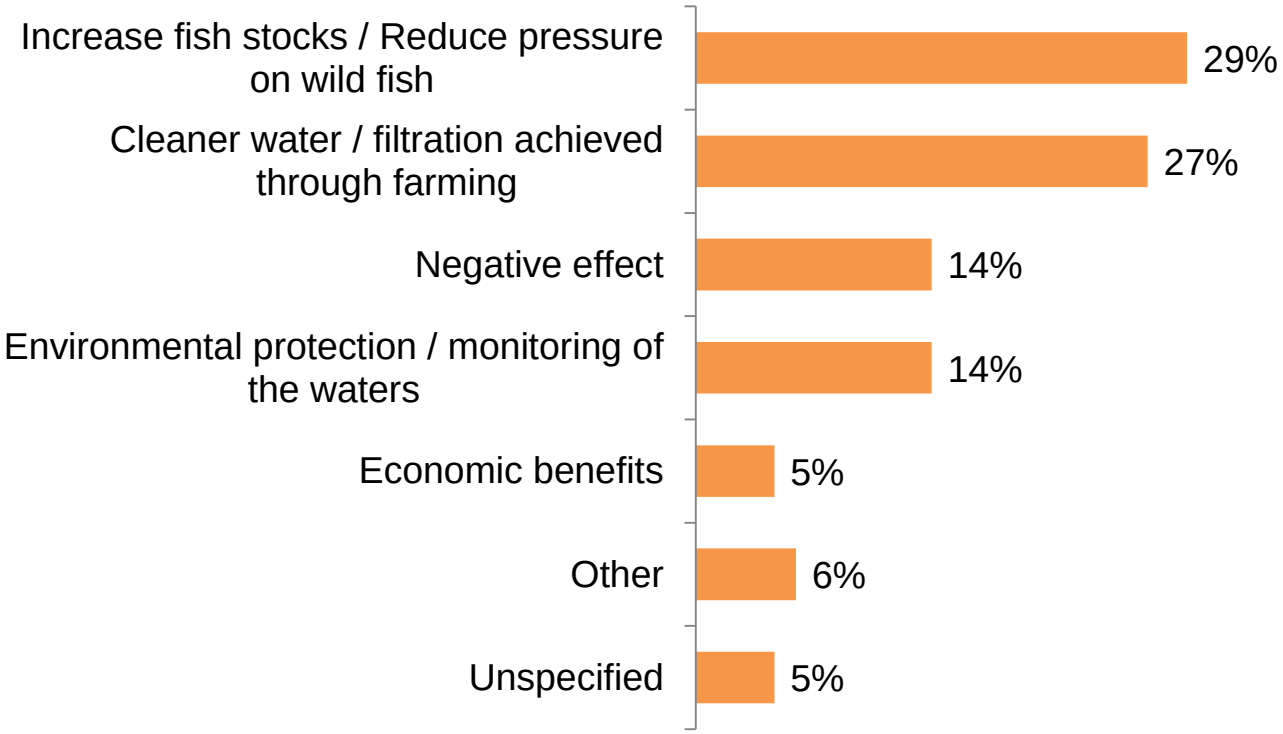
Q1E. Please tell us what they are (n=86)



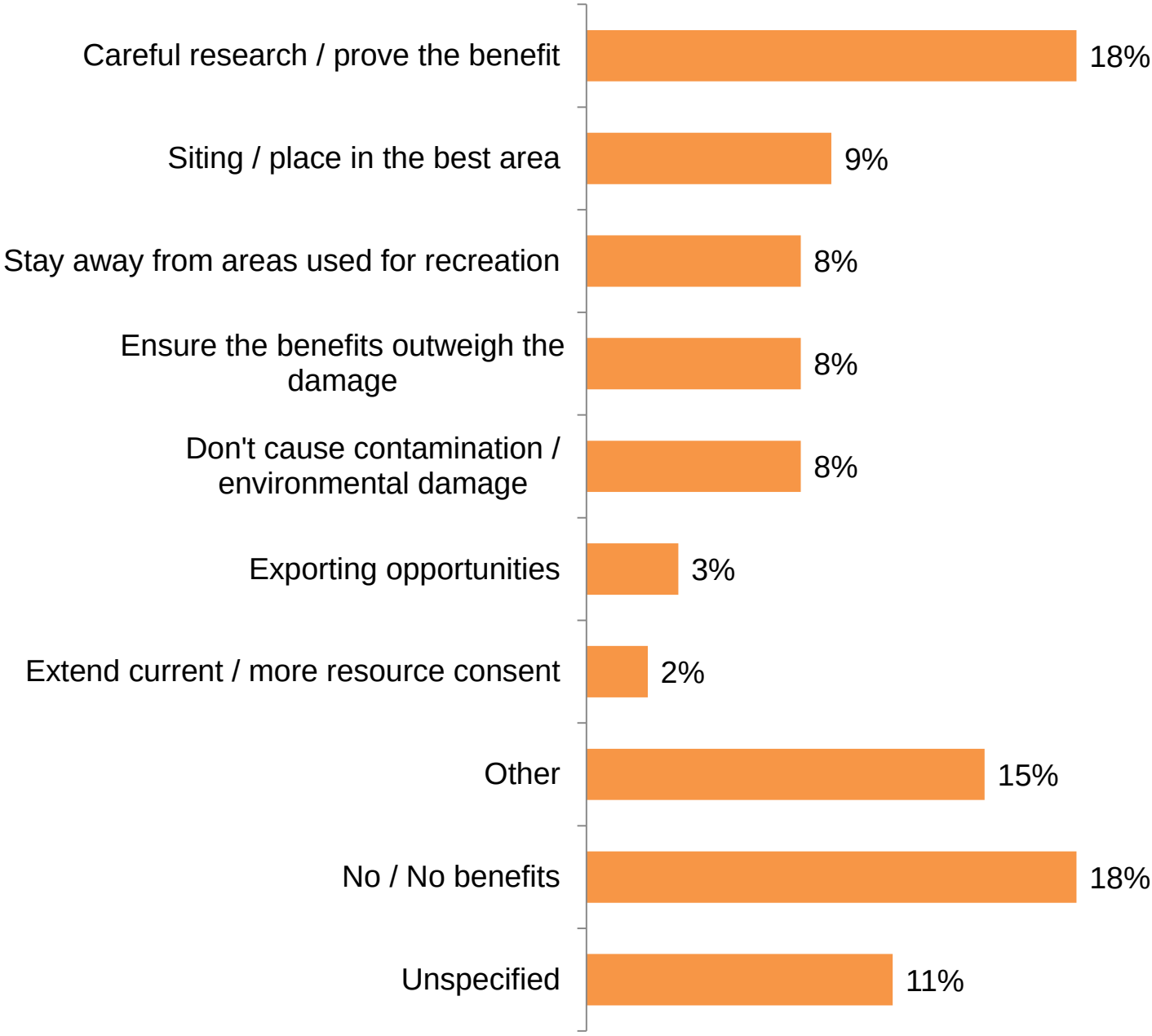
Q1F. Are there ecological or environmental benefits from aquaculture that are important to you? (n=171)



Q1G. Please tell us what they are (n=85)



Q1H. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around maximising the benefits of aquaculture? (n=89)

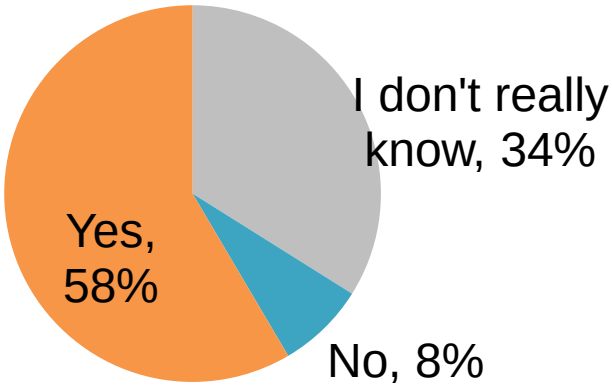


PRIORITY ISSUE 2:

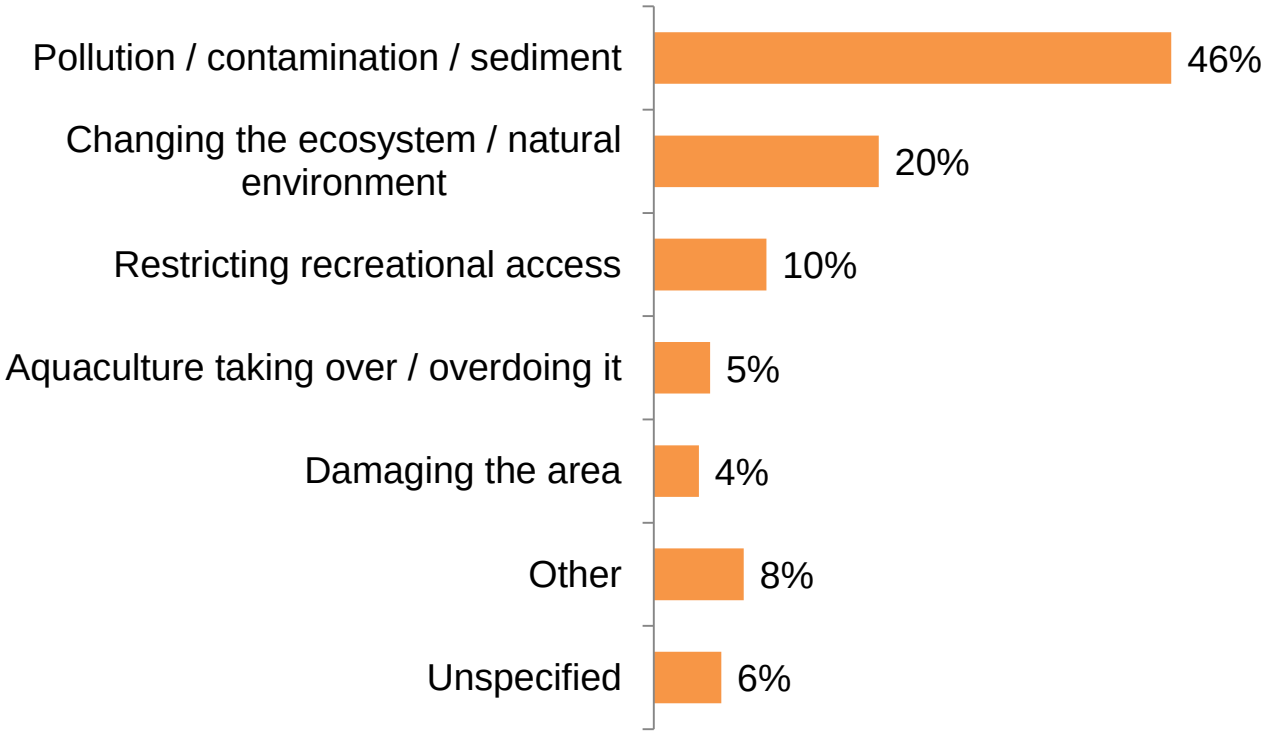
AVOIDING ECOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS

Q2C. Do you think this issue (avoiding ecologically sensitive areas') is something that affects the whole Gulf – or is it more of a local issue, or not an issue at al l? If local issue – where?
Auckland.
Localised to particular areas that are "sensitive" and would be damaged by aquaculture.
Mahurangi Harbour.
Obviously in the sensitive area being farmed.
Only for farms where fish are fed, in ecologically significant areas.
Spawning areas.

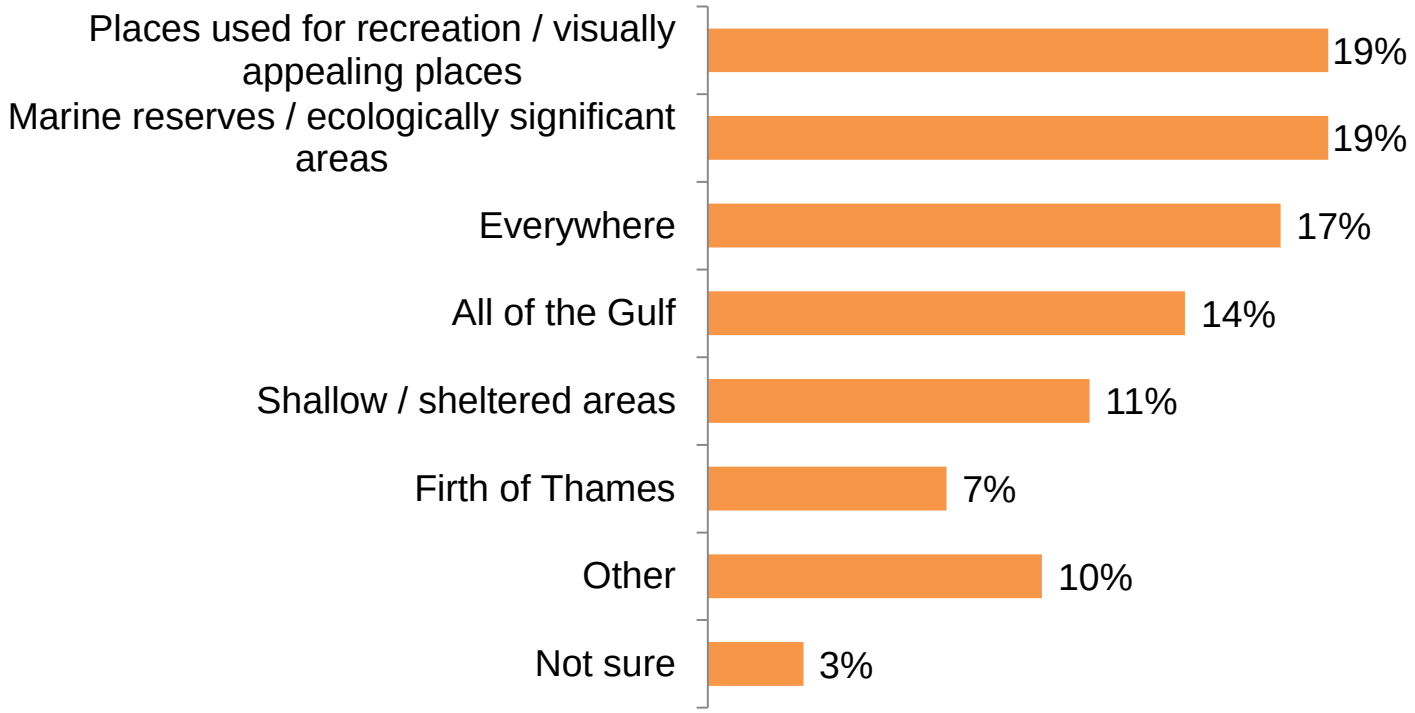
Q2D. Thinking about the potential effects of aquaculture on ecologically significant areas in the Gulf, are there any effects you think should be avoided? (n=171)



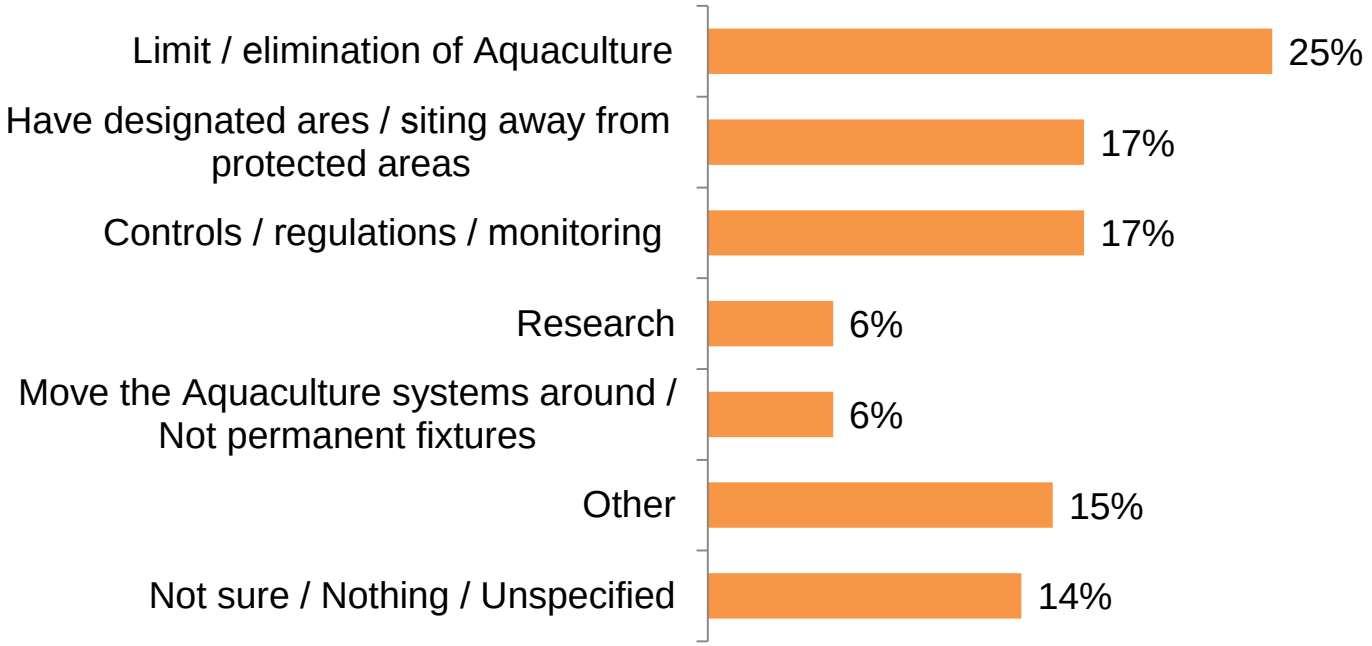
Q2E. Please tell us what they are (n=99)



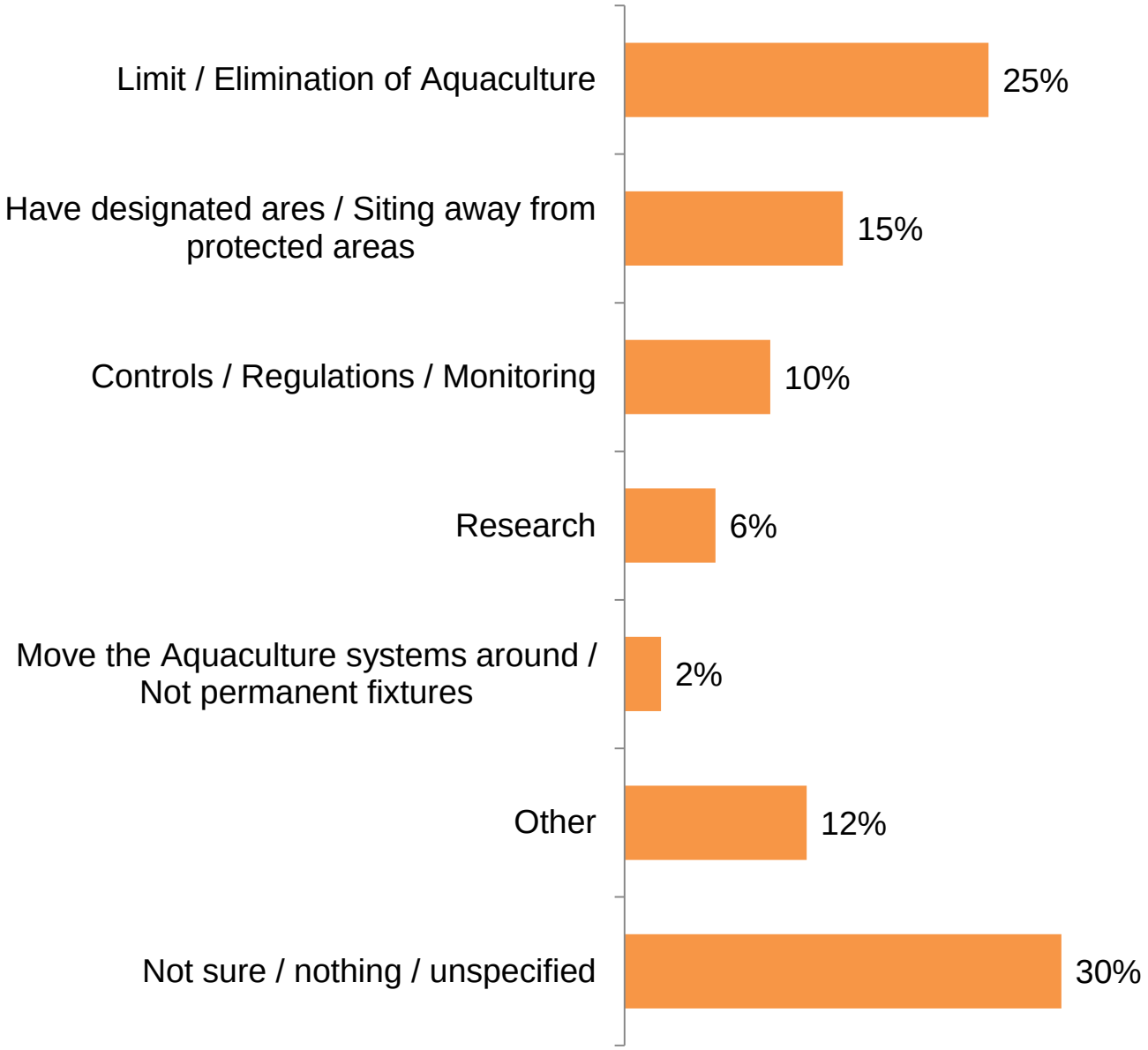
Q2F. Are there specific areas where you think these effects should be avoided? (n=71)



Q2G. What could potentially mitigate these effects? (n=71)



Q2H. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around avoiding ecologically significant areas? (n=81)

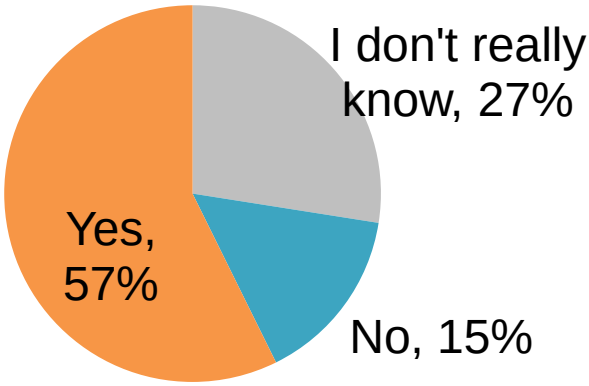


PRIORITY ISSUE 3:

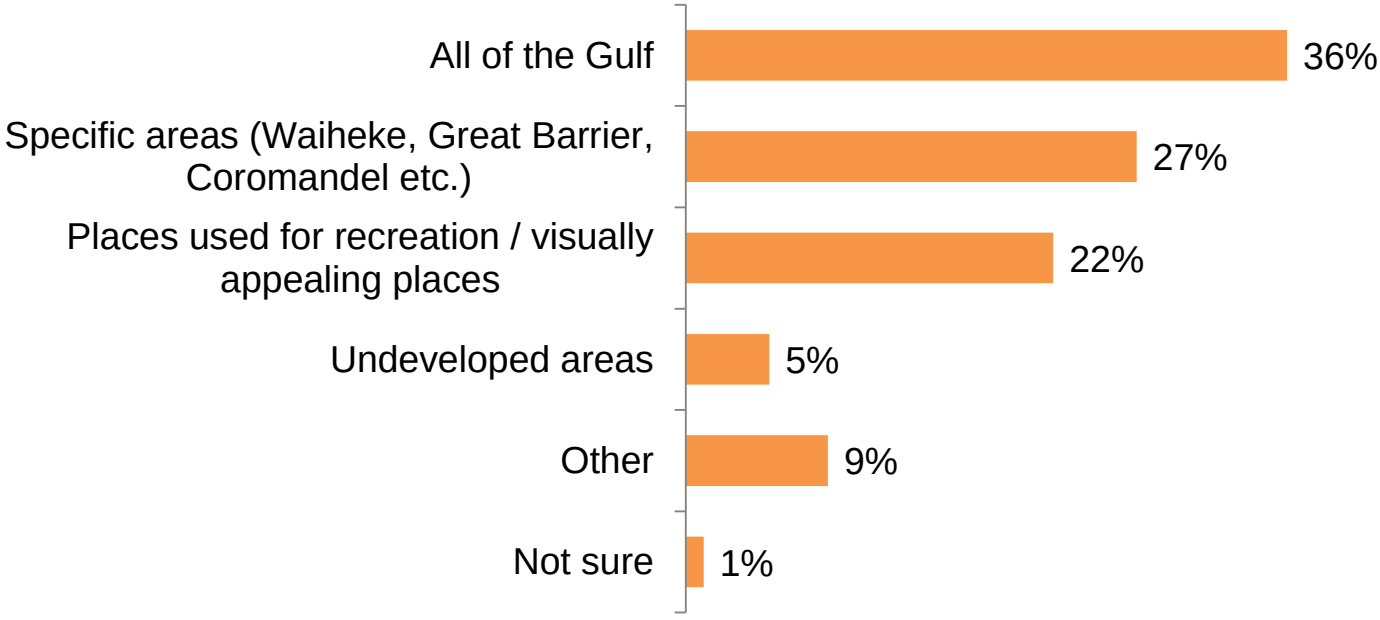
EFFECTS ON NATURAL CHARACTER AND THE LANDSCAPE

Q3C. Do you think this issue ('effects on natural character and the landscape') is something that affects the whole Gulf – or is it more of a local issue, or not an issue at al l? If local issue – where?
Anywhere visible from land or frequented by boaties.
Areas that are affected visually can detract from the beauty of the coast. Coromandel peninsula which is a prime tourist attraction.
Barrier and Waiheke especially.
Close to urban areas.
Coromandel.
Coromandel.
Coromandel, Thames estuary.
I don't know where any of this affects places but if it does it should be a local issue as the locals get to lose the natural character.
I just know of a few places around Waiheke Island, on the Firth of Thames.
In anchorages, channels and often visited areas.
Near proposed farms.
On sites of marine farms.
Some islands.
To those that look at it every day.
Waiheke.
Where aquaculture is based- e.g. Firth of Thames.
Where the aquaculture takes place or is visible from.
Wherever there is a marine farm.

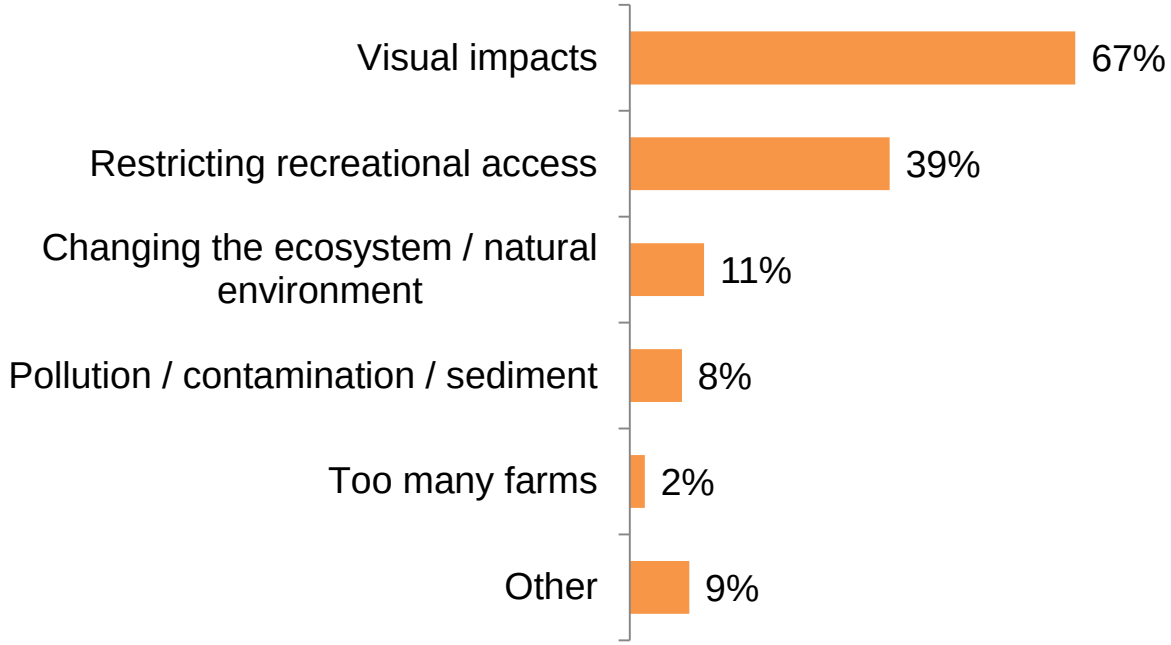
Q3D. Are there areas in the Hauraki Gulf which you think have high landscape and natural character values that would be compromised by aquaculture activity? (n=171)



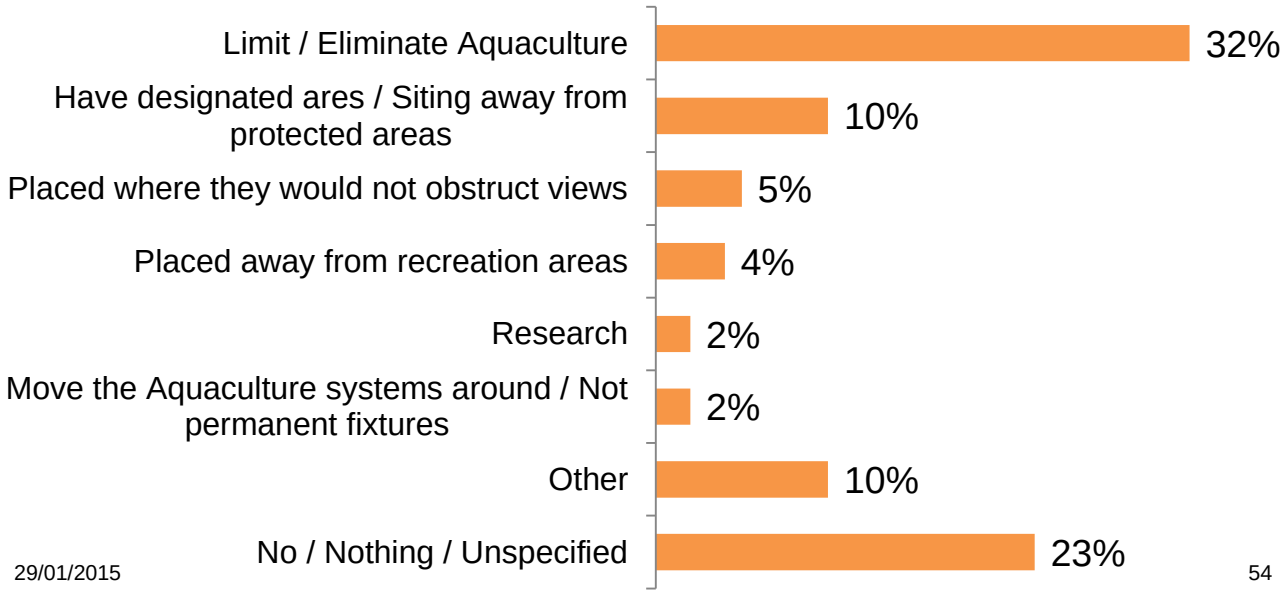
Q3E. Are there areas in the Hauraki Gulf which you think have high landscape and natural character values that would be compromised by aquaculture activity? – If yes – where? (n=94)



Q3F. In what way do you think these areas would be compromised by aquaculture activity? (n=90)



Q3G. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around effects on natural character and the landscape? (n=97)

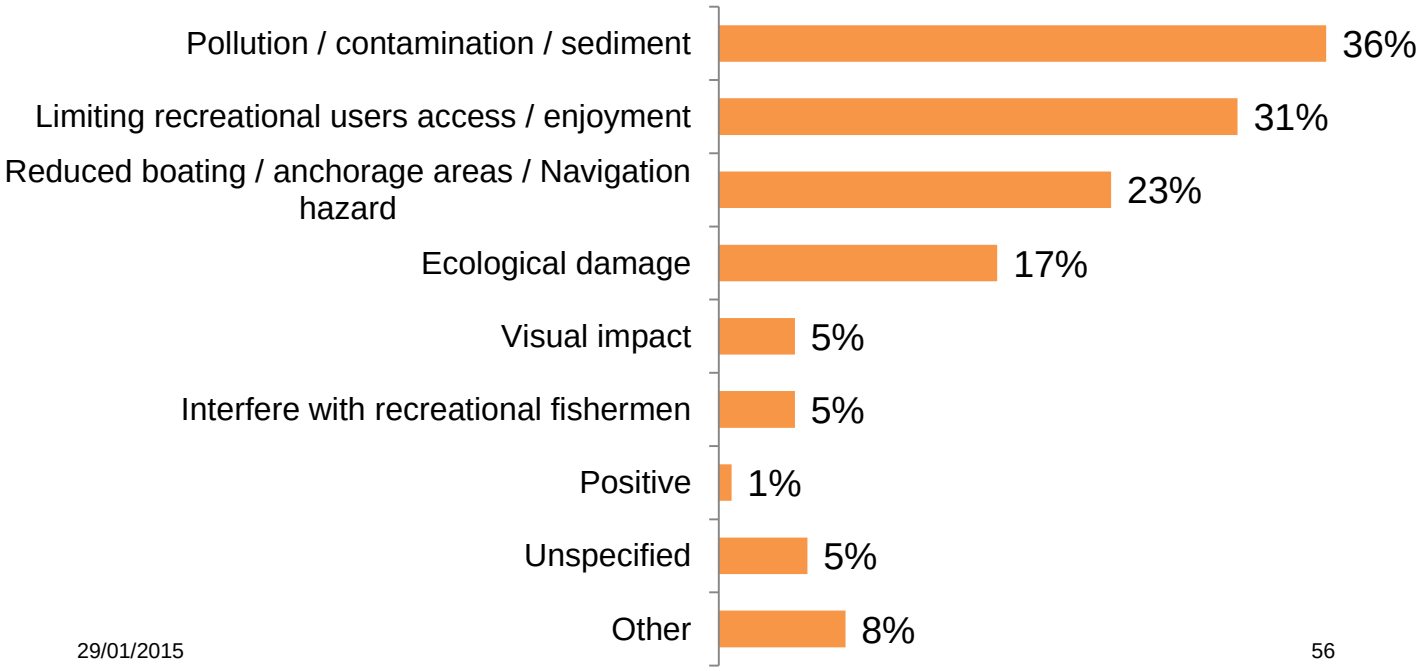


PRIORITY ISSUE 4:

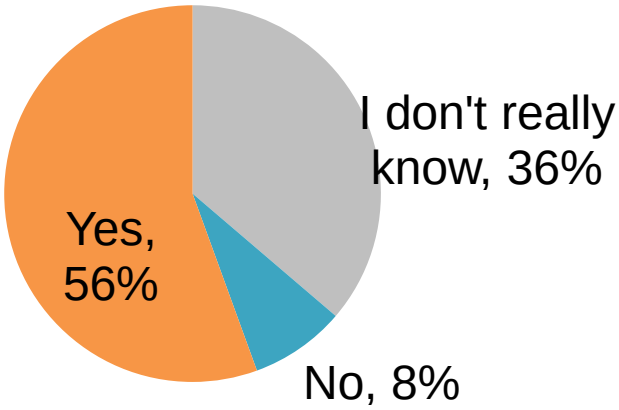
AVOIDING CONFLICTS WITH OTHER USERS

Q4C. Do you think this issue ('avoiding conflicts with other users') is something that affects the whole Gulf – or is it more of a local issue, or not an issue at all? If local issue – where?
Around Auckland urban area.
Channels and access to recreational fishing.
Coromandel.
In bays and anchorages. No great problem in open waters or in little used places such as the southern part of the Firth of Thames.
Just where aquaculture farms are located.
Mahurangi.
Mahurangi.
Southern end of Waiheke.
To those involved personally.
Where aquaculture is based.
Wherever locals are affected.

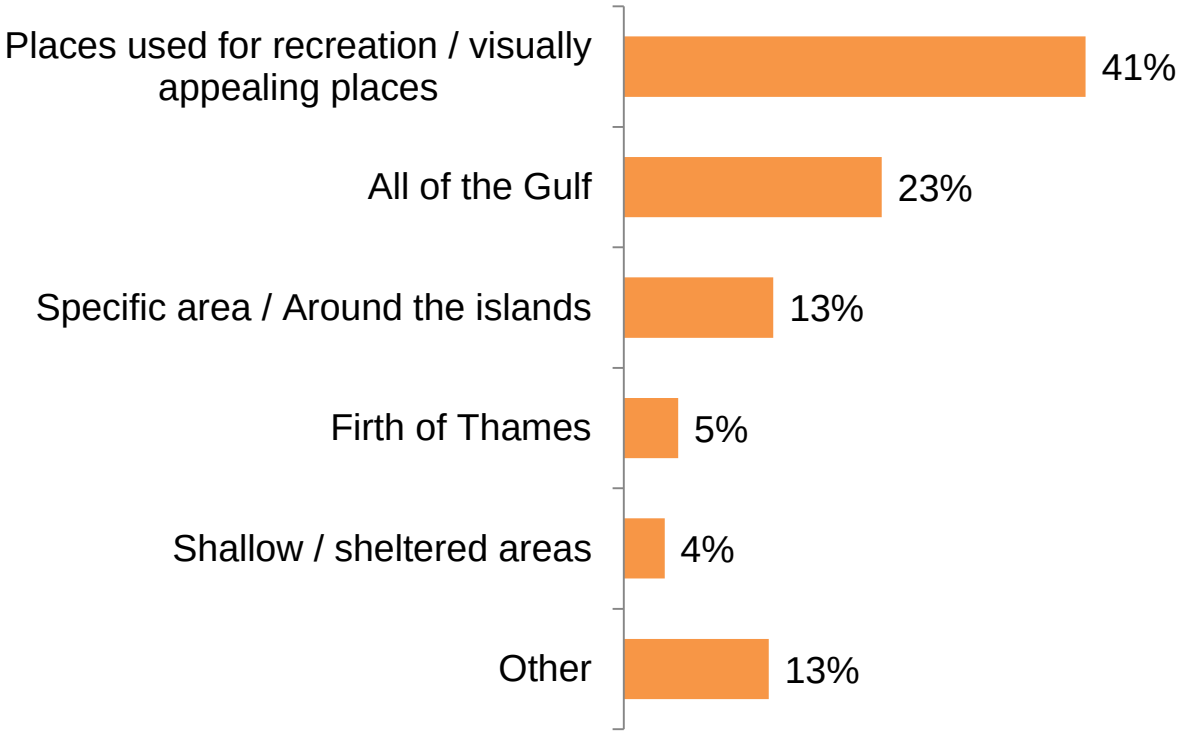
Q4D. What are the impacts of aquaculture that should be avoided? (n=132)



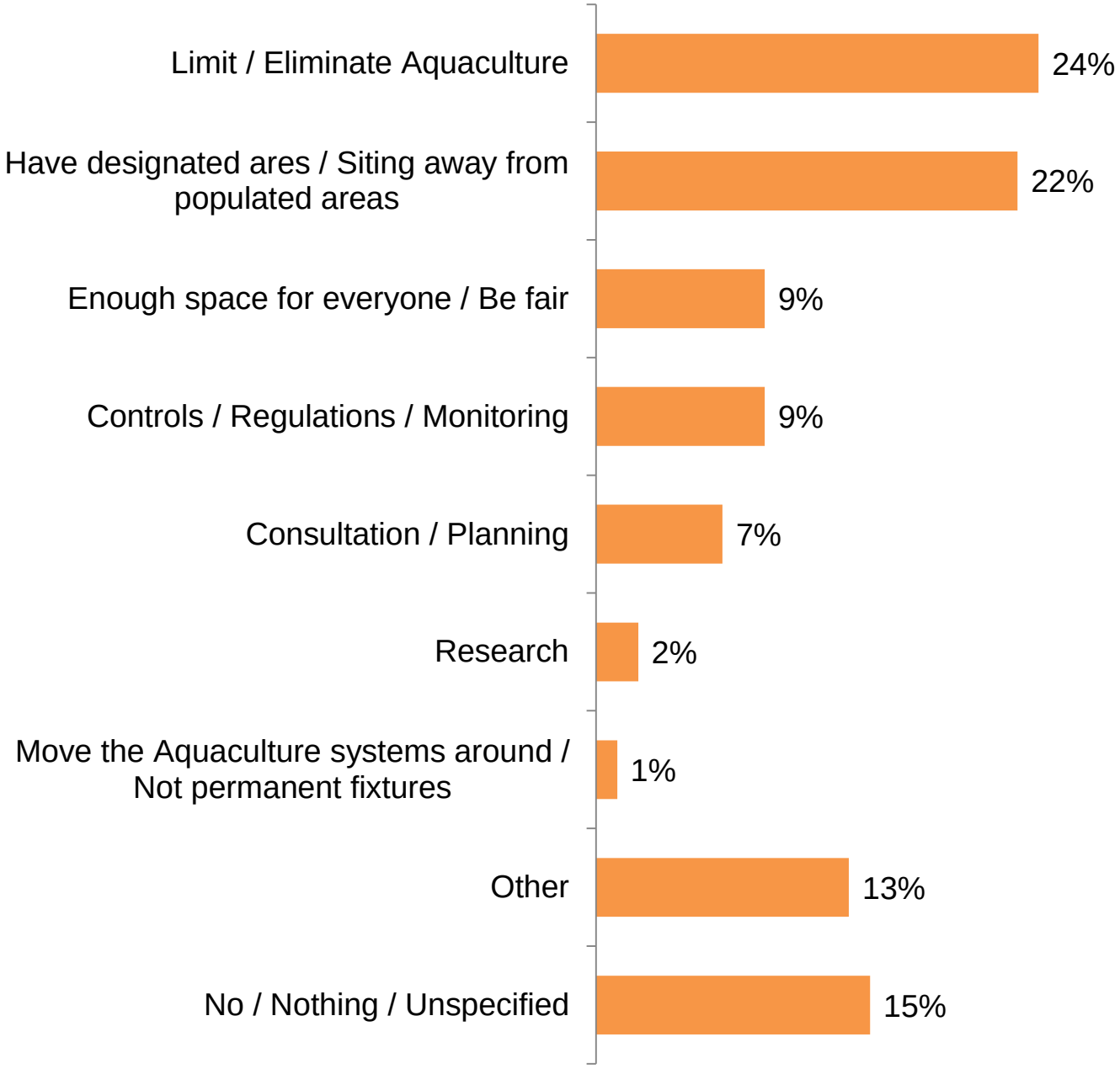
Q4E. Are there areas in the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana where aquaculture could have a significant impact on other users? (n=171)



Q4F. Where? (n=82)



Q4G. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around avoiding conflicts with other users? (n=89)

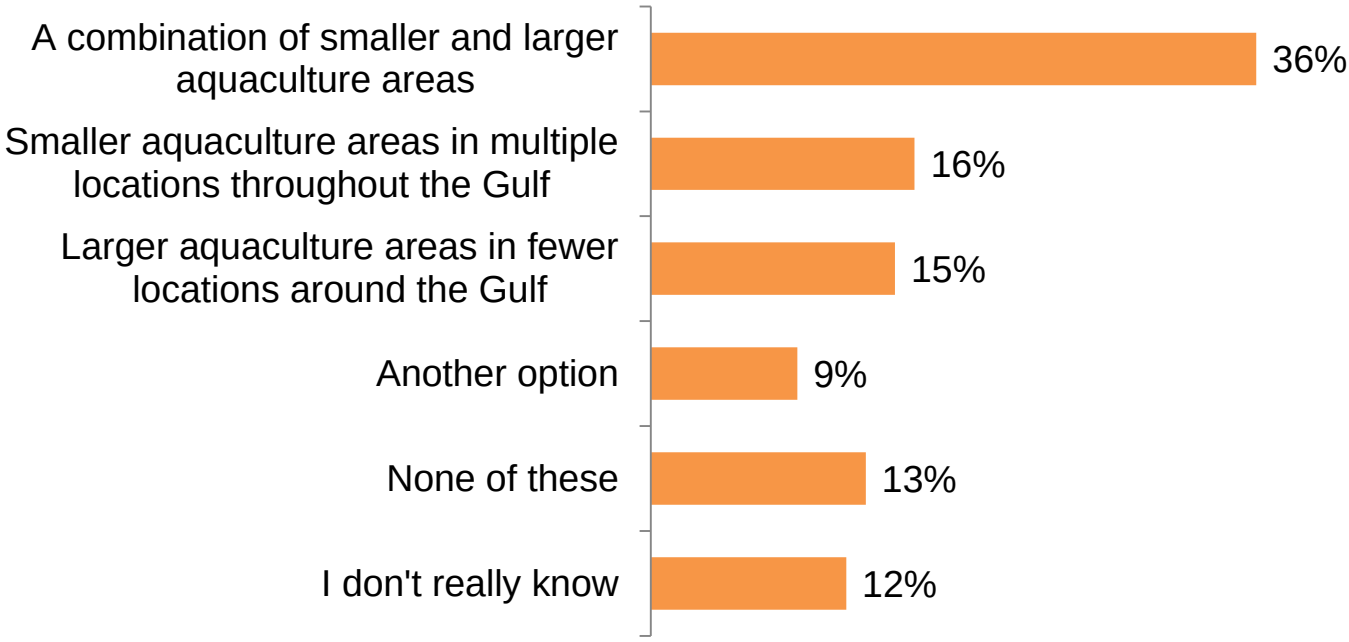


PRIORITY ISSUE 5:

SIZE OF AQUACULTURE OPERATIONS

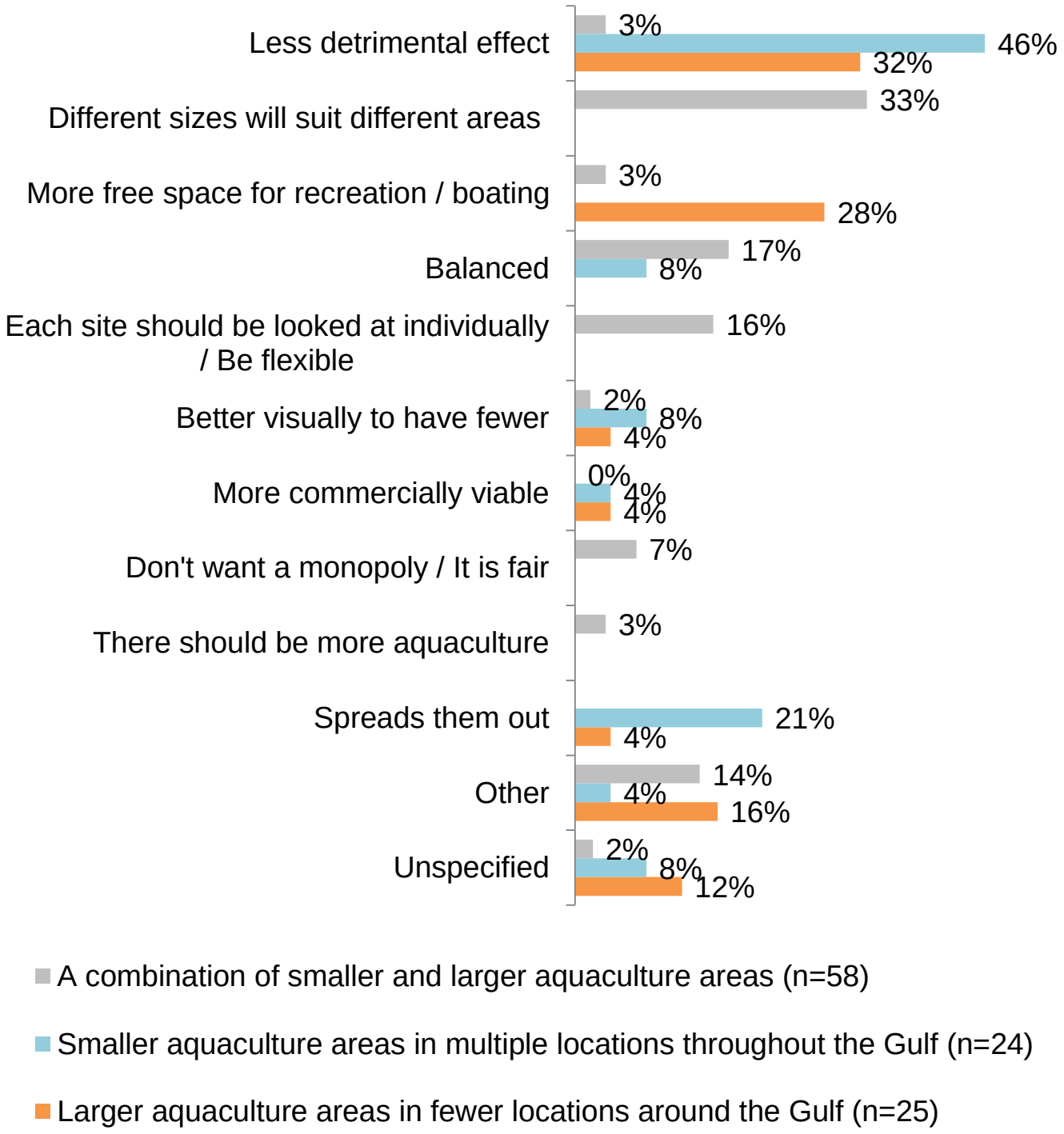
Q5C. Do you think this issue ('size of aquaculture operations') is something that affects the whole Gulf – or is it more of a local issue, or not an issue at all? If local issue – where?
Anywhere.
Auckland.
Bays and anchorages.
Firth of Thames .
Mahurangi.
Shortage of land infrastructure for loading and unloading is well known.
Small bay anchoring.
Waiheke.
Waikawau.
Where aquaculture is based.
Where farming occurs.
Wherever the commercial farm is.
Wherever said problem arises.

Q5D. Would you prefer to see (choose one): (n=171)



Another option?
Entirely locality dependent rather than any of these.
Firstly serious consideration of actual & real need for any farms.
I assume that aqua farms have some kind of economic thresholds that they much meet to be efficient and profitable. Possibly put limits on size that balance economic return with impact, both weighted equally.
I think there is an appropriate fit for a certain area, but also to encourage more mobile systems.
It doesn't matter whether the individual area is big or small. The effect is greatest where the whole area is large.
Land based.
Move out.
No aquaculture at this stage.
No aquaculture.
No aquaculture on public space unless contributing to health of Gulf.
Reduce marine farms.
Smaller aquaculture areas in fewer locations.
These things should be suitable for they places where they are to be.
Very careful consideration and research as to environmental impacts.
What is healthy for the sea, sea life, and sea ecology, not the economy.

Q5E. Why have you selected the above option?



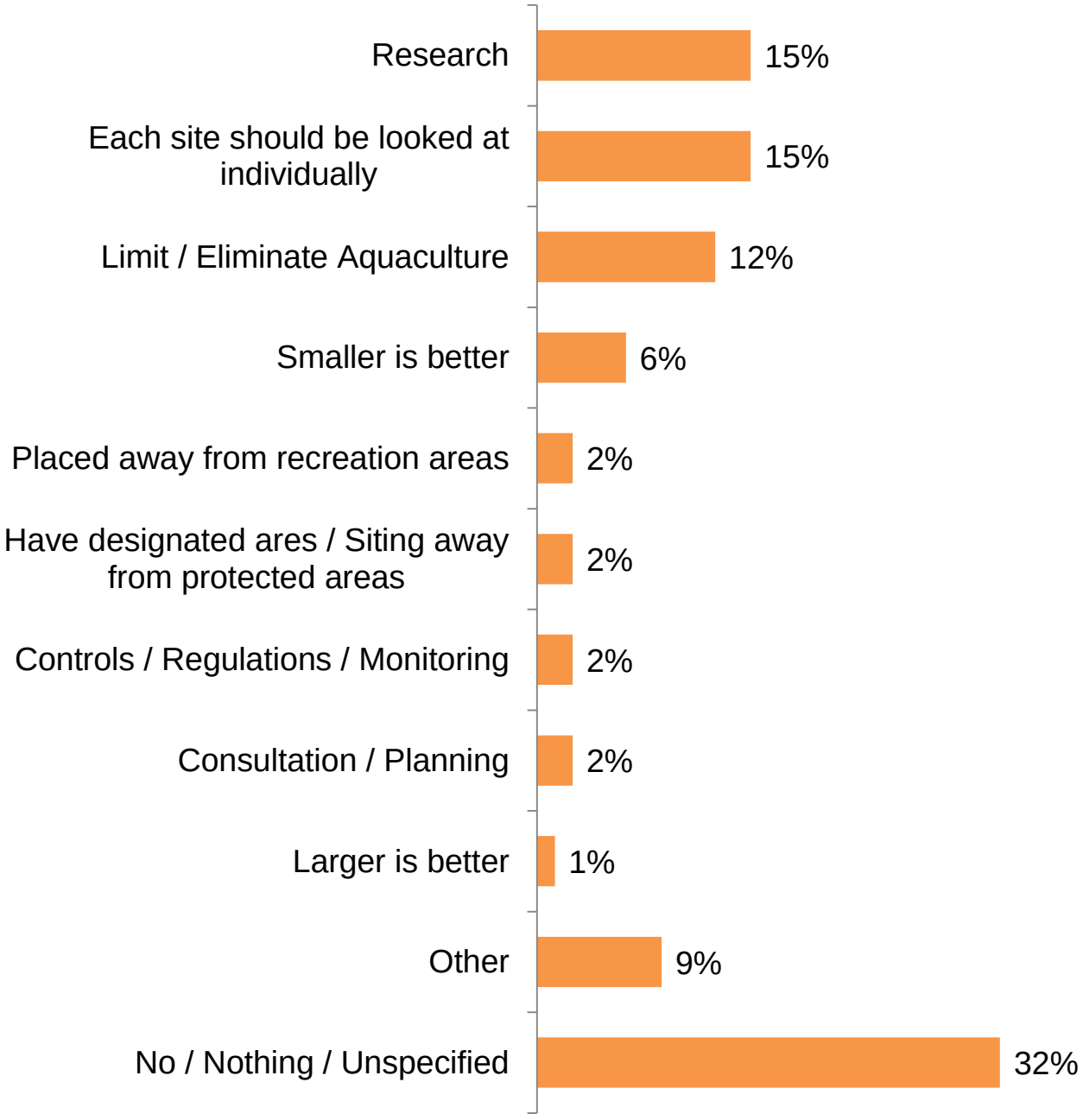
Q5G. Where do you think these areas should be? – A combination of smaller and larger aquaculture areas
Away from major ecological areas, not exposed to violent weather (damaged farms means damaged ecosystems as well - debris, physical changes to currents etc), away from shipping lanes and accepted recreational fishing areas.
Away from population centers (e.g. Auckland, etc.).
Beyond any recreational areas.
Can be spread throughout the Gulf and positioned where appropriate.
Out past the Gulf Islands?
China prefereably.
Everywhere.
Exactly where they are now.
Firth of Thames.
Firth of Thames to Great Barrier.
Firth of Thames, around the Coromandel Peninsula, north, south and east of Waiheke Island.
Firth of Thames.
Generally the areas already in use. Waiheke Channel, Port Fitzroy, western side of Coromandel. Also between Kawau and mainland, but again, out in deeper water.
Hidden away from site and away from marine reserves
If they need to be somewhere, move them further to the Auckland shoreline, possibly around inlets that are not magnets to tourists and public roads that are enjoyed by travellers.
In appropriate placed, sheltered bays that are not do not allow aesthetically displeasing vista and have minimum impact on the environment and the ability of others users to enjoy the Gulf and all that it offers.
In appropriate places for aquaculture.
In areas that have already have a high degree of access and visitor influx, and do not impact the character of the Gulf scenery
In deeper water.
In different areas, like in more isolated areas, in more concentrated areas, the reason is to try farms in different locations for the outcome, for the results.
In less travelled areas of the Gulf and ideally not in sight of the Auckland mainland (i.e. round the back of Rangitoto).
Large farms - area between Miranda and Coromandel. Small farms - Great Barrier Island
Larger aquaculture operations in areas with less conflict and smaller ones when they're in areas with more other activities and potential conflicts.
Larger ones offshore, smaller ones such as oyster farms in a select few harbours
Needs science and community input to decide.

Q5G. Where do you think these areas should be? – A combination of smaller and larger aquaculture areas (continued)
Over a much larger area of the gulf where production potential is high and where it is not viewed directly from downtown Auckland and high use beaches. No problem with them being visible by landowners with houses on hills.
Really not sure but larger areas would make sense farther out from urban areas.
Shallower areas in the Thames area where there is less boating away from the island jewels of the gulf
Smaller: Mahurangi River
Spread around the Gulf.
Wherever it is suitable. More the better
Where aquaculture has been agree to be developed in conjunction with other users.
Where pollution/accidents can be dealt with the best
Where suitable to the seabed, not affecting other users, varied on all sides.
Where the real farmers want them (has a lot to do with shore facilities) subject to a few sensible restrictions on prime anchorages/sea routes, etc.
Where they exist now. The Mahurangi estuary.
Wherever it is ecologically appropriate.
Wherever people want to apply with consultation with local and regional council.

Q5G. Where do you think these areas should be? – Smaller aquaculture areas in multiple locations throughout the Gulf
Anywhere physically suitable.
Anywhere might be considered for a discrete farm.
Coromandel, Great Barrier, Waiheke, Kawau.
In areas where the scientific data shows that the activity would be beneficial or appropriate.
Less ecological valued area.
Lesser used areas.
Mostly south of Waiheke
North East end of Waiheke, East of Great Barrier, Upper Harbour, Weiti River, Kawakawa Bay.
Not where Marine Farm Application Areas are currently shown on Sea Sketch! The combo of approved and application block the Firth of Thames. Where will the orcas and dolphins and Brydes whales and sharks go?
Perhaps the Thames end of the Gulf, but not as far round as Miranda and its contiguous land area.
Places that they do not interfere with established other uses
Sites that are currently in poor condition, so that there is less loss of value to other users and the increase in biomass will not adversely impact existing biota. For instance, sites where previous water pollution has killed off shell-fish and re-introduction would be win-win.
Southern ends of the islands.
Wherever the people want them or allow them.

Q5G. Where do you think these areas should be? – Larger aquaculture areas in fewer locations around the Gulf
Areas less used by public.
Central gulf at least 2km off shore.
Coramandel and Firth of Thames. They desperately need the work in these rural areas.
Do we not have enough already?
Don't know enough about the suitability of area's but high profile tourist area's should be avoided.
Existing locations, isolated areas not frequently used for other purposes.
Far away from where most recreational use of the gulf occurs.
In open water away from sheltered bays.
In the Firth of Thames south of Raukura Point/Kirita Bay. Off the coast north of Waiheke Island
Not close to main access ways for boaties.
Off rocky Head lands and open water areas.
Offshore in deep waters (30+m) with high currents.
South of Mania.
Those areas identified through validated research.
Viaduct/ some areas of Auckland.
Where ever the industry can show minimum impact on environment & maximum profitability.
Where it is commercially viable and doesn't affect recreational uses too much.
Where it is most practical for all concerned.

Q5G. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around size of aquaculture operations? (n=81)



Age	Count	%
18-30	9	5%
30-40	20	12%
41-50	24	14%
51-64	71	42%
65 and over	46	27%
I'd rather not say	1	1%

Region	Count	%
Auckland Region	136	80%
Waikato Region	23	13%
Other North Island Region	7	4%
South Island	4	2%
I do not live in New Zealand	1	1%

Ethnicity	Count	%
NZ European	108	63%
European	13	8%
Maori	7	4%
Asian	3	2%
Pacific Peoples	1	1%
Australian	1	1%
I'd rather not say	7	4%
Other / Unspecified	21	18%

INFRASTRUCTURE

SUMMARY OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Overall

- Respondents place importance on ‘infrastructure for transportation’ (30% critical) and ‘infrastructure for recreation’ (28% critical).
- Half of respondents believed that infrastructure for the economy was an issue affecting the Gulf and beyond, whilst 6% saw it as a local issue.

Infrastructure for the economy

- 42% of respondents thought that it would be best to upgrade and intensify existing infrastructure, with 38% of these people believing that upgrading would reduce impact. 13% also wanted to protect wild life / environment.
- Over half (57%) of respondents found it was very important that space was continually provided in the coastal environment for our maritime industries.
- 48% of respondents thought provision should be made for possible future energy generation projects in the gulf; and although most did not give a location as such, 29% of these respondents saw clean energy as vital as it will protect us from future environmental issues.
- 19% of respondents thought the best option/solution for infrastructure for the economy was to take into consideration future environmental issues.

Infrastructure for transportation

- 74% of respondents thought that, yes, the new infrastructure should be required to do more and be required to enhance and restore the environment.
- 79% of respondents would support construction of a network of transport infrastructure to facilitate a ‘blue highway’. 15% of those who said yes, thought that Coromandel should be included to this service.
- 38% of respondents thought that whoever would be a user of the blue highway, should effectively pay for the infrastructure to be constructed; whilst 27% said it should be a combination of public, private, and government spend.
- 20% of respondents believed public transport and the quality of roading should be improved alongside the ferry service; whilst 9% wanted the environment to be protected.

SUMMARY OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure for recreation

- 48% of respondents agreed that more space for boats should be provided.
- 30% of respondents preferred marinas over everything, with 50% of these people finding them to be more efficient.
- 61% of respondents thought that preserving untouched public land is an important priority, with 43% of those stating that land is limited.

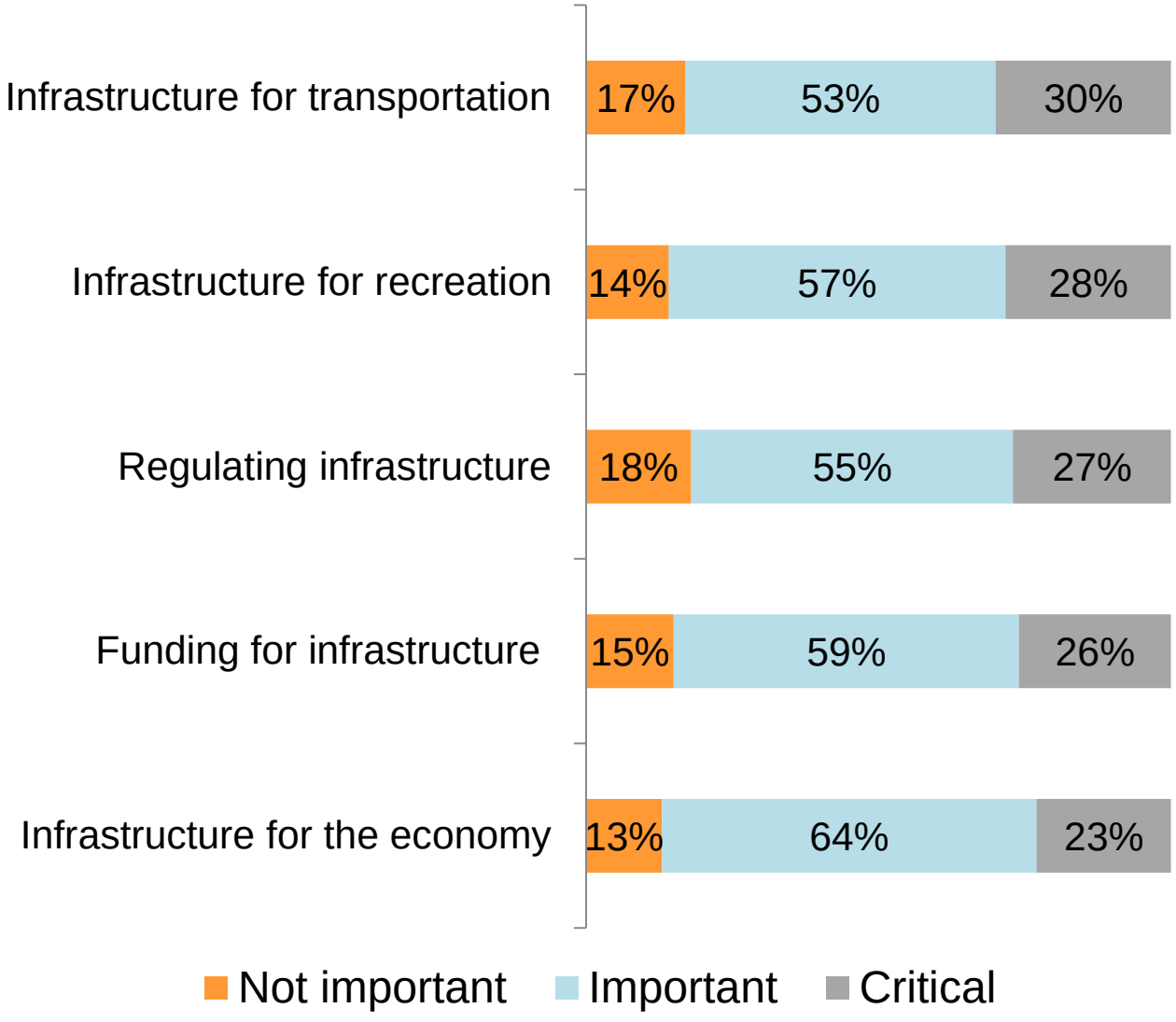
Funding for infrastructure

- 77% of respondents think users of the existing infrastructures should pay for its upgrade, whilst over half (54%) think public/private partnerships should pay.
- Over half of respondents (58%) would pay for boat ramp facilities to be upgraded. 19% did not know or felt it didn't affect them.
- 40% of respondents said a mixture of public/private/government and other forms of funding should be used to raise money.

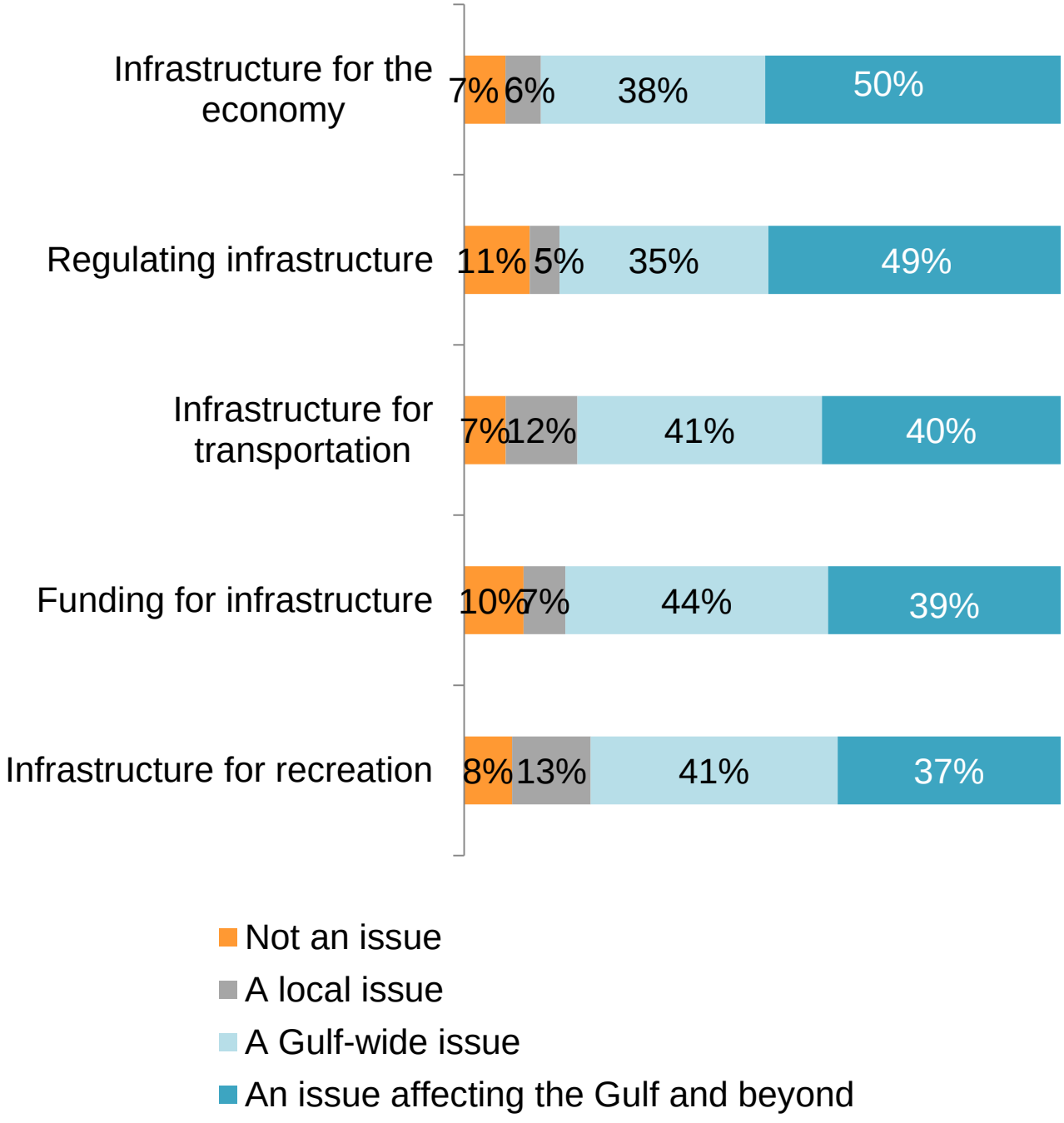
Regulating infrastructure

- 64% of respondents said yes to supporting the idea of creating a single agency to process applications for new infrastructure in the Gulf.
- 39% of respondents wanted public consultation requirements for new infrastructures to remain as they are now.
- 28% of respondents saw consultation as an important means of having a say.
- 21% of respondents suggested that better communication is needed to encourage maximum ability to have a say.

Relative importance of Infrastructure issues



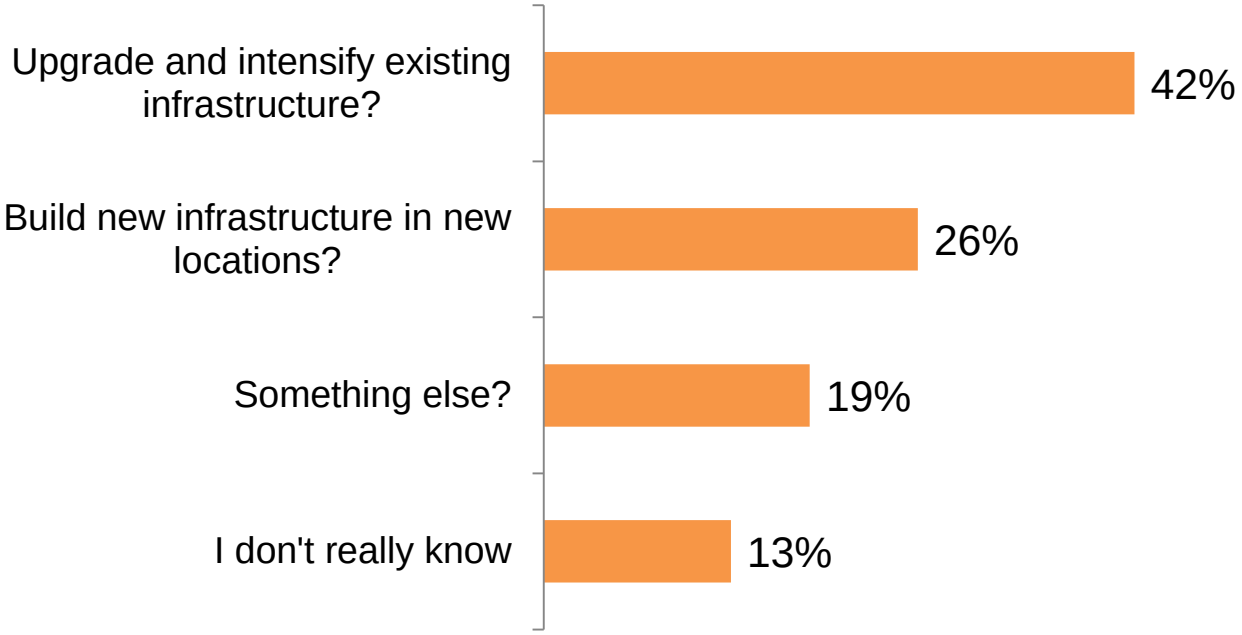
Type of Issue (Infrastructure)



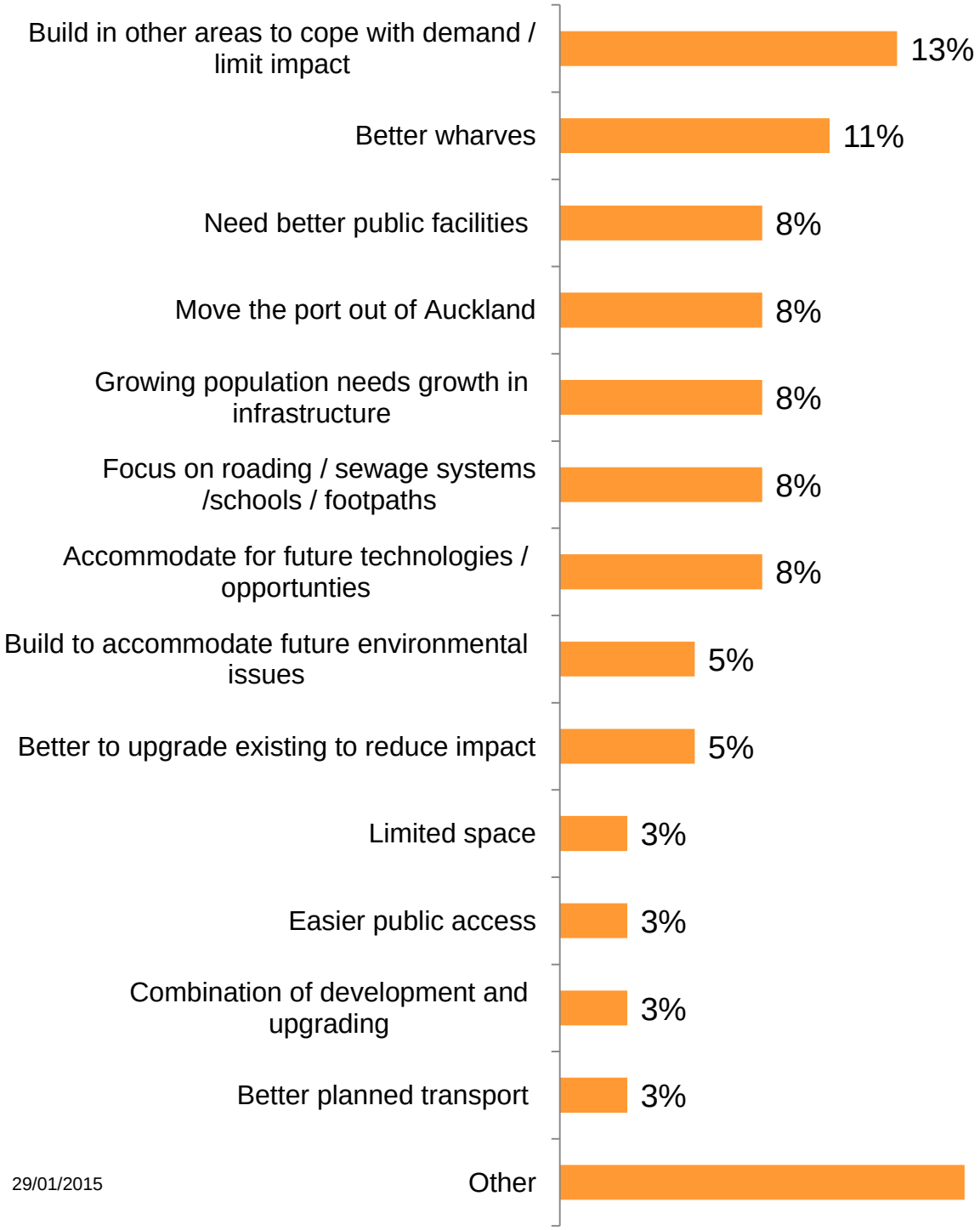
PRIORITY ISSUE 1: INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE ECONOMY

Q1C: Do you think this issue ('infrastructure for the economy') is something that affects the whole Gulf – or is it more of a local issue, or not an issue at all? *Where?* (N=8)
Anywhere where infrastructure is insufficient - e.g. leaky sewage/ stormwater systems.
At sites where it is required.
Auckland city.
Great barrier.
Private jetties, swing moorings, etc. effectively privatise valued public space. Marinas, e.g. at Matiatia are a much more efficient way to moor boats than swing moorings and should be encouraged as long as a matching number of swing moorings are removed.
The Warkworth and coastal area, probably other areas but I don't have that knowledge.
Waihou River.
Where growth is occurring and where existing uses are causing degraded water quality but are not being fixed up

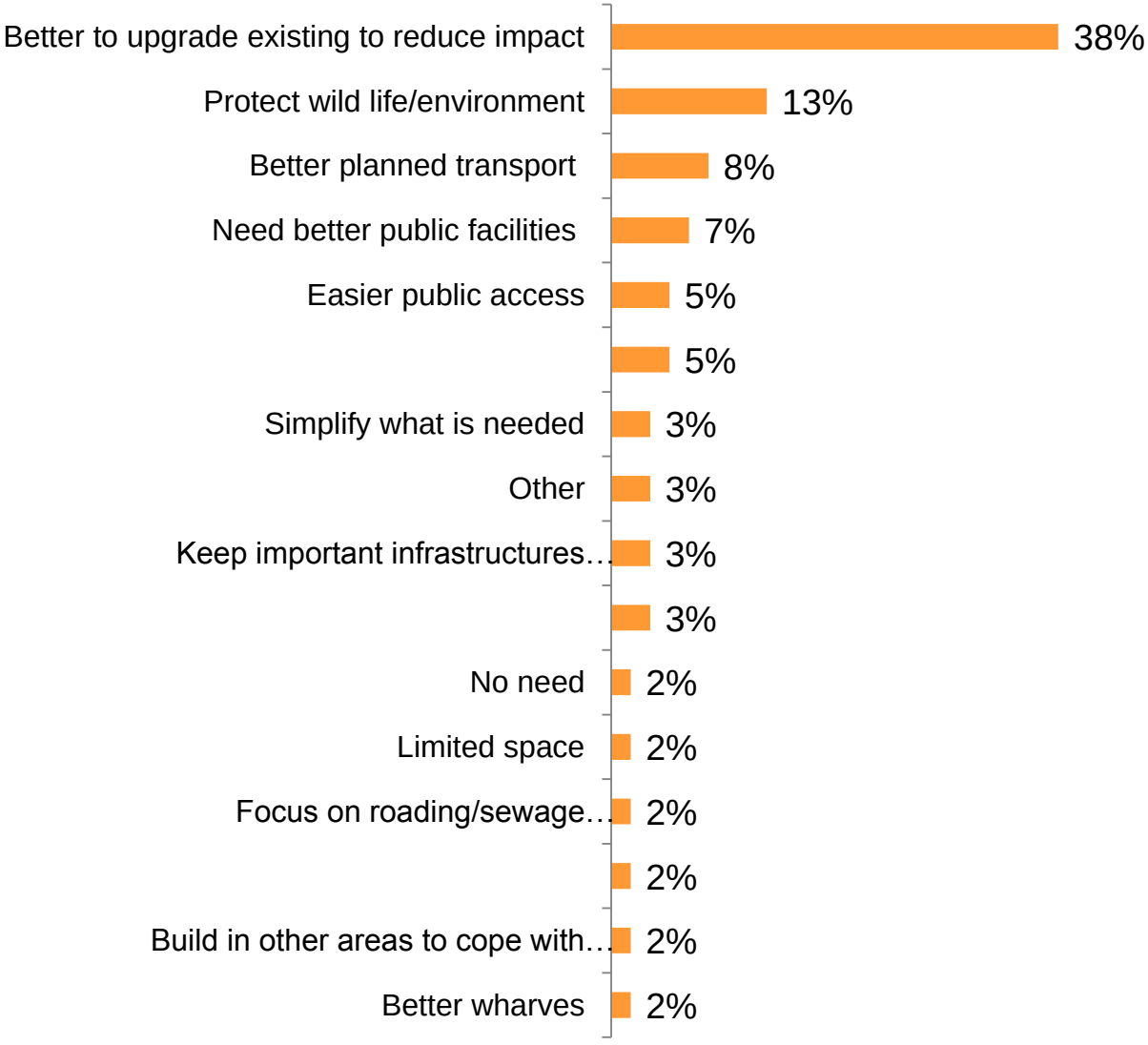
1D To provide for expected population growth, more and better infrastructure will be needed. To cope with growing demand, do you think it is most important to:



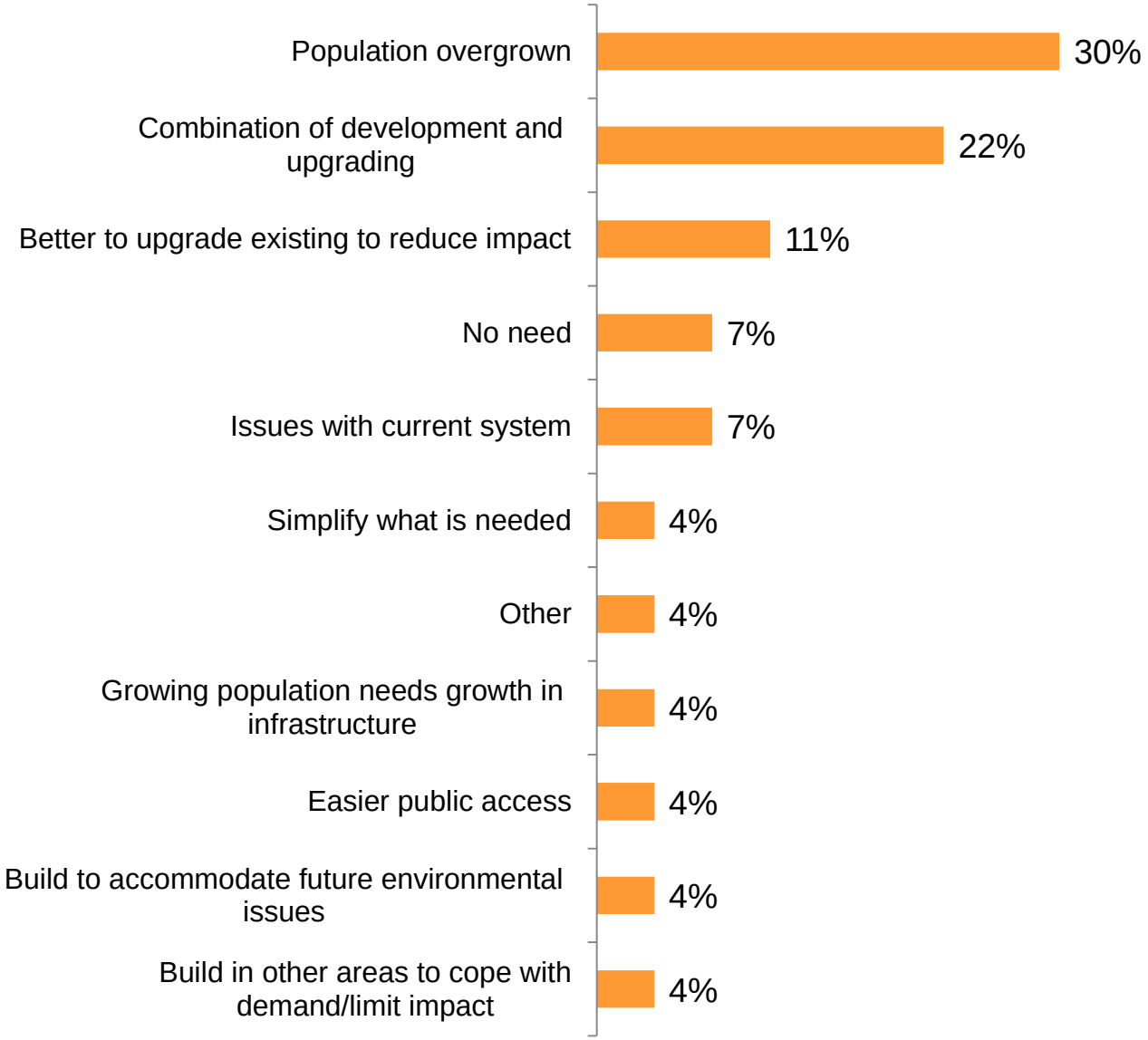
1E Please tell us more about your choice (Build new infrastructure in new locations?) (n=38)



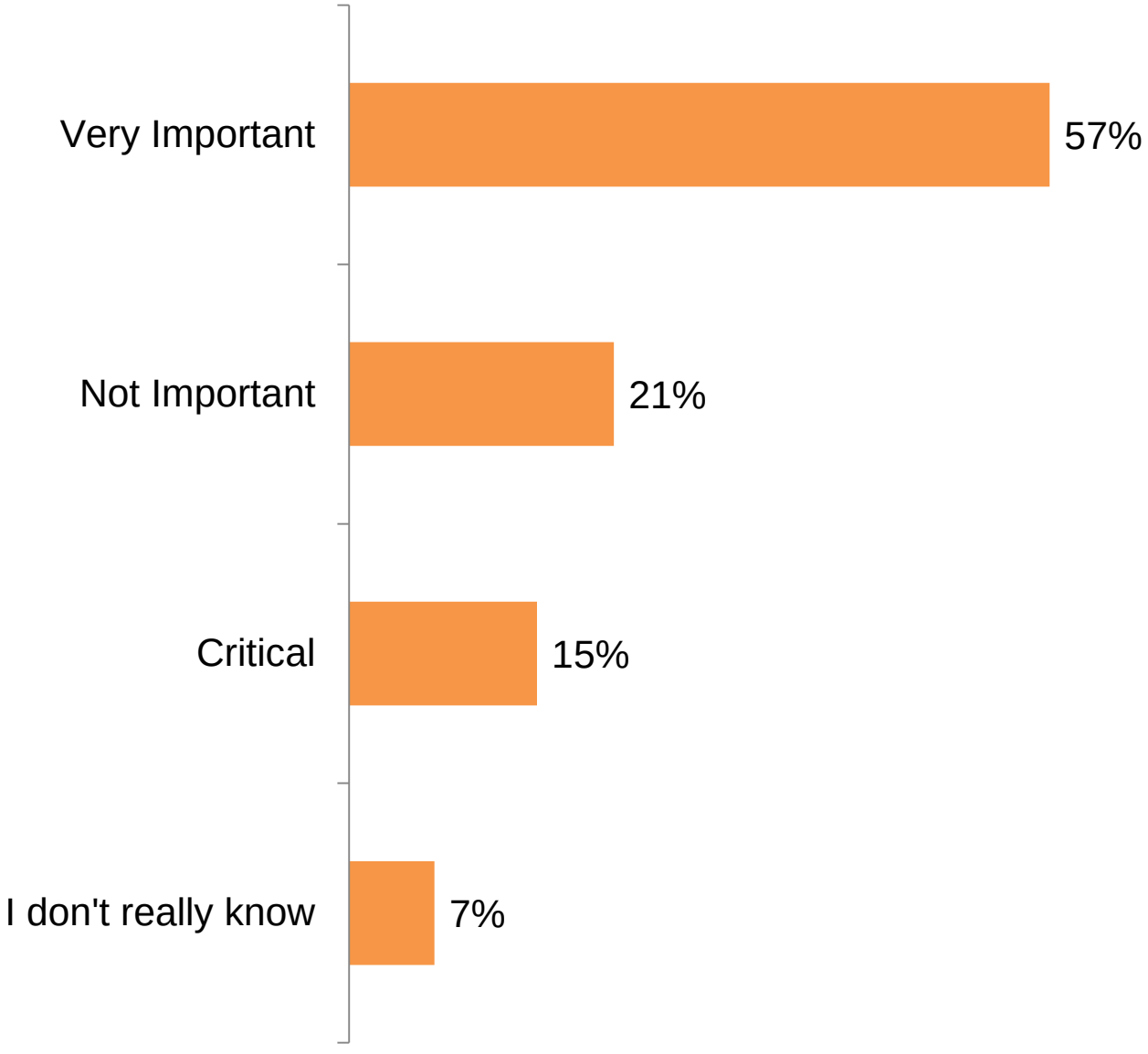
1E Please tell us more about your choice (Upgrade and intensify existing infrastructure?) (n=60)



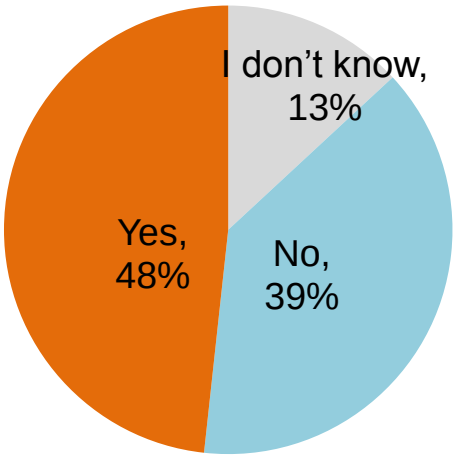
1E Please tell us more about your choice (Something else?) (n=27)



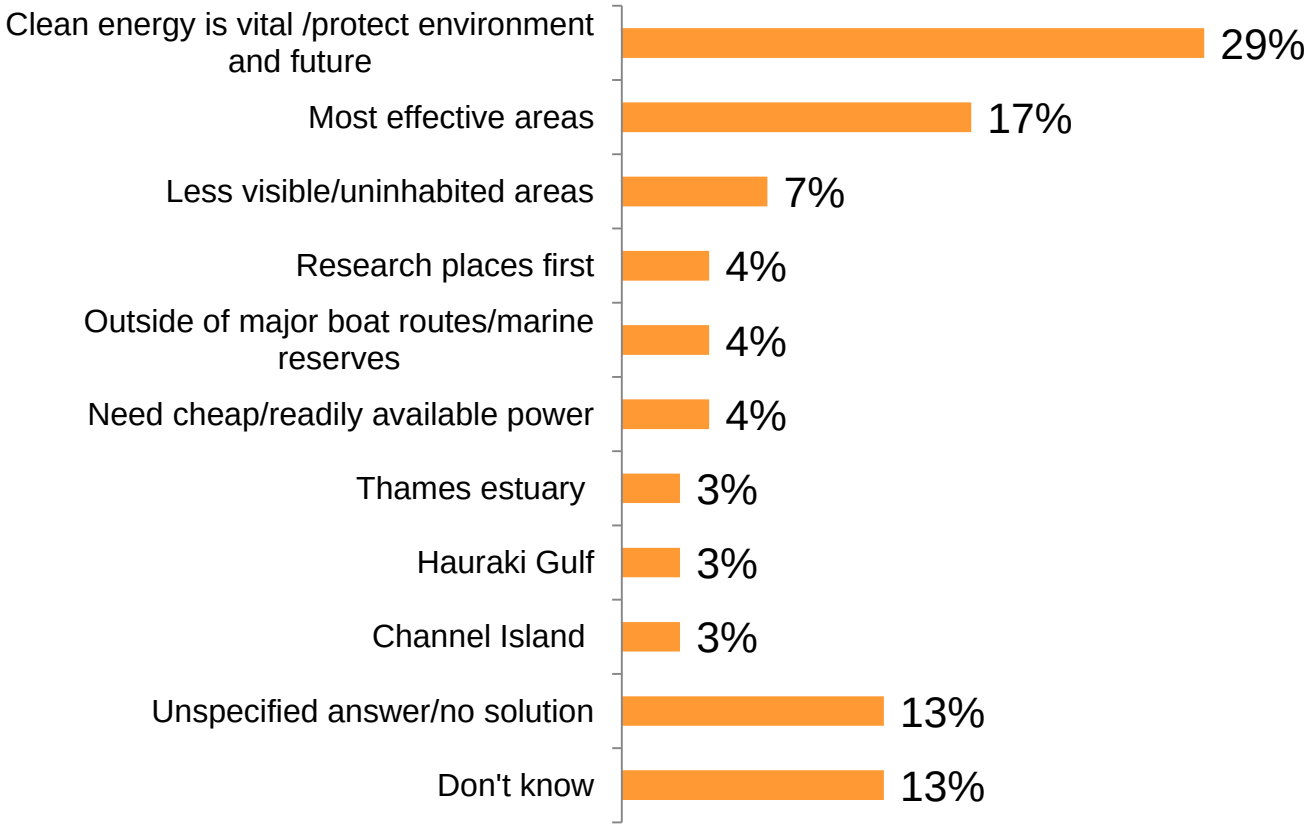
1F. How important do you think it is to continue to provide space in the coastal environment for our maritime industries (n=145)?



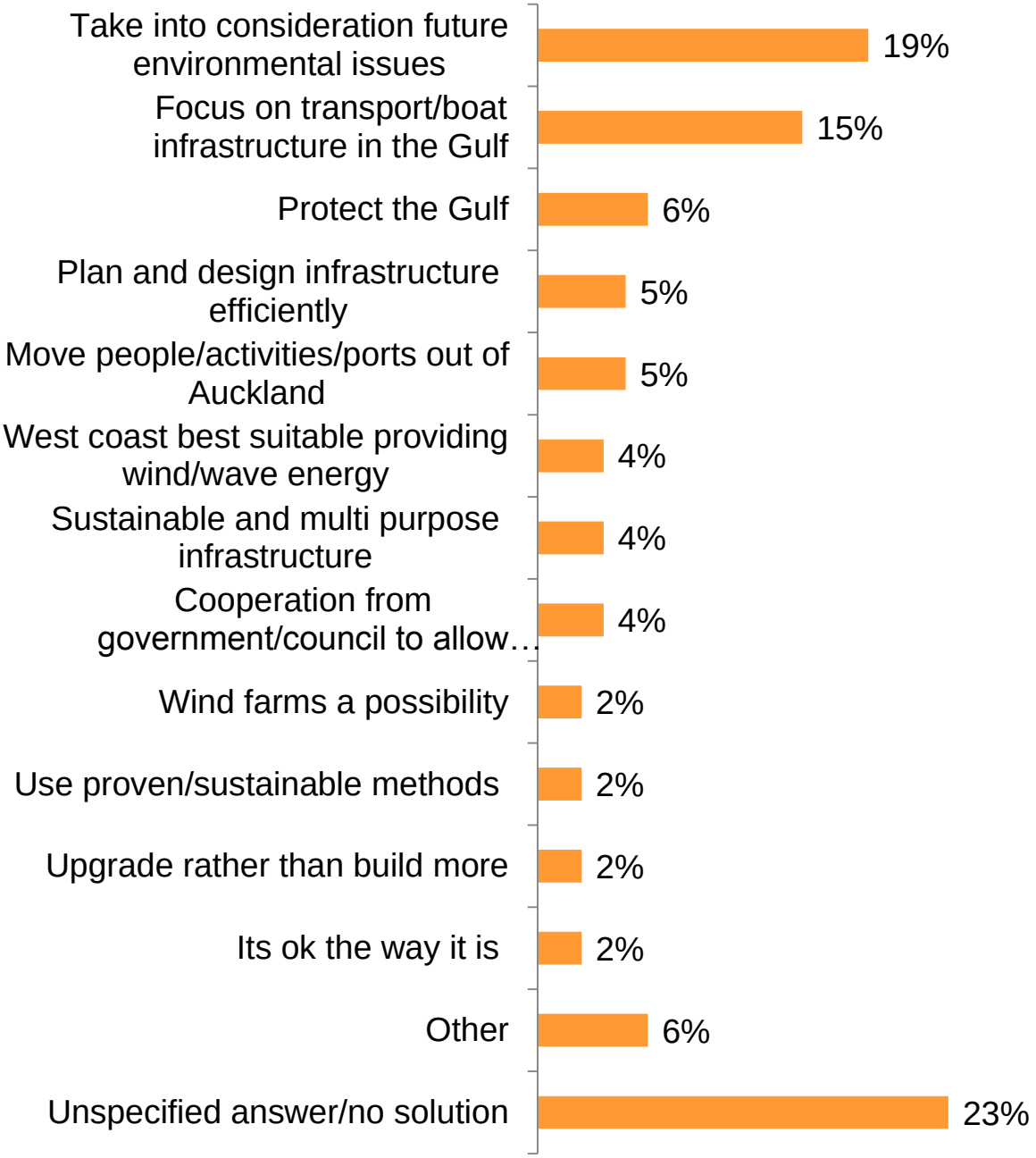
1G Do you think provision should be made for possible future energy generation projects in the Gulf, such as offshore wind and wave turbines (n=145)?



1H Where and why?



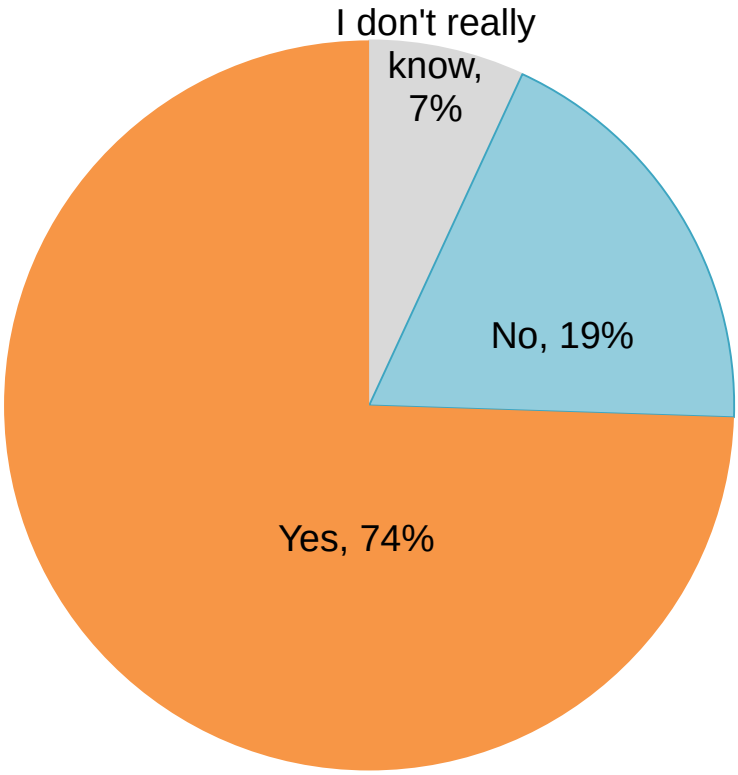
1I Do you have an option or solution to suggest around infrastructure for the economy (n=81)?



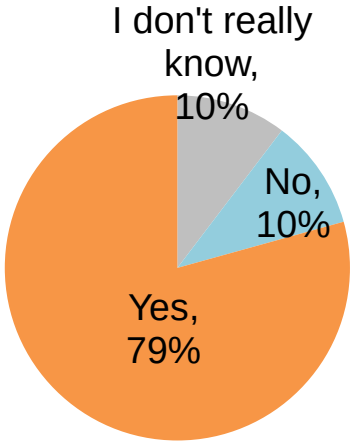
PRIORITY ISSUE 2: INFRASTRUCTURE FOR TRANSPORTATION

Q2C: Do you think this issue ('infrastructure for transportation') is something that affects the whole Gulf – or is it more of a local issue, or not an issue at all? *- Where? (N=18)*
Auckland central - e.g. Britomart train station expansion, city rail loop and access over to the north shore and out western line.
Along the blue highway.
An issue for Auckland, because greater use could be made of the harbour for commuting by ferry, to help relieve road congestion and provide a different commuting experience.
Around Auckland coastal areas and town centres.
Auckland
Auckland
Auckland
Auckland City
Auckland city
Coromandel west coast, and Coromandel Town to Auckland. Auckland ferry routes are already being effectively used.
GBI
Great barrier
In ? out of Auckland & sea lanes through the Colville channel.
Inner city
On Auckland commuter runs and to/from Waiheke
the northern half of the Gulf from Beachlands/ Matiatia north to Warkworth where additional ferries could relieve road congestion.
Waihou River
Whangaporoa

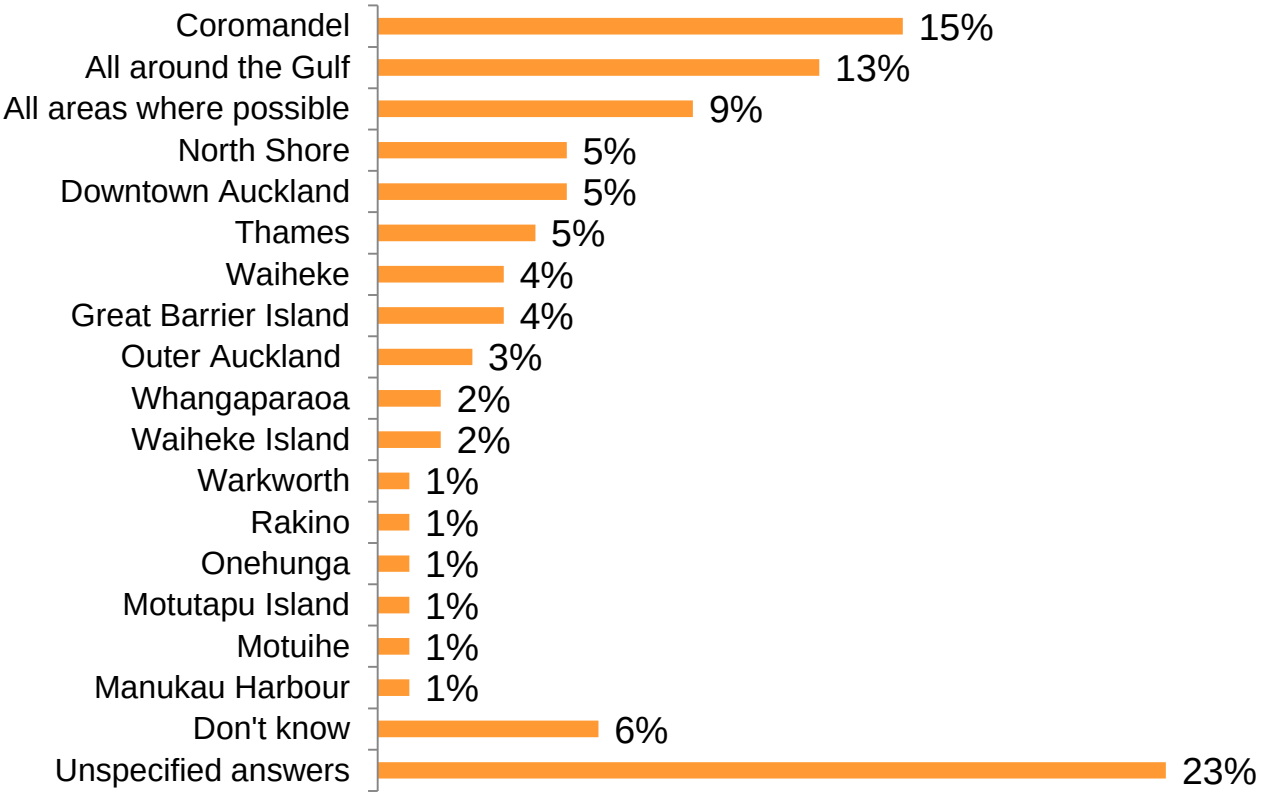
2D Building infrastructure in coastal environments generally requires resource consent to mitigate any effects on the environment. Do you think that new infrastructure should be required to do more and be required to enhance and restore the environment (n=1



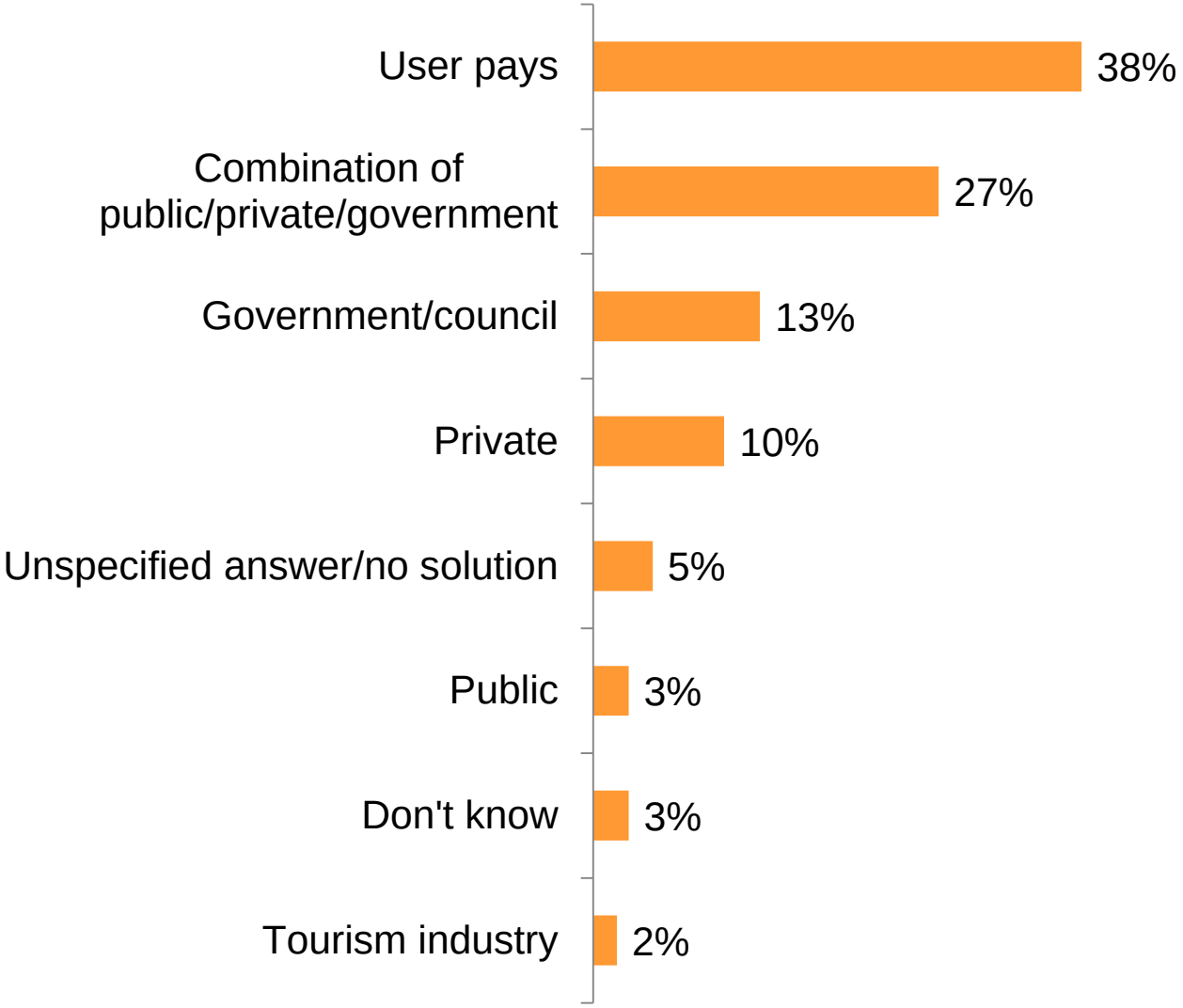
2E In principle, would you support the construction of a network of transport infrastructure to facilitate a 'blue highway' (boat transport) linking, for example, Auckland, Coromandel and the Gulf Islands (n=145)?



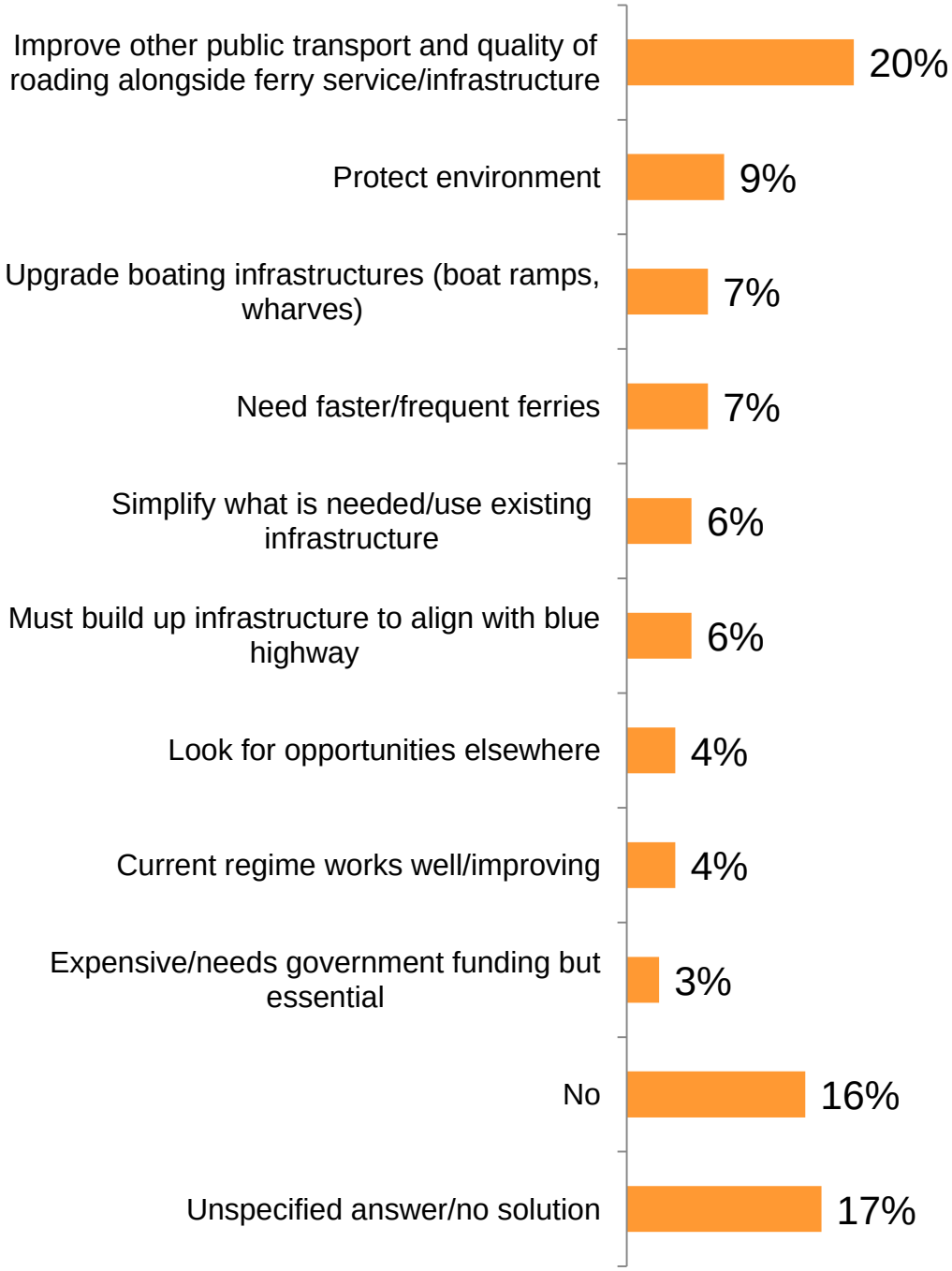
2F What areas do you think should be included in such a service (n=111)?



2G How do you think the infrastructure needed for a 'blue highway' should be paid for (n=108)?



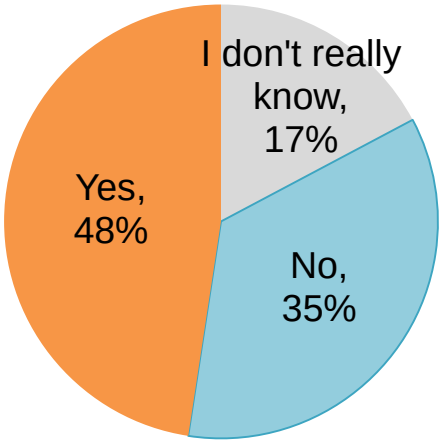
2H Do you have an option or solution to suggest around infrastructure for transportation (n=108)?



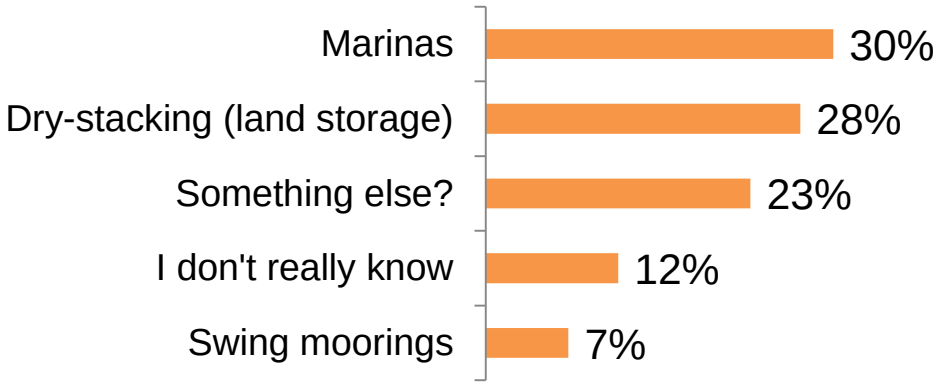
PRIORITY ISSUE 3: INFRASTRUCTURE FOR RECREATION

Q3C: Do you think this issue ('infrastructure for recreation') is something that affects the whole Gulf – or is it more of a local issue, or not an issue at all? - *Where? (N=19)*
All public areas and spaces
Any built up area
At boat ramps with large numbers of boat movements
Auckland City
Auckland city
Boat ramps
Certainly anywhere where there is a boat ramp. Boat ramps on the North Shore and Coromandel are those I am most familiar with, but they are not exclusively dealing with this problem.
Half Moon Bay
Hobsonville
In centres of population, e.g. western Waiheke, and in popular tourist spots.
In each community.
Insufficient boat ramps on the Peninsula
key locations such as Kawakawa Bay boat ramp and others which become very overcrowded during holiday periods.
St Heliers
Throughout the Gulf
Urban areas - limited access to creeks means pollution unnoticed; rural - unneeded marina proliferate in every quiet backwater
Waters' edge
Where boat owners need to moor their boats
Where the pressure is greatest

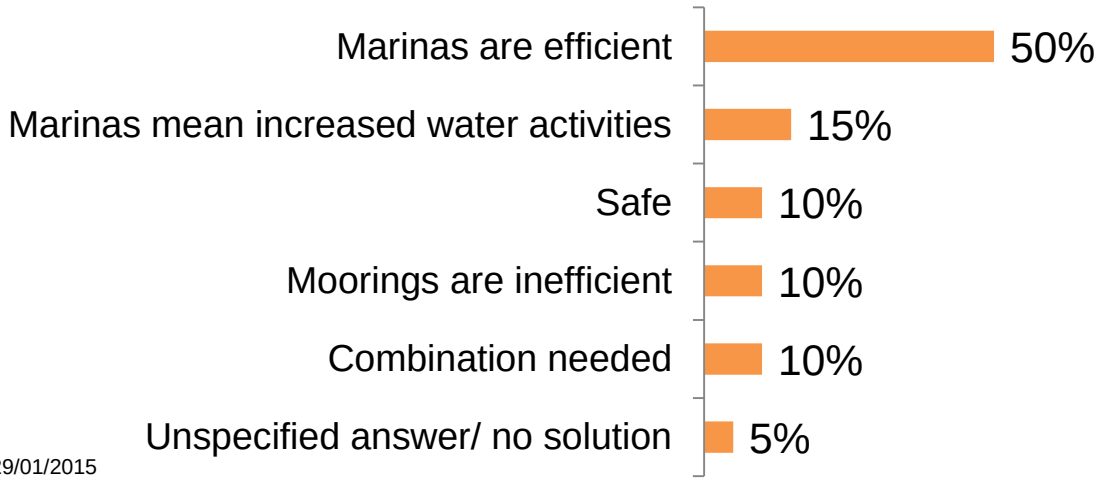
3D There is growing demand from boat owners for more space to keep their boats. Do you think this should be provided (n=145)?



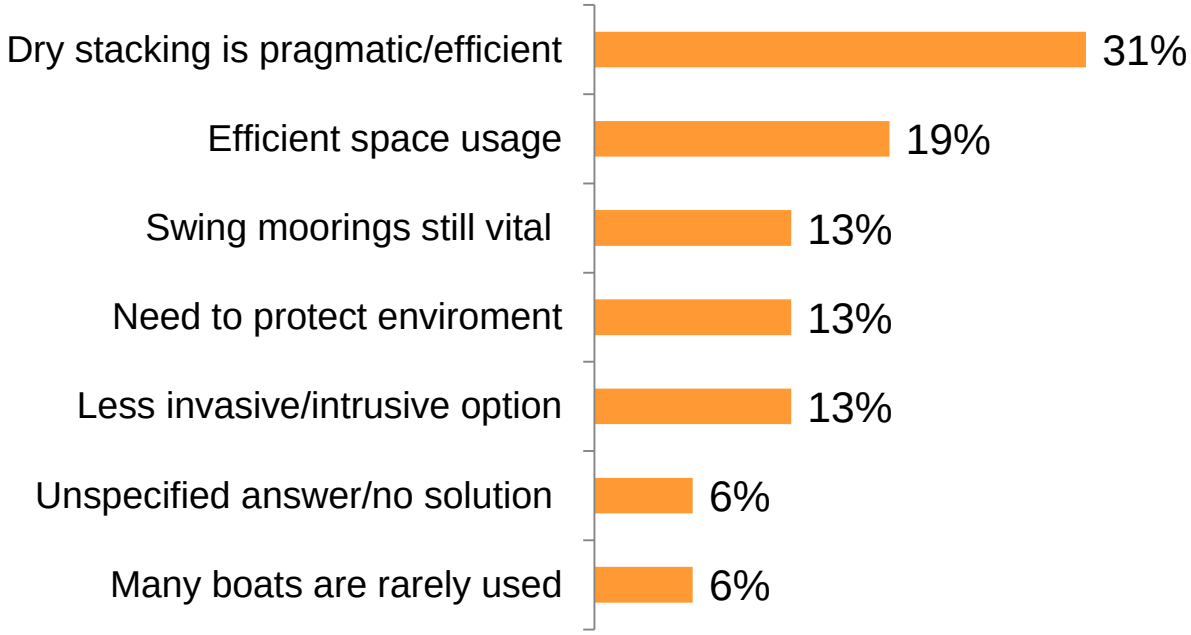
3E Do you prefer... (n, 'yes'=69)



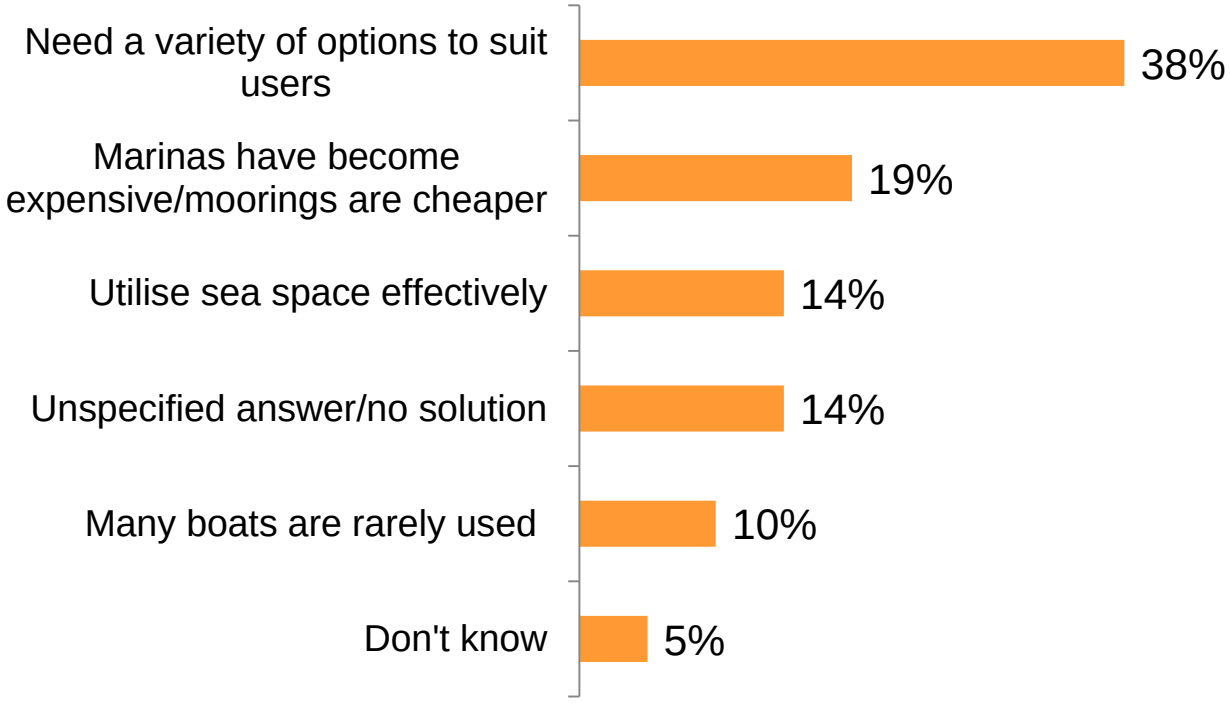
3F Please tell us more about your choice ('Marinas' =20)?



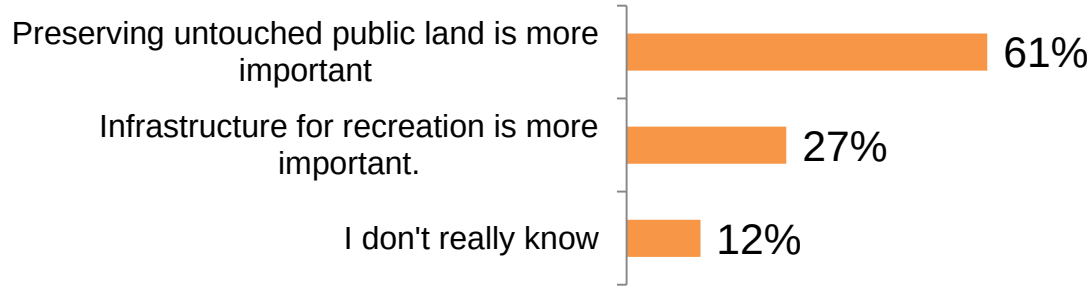
3G Please tell us more about your choice? ('Drystacking=16)



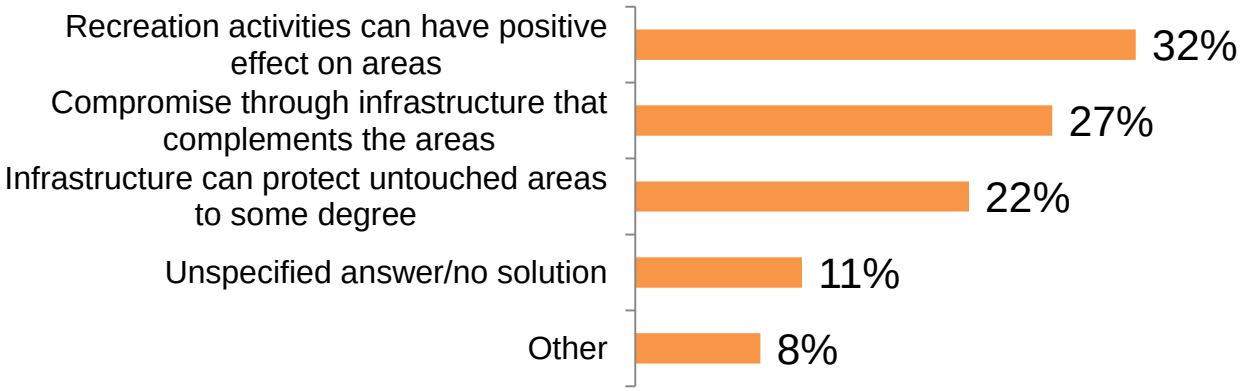
3G Please tell us more about your choice? ('Swing moorings' or 'something else' = 21)



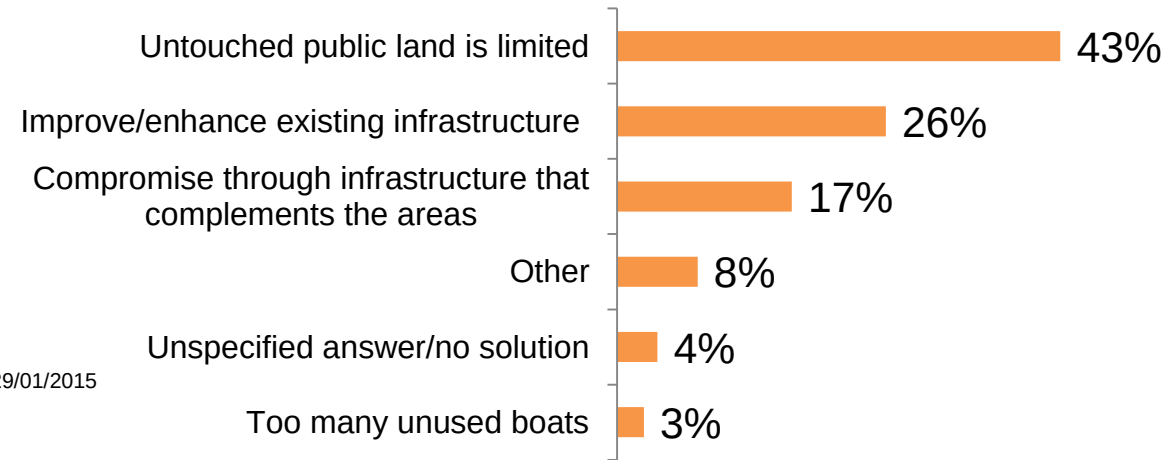
3I Infrastructure for recreational activities is an essential component of connecting people to the Hauraki Gulf – but as the demand for untouched public land increases, it places pressure on the suitability, location and design of recreation infrastructure



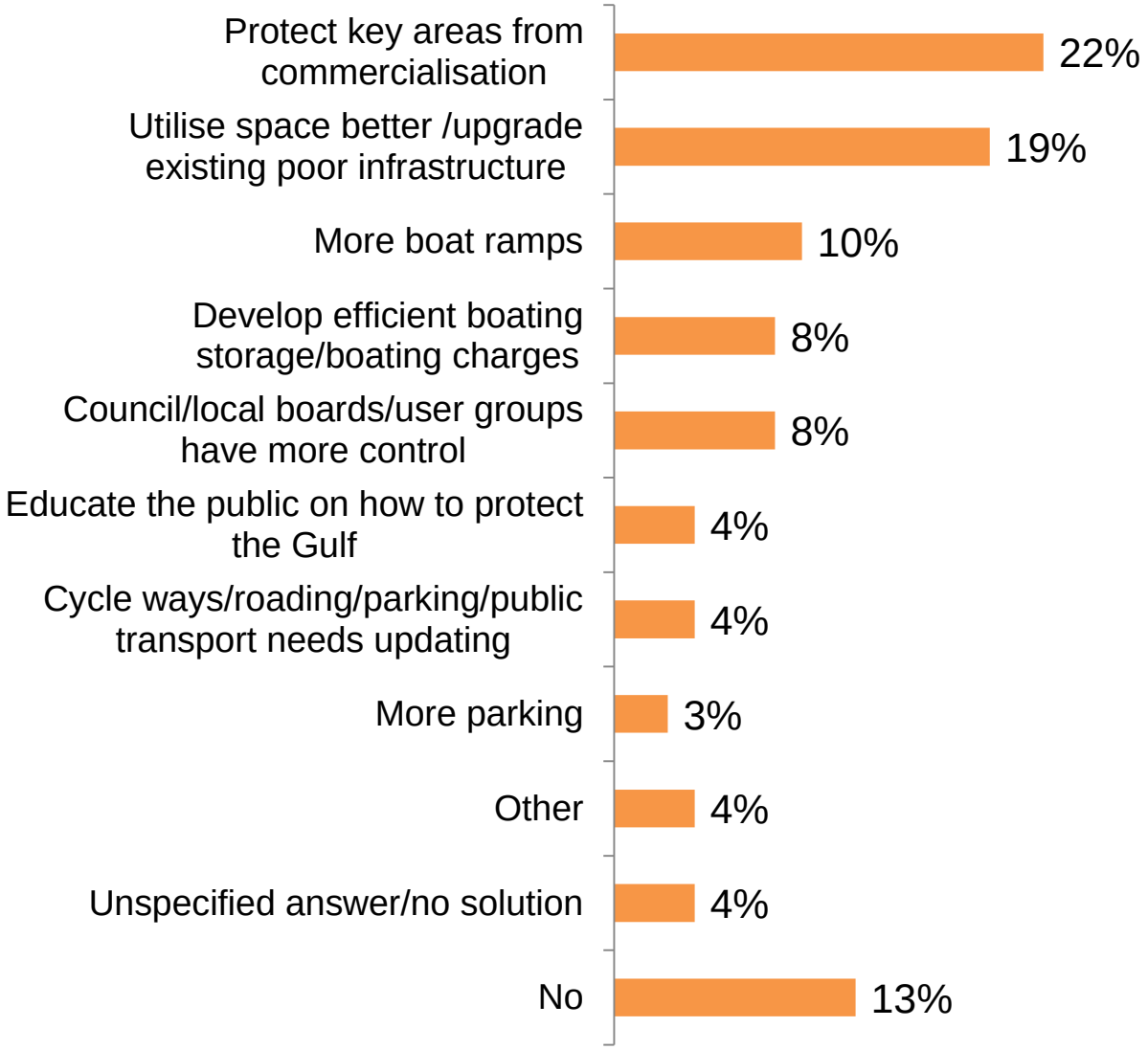
3J Please tell us more about your choice? ('infrastructure for recreation is important'=37)



3J & K Please tell us more about your choice? ('Preserving untouched public land'=37)



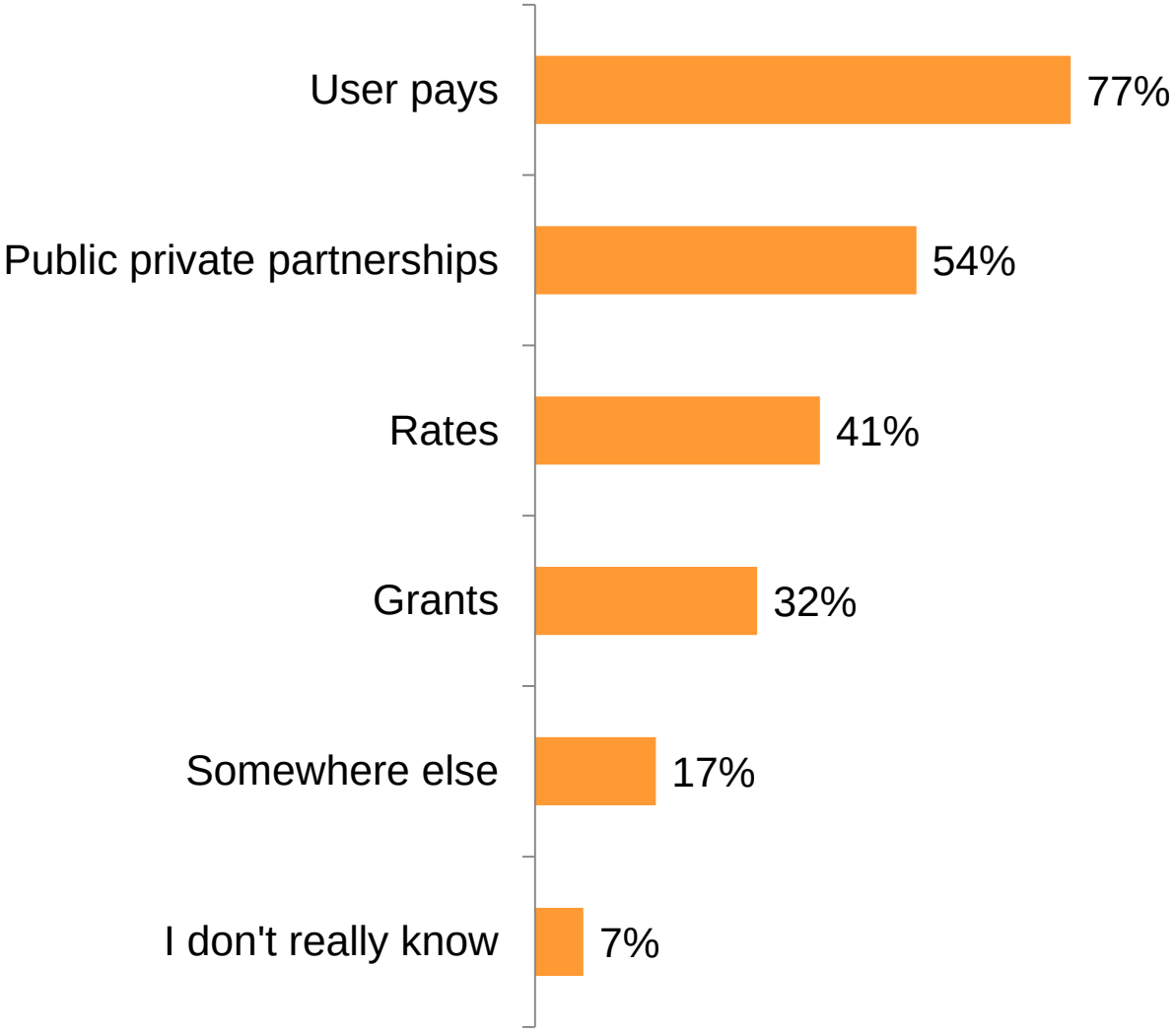
3L. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around infrastructure for recreation? (n=72)



PRIORITY ISSUE 4: FUNDING FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

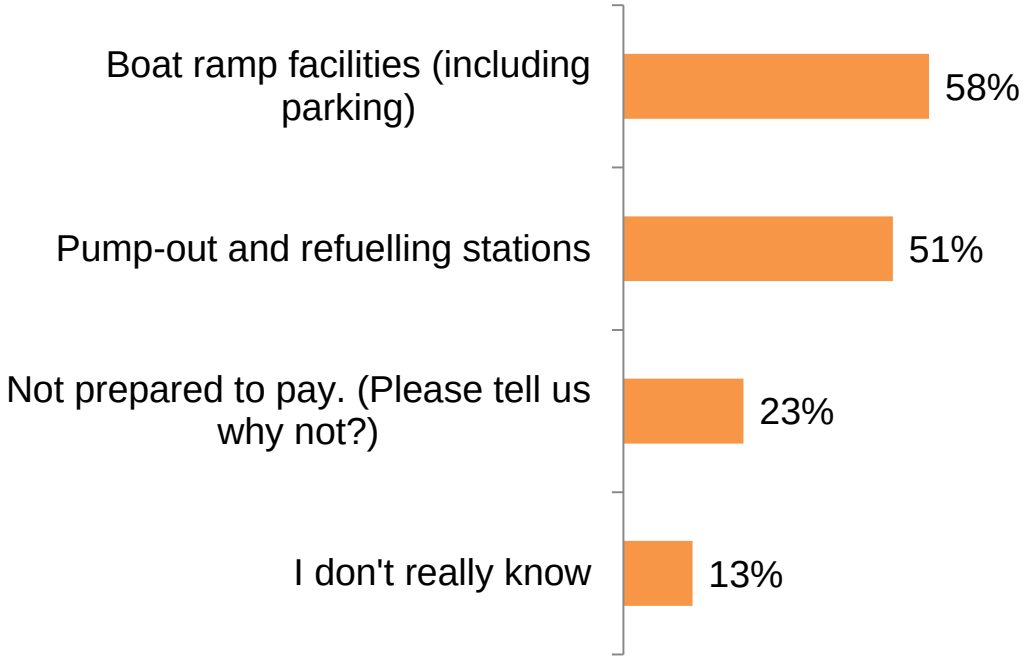
Q4C: Do you think this issue ('funding for infrastructure') is something that affects the whole Gulf – or is it more of a local issue, or not an issue at all? *- Where? (N=10)*
Assumption is in Auckland city
Auckland City
Each area.
Great barrier
Inner gulf
Islands
Not sure
Small coastal communities have the greatest costs per head.
Where people are
Wherever the infrastructure is put in.

4D Where do you think the money for upgrading existing infrastructure and for building more infrastructure should come from? (n=145)



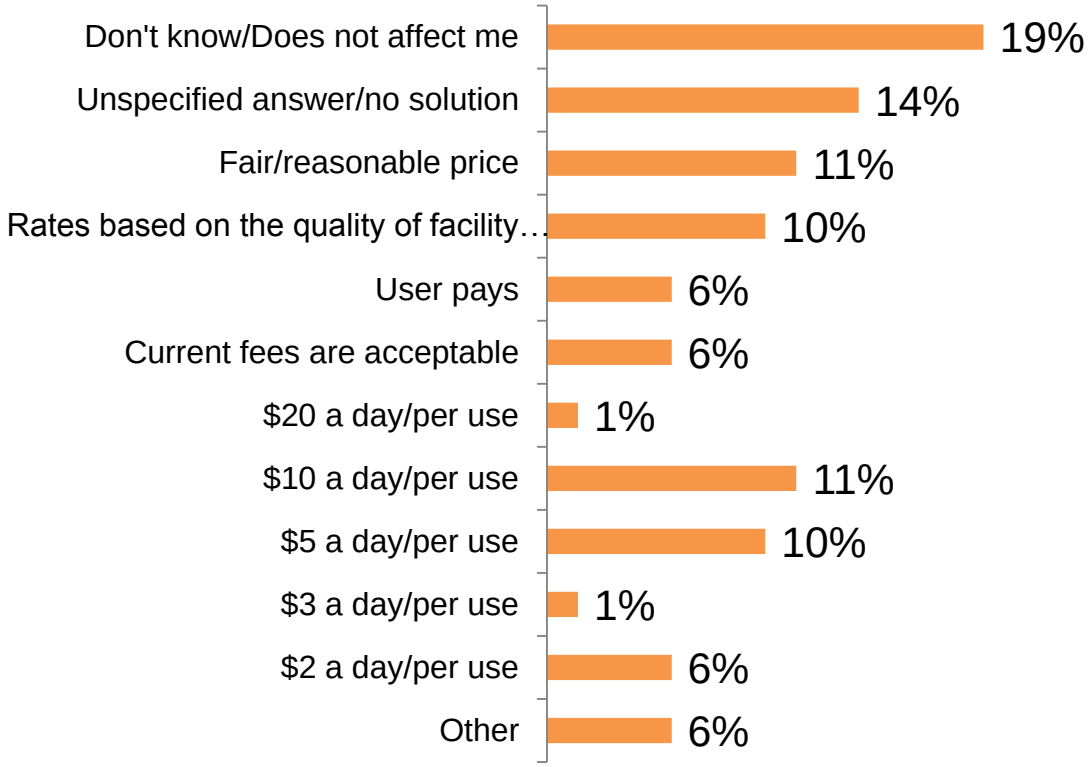
Q4E: Where? (N=17)
A combination of sources - balance achieved by public opinion.
As required.
Central government as local bodies don't seem to have the expertise to manage funding
Depends on what the infrastructure is. Rates should cover works of public good, user pays should cover facilities where only a small section of the pop benefit, etc
Everywhere
Government
Grants should come from Government.
i wish i knew
If we could shift more transport for people and goods off the roads and onto the water the the roads would carry less burden.
Iwi, international community groups who come and visit, tourists
lotteries grants
Road upgrades should be funded from central govt. Boat ramps, parking could be user pays.
Roads and public parks are funded by a mixture. In the same way the necessary infrastructure in the gulf should be funded by a mixture.
Targeted into the Auckland Region from boat trailers registered here.
We should use the same funding streams which have purchased parkland and park facilities up to now; a combination of central and local taxation, fees, rents, bequests...
Where appropriate
Wherever it is appropriate

4F Would you pay a fee for any of the following facilities to help pay for their upkeep? (n=145)

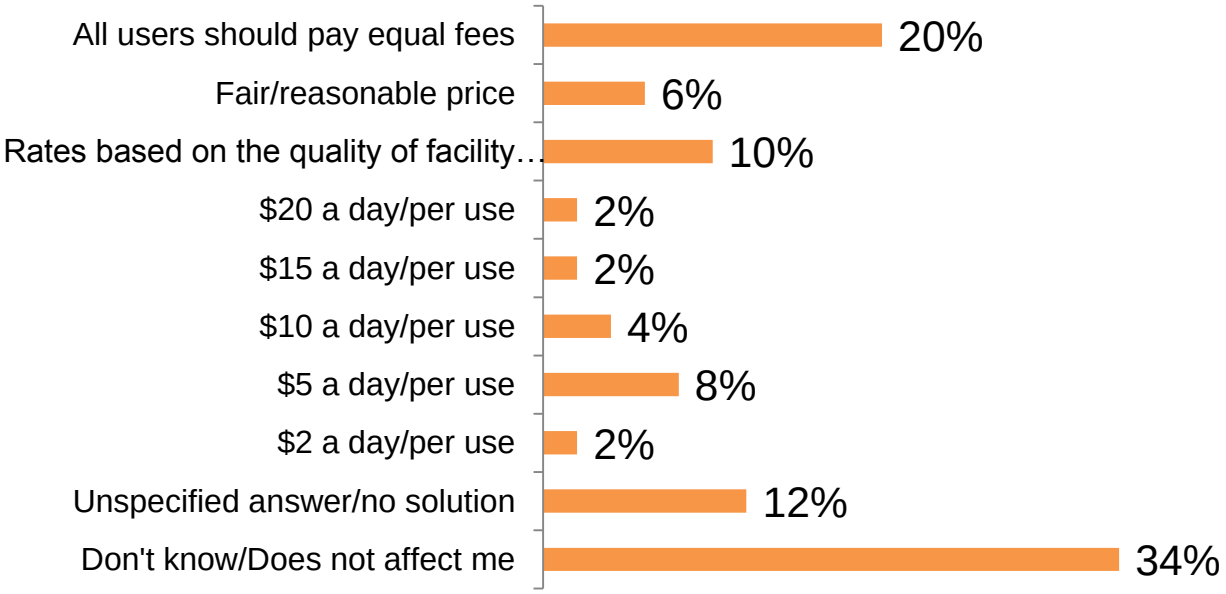


Why not prepared to pay?	
Don't use / don't have a boat	66%
Should come out of rates / taxes	19%
Other	19%

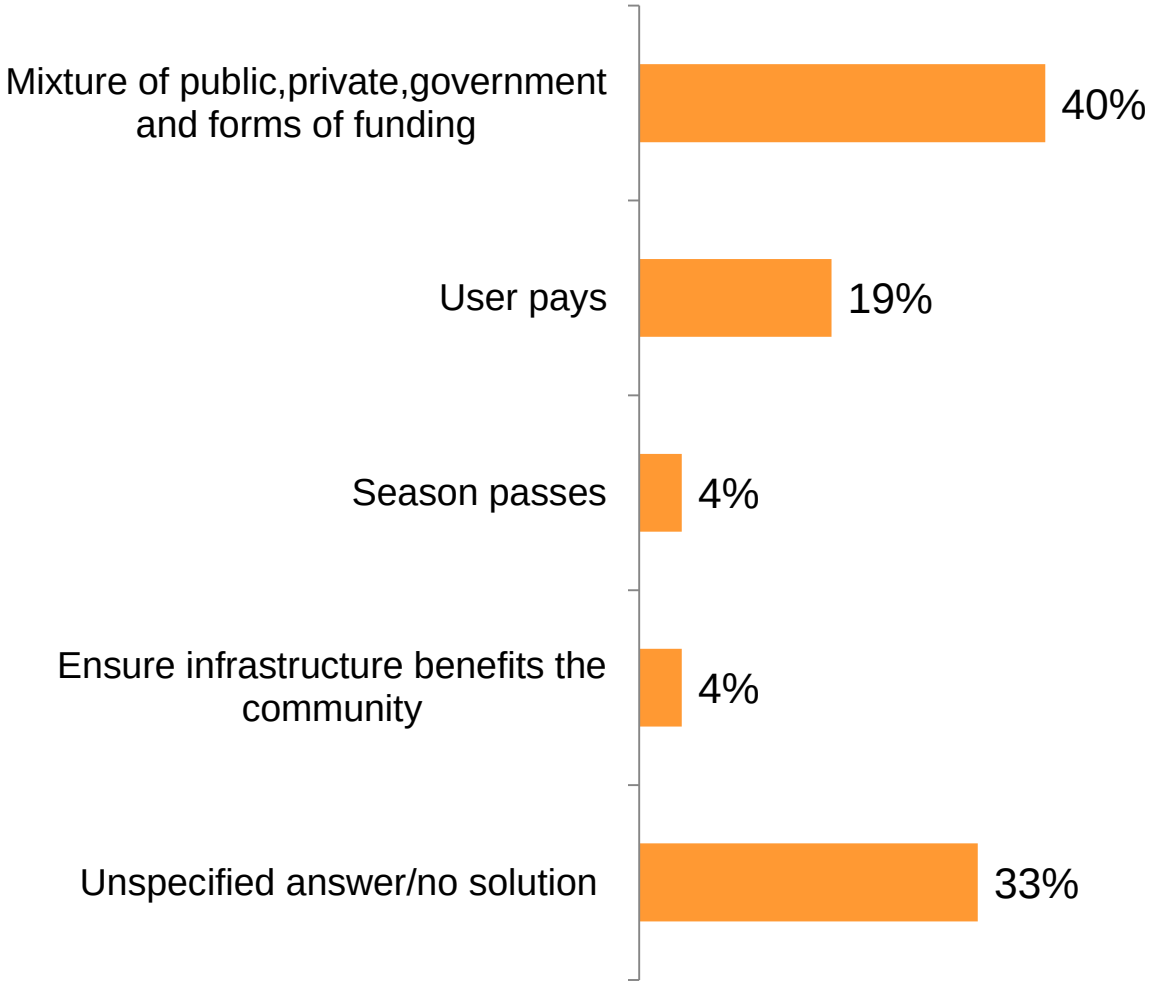
4G How much would you be prepared to pay and why? ('Boat ramp facilities'=72)



4G How much would you be prepared to pay and why? ('Pump-out and refuelling stations'=122)



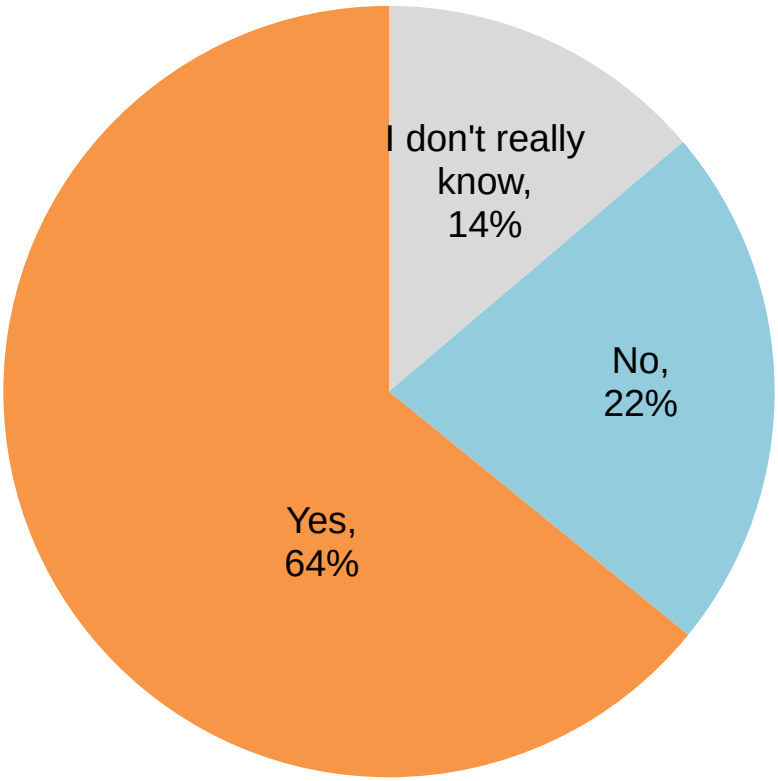
4I Do you have an option or solution to suggest around funding for infrastructure? (n=48)



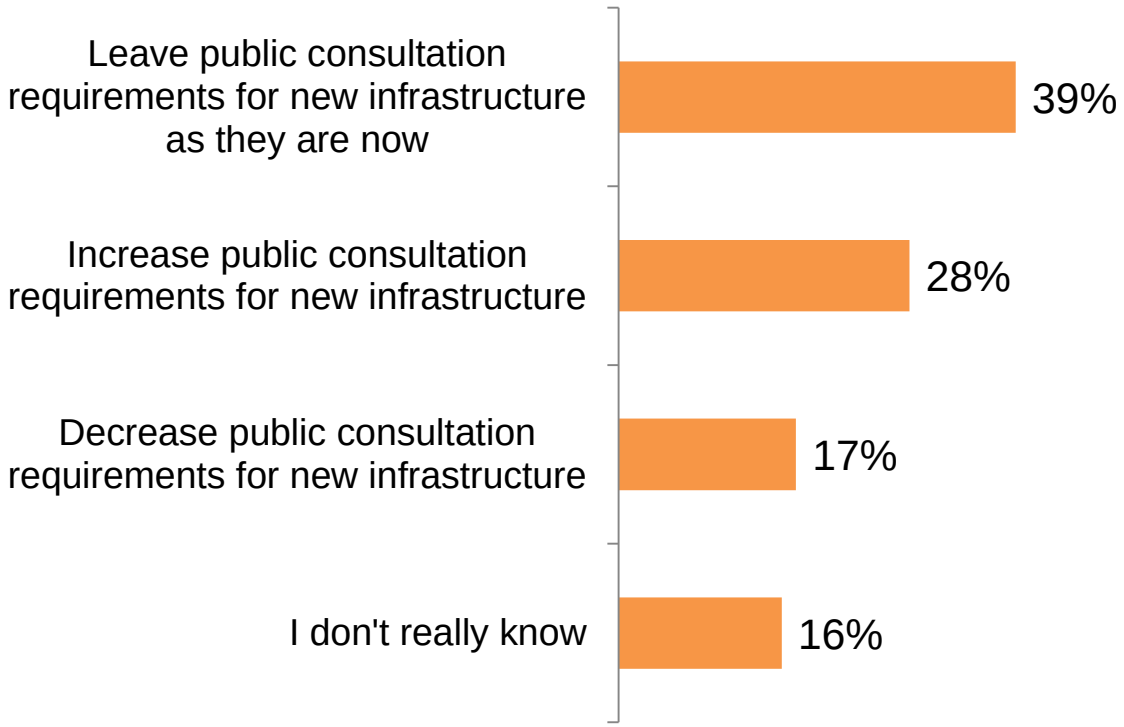
PRIORITY ISSUE 5: REGULATING INFRASTRUCTURE

Q5C: Do you think this issue ('regulating infrastructure') is something that affects the whole Gulf – or is it more of a local issue, or not an issue at all? ***- Where? (N=7)***
Auckland
Great Barrier
Harbours
More isolated coastal communities such as Coromandel and the islands.
On all the inhabited islands
Where Council policy needs to engineer a specific outcome such as for example where to site the "blue water" transport nodes.
Where it is installed

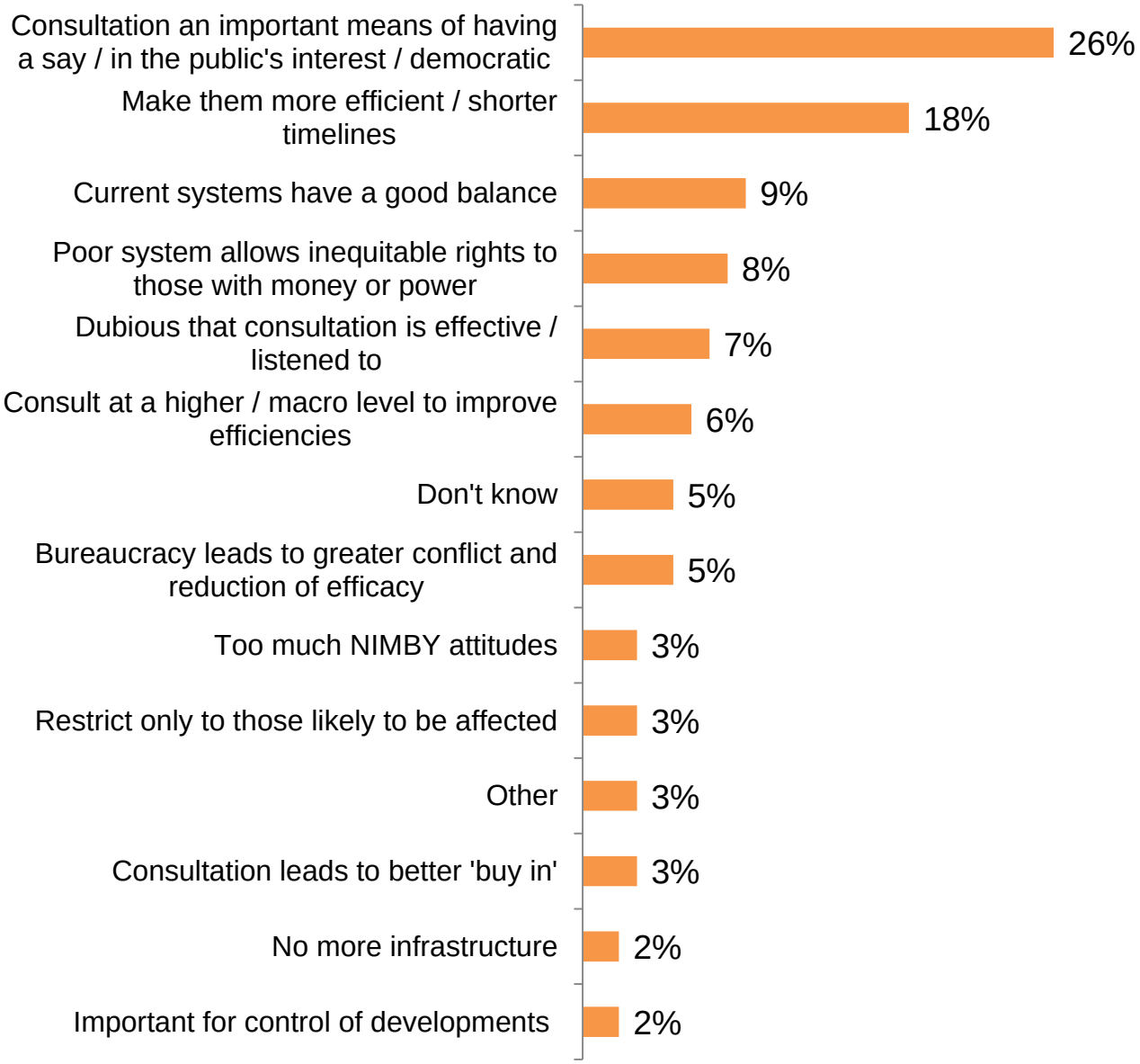
5D Current regulations that apply in the Hauraki Gulf may involve many agencies feeding into permit processes. In principle, would you support the idea of creating a single agency to process applications for new infrastructure in the Gulf? (n=145)



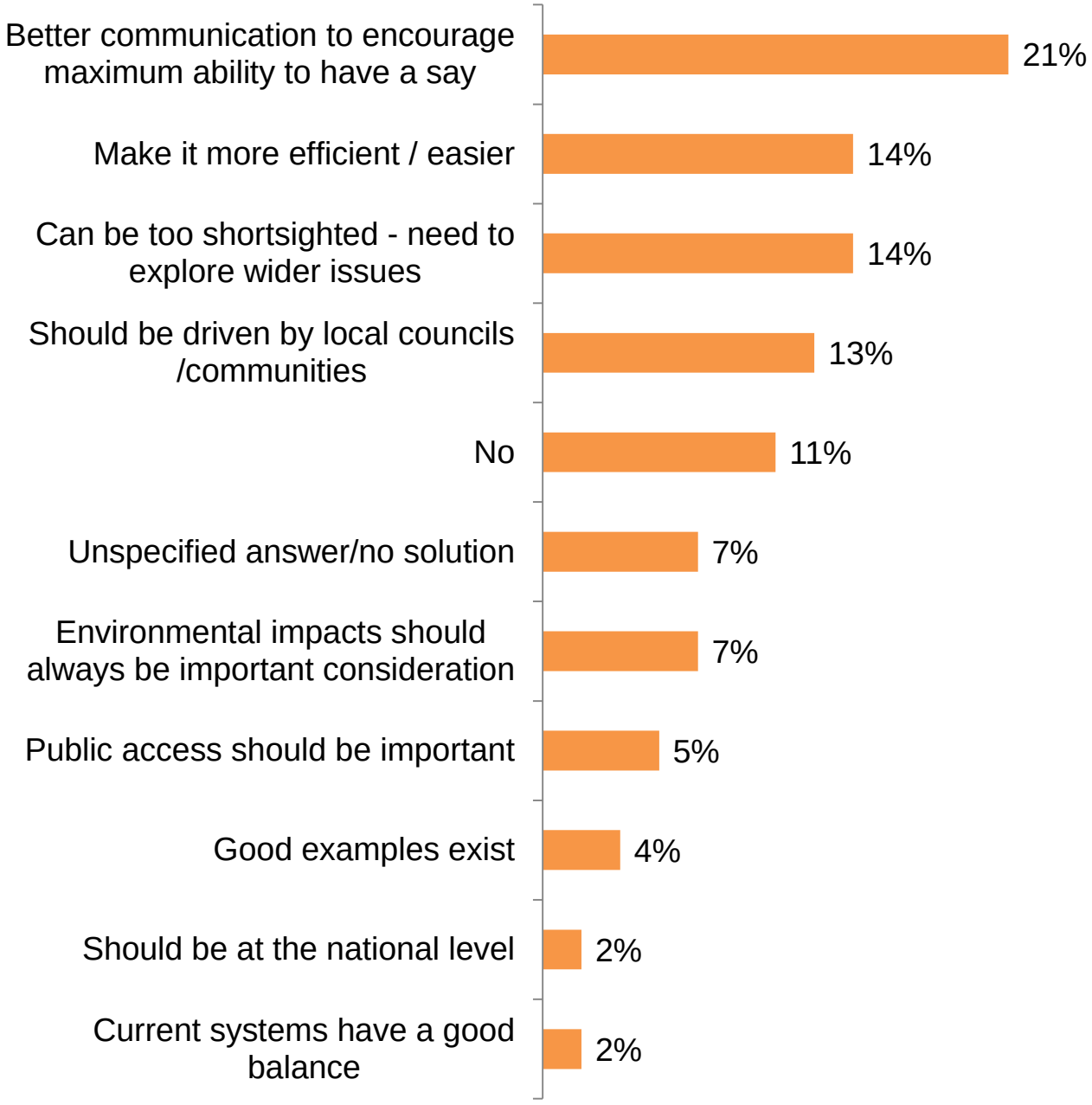
5E One way to speed up the 'permitting' process for infrastructure providers is to reduce the amount of public consultation required on infrastructure applications. In principle, do you think the agencies responsible for processing applications should (n=14



5F Please tell us more about your choice (n=100)



5G Do you have an option or solution to suggest around regulating infrastructure? (n=56)



Age	Count	%
18-30	5	3%
30-40	18	12%
41-50	19	13%
51-64	58	40%
65 and over	43	30%
I'd rather not say	2	1%

Region	Count	%
Auckland Region	125	86%
Waikato Region	16	11%
Other North Island Region	2	1%
South Island	2	1%
I do not live in New Zealand	0	0%

Ethnicity	Count	%
NZ European	97	67%
European	9	6%
Maori	3	2%
Asian	2	1%
Pacific Peoples	0	0%
Australian	1	1%
I'd rather not say	5	3%
Other / Unspecified	27	19%

WATER QUALITY

SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY

Overall

- All issues (stewardship, risks, contaminants & pathogens, sediment & nutrients) were considered to be at least ‘important’.
- All issues were seen as affecting the ‘gulf and beyond’ by the majority of respondents.

Nutrients

- Fencing, planting and better storm water systems were the main ideas to prevent rural and urban nutrient discharges.

Sediments

- All sediment effects were seen to be of critical importance by the majority except ‘cloudy water’ which was seen as critical by only 40% of respondents.
- Better management was seen as the main way of reducing the impact of sediment, restoring natural habitat was seen as the main solution for this.

Contaminants and Pathogens

- 52% were very aware of the problem of contaminants and pathogens in the Hauraki Gulf.
- 68% knew of ways to prevent contaminants and pathogens polluting the gulf, with 59% of these people noting disposing of waste securely was the main action they could take to prevent this. Better management / control (35%) was the main proposed solution for this.

Risks

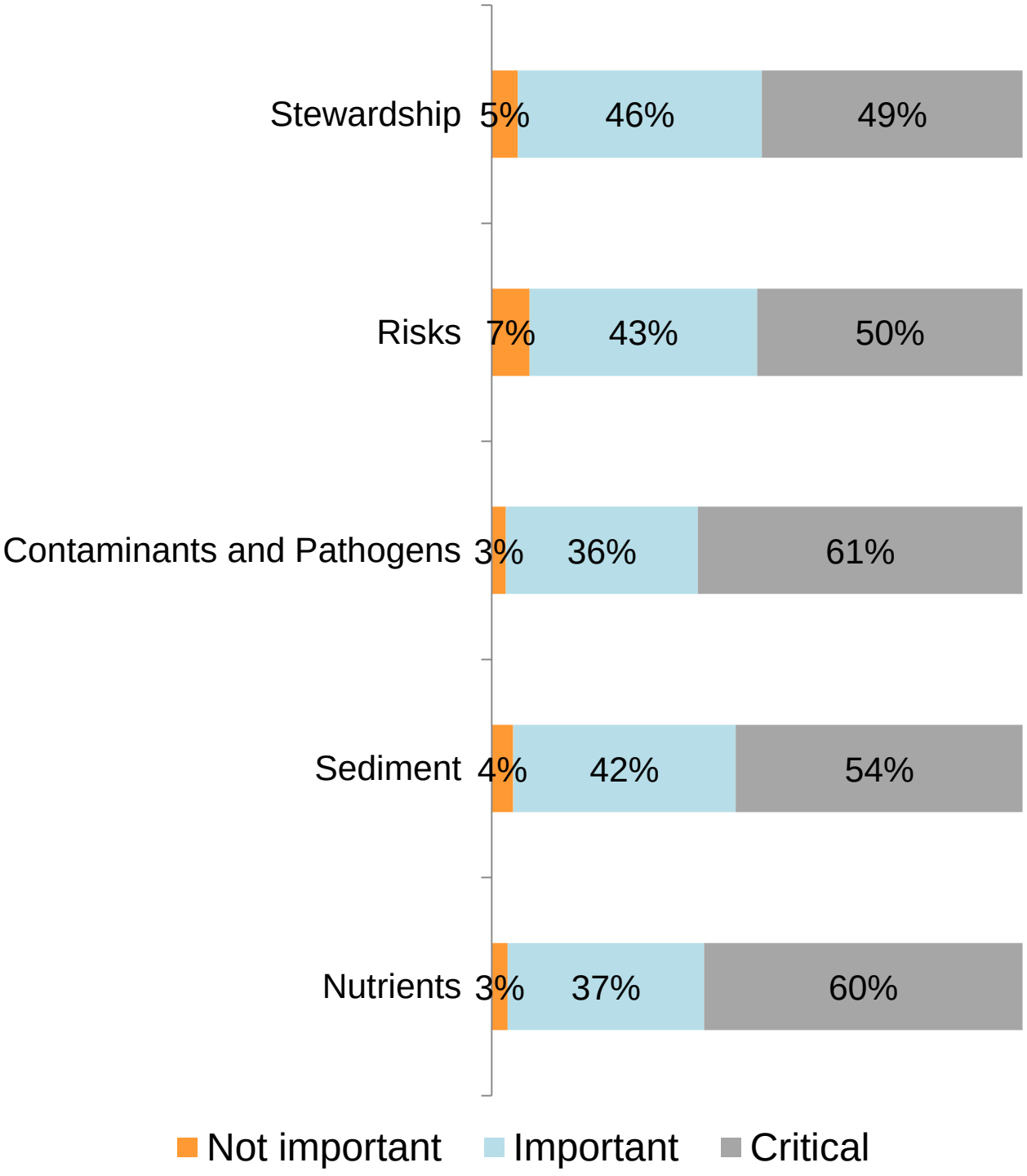
- The majority of respondents supported all the proposed mitigations around water quality. The least support was given to ‘more research into water quality limits & thresholds’ (62%), 79% supported a ‘gulf wide water quality monitoring network’.

SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY

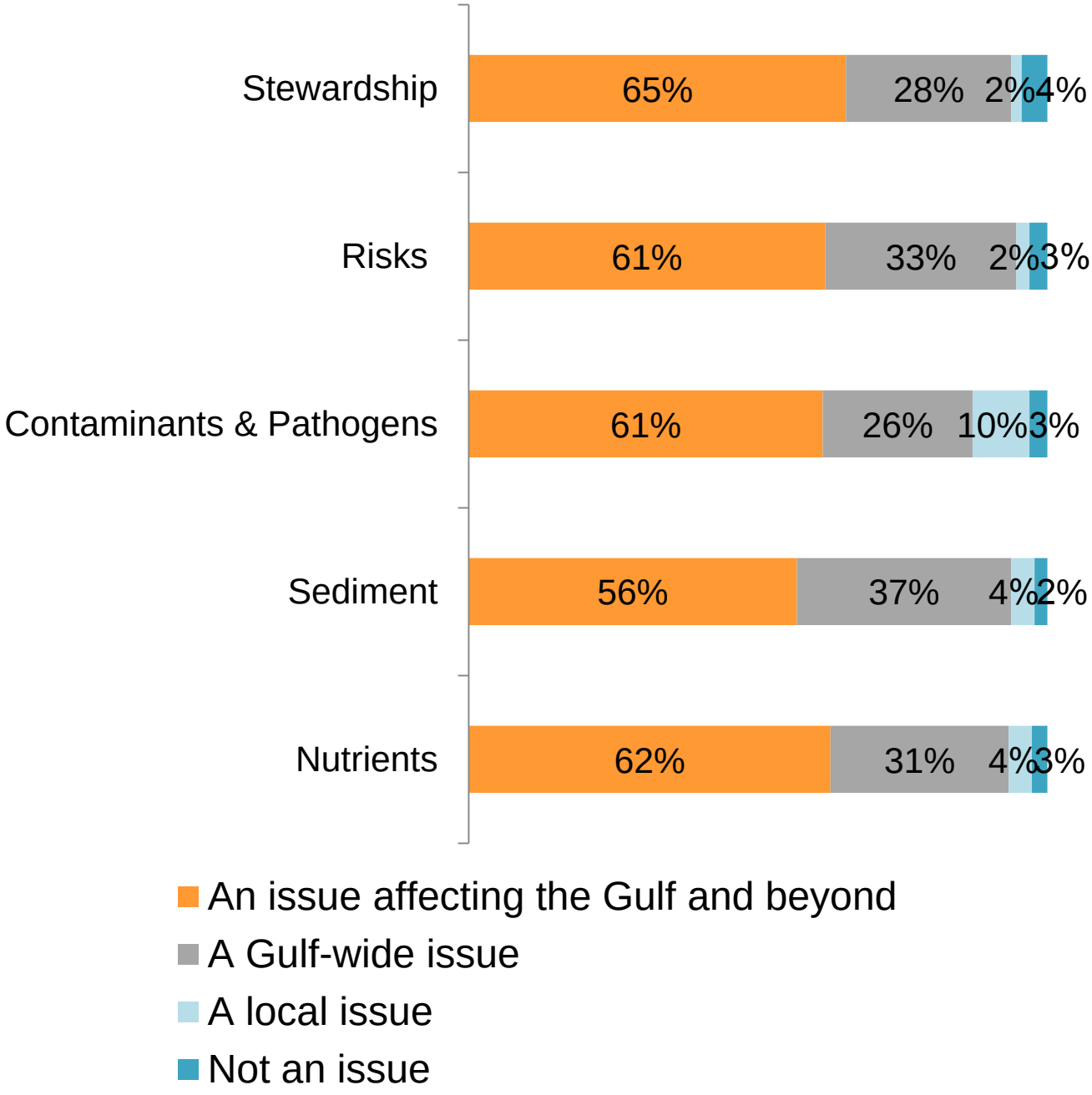
Stewardship

- 65% believe it is critically important to increase awareness of the issue of stewarding water quality.
- 64% believed it would be helpful to have one agency responsible for improving the Gulf's water quality. The main reason for this was to have an organisation to take ownership/accountability for the gulf's water quality.

How important is this issue to you personally?

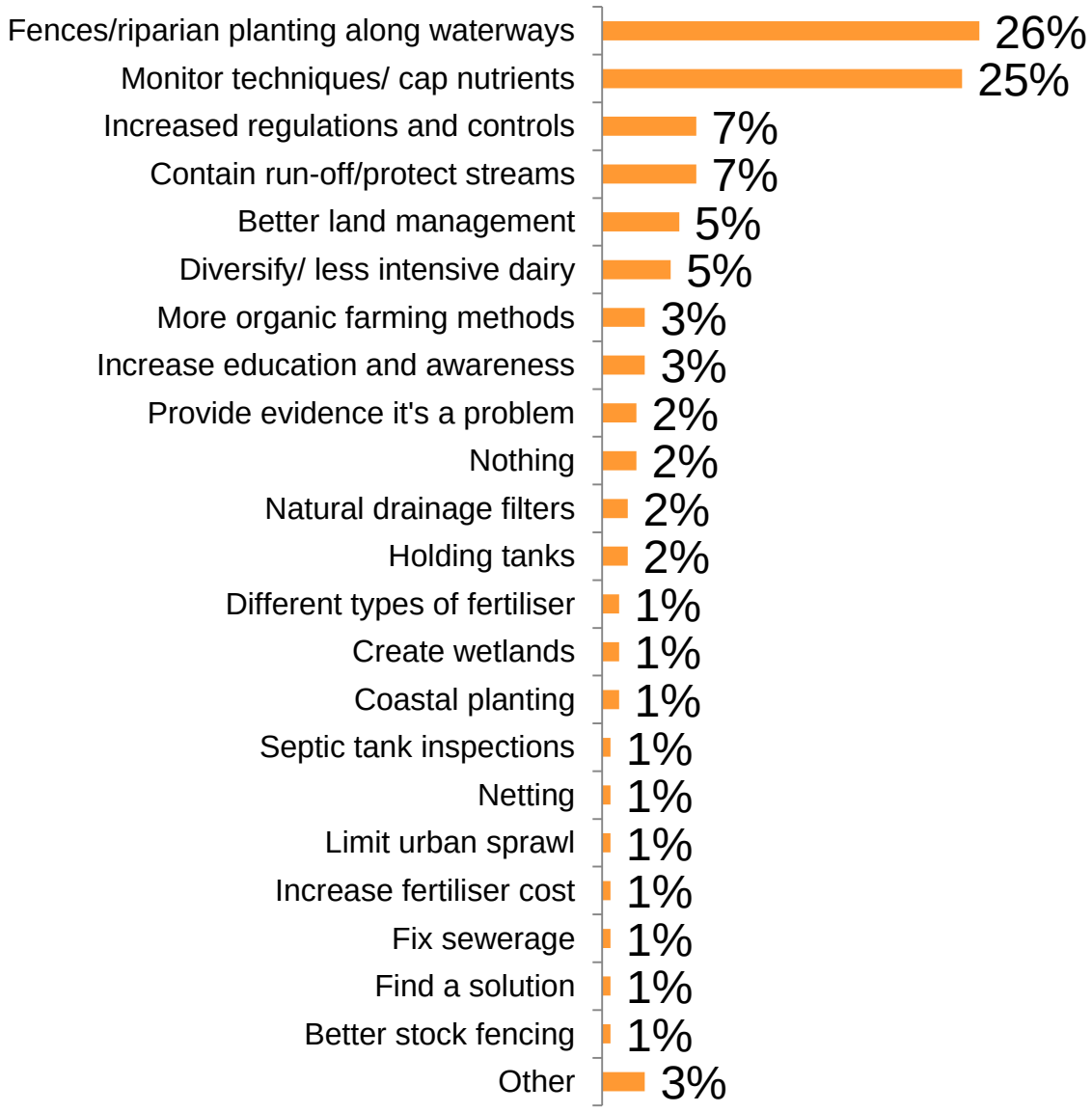


Do you think this issue is something that affects the whole gulf, or is it more of a local issue, or not an issue at all?

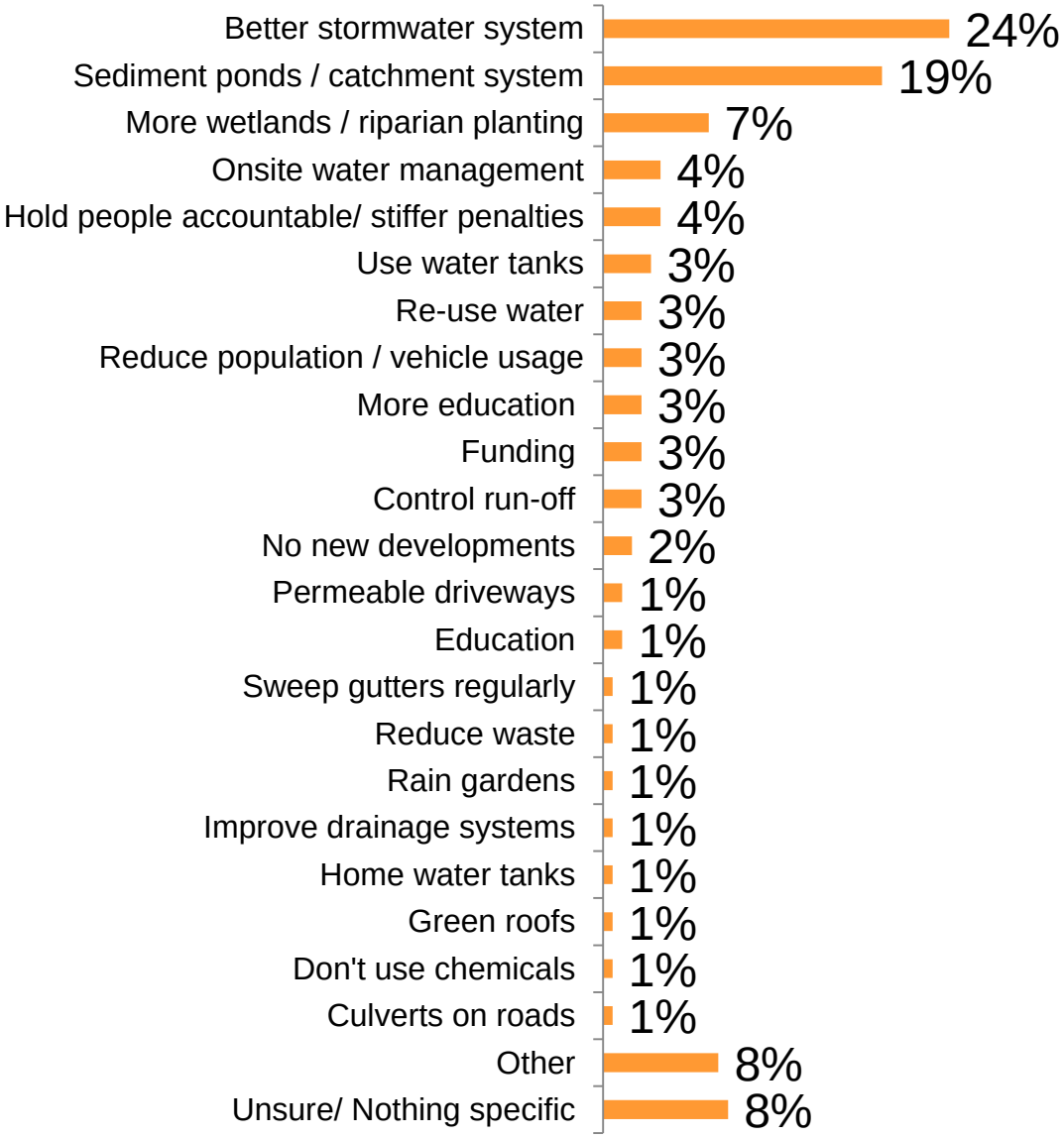


PRIORITY ISSUE 1: NUTRIENTS

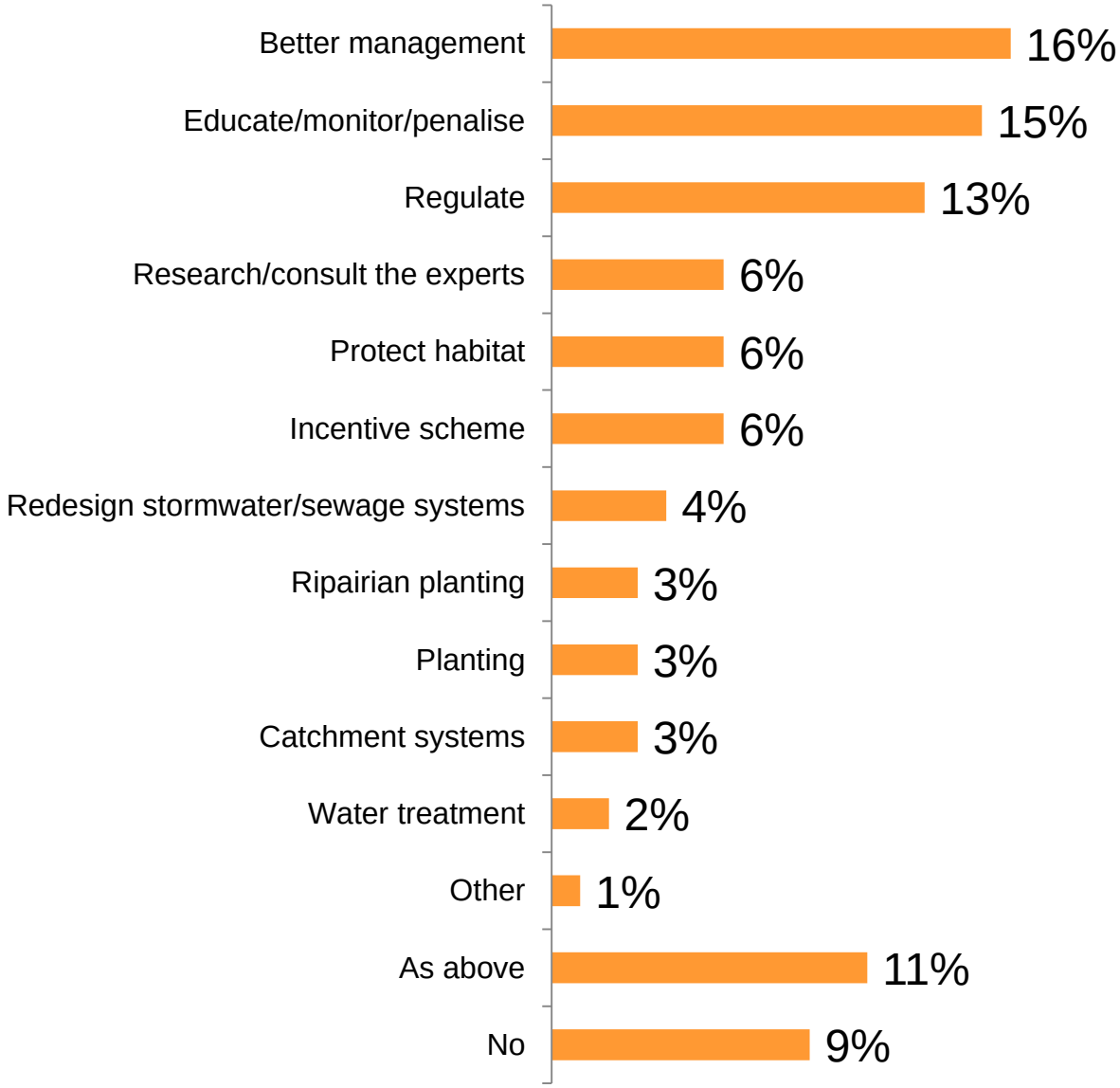
1D – What do you think could be done to reduce the flow of rural nutrient discharges into the gulf? n=167



1E – *What do you think could be done to reduce the flow of urban nutrient discharges (such as run off from roads and roofs) to the gulf? n=153*

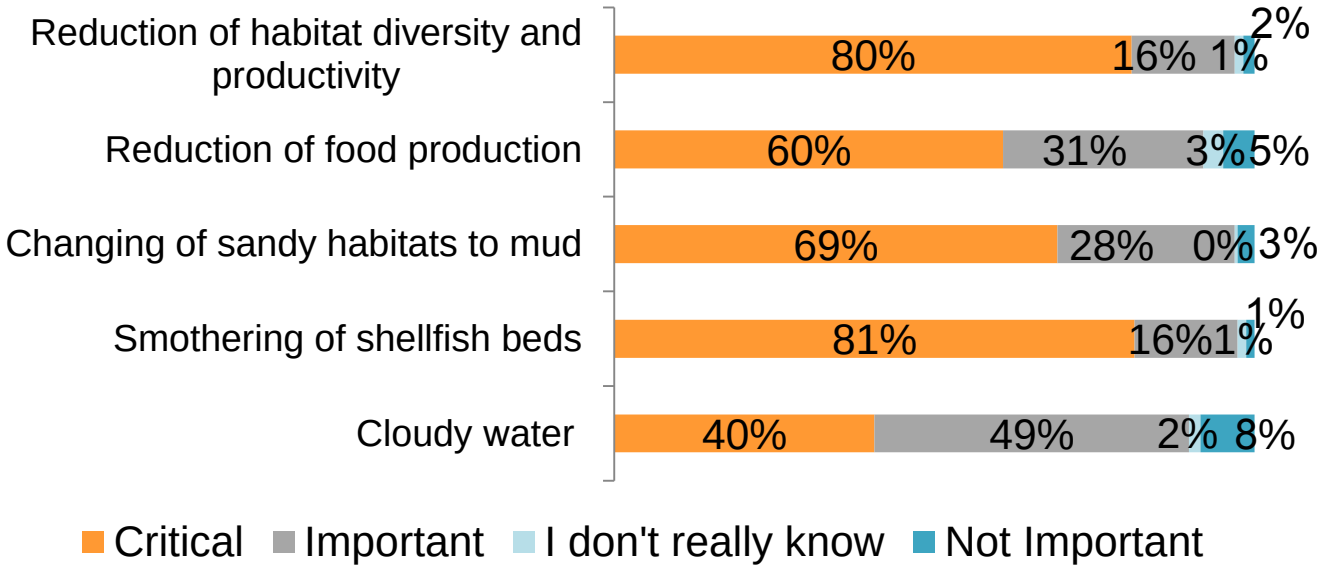


1F – *Do you have an option or solution to suggest around nutrients? n=98*

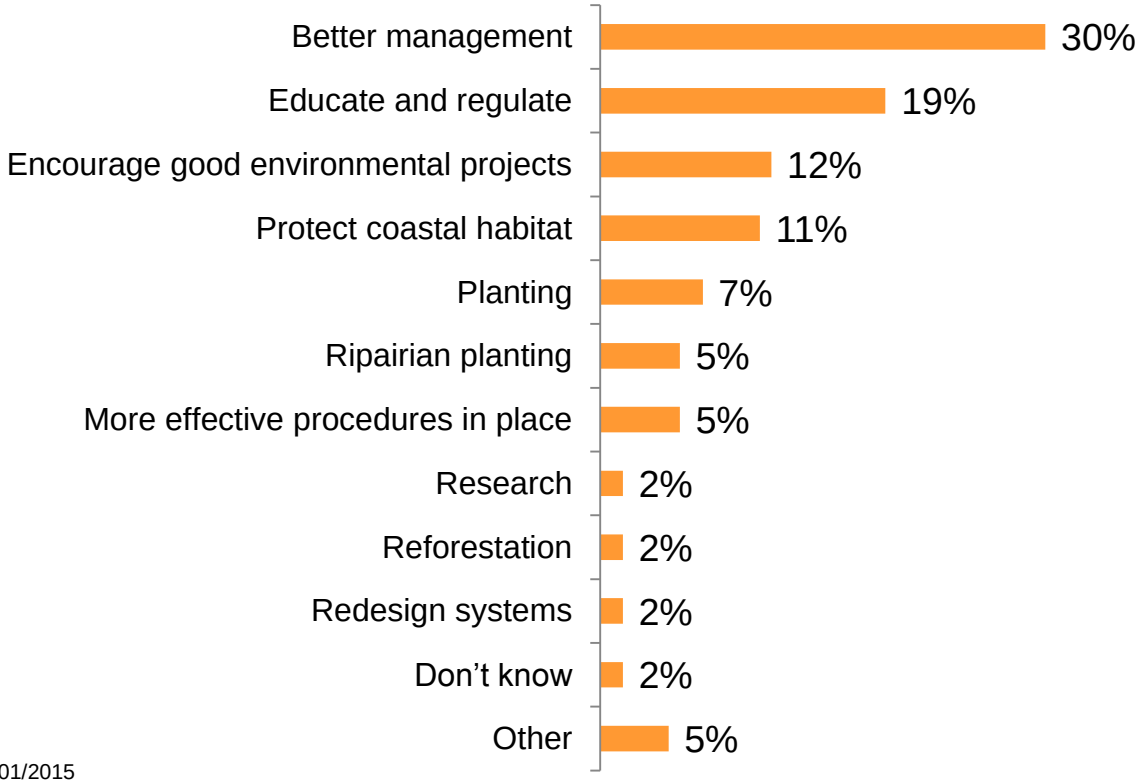


PRIORITY ISSUE 2: SEDIMENTS

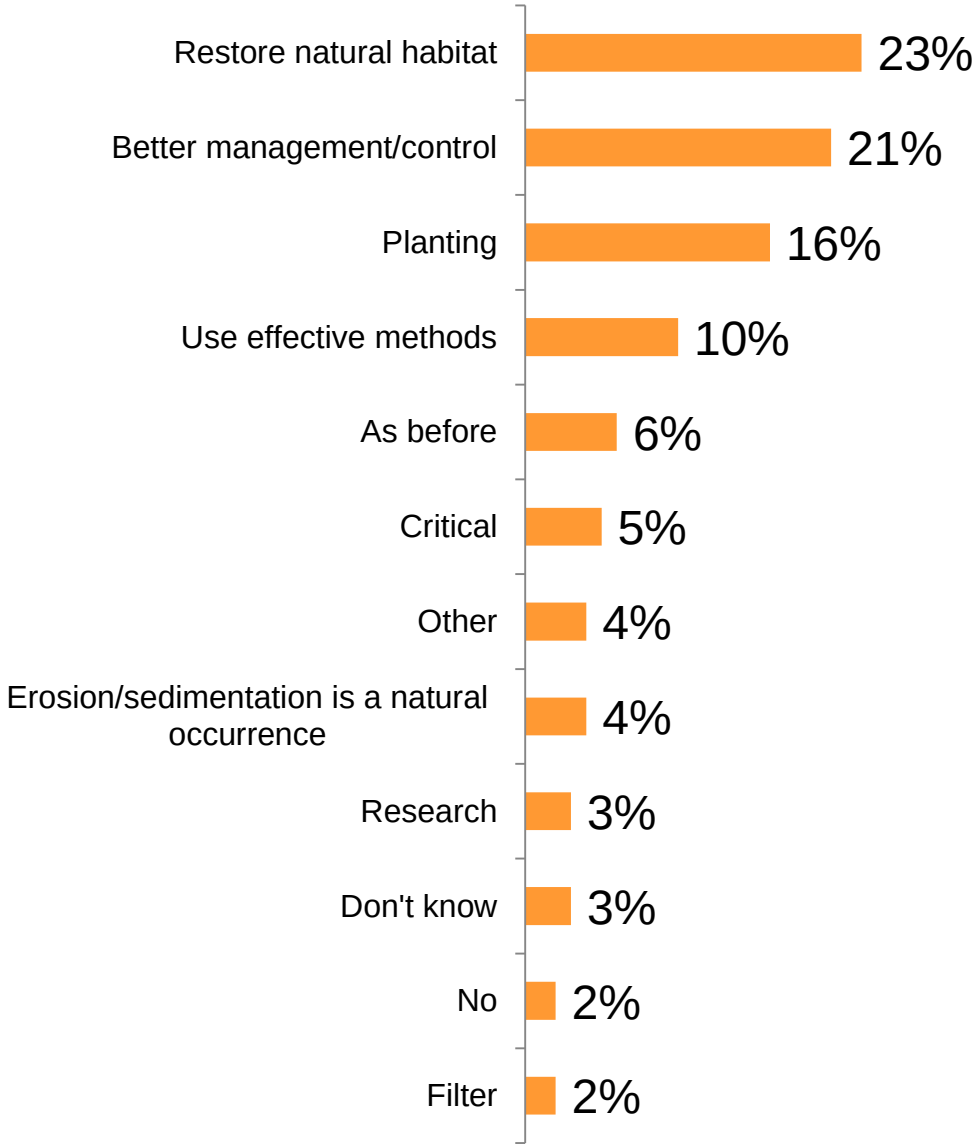
2D – *Sediment effects*



2E – Please say one thing that you think could reduce the impact of sediment n=130

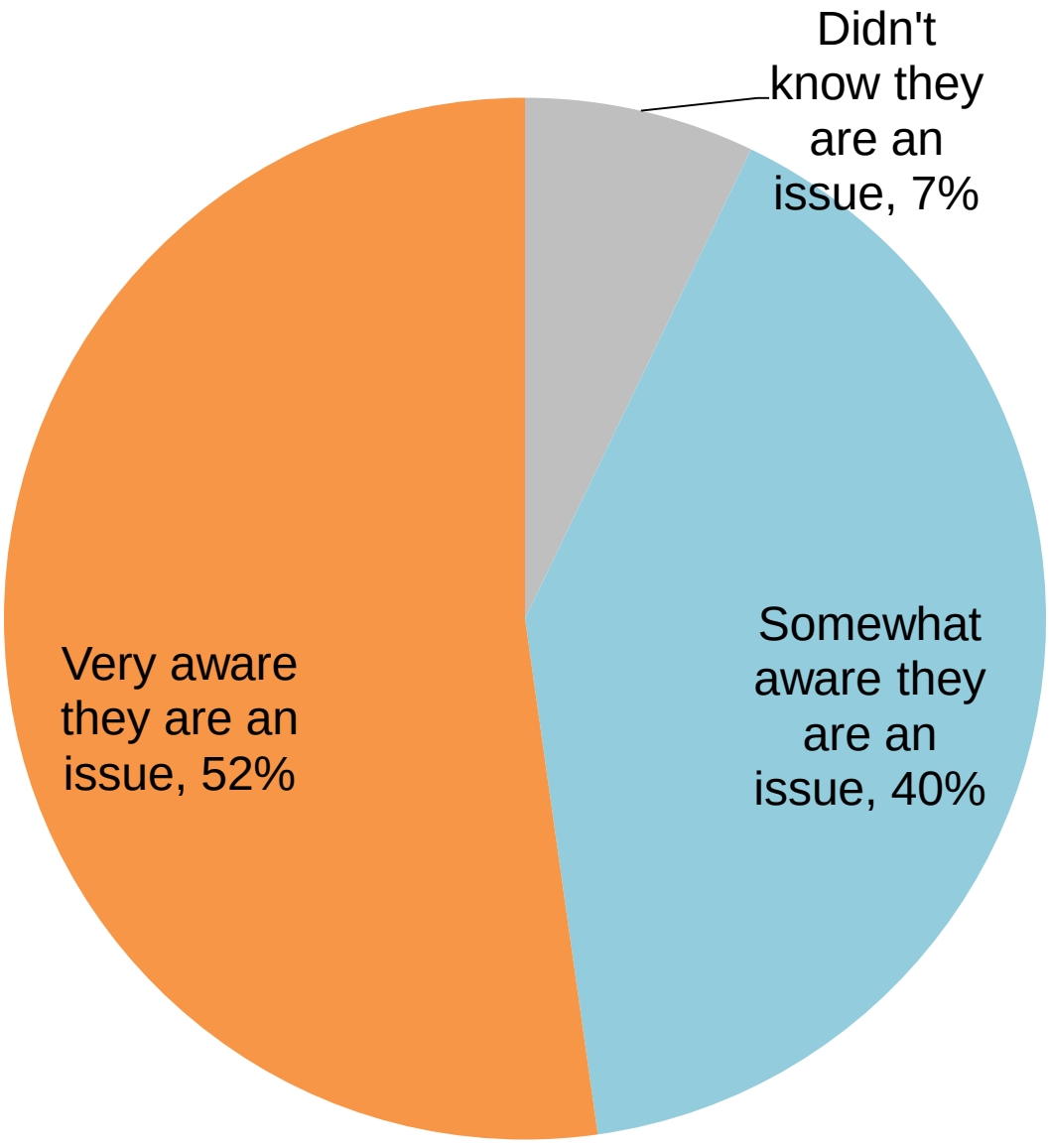


2F – Do you have an option or solution to suggest on sediment? n=97

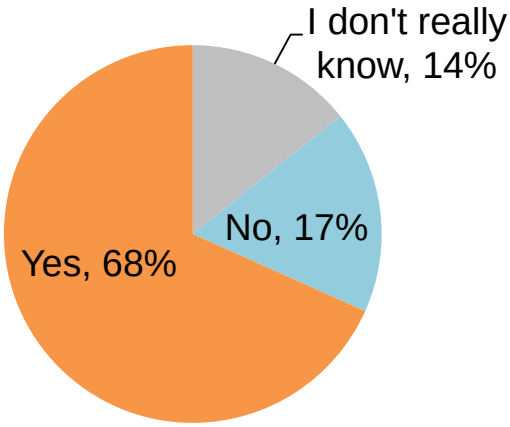


PRIORITY ISSUE 3: CONTAMINANTS AND PATHOGENS

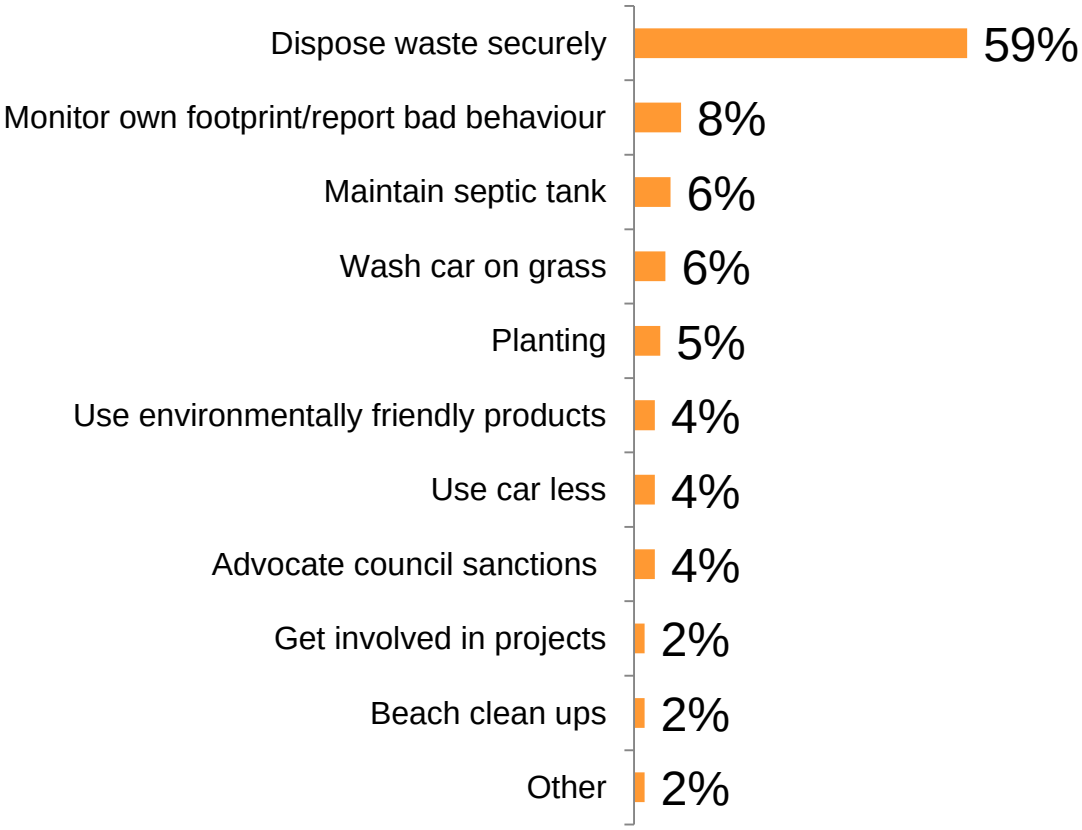
3D – How aware are you of the problem of contaminants and pathogens in the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana?



3E - Do you know of any actions you can take personally to reduce the problem of contaminants and pathogens in waterways?



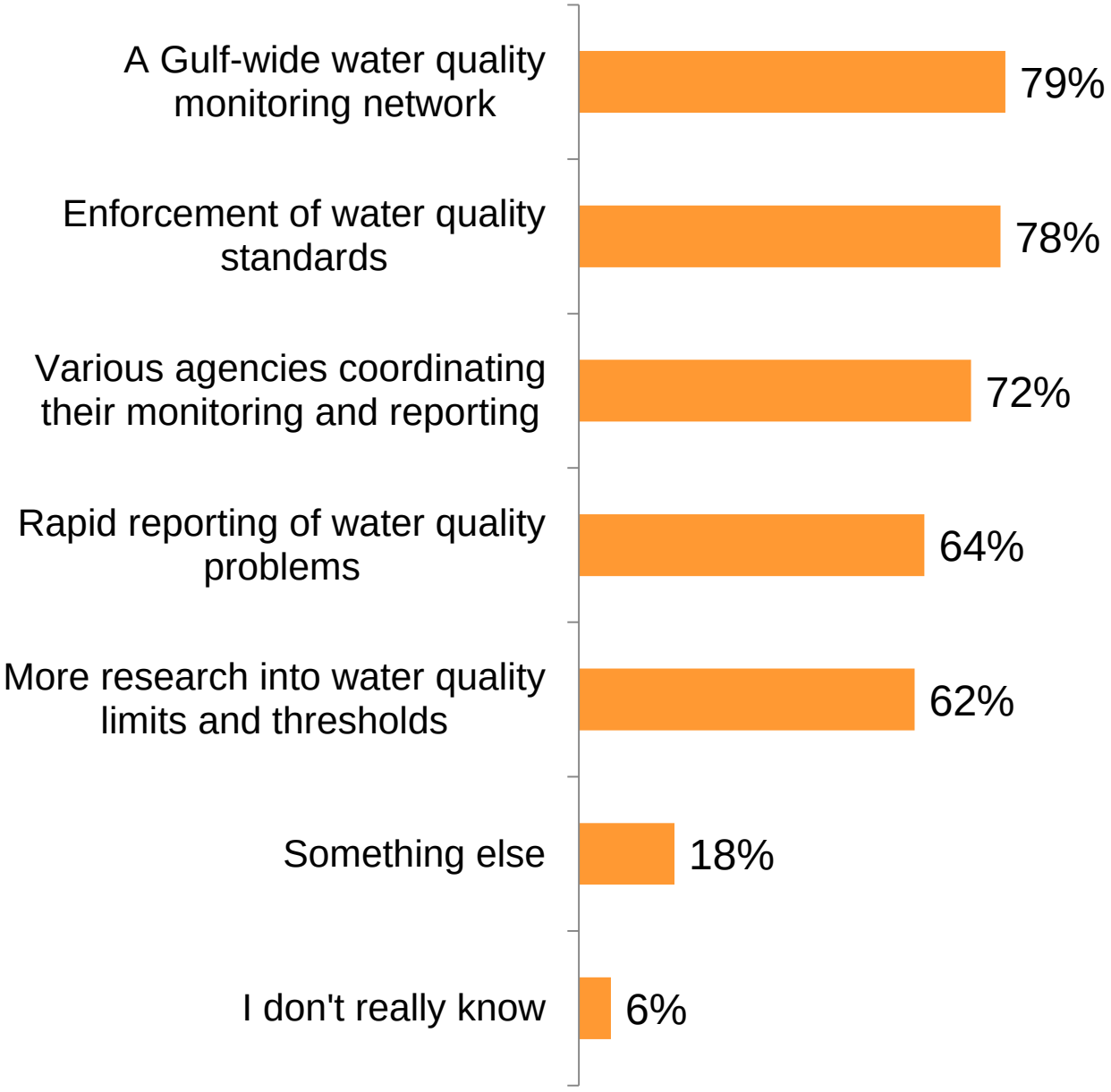
3F – If yes in previous question: what are they? n=109



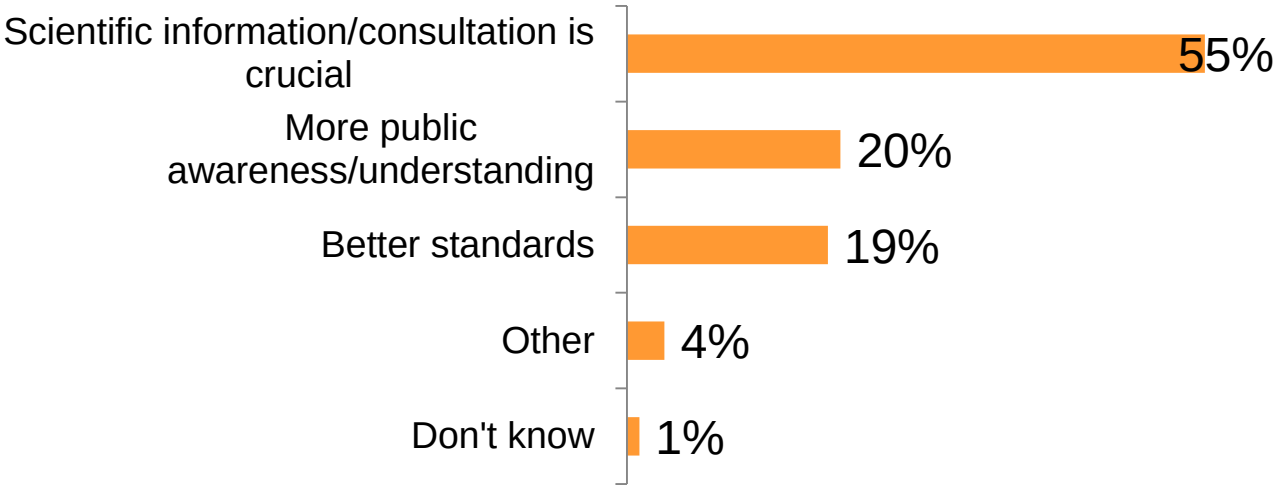
3G – Do you have an option or solution to suggest around contaminants and pathogens? n=103

PRIORITY ISSUE 4: RISKS

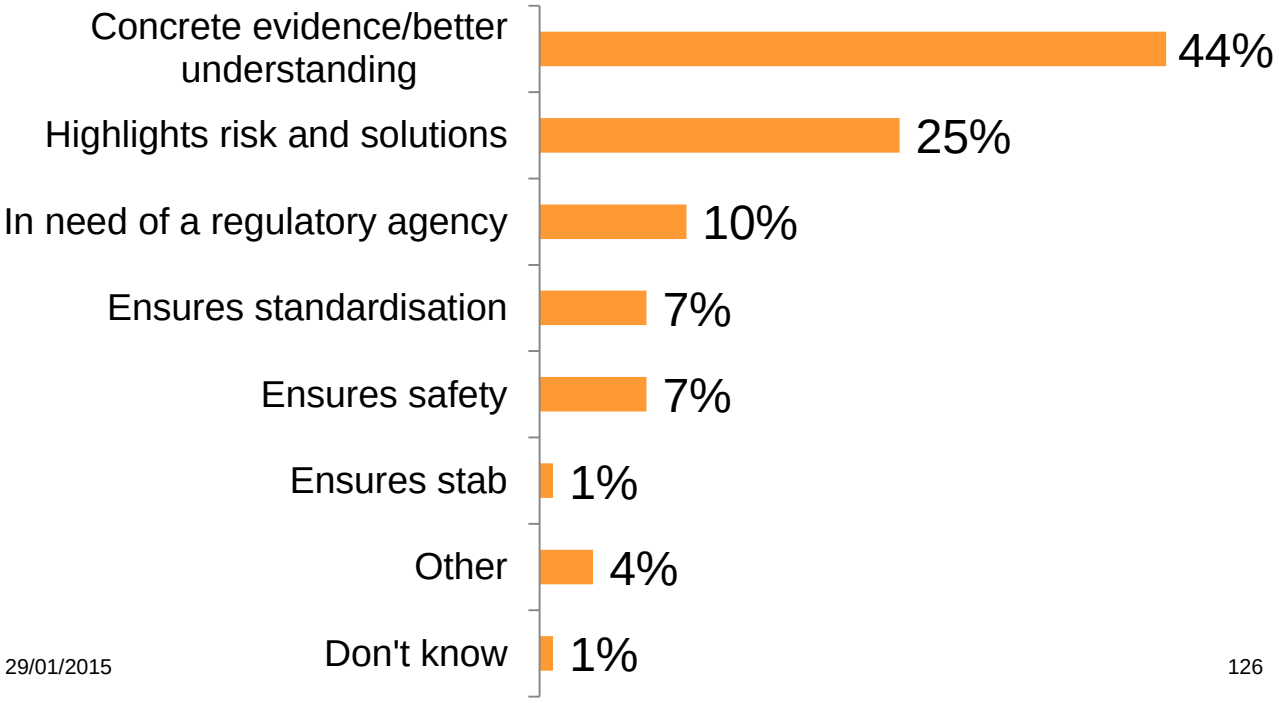
4D - Mitigations can help reduce risks. In principle would you support the idea of any of the following mitigations around water quality? (Choose as many as apply.)



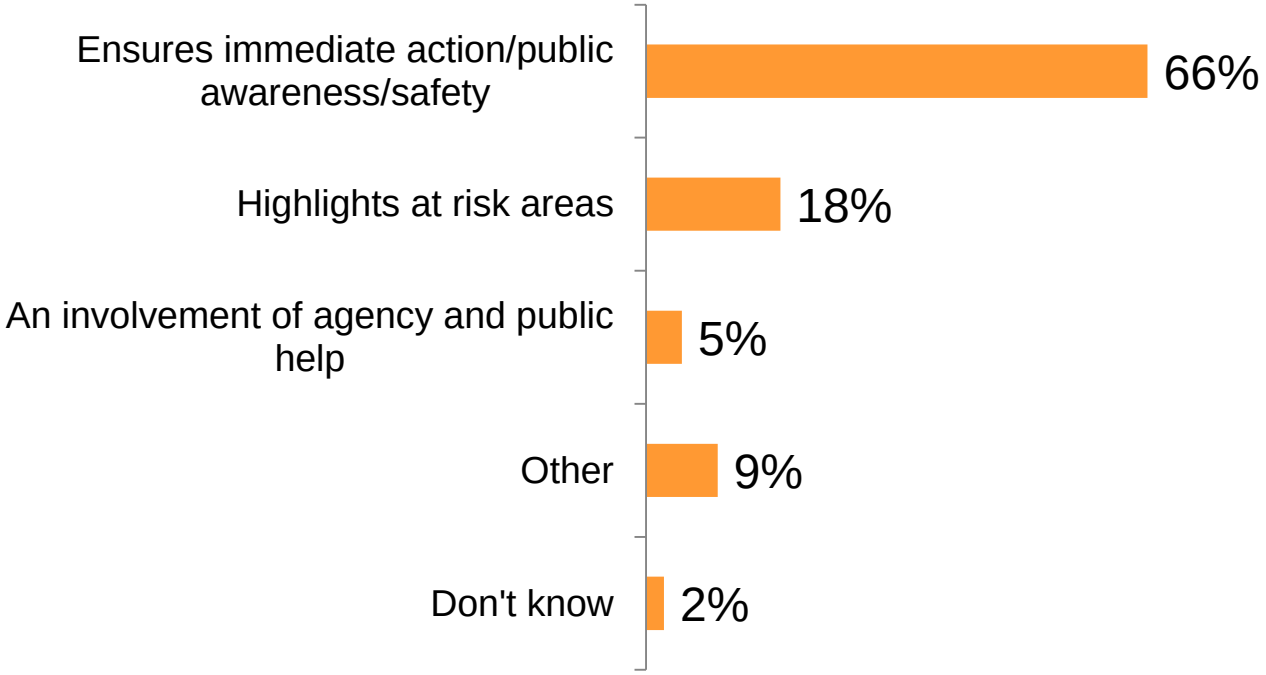
4E.I – Please explain why you support the following mitigations around water quality? ('More research into water quality limits and thresholds' n=83)



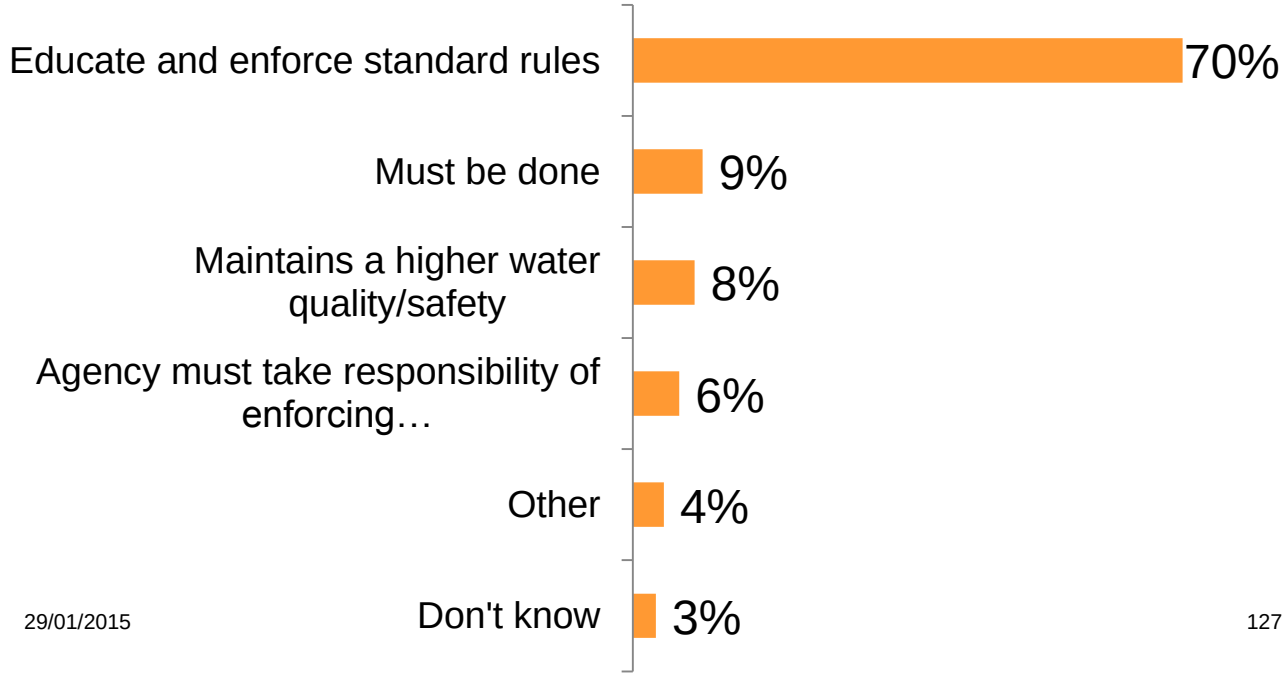
4E.II – Please explain why you support the following mitigations around water quality? ('A gulf wide water quality monitoring network' n=107)



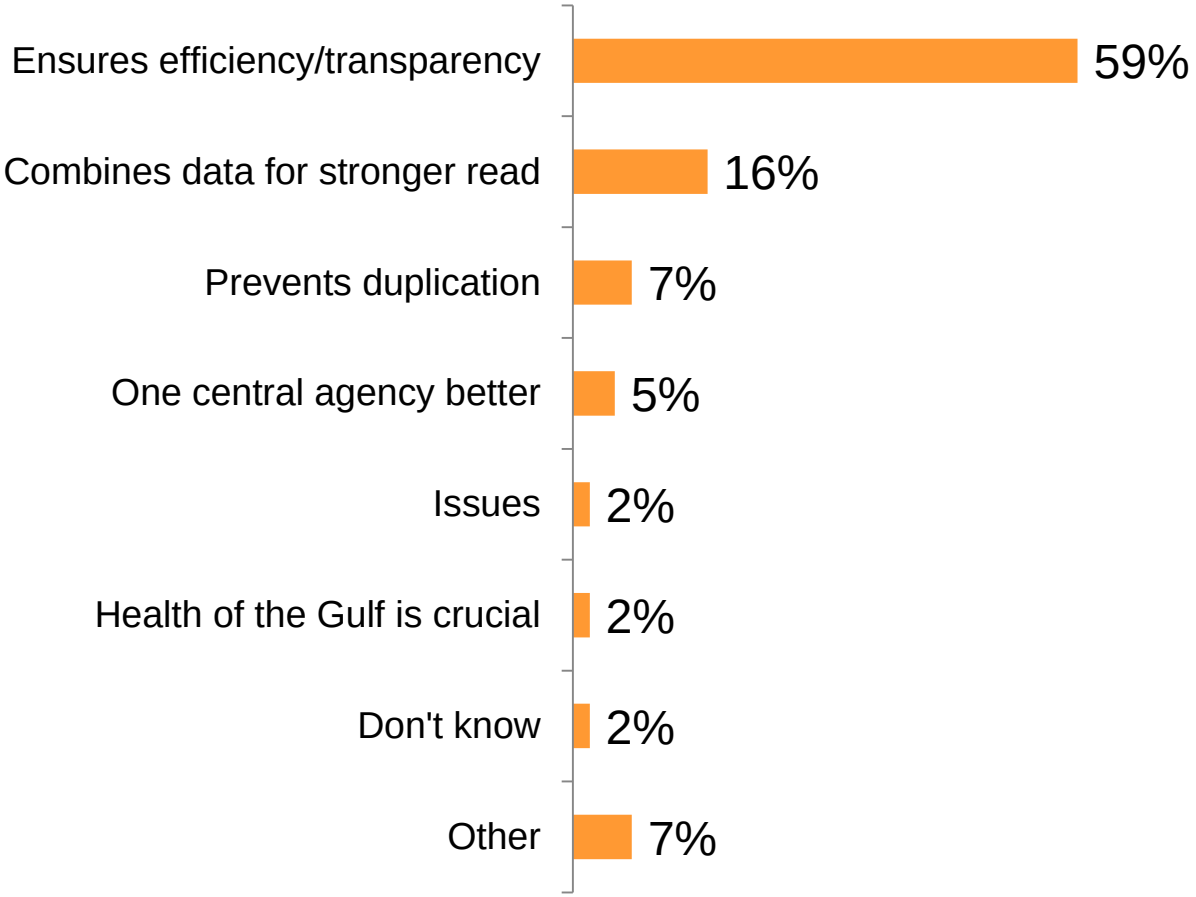
4E.III – Please explain why you support the following mitigations around water quality? ('Rapid reporting of water quality standards' n=85)



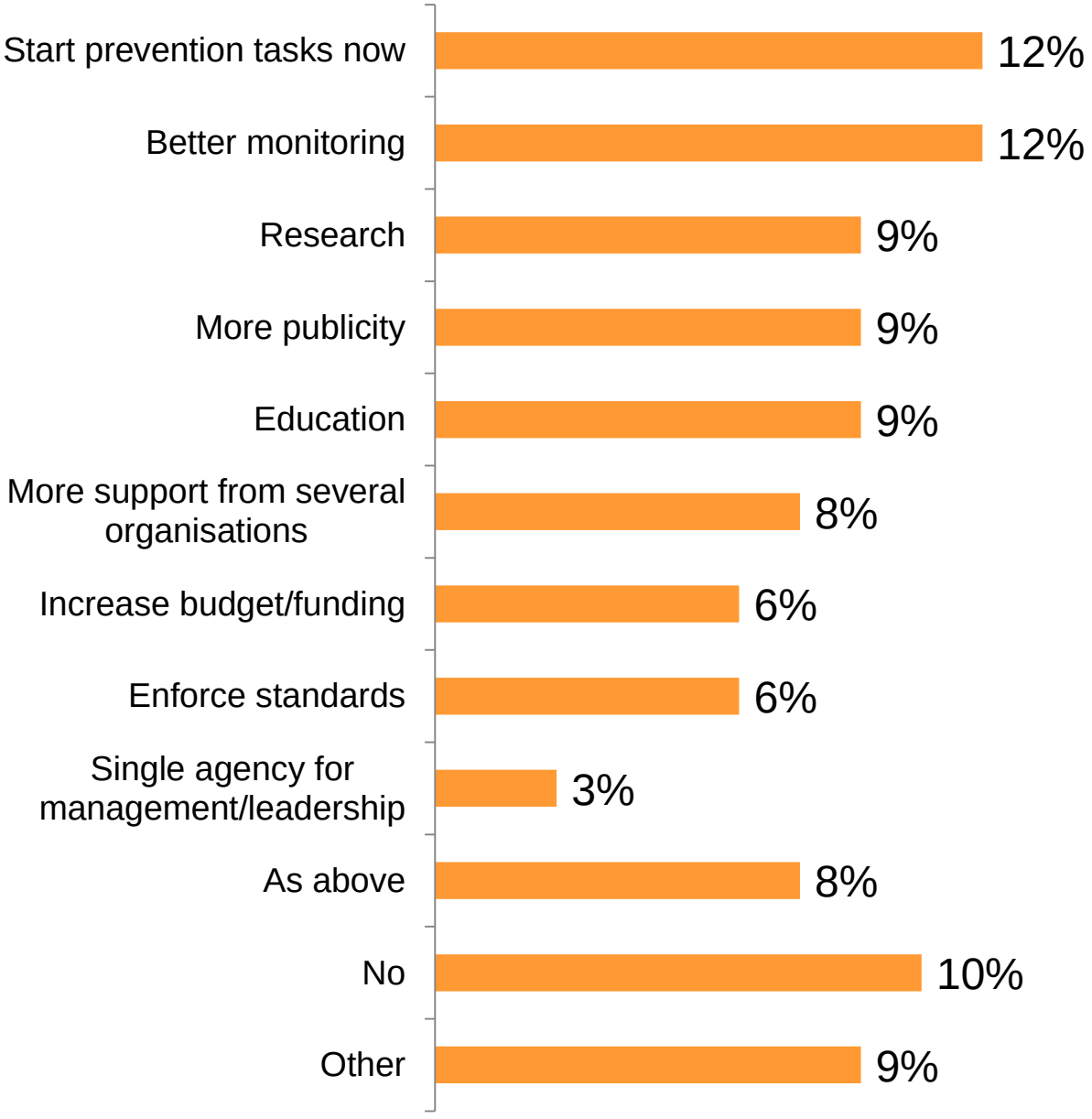
4E.IV – Please explain why you support the following mitigations around water quality? ('Enforcement of water quality standards' n=101)



4E.V – Please explain why you support the following mitigations around water quality? ('Various agencies coordinating their monitoring and reporting' n=101)

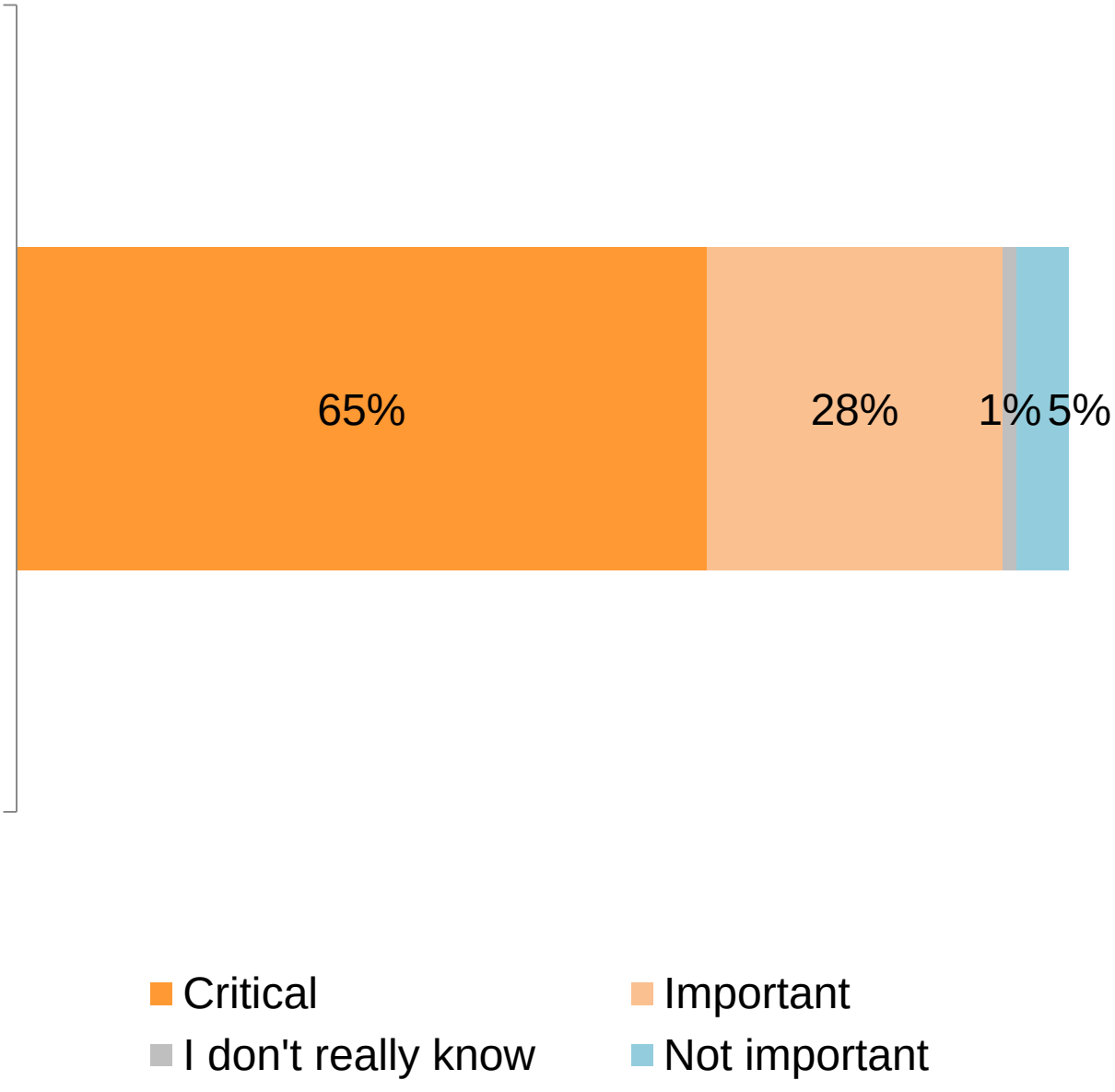


4F. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around risk? n=78.

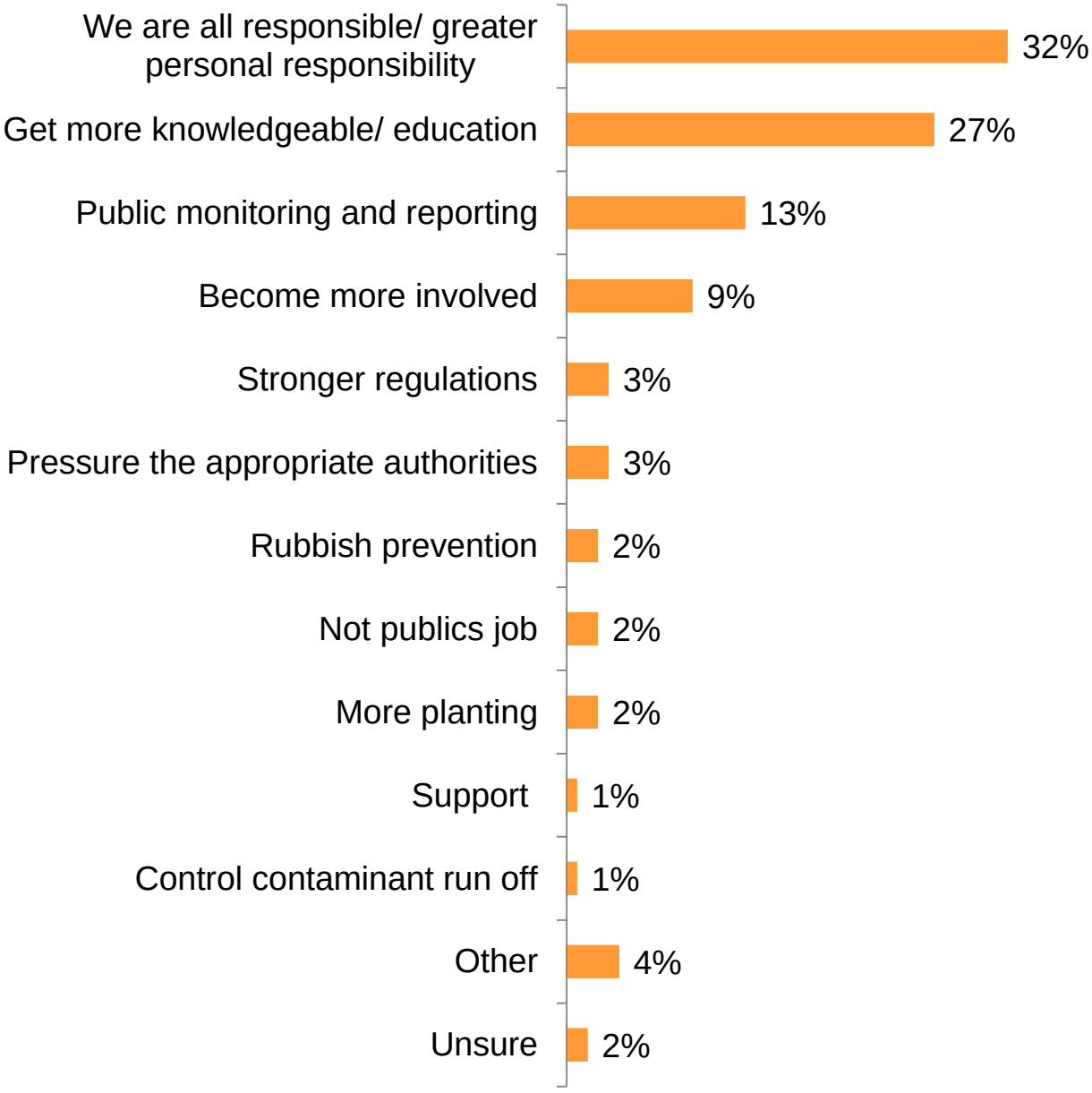


PRIORITY ISSUE 5: STEWARDSHIP

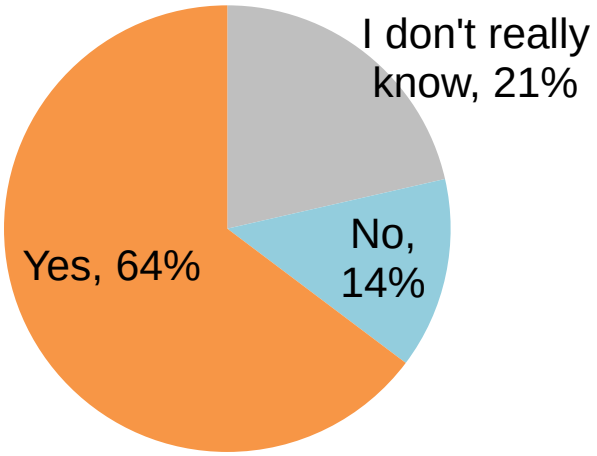
5D - HOW IMPORTANT IS IT TO INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS AROUND THE ISSUE OF STEWARDING WATER QUALITY?



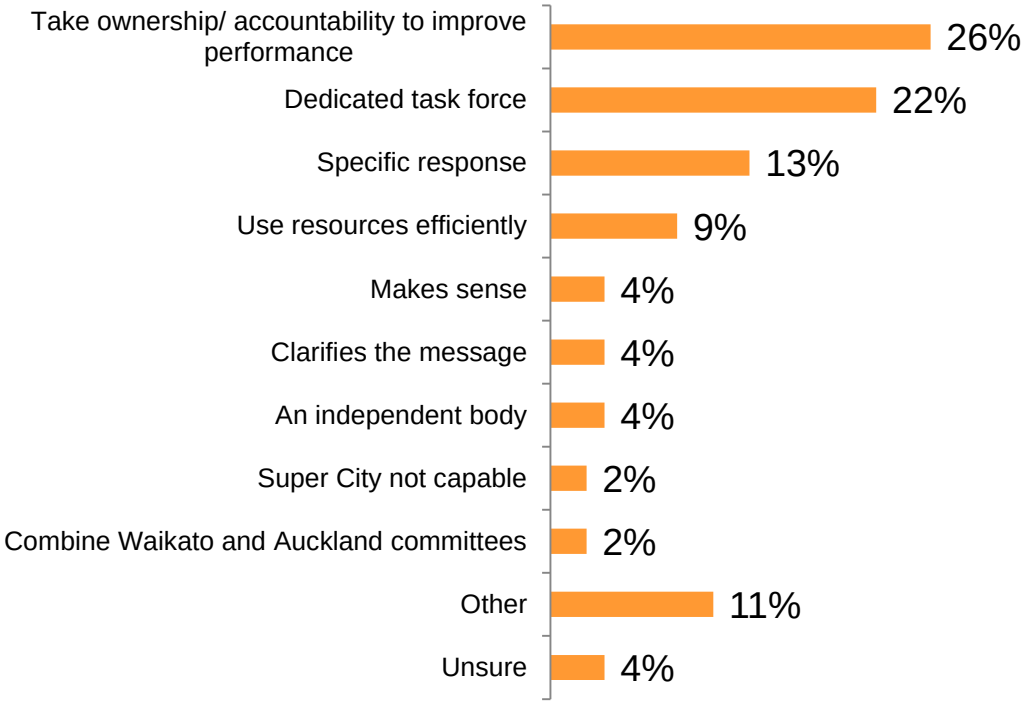
5E. What role do you think the public should play in stewarding water quality? n=132.



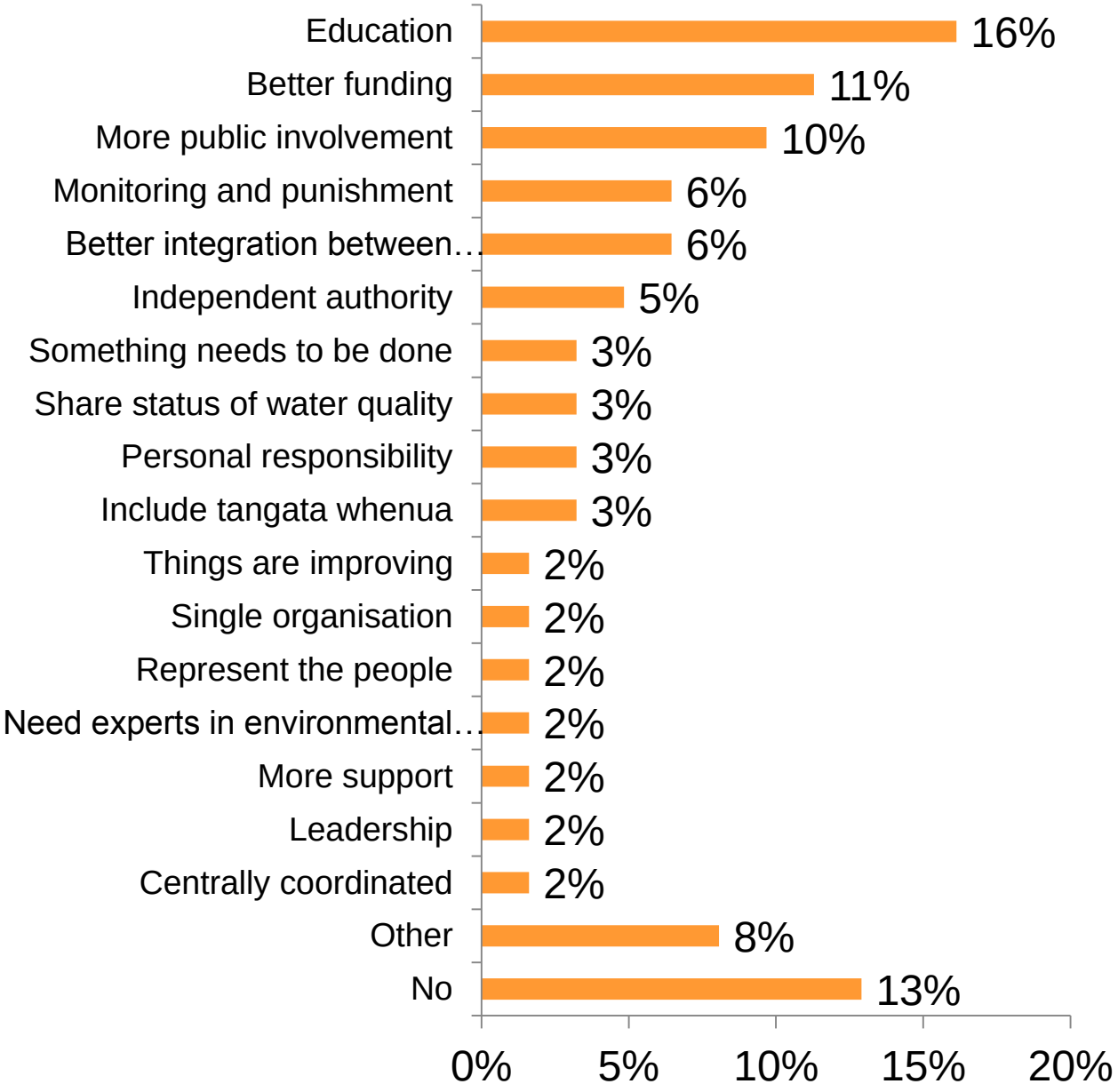
5G - Do you think it would help to have one agency taking the lead on improving the Gulf's water quality?



5H. Please tell us about your choice? If 'yes' answered in previous question. n=82.



5J. DO YOU HAVE AN OPTION OR SOLUTION TO SUGGEST AROUND STEWARDSHIP? N=62.



Age	Count	%
0-17	1	1%
18-30	8	5%
30-40	25	16%
41-50	26	17%
51-64	54	35%
65 and over	40	26%
I'd rather not say	1	1%

Region	Count	%
Auckland region	126	82%
Other North Island region	6	4%
South Island	3	2%
Waikato region	19	12%
I do not live in New Zealand	0	0%

Ethnicity	Count	%
NZ European	112	73%
Other	27	18%
Maori	9	6%
European	4	3%
Asian	2	1%

ACCESSIBLE GULF

SUMMARY OF ACCESSIBLE GULF

Overall

- Respondents placed the most importance on ‘Valuing the Gulf’ (70% critical importance) and ‘Stewardship’ (59%).
- Only 1% of respondents stated that ‘Valuing the Gulf’ is not an issue while the majority stated that it is a Gulf-wide issue (28%) or an issue affecting the Gulf and beyond (70%).

Valuing the Gulf

- Three-quarters of respondents think the value and importance of the Gulf is underestimated.
- Over half of those think that ‘Better education/ public awareness/ communicate issues,’ could play a role in improving this issue.
- Half of the respondents think the balance between exclusivity and accessibility between the different parts of the Gulf is about right, while a quarter think areas should be more accessible, or have restricted access respectively.
- Options to improve valuing the Gulf include ‘More marine reserves/ protection,’ ‘Education,’ ‘Restrict commercialisation,’ and ‘Assess the value/ monitor it/ regulate.’

Stewardship

- A third think that ‘Keeping pollution/ rubbish to a minimum’ is one of the most important things they can personally do to steward the gulf.
- Seventeen percent think that one of the biggest challenges to improving stewardship of the Gulf is ‘Public awareness of environmental issues,’ followed by ‘Educating people (16%).’
- One-fifth of respondents think that increasing important groups responsibilities/ involvement/ funding would be a good option for stewardship. A further 20% thought that ‘Education’ was a good idea.

SUMMARY OF ACCESSIBLE GULF

Sense of place

- Forty-two percent of respondents think there are places in the Gulf where the sense of place is being eroded.
  - Of those 12% thought it was being eroded in Waiheke Island, followed by 11% saying 'All areas/ built up areas.'
- A third (36%) of respondents think that access should be improved to some significant places and sites of the Gulf, while 29% said it shouldn't be improved.
  - Of those who think access should be improved 19% said to 'Hauraki islands,' while 17% said 'All areas/ with care.'
- One-fifth said that improving accessibility could be an option to improve sense of place.

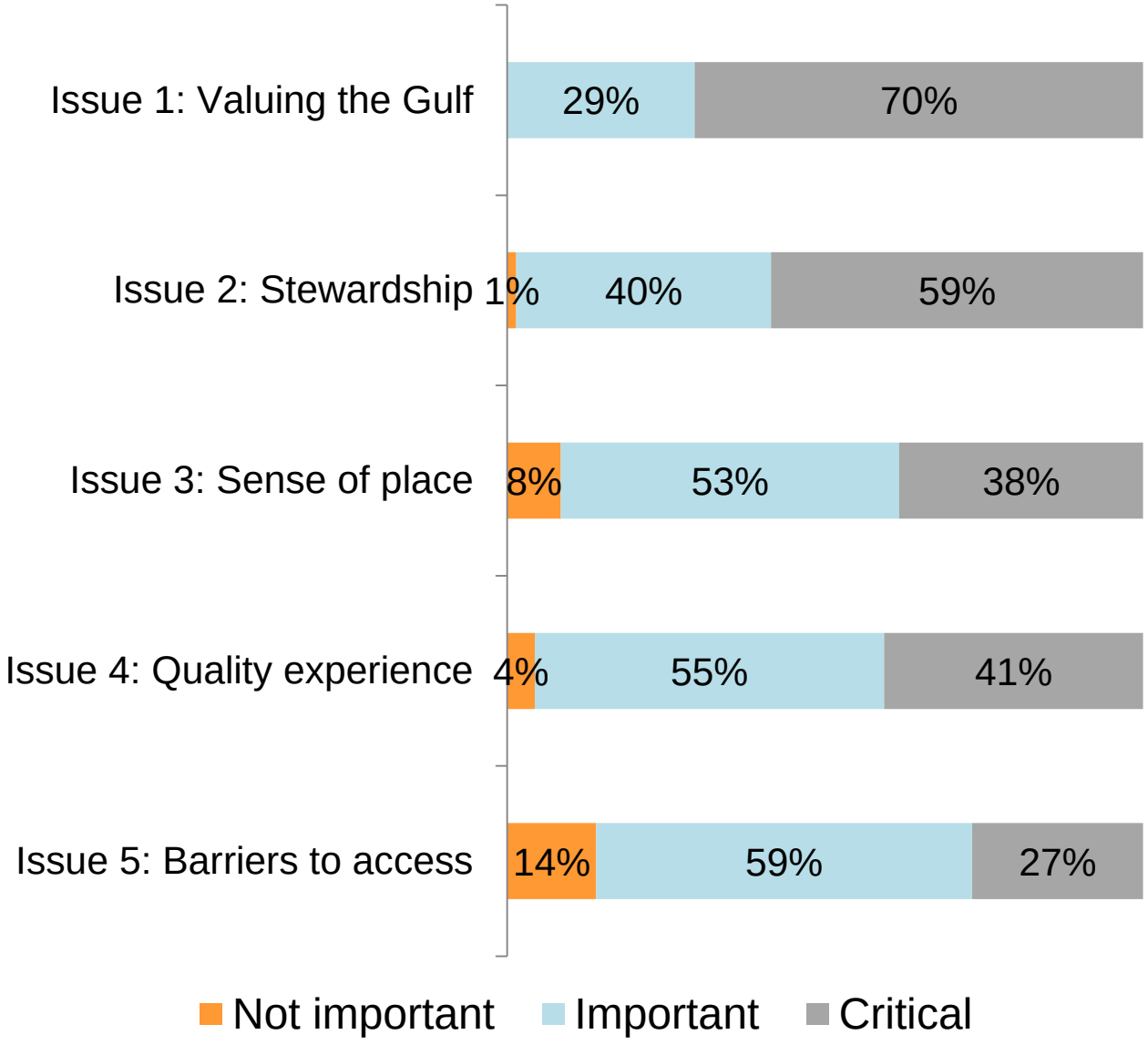
Quality experience

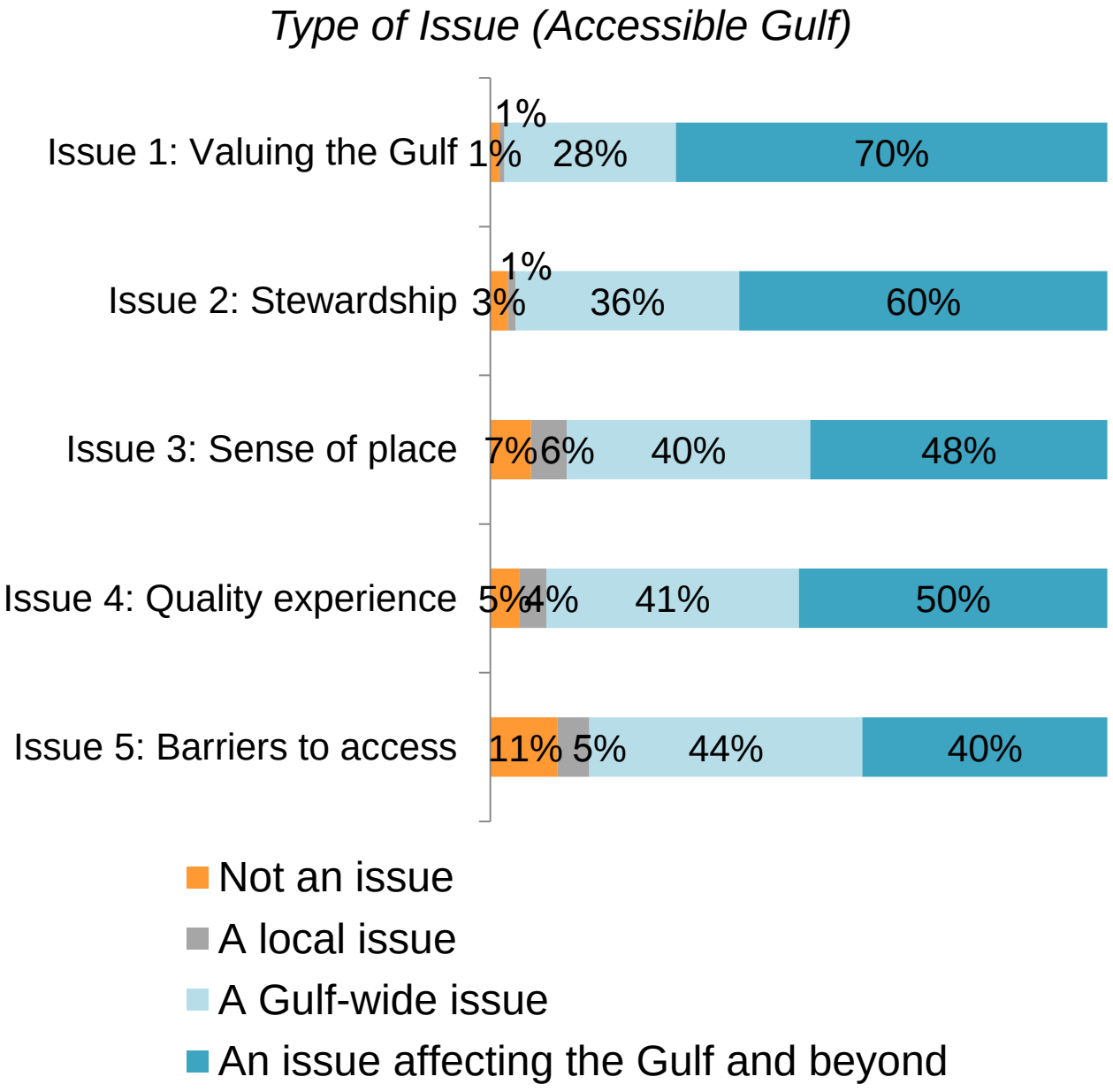
- Fifty-seven percent of respondents there are parts of the Gulf where visitor access should be controlled.
  - Of those, one-quarter said 'Off shore Islands/ sanctuaries etc,' followed by 17% saying 'Little Barrier Island.'
- Eighty percent said there are areas of the Gulf where development should be controlled.
  - Of those, one in five said 'Coastal areas' followed by 15% saying 'Off shore islands/ sanctuaries etc.'
- Seventeen percent think that restricting coastal development could be an option to improve quality experience.

Barriers to access

- Forty-five percent think that 'Physical access' is the most significant barrier to accessing the Gulf, followed by 41% saying 'Affordability.'
  - While many couldn't think of a solution (12%), 10% suggested 'No private beaches/ restricted access' and 'More/ improve public landings' respectively.

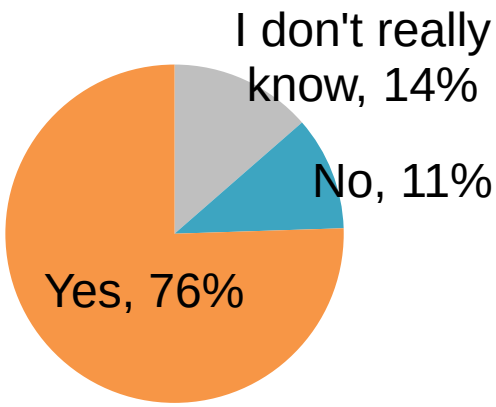
Relative importance of Accessible Gulf issues



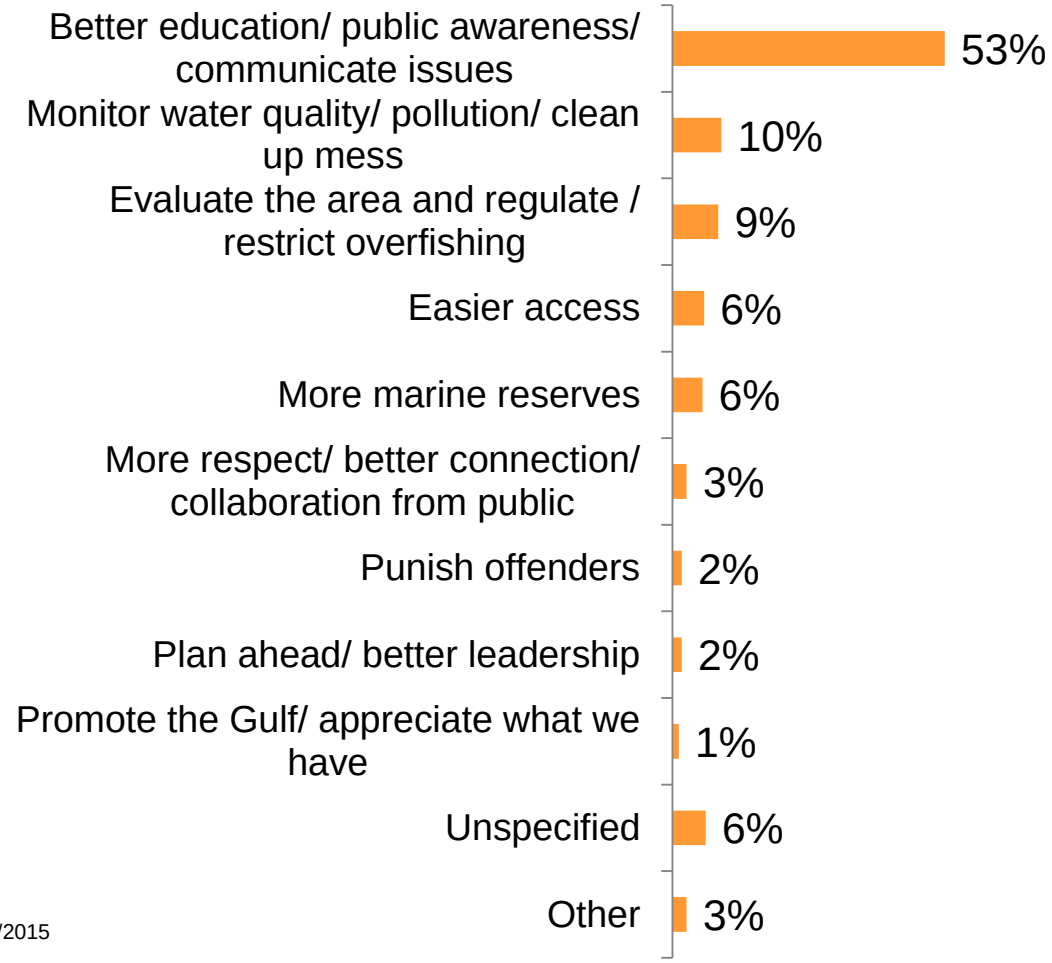

Type of Issue (Accessible Gulf)
Issue 1: Valuing the Gulf
1%
1%
28%
70%
Issue 2: Stewardship
1%
3%
36%
60%
Issue 3: Sense of place
7%
6%
40%
48%
Issue 4: Quality experience
5%
4%
41%
50%
Issue 5: Barriers to access
11%
5%
44%
40%
Not an issue
A local issue
A Gulf-wide issue
An issue affecting the Gulf and beyond

PRIORITY ISSUE 1: VALUING THE GULF

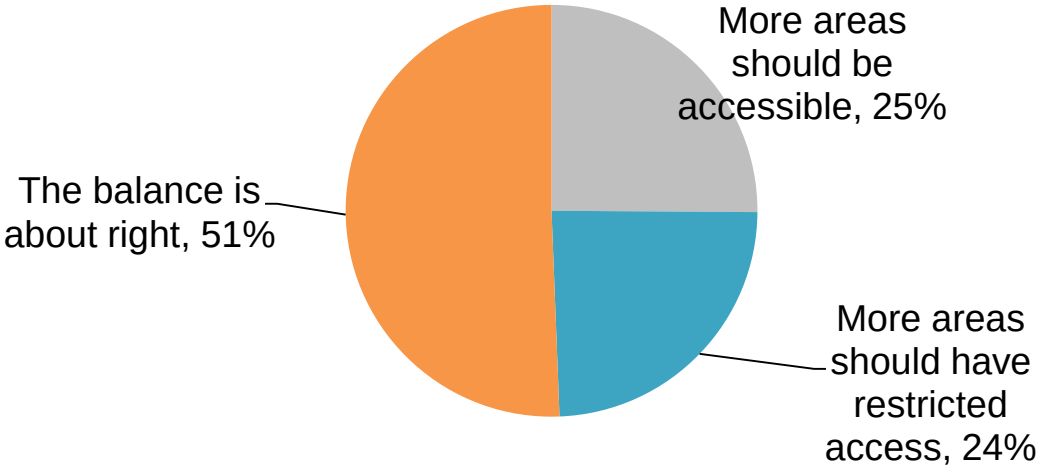
Q1D. Do you think the value and importance of the Gulf is underestimated?



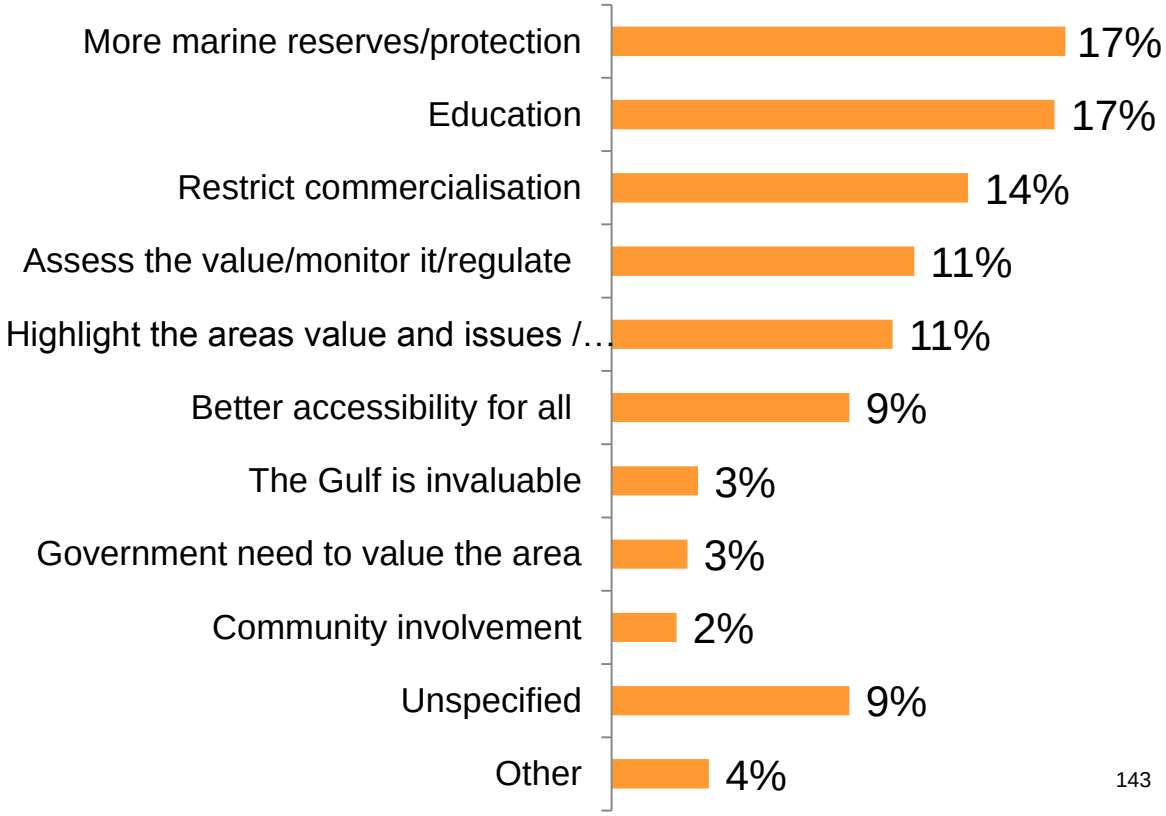
Q1E. Please say what could be done to improve this? (n, 'YES'=326)



Q1F. Do you think the balance between the parts of the Gulf that are accessible to everyone and areas with exclusive or restricted access is about right?

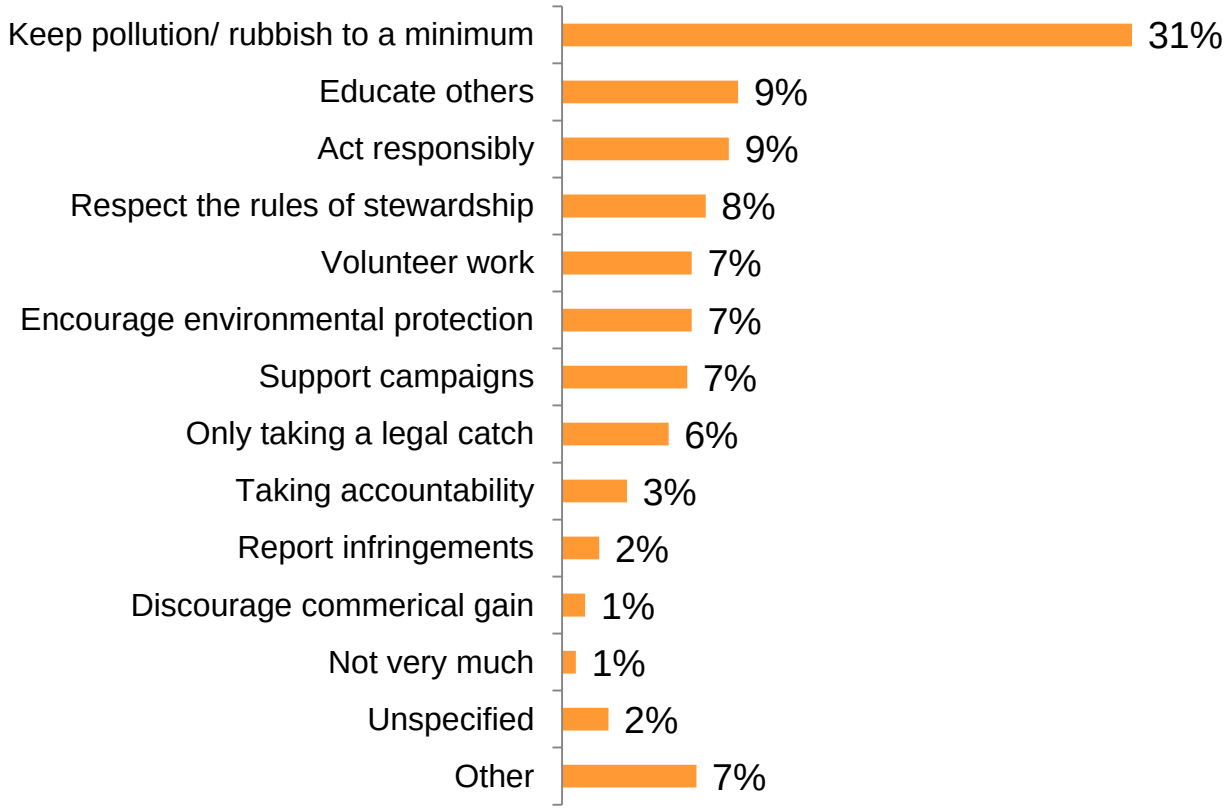


Q1H. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around valuing the Gulf? (n=244)

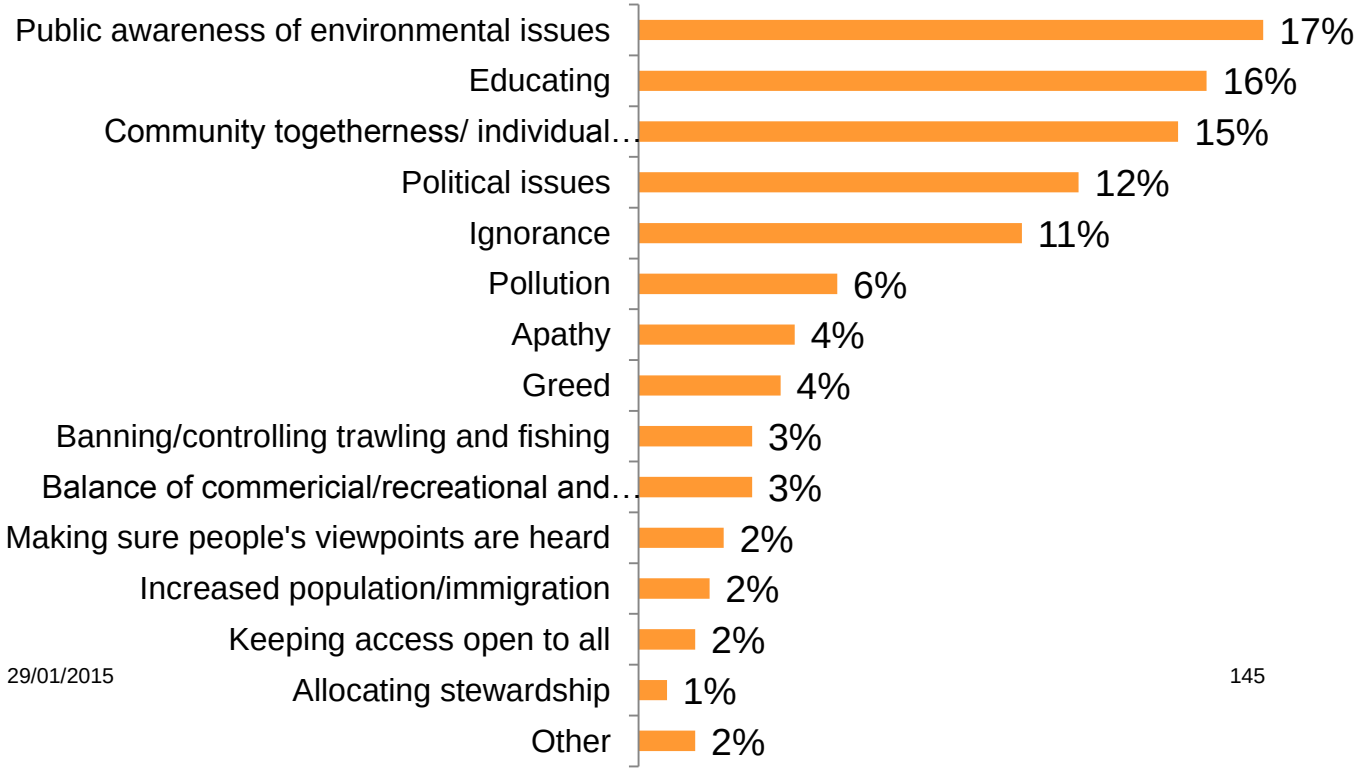


PRIORITY ISSUE 2: STEWARDSHIP

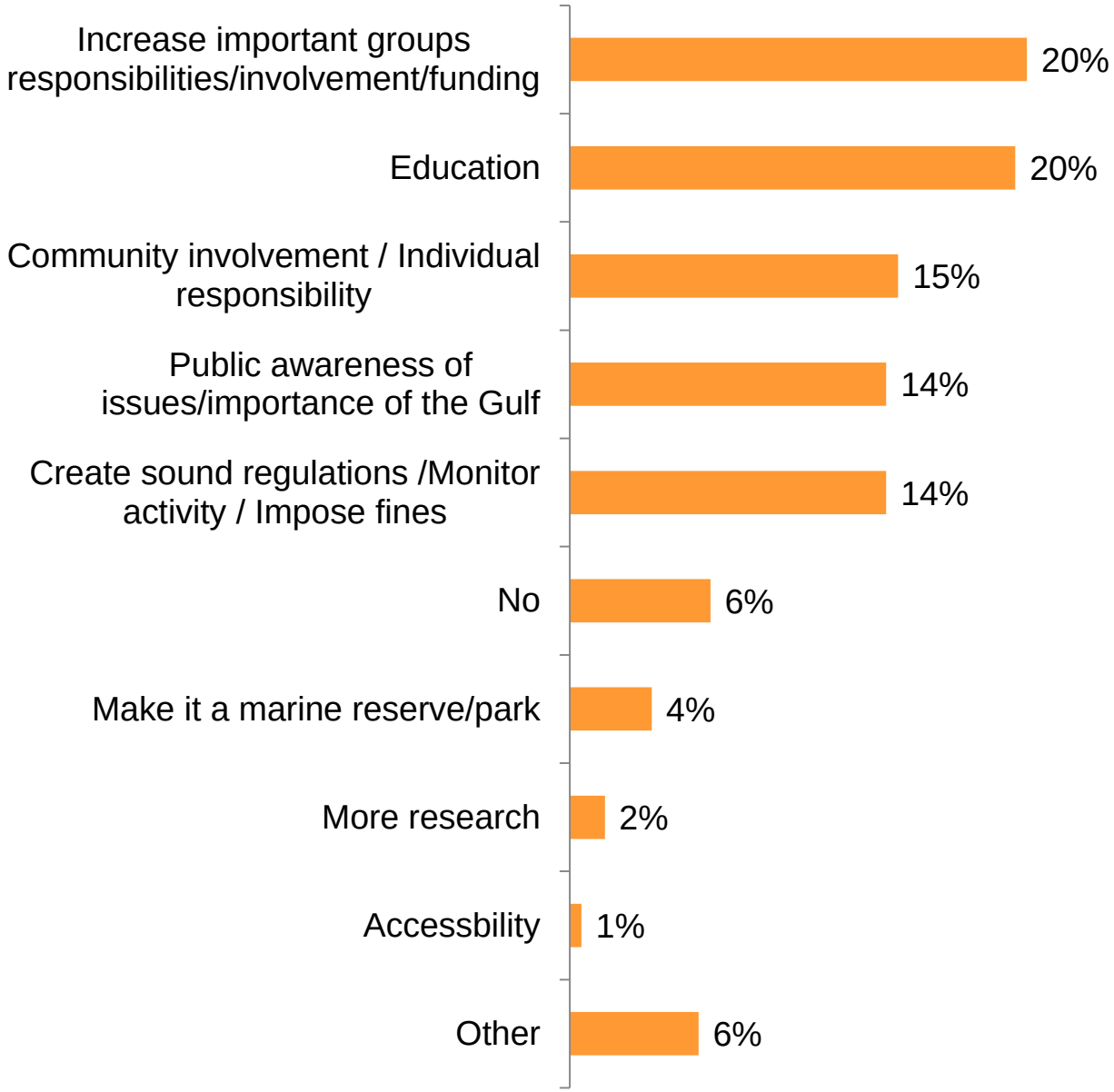
Q2D. What are the most important things you think you can do personally to steward the Gulf? (n=403)



Q2E. What do you think is the biggest challenge to improving stewardship of the Gulf? (n=253)



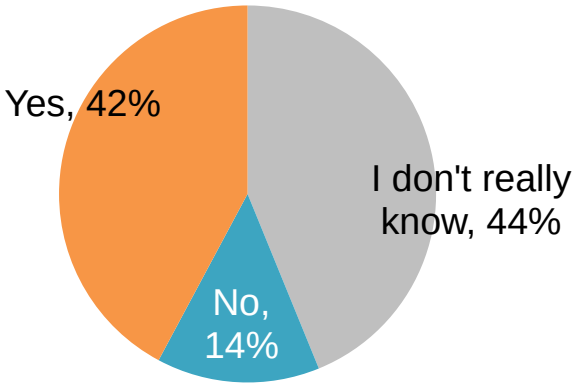
Q2F. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around stewardship? (n=193)



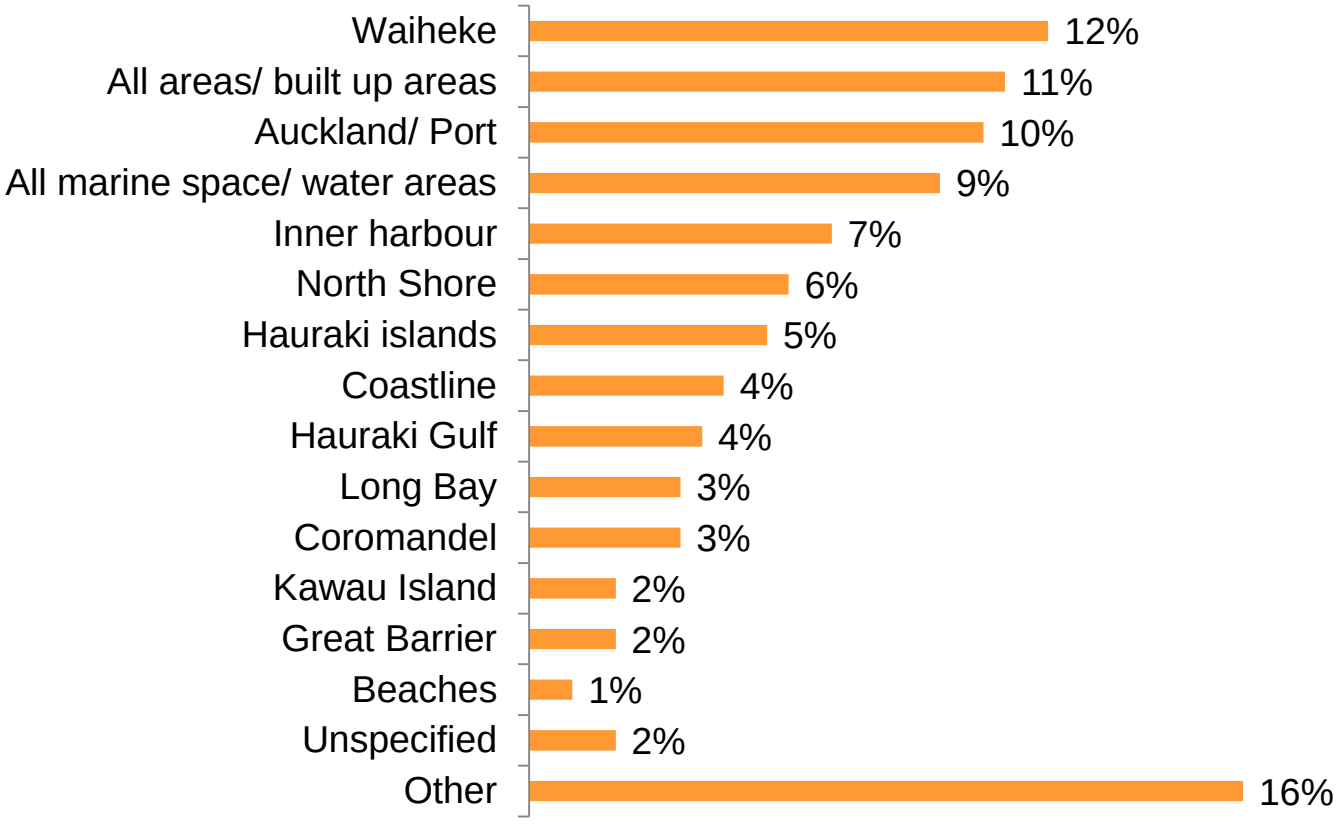
PRIORITY ISSUE 3: SENSE OF PLACE

Q3C. [If Sense of Place is local issue] Where?
Anywhere where the changes taking place erode what was
Great Barrier Island
Whereever it is that one spends time
Those areas local to those involved
Wherever an individual is/ lives
To whom it concerns
Any community that has evidence and belief that they are a special place with unique needs and unique solutions
Example 1: Rotoroa Island. A wonderful project. Example 2: Motuihe Island. The rabbit eradication and the reforestation with native bush is a delight.
Rodney area
Great Barrier Island
Gulf islands - different issues for each.
Waitemata Harbour
For example Thames has mining history. Some islands have particular conservation functions.
Coastlines
Coromandel
Your turangawaewae / or place you like or feel is a safe haven in your mind
Many of the islands have historic and cultural significance.
Waiheke, Kawau, Tiritiri, Rangitoto, Motuihe, Motutapu, Rakino, Sargent passage, Sunday Rock, happy jacks, Leigh. Too many to list
Inner gulf
In each individual community
Auckland
City wide
Where there are significant places.

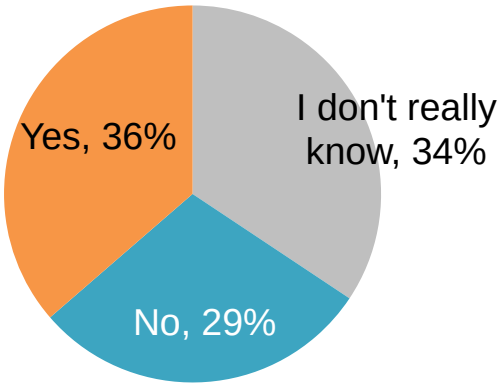
Q3D. Are there any places in the Gulf where you think the sense of place is being eroded?



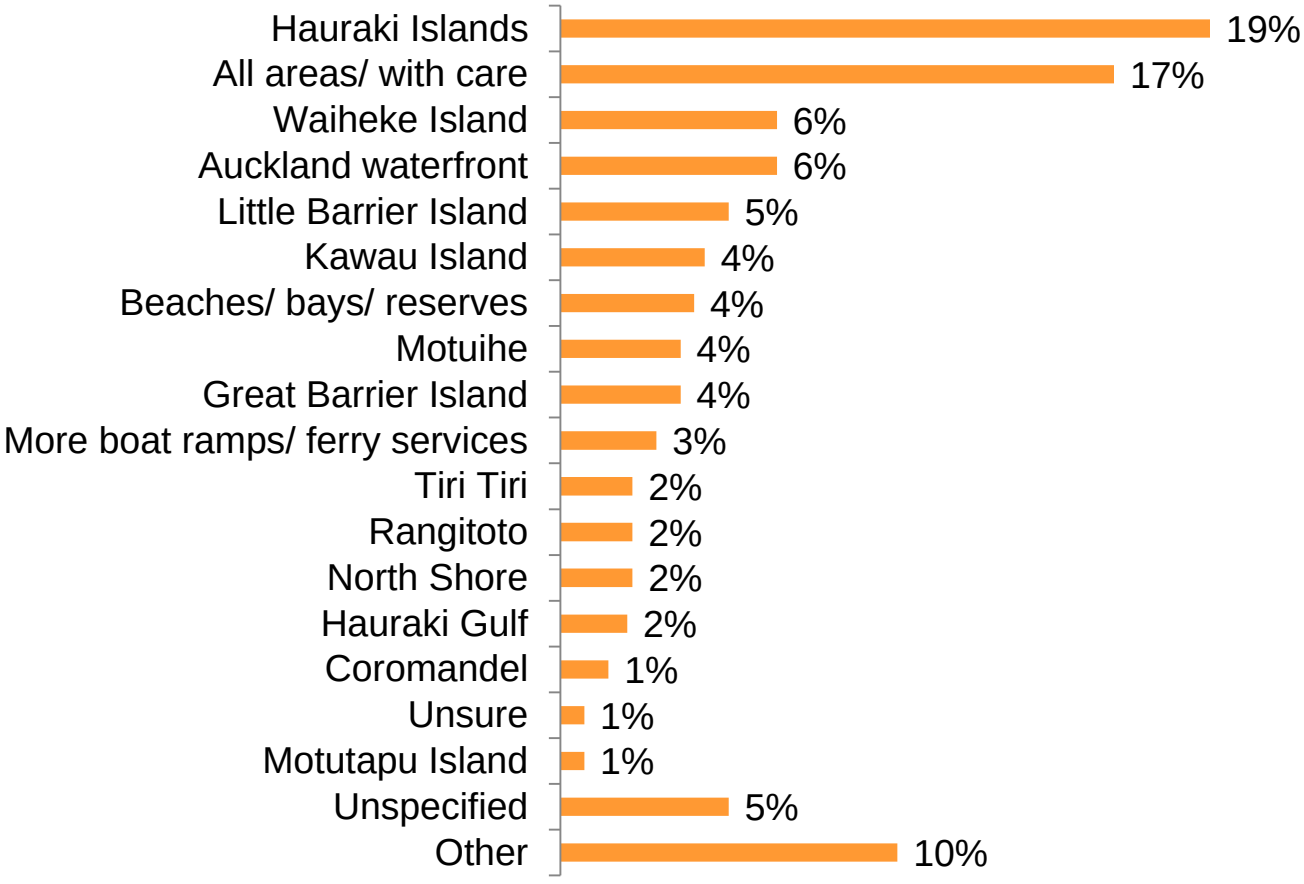
Q3E. If 'YES' Where? (n=201)



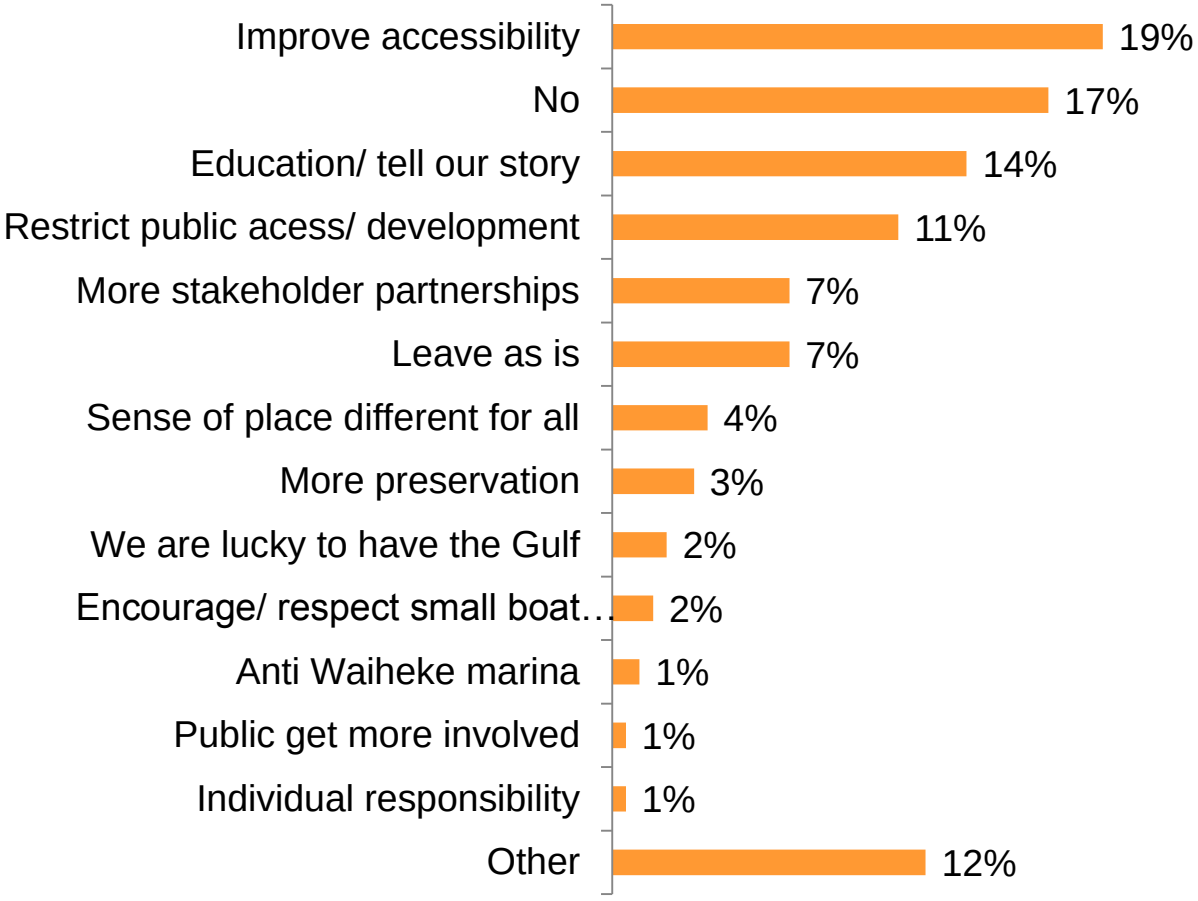
Q3F. Should access be improved to some of the significant places and sites of the Gulf, so they can be experienced by everyone?



Q3G. If 'YES' Where? (n=139)



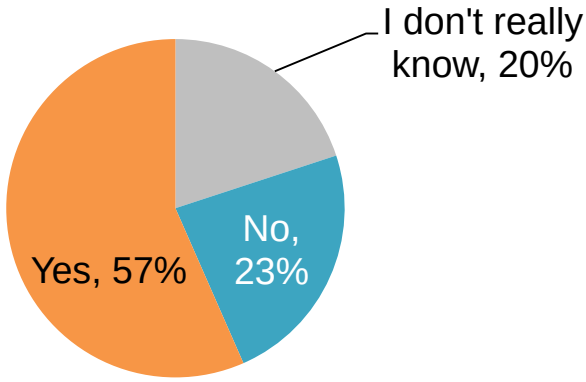
Q3H. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around sense of place? (n=188)



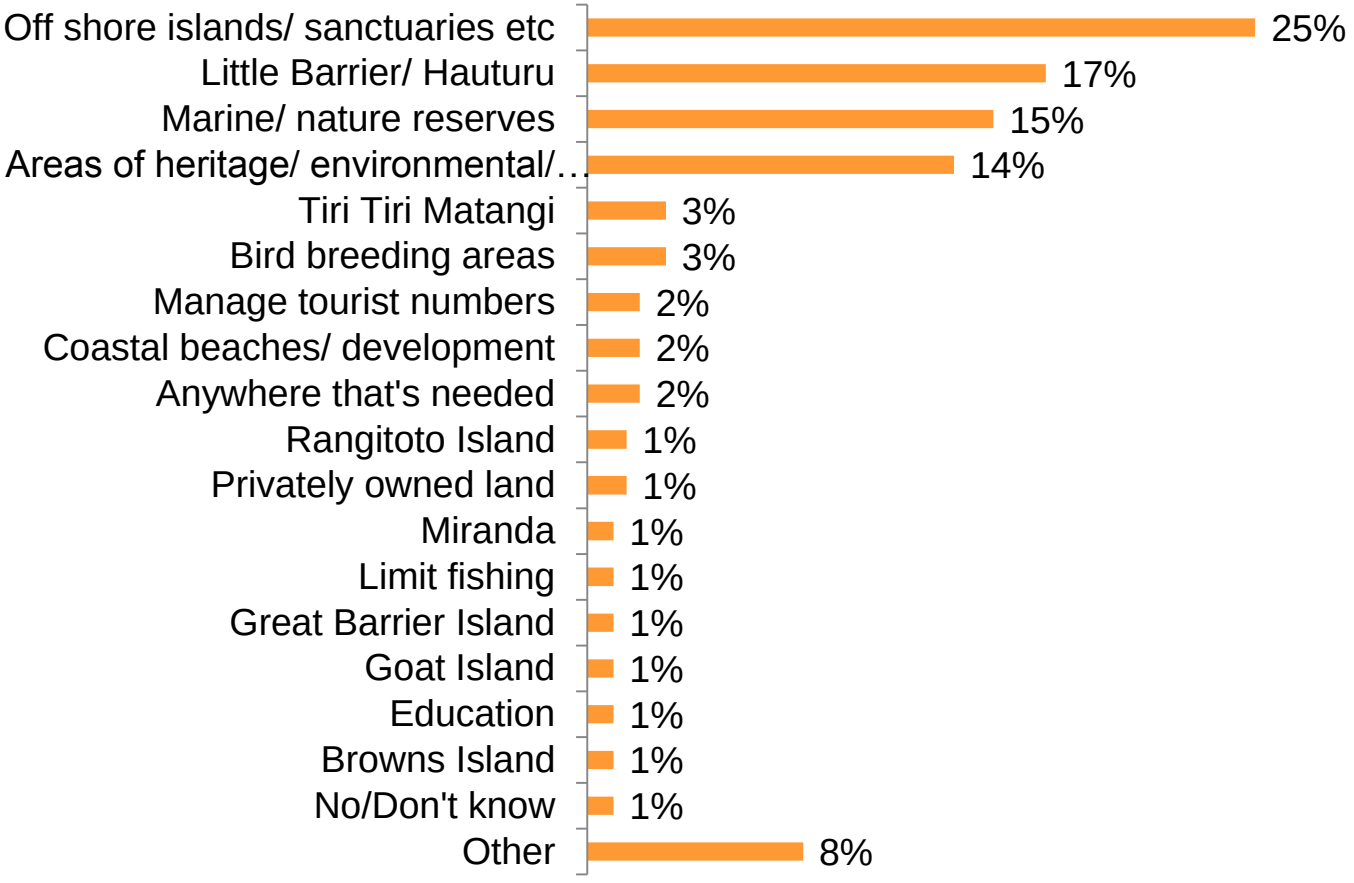
PRIORITY ISSUE 4: QUALITY EXPERIENCE

Q4C. [If Quality Experience is local issue] Where?
Not aware
Waitemata Harbour edge developments, Kawau coastal edge development
It would be nice to be able to go ashore at places like Chamberlin's Bay. Unfortunately the local land owner doesn't allow it.
A "quality experience" applies to visitors to the Gulf and the people/organisations which take them there, not so much to physical locations.
Rodney
In more built up areas
The quality starts with the local input sharing the experience
Greater Auckland, East coast Coromandel
Auckland's urban coastal sprawl areas
Not aware of specifics- but I can imagine that local communities could feel the character of their particular beach or coastline is changing in undesirable ways
Various
Islands
Waiheke Island, Kawau Island
Waiheke island and Rakino island
Great Barrier Island
Places like Waiheke
Developers of local facilities should be charged with a perpetual responsibility for the quality well being of the area.
Waiheke Island
Mussel farms etc, aquaculture,
Not sure

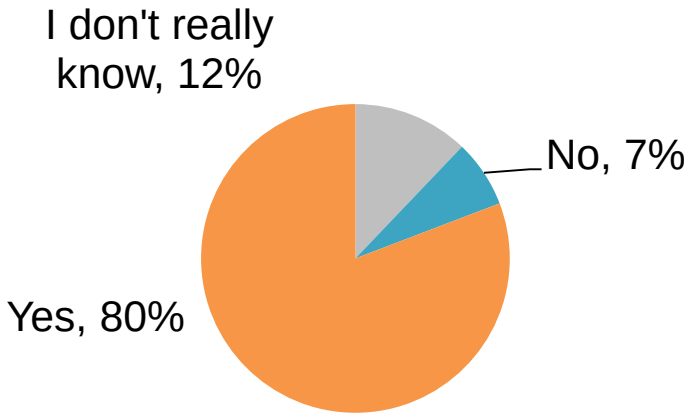
Q4D. Are there areas of the Gulf where you think access by visitors should be controlled?



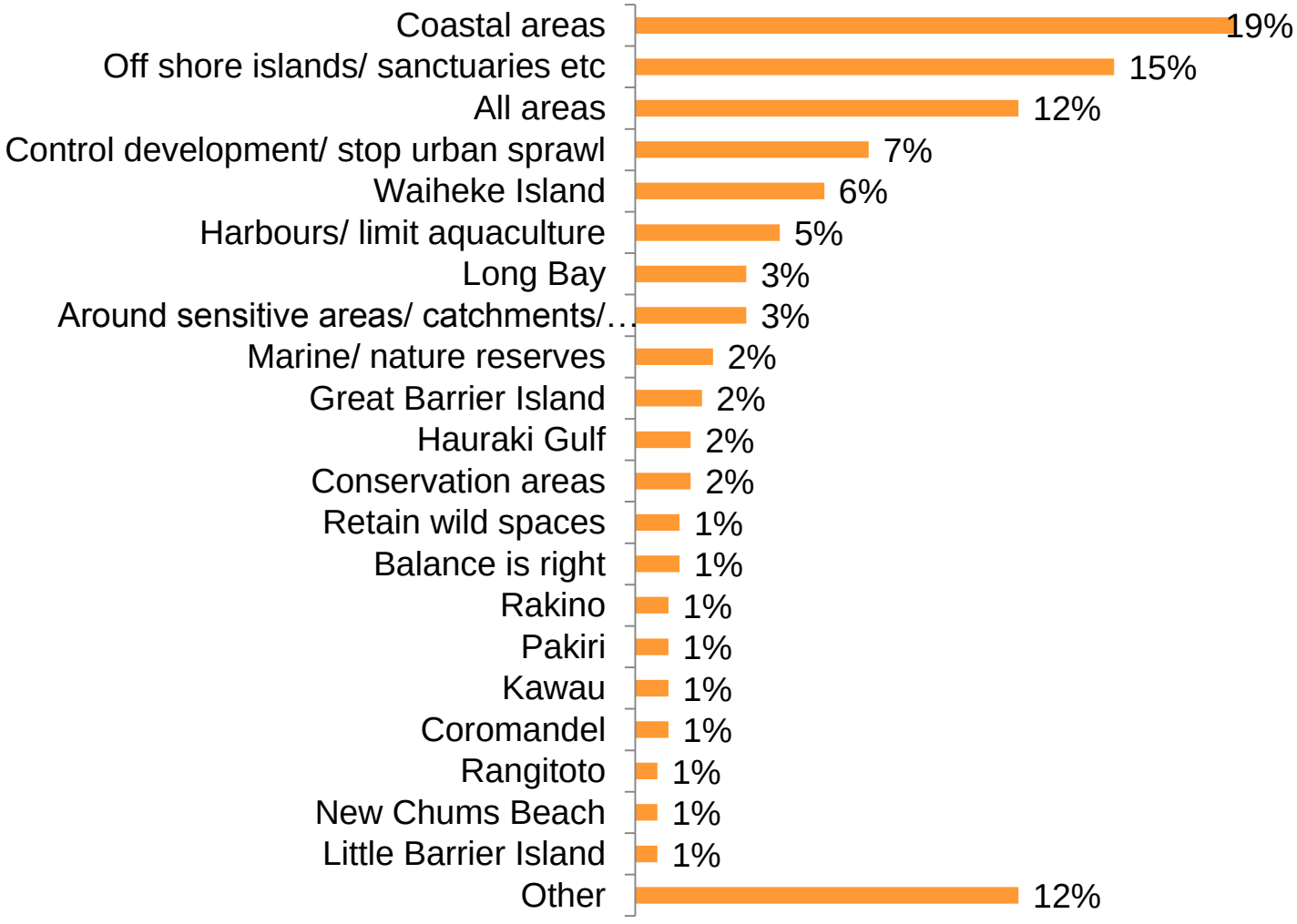
Q4E. If 'YES' Where and can you tell us more? (n=206)



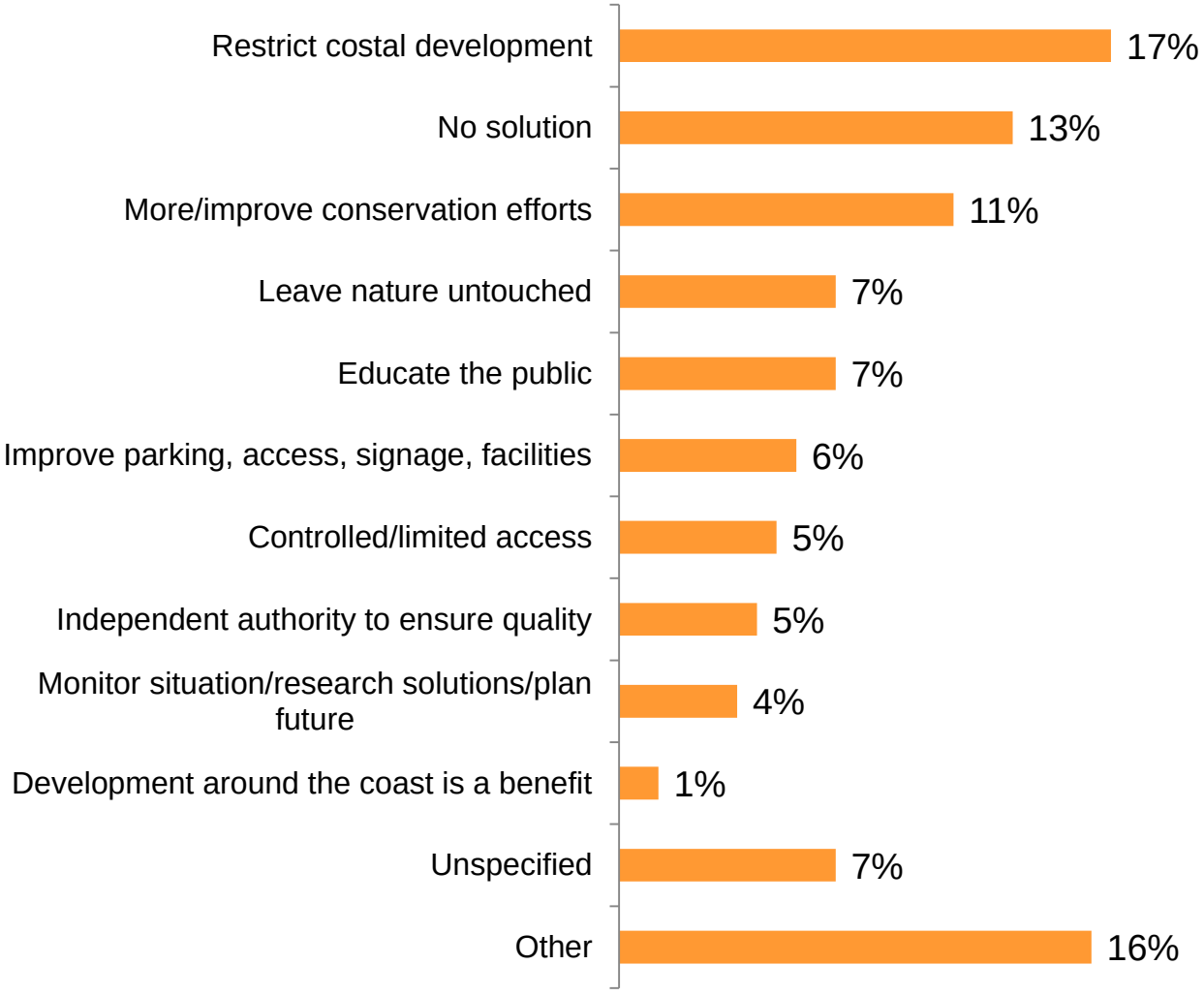
Q4F. Are there areas of the Gulf where you think development should be controlled?



Q4G. If 'YES' Where and can you tell us more? (n=287)



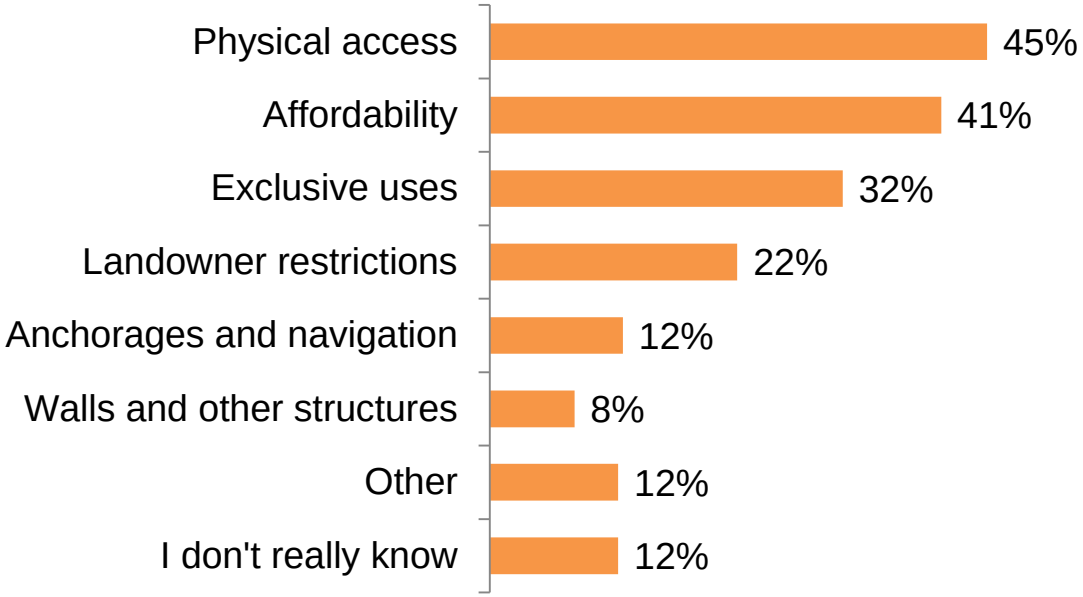
Q4H. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around quality experience? (n=151)



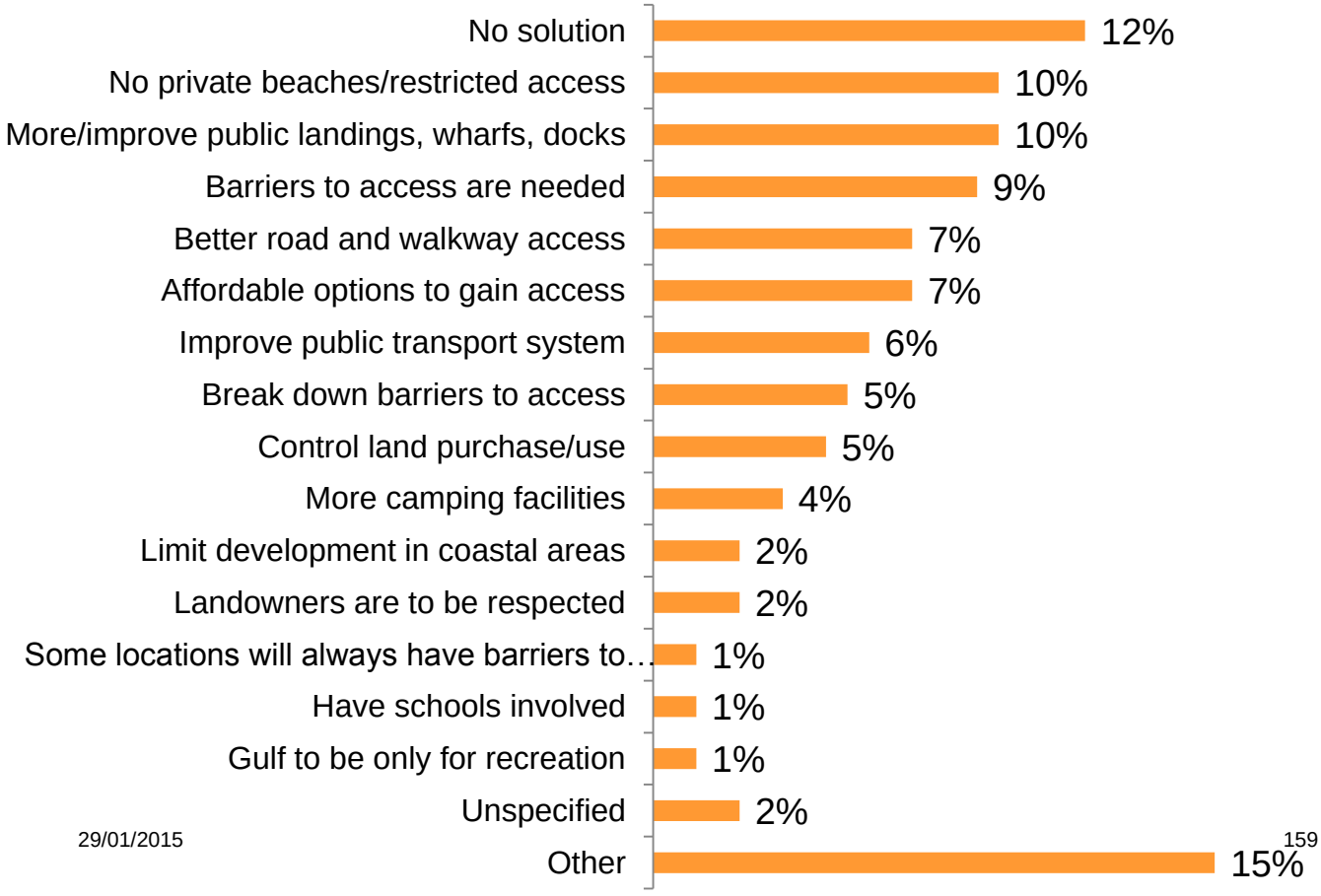
PRIORITY ISSUE 5: BARRIERS TO ACCESS

Q5C. [If Barriers to Access is local issue] Where?
Locally there will be different levels of available access.
Where esplanade reserves don't exist
In those bays where anchoring is impracticable due to the installation of private moorings.
Rakino
Pakatoa Island
Kawau Island
Great Barrier Island
There are probably some local areas where barriers to access exist for example the Stony Batter site at Man O War Bay, Waiheke
GBI
Large areas where people have an indirect influence on their ecological state, but in which people are prevented by cost from participating directly in enjoyment of them.
Hauturu
In the suburb where the access is limited. I don't need to know or be involved in suburb X when I live in suburb Y, the other side of Auckland.
Lower socio economic groups
Some parts of Waiheke, some parts of Great Barrier
Private jetties, wharves, moorings etc
Where people own access and the beaches
Not a particular place
Waitemata
Areas where visitors report barriers - none in my local area.
Great Barrier
keep it to the minimum
New Chums, Shelly Park
All usable safe anchorages.
Unsure
East end of Waiheke

Q5D. What do you think are the most significant barriers to accessing the Gulf?



Q5E. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around barriers to access?



Age	Count	%
18-30	16	3%
30-40	54	11%
41-50	78	16%
51-64	188	39%
65 and over	143	29%
I'd rather not say	6	1%

Region	Count	%
Auckland region	423	87%
Other North Island region	16	3%
South Island	5	1%
Waikato region	42	9%

Ethnicity	Count	%
NZ European	341	70%
Other	73	15%
European	37	8%
I'd rather not say	15	3%
Maori	11	2%
Australian	5	1%
Asian	3	1%
Middle Eastern/Latin American/ African (MELAA)	1	0%

FISH STOCKS

SUMMARY OF FISH STOCKS

Overall

- All of the four issues have been outlined by respondents as significant in terms of relative importance to the fish stocks issues. Fish stock abundance was indicated by 63% of respondents as being the most critical. Seafloor impacts (60%), protecting and restoring marine habitats (61%) and stewardship (54%), were all identified as critically important as well.
- The issues were all largely outlined by respondents to be issues which are affecting the Gulf and beyond; fish stock abundance with 79%, seafloor impacts 69%, protecting marine habitats 69% and stewardship with 68%.

Fish Stock Abundance

- 60% of those surveyed identified a particular species of fish that was of a concern to them. 72% of those respondents identified snapper as that particular species, followed by kahawai (25%).
- The leading reason why a particular species of fish was of concern to them is being they have noticed the low fish stocks of that species (36%). However over fishing (26%) and how important they are to the ecosystem (19%) are also important factors of concern.
- 92% of respondents said that we should aim to increase the levels of fish stocks in the Gulf.
- Of those who said ‘maintaining current fish stocks’, their reasoning behind this was that there are plenty of fish and they would like to maintain current fish stocks.
- Over a quarter of respondents (28%) had the option or solution of slowing or stopping commercial fishing as a suggestion around improving fish stock abundance. Others would like to have strict quotas and/or catch sizes (16%) and create more marine reserves (16%).

SUMMARY OF FISH STOCKS

Seafloor Impacts

- The human activity which has the biggest impact on the seafloor in the Gulf, as indicated by respondents, is sedimentation from land-based activities with 33%. However trawling was a close second with 32%; both have large impacts. Dredging appears to have less of an impact on the seafloor as indicated by only 15%.
- Of the 8% who said ‘something else’ has the biggest impact on the seafloor, 73% of these respondents stated that all three activities have big impacts and should not be concerned separately.
- Ban trawling was the most identified option or solution regarding seafloor impacts (21%), followed by banning dredging (12%) or trawling & dredging (10%). A better control on sedimentation was also a popular option at 16%.

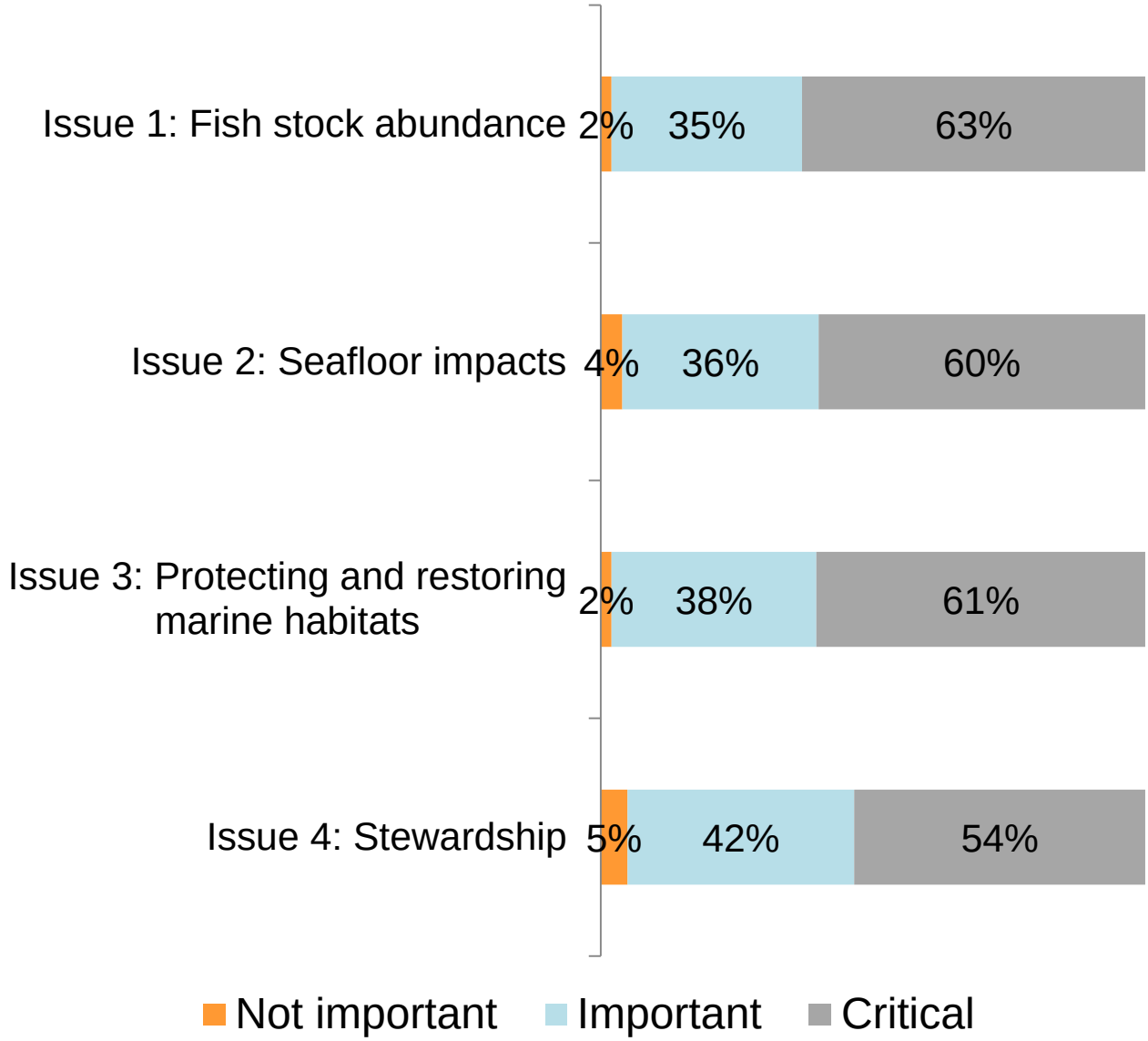
Protecting and Restoring Marine Habitats

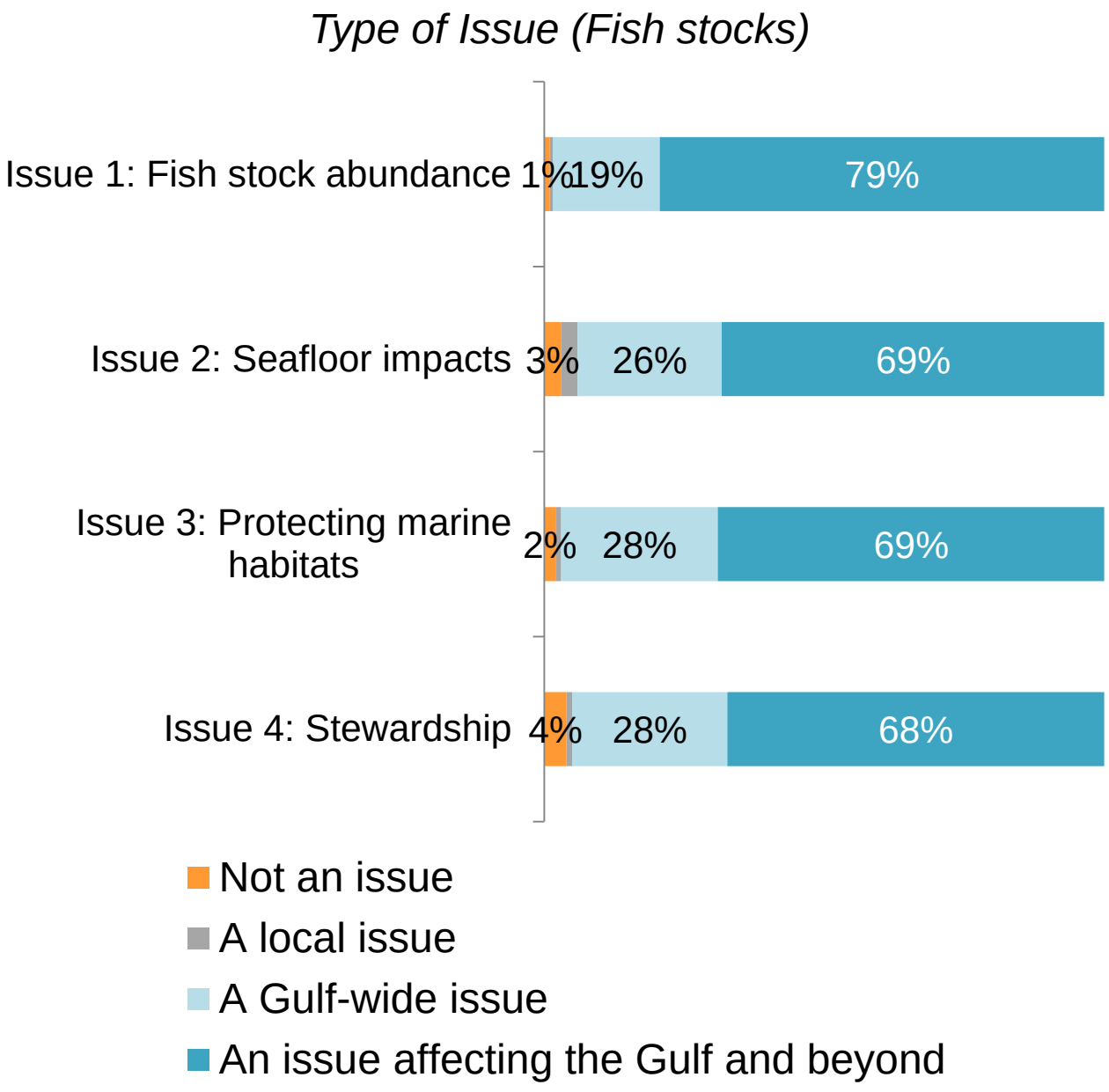
- Over a third of respondents (37%) suggested that more and/or improving marine reserves could be a solution around protecting and restoring marine habitats.

Stewardship

- Education in schools is how most respondents would educate people about fish and marine habitats in the Gulf (24%). Documentaries/Television shows showing the effects (11%) as well as a campaign in the media (10%) were also suggested.
- The way most respondents would involve people in stewarding fish and marine habitats in the gulf is through education (18%). Community involvement, encouraging participation and campaigns: Television, media, website, were all suggested by 8% of respondents. The unspecified category increased as respondents felt they had previously answered the question.
- 15% of respondents indicated that the education of public is an option or solution around stewardship. Stronger regulations and enforcement (11%) as well as increasing community involvement (11%) were also suggested. Again, the unspecified category increased as respondents felt they had previously answered the question elsewhere.

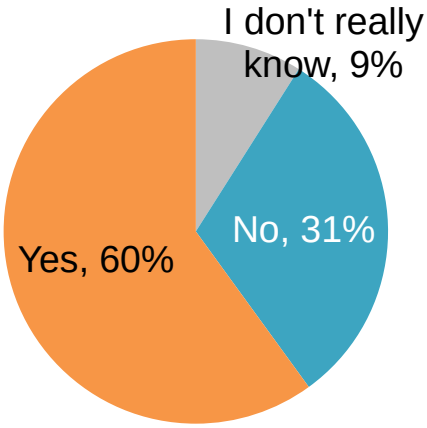
Relative importance of Fish stock issues



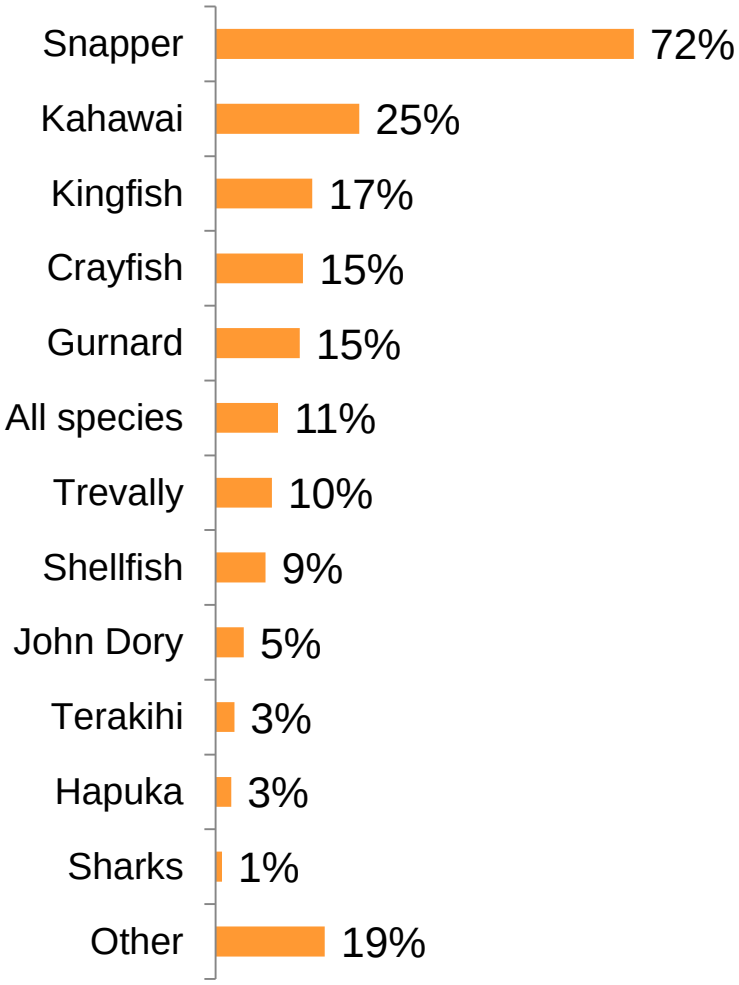

Type of Issue (Fish stocks)
Issue 1: Fish stock abundance
1%
19%
79%
Issue 2: Seafloor impacts
3%
26%
69%
Issue 3: Protecting marine habitats
2%
28%
69%
Issue 4: Stewardship
4%
28%
68%
Not an issue
A local issue
A Gulf-wide issue
An issue affecting the Gulf and beyond

PRIORITY ISSUE 1: FISH STOCK ABUNDANCE

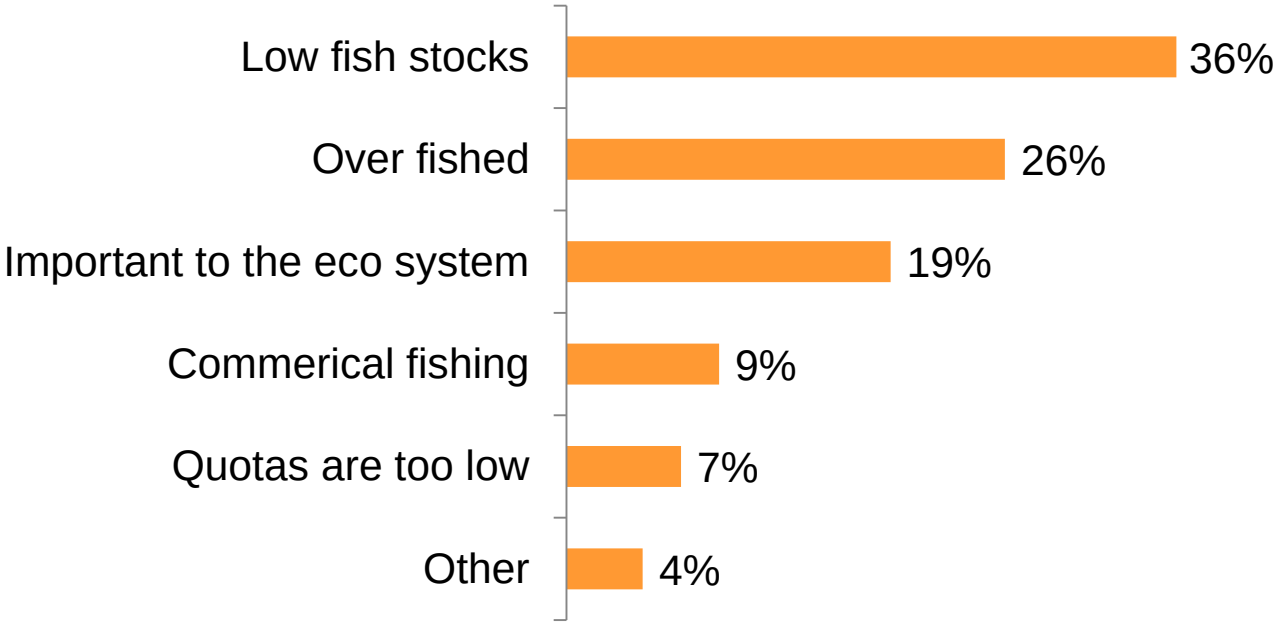
Q1D. Are there any fish species of particular concern to you? (n=312)



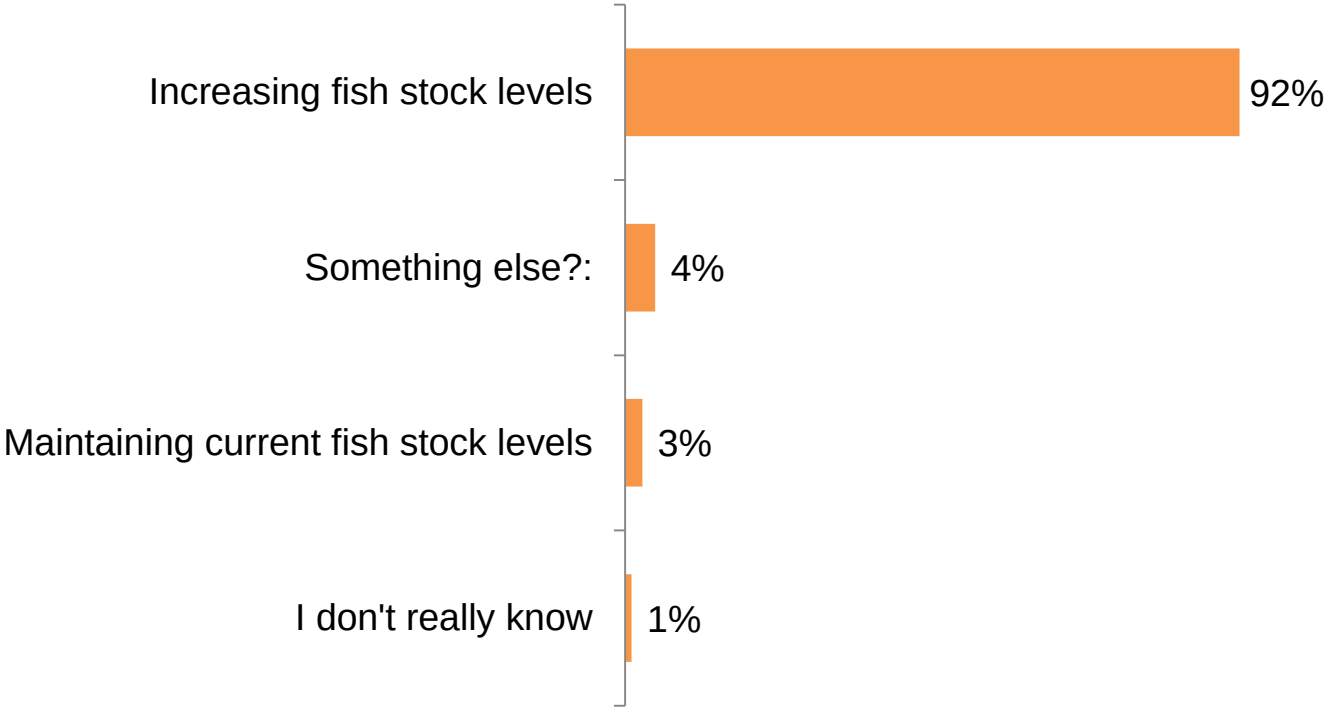
Q1E. Which species? (n=186)



1E. Are there any fish species of particular concern to you? Why? (n=90)



1F. Which do you think we should aim for: maintaining current levels of fish stocks or working together to increase levels of fish stocks in the Gulf? (Choose one)? (n=312)

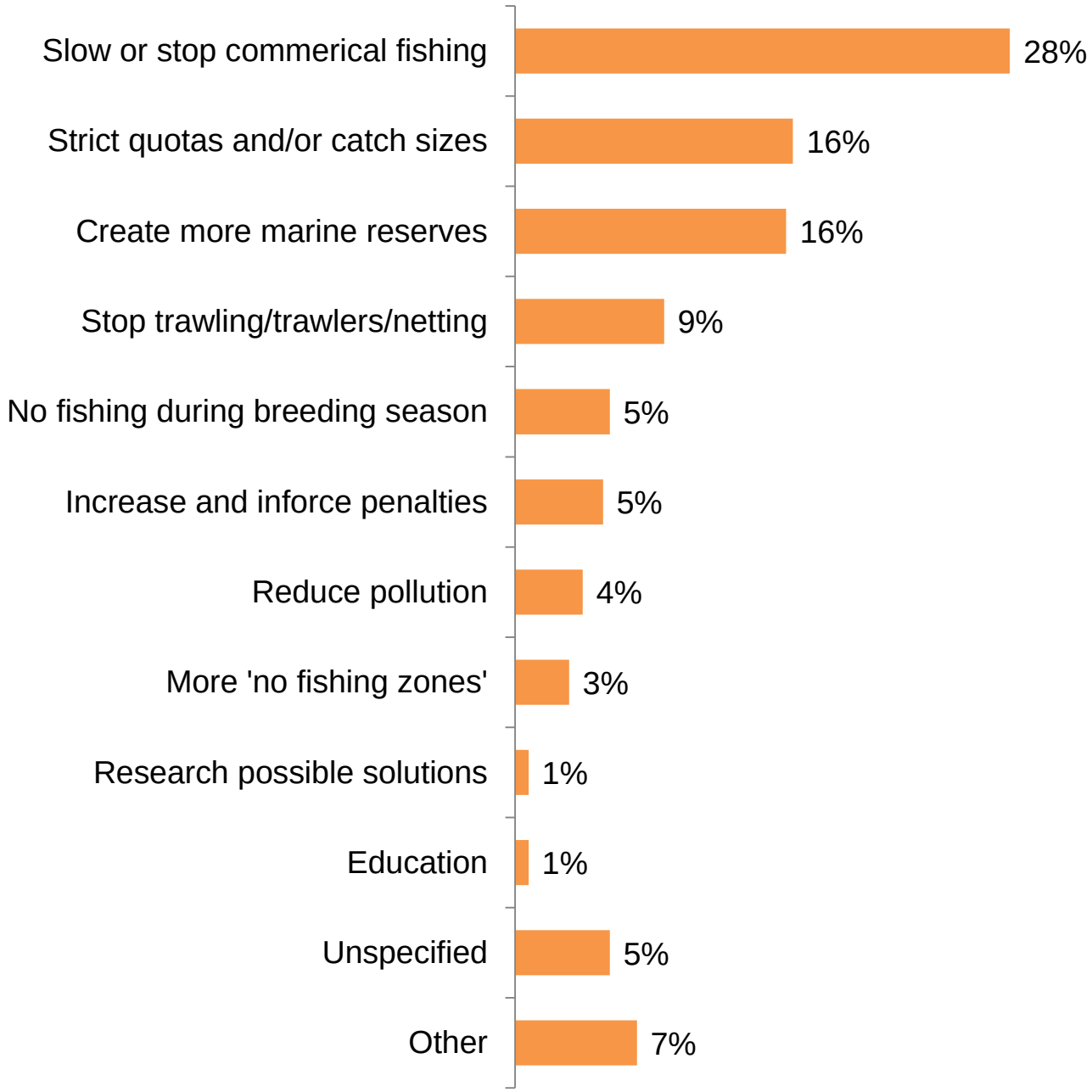


1F. Something else. (n=14)
Food.
Allowing a natural balance in areas.
Ban all fishing.
This is our future.
Achieve a good carrying capacity.
Improve fish stocks for recreational fishing.
Trying to enhance those fish stock levels that are shrinking. E.g. Rig, trevally particularly.
Maintain the necessary balance for a natural bio-dynamic ecosystem.
Creating a sustainable balance of fish stocks and species, which may mean an increase in some species and decrease for others.
Halt all commercial take in the Gulf of both fin and shell.
Stop Large Commercial Fishing Boats.
Use them more wisely. Instead of letting idiot politicians use them for vote gathering.
Commercial by catch waste through poor fishing methods and corruption.
It depends, we should manage the ecosystem of the Gulf, not individual species.
Understanding what is required at an ecosystem level for healthy stock populations.

1G. Please tell us more about your choice: Maintaining current fish stock levels. (n=7)
Fish stocks need to be built up.
I think maintaining current fish stocks is important, we don't want to loose any species of fish, they are all important to the life of the Gulf.
There seems to be plenty of fish for my needs.
This is our future.
Good management of a Rec. quoted and reduction of commercial raping of the fish stocks and shell fish – scallops
I feel the fish levels in the Gulf are at a good level and are well managed. It is a shame the east coast of the Coromandel wasn't managed as well.
There's plenty of fish out there at the moment.

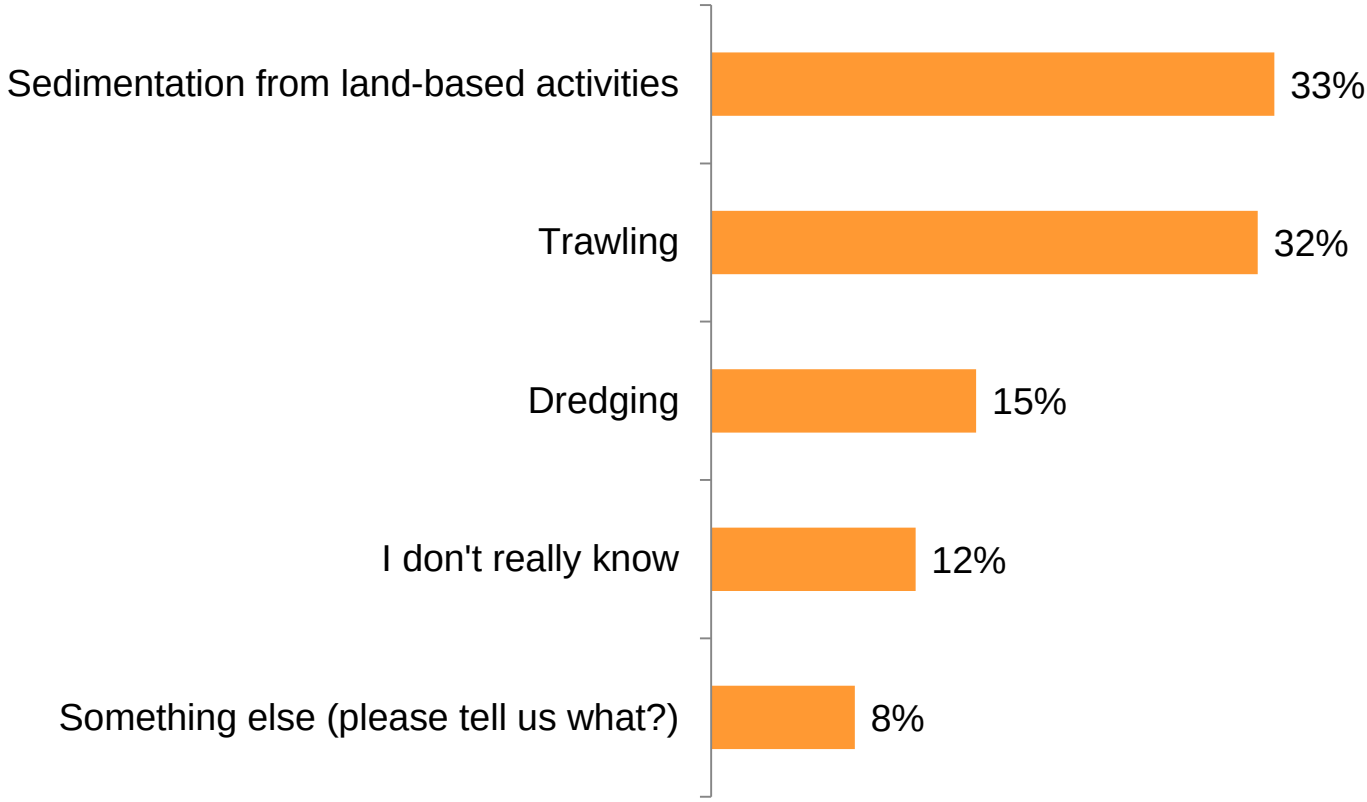
1I. Please tell us more about your choice: Something else. (n=12)
A closed area to all Commercial fishers e.g. a line from the top of the Coromandel to somewhere about Bucklands beach.
All fish species in the Gulf are part of an ecosystem, part of biodiversity. We have already had enormous impacts, lost natural mussel beds, depleted fish stocks. We need a big-picture overview to understand our impacts.
All life on the Gulf is interdependent - what levels of fish/shellfish we need for a healthy long term sustainable ecosystem.
I believe with increasing the size and number of fish reserved within the gulf that recreational fishing could be sustained and tourist diving would increase the revenue to the region.
It is obvious that eventually there will be no fish left in the end as the Government sells out to anyone with enough money to buy quotas.
Large Fishing Boats are working in very close to our sea shores, they are in the gulf fishing day and night some times they are working around recreational fishing people, we are finding to many small dead snapper because they are dumped.
Large reserves, no commercial catch.
Studies should be done to determine what stock levels of each species is normal in the naturally balanced system.
Recreationalists and their lobby groups tend to focus on the fish species that are important to them, snapper, kahawai and kingfish, but there is a whole ecosystem out there that has little understood interaction of species.
Encourage the use of other species but also to look after the habitat so that the carrying capacity of the system as a whole is improved and is more resilient to seasonal fluctuations.
There are heaps of snapper in the Gulf. It is an under utilised resource that is poorly managed with enough fish to meet commercial and recreational use for a long time to come.
Too often an artificial fish stock level is created which requires continues monitoring and management as it is not in balance.

1J. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around fish stock abundance? (n=257)

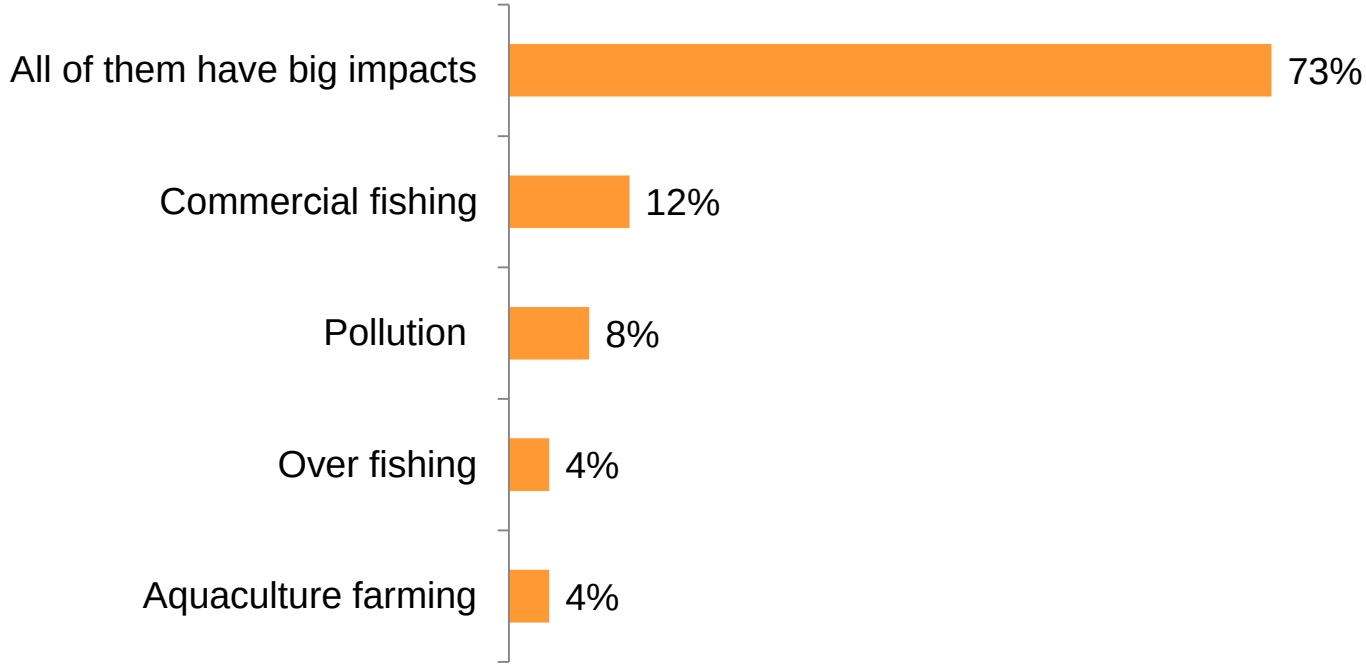


PRIORITY ISSUE 2: SEAFLOOR IMPACTS

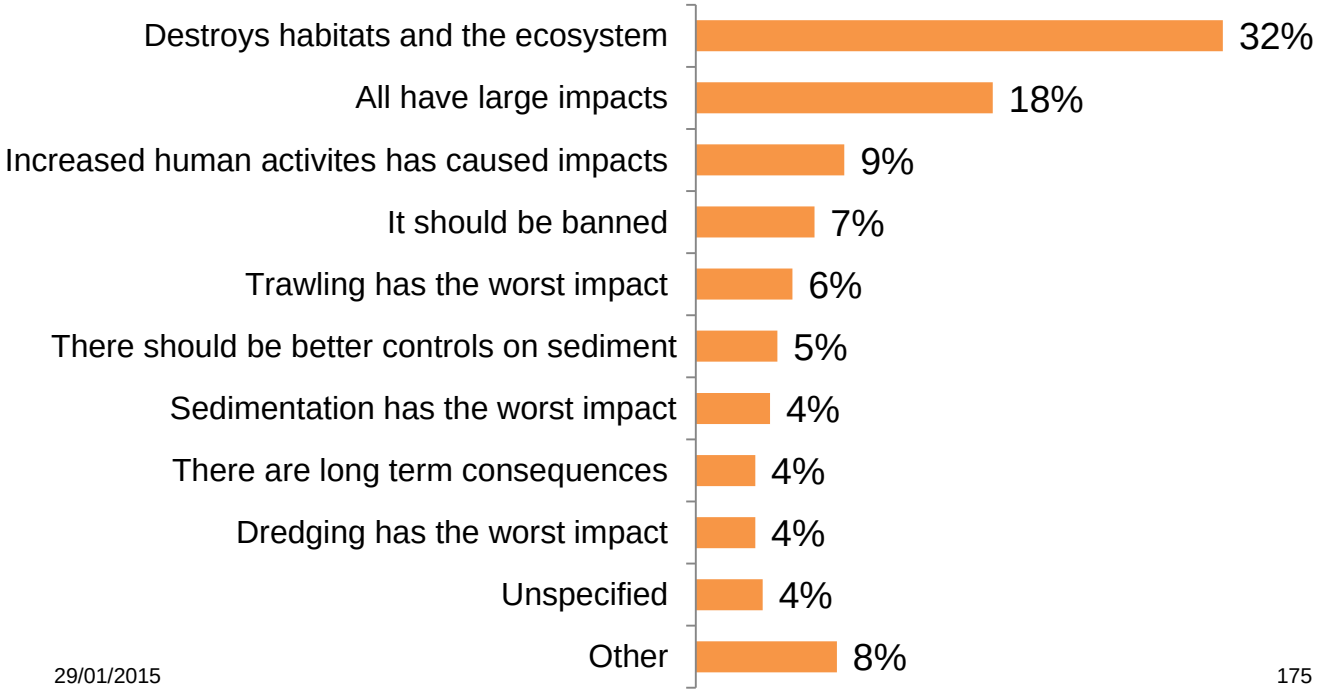
2D. Which human activities do you think have the biggest impact on the seafloor in the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana? (n=312)



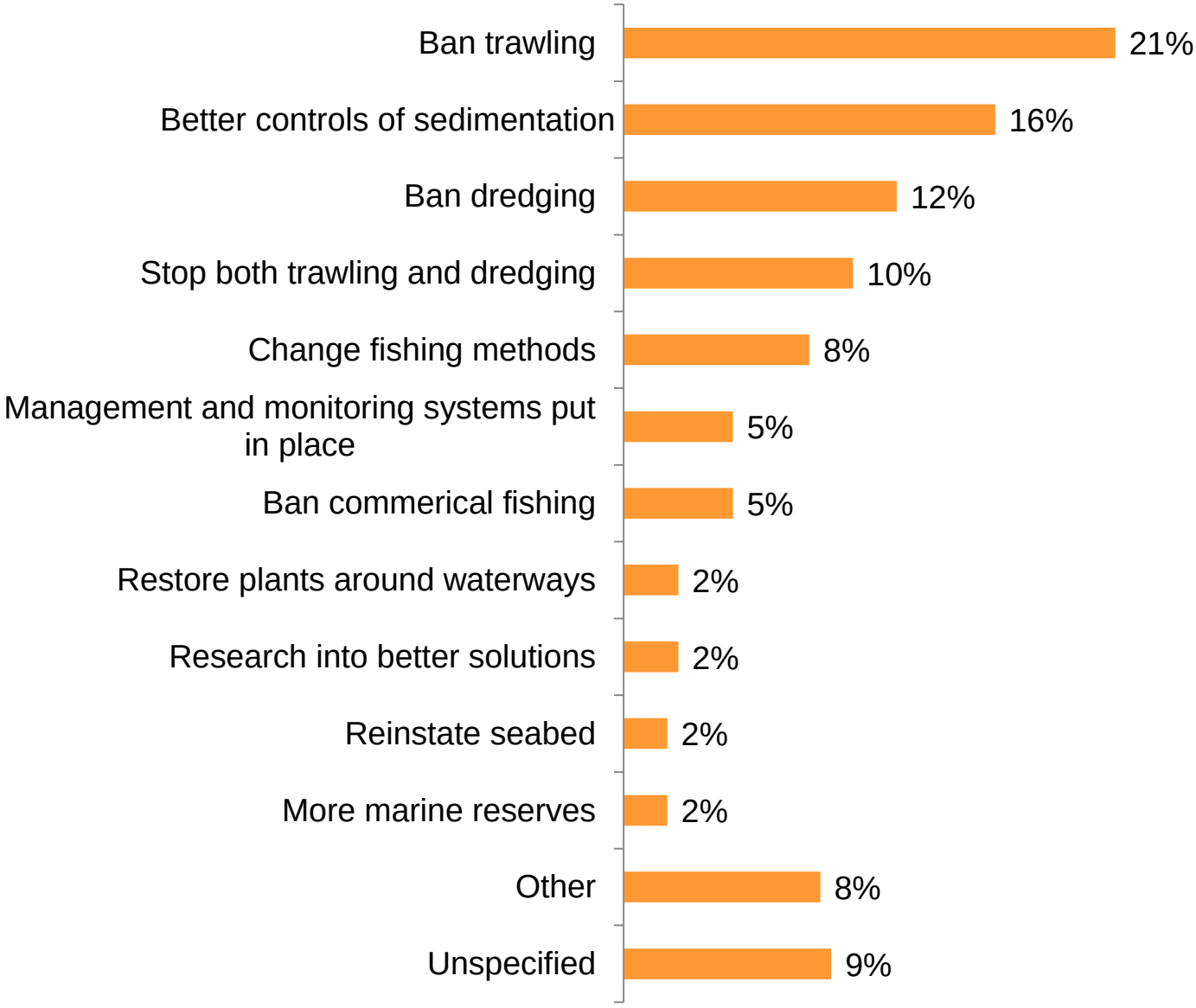
2D. Which human activities do you think have the biggest impact on the seafloor in the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana? Something else. (n=26)



2E. Please tell us more about your choice (n=225)

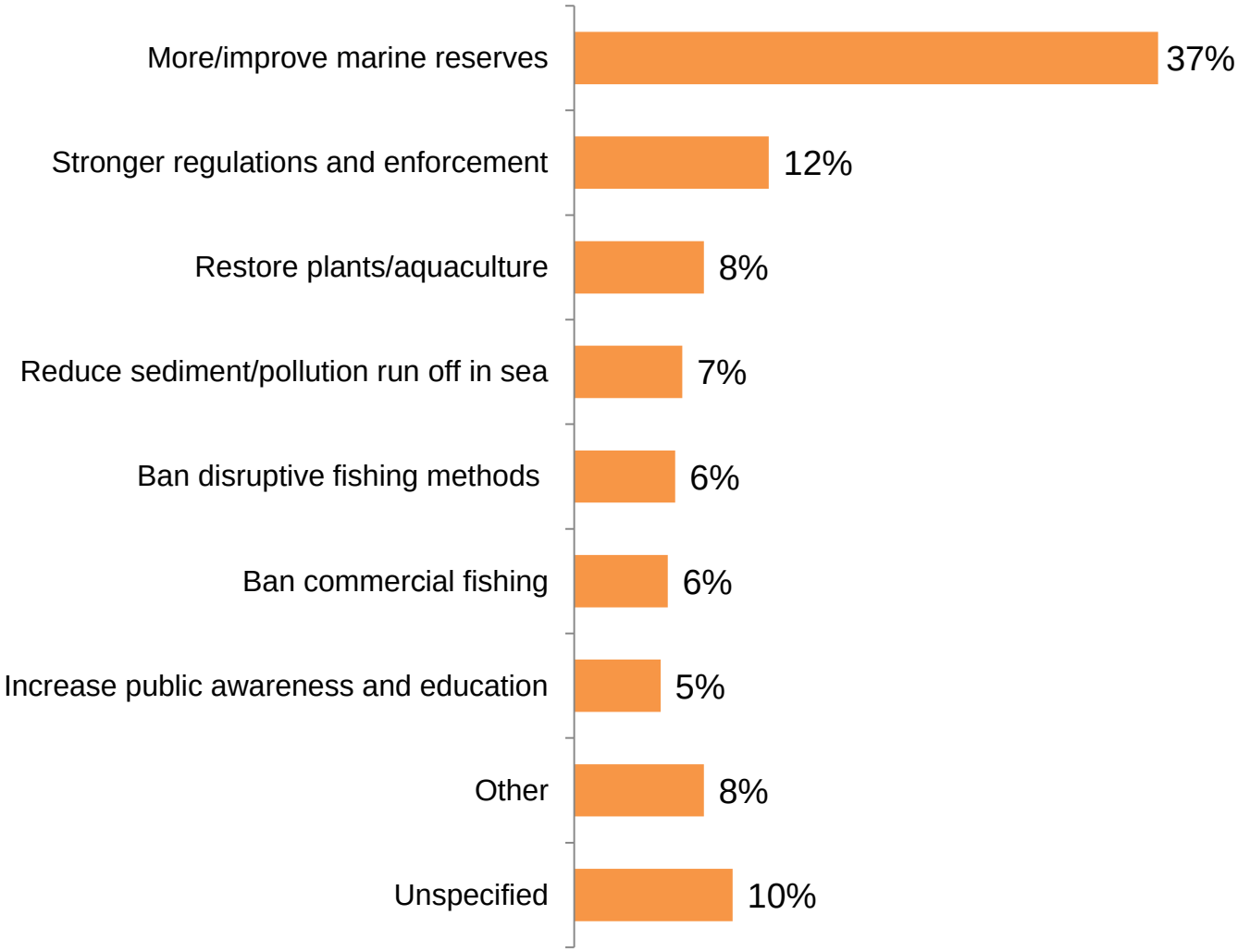


2F. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around seafloor impacts? (n=217)



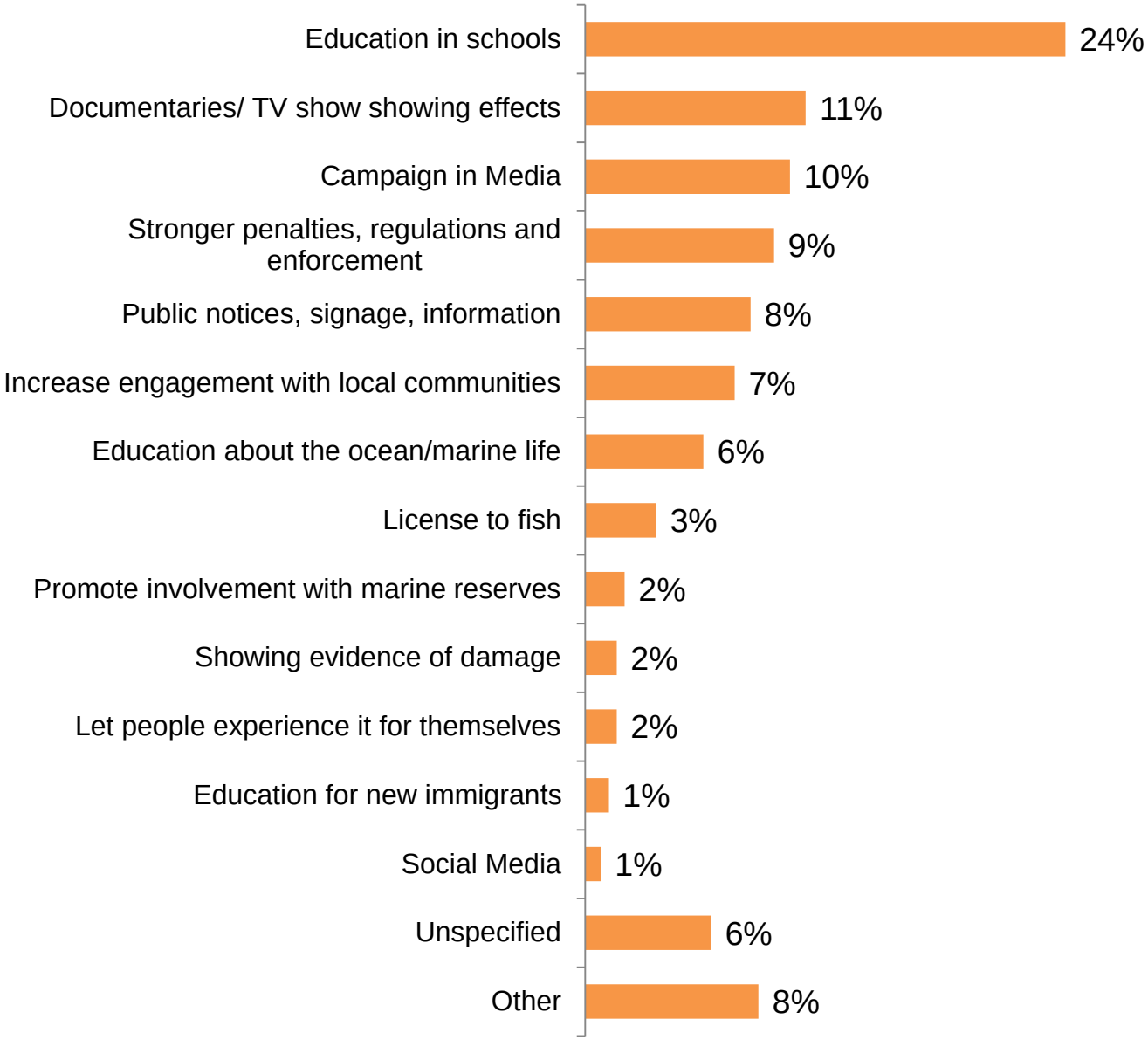
PRIORITY ISSUE 3: PROTECTING AND RESTORING HABITATS

3D. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around protecting and restoring marine habitats? (n=220)

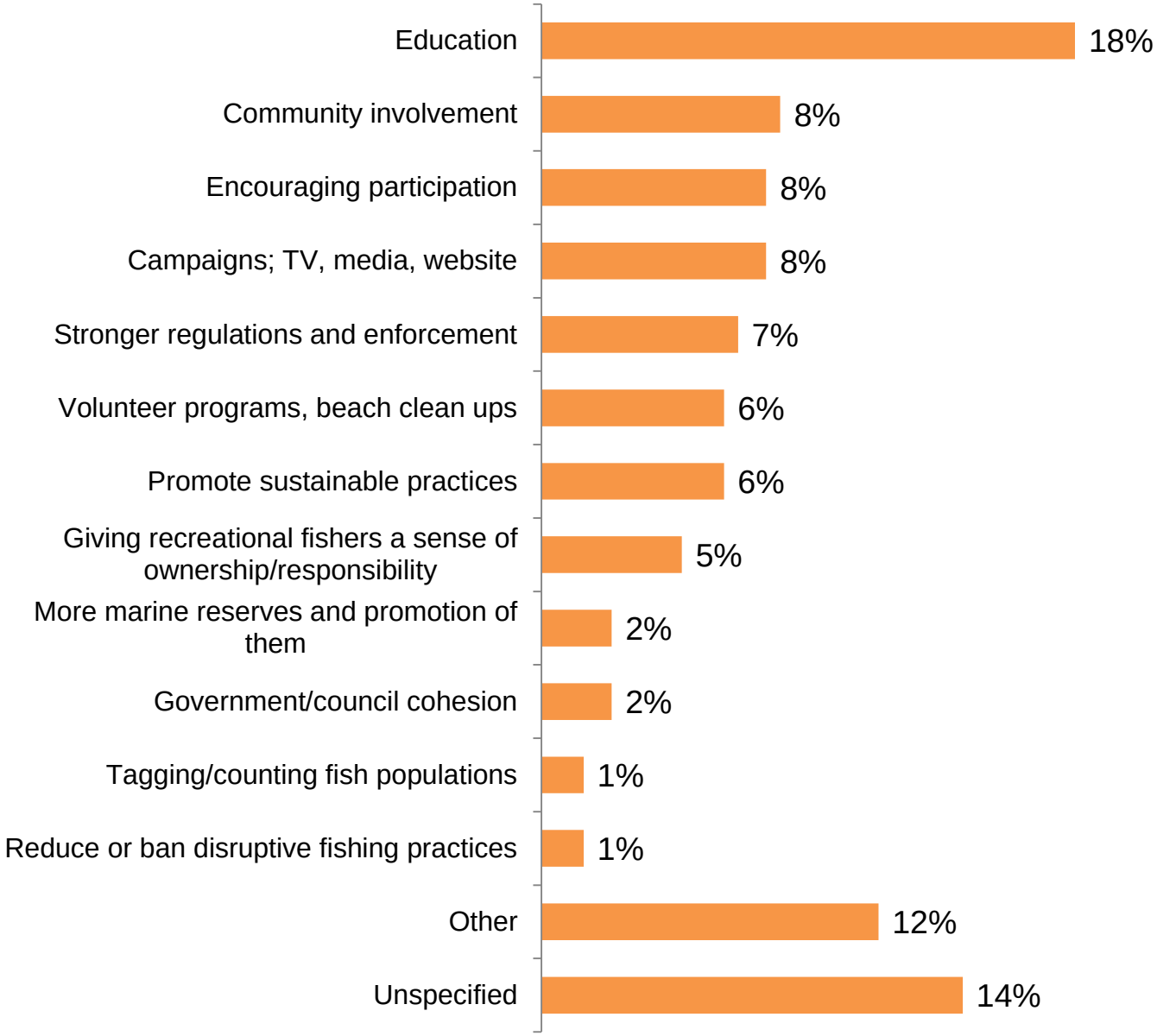


PRIORITY ISSUE 4: STEWARDSHIP

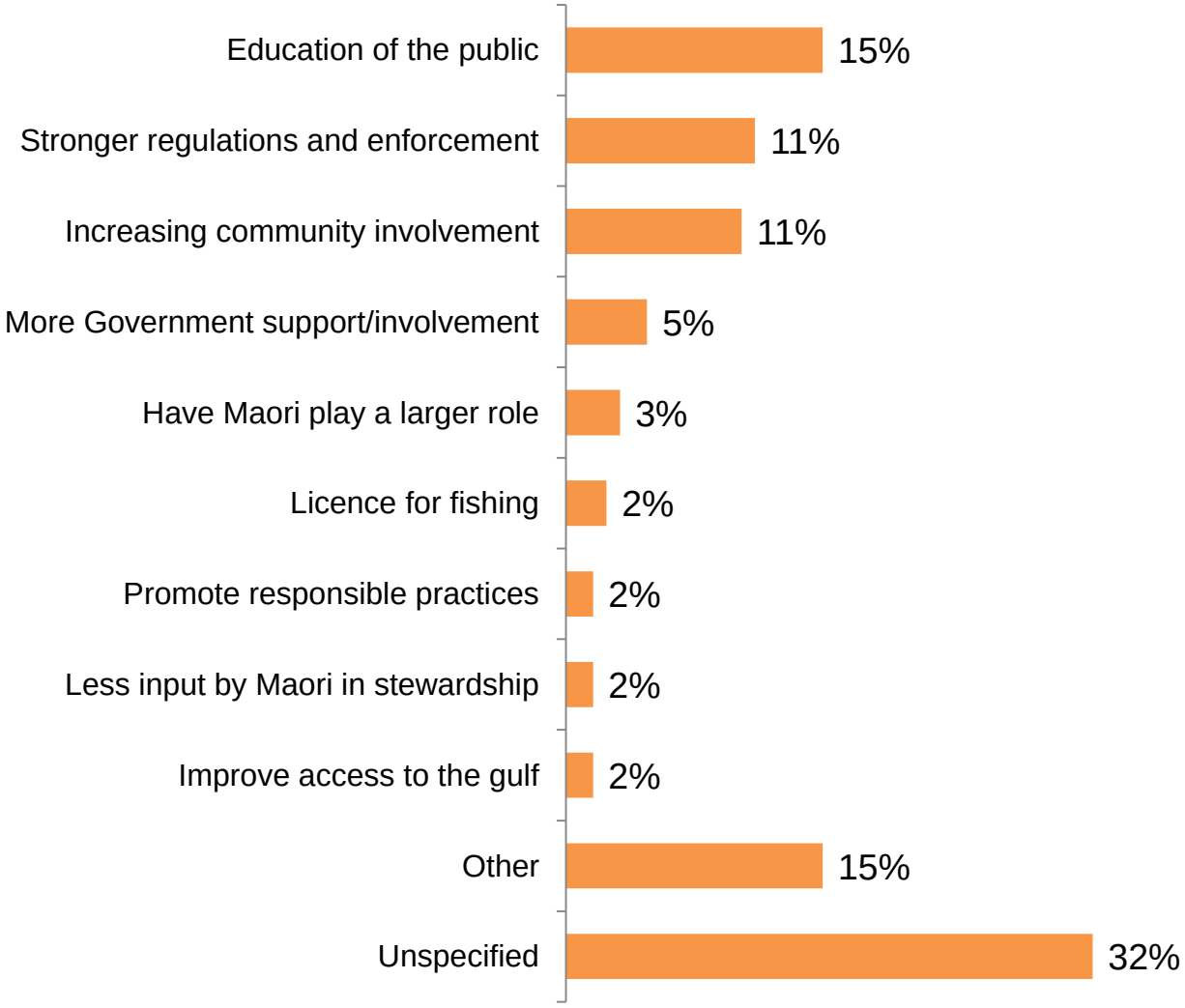
4D. How would you educate people about fish and marine habitats in the Gulf? (n=259)



4E. How would you involve people in stewarding fish and marine habitats in the Gulf? (n = 207)



4F. Do you have an option or solution to suggest around stewardship? (n=123)



Age	Count	%
18-30	16	5%
30-40	46	15%
41-50	53	17%
51-64	134	43%
65 and over	59	19%
I'd rather not say	4	1%

Region	Count	%
Auckland region	265	85%
Waikato region	35	11%
Other North Island region	8	3%
South Island	2	1%
I do not live in New Zealand	2	1%

Ethnicity	Count	%
NZ European	217	70%
European	19	6%
Maori	16	5%
Asian	3	1%
Australian	5	2%
Other	45	14%
I'd rather not say	7	2%