

23 May 2019
Hamilton Office
Level 4, 73 Rostrevor Street
Hamilton 3204

Tena kotou

Amberfield subdivision – consent application

Please find contained in the attached flash drive, case law referred to in the legal submissions and the planning evidence for the Director-General of Conservation.

The section of the Sustain our Sounds vs New Zealand King Salmon decision that refers to adaptive management, are paragraphs 133 to 140.

The Crest Energy Kaipara Limited vs Northland Regional Council final decision is included as an example of consent conditions relating to adaptive management.

A question was raised by the hearings panel relating to the average height of roosts. The below response is provided by Moira Pryde and Dr Borkin.

- In relation to Hamilton, Dekrout (2009)¹ Chapter 3; mean height of the cavity 8.7 m +/- 1.4 SE; Mean tree height 11.7 m +/- 1.7 SE.
- For Kinleith Plantation Forest only tree height was available and not roost height. Trees used as roosts were 18.31 m +/- 2.68 SE (Borkin, 2010)².

Naku noa, na



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¹ Dekrout A.S. 2009: Monitoring New Zealand long-tailed bats (*Chalinolobus tuberculatus*) in urban habitats: ecology, physiology and genetics. *Unpublished PhD thesis*. University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand. 168 pp.

² Borkin K.M. 2010: Ecology of New Zealand long-tailed bat (*Chalinolobus tuberculatus*) in exotic plantation forest. *Unpublished PhD thesis*. University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand. 172 pp.