

**BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENT COURT
CHRISTCHURCH REGISTRY**

ENV-2018-CHC

IN THE MATTER

Of an appeal pursuant to clause 14
of the First Schedule of the
Resource Management Act 1991

BETWEEN

**SADDLE VIEWS ESTATE
LIMITED**

Appellant

AND

DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL

Respondent

NOTICE OF APPEAL

**GALLAWAY COOK ALLAN
LAWYERS
DUNEDIN**

Solicitor on record: Phil Page
Solicitor to contact: Derek McLachlan
P O Box 143, Dunedin 9054
Ph: (03) 477 7312
Fax: (03) 477 5564
Email: phil.page@gallawaycookallan.co.nz
Email: derek.mclachlan@gallawaycookallan.co.nz

To: The Registrar

Environment Court

Christchurch Registry

1. I appeal against a decision of the Dunedin City Council on the following:
 - (a) The Second Generation District Plan ("2GP").
2. I made a Submission on the quarrying and mining provisions of the 2GP (OS458).
3. I am not a trade competitor for the purposes of section 308D of the Resource Management Act 1991.
4. I received notice of the decision on 7 November 2018.
5. The decision was made by Dunedin City Council.
6. The decision I am appealing is:
 - (a) Quarries and Mining Activities (Cross Plan hearing topic);
 - (b) Chapter 2: Strategic Directions;
 - (c) Chapter 6: Transport;
 - (d) Chapter 10: Natural Environment;
 - (e) Section 14: Manawhenua;
 - (f) Chapter 16: Rural Environment;
7. The reasons for my appeal are:
 - (a) Mineral aggregate resources are critical for people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety. Aggregate resources are one of the most fundamental resources required in the on-going development of the City

- (b) Mineral and aggregate supply is essential to infrastructure (including public infrastructure) growth, particularly for building products such as concrete, asphalt and road pavements.
- (c) The 2GP Decision has erred in holding that scheduling is not the most efficient and effective way to manage existing mines and quarries.
- (d) The 2GP Decision fails to give sufficient weight to the inefficiency and reverse sensitivity effects that result from relying on a resource consenting process for mining and quarrying activities.
- (e) The 2GP Decision has erred in holding that quarrying activity outside the existing permitted quarry footprint cannot be a controlled activity. This is inconsistent with Objective 2.3.1 and Policy 2.3.1.8 to enable mining activities.
- (f) The 2GP Decision has erred when it has held that establishment of a new quarrying or aggregate cannot be managed as a restricted discretionary activity. This is inconsistent with Objective 2.3.1 and Policy 2.3.1.8 to enable mining activities.
- (g) The 2GP decision fails to recognise the modified landscape as a result of permitted quarry activities. As a result the plan includes inappropriate overlays, including;
 - (i) The ONL overlay is inappropriately extensive and includes existing mining and quarrying activities;
 - (ii) Significant Natural Landscape overlay on Saddle Hill;
 - (iii) Outstanding Natural Feature overlay on Saddle Hill; and
 - (iv) Wahi Tupuna overlay on Saddle Hill.
- (h) The 2GP Decision fails to provide for mining and quarrying activities in rural areas where adverse effects of residential activities are able to be managed. .

- (i) The Objectives and Policies of the 2GP fail to recognise the importance of mining, minerals and aggregate to the community and therefore fails to enable the activity appropriately.
 - (j) The 2GP decision fails to give effect to the operative Regional Policy Statement. In particular;
 - (i) Objective 5.4.1 and Policy 5.5.8.
 - (k) The 2GP decision fails to give effect to the proposed Regional Policy Statement. In particular;
 - (i) Objective 4.3 and Policy 4.3.1; and
 - (ii) Objective 5.3 and Policy 5.3.1.
 - (l) The 2GP decision fails to meet the purpose of the Resource Management act 1991.
9. I seek the following relief:
- (a) Relief sought is attached as **Appendix A**.
10. I attach the following documents to this notice:
- (a) A copy of my original submission OS458;
 - (b) A copy of relevant decision; and
 - (c) A list of names and addresses of persons to be served with a copy of this notice.



Bridget Irving / Derek McLachlan

Solicitor for the Appellant

DATED this 19 day of December 2019.

Appendix A – Relief Sought

	MATTER / PROVISION (tracked changed version)	REASONING	RELIEF SOUGHT
1.	Scheduling of Quarrying Activity	The submission sought the reinstatement of the ‘scheduled activities’ approach for existing lawfully established quarries (which was used in the Operative District Plan for a limited range of quarries). It also sought a permitted activity rule for the operation of an existing lawfully established quarry. It also sought the removal of all Natural Landscape or Natural Coastal Character overlays applying to existing quarries. The decision accepted the submission in part, but refused to extend the ‘scheduled activities’ approach to other existing quarries. The Proposed Plan should recognise the importance of existing quarries to the economy of the District, and enable their ongoing operation and development. Such an approach will promote economic wellbeing (s5 RMA) and is consistent with the principle of efficient use and development of natural and physical resources (s7(b) RMA). A scheduling approach also provides planning clarity for the	Seek New Rules as follows: 1. Insert a new rule equivalent to Rule 6.5.8(ii) of the Operative District Plan so that existing mining activities (including quarries) can be scheduled activities within the Proposed District Plan. In particular, we seek the inclusion of the existing quarry at 275 Saddle Hill Road. 2. Alternatively, create a Major Facilities Zone for all existing quarries, complete with the proposed Objectives and Policies in this table.

		public by identifying where existing quarries are located and signalling that those activities are expected to continue into the future.	
2.	Proposed Rule Framework (including amendments to Rule 16.3.3)	The Submission sought a cascade of activity statuses for existing, extended and new mining activities. More stringent activity status for new activities is considered appropriate to ensure the new activity is appropriately assessed. Providing for existing and extended mines as permitted or controlled ensures efficient management of existing operations where effects are already accruing within the environment. Discretionary activity status for applications within areas that have identified landscape values (including ONLs) enables a proper assessment of the appropriateness of an application in light of the particular characteristics of the proposed mining activity. It is particularly important in light of the highly directive policies included in the Proposed Plan.	<u>Permitted activities:</u> <u>Incorporate mining activities (including quarries) listed within Rule 6.5.8 (ii) of the Operative District Plan, along with all other lawfully established quarries.</u> <u>Amend Table 16.3.3 to include a permitted activity rule for the operation of all existing mining activities (including quarries).</u> <u>Controlled activities:</u> <u>The expansion of any mining activity (including quarrying and aggregate processing activities) at a lawfully established operations outside of the permitted footprint is a controlled activity. Councils control is limited to the following matters:</u> <u>Measures to mitigate noise and vibration effects</u> <u>Measures to mitigate dust generation</u> <u>Measures to mitigate any visual and landscape effects</u> <u>Measures to mitigate the adverse effects on the safe and efficient operation of the roading network</u> <u>Setbacks to water bodies</u> <u>Hours of operation</u>

			<u>Restricted Discretionary Activity</u> 4. <u>The establishment of new mining activities (including quarrying and/or aggregate processing activities) on a Rural or Industrial zoned site is a restricted discretionary activity provided it is not located within a 'Natural Landscape' and 'Natural Coastal Character' overlay area. Council's discretion is limited to the following matters:</u> a. <u>Measures to mitigate noise and vibration effects</u> b. <u>Measures to mitigate dust generation</u> c. <u>Measures to mitigate any visual and landscape effects</u> d. <u>Measures to mitigate the adverse effects on the safe and efficient operation of the roading network</u> e. <u>Setbacks to water bodies</u> f. <u>Hours of operation.</u> g. <u>Progressive restoration and rehabilitation of the site including landscaping.</u> <u>Discretionary Activities</u> 5. <u>The establishment of new mining activities (including new quarrying and/or aggregate processing activities) on a Rural or Industrial zoned site that is within a 'Natural Landscape' and 'Natural Coastal Character' overlay area (including in a ONL overlay zone) is a discretionary activity.</u>
--	--	--	---

3.	Proposed Objective and Policy Suite.	The submission sought a suite of objectives and policies to recognise the benefits of minerals activities, to enable existing activities, and provide for new development subject to methods to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects. Policy 2.3.1.8 is very limited in scope and does not adequately enable mining activities that will be required in order for the community to provide for its economic, social and cultural wellbeing. The proposed objectives and policies recognise the significant economic and social wellbeing benefits that arise from minerals activities. It is critical that the Proposed Plan's objectives and policies address the positive effects of activities – not only negative effects. A balanced suite of objectives and policies is particularly critical for activities that are non-complying and therefore subject to the s104D RMA gateway test.	<u>New Suite of Objectives as follows:</u> 6. <u>Objective 1: Recognition of Mineral Resources:</u> a. <u>To recognise the importance of mineral resources to the economy and infrastructure of the District.</u> 7. <u>Objective 2: Existing Aggregate Extraction and Processing:</u> a. <u>To enable the ongoing operation and development of lawfully established mining activities (including aggregate extraction and processing activities).</u> 8. <u>Objective 3: Development of Mineral Resources:</u> a. <u>To enable the development of mineral resources (including aggregate) and their exploration, extraction, processing and transportation in a manner that appropriately avoids, remedies or mitigates any adverse effects on the environment.</u> 9. <u>Objective 4: Reverse Sensitivity:</u> a. <u>To ensure that existing mining activities (including aggregate extraction, processing and transport activities) are not unduly compromised or constrained by the location of activities sensitive to the existing mining activity</u>
----	--------------------------------------	---	---

			b. <u>To ensure sensitive activities are not located and/or designed so that access to potential significant mineral resources (including aggregate) is unduly restricted.</u> 10. <u>Objective 5: Residual Environmental Effects of Mining Activities:</u> a. <u>To take into account offsetting measures when determining whether a proposal is consistent with sustainable management.</u> b. <u>To recognise that in some circumstances not all environmental effects of mineral extraction and processing activities can be avoided, remedied or mitigated, and to have regard to any environmental compensation measures offered in those circumstances.</u> 11. <u>Policy 1: Access to Mineral Resources</u> a. <u>To identify the location of known mineral resources (including aggregates) so that access to and extraction, processing and transport of them is not restricted by the development of new residential allotments and new sensitive activities located in close proximity to the resource</u>
--	--	--	--

			12. <u>Policy 2: Reverse Sensitivity</u> a. <u>Identify buffer areas proximate to existing quarry activity.</u> b. <u>New residential allotments and new sensitive activities shall be located and/or designed so that they will not:</u> i. <u>Unduly constrain or compromise existing mining activities (including aggregate extraction, processing and transport activities); or</u> ii. <u>Be significantly affected by existing mining activities (including aggregate extraction, processing and transportation activities).</u> 13. <u>Policy 3: Locational constraints</u> a. <u>In assessing the appropriateness of the location of any new mining activity (including aggregate extraction or processing activities) proposed within the District, particular regard should be given to:</u> i. <u>the constraints imposed by the location of the resource and any logistical or technical requirements to access the resource which may prevent some adverse effects from being avoided, remedied or mitigated.</u>
--	--	--	--

			ii. <u>allowing adverse effects that cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated due to such constraints.</u> iii. <u>The high economic cost and environmental impact of transporting aggregate resources over long distances, particularly where alternatives exist for onsite processing</u> 14. <u>Policy 4 – Methods to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects</u> a. <u>When assessing the effects of any new mining activity (including aggregate extraction or processing activity), the following methods proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on the environment will be given specific consideration:</u> i. <u>The ability to offset adverse effects and the measurable outcomes that this form of mitigation achieves.</u> ii. <u>Environmental compensation (including measures or compensation which benefit the local environment or community affected) where there are any residual environmental effects that cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated;</u> iii. <u>Design measures which provide for</u>
--	--	--	---

			<u>operational requirements which may also complement and provide for mitigation opportunities;</u> iv. <u>Adaptive management measures available to assist with avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects;</u> v. <u>The progressive rehabilitation and final reinstatement of the site affected by the proposal using good practice methods where this is possible.</u> 15. <u>Policy 5 - Lawfully established mining activities</u> a. <u>To provide for the ongoing operation and development of lawfully established mining activities (including aggregate extraction, processing and transport activities), where the environmental effects of such activities can be adequately mitigated.</u>
4.	Hazard – Land Instability Overlay	It is appropriate to recognise the existing activities that are already occurring and where effects have already accrued and can continue to do so lawfully. Mine/Quarry operators are able to manage the risks associated with these hazards on their operations.	Remove all the 'Hazard 2 Land Instability' overlay and associated provisions as they apply to any existing mining activities (including quarries).
5.	Wahi Tapuna Sites	It is appropriate to recognise the existing activities that are	Remove all Wahi Tupuna Sites overlay and associated provisions as

		already occurring and where effects have already accrued and can continue to do so lawfully. Mine/Quarry operators are able to manage the risks associated with these hazards on their operations.	they apply to existing mining activities, including specifically the quarry at 332 Saddle Hill Road, Saddle Hill and legally described as Lot 8 DP 317701 (computer register OT69460). We seek the following: Delete Appendix A4.54 - Waihi Tupuna values (Pukemakamaka / Turimakamaka (Saddle hill / Jaffrays Hill). Delete Appendix A4.55 - Upper Slopes and Peaks of Scroggs Hill and Saddle Hill Delete Rule 16.4.4 (notification)
6.	Objective 2.4.4	The submission sought the deletion of the natural landscapes and natural features objective and supporting policies. Objective 2.4.4 and Policy 2.4.4.3 are inconsistent with section 6(b) of the RMA, which qualifies the requirement to protect ONLs by reference to ‘inappropriate’ subdivision, use, and development.	Delete Objective 2.4.4 and associated policies 2.4.4.1, 2.4.4.2 and 2.4.4.3;
7.	Objective 2.5.3	These provisions inform the identification of the existing quarry as being Wahi Tapuna. This fails to recognise the modified nature of the environment and the permitted quarrying activity on site.	Delete Objective 2.5.3 and associated policy 2.5.1;
8.	Policy 6.2.3.8	Quarries need to be located where the resource is, and therefore the location is fixed. The design of vehicle access	Amend Policy 6.2.3.8; Only allow <u>Enable</u> high trip generators where they are designed and

		with the road should be the focus of the policy. The policy should enable quarry activity when mitigation can be provided.	located to avoid or, if avoidance is not possible practicable adequately mitigate adverse effects on the safety and efficiency of the transport network.
9.	Policy 10.2.1.8 Now replaced with 10.2.1.W and 10.2.1.X and 10.2.1.Y	Minerals and Aggregate extraction is constrained by location. i.e. the activity needs to take place where the resource is located. Given that it may not be possible in all cases to avoid areas within the Coastal Character Area. Therefore it is appropriate for the policy to recognise the need to avoid, remedy or mitigate such effects.	Amend Policy 10.2.1.W: Only allow land use, development and city-wide activities <u>where adverse effects on biodiversity values are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</u> maintained or enhanced
10.	Policy 10.2.3.4 and associated Policies 10.2.3.2	Minerals and Aggregate extraction is constrained by location. i.e. the activity needs to take place where the resource is located. Given that it may not be possible in all cases to avoid areas within the Coastal Character Area. Therefore it is appropriate for the policy to recognise the need to avoid, remedy or mitigate such effects.	Amend Policy 10.2.3.4: Only allow mining, landfills, crematoriums, large buildings and structures, forestry, earthworks - large scale and indigenous vegetation clearance - large scale in the Natural Coastal Character Overlay Zone (NCC) where <u>significant</u> adverse effects on the natural character values identified in Appendix A5 will be avoided <u>remedied or mitigated or, if avoidance is not practicable, no more than minor.</u> Amend Policy 10.2.2.4 by added mining to the exemptions for Rural Activities to be clear that Policy 10.2.3.4 and 10.2.3.Y apply.
11.	Policy 10.2.3.Y (Policy 10.2.3.6 in the clean copy of the decisions version November 2018)	This is a new policy related to 10.2.3.4 above, it recognises the potential for locational constraints. Given that mining activities can be subject to such constraints it is appropriate to provide for mining in this policy.	Amend Policy 10.2.3.Y by including reference to 'mining' as follows: Only allow public amenities, substations, network utility poles and masts – small scale, hydro generators – small scale, solar panels – small scale, wind generators – small scale, network utility structures – large scale, <u>mining</u> , natural hazard mitigation activities and transportation activities in the Natural Coastal Character Overlay Zone (NCC) where

			adverse effects on the natural character values identified in Appendix A5 are avoided or, if avoidance is not practicable: a.no more than minor, or b.where there are no practicable alternative locations, adequately mitigated.
11.	Policy 10.2.5.15 and associated Policies 10.2.5.4 (Policy 10.2.5.6 and Policy 10.2.5.2 respectively in the clean copy of the decisions version November 2018)	The Submission sought amendments to 10.2.5.6. The Decision has deleted mining from this policy and included it within 10.2.5.15. Policy 10.2.5.15 only allows mining activities with “insignificant” landscape effects to be considered. In the context of the non-complying activity status that applies to mining activities within ONLs, this policy effectively prohibits mining activities. Section 6(b) of the RMA requires the protection of outstanding natural landscapes from inappropriate use and development. It does not require a ‘prohibit’ approach, and neither do any higher level planning documents applying to ONLs generally. The Policy does not allow a proper assessment of the appropriateness of an application in light of the particular characteristics of the proposed mining activity. It does not allow the potential environmental effects of an activity to be	Amend Policy 10.2.5.15 as follows: Avoid <u>Allow</u> mining and landfills in the Outstanding Natural Landscape Overlay Zone (ONL) overlay zones unless where any adverse effects on the landscape values of the ONL as identified in Appendix A3 are insignificant <u>can be avoided remedied or mitigated.</u> Amend Policy 10.2.5.4 by adding mining to the exemptions for Rural Activities to be clear that Policy 10.2.5.15 and 10.2.5.2 apply, as follows: Avoid <u>Allow</u> buildings and structures, rural activities (except for farming, grazing, rural ancillary retail, rural tourism and rural research – small scale), residential activities (except for working from home), commercial activities (except for restaurants or retail activities ancillary to sport and recreation, and stand-alone car parking), <u>mining</u>, industrial activities, major facility activities, substations, and network utility structures - large scale (excluding amateur radio configurations) in the Outstanding Natural Feature Overlay Zone (ONF), unless where any adverse effects on the landscape values of the ONF as identified in Appendix A3 are insignificant..

		considered alongside the benefits of an activity. The Policy's concept of "insignificant" landscape effects is unclear and does not enable ready understanding of the scale of effects that are considered to be appropriate in the relevant zone. It would be more appropriate and consistent with good resource management practice for the policy to provide restrictions where effects cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated.	
12.	Policy 10.2.5.X (Policy 10.2.5.1 in the clean copy of the decisions version November 2018)	Minerals and aggregate activities are necessary in order to enable the community to provide for its wellbeing. The community cannot choose where these resources are located, and in some cases they are found in areas that also have identified landscape values. This directive policy is inappropriate as it does not allow a proper assessment of the appropriateness of an application in light of the particular characteristics of the proposed mining activity. It does not allow the potential environmental effects of an activity to be considered alongside the benefits of an activity.	Delete Policy 10.2.5.X: Avoid landfills and mining in the Outstanding Natural Feature Overlay Zone (ONF).
13.	10.2.5.Z (10.2.5.8 in the clean copy of the decisions	This is a new policy related to Policy 10.2.5X, 10.2.5.15, 10.2.5.6 and 10.2.5.7. Given the locational constraints that mining activities face it is appropriate for mining to be included within Policy 10.2.5.Z	Amend Policy 10.2.5.8 as follows: Only allow large buildings and structures, earthworks – large scale, public amenities, substations, network utility poles and masts – small

	version November 2018)		scale, hydro generators – small scale, solar panels – small scale, wind generators – small scale, network utility structures – large scale, <u>mining</u> , transportation activities and natural hazard mitigation activities in the Outstanding Natural Landscape Overlay Zone (ONL) where any adverse effects on the landscape values of the ONL, as identified in Appendix A3 are: a.insignificant, or b.where there are no practicable alternative locations, adequately mitigated.
14.	Policy 14.2.1.4	It is appropriate to acknowledge where existing activities are already lawfully taking place. The recognition of Wahi Tupuna sites at existing mining (including quarrying) sites is inconsistent with the existing and ongoing use of those sites. The overlay and the Policy do not provide the appropriate level of protection for existing mining activities or make adequate provision for the development of new mining activities.	Amend Policy 14.2.1.4: Only allow activities that are identified as a threat to wāhi tūpuna in Appendix A4, where adverse effects on the relationship between Manawhenua and the wāhi tūpuna are avoided, or if avoidance is not practicable, are no more than minor, <u>except where these activities are already within the existing environment.</u>

15.			Amend Policy 16.2.1 Rural zones are reserved for <u>that enable</u> productive rural activities and the protection and enhancement of the natural environment, along with certain activities that support the well-being of communities where these activities are most appropriately located in a rural rather than an urban environment and adverse effects can be adequately managed. Residential activity in rural zones is limited to that which directly supports farming or which is associated with papakāika.
16.	Policy 16.2.1.2	It is inappropriate for the activities that are to be provided for in the Rural Zones to be restricted in this way. The appropriate time to carry out the assessment exercise is when assessing an application.	Amend Policy 16.2.1.2: Provide for rural activities, veterinary services, rural industry, rural contractor and transport depots, community activities, emergency services, cemeteries and crematoriums in the rural zones where the effects will be adequately managed. in line with objectives 16.2.2 and 16.2.3, 16.2.4 and their policies, and the objectives and policies of any relevant overlay zones.
17.	Policy 16.2.2.5	Policy 16.2.2.5 addresses amenity effects on surrounding residential activities. The policy effectively prohibits activities that cannot avoid or 'adequately' mitigate such effects. It is unclear what 'adequately' means in this context and Blackhead suggests that reference to avoid or mitigate is sufficient and will allow an assessment to be undertaken at the time an application is made when the various adverse and positive effects can be considered.	Amend Policy 16.2.2.5 Only allow <u>Allow</u> rural tourism - large scale, rural research - large scale (outside the Invermay Farm mapped area), rural contractor and transport depots - large scale, community and leisure - large scale, sport and recreation, veterinary services, visitor accommodation, cemeteries, crematoriums, intensive farming, domestic animal boarding and breeding (including dogs), rural industry, mining, service stations, or landfills where <u>significant</u> adverse effects on the amenity of residential activities on surrounding properties are <u>avoided remedied or mitigated</u> will be avoided or, if avoidance is not

			practicable, adequately mitigated.
18.	Policy 16.2.3.4	Mining activities are critical to support the community. Enabling them where rehabilitation will take place will assist in achieving sustainable management.	Amend Policy 16.2.3.4: Only allow <u>Enable</u> mining and landfills where there is reasonable certainty that land will be restored or rehabilitated to an acceptable standard with respect to landform and to enable a return to productive, recreational or conservation use as soon as possible.
19.	Policy 16.2.3.5	Policy 16.2.3.5 addresses rural character and visual amenity effects. The policy effectively prohibits activities that cannot avoid, or minimise as far as practicable, such effects. The strong direction to avoid or minimise adverse effects is inappropriate in relation to character/amenity matters, which are not the subject of s6 or s7 RMA protection.	Amend Policy 16.2.3.5: Only allow <u>Enable</u> intensive farming, rural tourism - large scale, rural industry, rural research - large scale (outside the Invermay Farm mapped area), rural contractor and transport depots - large scale, mining and landfills where adverse effects from large scale development on rural character and visual amenity will be avoided or minimised as far as practicable. remedied or mitigated.
20.	New blasting standards in 16.5.14	The amended definition of 'mineral exploration introduces standards for blasting activity. This limits any blasting resulting in 2m depth, 30m3 per 100m2 in the rural zone, and only 20m3 in Hazard 2 Instability zone. These limits appear impractical and difficult to apply to mineral exploration activities.	Seek Deletion of 16.5.14.1.d (relates to small scale earthworks).
21.	Assessment Criteria 10.6.2.5 (10.7.2.4 in the clean copy of the decisions version November		Delete 'Mining' from Rule 10.6.2.5 assessment criteria

	2018)		
22.	Table 11.2 (Table 11.1.3A in the clean copy of the decisions version November 2018)		Amend Table 11.2, so that mining is classified as a 'least sensitive activity'
23.	Rule 14.5.2.3	To give effect to the submission in relation to Policy 14.2.1.4	Amend to include an additional 14.5.2.3(d): <u>Whether the activity is already existing in the environment and the contribution that activity makes to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of the community.</u>
24.	Appendix A3.1.14 – Saddle Hill ONF		Delete Appendix A3.1.14 (Saddle Hill)
25.			Such other, further or consequential relief as may be necessary to address or give effect to the matters raised in the Appellant's submission and this appeal.

Address for service

for Appellant: Gallaway Cook Allan
Lawyers
123 Vogel Street
P O Box 143
Dunedin 9054
Telephone: (03) 477 7312
Fax: (03) 477 5564
Contact Person: derek.mclachlan@gallawaycookallan.co.nz

Advice to Recipients of Copy of Notice

How to Become a Party to Proceedings

You may be a party to the appeal if you made a submission on the matter of this appeal and you lodge a notice of your wish to be a party to the proceedings (in form 33) with the Environment Court, and serve copies on the other parties, within 15 working days after the period for lodging a notice of appeal ends. Your right to be a party to the proceedings in the Court may be limited by the trade competition provisions in section 274(1) and Part 11A of the Resource Management Act 1991.

You may apply to the Environment Court under section 281 of the Resource Management Act 1991 for a waiver of the above timing requirements (see form 38).

How to Obtain Copies of Documents Relating to Appeal

The copy of this notice served on you does not attach a copy of the relevant decision. These documents may be obtained, on request, from the Appellant.

Advice

If you have any questions about this notice, contact the Environment Court in Auckland, Wellington or Christchurch.

Table of Submitters to be served with this Notice		
Submitter	Physical Address (if required)	Contact address
Dunedin City Council	PO Box 5045, Dunedin 9054	2gpappeals@dcc.govt.nz
Aurora Energy Limited		joanne.dowd@thinkdelta.co.nz
Carrowmore Properties Ltd (on behalf of the "Pigeon Flat Road Group") Robyn and Stephan Smith, Rick and Jill Clarke, Alan Brown		Derek.mclachlan@gallawaycookallan.co.nz
Judith Ansbacher	95 Norwood Street Normanby Dunedin 9010 New Zealand	
Southern Heritage Trust & City Rise Up		barsby@xtra.co.nz
Rosemary & Malcolm McQueen		malcolm1@orcon.net.nz
University of Otago OS308		murray.brass@otago.ac.nz
Helen Skinner and Joseph O'Neill		janeskinner50@gmail.com
Z Energy Limited		gmckitterick@burtonconsultants.co.nz
Glenelg Gospel Trust		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Craig Horne		crhorne@xtra.co.nz
John and Clare Pascoe		clare.pascoe.dn@gmail.com
Saddle Views		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz

Estate Limited		
Salisbury Park Ltd		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
NZ Institute of Surveyors - Coastal Otago Branch		maaike@terramark.co.nz
Dianne Reid		bridget.irving@gallawaycookallan.co.nz;
John Buchan		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
BP Oil NZ Ltd and Mobil Oil NZ Ltd and Z Energy Ltd		gmcpherson@burtonconsultants.co.nz
Kimberly John Taylor		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Chris Kelliher		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Blue Grass Limited		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Egg Producers Federation of New Zealand		p.israelson@harrisingrierson.com
Port Otago Limited		LMcLachlan@portotago.co.nz
Blueskin Projects Ltd		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
CTW Holdings Limited		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Peninsula Holdings Trust		scc@unifone.net.nz
Mainland Poultry Canterbury Limited		phil.page@gallawaycookallan.co.nz
Fonterra Limited		tom.atkins@russellmcveagh.com
Mainland Property 2004 Limited		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Moi Bien Investments Ltd		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Blackhead Quarries Limited		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Save The Otago Peninsula (STOP) Inc Soc		stopincsoc@gmail.com
Tussock Top Farm Limited (OS901)		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz

Radio New Zealand Limited OS918.40		gary.fowles@radionz.co.nz
Federated Farmers of New Zealand		cryder@fedfarm.org.nz; kreilly@fedfarm.org.nz
AgResearch Limited		graeme.mathieson@emslimited.co.nz
New Zealand Fire Service Commission		alice.burnett@beca.com
Department of Conservation		nyozin@doc.govt.nz
Timothy George Morris		776 Weedons Ross Road West Melton 7618 New Zealand
Forest and Bird NZ		s.maturin@forestandbird.org.nz
Irene Mosley		sjm93@xtra.co.nz
Scroggs Hill Farm Limited	252 Scroggs Hill Road Brighton Dunedin 9031 New Zealand	
Timothy Morris (on behalf of RG and SM Morris Family Trust)		vinniej@ihug.co.nz
Blueskin Resilient Communities Trust		bridget.irving@gallawaycookallan.co.nz
Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki and Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou FS2456)		tim@ktkoltd.co.nz
Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited		jackie.stjohn@oceanagold.com
Geraldine Tait		gstait@clear.net.nz
Jane Mcleod		janemcleod42@gmail.com
Harboursides and Peninsula Preservation Coalition		craigwerner.ww@gmail.com
Neighbours of		mcskimming@actrix.co.nz

Blackhead Quarry		
Otago Regional Council		warren.hanley@orc.govt.nz
Geoff Scurr Contracting Limited		Derek.mclachlan@gallawaycookallan.co.nz
Terry Wilson FS2425.1		TWW@slingshot.co.nz
Simon Ryan		kirimoko@farmside.co.nz
Waste Management New Zealand (FS2444)		Abrabant@tonkintaylor.co.nz
Otago Polytechnic		louise.taylor@mitchellpartnerships.co.nz
Rural Contractors New Zealand Incorporated		graeme.mathieson@emslimited.co.nz
Horticulture New Zealand		Rachel.McClung@hortnz.co.nz
David Hiom and Kerry Hiom		hioms@xtra.co.nz