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 BLACKHEAD QUARRIES

LIMITED

Appellant

AND DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL

Respondent

NOTICE OF APPEAL

GALLAWAY COOK ALLAN

GALLAWAY COOK ALLAN LAWYERS DUNEDIN

Solicitor on record: Bridget Irving Solicitor to contact: Derek McLachlan P O Box 143, Dunedin 9054 Ph: (03) 477 7312

Fax: (03) 477 5564

Email: bridget.irving@gallawaycookallan.co.nz Email: derek.mclachlan@gallawaycookallan.co.nz To: The Registrar

Environment Court

Christchurch Registry

- Blackhead Quarries Limited ("Blackhead") appeals against a decision of the Dunedin City Council in relation to the Second Generation Dunedin District Plan (2GP Decision)
- Blackhead made a submission with respect to the Second Generation Dunedin District Plan (OS 874)
- Blackhead is not a trade competitor for the purposes of section 308D of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- 4. Blackhead received notice of the decision on 7 November 2018.
- 5. The decision was made by Dunedin City Council.
- 6. The decision Blackhead is appealing is:
 - (a) Quarries and Mining Activities (Cross Plan hearing topic);
 - (b) Chapter 2: Strategic Directions;
 - (c) Chapter 10: Natural Environment;
 - (d) Chapter 14: Manawhenua;
 - (e) Chapter 16: Rural Environment;
- 7. The reasons for the appeal are:
 - (a) Mineral and 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 ongoing development of the City.

- (b) Mineral and aggregate supply is essential to infrastructure (including public infrastructure) growth, particularly in relation to aggregate 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. This will result in inefficient management of these natural and physical resources.
- (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 existing quarrying and mining activities.
- (e) The 2GP Decision has erred in holding that mining and quarrying activity outside the existing permitted mine/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 held that establishment of a new quarrying or mining activity cannot be managed as a restricted discretionary activity. This is inconsistent with Objective 2.3.1 and Policy 2.3.1.8 to enable these activities.
- (g) The 2GP Decision fails to recognise the effects of existing activities on the landscape or other values and as a result the plan includes inappropriate overlays.
 - (i) ONL Overlays are inappropriately identified, particularly with respect to areas where they are over existing mining and quarrying sites.
 - (ii) SNL Overlays are inappropriately identified over existing mining and quarrying sites.
 - (iii) Wahi Tupuna Overlays are inappropriately identified over existing mining and quarrying sites.

- (h) The 2GP Decision fails to provide for mining and quarrying activity 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, quarrying, 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 implement 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.
- (I) The 2GP decision fails to meet the purpose of the Resource Management act 1991.
- 8. I seek the following relief:
 - (a) Relief sought is attached as Appendix A
- 9. I attach the following documents to this notice:
 - (a) A copy of Blackheads original submission OS874;
 - (b) A copy of the relevant parts of the 2GP Decision; and
 - (c) A list of names and addresses of persons to be served with a copy of this notice.

Zringel luig

Bridget Irving

Solicitor for the Appellant

DATED this

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: name/name

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

Appendix A – Relief Sought

	MATTER / PROVISION (tracked changed version)	SPECIFIC REASONS FOR APPEAL	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 public by identifying where existing quarries are located and signalling that those activities are expected to continue into the future.	Seek New Rules as Follows: 1. Retain Rule 6.5.8(ii) of the Operative District Plan (in whatever form that is appropriate) so that existing mining activities (including quarries) can be scheduled activities within the Proposed District Plan. 2. Alternatively, create a Major Facilities Zone for all existing quarries, complete with the proposed Objectives and Policies proposed in this table.
2.	Proposed Rule Framework (including amendments to Rules 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	Permitted activities: 1. Incorporate mining activities (including quarries) listed within Rule 6.5.8 (ii) of the Operative District Plan, along with all other lawfully established quarries. 2. Amend Table 16.3.3 to include a permitted activity rule for the operation of all existing mining activities

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.

(including quarries).

Controlled activities:

- 3. 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:
 - a. Measures to mitigate noise and vibration effects
 - b. Measures to mitigate dust generation
 - c. <u>Measures to mitigate any visual and landscape</u> effects
 - d. Measures to mitigate the adverse effects on the safe and efficient operation of the roading network
 - e. Setbacks to water bodies
 - f. Hours of operation

Restricted Discretionary Activity

- 4. 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:
 - a. Measures to mitigate noise and vibration effects
 - b. Measures to mitigate dust generation
 - c. Measures to mitigate any visual and landscape effects
 - d. Measures to mitigate the adverse effects on the safe and efficient operation of the roading

				network e. Setbacks to water bodies f. Hours of operation. g. Progressive restoration and rehabilitation of the site including landscaping.	<u>he</u>
				tionary Activities	
			5.	The establishment of new mining activities (including new quarrying and/or aggregate processing activities) of 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.	
3.	Proposed Objective and	The submission sought a suite of objectives and policies to	New Su	uite of Objectives as follows:	
	Policy Suite.	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.	6.	Objective 1: Recognition of Mineral Resources: a. To recognise the importance of mineral resources to the economy and infrastructure of the second sec	of_
		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	7.	the District. Objective 2: Existing Aggregate Extraction and Processi a. To enable the ongoing operation and development of lawfully established mining activities (including aggregate extraction and	ng:
		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 noncomplying and therefore subject to the s104D RMA gateway test.	8.	objective 3: Development of Mineral Resources: a. To enable the development of mineral resource (including aggregate) and their exploration, extraction, processing and transportation in a	

 <u> </u>	
	manner that appropriately avoids, remedies or
	mitigates any adverse effects on the
	environment.
	9. Objective 4: Reverse Sensitivity:
	a. <u>To ensure that existing mining activities</u>
	(including aggregate extraction, processing and
	transport activities) are not unduly
	compromised or constrained by the location of
	activities sensitive to the existing mining activity
	b. <u>To ensure sensitive activities are not located</u>
	and/or designed so that access to potential
	significant mineral resources (including
	aggregate) is unduly restricted.
	10. Objective 5: Residual Environmental Effects of Mining
	Activities:
	a. To take into account offsetting measures when
	determining whether a proposal is consistent
	with sustainable management.
	b. 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.
	11. Policy 1: Access to Mineral Resources
	a. <u>To identify the location of known mineral</u>
	resources (including aggregates) so that access
	to and extraction, processing and transport of

	thom is not worthing to the development of
	them is not restricted by the development of
	new residential allotments and new sensitive
	activities located in close proximity to the
	<u>resource</u>
	12. Policy 2: Reverse Sensitivity
	a. New residential allotments and new sensitive
	activities shall be located and/or designed so
	that they will not:
	i. <u>Unduly constrain or compromise</u>
	existing mining activities (including
	aggregate extraction, processing and
	transport activities); or
	ii. Be significantly affected by existing
	mining activities (including aggregate
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	extraction, processing and
	<u>transportation activities).</u>
	13. Policy 3: Locational constraints
	a. <u>In assessing the appropriateness of the location</u>
	of any new mining activity (including aggregate
	extraction or processing activities) proposed
	within the District, particular regard should be
	given to:
	i. 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.
	ii. allowing adverse effects that cannot be
	ii. <u>ailowing adverse effects that cannot be</u>

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

			available to assist with avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects; v. The progressive rehabilitation and final reinstatement of the site affected by the proposal using good practice methods where this is possible. 15. Policy 5 - Lawfully established mining activities a. 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.
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 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.	Remove all Wahi Tupuna Sites overlay and associated provisions as they apply to existing mining activities.
6.	Objective 2.4.4 and Policy 2.4.4.3	The submission sought the deletion of the natural landscapes and natural features objective and supporting policies.	Amend Policy 2.4.4 and 2.4.4.3 as follows: Dunedin's outstanding and significant natural landscapes and natural features are protected <u>from inappropriate subdivision</u> , use
		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	and development. Protect from inappropriate subdivision, use and development the values in identified Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF),

		development.	Outstanding Natural Landscape (ONL) and Significant Natural Landscape (SNL) overlay zones by listing these values in Appendix A3 and using rules that:
8.	Policy10.2.1.8 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 with indigenous vegetation. Therefore it is appropriate for the policy to recognise the need to avoid, remedy or mitigate such effects and for offsets and compensation options to be available.	Amend Policy 10.2.1.W: Only allow land use, development and city-wide activities where adverse effects on biodiversity values are avoided, remedied or mitigated. maintained or enhanced
9.	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 significant adverse effects on the natural character values identified in Appendix A5 will be avoided remedied or mitigated or, if avoidance is not practicable, no more than minor. Amend Policy 10.2.2.4 by added mining to the exemptions for
10.	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.	Rural Activities to be clear that Policy 10.2.3.4 and 10.2.3.Y apply. 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, mining, 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,

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 noncomplying 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 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	if avoidance is not practicable: a.no more than minor, or b.where there are no practicable alternative locations, adequately mitigated. Amend Policy 10.2.5.15 as follows: Avoid Allow 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 can be avoided remedied or mitigated. 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.Z apply, as follows: Avoid Allow 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), mining, 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
12.	Policy 10.2.5.X	mitigated. Minerals and aggregate activities are necessary in order to	Delete Policy 10.2.5.X:

	(Policy 10.2.5.1 in the clean copy of the decisions version November 2018)	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.	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 version November 2018)	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 scale, hydro generators – small scale, solar panels – small scale, wind generators – small scale, network utility structures – large scale, mining, 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.
13.	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	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, except where these activities are already within the existing environment.

		new mining activities.	
14.	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.
15.	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 Allow rural tourism - large scale, rural research - large scale (outside the Invermay Farm mapped area), rural contractor and transport deports - 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 significant adverse effects on the amenity of residential activities on surrounding properties are avoided remedied or mitigated will be avoided or, if avoidance is not practicable, adequately mitigated.
16.	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 Enable 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.
17.	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	Amend Policy 16.2.3.5: Only allow Enable intensive farming, rural tourism - large scale, rural industry, rural research - large scale (outside the Invermay Farm mapped area), rural contractor and transport depots - large

		in relation to character/amenity matters, which are not the subject of s6 or s7 RMA protection.	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.
19.	New blasting standards in 16.5.14		Delete 16.5.14.1.d (as it 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 2018)		Delete 'Mining' from Rule 10.6.2.5 assessment criteria
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): 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.

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 Submitte		
Submitter	Physical Address (if required)	Contact address
Dunedin City		
Council	PO Box	2gpappeals@dcc.govt.nz
	5045,	
	Dunedin	
	9054	
Aurora Energy Limited		joanne.dowd@thinkdelta.co.nz
Carrowmore Properties Ltd (on		Derek.mclachlan@gallawaycookallan.co.nz
behalf of the "Pigeon Flat Road		
Group") Robyn and Stephan Smith, Rick and		
Jill Clarke, Alan Brown		
Judith Ansbacher	95 Norwood Street	
	Normanby Dunedin 9010 New Zealand	
Southern		harshy@ytra.co.nz
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		clare.pascoe.dn@gmail.com
Pascoe		
Saddle Views		allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz

Estate Limited	
+	allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Salisbury Park Ltd	alian@cubittconsuiting.co.nz
NZ Institute of	maaike@terramark.co.nz
	maarke@terramark.co.nz
Surveyors -	
Coastal Otago Branch	
Dianne Reid	haideatinia o o ollawaya ahallan aa ya
Dianne Reid	bridget.irving@gallawaycookallan.co.nz;
John Buchan	allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
BP Oil NZ Ltd	gmcpherson@burtonconsultants.co.nz
and Mobil Oil	
NZ Ltd and Z	
Energy Ltd	
Kimberly John	allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Taylor	
Chris Kelliher	allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Blue Grass	allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Limited	anang sastessnoantingtooniz
Egg Producers	p.israelson@harrisongrierson.com
Federation of	phistaction (e harrison) fire someon
New Zealand	
Port Otago	LMcLachlan@portotago.co.nz
Limited	Liviciacinan@portotago.co.mz
Blueskin	allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Projects Ltd	anane cubitteonsaiting.co.m2
CTW Holdings	allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Limited	diane cubicconsulting.co.m2
Peninsula	scc@unifone.net.nz
Holdings Trust	See annone.net.ne
Mainland	phil.page@gallawaycookallan.co.nz
Poultry	prinipage@ganawaycookanan.co.nz
Canterbury	
Limited	
Fonterra Limited	tom.atkins@russellmcveagh.com
Emilion	to
Mainland	allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Property 2004	
Limited	
Moi Bien	allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Investments Ltd	
Blackhead	allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Quarries Limited	
Save The Otago	stopincsoc@gmail.com
Peninsula	,
(STOP) Inc Soc	
Tussock Top	allan@cubittconsulting.co.nz
Farm Limited	- V
(OS901)	

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

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