Hearing 8 – Bellingham Quarries

Submissions covered: S7.001, S7.002 S7.003, S7.004, S7.005, S7.006

Introduction – Experience and history

- Jarrod Bellingham – Manager, 9+ years experience.
- David Bellingham – Managing Director, 49+ years experience.
- Brian Bellingham - Managing Director, 49+ years experience. (absent)
- Bellingham Quarries has been operating in the district since 1934
- 4 generations in Far North, 5 total in aggregate/extraction industry

- So, we have firsthand experience in FND resource deposits

Section 42a report

- Thanks to Lynette, for efforts in our industries' interests
- Support recommendations of Mineral Zone and Paragraph 99 (S7.002).

Response to recommendations of rejected submission:

- We realise that not enough information has been supplied in relation to matters of paragraph 103. and other related paragraphs.
- It is our aim today to justify under the criteria of para. 74. why our sites are significant and that the expansions should be recommended.

Presentation Outline

- Industry Background Information
  - Aggregate Demand
  - Deposit Scarcity
  - Benefit of Location
  - Expansion ≠ More Extraction
  - FNDC Study aggregate resources
- Submissions
  - Small local sites (satellites)
  - Larmer road – Major site

Industry Background related to submissions

Demand

- FND/NZ uses aggregate for roading, building, fill, and protection (waterways)
- NZ quarry conference GNS science report – per capita consumption, 17.6 tonnes per person per year. NZ average = 8.4t
- Consumption directly, but mostly by proxy (roads, wood)
- Population is projected to grow.

Resource Scarcity

- GNS science report 2021 covers constraining factors applying to aggregate resource and remaining areas of opportunity.
  - Geological constraints (where it is)
  - Viability to the market (distance/demand)
  - Land use types restricting extraction (urban, conservation, water bodies..)
  - Cultural sensitivity (heritage sites, visual impact.
  - The list goes on....

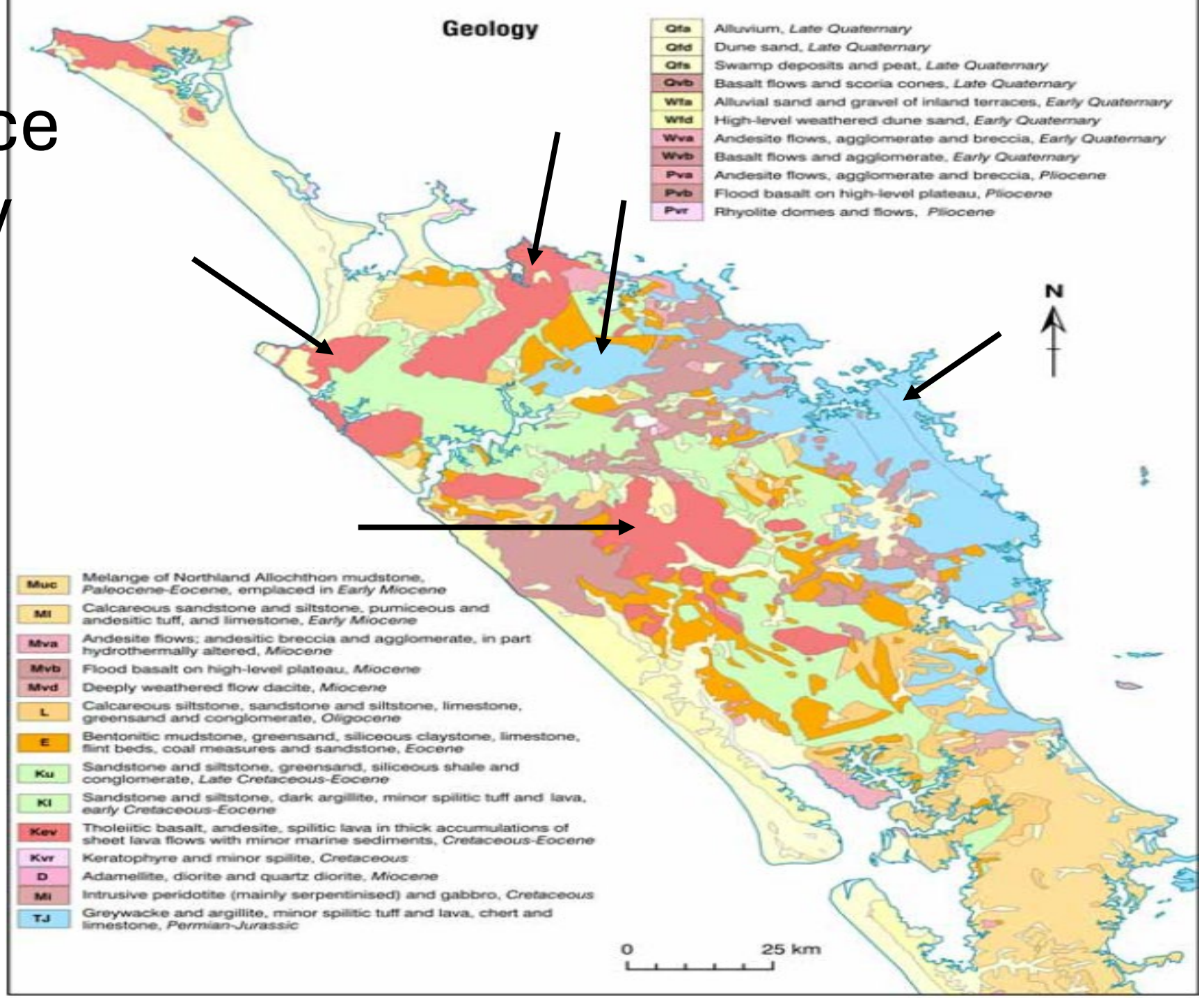
  - It does not allow for public apprehension to have quarries near them (consenting process).

Resource Scarcity

continued

Figure1: Geological make up of Northland

(Aggregate Resources Study for FNDC, Stage 1 2015)



Resource Scarcity *continued*

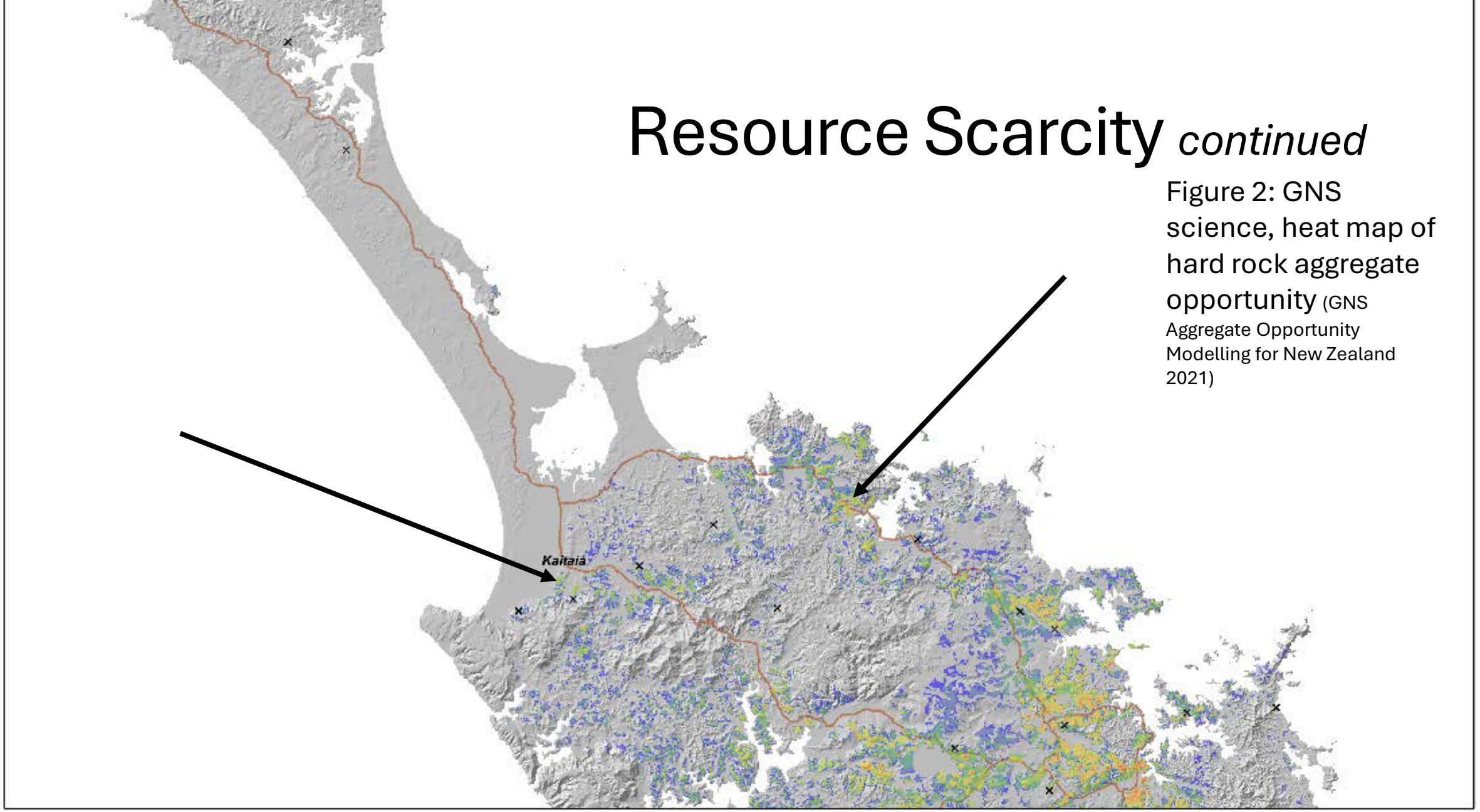


Figure 2: GNS science, heat map of hard rock aggregate opportunity (GNS Aggregate Opportunity Modelling for New Zealand 2021)

Benefit of Location

- A constraint mentioned earlier is location in relation to market

- GNS report, and other industry professionals, (AQA).
- “ the cost of aggregate doubles every 30km of travel”

- This is important in relation to our submissions for satellite sites, due to the cost reduction for FNDC and NZTA road building and maintenance.

More Expansion Is NOT More Extraction

- An expanding extraction area does not necessarily correlate with an increase of volume extracted.
- Physical limits on extracting legally and safely drive the need to expand the extraction area, as well as maintained demand. (MOQO 2016 regs, topography of site, general extraction process)
- Current PDP allows for NO continued extraction (expect 1-3 years all sites to exceed PDP boundaries)

FNDC Study suggests expanded MZ

- *Aggregate Resources Study for FNDC stage 1 2015 , Barry Larsen, Murray Stevens.*
- *“Mineral zones around quarries are not as large as they might be. In order to protect the long term (20-50 years or more) security of supply, quarries may need to consider this issue” – page 16 Aggregate Resources Study for FNDC stage 1 2015.*

Satellite Submissions S7.001, S7.003, S7.004, S7.005

- S7.003 – we are no longer pursuing; longevity of site is in question.

- S7.001, S7.004, S7.005 – we believe are significant extraction sites and the expansion of the extraction area need to be allowed.
- These meet multiple of the criteria outlined in S42a (para. 74) report namely:

a) relative scarcity ✓

b) current or potential contribution to the regional economy from the extraction ✓

c) current and potential demand, and location with respect to demand ✓

d) constraints on extraction including existing or planned settlement access to the site ✓

e) constraints on other development and land use as a result of extraction ✓

f) quality and size of deposit X

g) Average annual extraction rate of minerals (more than 50,000 tonnes per annum for aggregates) X

h) Importance of infrastructure development ✓

Satellite Submissions S7.001, S7.004, S7.005. *Continued*

a) **relative scarcity** ✓ - *discussed earlier (GNS mapping, Public apprehension)*

b) **current or potential contribution to the regional economy from the extraction** ✓ - *discussed earlier (distance travelled saves outright and future costs)*

c) **current and potential demand, and location with respect to demand** ✓*discussed earlier (distance travelled saves outright and future costs), also local operators/owners.*

d) **constraints on extraction including existing or planned settlement access to the site** ✓ - discussed earlier (outlined by GNS map constraints/listed constraints)

e) **constraints on other development and land use as a result of extraction** ✓ - discussed earlier (outlined by GNS map constraints/listed constraints)

f) **quality and size of deposit** X

g) **Average annual extraction rate of minerals (more than 50,000 tonnes per annum for aggregates)** X

h) **Importance of infrastructure development** ✓ - *discussed earlier (distance travelled saves outright and future costs to infrastructure).*

Larmer road Submission S7.006

a) **relative scarcity** ✓ - *discussed earlier (GNS mapping, Public apprehension)*

b) **current or potential contribution to the regional economy from the extraction** ✓ - *discussed earlier (distance travelled saves outright and future costs)*

c) **current and potential demand, and location with respect to demand** ✓*discussed earlier (distance travelled saves outright and future costs), also local operators/owners*.

d) **constraints on extraction including existing or planned settlement access to the site** ✓ - discussed earlier (outlined by GNS map constraints/listed constraints)

e) **constraints on other development and land use as a result of extraction** ✓ - discussed earlier (outlined by GNS map constraints/listed constraints)

f) **quality and size of deposit** ✓ - Larmer road is an exspansive deposit meeting the most stringent of aggregate specifications.

g) **Average annual extraction rate of minerals (more than 50,000 tonnes per annum for aggregates)** ✓ - average annual extraction meets this quantity thrice over.

h) **Importance of infrastructure development** ✓ - *discussed earlier (distance travelled saves outright and future costs to infrastructure)*.

Larmer road Submission S7.006 *continued*

- Larmer road meets all the prescribed criteria.

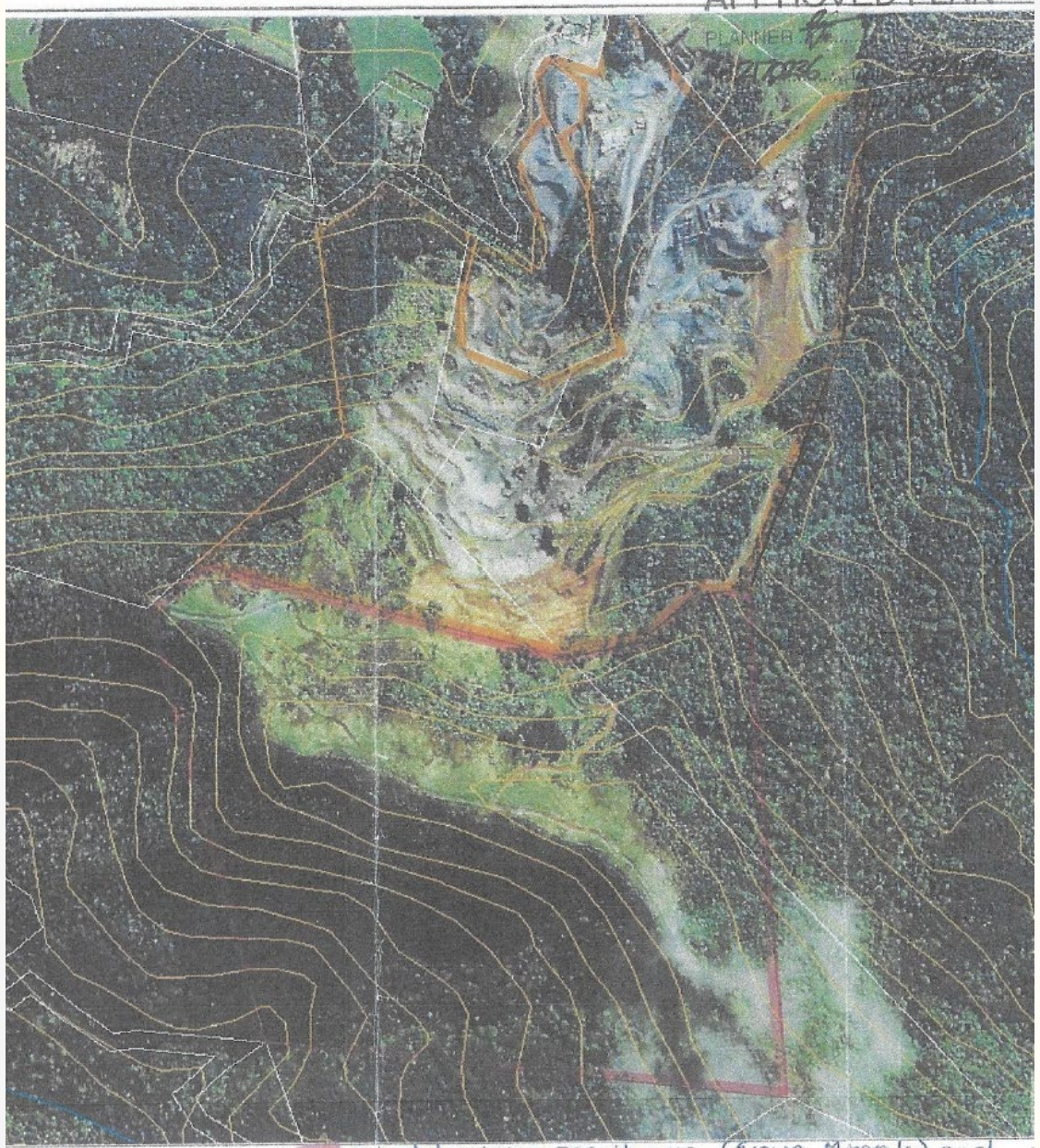
- 377 Larmer road, is a significant extraction resource. Recognised as being ‘large’ by FNDC independent consultant study, Barry Larsen and murray stevens 2015.

Area missed in PDP

- FNDC consent number: 2170236-RMALUC has not been encompassed by the overlay/zone. A total of 32.197 hectares has been neglected and should be protected further with zoning.

APPROVED PLAN

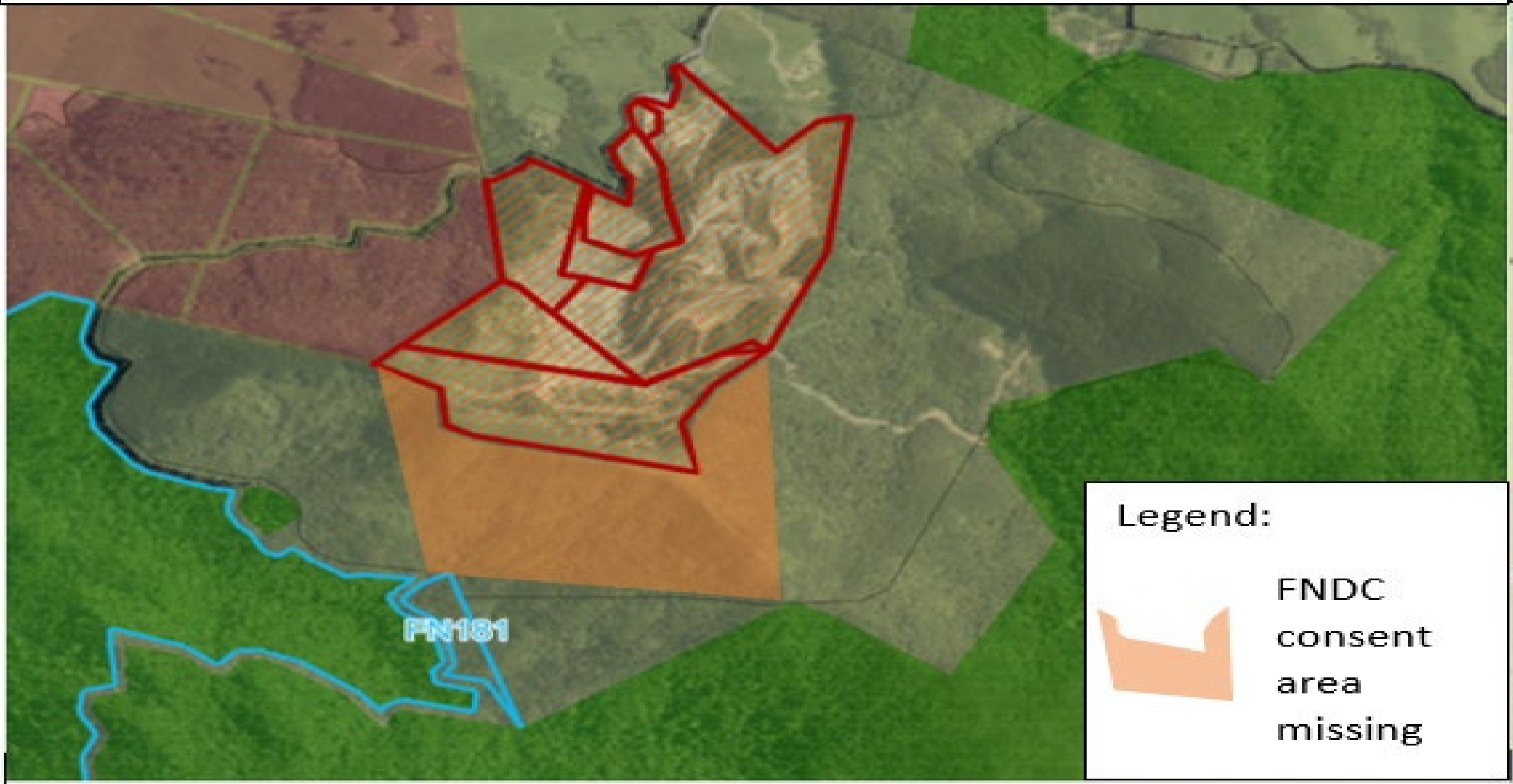
PLANNER



urrent
n.

Extended mining permit area (Crown Minerals) and area Bellingham Quarries Ltd wish to develop.

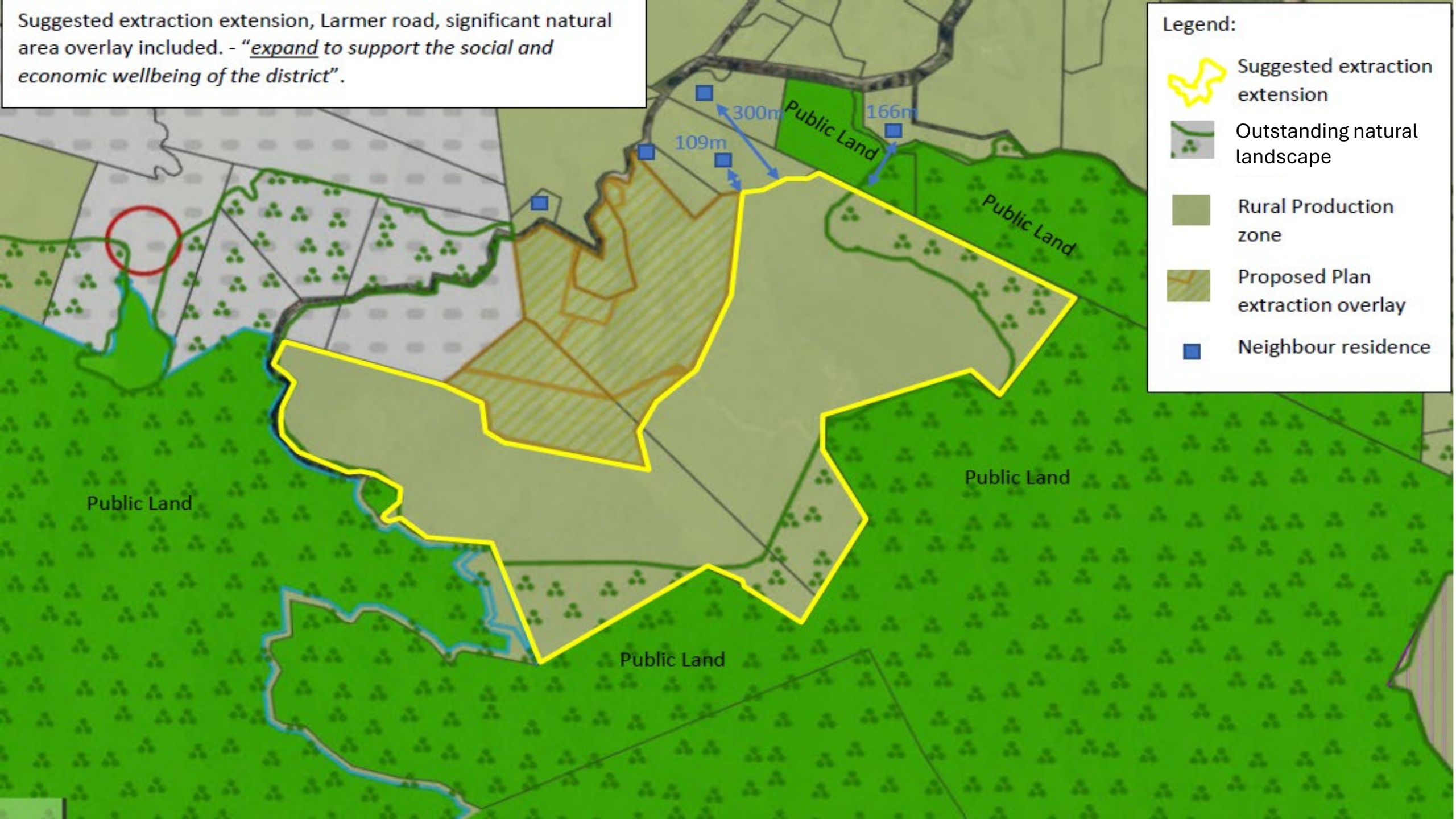
Proposed district plan – Larmer road extraction overlay, missing area



Request for expanded area

- Primary future resource
- Further application processes/litigation creates unnecessary inefficiency/costs to aggregate user (primarily FNDC and NZTA)
- Greater expansion area does not mean greater volumes extracted, no greater risk for adverse effects.
- Identified by FNDC study and recommended to expand mineral zone protection to secure resource for the future.

Suggested extraction extension, Larmer road, significant natural area overlay included. - "*expand to support the social and economic wellbeing of the district*".



Summary

- Mineral Zones and Hollands recommendation is supported
- GNS mapped data shows a stark view for the future of the resource, this means all sites are significant
- Future population growth, even more scarce
- Economic benefit to all especially FNDC
- FNDC study has states that quarry/mineral areas need to be expanded to secure the resource for the future.
- Larmer road is significant over very long term

- FNDC Mineral Zones are key for resource security & District social and economic well-being

References

- Download location for GNS Science report:

https://www.gns.cri.nz/data-and-resources/aggregate-opportunity-modelling-for-new-zealand/

- AQA Submission Far North District Council's Long-term Strategy – April 2021
- Aggregate resources study for Far North District Council, Stage 1, Barry Larsen, Murray Stevens. 2015.
- Mineral Resource Assessment of the Northland Region of New Zealand, GNS Science report, May 2007.