

AK Taihia

From: bellingham.quarry@xtra.co.nz
Sent: Thursday, 14 November 2024 6:22 pm
To: AK Taihia
Subject: Hearing 8- Reference Material Bellingham Quarries
Attachments: FNDC Consent 2170236-RMALUC.pdf; Binder fig 1-3 Hearing 8.pdf; Aggregate resources study Stage 1 FNDC - pages 15 & 16.pdf; Submission - Far North Strategy AQA.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated from outside Far North District Council.

Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.

- Download location for GNS Science report (1.8GB):

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

Hi Alicia,

I have reference documents here, and I hope to send the PowerPoint presentation on another email. Please let me know if there is anything I have missed. I have not sent the exact transcript of what I intend to say, is that required?

Kind Regards,

Jarrold.

Quarry Manager

www.bellinghamquarries.com

Office: 09 408 1340 **Fax:** 09 408 4167

Jarrold: 021 107 3201 **Brian:** 021 848 098 **David:** 021 848 098





FAR NORTH DISTRICT COUNCIL

FAR NORTH OPERATIVE DISTRICT PLAN
DECISION ON RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATION (LANDUSE)

Resource Consent Number: 2170236-RMALUC

Pursuant to section 104B of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act), the Far North District Council hereby grants resource consent to:

Bellingham Quarries Ltd

The activity to which this decision relates: To expand the existing quarry operation into a 32.197h ha area outside the Minerals Zone

Subject Site Details

Address: 377 Larmer Road, Kaitaia 0481
Legal Description: Pt Sec 57 Block V Takahue SD & Pt Lot 1 DP 172915
Certificate of Title reference: NA-1826/47, NA-17D/411, NA-1B/1477, MX-3304460

Pursuant to Section 108 of the Act, this consent is issued subject to the following conditions:

1. The activity shall be carried out in accordance with the approved plans prepared by Von Sturmers, referenced Pt Sec 57 Block V Takahue SD & Pt Lot 1 DP 172915, dated Nov 10 and attachments A & B, not dated, and attached to this consent with the Council's "Approved Stamp" affixed to them.
2. The development of this area shall be undertaken in accordance with the Development Plan submitted with this application, in particular:
 - a) The quantity of over burden shall not exceed 40,000m³ per year.
 - b) Dust nuisances shall be controlled to ensure there is no dust discharge which is offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the site.
 - c) All mobile equipment shall have a muffler system installed and the crushing plant shall be run by an electric motor to reduce noise levels.
 - d) Prior to any blasting being undertaken adjoining landowners shall be notified at least 24hrs in advance.
 - e) Blasting and drilling shall be undertaken in a manner to keep vibrations to a minimum as is physically practicable.

Advice Notes

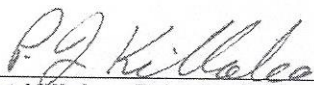
1. Archaeological sites are protected pursuant to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. It is an offence, pursuant to the Act, to modify, damage or destroy an archaeological site without an archaeological authority issued pursuant to that Act. Should any site be inadvertently uncovered, the procedure is that work should cease, with the Trust and local iwi consulted immediately. The New Zealand Police should also be consulted if the discovery includes koiwi (human remains). A copy of Heritage New Zealand's Archaeological Discovery Protocol (ADP) is attached for your information. This should be made available to all person(s) working on site.

Reasons for the Decision

1. RC2120073 was granted in 2012 and authorised the applicant to quarry land outside of the Minerals Zone. The consent issued refers to a 3.1870 ha site, rather than the 32.197 ha site applied for. Through discussions with Council it was found that this was a minor technical error which is usually able to be corrected though s133 of the RMA. However it was decided that the time since the granting of RC2120073 was too great to extend the standard 15 day timeframe for making changes under s133 and therefore the current application seeks to formalise the change.
2. The existing environment includes the activities authorised RC2120073. No physical changes are proposed and therefore the effects of the changes are considered to be administrative in nature and less than minor.
3. The original consent covered all relevant Policies, Plans and RMA matters. Given the minor effects anticipated, it is my opinion that there are no matters that require reconsideration for the current proposal.
4. Part 2 Matters
The Council has taken into account the purpose & principles outlined in sections 5, 6, 7 & 8 of the Act. It is considered that granting this resource consent application achieves the purpose of the Act.

Approval

This resource consent has been prepared by Brendon Hewett Senior Resource Planner and is granted under delegated authority (pursuant to section 34A of the Resource Management Act 1991) from the Far North District Council by:


Pat Killalea, Principal Planner

2nd December 2016.
Date

Right of Objection

If you are dissatisfied with the decision or any part of it, you have the right (pursuant to section 357A of the Resource Management Act 1991) to object to the decision. The objection must be in writing, stating reasons for the objection and must be received by Council within 15 working days of the receipt of this decision.

Lapsing Of Consent

Pursuant to section 125 of the Resource Management Act 1991, this resource consent will lapse 5 years after the date of commencement of consent unless, before the consent lapses;

The consent is given effect to; or

An application is made to the Council to extend the period of consent, and the council decides to grant an extension after taking into account the statutory considerations, set out in section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

**DETERMINATION AS TO WHETHER A RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATION SHOULD
BE NOTIFIED OR NON NOTIFIED UNDER SECTIONS 95A-95G, OF THE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT ACT 1991**

1. Application details

Council Reference: 2170236-RMALUC

Reporting Planner: Brendon Hewett

Applicant: Bellingham Quarries Ltd

Description of Application: To correct the land area from 3.1870 hectares to 32.197 hectares on the original Resource Consent 2120073

Property Address: 377 Larmer Road, Kaitaia 0481

Legal Description: Pt Sec 57 Block V Takahue SD & Pt Lot 1 DP 172915

Date Received: 8 November 2016

Site Visit: Not required

Additional Comments: The current application is for a minor technical change to Resource Consent 2120073, usually provided for by Section 133 of the RMA. However in this instance the timeframes for making the amendment under s133 have passed therefore a new application has been made to correct the error.

Pre lodgement consultation by Applicant: None

1. Distributions

Internal:	Date sent:	Comments Received:
RC Engineer:	16/11/2016	No comments received
IAM (Roading)	16/11/2016	24/11/2016

External:	Date sent:	Comments Received:
Iwi:	16/11/2016	No comments received
DOC	16/11/2016	No comments received
HNZ:	16/11/2016	23/11/2016

2. District Plan and other notations of relevance

Zone: Notations: None
Other Notations of Relevance: Outstanding Landscape

In preparing this report, I have utilised sections 42A(1A) and (1B) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) which states that Council may adopt the whole or part of an application provided by the applicant. Consistent with this approach, I have cross referenced and adopted some sections of the application document prepared by Northland Planning & Development and tried to confine any additional comments to matters only where I consider I can offer a different perspective or further relevant information.

3. Full Description of proposed activity and why consent is required

Section 1 of the application documentation outlines the proposal. In summary RC2120073 was granted in 2012 and authorised the applicant to quarry land outside of the Minerals Zone. The consent issued refers to a 3.1870 ha site, rather than the 32.197 ha site applied for. Through discussions with Council it was found that this was a minor technical error which is usually able to be corrected through s133 of the RMA, however it was decided that the time since the granting of RC1210073 was too great to extend the then 15 day timeframe for making changes under s133 (noting this is now 20 days under the RMA). Therefore the current application seeks to formalise the change.

Consent is required as a Discretionary Activity in accordance with rules 12.3.6.3 and 12.1.6.3.

4. Description of site

The site is as described as per Section 2 of the application documentation.

5. Has the applicant requested that the application be publicly notified? (section 95A(2)(b)).

No

6. Is there a rule in the district plan or a national environmental standard requiring public notification of the application (section 95A(2)(c)).

No

7. Where the Council has requested further information or a report pursuant to section 92 of the Act, has this information or report been provided (Section 95C).

N/A

8. Overall determination [95D determination]

Consideration of effects

For the purposes of section 95A(2)(a), in determining whether the adverse effects are more than minor, Council must disregard any effects:

- on persons who own or occupy the subject site;
- on persons who own or occupy any land adjacent to the subject site;

- in the case of a controlled or restricted discretionary activity, any effects that do not relate to a matter for which a rule or national environmental standard reserves control or restricts discretion;
- of trade competition;
- on any person who has given their written approval to the proposal; and
- if the District Plan or National Environmental Standard permits an activity with that effect (i.e. the permitted baseline principle).

No written approvals have been provided in this instance.

Heritage New Zealand, who was considered affected by the original application has provided comments on the current application, seeking assurances that recorded archaeological site O04/575 would still not be affected by the proposed activity. This has been addressed by the applicant as discussed below.

Assessment of Environmental Effects:

Section 104(1)(a) provides that when considering a consent application, the consent authority must, subject to Part 2, have regard to the actual and potential effects on the environment of allowing the activity. Case law has determined that the "environment" must be read as the environment which exists at the time of the assessment and as the environment may be in the future as modified by the utilisation of permitted activities under the plan and by the exercise of resource consents which are being exercised, or which are likely to be exercised in the future. It does not include the effects of resource consents which might be sought in the future nor any past reversible effects arising from the consent being considered.

In this instance the existing environment includes the activities authorised by RC2120073. The applicant has provided a detailed assessment of effects in Section 9 of the application documentation and therefore I shall not repeat this here. Overall the applicant concludes the effects of the current application will be minor. In terms of the concerns raised by HNZ, the applicant has confirmed that the pa site mapped by the previous archaeological assessment will not be altered. HNZ confirmed this satisfied its concerns via email on 28 November 2016.

Given that no changes to the operation itself are proposed I am satisfied that any effects from making the proposed administrative change are less than minor. I note that the conditions of RC2120073 will be adopted into the decision for the current application so that the existing consent can be surrendered to avoid duplication.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is considered that the proposal will have less than minor adverse effects on the wider environment.

- 9. It is considered that special circumstances exist, leading to the conclusion that the application should be notified (Section 95A(4)).**

No

- 10. Recommendation pursuant to 95A**

That the application **need not be publicly notified** in accordance with Section 95A of the Resource Management Act 1991, as the effects from the administrative change are less than minor.

11. Is there any affected protected customary rights group, or affected customary marine title group? (section 95F & G)

No


12. Are there any affected person? (Section 95E)

A person must be decided to be an affected person if the activity's adverse effects on the person are minor or more than minor (but are not less than minor). In this instance, due to the administrative nature of the application I am satisfied that there are no persons adversely affected by the proposal.

13. Recommendation as to limited notification or non-notification?

It is recommended that, pursuant to Sections 95A-95G of the Resource Management Act 1991, this application proceeds on a **non notified** basis because any effects on people are considered to be less than minor.

Report and recommendation prepared by:


Brendon Hewett,
Senior Resource Planner

Date: 2/12/16

14. Decision: That the above recommendations be adopted.


Pat Killalea
Principal Planner
(ACTING UNDER DELEGATED AUTHORITY)

Date: 2/12/2016.



APPROVED PLAN

PLANNER: 
 RC: 2170235, Date: 28/11/16

Pt Sec 57
 Block X Takahue 5D

50 31651

CFR NA17D/411
 Bellingham Quarries Limited

Schedule of Areas		
Description	Shown	Area
Pt Lot 1 DP 172915	Sec 1	29.0100ha
Pt Sec 57 Block X Takahue 5D	Sec 2	3.1870ha
Total Area :		32.1970ha

COPYRIGHT

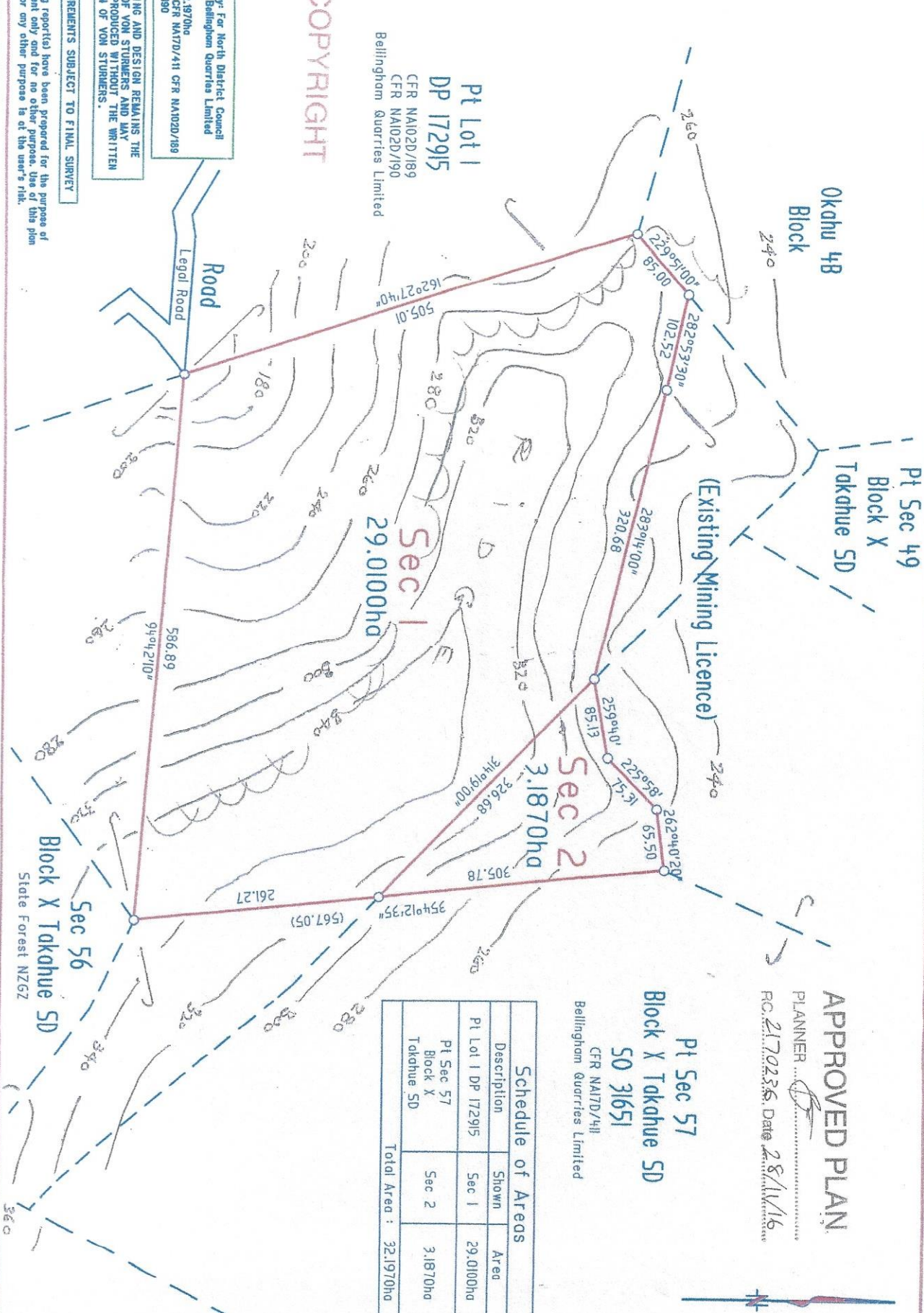
Pt Lot 1
 DP 172915
 CFR NA102D/189
 CFR NA102D/190
 Bellingham Quarries Limited

Local Authority: For North District Council
 Prepared for: Bellingham Quarries Limited
 Total Area: 32.1970ha
 Comprised in: CFR NA17D/411 CFR NA102D/189
 CFR NA 102D/190

THIS DRAWING AND DESIGN REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF VON STURMERS AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF VON STURMERS.

AREAS AND MEASUREMENTS SUBJECT TO FINAL SURVEY

This plan and accompanying reports have been prepared for the purpose of obtaining a Resource Consent only and for no other purpose. Use of this plan and/or information on it for any other purpose is at the user's risk.



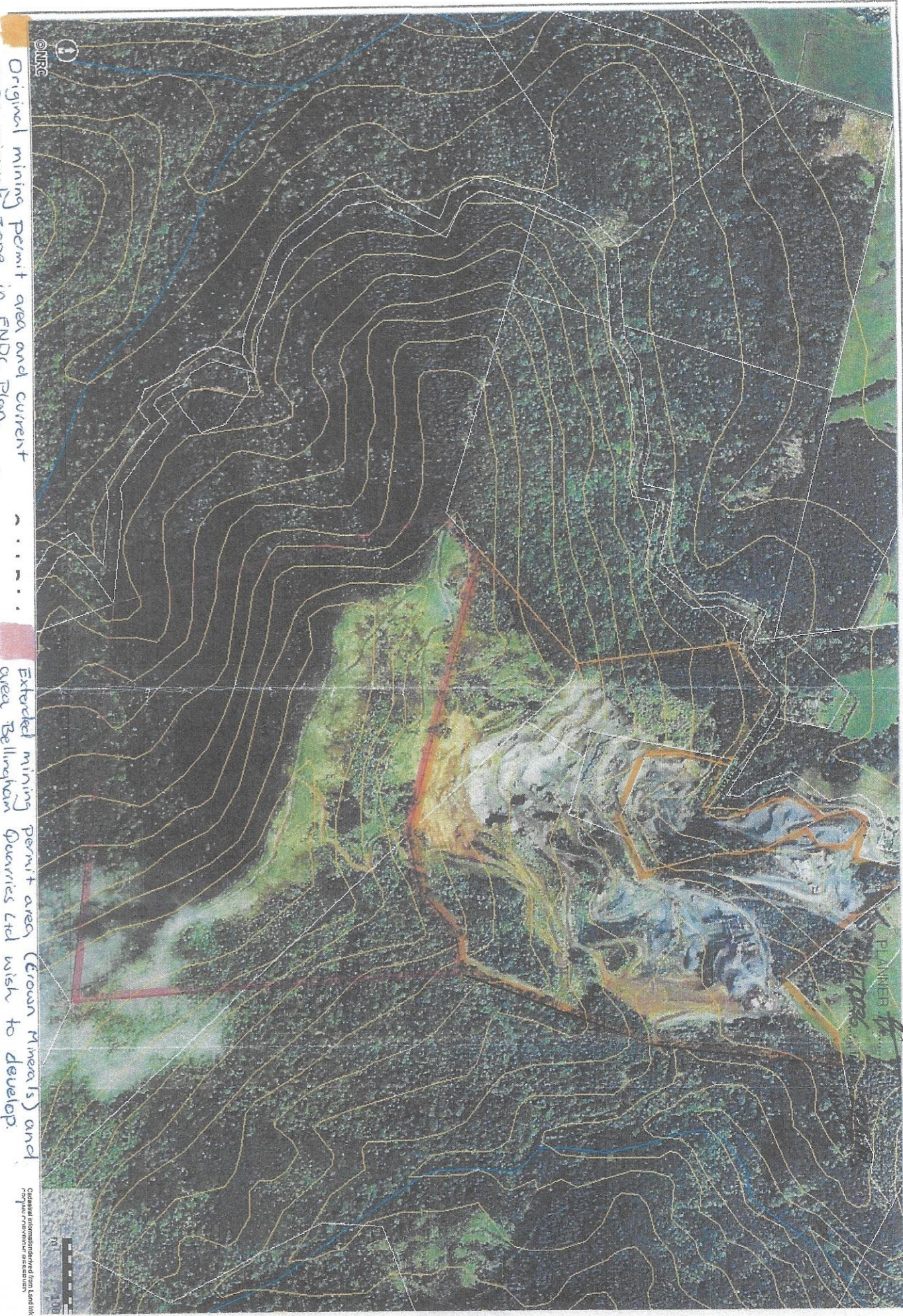
VON STURMERS
 Registered Land Surveyors, Planners &
 Land Development Consultants
 117 Commerce St
 P.O. Box 128
 Kaitiaki
 Phone: (09) 408 5000
 Fax: (09) 408 6002
 Email: info@vonsturm.co.nz, vonsturm.co.nz

Pt Sec 57 Block V Takahue SD & Pt Lot 1 DP 172915
 (Application for Mining Privilege)

DATE	NO. OF SHEETS	SCALE	SHEET NO.
12/11/16	1	1:4000	A3

12256
 Sheet of

APPROVED PLAN



Original mining permit area and current FNDc minerals zone in FNDc Plan.

Extended mining permit area (Crown Minerals) and FNDc minerals zone in FNDc Plan.

Scale bar: 0 100

PLANNER

©NRC

http://nrc134/XPL_view/Mapping/print/quickprinttemplates/A3_L.aspx?map=...://nrc134/output/nrc9_master_jms_nrc1346884656144.PNG&leg...=http://nrc134/output/nrc9_master_jms_nrc13414245392143...

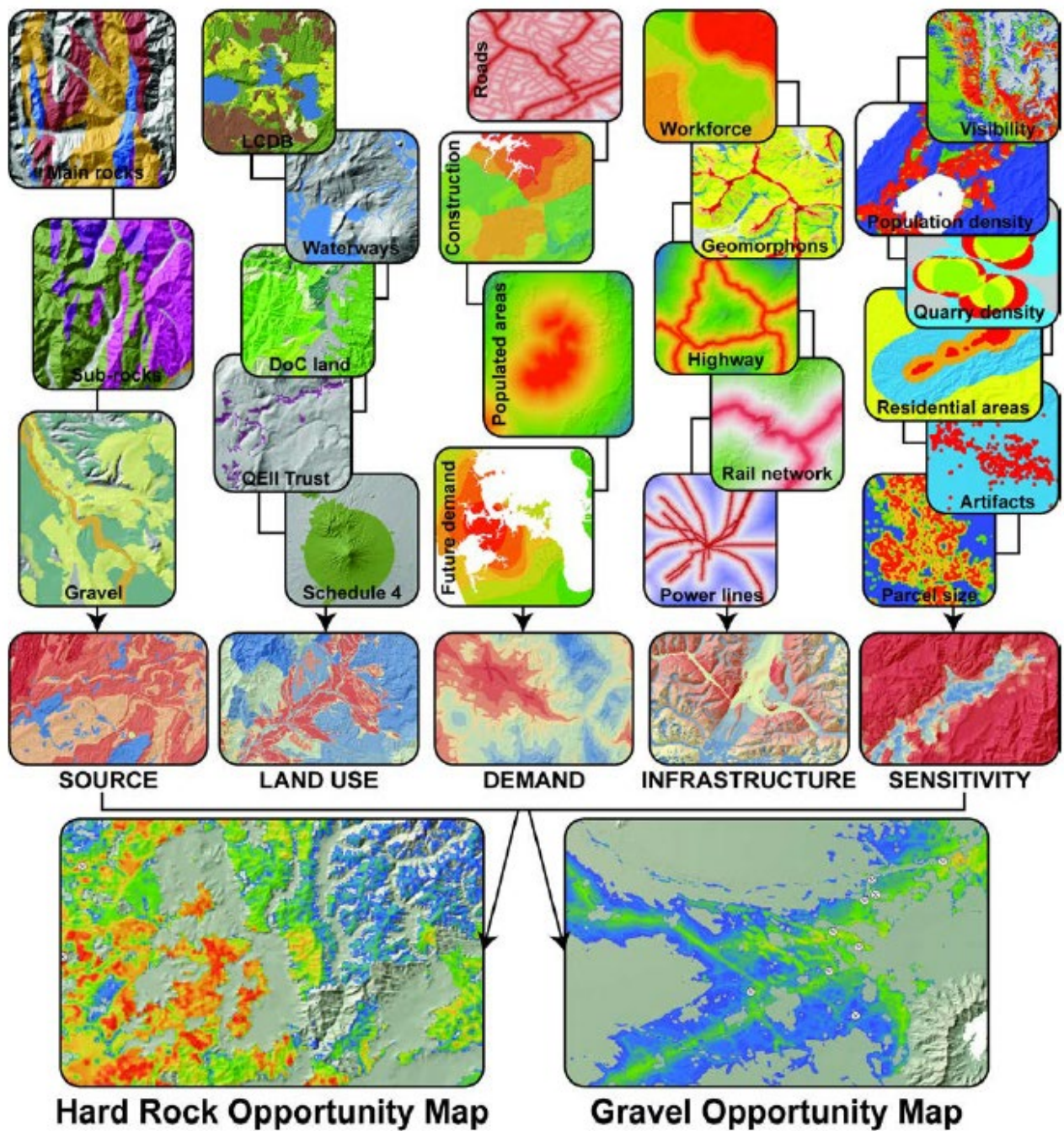


Figure 9.1 Summary diagram illustrating the mappable criteria layers that are combined into five predictive model component layers, before being combined into the hard rock and gravel aggregate opportunity models.

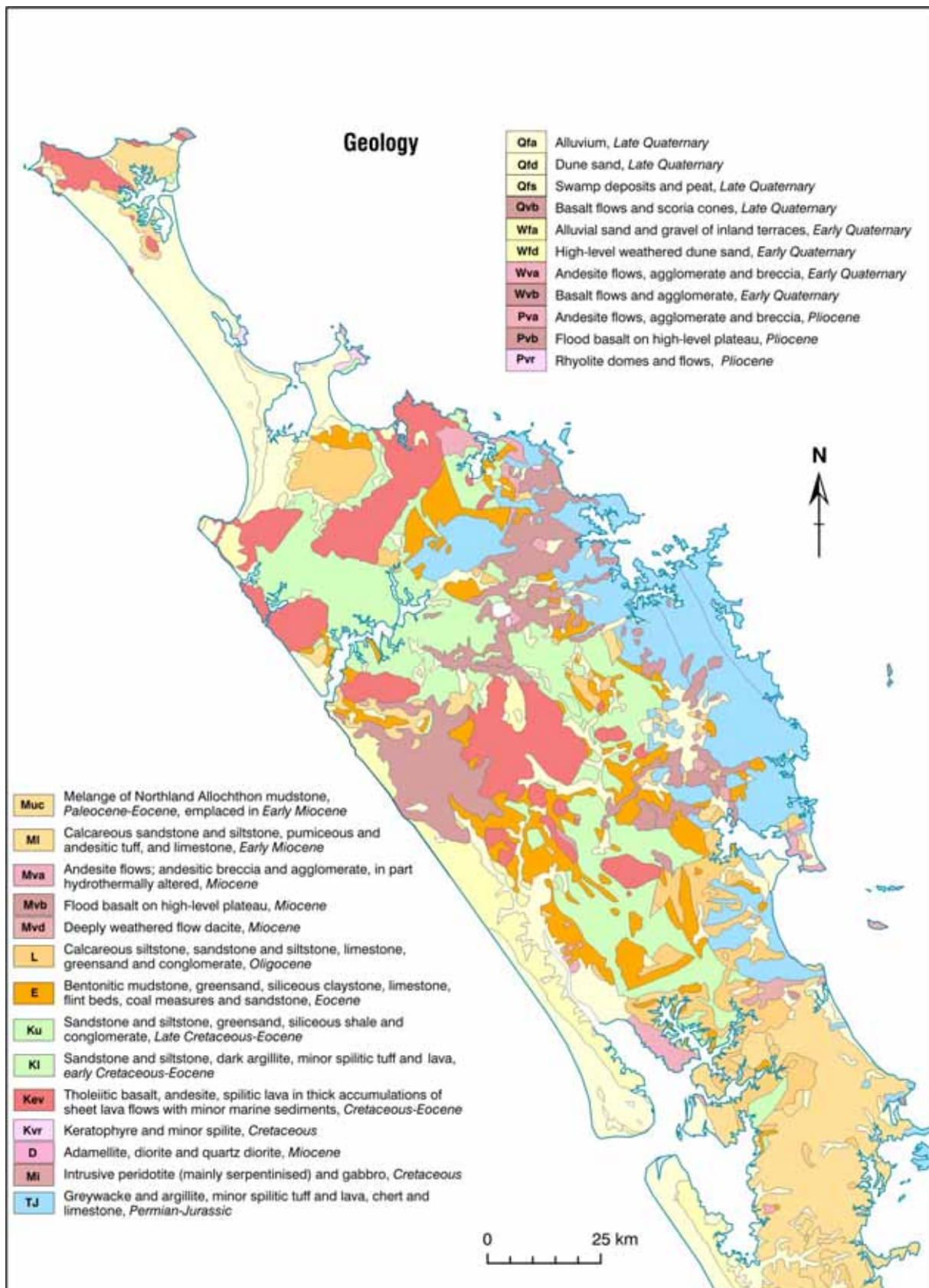
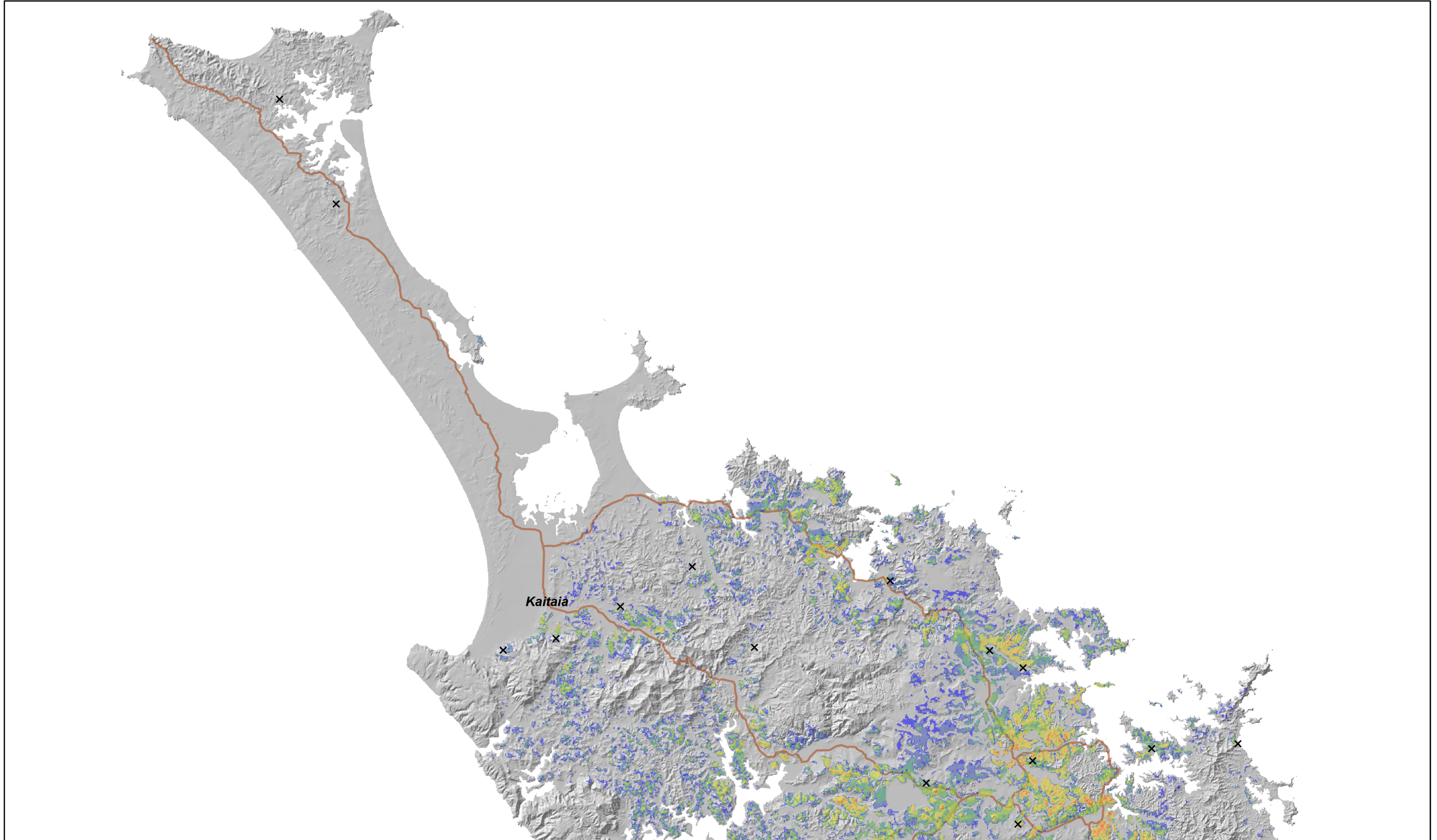


Figure 8. Geology map of Northland from the GNS Science 1:1,000,000 digital geological map.



SCALE BAR: 0 10 20 30 40 50 km

EXPLANATION: Results of aggregate opportunity modelling for hard rock includes lithology types of greywacke, sandstone, basalt, rhyolite, andesite, limestone, granite, mafic plutonic and marble.
 When using these results, please also cite and consult report:
 Hill, M. P. (2021) "Aggregate Opportunity Modelling for New Zealand",
 GNS Science Report: 2021/10. 96 p. (doi:10.21420/ 1RKC-QB05).

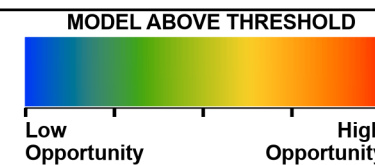
PROJECTION: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator'

DRW:
MPH
CHK:



**Aggregate Opportunity Modelling
 - Hard rock model results -
 Northland**

X
Quarries



APPENDIX 2

Map 1

REPORT:
GNS SR 2021/10

DATE:
March 2021

on particle size, its end use as an aggregate is therefore limited. However it is understood some road contractors use the material in certain conditions on unsealed roads in summer months or in general fill situations. More specific rock type detail is included in Section 9.3, and in appendix 13.1.

The following is a clarification of the second paragraph of this section, provided by FNDC in regard to quarry consents issued by FNDC.

Consent may also be required from the FNDC (in addition to NRC), as there are conditions in the Far North District Plan regulating quarrying operations. A consent would be required if a quarry was located in a non Mineral zone, if it was not operating under an existing FNDC consent, or had existing use rights under the Resource Management Act 1991. If a quarry is established in a Mineral zone, there are still standards within the plan that must be complied with for it to be a permitted activity. The volume of earthworks does not determine if consent is required. However, it is a permitted activity to operate a quarry if it is being used for normal farming practices, for example a quarry is located on a farming or forestry unit, and the material is used on that unit's internal roads.

6.2. Main Quarry Operators

There are several large **quarry operators** - Transfield, Bellingham, Masters, EJ Reed and a number of other mobile operators. Winstone Aggregates with its Otaika Quarry, the largest quarry in Northland, is in the Whangarei District (WDC) area, also supplies into the FND. There are a number of other mobile crushing operators, some of whom service the forestry industry - (e.g. JSB Construction have forest roading contracts, and operate Piccadilly Quarry primarily for the purpose of supplying forestry contracts).

There are three large quarries located in Far North: Puketona (Transfield), Larmers Road (Bellingham) and Pukepoto (Masters) producing premium aggregates including sealing chip, and concrete aggregates. As mentioned above, Winstone Aggregates (Otaika) also supply sealing chip, concrete aggregates, and other products into the district. This extended distance to market means cartage costs to remote locations are a big added cost of supply. While there are other smaller quarries with rock potentially suitable for sealing chip production, the additional cost of crushing and screening equipment and wash plants, and economies of scale can make this impractical and uneconomical.

Transfield Services, in the Eastern contract area, are the only large road maintenance contractor in FND who also currently operate quarries (Quarries Division). Fulton Hogan has operated Far North quarries in the past, and their remaining Stirling's Quarry in Kerikeri, is currently closed due to lack of demand and other competing quarries. Downer does not operate any quarries in the FND area.

There are large numbers of small unused or closed old quarries or 'shale pits' in FND. Historically smaller truck capacity meant that many smaller quarries in close proximity to markets were required. To a large degree this trend continues today, even though larger capacity truck and trailer units are more economic. The economics of opening/operating these small quarries may not be worthwhile due to fluctuating or low demand. Each would need to be considered on merit.

Some quarries (e.g. Piccadilly, south of Kaikohe, operated by JSB, a forest roading contractor) are being operated to secure forest roading aggregate for their forest roading contracts as their primary production focus. Production of FNDC road aggregates is a secondary production focus. It is understood that Orchid Road Quarry nearby is not operated by Transfield as demand is not enough to justify continuous operation.

Preferred supplier arrangements of some road maintenance contractors may also dictate which quarries they buy aggregate from.

6.3. River Run Metal

There has been historic activity in winning river run metal for use on roads. The NRC strongly supports this extraction, due to flood control. However the quarry industry appears to consider this source more costly than producing aggregates at existing hard rock quarries and also low demand makes it less attractive.

In former times FNDC (or its predecessor) contracted mobile operators to crush large stockpiles from the rivers for use as road metal. This was paid for up front by FNDC, and was therefore financially attractive for mobile operators. Current FNDC road maintenance contract conditions put the supply of aggregate firmly in the hands of the road contractors, who now buy from hard rock quarry operators, so this river extraction has largely stopped. Laboratory tests supplied by NRC indicate the rock in Western Rivers is very hard. The nature of crushed aggregate produced from crushing river run metal, is typically clean aggregate, which therefore may not be fit for purpose as a summer running course. It would be suitable for other uses however such as GAP products if demand dictated.

RECOMMENDATION: Further evaluation of test results and extraction costs from river run sources to determine if production of suitable aggregate is economic. This should also consider areas where there is current or future shortage of quarry aggregate resource. Collaboration with Northland Regional Council to ensure this incorporates their need for flood relief works. Explore if NRC would contribute funding for some of this work (research and subsequent extraction), to make it economically viable.

6.4. Long Term Quarry Planning, Quarry Zones and Council Planning

Long term quarry planning does not appear to be prevalent in the quarry industry in the Far North District, or for that matter in many local authority areas around New Zealand. Ten year planning horizons may often be the maximum, whereas the FNDC has a need to look well beyond that out to 20 and 50 years for the benefit of future generations of citizens.

There appears to be little evidence of determining the actual size of the potential future rock resources in most quarries, other than by random drill holes in some cases. With small aggregate demand, for many quarries, the cost of carrying out robust exploratory drilling programmes to determine the geology and size of resource may be a restricting factor in this not being carried out.

Further to the above, Quarry or Mineral Zones around some quarries are perhaps 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. Are their quarry or mineral zones large enough to protect from

Submission from the AQA on the Far North District Council's Long-term Strategy

April 2021

Introduction

The Aggregate and Quarry Association (AQA) is the industry body representing construction material companies which produce 45 million tonnes of aggregate and quarried materials consumed in New Zealand each year.

Funded by its members, the AQA has a mandate to increase understanding of the need for aggregates to New Zealanders, improve our industry and users' technical knowledge of aggregates and assist in developing a highly skilled workforce within a safe and sustainable work environment.

We welcome the opportunity to make this submission to the Far North District Council on the [Far North Long-Term Strategy – Far North 2100](#) (the Strategy). The Strategy is an important document because it envisages how the Far North might look in the year 2100. It will provide an overarching strategic direction for future planning documents over the next 80 years.

A key part of the necessary planning over this period will be to ensure that the availability and supply of aggregate – necessary for the district's infrastructure development – is planned for and does not conflict with the likely population growth and economic development that will occur over the period.

The Importance of Aggregate in the Far North

We are pleased to see the inclusion of quarrying in the reference to resilient economic growth for sustainable prosperity on page 14 of the Strategy. Quarrying is an important part of the primary sector which is needed to provide aggregate (crushed rock, gravel and sand).

It is also a crucial, but often overlooked, component of the infrastructure supply chain and so is relevant in the discussion around the many references to infrastructure throughout the document.

Aggregate is an essential resource for construction and infrastructure development. It is used for general construction - in concrete, asphalt, mortar and other building products. The building of an average sized house requires about 250 tonnes of aggregate.

Road construction and maintenance also uses aggregate in large quantities. To build 1km of a two-lane motorway, you need around 14,000 tonnes of construction aggregates (400 truckloads).

Aggregate is also used to increase resilience of the community to natural hazards and climate change. Aggregates, for example, are needed for flood protection and to

adapt to sea level rise and coastal erosion through strengthening of sea walls etc. They will be needed to repair damage to coastal infrastructure such as roads and to make infrastructure more resilient generally to greater intensity storms and extreme weather events.

Planning for Aggregate in the Long Term

It is important to note, aggregates and other quarry materials are a site-specific resource. They are not universally available and can only be sourced from where they are located. Without planning to provide for quarrying there is the real risk of losing access to the resource as populations and alternative land-uses grow. It is critical that planning is streamlined, and quarry resources are protected so they can supply vital construction materials for the long-term benefit of the Far North.

A lot of land comprising suitable aggregate resource in the Far North has already been built on or has been sterilised as a result of inadequate planning in years gone by. With a proliferation of competing land uses it is important that land with suitable aggregate resource is first identified and then protected for future use.

The transportation of aggregate from quarry to destination is an issue given the heavy costs of shifting it (an additional 30km travel typically doubles the cost of aggregate). This means potential aggregate resource must be able to be accessed as close to roading projects as possible to reduce the cost of construction.

Failure to adequately plan for future aggregate extraction over the next 80 years would lead to a substantial increase in cost of development and maintaining of infrastructure, and delays as aggregate is sourced from outside the region.

It should also be noted that quarries have a limited lifespan and aggregate extraction is a temporary land-use. Once all the aggregate material has been extracted, quarry land is returned to the community to a former use, or an alternative use. By the year 2100 there will be no trace of quarries operating in the Far North today. Pristine areas of parkland, working farms or housing developments are the likely land uses by that time. Aggregate resource on land not currently quarried could be extracted and returned by 2100, but it is important that planning occurs now to achieve a smooth transition.

Conclusion

In conclusion we ask the council to reflect this submission in the Strategy, to acknowledge the importance of planning for quarries to ensure the sustainable access to aggregate is provided for over the long-term, and to be aware of the implications for the community if the future supply is exhausted through inadequate planning.

Wayne Scott
Chief Executive Officer
Aggregate and Quarry Association
wayne@aqa.org.nz
021 944 336