

## AUCKLAND COUNCIL

### Notification Determination and Resource Consent Decision Report

#### Restricted Discretionary Activity

**SUBJECT:** To undertake approximately 22 ha of earthworks associated with the upgrade and altering of the runway and taxiway at the Whenuapai Airfield, pursuant to sections 9, of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Specifically the work involves the upgrade of Runway 03-21, the removal of a taxiway, the construction of a new taxiway and the associated construction of a new stormwater system. The discharge of stormwater and management of land contamination will be authorised by separate consents.

**FROM:** Mike Martindale, Compliance Officer, Stormwater

**TO:** Roger Bannister, Manager Sediment and Contaminated Land

**DATE:** 22 November 2010

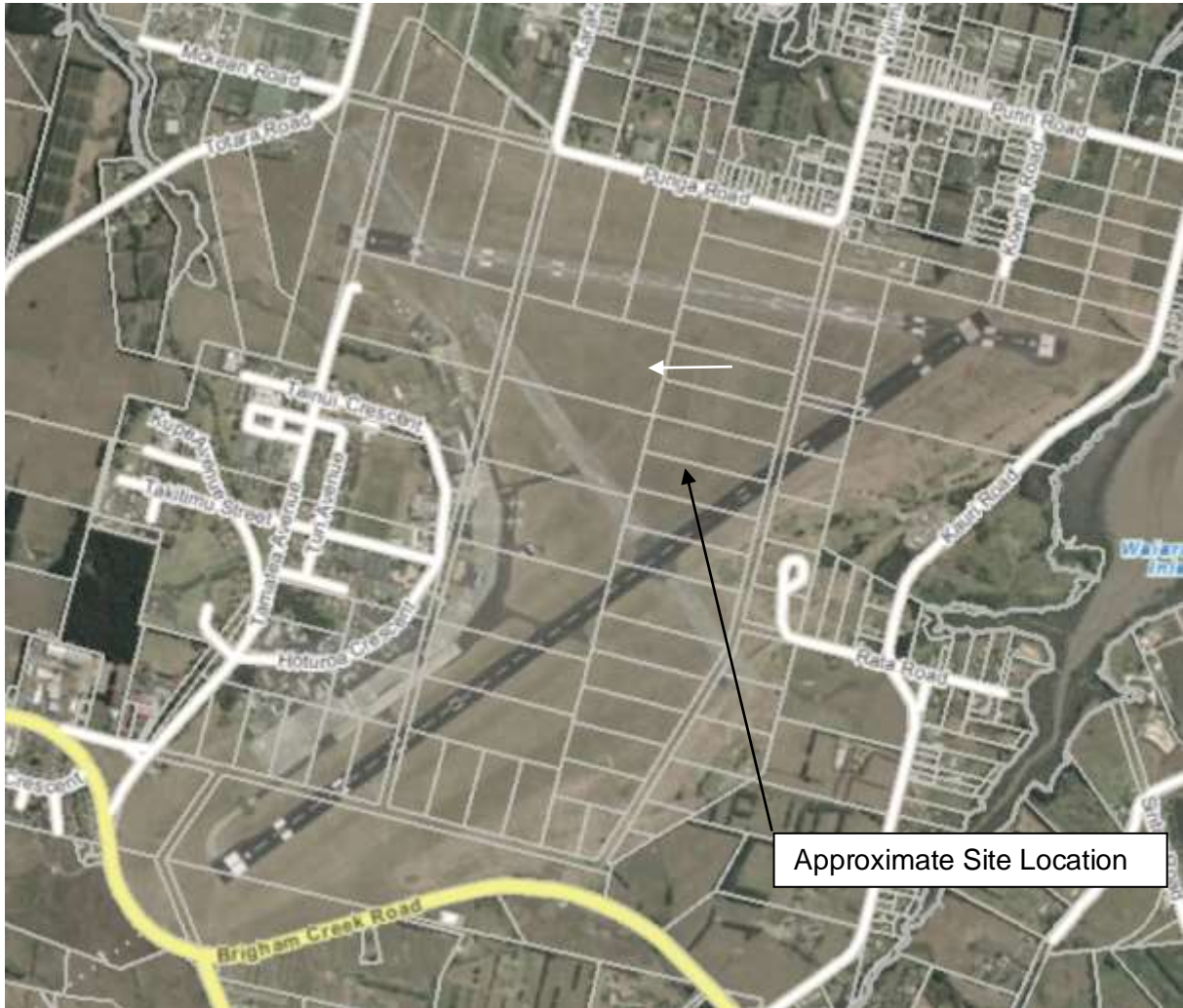
### SECTION 1 – DESCRIPTION OF APPLICATION

#### 1.1 APPLICATION DETAILS

Applicant's Name:	New Zealand Defence Force
Consent Number:	38623
File Numbers:	22193
Date Application Received:	18 October 2010
Date Application Accepted:	18 October 2010
Site Address/Location:	Brigham Creek Road, Whenuapai, Waitakere City

Date of Site Visit:	Various previous visits undertaken
Approximate Map Reference (NZTM):	5927426N - 1745670E
Site and Earthworks Area:	311 hectares with 22 hectares of earthworks proposed
Legal Description:	Various
Further Information Required:	No
Significant/Cultural Heritage features:	Not identified
Tangata Whenua Significant Site:	No specific tangata whenua issues have been identified through the consent
Significant Natural Heritage Areas and Value Site:	There are no significant natural heritage areas identified within the property that will be subject to works associated with this proposal. Two art-deco buildings within the airfield will remain outside the area of works.
Relevant Territorial Authority:	Auckland Council (AC)  Waitakere Area

## 1.2 LOCATION MAP



## 1.3 APPLICATION DOCUMENTS (PLANS AND REFERENCE DOCUMENTS)

A summary of the plans and reference documents associated with the application can be found in Appendix A of the application report.

## 1.4 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL

The applicant proposes to upgrade Runway 03-21, remove Taxiway G and potentially Taxiway E, extend Taxiway A, the construction of a new taxiway and associated stormwater system.

## Earthworks

The proposed works will cover an area of approximately 22 ha with the applicant noting that the earthworks will be undertaken in stages, of less than 5 ha to minimise the area exposed at any one time. The existing runway is currently an inverted crown and it is proposed to upgrade the runway surface to a crown to assist with long term stormwater drainage. To allow the airfield to remain operational during the upgrade works (focused on Runway 03-21), Taxiway A will be extended to allow access to Runway 08-26. In addition the majority of taxiway G and potentially taxiway E which are no longer required will be removed and reinstated with topsoil and grass.

The applicant has developed an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) which outlines that works will be undertaken in three main stages as outlined below. From an erosion and sediment control perspective the site works are divided into 4 work areas. Area 1 includes the taxiway G works, stockpiling activity and construction of a sediment retention pond. Area 2 is associated primarily with taxiway works and areas 3 and 4 are primarily related to the stormwater management and the upgrade works.

The applicant proposes to use a number of erosion and sediment control practices including silt fences, bunds, staging swales, clean water diversions and sediment retention ponds for all stages with these shown on Plan Numbers 4243897 – CK – 030 – Revision A and 4243897 – CK – 031 – Revision A. All erosion and sediment control measures will be installed and maintained in accordance with ARC TP90.

After the erosion and sediment control measures have been installed the work will start. The work can be described in the following discrete work areas as detailed below. .

- Swale construction
- Drainage pipes
- Taxiway G/H pavement removal and concrete crushing
- Taxiway A construction
- Ducting for airfield ground lighting
- Crushed concrete stockpile
- Stormwater attenuation pond
- Sediment retention pond

The above work areas are described in the application. Further the ESCP accompanying the application details the construction sequence for the earthworks referred to as Stage 1, Stage 2a and Stage 2b. For each of these stages a clear methodology, erosion and sediment control sequence and erosion and sediment control details is provided

The applicant has indicated that the earthworks will take 13 months to complete. Work will start in January 2011 and cease over the winter period and resume in October 2011 with an expected earthworks conclusion in April 2012.

## 1.5 REASON FOR APPLICATION

Consent is required under the provisions and rules of the following Regional Plan:

Earthworks

- Auckland Regional Plan: Sediment Control (ARP:SC) - Rule: 5.4.3.1

The applicant proposes to undertake approximately 22ha of earthworks. The activity is considered to be a restricted discretionary activity under Rule 5.4.3.1 of the ARP:SC as the total area of earthworks exceeds 5ha and is located outside the Sediment Control Protection Area (SCPA). It is noted that a small portion of the works associated with the construction of the stormwater attenuation pond is within the SCPA however this is noted to not change the status of the activity.

Further to the above, a stormwater diversion and discharge consent is required for the site subject to the provisions of the Proposed Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water. The consent application for such an activity has been lodged with AC and it is understood that the assessment is currently in progress. Further it is understood that the stormwater management layout as detailed within the application the subject of this assessment is generally accepted and will not change substantially through the process.

A contaminated land consent is also required for the site subject to the provisions of the Proposed Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water. The consent application for such an activity is currently being prepared. It is recognised that if, as a result of that application, amendments to the earthworks are required than this may result in a variation being required to this earthworks consent subject to s127 of the RMA.

Streamworks are not detailed within the application and no consents have been sought for such an activity however it is noted that plan number 4243897 – CK – 030 indicates a stream crossing will be required. This has not been assessed through this application and may require consent or will be undertaken in accordance with the permitted activity rules of the Proposed Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water.

Overall this application is considered as a restricted discretionary activity

## **1.6 SITE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD / CATCHMENT / ENVIRONS DESCRIPTIONS**

The Whenuapai Airfield is located on Brigham Creek Road near the upper reaches of the Waitemata Harbour. The Airfield covers an area of about 311ha. The majority of the area comprises of runway/taxiways and associated grassed area. Houses and barracks are located on the Western side of the site.

The Airfield is located on flat to undulating terraced land underlain by the Puketoka Formation of the Tauranga Group. The Puketoka Formation comprises of mud, sand and gravel, with muddy peat and lignite. There are two areas of fill to the northern and eastern ends of the main runway. Information provided indicates that the Airfield was built on a large section of swamp.

Tauranga Group alluvium is underlain by interbedded siltstone and sand stone of the Waitemata Group bed rock. The site is flat with some slopes greater than 1% near the boundaries.

The Airfield is located within the high use Kumeu-Hobsonville Waitemata aquifer within the Kaipara River-North Shore Resource Area (ARC2004)

Based on previous investigations there may be discrete areas of contamination within one of the work areas (Stage Two). The applicant is surveying the area to determine the exact location and extent of the contamination within the area. The applicant will confirm the extent of the potential contamination before earthwork starts in Stage Two, so that the appropriate consent can be obtained if necessary. All contaminated soil identified by past or future investigations will be isolated and disposed of in an appropriate fill facility. As detailed in section 1.5 above a consent for the disposal and management of this contaminated material has been applied for.



The Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal (ARP: C) does not identify any areas close to sites that have special value to Tangata Whenua however the applicant recognises that the water quality of the harbour is of particular significance to Tangata Whenua and will take appropriate action to avoid sediment discharges to the harbour, which is the subject of this consent.

### Receiving Environment

The Airfield is located next to the inner Waitemata Harbour. The area has a large diversity of flora and fauna with abundance of birds and fish and extensive beds of shellfish. The inlet changes from marine to a natural freshwater environment that is important for migratory native fish. The saline vegetation is important for coastal bird habitat.

The inlets of the area creeks (Brighams, Rangitopuni, Paremoremo, Lucas and Hellyers) are largely unspoilt. The streams surrounding the site are not within Natural Stream Management Area as noted in the Proposed ALW Plan.

The Waiarohia Inlet, downstream of Herald Island and to the east of the Airfield is not identified as a Coastal Protection Area.

The coastal and entire estuarine areas of the Waitemata Harbour are identified as having high ecological value.

The majority of the earthworks proposed will be outside of the Sediment Control Protection Area (SCPA) defined as being 100m from the CMA and 50m from any water course. A small portion of works (an attenuation pond adjacent to Brighams Creek Road) will be within 50m of a watercourse and therefore will be in the SCPA. These works within the SCPA, while recognised as higher risk activities, are not considered to pose any significant issues and will be effectively managed through the erosion and sediment control measures proposed.

## **1.7 BACKGROUND / SITE HISTORY**

The NZDF will remain at Whenuapai for the foreseeable future. As a result the NZDF is seeking to upgrade the Airbase to allow the RNZAF to continue to operate effectively. The current Runway 03-21 surface is an inverted crown (v shaped) and it is proposed to upgrade the runway to a crown. Due to the current shape of the runway stormwater drains to the centre slot drain. The reconfiguration of the runway

will allow stormwater to flow perpendicular to the runway and into the adjacent grassed area. The applicant has proposed to construct stormwater treatment swales on both sides of the runway to collect and convey the stormwater to catchpits. The swales will discharge to catchpits spaced every 90m. This is the subject of a separate assessment associated with a stormwater diversion and discharge consent.

To allow the Airfield to remain operational during the upgrade of Runway 03-21, Taxiway A will be extended to allow access to Runway 08-26. In addition the majority of Taxiway G and possibly some of Taxiway E will be removed and grassed. As a result approximately 2.35ha of impervious area will be created and 2.82 ha of impervious area will be grassed. It is possible that an additional 0.77ha of impervious area will be removed if the material (aggregate) can be used in the construction of Runway 03-21.

## SECTION 2 – DETERMINATION OF NOTIFICATION MATTERS

### 2.1 STATUTORY PROVISIONS

An application for resource consent **must** be publicly notified if the activity will have or is likely to have adverse effects on the environment that are more than minor, if the applicant requests it or if a national environmental standard or a rule in a plan requires it.

An application **may** be publicly notified if special circumstances exist.

### 2.2 REQUEST FOR THE APPLICATION TO BE PUBLICLY NOTIFIED [SECTION 95A(2)(B)]

Under section 94(C)(1) the applicant has not requested that the application be publicly notified.

Once a proposal is deemed to be a restricted discretionary activity the assessment of effects is limited to those matters specified in the relevant regional plan to which the AC has restricted its discretion.

The consent authority must be satisfied that the adverse effects of the activity will be minor. If the adverse effects are more than minor, the application must be publicly notified (s93(1)(b)). If the consent authority is satisfied that the effects of the activity



will be minor, the application can be dealt with on either a limited notified or non-notified basis, depending on whether there are any affected persons and whether all the written approvals have been obtained.

### **2.3 REQUIREMENT FOR PUBLIC NOTIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RULE IN A PLAN OR A NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD (NES) (SECTION 95A(2)(C))**

The application is not required to be publicly notified, or notice served, in accordance with a rule in the Auckland Regional Plan: Sediment Control or an NES.

## **SECTION 3 – ASSESSMENT OF THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THE ACTIVITY ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

### **3.1 STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS**

In addition to the overall assessment of the environmental effects section 95D sets out criteria to be used by AC when forming an opinion as to whether adverse effects are minor or more than minor.

A consent authority that is deciding whether an activity will have or is likely to have adverse effects on the environment that are more than minor—

(a) must disregard any effects on persons who own or occupy—

(i) the land in, on, or over which the activity will occur; or

(ii) any land adjacent to that land; and

(b) may disregard an adverse effect of the activity if a rule or national environmental standard permits an activity with that effect (permitted baseline); and

(c) in the case of a controlled or restricted discretionary activity, must disregard an adverse effect of the activity that does not relate to a matter for which a rule or national environmental standard reserves control or restricts discretion; and

(d) must disregard trade competition and the effects of trade competition; and

(e) must disregard any effect on a person who has given written approval to the relevant application.

### **3.2 SECTION 95D - ASSESSMENT OF PERMITTED BASELINE**

It is considered there would be minimal assistance gained by comparing the effects of a relevant permitted activity to the proposal as the comparison is unable to provide an adequate baseline to properly assess the environmental effects.

### **3.3 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS (TO DETERMINE NOTIFICATION)**

The following assessment of the adverse effects of the activity on the environment addresses the activity's actual and potential effects; distinguishes the nature, extent and magnitude of the effects and the significance of their consequent effect on the environment; and identify their impact (such as continuous or intermittent, or of a long or short term duration). Where appropriate the assessment criteria of the Auckland Regional Plan: Sediment Control are used as the context for assessing the potential adverse environmental effects arising from the proposed.

#### **3.3.1 Earthworks**

Undertaking land disturbance activities such as earthworks has the potential to generate and discharge sediment laden runoff, particularly during rain events. If uncontrolled, this discharge can cause deterioration of water quality within the receiving environment. This deterioration can lead to biological effects on aquatic life, transportation of other pollutants, stream blockages, effects on consumable water resources, damage to property and public utilities, and damage to aesthetic values.

To address these potential effects, the ARPSC requires land disturbance activities to employ methods which avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the quality of water in waterbodies and coastal waters. The generally accepted methods for avoiding, remedying, or mitigating these adverse effects are outlined in Auckland Regional Council Technical Publication No. 90 Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region (TP90).

As a restricted discretionary activity, the Auckland Regional Plan: Sediment Control restricts discretion under Rule 5.4.3 to the following matters:

- i. *Techniques used to restrict or control sediment being transported from the site and the effects or impacts of sediment on water quality from the techniques chosen, including the practicality and efficiency of the proposed control measures;*
- ii. *The proportion of the catchment which is exposed;*
- iii. *The proximity of the operation to the receiving environment;*
- iv. *The concentration and volume of sediment that may be discharged;*
- v. *The time during the year which the bare surface is exposed;*
- vi. *The time of the year when the activity is undertaken;*
- vii. *The duration of the consent;*
- viii. *Monitoring the volume and concentration of any sediment that may be discharged;*
- ix. *Administrative charges under Section 36 of the RM Act;*
- x. *Bonds under Section 108(1)[A](b) of the RM Act; and*
- xi. *Provision for obtaining Environmental Benefits (Financial Contributions).*

Matters (i) to (viii) have been addressed in the assessment of effects on the environment. It is considered that a bond is not required for the proposed earthworks. Matter (ix) is not deemed necessary to address in this report and matter (xi) is not applicable.

*Techniques used to restrict or control sediment being transported from the site and the effects or impacts of sediment on water quality from the techniques chosen, including the practicality and efficiency of the proposed control measures*

Any potential discharge of sediment from the site will discharge to an existing reticulated system, a stormwater pond environment or a grass sward and ultimately will enter the Waitemata Harbour. Within the immediate freshwater environment to which the discharge will eventually result, water quality may be degraded as a

consequence of the earthworks, as discharges from the sediment control measures are likely to be highly turbid and cause discolouration of the water column.

The applicant has proposed the use sediment retention ponds and silt fences/decanting earth bunds to control runoff from the earthworks areas including a works methodology which employs staging and progressive stabilisation of completed areas. This, combined with the low grades on site, will result in a relatively low potential for sediment to be generated and to discharge from the site. The applicant has not detailed within the application any specific aspects of proposed chemical treatment of sediment retention ponds however it is recommended that with the close vicinity of the receiving environment, and the values of the receiving environment, that chemical treatment will provide a direct benefit and ensure that effects are less than minor. This chemical treatment could take the form of either a rainfall activated device or manual batch dosing and it is recommended that this detail be provided through a condition of consent.

It is important that during the works associated with the stormwater attenuation pond that the discharge from the reticulated stormwater network shall temporarily bypass the proposed stormwater pond in a stabilised system until such time as the pond is completed and stabilised. Further it is also important that there are no discharges of sediment laden runoff into subsoil and/or drainage systems that exist within the earthworks area. These form proposed conditions of consent.

It is recognised that once a contractor is employed to undertake the proposed works that the methodologies may change and the associated erosion and sediment control measures may also require amendment to ensure workability. To allow for such circumstances it is recommended as a condition of consent that an updated erosion and sediment control plan be provided prior to earthworks commencing. It is expected that this will build on the existing erosion and sediment control plan (dated 7 October 2010) and will incorporate chemical treatment and updated design details, any further updates required as conditions of consent and also amendments proposed by the contractor undertaking the works.

It is considered that, provided the applicant undertakes works in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and methodology and meets the requirements set out in the specific conditions proposed for the resource consent, the operation will have employed the best practical option (BPO) to minimise sediment discharge from the site.

*The proportion of the catchment which is exposed.*

The earthwork will cover an area of approximately 22 ha. The applicant has proposed to undertake the work in stages and ensure that no more than 5 ha is exposed at any one time. It is considered that this will limit the area open and therefore reduce the risk of sediment-laden water from entering the receiving environment. A consent condition is included which confirms this staging requirement. Overall, with the appropriate erosion and sediment controls in place, it is considered that the works will not result in effects to be more than minor.

*The proximity of the operation to the receiving environment.*

The majority of the earthworks will be undertaken more than 100m from the CMA and more than 50m from any watercourse (i.e. not within a Sediment Control Protection Area). There is a small area of work to construct a stormwater attenuation pond that will be within 50m of a watercourse adjacent to Brighams Creek Road.

It is considered that the sediment controls proposed for the site are sufficient to mitigate any effects of discharge on the receiving environment to be no more than minor.

*The concentration and volume of sediment that may be discharged.*

The Applicant has provided an estimate of the sediment likely to be discharged from the site during works. Using the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) the applicant estimates that 10.63 tonnes of sediment could potentially be generated from the project. With appropriate erosion and sediment controls as outlined in the applicant's application the generation of sediment has been estimated as being approximately 4.27 tonnes over the construction period.

The benefits of assessing sediment yield is using an onsite comparative analysis. This allows high sediment generating areas to be identified, and controls and monitoring targeted at these areas. The USLE assessment provides a 'closer' look at the site and begins to narrow the focus on what are expected to be the high sediment generating areas within the site. The assessment has concluded that there are no particular areas within the site that are considered high risk however both Areas 3 and 4 from within the earthworks location indicate a higher sediment yield and will need closer management to ensure sediment generation is minimised.

It is noted that a USLE assessment should not be used to determine the environmental effects of an earthworks activity. This is due to the inability of the equation to actually predict what the sediment yield will be. Clearly, a very large number of factors combine to influence the sediment yield, and many of these cannot be predicted.

Erosion and sediment control measures are used to minimise the effects of earthworks on receiving environments. The former acts to limit the amount of sediment eroded, and the latter to remove sediment once mobilised. Both types of controls are critical on any site, although the emphasis should be placed on erosion control in order to minimise the mobilisation of sediment. A significant reduction in erosion on a site will lead to far less sediment being generated, treated, and ultimately lost through the control measures than if reliance had been placed solely on sediment control.

The applicant has proposed earthworks methodologies and control measures to limit both erosion and sedimentation. In addition, an assessment of the actual and potential sediment yield that is likely to be discharged into the receiving environments has been completed by the applicant

The sediment controls proposed have been sized and designed in general accordance with TP90, which provides a satisfactory level of mitigation to prevent the discharge of sediment. It is however recommended that chemical treatment be employed on the site and a condition of consent confirms this requirement. Further it is noted that the design of the erosion and sediment control measures provided does not fully reflect the latest changes to TP90 which occurred in December 2007. It is recommended that these updates be provided through the conditions of consent and in particular through an updated erosion and sediment control, plan prior to works commencing.

*The time during which the bare surface is exposed.*

As the site will be separated into discrete stages, the exposed areas are generally in the range of up to 5ha.

The application proposes to progressively stabilise areas that have been completed. It is recommended that this proposal be ensured by appropriate consent conditions.



The time of the year when the activity is undertaken.

Generally, the proposed earthworks will take place during the earthworks season from 1 October to 30 April. It is recommended that this be controlled by appropriate consent conditions with the allowance that winter works could be undertaken with the approval of the Manager.

Monitoring the volume and concentration of any sediment that may be discharged.

The applicant has proposed routine monitoring of the discharges in accordance with AC requirements. The applicant has indicated that site and erosion and sediment controls will be monitored daily, including prior to and after storm events.

### **3.4 CONCLUSION**

Overall, for the reasons described above the adverse effects arising from the proposal are considered to likely to be less than minor.

### **3.5 IDENTIFICATION OF WHO MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE GRANTING OF THE APPLICATION AND WHETHER WRITTEN APPROVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED.**

It is considered that there are no affected parties in relation to this application. The applicant is the owner of the property where works are to be undertaken.

### **3.6 DO SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES EXIST?**

There are no special circumstances that exist in relation to this application which would require the application to be publicly notified.

### **3.7 RECOMMENDATION ON NOTIFICATION**

It is recommended that this application be processed on a **non notified** basis for the following reason:

The adverse effects on the environment of the activity for which consent is sought will be no more than minor for the following reasons:

- With the installation of erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the agreed erosion and sediment control plan and TP90, the operation will have

employed best practise to minimise erosion and the volume of sediment that could potentially discharge from the site.

There are no persons considered adversely affected by the granting of this consent

### 3.8 NOTIFICATION DECISION

Reported and Recommended by: Mike Martindale

Title of Reporting Officer: Compliance Officer, Stormwater

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3.9 DETERMINATION OF NOTIFICATION.

Acting under delegated authority and for the reasons set out in the above assessment, Consent Number 38623 shall be non-notified.

Team Manager: Roger Bannister

Title Manager Sediment and Contaminated Land

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>SECTION 4 – ASSESSMENT OF APPLICATION</b>
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### 4.1 STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS

When considering an application for a restricted discretionary activity the consent authority must have regard to Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

(Purposes and Principles – sections 5 to 8), and sections 104, and 104C, and where relevant 105 and 107 sections of the RMA.

The statutory considerations under section 104 provide the ‘legal framework’ within which the application is addressed. Amongst other things, this framework requires consideration of any actual or potential effects on the environment; the relevant provisions of national policy statements (including the NZ coastal policy statement); regional policy statements and regional plans (both operative and proposed); and any other relevant and reasonably necessary matters to determine the application.

Under section 104C a consent authority may grant or refuse consent for a restricted discretionary activity and may impose conditions only for those matters specified in the plan or proposed plan over which it has restricted the exercise of its discretion.

## **4.2 SECTION 104 EVALUATION**

### **4.2.1 Section 104(1)(a) – Consideration of the Actual and Potential Effects on the Environment**

As described in section 3.3 the proposed erosion and sediment controls, with amendments through conditions of consent, are considered sufficient to treat and minimise sediment discharges from the site. These will ensure that the effects are no more than minor.

The ultimate receiving environment is the Waitemata Harbour. There are no other actual and potential adverse effects that could be generated.

### **4.2.2 Section 104(1)(b)(i) and (ii) – Consideration of the Relevant National Environmental Standards and other Regulations**

For the coastal environment of the Hauraki Gulf, s7 and s8 of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 is treated as a New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.

Section 7 of the HGMPA relates to the interrelationship between the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments and the ability of that interrelationship to sustain the life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Hauraki Gulf. Section 7 of the HGMPA has regard for the life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Gulf and its islands to provide for the historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship of the tangata whenua of the Gulf with the Gulf and its islands. Furthermore, this section of

the HGMPA provides for the social, economic, recreational, and cultural well-being of people and communities to use the resources of the Gulf by the people and communities of the Gulf and New Zealand for economic activities and recreation and to maintain the soil, air, water, and ecosystems of the Gulf.

Section 8 of the HGMPA relates to management of Hauraki Gulf. It calls for regulators recognise the national significance of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments, the objectives of the management of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments. Specifically Section 8 relates to the following:

- (a) the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments:
- (b) the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments:
- (c) the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of those natural, historic, and physical resources (including kaimoana) of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments with which tangata whenua have an historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship:
- (d) the protection of the cultural and historic associations of people and communities in and around the Hauraki Gulf with its natural, historic, and physical resources:
- (e) the maintenance and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the contribution of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments to the social and economic well-being of the people and communities of the Hauraki Gulf and New Zealand:
- (f) the maintenance and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments, which contribute to the recreation and enjoyment of the Hauraki Gulf for the people and communities of the Hauraki Gulf and New Zealand.

It is concluded that the proposal is in accordance with the purpose and of the HGMPA, with specific regard to s7 and 8 of the Act, and compatible with a New Zealand Policy Statement and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement below

#### **4.2.3 Section 104(1)(b)(iii) – Consideration of any relevant provisions of a National Policy Statement.**

There are no National Policy Statements relevant to this application.

#### **4.2.4 Section 104(1)(b)(iv) – Consideration of any Relevant Provisions of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statements.**

The purpose of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 1994 (NZCPS) is to state policies in order to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act, in relation to the coastal environment of New Zealand.

The relevant policies of the NZCPS are the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment which includes protection from inappropriate subdivision, use and development; protecting areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna in that environment; protecting the following features which are essential or important elements of the natural character of the coastal environment: landscapes, seascapes and landforms, areas of spiritual, historical or cultural significance to Maori and significant places of historic or cultural significance; protecting the integrity, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment; and to restore and rehabilitate the natural character of the coastal environment.

As detailed above, for the coastal environment of the Hauraki Gulf, sections 7 and 8 of the HGMPA must be treated as a New Zealand coastal policy statement. Section 7 recognises the national significance of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands and catchments, while section 8 outlines the objectives of the management of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands and catchments. The objectives are intended to protect, maintain and where appropriate enhance the life supporting capacity of the environment of the Gulf and its islands.

#### **4.2.5 Section 104(1)(b)(v) – Consideration of the Relevant Provisions of the Auckland Regional Policy Statement.**

The ARPS is a strategic document which sets out the direction of managing the use, development and protection of the natural and physical resources of the Auckland region. This document became operative in 1999.

In 2005, the ARC publicly notified Proposed Change 6, in response to the Local Government Amendment Act 2004 (LGAAA) which sought to amend, amongst other things, the regional overview and strategic direction of the ARPS and mainly consisted of changes to Chapter 2 (Regional Overview and Direction) and Chapter 4 (Transport).

These amendments sought to codify the growth and transport strategies that had been promulgated and agreed to in the Regional Growth Strategy and the associated Sector Agreements.

As at the 31 July 2007, the ARC released decisions regarding Proposed Change 6 and matters now lie within the appeal period. Given the stage in the statutory process that Proposed Change 6 is at, it is considered that some weighting should be given to the decision version of Plan Change 6 although the proposal must also be assessed against the operative policy statement.

The strategic objectives and policies of the ARPS provide a framework to achieve the integrated, consistent and co-ordinated management of the Region's resources. This framework is based upon not compromising the strategic direction of containment and intensification and the avoidance of adverse effects on the environment.

Under the ARPS, matters related to environmental protection, such as the coastal environment, water quality, water conservation and allocation and air quality have specific objectives, policies and methods to achieve sustainable and integrated management of major natural and physical resources in the Region.

#### Chapter 8 – Water Quality

Chapter 8 of the ARPS contains objectives, policies and methods which address among other things the effects of the discharge of contaminants on water quality in the region. In particular:



### 8.3 Objective

1. To maintain water quality in water bodies and coastal waters which have good water quality, and to enhance water quality which is degraded particularly for the following purposes:
  - (i) Estuaries and harbours: protection of aquatic ecosystems, recreation, fishing and shellfish gathering, cultural and aesthetic purposes.
  - (ii) Open coastal waters, including parts of the Hauraki Gulf: its natural state.
  - (iii) Groundwater: water supply.
  - (iv) Lakes, rivers and streams: protection of aquatic ecosystems, recreation, food gathering, water supply, cultural and aesthetic purposes.
  - (v) Wetlands: protection of aquatic ecosystems.

#### 8.4.7 Policies Stormwater and Sediment Discharges

- (1) All new developments discharging stormwater, whether allowed as a permitted activity or by a resource consent, shall adopt appropriate methods to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of urban stormwater runoff on aquatic receiving environments.
- (3) All land disturbance activities which may result in elevated levels of sediment discharge shall be carried out so that the adverse effects of such discharges are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.

The relevant provisions of the Auckland Regional Policy Statement have been considered and it is concluded that the proposal is consistent with the Auckland Regional Policy Statement. This is primarily because the proposal satisfies the water quality objectives of the ARPS through the proposed sediment control methods during the construction phase and installation of additional stormwater management devices which will ensure that the effects are not more than minor.

### Earthworks

The ARP:SC is narrowly focused on addressing the effects on water quality caused by elevated levels of sediment generated by land disturbing activities such as earthworks.

## **5.1 Objectives**

**5.1.1** To maintain or enhance the quality of water in waterbodies and coastal water.

**5.1.2** To sustain the mauri of water in waterbodies and coastal waters, ancestral lands, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.

## **5.2 Policies**

**5.2.1** Land disturbance activities which may result in the generation and discharge of elevated levels of sediment will be required to employ methods which avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the quality of water in waterbodies and coastal waters.

**5.2.2** Land disturbance activities which may result in the discharge of elevated levels of sediment into waterbodies and coastal waters shall be considered inappropriate where they will have a significant adverse effect on:-

- (i) The qualities, elements and features which contribute to the natural character of areas of the coastal environment, (including the coastal marine area) wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins; and which are identified in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement and the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal as having outstanding or regionally significant ecological, landform, geological or landscape values.
- (ii) Outstanding and regionally significant natural features and landscapes as identified in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement and the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal.
- (iii) Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna as identified in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement and the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal as having international, national and regional significance.

- (iv) Areas of significance to Tangata Whenua as identified in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement and the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal.
- (v) Areas identified by Tangata Whenua in accordance with Tikanga Maori as being of special spiritual, cultural and historical significance.

Unless the adverse effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Section 3.3 of this report has discussed the potential environmental effects associated with the generation and discharge of sediment from the proposed earthworks activities and measures to be employed to avoid, remedy and mitigate these effects. This section has concluded that these activities can be managed to ensure that these effects are no more than minor and will not impact significantly on values associated with the receiving environment and thus the activities are considered to be consistent with the above objectives and policies of the ARP:SC.

Section 104(1)(b)(vi) requires consideration of any relevant objectives and policies of a plan or proposed plan. In this case, the relevant objectives and policies of the PARP:ALW and ARP:SC have been considered in the assessment of this application. It is concluded that the proposal is overall consistent with the relevant objectives and policies.

### **Relevant Rules.**

#### **Earthworks**

The ARP:SC rules have been developed to address the issues covered in the objectives and policies and are instrumental in assessing the effect of an activity.

Rule 5.4.3.1 of the ARP:SC sets out the assessment criteria for the consideration of a restricted discretionary activity. In deciding whether to grant or refuse consent and if consent is granted, imposing conditions, the Council must have regard to these criteria and any relevant matters in sections 104 of the RMA. An assessment of effects against these relevant criteria has already been undertaken in this report.

### **4.3 CONSIDERATION OF ANY OTHER MATTERS – SECTION 104(1)(C)**

Section 104(1)(c) requires that any other matter the consent authority considers relevant and reasonably necessary to determine the application be considered. In

this case there are no other matters that are considered necessary to determine the application.

#### **4.4 MATTERS RELEVANT TO DISCHARGE OR COASTAL PERMITS (SECTION 105)**

Section 105 of the RMA requires the consent authority to have regard to additional matters in relation to a discharge permit that would contravene section 15 or section 15B of the RMA.

It is considered the provisions of section 105 have been met subject to appropriate conditions of consent to ensure there is no significant adverse effect on the receiving environment. It is further considered the applicant's reasons for the proposed choice are appropriate in the circumstances and there are no alternative methods of discharge applicable in this case.

#### **4.5 CONSIDERATION OF PART 2 (PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES) OF THE RMA**

Section 104(1) requires the consideration of any resource consent application to have regard to specific factors, subject to Part 2 of the RMA ("Purposes and Principles"). The purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Sustainable management means the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while: sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment. The proposal is considered to meet the purposes of the RMA and be a sustainable development of the land/water resource which will provide for the efficient use of the land/water resource whilst ensuring any adverse effects on the environment will be appropriately avoided, remedied or mitigated through the recommended conditions of consent.

Having considered the other matters set out in Part 2 of the RMA, it is concluded that the proposal will not affect any matters of national importance (section 6). Regard has been had to the identified matters of section 7 of the RMA. It is concluded that

the application does not compromise the matters identified under section 7 of the RMA. Furthermore, it is considered the proposal does not have any implications on the application of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

#### **4.6 LAPSING OF CONSENT**

Section 125 of the RMA provides that if a resource consent is not given effect to within five years of the date of the commencement (or any other time as specified) it automatically lapses unless the consent authority has granted an extension. In this case, it is considered five years is an appropriate period for the consent holder to implement the consent due to the nature and scale of the proposal.

#### **4.7 DURATION OF CONSENT**

##### **Earthworks**

Five years duration is proposed by the applicant. This duration is considered appropriate based upon anticipated works timeframes and also taking into account standard AC winter works restrictions and providing for any unforeseen circumstances. The recommended expiry date of the consent is **30 April 2016** to coordinate with the end of the earthworks season.

#### **4.8 CONCLUSION**

On the basis of the information submitted to the AC in support of the application, and having assessed the proposal against the relevant matters detailed in Section 104 of the RMA, it is considered that the proposal is consistent with Part 2 matters of the RMA, and consistent with all relevant policies of the ARPS and the PARP:ALW.

The erosion and sediment control methods will be sufficient to minimise any sediment discharged from the site in relation to the earthworks. Taking into account the matters over which council has reserved the exercise of discretion when assessing the effects of the activities on the environment from the proposed earthworks, the effects are considered unlikely to be more than minor.

## SECTION 5 – RECOMMENDATION AND CONDITIONS

### 5.1 RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that pursuant to sections 104, 104B and 105, of the RMA 1991, consent is granted to the restricted discretionary activity as discussed in application 38623, *Whenuapai Airfield Upgrade Works- Earthworks Assessment of Effects on the Environment at Whenuapai Airfield* located on Brigham Creek Road subject to the conditions set out in section 5.2 below and for the following reasons:

1. The proposal will be consistent with Part 2 of the RMA by promoting the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Overall it is considered the cumulative safeguards of section 5(2)(a) to (c) have been met and the proposal thereby meets the purpose of the RMA.
2. The proposal is consistent with the relevant provisions of the Auckland Regional Policy Statement, in particular the integrated management of the Region's natural and physical resources.
3. The proposal is consistent with the relevant objectives and policies of the ARP:SC.
4. The proposal contributes to the social, economic and cultural well being of people and their community by providing a new community recreation facility.
5. The overall adverse effects on the receiving environment are no more than minor. Subject to the imposition of conditions, the effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
6. The application merits the granting of a resource consent pursuant to sections 104, 104B and, 105 of the RMA.
7. The sensitivity of the receiving environment to the adverse effects of the discharge will not be compromised given the level of the discharge, the application of suitable control technology and appropriate on site management techniques.



## 5.2 CONDITIONS

### General Conditions

1. Earthworks shall expire on **30 April 2016** unless it has lapsed, been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991.
2. That pursuant to section 36 of the RMA, this consent (or any part thereof) shall not be exercised until such time as all charges in relation to the receiving, processing and granting of this resource consent are paid in full.
3. That the proposal shall be in accordance with the plans and information submitted with the application and numbered 38623 by the AC, subject to such amendments as may be required by the following conditions of this consent.

### AC Monitoring

4. That the servants or agents of the AC shall be permitted access to the relevant parts of the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of carrying out inspections, surveys, investigations, tests, measurements or taking samples.

### Specific Conditions – Earthworks Permit 38623

5. Prior to commencement of works the Manager shall be informed in writing at least one week in advance of the start date of the works authorised by this resource consent.
6. All personnel working on the site shall be made aware of and have access to the contents of this consent document and associated management plans including the erosion and sediment control plans relevant to the discrete stage of works.
7. If works are to be abandoned on-site, adequate preventative and remedial measures to control sediment discharge shall be undertaken, and those measures shall be maintained for so long as necessary to prevent sediment discharge from the site. All such measures shall be of a type, and to a standard, which are to the satisfaction of the Manager.

### Preconstruction requirements

8. Prior to commencement of works a pre-construction site meeting between AC and all relevant parties, including the primary contractor shall be arranged. The meeting shall discuss the detail of the methodology and shall ensure all relevant parties are aware of and familiar with the necessary conditions of this consent.
9. The following information shall be provided at the pre construction meeting:
  - i) Expected timeframe for key stages of the works authorised under this consent;
  - ii) Contact details of the site contractor, site stormwater engineer and certified contaminated land consultant; and
  - iii) Any resulting amendments to the environmental protection and erosion and sediment control methodology as per condition 13 of this consent.

*Advice Note: A failure to conduct a pre-construction meeting without AC notification may result in AC enforcement action being taken.*

10. Chemical Treatment of all sediment retention ponds shall be required as a component of the erosion and sediment control methodology. Prior to any earthworks commencing the consent holder shall provide AC with a Chemical Treatment Plan, for the written approval of the Manager. This written approval shall be obtained prior to any earthworks commencing on the site. This plan shall outline the procedure and methodologies for the sediment retention ponds and shall include as a minimum:
  - i. Specific design details of flocculation system including rainfall activated and batch dosing details;
  - ii. Monitoring, maintenance (including post-storm) and contingency programme (including a Record Sheet);
  - iii. Details of optimum dosage (including assumptions);
  - iv. Results of the initial flocculation trial;
  - v. A spill contingency plan; and

- vi. Details of the person or bodies whom will hold responsibility for long-term maintenance of the flocculation treatment system and the organisational structure which will support this structure.
11. Any amendments to the Chemical Treatment Plan in condition 10 shall be approved by the Manager, in writing, prior to implementation.
12. That the consent holder shall ensure that the chemical treatment system is managed in accordance with the Chemical Treatment Plan which has been approved by the Manager, and as specified in Condition 10 and 11 above.
13. That prior to any earthworks commencing on the site a final erosion and sediment control plan and methodology for all areas of earthworks shall be submitted for written approval of the Manager. This plan shall include, but not be limited to, details of methodologies, temporary stabilisation with particular emphasis on staging and sequencing of all earthworks, design of control measures and details of the compliance with the conditions of this consent including chemical treatment (condition 10) and stormwater runoff management (conditions 27 and 28). Written approval of this plan shall be obtained prior to any earthworks commencing on the site.

### **Seasonal restriction**

14. No vegetation removal or earthworks on the site be undertaken between 30 April and 1 October in any year, without the written approval of the Manager. Earthworks in this regard refers to bulk earthworks (cut/fill/waste) associated with the site.
15. Stabilisation is to be completed on a progressive basis and fully achieved by 30 April in the year of bulk earthworks in accordance with measures detailed in TP90 and any amendments to this document, unless a later date is approved in writing by the Manager at least two weeks before 30 April.

### **Erosion and Sediment Control**

16. The site shall be staged such that no more than 5.0ha is exposed at any one time unless otherwise approved in writing by the Manager. If more than 5.0 ha is proposed to be exposed at any one time the consideration of approval will include:
- Control measure efficiency;
  - Results of onsite and downstream environmental monitoring; and

- Contractor compliance.
17. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be carried out in accordance with those described in Land Use Consent: Sediment Control Application No. 38623, and the accompanying erosion and sediment control and site remediation plans, supporting documents and specifications specified in appendix A of the application for consent , received by AC on 15 October 2010, and as identified in these resource consent conditions.
  18. Any amendments to the erosion and sediment control methodology must be approved by the Manager in writing prior to any amendment being implemented.
  19. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with TP90 (including amendments dated December 2007) and any amendments to this document, except where a higher standard is detailed in the documents referred to in conditions above, in which case the higher standard shall apply.
  20. That any Decanting Earth Bunds to be implemented on the site, shall be sized to provide 2m<sup>3</sup> of storage for every 100m<sup>2</sup> of contributing catchment. These bunds shall have a minimum length to width ratio of 3:1 and have a level impoundment area, a single perforated novacoil upstand outlet and a stabilised emergency spillway with minimum width of 2m.
  21. That all Silt Fences and Super Silt Fences shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with TP90 including the design detail provisions updated December 2007.
  22. That prior to the construction of Sediment Retention Ponds, Super Silt Fences or other devices approved by the Manager, shall be constructed below the entire area of the Sediment Retention Pond footprint.
  23. That all 'cleanwater' runoff from stabilised surfaces including catchment areas above the site shall be diverted away from earthwork areas via a stabilised system, so as to prevent surface erosion.
  24. That all perimeter controls in each discrete stage shall be operational before earthworks begin in that discrete stage.

25. Prior to bulk earthworks in each discrete stage commencing, a certificate signed by an appropriately qualified and experienced engineer to certify that the erosion and sediment controls have been constructed in accordance with the erosion and sediment control plan as specified in conditions above shall be submitted to the AC. Certified controls shall include sediment retention ponds, earth bunds and silt fences. The certification for these subsequent measures shall be supplied immediately upon completion of construction of those measures. Information supplied if applicable shall include:
- a) Contributing catchment area;
  - b) Retention volume of structure (dead storage and live storage measured to the top of the primary spillway);
  - c) Shape of structure (dimensions of structure);
  - d) Position of inlets/outlets; and
  - e) Stabilisation of the structure.
26. Notice shall be given to the Manager prior to any erosion and sediment control measures being removed and completion of the operation.
27. The discharge from the reticulated stormwater network shall temporarily bypass, in a fully stabilised system, the proposed stormwater attenuation pond during works within this pond until such time as the pond is completed and stabilised.
28. The inlets to existing field tile and nova coil drains shall be isolated so that no discharges from the proposed earthworks can enter into this existing drainage system.

### **Monitoring**

29. The sediment and erosion controls at the site of the works shall be inspected on a regular basis and within 24 hours of each rainstorm event that is likely to impair the function or performance of the controls. A record shall be maintained of the date, time and any maintenance undertaken in association with this condition which shall be forwarded to the AC on request.

### 5.3 ADVICE NOTES

1. The AC shall be paid any compliance and monitoring cost on an 'actual and reasonable' basis in accordance with Section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
2. The date of the commencement of this consent will be as determined by Section 116 of the Resource Management Act 1991, unless a later date is stated as a condition of consent. The provisions of Section 116 of the Resource Management Act 1991 are summarised in the covering letter issued with this consent.
3. Section 124 of the Resource Management Act 1991 provides for the exercising of a consent while applying for a new consent for the same activity.
4. Pursuant to Section 125 of the Resource Management Act 1991, this resource consent lapses on the expiry of five years after the date of commencement of this consent unless the consent is given effect to or other criteria contained within Section 125 are met.
5. Pursuant to Section 126 of the Resource Management Act 1991, if this resource consent has been exercised, but is not subsequently exercised for a continuous period of five years, the consent may be cancelled by the AC unless other criteria contained within Section 126 are met.
6. Form oils (separation agents) should be applied to any construction shutters in an area removed from the watercourse such that any excess oil or spillage cannot be washed to the receiving environment.
7. When using concrete retarders, hardeners or accelerators near watercourses care is required to ensure only the minimum amount of chemical is used to achieve the result required and excess chemical is not flushed to the receiving environment.
8. Pursuant to Section 136 and 137 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Consent Holder may transfer the consent to another party by notifying AC in writing of their intention to do so. Unless the consent has lapsed, been surrendered or cancelled, or transferred to another party, the Consent Holder is responsible for compliance with all conditions of the consent for the duration of the consent.



9. Any streamworks associated with this proposal are not consented through this consent and will be required to comply with the permitted activity rules of the Proposed Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water or obtain consent.
10. This consent is for the earthworks activity only. Any contaminated land shall be managed in accordance with associated consents for that activity. If as a result of that activity there are amendments to the earthworks areas as detailed within this consent then a variation to this consent may be required subject to s127 of the RMA.
11. That, in the event of archaeological site evidence (e.g. shells, middens, hangi or ovens, pit depressions, defensive ditches, artifactual material or human bones) being uncovered during construction, the consent holder shall ensure that operations shall cease in the vicinity of the discovery and that the archaeologist, AC, is contacted so that the appropriate action can be taken before any work may recommence there.

## 5.4 APPROVAL UNDER DELEGATED AUTHORITY

### 5.4.1 Adequacy of Information

It is considered that the information submitted with the application is sufficiently comprehensive to enable the consideration of the following matters on an informed basis:

- a) The level of information provides a reasonable understanding of the nature and scope of the proposed activity as it relates to the regional plan(s).
- b) The extent and scale of any adverse effects on the environment are able to be assessed.

Report Prepared by: Mike Martindale

Title: Compliance Officer, Stormwater

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Consent Granted as Recommended.

Acting under delegated authority and as recommended in section 5.1, Consent Number 38623 shall be granted subject to the conditions of consent specified in section 5.2.

Team Manager: Roger Bannister

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Title Manager; Sediment and Contaminated Land

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Signed:

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Date:

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**SECTION 6 – DEFINITIONS**

AC:	means Auckland Council
ARP:C:	means Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal
ARP:SC:	means Auckland Regional Plan: Sediment Control
ARPS:	means Auckland Region Policy Statement
Commencement of Works:	Means the time when the earthworks the subject of this consent are about to commence.
LGAAA:	means Local Government Amendment Act 2004
Manager:	Means the Manager, Consents and Compliance, Regulatory Services, Auckland Council, their delegate, or an equivalent AC management position
NZCPS:	means New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 1994
PARP:ALW	means proposed Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water
RMA:	means Resource Management Act 1991 and further amendments
Stabilised:	means an area inherently resistant to erosion such as rock (excluding Sedimentary Rocks), or rendered resistant by the application of aggregate, geotextile, vegetation or mulch. Where vegetation is to be used on a surface that is not otherwise resistant to erosion, the surface is considered stabilised once an 80% vegetation cover has been established. It is noted that Hydroseeding as a standalone measure is not considered stabilised in accordance with this definition.
TP90:	means ARC Technical Publication No. 90 Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region, March 1999 including updates dated December 2007. Available on <a href="http://www.arc.govt.nz/plans/technical-publications">http://www.arc.govt.nz/plans/technical-publications</a>

## **APPENDIX A – Application Documents**

### **Report:**

Dated 15 October 2010, '*Whenuapai Airfield Upgrade Works- Earthworks Assessment of Effects on the Environment*'. Prepared by: Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner Ltd (Beca).

Dated 7 October 2010, '*Whenuapai Airfield Upgrade Works- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan*'. Prepared by: Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner Ltd (Beca).