

Malandra Downs Ltd
Monitoring Programme
Annual Report
2018-2019

Technical Report 2019-86

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Executive summary

Malandra Downs Ltd (the Company) holds one resource consent to discharge green waste to land for the purposes of dune stabilisation at Albany Road, Patea in the Patea catchment.

Green waste is transported to the site and discharged over areas of sandy pasture that have undergone aeolian erosion. The green waste helps trap soil and sand and, upon decomposition, adds nutrients and condition to the sandy soils.

This report for the period July 2018 to June 2019 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) to assess the Company's environmental and consent compliance performance during the 2017-2018 year. The report also details the results of the monitoring undertaken and assesses the environmental effects of the Company's activities. This is the tenth annual report for this site.

The Company holds one resource consent to discharge green waste to land. This consent has 14 conditions setting out the requirements that the consent holder must satisfy. An application to vary the consent was received during the period under review. This variation was made following an unauthorised discharge at the site and was to allow the disposal of activated carbon and diatomaceous earth, with a reduced buffer distance from the cliff. The application is currently on hold awaiting non-notified approval from the Department of Conservation (DoC).

During the monitoring period, Malandra Downs Ltd demonstrated an overall high level of environmental performance.

The Company holds one resource consent to discharge green waste to land. This consent has 14 conditions setting out the requirements that the consent holder must satisfy.

The Council's monitoring programme for the year under review was comprised of one inspection, assessing the types of materials being received and how the discharge to land was being managed.

During the year, Malandra Downs Ltd demonstrated a high level of environmental and administrative performance.

For reference, in the 2018-2019 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 83% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 13% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.

In terms of overall environmental and compliance performance by the consent holder over the last several years, this report shows that the consent holder's performance improved from improvement required in the previous year to a high level in the year under review.

This report includes recommendations for the 2019-2020 year.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Compliance monitoring programme reports and the Resource Management Act 1991

1.1.1 Introduction

This report is for the period July 2018 to June 2019 by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) on the monitoring programme associated with the resource consent held by Malandra Downs Ltd (the Company). The consent holder accepts domestic green waste from three specified suppliers for discharge to land for dune stabilisation purposes at Albany Road, Patea in the Patea catchment.

The report covers the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consent held by the Company. This is the tenth annual report to be prepared by Council to cover the Company's discharges to land and their effects.

1.1.2 Structure of this report

Section 1 of this report is a background section. It sets out general information about:

- consent compliance monitoring under the *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) and the Council's obligations;
- the Council's approach to monitoring sites through annual programmes;
- the resource consents held by the Company;
- the nature of the monitoring programme in place for the period under review; and
- a description of the activities and operations conducted in the Company's site/catchment.

Section 2 presents the results of monitoring during the period under review, including scientific and technical data.

Section 3 discusses the results, their interpretations, and their significance for the environment.

Section 4 presents recommendations to be implemented in the 2019-2020 monitoring year.

A glossary of common abbreviations and scientific terms, and a bibliography, are presented at the end of the report.

1.1.3 The Resource Management Act 1991 and monitoring

The RMA primarily addresses environmental 'effects' which are defined as positive or adverse, temporary or permanent, past, present or future, or cumulative. Effects may arise in relation to:

- a. the neighbourhood or the wider community around an activity, and may include cultural and social-economic effects;
- b. physical effects on the locality, including landscape, amenity and visual effects;
- c. ecosystems, including effects on plants, animals, or habitats, whether aquatic or terrestrial;
- d. natural and physical resources having special significance (for example recreational, cultural, or aesthetic); and
- e. risks to the neighbourhood or environment.

In drafting and reviewing conditions on discharge permits, and in implementing monitoring programmes, the Council is recognising the comprehensive meaning of 'effects' inasmuch as is appropriate for each activity. Monitoring programmes are not only based on existing permit conditions, but also on the

obligations of the RMA to assess the effects of the exercise of consents. In accordance with Section 35 of the RMA, the Council undertakes compliance monitoring for consents and rules in regional plans, and maintains an overview of the performance of resource users and consent holders. Compliance monitoring, including both activity and impact monitoring, enables the Council to continually re-evaluate its approach and that of consent holders to resource management and, ultimately, through the refinement of methods and considered responsible resource utilisation, to move closer to achieving sustainable development of the region's resources.

1.1.4 Evaluation of environmental and administrative performance

Besides discussing the various details of the performance and extent of compliance by the Company, this report also assigns them a rating for their environmental and administrative performance during the period under review.

Environmental performance is concerned with actual or likely effects on the receiving environment from the activities during the monitoring year. Administrative performance is concerned with the Company's approach to demonstrating consent compliance in site operations and management including the timely provision of information to Council (such as contingency plans and water take data) in accordance with consent conditions.

Events that were beyond the control of the consent holder and unforeseeable (that is a defence under the provisions of the RMA can be established) may be excluded with regard to the performance rating applied. For example loss of data due to a flood destroying deployed field equipment.

The categories used by the Council for this monitoring period, and their interpretation, are as follows:

Environmental Performance

High: No or inconsequential (short-term duration, less than minor in severity) breaches of consent or regional plan parameters resulting from the activity; no adverse effects of significance noted or likely in the receiving environment. The Council did not record any verified unauthorised incidents involving environmental impacts and was not obliged to issue any abatement notices or infringement notices in relation to such impacts.

Good: Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were negligible or minor at most. There were some such issues noted during monitoring, from self reports, or during investigations of incidents reported to the Council by a third party but these items were not critical, and follow-up inspections showed they have been dealt with. These minor issues were resolved positively, co-operatively, and quickly. The Council was not obliged to issue any abatement notices or infringement notices in relation to the minor non-compliant effects; however abatement notices may have been issued to mitigate an identified potential for an environmental effect to occur.

For example:

- High suspended solid values recorded in discharge samples, however the discharge was to land or to receiving waters that were in high flow at the time;
- Strong odour beyond boundary but no residential properties or other recipient nearby.

Improvement required: Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were more than minor, but not substantial. There were some issues noted during monitoring, from self reports, or during investigations of incidents reported to the Council by a third party. Cumulative adverse effects of a persistent minor non-compliant activity could elevate a minor issue to this level. Abatement notices and infringement notices may have been issued in respect of effects.

Poor: Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were significant. There were some items noted during monitoring, from self reports, or during investigations of incidents reported

to the Council by a third party. Cumulative adverse effects of a persistent moderate non-compliant activity could elevate an 'improvement required' issue to this level. Typically there were grounds for either a prosecution or an infringement notice in respect of effects.

Administrative performance

High: The administrative requirements of the resource consents were met, or any failure to do this had trivial consequences and were addressed promptly and co-operatively.

Good: Perhaps some administrative requirements of the resource consents were not met at a particular time, however this was addressed without repeated interventions from the Council staff. Alternatively adequate reason was provided for matters such as the no or late provision of information, interpretation of 'best practical option' for avoiding potential effects, etc.

Improvement required: Repeated interventions to meet the administrative requirements of the resource consents were made by Council staff. These matters took some time to resolve, or remained unresolved at the end of the period under review. The Council may have issued an abatement notice to attain compliance.

Poor: Material failings to meet the administrative requirements of the resource consents. Significant intervention by the Council was required. Typically there were grounds for an infringement notice.

For reference, in the 2018-2019 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 83% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 13% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.¹

1.2 Process description

The site is a mixed sheep, beef and dairy hold-over farm located north east of Patea (Figure 1). The south-western boundary of the farm runs along the edge of the sea cliffs (Figure 2). The land adjacent to the cliff has a high sand content and is prone to scouring and erosion from the high winds experienced in the area.

Green waste is sorted at Ingram's Contracting Ltd's (Ingram's) yard in Hawera to remove any unacceptable material before being transported to the site via truck. The weekly volume of the green waste discharged varies from season to season; the peak volume was projected to be approximately 150 m³ of uncompressed green waste per week. A variation to the consent in the 2014-2015 year also provided for the discharge of tomato green waste from greenhouses on a nearby property, while a variation in the 2016-2017 year allows Fulton Hogan and South Taranaki District Council to supply green waste in addition to Ingram's. At the time the application was processed it was stated that there would be no change in volume.

¹ The Council has used these compliance grading criteria for 15 years. They align closely with the 4 compliance grades in the MfE Best Practice Guidelines for Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement, 2018

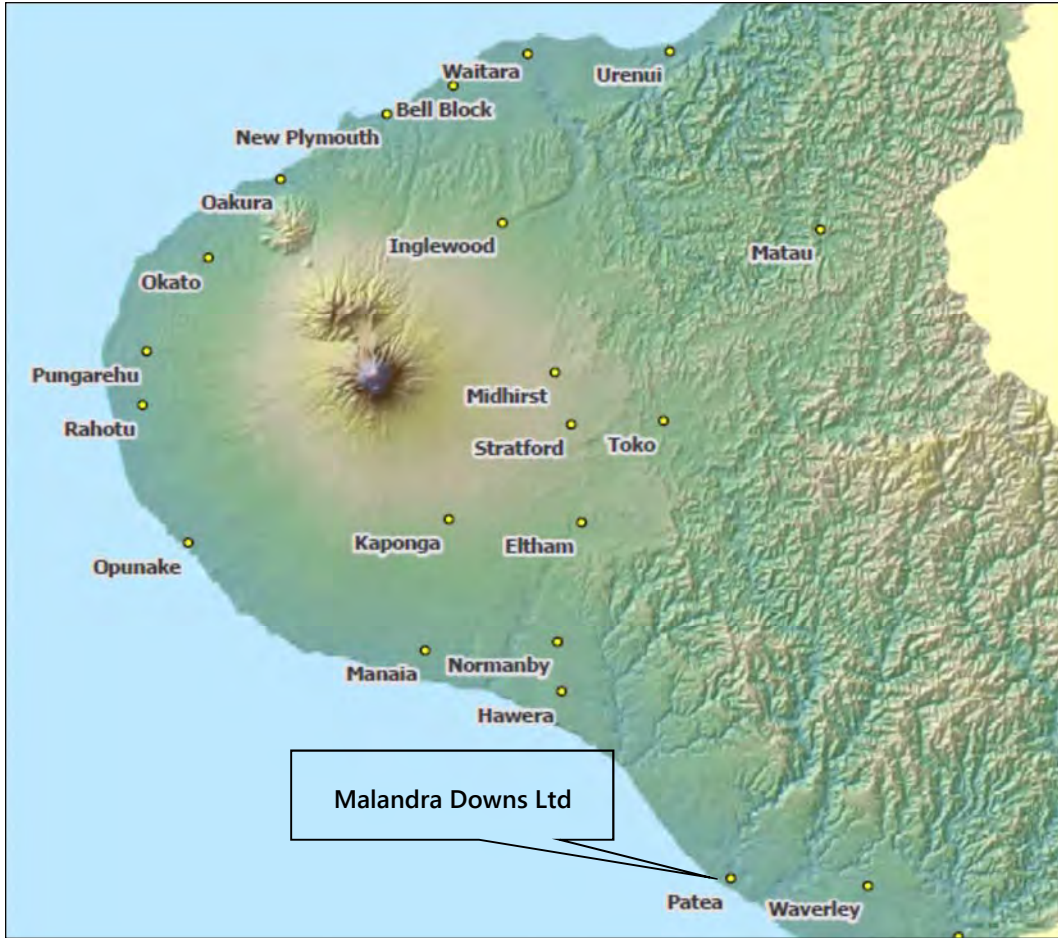


Figure 1 Regional map showing the location of the site



Figure 2 Aerial image of the Malandra Downs property disposal area

1.3 Resource consents

The Company holds one resource consent the details of which are summarised in the table below. Summaries of the conditions attached to each permit are set out in Section 3 of this report.

A summary of the various consent types issued by the Council is included Appendix I, as are copies of all permits held by the Company during the period under review.

The consent was varied during the 2016-2017 year, with a change to one condition and the addition of four new conditions. The changed condition allows the consent holder to accept waste from two other suppliers. The additional conditions prohibit waste being discharged within 50 m of the cliff, cap the maximum volume of waste discharged at 50 m³ per week, and require the consent holder to maintain records of the discharge and prepare a Management Plan for the site.

Table 1 Summary of consents held by the company during the period under review

Consent number	Purpose	Commencement	Review	Expires
7374-1.4	To discharge 'domestic green waste' and 'tomato green waste' onto and into land for land stabilisation purposes, and to discharge the associated stormwater and leachate onto and into land	27 March 2017	June 2022	1 June 2028

1.4 Monitoring programme

1.4.1 Introduction

Section 35 of the RMA sets obligations upon the Council to gather information, monitor and conduct research on the exercise of resource consents within the Taranaki region. The Council is also required to assess the effects arising from the exercising of these consents and report upon them.

The Council may therefore make and record measurements of physical and chemical parameters, take samples for analysis, carry out surveys and inspections, conduct investigations and seek information from consent holders.

The monitoring programme for the Company's site consisted of two primary components.

1.4.2 Programme liaison and management

There is generally a significant investment of time and resources by the Council in:

- ongoing liaison with resource consent holders over consent conditions and their interpretation and application;
- in discussion over monitoring requirements;
- preparation for any consent reviews, renewals or new consent applications;
- advice on the Council's environmental management strategies and content of regional plans; and
- consultation on associated matters.

1.4.3 Site inspections

There are two inspections per year scheduled under this programme, with the provision for a third inspection if required. The site was visited on one occasion during the year under review. The inspection

focussed on the presence or absence of unacceptable materials, the stability of the green waste stacks (against wind), and the management of any stormwater and leachate.

2 Results

2.1 Water

2.1.1 Inspections

6 December 2018

At the time of the inspection several loads of green waste had recently been deposited and spread at the designated area. The docket register book was sighted and records show that 34 m³ had been deposited from 17 September 2018 to 17 November 2018.

Previous areas where the green waste has been deposited were showing signs of sand entrapment and vegetation cover, although only a small area of land had been partially restored. Sand drift to the south east of the designated area remained a problem.

At the time of the inspection there had been no further disposal of waste material from the Lactose manufacturing plant. There were no issues regarding inorganic material being deposited on site.

2.2 Incidents, investigations, and interventions

The monitoring programme for the year was based on what was considered to be an appropriate level of monitoring, review of data, and liaison with the Company. During the year matters may arise which require additional activity by the Council, for example provision of advice and information, or investigation of potential or actual courses of non-compliance or failure to maintain good practices. A pro-active approach that in the first instance avoids issues occurring is favoured.

For all significant compliance issues, as well as complaints from the public, the Council maintains a database record. The record includes events where the individual/organisation concerned has itself notified the Council. Details of any investigation and corrective action taken are recorded for non-compliant events.

Complaints may be alleged to be associated with a particular site. If there is potentially an issue of legal liability, the Council must be able to prove by investigation that the identified individual/organisation is indeed the source of the incident (or that the allegation cannot be proven).

In the 2018-2019 period, the Council was not required to undertake significant additional investigations and interventions, or record incidents, in association with the Company's conditions in resource consents or provisions in Regional Plans.

3 Discussion

3.1 Discussion of site performance

Inspections found that the routine material accepted at the site was well managed, with the operators careful to remove any small amounts of inorganic material that was entrained in the green waste brought onto the site before the stockpiles are discharged. The record keeping at the site was found to be satisfactory, and on the whole, the site was being managed in accordance with the site management plan.

At the time of the inspection there had been no further disposal of waste material from the Lactose manufacturing plant. There were no issues regarding inorganic material being deposited on site during the year under review.

3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

The potential effects of the activity arise from the generation of leachate from the decomposition of green waste, and stormwater run-off from the discharge areas. Neither of these will be likely to have significant effects, as there is no fresh water body near any of the disposal sites, and on the whole the soil is very sandy and drains well.

The volume of leachate generated would have been small and likely to contain only moderate amounts of ammoniacal nitrogen and free ammonia. Any leachate generated percolates through the sandy soil and mixes with other subsurface waters. These waters eventually make their way to the sea either via springs in the cliff face or at the base of the cliffs. As this coastal area is considered 'high energy', and also that there is only a very narrow strip of beach (at low tide only), any waters emerging from the cliff would be swiftly mixed and dispersed. Any effects on groundwater quality or coastal water quality would be negligible. In general, the creation of stable interlocked layers of green waste ensures that it does not fall off, or get blown off the cliffs and down onto the coastal marine area or into the sea.

From observations made during the inspection of the site no adverse environmental effects were found, or were expected to have been occurring, as a result of the activity authorised by consent 7374-1.4.

3.3 Evaluation of performance

A tabular summary of the Company's consent compliance record for the year under review is set out in Table 2.

Table 2 Summary of performance for consent 7374-1.4

Purpose: To discharge 'domestic green waste' and 'tomato green waste' onto and into land for land stabilisation purposes, and to discharge the associated stormwater and leachate onto and into land		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Defines green waste and supplier of tomato green waste	Inspections	Yes
2. No green waste to be discharged within 50 m of the cliff	Inspections	Yes
3. Adopt best practicable option	Inspections	Yes
4. Ingram's is the sole supplier of domestic green waste	Programme management and liaison	Yes

Purpose: To discharge 'domestic green waste' and 'tomato green waste' onto and into land for land stabilisation purposes, and to discharge the associated stormwater and leachate onto and into land		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
5. Maximum volume of green waste 50m ³ per week	Not monitored during period under review	N/A
6. Consent holder to maintain records of discharge	Records checked at inspection	Yes
7. Unacceptable materials to be removed	Inspections and incident follow up inspection	Yes
8. Site operated in accordance with Management Plan	Inspection	Yes
9. Compliance on pest plant matters	Inspections-no viable pest plants seen	Yes
10. No contaminants to directly enter surface water	Inspections-no discharges found	Yes
11. Green waste not to enter marine area	Inspections	Yes
12. Reinstatement of sites prior to surrender or expiry of consent	N/A	N/A
13. Lapse of consent	Consent exercised	N/A
14. Review condition	No review option this period	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 3 Evaluation of previous environmental performance over time

Year	Consent no	High	Good	Improvement req	Poor
2010-2011	7374	1	-	-	-
2011-2012	7374	1	-	-	-
2012-2013	7374	1	-	-	-
2013-2014	7374	1	-	-	-
2014-2015	7374	1	-	-	-
2015-2016	7374	-	1	-	-
2016-2017	7374	-	1	-	-
2017-2018	7374-1.4	-	-	1	-
Totals	-	5	2	1	-

During the year, the Company demonstrated a high level of environmental and high level of administrative performance with the resource consent as defined in Section 1.1.4.

3.4 Recommendations from the 2017-2018 Annual Report

In the 2017-2018 Annual Report, it was recommended:

1. THAT in the first instance, monitoring of consented activities at the Malandra Downs Ltd site in the 2018-2019 year continue at the same level as in 2017-2018.
2. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2018-2019, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.
3. THAT the option for a review of resource consent 7374-1.4 in June 2019, as set out in condition 14 of the consent, not be exercised, on the grounds that there are no adverse effects that need to be addressed.

3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2019-2020

In designing and implementing the monitoring programmes for air/water discharges in the region, the Council has taken into account:

- the extent of information already made available through monitoring or other means to date;
- its relevance under the RMA;
- the Council's obligations to monitor consented activities and their effects under the RMA;
- the record of administrative and environmental performances of the consent holder; and
- reporting to the regional community.

The Council also takes into account the scope of assessments required at the time of renewal of permits, and the need to maintain a sound understanding of industrial processes within Taranaki exercising resource consents.

It is proposed that for 2019-2020 the programme remains unchanged.

It should be noted that the proposed programme represents a reasonable and risk-based level of monitoring for the site in question. The Council reserves the right to subsequently adjust the programme from that initially prepared, should the need arise if potential or actual non-compliance is determined at any time during 2019-2020.

4 Recommendations

1. THAT in the first instance, monitoring of consented activities at the Malandra Downs Ltd site in the 2019-2020 year continue at the same level as scheduled in 2018-2019.
2. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2019-2020, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

The following abbreviations and terms may be used within this report:

Aeolian	Pertaining to wind or wind action.
Incident	An event that is alleged or is found to have occurred that may have actual or potential environmental consequences or may involve non-compliance with a consent or rule in a regional plan. Registration of an incident by the Council does not automatically mean such an outcome had actually occurred.
Green Waste	Domestic green waste is defined as: leaves, grass clippings, hedge trimmings, sticks/branches/logs with a diameter no greater than 100 mm. Specifically excluded from the definition are: sticks/branches/logs with a diameter greater than 100 mm; timber (treated or not); and any viable plant identified in the Pest Management Strategy for Taranaki: Plant.
Intervention	Action/s taken by Council to instruct or direct actions be taken to avoid or reduce the likelihood of an incident occurring.
Investigation	Action taken by Council to establish what were the circumstances/events surrounding an incident including any allegations of an incident.
Incident register	The incident register contains a list of events recorded by the Council on the basis that they may have the potential or actual environmental consequences that may represent a breach of a consent or provision in a Regional Plan.
Resource consent	Refer Section 87 of the RMA. Resource consents include land use consents (refer Sections 9 and 13 of the RMA), coastal permits (Sections 12, 14 and 15), water permits (Section 14) and discharge permits (Section 15).
RMA	<i>Resource Management Act 1991</i> and including all subsequent amendments.
STDC	South Taranaki District Council.

For further information on analytical methods, contact a Science Services Manager.

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- Taranaki Regional Council (2007): Pest Management Strategy for Taranaki: Plants.

Appendix I

Resource consents held by Malandra Downs Ltd

(For a copy of the signed resource consent
please contact the TRC Consents department)

Consent number	Purpose	Commencement	Review	Expires
7374-1.4	To discharge 'domestic green waste' and 'tomato green waste' onto and into land for land stabilisation purposes, and to discharge the associated stormwater and leachate onto and into land	27 March 2017	June 2022	1 June 2028

Water abstraction permits

Section 14 of the RMA stipulates that no person may take, use, dam or divert any water, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent or a rule in a regional plan, or it falls within some particular categories set out in Section 14. Permits authorising the abstraction of water are issued by the Council under Section 87(d) of the RMA.

Water discharge permits

Section 15(1)(a) of the RMA stipulates that no person may discharge any contaminant into water, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent or a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Permits authorising discharges to water are issued by the Council under Section 87(e) of the RMA.

Air discharge permits

Section 15(1)(c) of the RMA stipulates that no person may discharge any contaminant from any industrial or trade premises into air, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Permits authorising discharges to air are issued by the Council under Section 87(e) of the RMA.

Discharges of wastes to land

Sections 15(1)(b) and (d) of the RMA stipulate that no person may discharge any contaminant onto land if it may then enter water, or from any industrial or trade premises onto land under any circumstances, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Permits authorising the discharge of wastes to land are issued by the Council under Section 87(e) of the RMA.

Land use permits

Section 13(1)(a) of the RMA stipulates that no person may in relation to the bed of any lake or river use, erect, reconstruct, place, alter, extend, remove, or demolish any structure or part of any structure in, on, under, or over the bed, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Land use permits are issued by the Council under Section 87(a) of the RMA.

Coastal permits

Section 12(1)(b) of the RMA stipulates that no person may erect, reconstruct, place, alter, extend, remove, or demolish any structure that is fixed in, on, under, or over any foreshore or seabed, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Coastal permits are issued by the Council under Section 87(c) of the RMA.

Discharge Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Malandra Downs Limited
63 Livingstone Lane
RD 2
Patea 4598

Decision Date
(Change): 27 March 2017

Commencement Date
(Change): 27 March 2017 (Granted Date: 15 September 2008)

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge 'domestic green waste' and 'tomato green waste' onto and into land for land stabilisation purposes, and to discharge the associated stormwater and leachate onto and into land

Expiry Date: 1 June 2028

Review Date(s): June 2019 and 3 yearly thereafter

Site Location: 23 Albany Street, Patea

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1724660E-5598330N

Catchment: Patea

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General condition

- a. The consent holder shall pay to the Taranaki Regional Council all the administration, monitoring and supervision costs of this consent, fixed in accordance with section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Special conditions

1. This consent authorises the discharge of 'green waste', which is comprised of:
 - (a) 'domestic green waste', which is defined as: leaves, grass clippings, hedge trimmings, sticks/branches/logs with a diameter no greater than 100 mm. Specifically excluded from the definition are: sticks/branches/logs with a diameter greater than 100 mm; timber (treated or not); and any viable plant identified in the *Pest Management Strategy for Taranaki: Plant*; and
 - (b) 'tomato green waste', which is defined as tomato plants sourced directly from greenhouses located at 246 Egmont Street, Patea.
2. No green waste shall be discharged within 50 metres of the cliff.
3. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this consent, including by avoiding as far as practicable adverse effects on the Victoria Street Key Native Ecosystem.
4. Ingram's Contracting of Hawera, Fulton Hogan, and South Taranaki District Council shall be the only suppliers of the domestic green waste for discharge. No other external sources of domestic green waste are permitted to discharge at the site.
5. The maximum volume of green waste discharged to land at the site shall be 50 m³ per week.
6. The consent holder shall maintain records of the discharge, including date, application area, volume, and source. These records shall be made available to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council upon request.
7. The consent holder shall remove any dumped material from the site that is not green waste (as defined by condition 1).
8. The site shall be operated in accordance with a 'Management Plan' prepared by the consent holder and approved by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, acting in a certification capacity. The plan shall detail how the site will be managed to achieve compliance with the conditions of this consent and shall include (but not be limited to) how the green waste is managed to:
 - a) ensure that only green waste is deposited;
 - b) minimise or avoid the production of leachate;
 - c) ensure there are no adverse effects on the Victoria Street Key Native Ecosystem.
9. The consent holder shall comply with the requirements of the *Pest Management Strategy for Taranaki: Plants* at the site.

Consent 7374-1.4

10. The discharge of green waste to land shall not result in any contaminant entering surface water.
11. The exercise of this consent shall not result in any green waste, either by wind action, gravity, or any other process leaving the discharge sites and entering the sea or any part of coastal marine area adjacent to the property.
12. Prior to the expiry or surrender of this consent, the consent holder shall reinstate and revegetate the discharge areas to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive of the Taranaki Regional Council.
13. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of five years after the date of issue of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
14. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2019 and 3 yearly thereafter, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Signed at Stratford on 27 March 2017

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management