

Malandra Downs Ltd
Monitoring Programme
Annual Report
2017-2018

Technical Report 2018-67

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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 2017 to June 2018 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) to assess the Company's environmental and consent compliance performance during the period under review. The report also details the results of the monitoring undertaken and assesses the environmental effects of the Company's activities. This is the ninth 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 also received during the period under review. This variation was 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, it was found that Malandra Downs Ltd required an improvement in their environmental performance.

The Council's monitoring programme for the year under review included two inspections assessing the types of materials being received and how the discharge to land was being managed. In addition to this, an incident investigation and an incident follow-up inspection were undertaken.

The routine monitoring indicated that the green waste discharge was being well managed in accordance with the management plan, and the required records were being kept. Inorganic material occasionally entrained within the green waste was being removed for appropriate disposal prior to discharge of the stockpiled green waste. There was one unauthorised incident recording non-compliance in respect of this Company during the period under review. Investigation of an odour complaint at the Ingram's Contracting Ltd (Ingram's) depot found that an activated carbon/diatomaceous earth waste product from the Fonterra Kapuni lactose manufacturing site was being held at this site prior to discharge at the Company's site in contravention of the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Company's consent. Abatement notices and infringement fines were issued to all three companies involved. The material was removed from the Company's site and a consent variation was applied for as outlined above.

This Company's involvement in an incident that caused objectionable odours at the Ingram's depot in Hawera; resulted in Council's assessment that during the year, an improvement was required in the Company's environmental performance as well as administrative performance as defined in Section 1.1.4

For reference, in the 2017-2018 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 76% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 20% 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 has deteriorated in the year under review.

This report includes recommendations for the 2018-2019 year, including a recommendation relating to an optional review of consent 7374-1.

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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 2017 to June 2018 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.

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 2018-2019 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 significant 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 in response to unauthorised incident reports, 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 in response to unauthorised incident reports. 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 in response to unauthorised incident reports. 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 2017-2018 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 76% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 20% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.

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.

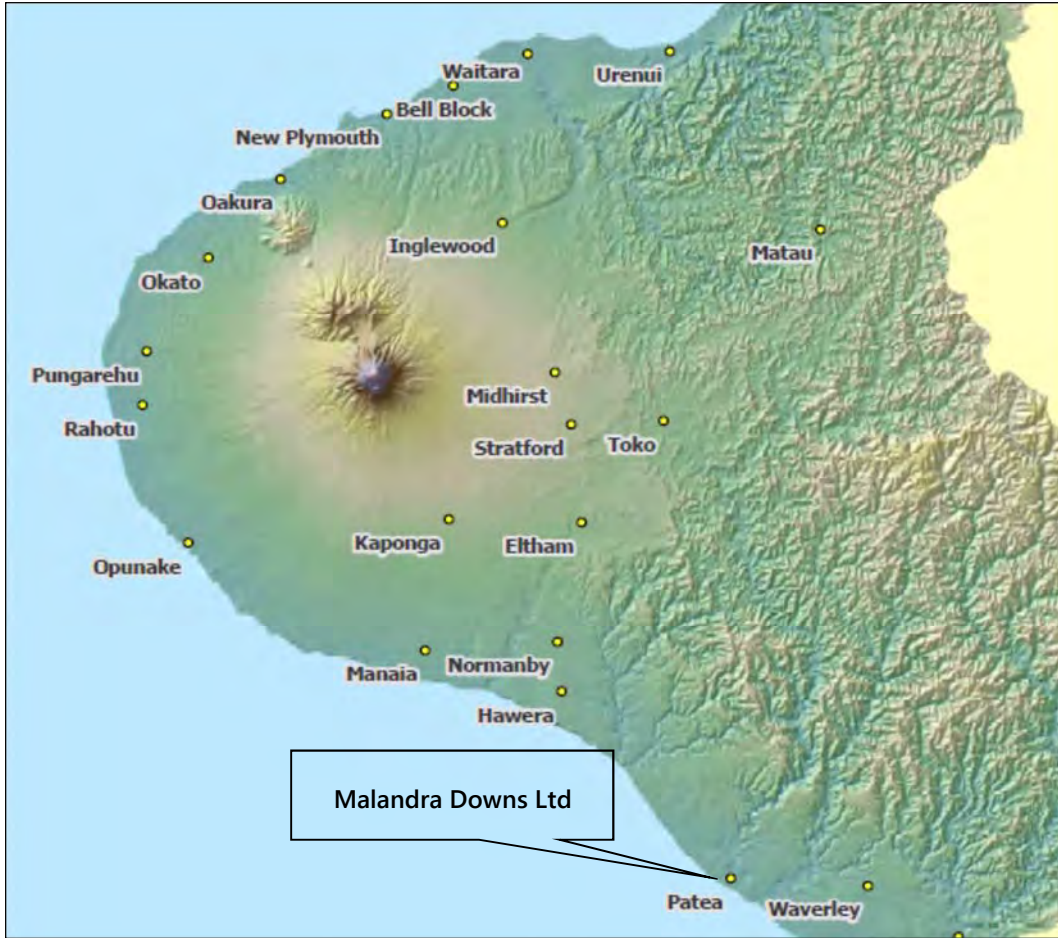


Figure 1 Regional map showing the location of the site



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 and outlined in section 1.3.1.

Table 1 Resource consent summary

Consent number	Purpose	Granted	Review	Expires
7374-1	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	2 May 2011	June 2019	1 June 2028

1.3.1 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.

The Company holds discharge permit **7374-1** 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. This permit was issued by the Council on 15 September 2008 under Section 87(e) of the RMA to KP and BA O'Leary and it was transferred to Malandra Downs Ltd on 2 May 2011. The consent was varied on 29 October 2014 to provide for the inclusion of 'tomato green waste' from greenhouses on a nearby property. It was also varied on 27 March 2017, 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. This consent is due to expire on 1 June 2028, and has an optional review date of June 2019.

The consent has 14 special conditions;

Conditions 1, 4, 5, and 7 deal with the source, nature, and volume of acceptable green waste. Condition 6 requires the consent holder to maintain records of these.

Condition 2 states that no green waste shall be discharged within 50 m of the cliff. This is in order to protect a Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) established to protect the habitat of the Kupe skink (*Oligosoma aff. infrapunctatum*). The Kupe skink is a 'Nationally Vulnerable' lizard species and as the Victoria Street KNE is one of only a few sites in New Zealand where this lizard is found, it is a significant site for this species.

Condition 3 requires the consent holder to adopt the best practicable option as defined by Section 2 of the RMA to minimise adverse effects.

Condition 8 requires the consent holder to provide a Management Plan for the site.

Condition 9 requires that the site complies with the *Pest Strategy for Taranaki: Plants*.

Conditions 10 and 11 prohibit contaminants being allowed to directly enter surface water or the marine area.

Condition 12 deals with discharge site reinstatement.

Conditions 13 and 14 define the lapse period and review dates.

The permit is attached to this report in Appendix I.

This summary of consent conditions may not reflect the full requirements of each condition. The consent conditions in full can be found in the resource consent which is appended to this report.

Following a complaint investigation that found an unauthorised discharge of a waste product from the lactose manufacturing process (activated carbon/diatomaceous earth), which is discussed in Section 2.2, an application to vary the consent was lodged. The changes requested were to permit the discharge of this material and to reduce the buffer distance from the coast from 50 m to 10 m. The application was received on 27 November 2017 and was put on hold awaiting further information on 6 December 2017. The information requested was:

- a. how the proposed activity will avoid adverse effects on the Kupe skink and its habitat (that the 50 m exclusion zone was established to protect);
- b. how the activated carbon will be managed on site to ensure there is no discharge to air;
- c. how the volume of material deposited will be determined and recorded; and
- d. Evidence/examples of how the activated carbon and diatomaceous earth will improve dune stabilisation.

The information provided addressed adequately with the exception of point a. As a result, the Company was advised that the non-notified approval of the Department of Conservation (DoC) would be required. The application is currently on hold awaiting this approval.

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 three occasions during the year under review. The inspections 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

28 November 2017

At the time of the inspection it was found that an Envirowaste contractor was off-loading green waste conveyed from South Taranaki District Council's Patea transfer station. This was being deposited in the designated drop off area at the time of inspection. There were no unauthorised materials observed to be present in this area. It appeared that the green waste loads were being stockpiled until there was sufficient material to windrow along the coast to help prevent and stabilise wind erosion.

It was noted that no further material had been added to the previous green waste loads that were placed close to the cliffs edge (within 50 m) found at the inspection on 6 June 2017.

No further waste materials were observed from Fonterra Kapuni lactose manufacturing plant (diatomaceous earth/activated carbon from their lactose liquor cleansing step. Refer to incident investigation in Section 2.2). It was noted that sand drift was continuing to occur at the site.



Photo 1 Erosion at the Malandra Downs Ltd green waste site (28 November 2017)

8 February 2018

Several loads of green waste had recently been stockpiled on the site. The inspecting officer viewed the register in which the records of the truck deliveries to the site are kept. No issues were raised in regard to the Company's record keeping at the time of inspection.

It appeared that some of the loads brought onto the site previously had now been windrowed and were capturing sand.

The inspecting officer was informed that small amounts of inorganic material had occasionally been found in the stockpiles and this was being removed.

It was noted that the sand drift to the south east of the designated disposal area remained a problem.

There had been no further disposal of waste material from the lactose manufacturing plant, and it was noted that the consent application to dispose of this waste material was still on hold.

The Company was instructed to continue to remove any inorganic material as required.

2.2 Investigations, interventions, and incidents

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 causes of non-compliance or failure to maintain good practices. A pro-active approach that in the first instance avoids issues occurring is favoured.

The Council operates and maintains a register of all complaints or reported and discovered excursions from acceptable limits and practices, including non-compliance with consents, which may damage the environment. The incident register includes events where the Company concerned has itself notified the Council. The register contains details of any investigation and corrective action taken.

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 company is indeed the source of the incident (or that the allegation cannot be proven).

In the 2017-2018 period, the Council was required to undertake additional investigations and record an incident, in association with the Company's conditions in their resource consent and provisions in the Regional Air Quality Plan.

2 November 2017

A complaint was received regarding an offensive odour at Ingram's Bin Hire (Ingram's) site in Hawera. The investigation found that a waste product from the Fonterra Kapuni lactose plant had been stockpiled at the Ingram's site prior to being disposed of at the Company's green waste site, in breach of resource consent 7374-1. This consent does not permit the discharge of material of this nature or from this source.

The processing wastes were identified as a mixture of diatomaceous earth and activated carbon used to purify the lactose liquor from the manufacture of lactose. This material had been disposed of at three locations on the Company's site.



Photo 2 Example of the lactose manufacturing processing wastes disposed of at the Company's site

Abatement notices were issued to all three parties, with the one issued to the Company requiring the unauthorised materials to be removed from the site and that the Company ceases receiving unauthorised materials at the site. Letters were sent to the parties involved requesting an explanation. An infringement notice was subsequently issued to each of the three companies involved in this incident.

Reinspection found that the abatement notices were being complied with at the time of inspection, and an application to vary the consent was lodged to enable the acceptance of this material. The application is currently on hold awaiting non notified approval from DoC.

Council has been advised that this material is now being disposed of appropriately at a consented composting facility within resource consent conditions, and inspections have found that no further discharges have occurred at this Company's site.

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.

However, it was found that the site had accepted three loads of waste material from Fonterra Kapuni's lactose plant that was brought onto the site by Ingram's. The discharge of this material was not permitted by the RMA, Regional Plan's or the Company's consent. An abatement notice was issued requiring its removal and prohibiting the acceptance of any further material. An infringement notice was subsequently issued in relation to the unauthorised discharge. The abatement notice was complied with for the remainder of the monitoring year, and an application was lodged to allow the material to be accepted in future at the site. At the time of writing this report, the Council was waiting for non-notified approval from DoC to be provided.

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 the green waste 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 inspections of the site no adverse environmental effects were found, or expected to have been occurring, as a result of the activity authorised by consent 7374. However, it is noted that the Company was involved in an incident that arose from the substantiated complaint regarding objectionable odours at the Ingram's site in Hawera.

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	N/A
2. No green waste to be discharged within 50 m of the cliff	Inspections	No material discharged within the exclusion area since the consent variation
3. Adopt best practicable option	Inspections	Unauthorised waste material from the lactose manufacturing process accepted at the site
4. Ingram's is the sole supplier of domestic green waste	Programme management and liaison	Yes
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	Minor amount of unacceptable inorganic waste was removed as required. Lactose manufacturing waste removed as per abatement notice
8. Site operated in accordance with Management Plan	Inspection	Unauthorised waste material from the lactose manufacturing process accepted at the site.
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

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?
Overall assessment of environmental performance in respect of this consent		Improvement required
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		Improvement required

N/A = not applicable

Table 3 Evaluation of previous environmental performance over time

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

During the year, overall the Company demonstrated a poor level of environmental performance and an improvement was required in the level of administrative compliance with the resource consent and the provisions in the Regional Air Quality Plan. During the year under review an infringement notice was issued due to unauthorised wastes from the lactose manufacturing process (that had resulted in objectionable odours at the Ingram's site in Hawera) being discharged at the site. Ratings are as defined in Section 1.1.4.

3.4 Recommendations from the 2016-2017 Annual Report

In the 2016-2017 Annual Report, it was recommended:

1. THAT in the first instance, monitoring of consented activities at the Malandra Downs Ltd site in the 2017-2018 year continues at the same level as in 2016-2017.
2. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2017-2018, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.

These recommendations were implemented.

3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2018-2019

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 2018-2019 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 2018-2019.

3.6 Exercise of optional review of consent

Resource consent 7374-1 provides for an optional review of the consent in June 2019. Condition 14 allows the Council to review the consent, if there are grounds, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions on the consent are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment from the activity.

Based on the results of monitoring in the year under review, and in previous years as set out in earlier annual compliance monitoring reports, it is considered that there are no grounds that require a review to be pursued.

4 Recommendations

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 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.

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.

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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	Granted	Review	Expires
7374-1	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	2 May 2011	June 2019	1 June 2028

No changes from last year

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

