

Online submission

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Wish to be heard	Yes
Joint presentation	Yes
Trade competition	I could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.
Directly affected	N/A
Withhold contact details?	No

Submission points

Plan section	Provision	Support/oppose	Reasons	Decision sought
General Rural Zone	GRUZ - R12	Oppose	<p>Oppose GRUZ-12 as this allows mining operations/mineral extraction to occur over a sizable area (up to 3 ha and up to 20,000m³ per year) per property as a "green light" permitted activity without a resource consent even being required.</p> <p>Furthermore, this provision would allow larger scale companies (such as TIGA) to start mining on the Barrytown flats right now; being a permitted activity; on one property then move on to different/adjacent land parcels, this potentially enabling them to subsequently mine most of the Barrytown Flats (as was their stated aim in the Grey Star 6/9/22). All this without proper consultation with the community that a process of this magnitude should necessitate. There would be increased issues with heavy traffic, dust, noise, pollution, amenity value, and impact on ecosystems and wildlife.</p> <p>Mineral extraction should be considered a Restricted Discretionary or Discretionary activity (GRUZ- R25) in rural/rural lifestyle zones to allow for an appropriate level of consultation with the community and adequate control measures (resource consents) and GRUZ -R12 therefore removed.</p>	Remove GRUZ R12 and make Mineral extraction a restricted discretionary activity in Rural Zones.
Mineral Extraction Zone	Overview	Amend	<p>The TTPP MINZ Overview section states:</p> <p>"The MINZ - Mineral Extraction Zone covers areas where there are discrete, long term mineral extraction activities that are currently authorised. This authorisation is from three different mechanisms and includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Coal mining licences under the Coal Mines Act (1979);2. Ancillary coal mining licences under the Coal Mines Act (1979); and3. Resource consents issued under the Resource Management Act (1991)". <p>Support the conditions related to the establishment of MINZ areas (as above).</p> <p>However, a MINZ at Barrytown cannot occur as there is no current authorisation/ resource consent; rather, the latest application for resource consent was outright declined by independent commissioners. Many risks to hydrology, wildlife/environment, amenity value and to the community was concluded likely and to be more than minor.</p> <p>It is presumptive to propose such a zone for an area without any current authorisation, resource consent nor social licence to operate. Therefore, remove the proposed MINZ zone from the Barrytown Flats.</p>	<p>Support the overview in its rules determining the establishment of Mineral Extraction Zones; however strongly oppose the creation of a MINZ on the Barrytown Flats.</p> <p>Remove any proposed MINZ from the Barrytown Flats.</p> <p>This area needs to remain a General Rural Zone to reflect its current status and character as rural agricultural land.</p>

Mineral Extraction Zone	MINZ	Amend	<p>MINZ Objective O2 states: "To ensure exploration, extraction and processing of minerals within the MINZ - Mineral Extraction Zone minimises adverse effects on the environment, the community and the relationship of Poutini Ngāi Tahu with their ancestral lands, sites and areas of significance, water, wāhi tapu and other taonga".</p> <p>To ensure the minimising of adverse effects, as above, is a crucial objective and fully supported as the most important point here in regard to any future sand mining activities; predicted to expand rapidly in coming years. Not only within the site of the mine; but having implications further afield.</p> <p>Large-scale heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) mining is a very recent activity in the South Island and its potentially wide-ranging adverse effects on community and environment as yet unproven. By contrast, relatively small-scale artisanal gold mining has been carried out as part of generally accepted West Coast life. The sheer scale of these new potential HMC activities, if carried out, sets the scene for many conflicts between developers and the community: residents living and moving here to rural lifestyle zones for the peace and proximity to abundant unique nature. Not to mention threats to the environment and biodiversity from pollution, noise, increased traffic, habitat disturbance, loss and degradation, dust from vastly increased commercial mining activities. The TTPP needs to add new rules to best manage this possibility.</p> <p>The recently consented HMC operation at Tauranga Bay is at present the only consented operation of this type on the coast and covers 20 ha. West Coast Mineral Sands indicates that it has only applied for 1% of the area for which it has interests, up to 4 or 5 sites with estimated 50,000 tonnes of HMC to process and transport. (Westport News, May 22). Alarmingly, TIGA proclaims mining/prospecting interests over a huge area (16,000ha) of the narrow strip of the Barrytown Flats, sandwiched between the coastal hazard area and the Paparoa ranges; directly overlooked by a growing community living in the largely rural lifestyle and general rural zone. The area is adjacent to the Coast Rd, commonly reported as one of the 10 most scenic drives in the world. The proposed Barrytown mining area is right in the middle of the most scenic parts of this road. TIGA has stated its intent to become the largest employer on the coast and to develop and expand its interests; all while proclaiming "zero impact on the environment".(Greymouth Star, 6th September).</p> <p>So, this could be an example of a proposed mine in an inappropriate location: potentially resulting in a huge change for both the community and the environment to absorb; from a company that doesn't seem to realise or admit that the effects could be adverse; with hitherto unknown consequences. This potential scenario should necessitate appropriate amended rules in the TTPP to best manage the implications. Traffic being one. Improved notification being another. Pollution monitoring/effects on the environment should also occur.</p> <p>Traffic wise, the proposed expansion of this new type of large-scale mining would result in a huge increase in the amount of material needing to be transported in large trucks along the narrow, vulnerable and incredibly scenic Coast Rd. This would have adverse effects on wildlife/environment, residents and businesses not just at the mine site; but at all points along the transportation route; with increased noise, dust, traffic volumes etc. Increased risk of "bottlenecks" and congestion along the way and at ports as well and made worse with the projected increase in tourist traffic. This would need to be adequately managed and would therefore suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * HMC mining should be a Discretionary activity * Negate the possibility of reverse sensitivity arguments being used for existing consented mineral extraction operations where subsequent consents allow an unacceptable increase in heavy truck movements along the same stretch of road to a level which would generate a minor or more than minor effect on the communities or businesses along the road. * Restrict the movements of trucks at night between the hours of 11pm and 6am. * Monitoring of cumulative effects of dust, noise, effects on wildlife and loss of amenity values from increasing numbers of articulated mining trucks along routes to the port. * Maximum allowable daily heavy truck movements be established for a road (or sections) at the time of granting the first mining consent application using that road. Allowable truck movements for subsequent applications will be limited to the designated maximum allowable truck movements minus the existing consented daily truck movements from other mine sites. <p>Notification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The Council should consider whether the effects of heavy truck movements from a mine site to a port will affect commercial tourism and hospitality businesses on the trucking route, potentially many kilometres away from the mine site. * The Council should seek to identify, communicate and liase with people likely to be adversely affected BEFORE making notification decisions to make the whole process more transparent with greater community involvement. It should actively ask and seek to find out: "are there any persons who are adversely affected in a minor or more than minor way in relation to the activity"? I have been reliably informed this is as per S95E of the RMA and associated point 6 under Notification rules in the TTPP General Approach section 6. 	<p>Support the objectives of MIN-02 in developing/amending the plan to best manage the adverse effects of future potential large-scale sand HMC mining. Add new rules to mitigate any future and as yet unproven, adverse effects.</p>
Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity	Overview	Support	<p>From the ECO Overview: "The RMA requires Te Tai o Poutini Plan to manage indigenous biodiversity in two particular ways. Firstly, the control of any actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land for the purpose of maintaining indigenous biodiversity. Secondly, it is required to recognise and provide for the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna".</p> <p>Whilst fully supporting the objectives above and that the local councils have the responsibility in that regard; the establishment of any large-scale HMC mining ventures in the Barrytown area would likely fail to control any actual or potential effects for the purpose of maintaining indigenous biodiversity; nor would provide for recognition or protection of these areas.</p> <p>As this type of mining development is relatively new and the effects unproven; the term "potential effects" is pertinent. The media has reported recently that wildlife populations have declined 70% worldwide since 1970 (WWF, BBC, 13/10/22). ECO objectives in this context are therefore crucial to halt any further decline and degradation to the environment, habitat and indigenous biodiversity. Therefore, the TPPP should action the suggestions above under "Decision sought" to best reflect and achieve their stated aims in the ECO Overview, as the RMA requires the TTPP to do.</p>	<p>Support the stated aims and responsibilities of local councils in the ECO Overview to protect indigenous biodiversity.</p> <p>These responsibilities should support and indicate amending the plan to best achieve the ECO Overview aims, specifically by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Removal of GRUZ-R12 and the proposed MINZ in Barrytown. *HMC Mining should be a discretionary activity. *The High Natural character overlay should be extended to include NCA-041 (Pakiroa Beach).
Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity	Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity Objectives	Support	<p>Fully support the objectives to Identify, protect and maintain indigenous vegetation and habitats as well as maintaining the diversity of ecosystems. Appropriate development or use occurs only where "values of the area can be maintained or enhanced". Clearly, establishment of large-scale mining in Barrytown would fail to maintain or enhance this unique area and would likely do just the opposite.</p>	<p>Support the Biodiversity Objectives: ECO-01, ECO-02, ECO-03 and ECO-04.</p> <p>Remove GRUZ-R12 and MINZ zone at Barrytown, make HMC mining a discretionary activity and extend the High Natural Character overlay on map to include NCA-041 (Pakiroa/Barrytown Beach), for reasons already outlined in this submission under other submission points; to preserve these biodiversity objectives.</p>

Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity	Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity Policies	Support	<p>ECO - P2 (e). "The activity has no more than minor adverse effects on the significant indigenous vegetation or fauna habitat".</p> <p>On the contrary, large-scale HMC mining would contravene these aims, as independent commissioners found when a recent application was declined, finding that many adverse effects would be more than minor.</p> <p>ECO - P3 "Encourage the protection, enhancement and restoration of significant indigenous biodiversity by: (b). Promoting the creation of connections and ecological corridors between areas of significant indigenous biodiversity; (e). Supporting initiatives by landowners, community groups and others to protect, restore and maintain areas of significant indigenous biodiversity".</p> <p>The Barrytown flats have multiple areas of forest remnants, 6 unique identifiers (SNA's), Nature & Scenic reserves: (Nikau/Waiwhero, Te Taiko) and areas such as Maher's swamp and vulnerable/valuable wetland coastal areas. To establish large-scale HMC mining in the vicinity would hinder connections and formation of ecological corridors through the areas and hinder the initiatives by landowners (riparian and native plantings, habitat restoration) as well as established work by groups such as Conservation Volunteers in the area.</p> <p>ECO - P4 "Provide for eco-tourism activities that complement the protection and/or enhancement of areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna and contribute to the vitality and resilience of the economy and wellbeing of the community".</p> <p>There are many examples of eco-tourism activities in the area: eg: Petrel colony and wagon tours, plus unique accommodation providers which all educate, inform and provide access for tourists to this unique area as well as provide local income.</p> <p>ECO - P8 "Maintain indigenous habitats and ecosystems across the West Coast/Te Tai o Poutini by: a. Maintaining, and where appropriate enhancing or restoring the functioning of ecological corridors, linkages, dunes and indigenous coastal vegetation and wetlands; b. Minimising adverse effects on, and providing access to, areas of indigenous biodiversity which are significant to Poutini Ngāi Tahu; c. Restricting the modification or disturbance of coastal indigenous vegetation, dunes, estuaries and wetlands; d. Preserving protected wildlife; and e. Recognising the benefits of active management of indigenous biodiversity, including voluntary animal and plant pest and stock control and/or formal legal protection".</p> <p>All of the above indigenous habitat/ecosystem preservation points are valid here and furthermore in terms of waterways, the Barrytown flats has a high water table. Independent commissioners declined the last resource consent application and found that the hydrological adverse effects and adverse effects on waterways would be more than minor: "The obstruction of groundwater from the mining area (de-watering), its management, and the potential for unacceptable adverse effects on adjacent sensitive waterbodies was a significant matter in contention. There are several sensitive waterbodies around the site...these waterbodies rely entirely, or in part, on groundwater recharge to maintain their water levels/flows and de-watering during mining has the potential to reduce (lower) water levels and flows within these sensitive waterbodies". Commissioner's Report, p 45. Once again, establishment of large-scale HMC mining in Barrytown would contradict the policies above designed to maintain the integrity of the area; therefore support the ECO policies above, remove GRUZ R-12 and MINZ zone at Barrytown, make HMC mining a discretionary activity and extend the map overlay of high natural character to include NCA-041 (Pakiroa/Barrytown Beach).</p>	<p>Support ECO-P2 (e), ECO-P3 (b) & (e), ECO-P4 and ECO-P8 in general and in particular in relation to any potential large-scale HMC mining ventures proposed for Barrytown.</p> <p>These policies should indicate, for reasons already outlined in this submission under their separate provision headings:</p> <p>* The removal of GRUZ-R12 and the MINZ zone at Barrytown,</p> <p>*To make HMC mining a discretionary activity.</p> <p>*Extending the map overlay of High Natural Character to include NCA-041 (Pakiroa/Barrytown Beach).</p>
SCHED7 - SCHEDULE OF HIGH COASTAL NATURAL CHARACTER	SCHED7 - SCHEDULE OF HIGH COASTAL NATURAL CHARACTER	Support	<p>Pakiroa/Barrytown beach is already identified in the plan as being an area of high coastal natural character (NCA41):</p> <p>"Broad sweeping sandy / stony beach backed by an extensive dunefield, coastal scrub and forest – at the northern end of Pakiroa Beach. Natural qualities are clearly evident in the dune landform, wind-swept vegetation cover and their relationship with the Tasman Sea contribute to the feeling of naturalness. Intact sequence of vegetation from dune fields through to coastal forest. Presence of pasture and farming modification behind the coastal forest does not overly detract from the highly expressive and natural processes that are the dominant element of the unit".</p> <p>Mining companies such as TIGA (previously known as Barrytown JV), has claimed the area was "neither rare, unique, nor memorable".</p> <p>However, on the contrary, the fact that it has been designated an area of high coastal natural character, considering the wider context of the outstanding natural landscape it is in proximity to (Tasman Sea on one side, Paparua range on the other), its proximity also to Punakaiki, the Paparua National Park and Great Walk, and part of the great Coast Rd, considered one of the top 10 scenic drives in the world. That there are numerous scenic reserves, SNA's, the only nesting/breeding ground worldwide for Westland Petrel; all should be seen as grounds to prioritise preservation of a high value area where some commercial/agricultural activities and modification (farming) occurs. That the presence of these activities "do not overly detract from the highly expressive and natural processes that are the dominant element of the unit". The dominant element being its context in the wider element; should be grounds for extending the natural character overlay on the map to include NCA41 Pakiroa Beach. This should reflect its status as an area of high coastal natural character; (along with 28 other areas along the coast from Jackson's Bay in the south, to Kohaihai in the north); under the jurisdiction of the West Coast Regional Council; being its responsibility to protect and maintain.</p> <p>Taking a look at the TTPP map with the overlay of high & outstanding natural character shows Pakiora/Barrytown beach standing out on its own, with all the surrounding areas being designated as such. The area should be classified as a high coastal natural character area, in line with its neighbours. This is a stunning area and local policy should recognise it as such by giving it the correct classification and thus discouraging further demise.</p> <p>https://tppp.nz/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/NC-Combined-Coastal-TerrestrialONC-HNC-Maps-2013.pdf</p>	<p>Support the designation of Pakiroa/Barrytown Beach as an area of High Coastal Natural Character (NCA41).</p> <p>Reflect the value of this area by extending the overlay of high natural character on the map to include NCA41; in keeping with all the neighbouring surrounds on the map as either designated as high or outstanding natural character areas.</p>

STRATEGIC DIRECTION	Mineral Extraction	Amend	<p>MIN - O6 "To: (a) Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of mineral extraction activities on the West Coast/Te Tai o Poutini's significant natural and cultural features, sites and heritage, and amenity values, including: i Poutini Ngāi Tahu cultural resources and taonga including sites and areas of significant to Māori identified in Schedule Three; ii Areas of significant indigenous vegetation, significant indigenous fauna habitat and protected native fauna; iii Outstanding natural landscapes and features; iv Waterways and waterbodies; v The coastal environment; vi The wellbeing of people and communities"</p>	<p>Retain strategic direction MIN-06 (a). Remove strategic direction MIN-06 (b).</p>
<p>Retain the strategic objectives of MIN-06(a) as above; in relation to Mineral extraction as they take a broad view of mitigating adverse effects of this activity.</p> <p>However, to "(b) Allow adverse effects to be addressed by alternative mitigation measures such as biodiversity offsetting and environmental compensation".</p> <p>Would open the possibility for mining companies to simply invest in for eg: some species protection or revegetation programme in order to "buy off" the rights to proceed with activities, that in the long run could be even more detrimental to the environment; nor will adequately compensate local residents and businesses for all the adverse effects suffered. This should not be a part of the resource consenting process.</p> <p>Therefore, retain Statgic Objective MIIN-06(a) and remove MIN-06(b).</p>				
Appendix One: Transport Performance Standards	TRNS14	Amend	<p>Heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) mining is a new activity on the West Coast. There is currently one recently consented small-scale (20 ha) HMC mining operation near to Tauranga Bay. Companies pursuing this resource (Westland Ilmenite Ltd, TIGA Minerals and Metals Ltd.) are confidently predicting a large increase in this activity across many sites. Westland Ilmenite Ltd. estimates that it has so far applied for mining consent over only 1% of the land over which it has interests and expects eventually to have several active mine sites. TIGA currently has mining/prospecting interests over 1600 ha of the Barrytown Flats alone, has said it will submit several resource consent applications in 2022/23, and is promising to become one of the largest employers on the West Coast (several articles in Grey Star and Westport News within the last 6 months). These developments are recent – within the last 6 months - and may not have been adequately considered by the plan developers.</p> <p>TRN S14 – High Trip Generating Activities Transport Assessment requirements: (From the TTPP Plan, Appendix 1, Transport Performance Standards).</p> <p>3. "Having particular regard to the level of additional traffic generated by the activity and whether measures are proposed to adequately mitigate the actual or potential effects from the anticipated trip generation (for all transport modes) from the proposed activity, including consideration of cumulative effects with other activities in the vicinity, proposed infrastructure and construction work associated with the activity. Whether there are any effects from the anticipated trip generation and how they are to be mitigated where activities will generate more than 250hvm/d. Whether the transport assessment has been prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced transport specialist and has been approved by the relevant District Council".</p> <p>TRN S14 #3 States “consideration of cumulative effects with other activities in the vicinity”. This needs to be changed to reflect the potentially high impact of heavy mineral concentrate trucking from multiple sites along the coast to no more than 2 ports (Westport and Greymouth). Thus, the consideration of cumulative effects needs to be in relation to the entire length of the specified journey from mine to port. It should also consider all HMC truck movements from existing mining consents, including the potential impact of several HMC trucking operations converging at the port. The impact of HMC transport movements on established businesses along the routes from mine to port should be considered as not less than minor effects requiring the notification of affected businesses along the route and their submissions taken into account in making consenting decisions. [e.g. the effects of HMC trucks on tourist and hospitality businesses in and around Punakaiki from the proposed sand mining site on the Barrytown Flats]. TRN S14 #4 States “Whether there are any effects from the anticipated trip generation and how they are to be mitigated where activities will generate more than 250hvm/d.” The provision for 250 hvm/d is arbitrary and excessive. This provision needs to be removed and replaced with an explicit process that evaluates the impact of the proposed additional trucking on existing businesses and communities where effects associated with the activity are likely to be at least minor along the entire route from mine to port in relation to existing vehicle movements and resulting traffic increases and associated issues with noise, dust and amenity values.</p>	<p>Expand and change #3 and #4 in TRNS14 (Appendix One: Transport Performance Standards) to explicitly consider the cumulative effects of heavy mineral concentrate truck movements (or any other extraction-associated large bulk carrier vehicle movements) from mine site to port in relation to cumulative mining truck movements all the way to the port and the potential effects on businesses and communities en route.</p>
General Rural Zone	GRUZ - R18	Oppose	<p>This rule only applies to previously mined locations active since 2002 and listed in Schedule 10. Schedule 10 is empty, making GRUZ R18 irrelevant. Therefore this rule should be removed. All proposed mineral extraction activities in General Rural Zones should be considered Restricted Discretionary or Discretionary (GRUZ R25).</p>	<p>Remove GRUZ R-18</p>
General Rural Zone	GRUZ - R25	Amend	<p>GRUZ-R25 Requires modification to address potential issues arising where multiple land parcels near to one another may be granted mining consents as is currently being proposed on the Barrytown Flats. This should include provision for maximum cumulative local transport movements, noise, dust, lighting effects and effects on local wildlife and waterways.</p>	<p>Amend the rule to take account of potential cumulative effects of multiple mining operations in the same locality as proposed on the Barrytown Flats</p>

Documents included with submission

None

SCHED4 - SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS	SCHED4 - SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS	Support	<p>Please read below from Appendix 4, Schedule 4, established SNA's and reasons for their classification. This should be grounds as per the encouragement of ecological corridors to preserve and protect the wider area; not have policies in place that encourage and promote large-scale sand mining in such a place. Therefore, remove GRUZ R-12, the proposed MINZ in Barrytown and extend the natural character overlay to include NCA-41 Pakiroa/Barrytown Beach (for reasons already outlined in this submission).</p> <p>“SCHED4 - SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS</p> <p>PUN - W033 Punakaiki/Barrytown Flats Punakaiki Ecological District Flax dominated wetland and some coastal forest that extends from Nikau Scenic Reserve to the northern tip of Barrytown Flats. The wetland supports a brown mudfish population which are nationally threatened.</p> <p>PUN - W034 Punakaiki/Barrytown Punakaiki Ecological District Punakaiki Lagoon and Coastal Wetland sequence. A lagoon and series of small lakes bordered by flax wetlands and coastal forest. Significant vegetation and ecosystem sequence.</p> <p>PUN - 123 Punakaiki/Barrytown Punakaiki Ecological District Large area of broadleaved and rimu forest with occasional northern rata and hard beech. Serves as an ecological corridor between Paparoa National Park and Mayer Swamp.</p> <p>PUN - 124 Punakaiki/Barrytown Punakaiki Ecological District Coastal forest dominated by broadleaves and rimu with occasional nikau. This is an important breeding site for the Westland petrel.</p> <p>PUN - 044 Punakaiki/Barrytown Punakaiki Ecological District Lowland forest and wetland adjoining Maher Swamp with adjacent coastal hill forest. Mix of kahikatea forest with northern rata and sparse rimu in places, but also extensive areas of flax and sedgeland. Provides an ecological corridor between the Maher Swamp and the forested land to the east of the road.</p> <p>PUN - 049 Barrytown Punakaiki Ecological District Lowland kahikatea forest with some wetland character and scrub on the fringes. Provides a connecting steppingstone between the coast and the forested ranges”.</p>	Support the existence of no less than 6 SNA's in the Punakaiki/Barrytown Ecological District and the importance of these as ecological remnant corridors as reasons to remove GRUZ R-12, the MINZ zone at Barrytown and to extend the high natural character overlay to include NCA 41 Pakiroa/Barrytown beach.
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How The Plan Works	Notification	Amend	<p>As large-scale sand mining on the Barrytown Flats is very likely to have adverse effects on the environment and people as more than minor; all resource consents associated with this sort of activity should be publicly notified.</p> <p>From part one of the TTPP Plan: Introduction and general provisions which lays out the conditions re. notification: "Applications that have adverse effects on the environment that are more than minor must be publicly notified" and also: "Are there any persons who are adversely affected in a minor or more than minor way in relation to the activity"?</p> <p>The first application by Barrytown JV was only deemed necessary to be limited notified. This was a contentious issue - many potentially affected parties were not allowed to be heard which has caused angst among the community, subsequent distrust of the council and the consent process. Indeed, independent commissioners found that the likely adverse effects on the environment and the community would indeed be more than minor. Therefore, this was a clear misapplication of the council's own rules. A lesson should be learnt from this error, in the interests of upholding notification provisions set out in sections 95A-95F of the RMA; all future large-scale sand mining resource consents on the Barrytown Flats should be publicly notified.</p>	<p>That the council uphold its commitment to its own rules re. notification.</p> <p>Ensure that all resource consents in the future regarding large-scale mining on the Barrytown flats be publicly notified.</p>
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