

Online submission

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Submitter is contact	Yes
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Wish to be heard	No
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
Mineral Extraction Zone	Mineral Extraction Zone	Oppose	<p>Mineral Zones favour the miner over the communities. This is wrong.</p> <p>Mineral zones are too permissive.</p> <p>The proposed Barrytown mineral zone is inappropriate as it will water down neighbours and community voice.</p> <p>Being such a destructive activity , there should be the highest level of scrutiny put in place- environmental and social concerns throughly considered. This area contains an SNA and is farming and lifestyle block with many having tourism based businesses- it is not a mining area at all and never should be. The coast road is highly unsuitable for a heavy trucking route, The zone and its trucking would be in the flight path and drop zone of endangered Westland Petrel - the only place they breed in the world. To do large scale mining here is quite inappropriate.</p> <p>We are in a climate emergency-this needs to be taken into account- should some mining activities be happening at all?</p>	No mineral extraction zone at Barrytown (collins Creek)
Mineral Extraction Zone	Mineral Extraction Policies	Amend	We are in a climate emergency and should be considering this now.	Mining applications (or any heavy fossil fuel use industry) should be including offsetting.

Noise	NOISE - R11	Amend	<p>R11 Noise</p> <p>Mineral extraction zone/ mining activities in general rural zone- if there are houses nearby thought must be given to the residents 7-10 everyday is too much noise. There should be reprieve for people. 8-5 would be more suitable No noise on weekends and public holidays otherwise its not a holiday or a break is it? If people are not getting good rest, there are health consequences. Mines want to extract as much as they can for financial gain , this is at odds with well being of their workers and community that they are doing activities in.. We all know which is more important.</p> <p>Mining companies should be made to reduce noise as much as possible not just aim for hitting the limit. does the plan encourage best practice in noise reduction by applicants?</p> <p>with technology the way it is, mines these days must be able to reduce their noise output alot, i.e insulation, materials, quieter engines, and design. its just up to whether they are made to bother to explore these. They wont bother unless the plan makes them have best practice and put effort into reducing noise output.</p>	<p>Noisy activities should have shorter working hours, 8-5 is more suitable if there are residents nearby who will be disturbed by this. 55 is too loud .weekends and public holidays should be quiet otherwise they are not holidays or breaks are they?</p> <p>i believe 10 decibels above the ambient noise which residents usually have is deemed to be 'annoying' and unacceptable by WHO.</p> <p>*Meeting the 55 may mean being 25 decibels above the ambient level- this is totally unacceptable for those residents who live in that area for quiet. 45 would be a better limit..</p> <p>*Aim for a lower noise limit for everyones benefit.</p> <p>*Properties bounding mineral extraction or any activity which is noisy should be able to use all their property comfortably -so the noise limit should be taken at the boundary not notional boundary,</p> <p>*Farm animals are also affected by noise- they prefer a quiet environment too- for this reason- noise limits should be taken from the boundary of property, not notional.</p>
Noise	NOISE - R6	Amend	<p>Making lots of noise after 5pm or before 8am is unacceptable especially if its a sustained activity i.e mining 10 decibels above normal ambient is 'annoying 'and unacceptable.WHO.</p> <p>People need to enjoy all their properties and their animals well being depends on a low level of noise- so notional boundary is not good enough should be measured at property boundary.</p>	<p>This 55 is too loud for nearby residents, should aim for no more than 50/45 decibels or lower and have shorter hours.8-5pm.</p> <p>There must be weekend and holidays as quiet times for well being of people, especially if a sustained activity .</p> <p>There should be a distinction between occasional farm noise and mining incessant noise in the noise limits.</p> <p>Noise should be measured on the boundary not notional</p>

Notable Trees	TREE	Amend	<p>*We need to protect large beautiful trees which once adorned the highway (or anywhere really) but have been cut down in the name of progress. There are few roadside trees left where once there were alot. They are homes/ecosystems for so many creatures. Consideration to large native trees should be given when earthworks are to be done and disturbing such trees avoided. The Barrytown Ratas are icons in this district.</p> <p>*I feel the identification of notable tree is incomplete and the register should stay open and be added to . many trees will have missed out being included in the protected trees list.</p>	The roadside Rata tree on the Langridge property/ road reserve at Barrytown, and any other rata trees along the highway in Barrytown should have protection.
Noise	NOISE - R3	Amend	Some mining companies and other noise producers especially, sustained ones, put little effort into keeping their noise onsite with regard to their machinery/ crushing noise. Bothering to follow best practice and effort to reduce noise pollution to neighbours should be enforced.	Buildings which produce noise should be insulated to a standard so that their machinery or whatever is not offending the neighbours. ie mine buildings, workshops
Subdivision	Subdivision Rules	Amend	Landowners should be flexible to needs of their family and if a family member needs a house they should be able to divide that land to accomodate family needs. or if they wish to sell a block off to raise funds they should be able to.	General rural landowners should be able to subdivide land if they wish to into small house size lots

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>This submission addresses that objective in relation to proposed expansion of sand mining activities during the life of the TTPP and the potential for unanticipated consequences associated with the predicted rapid expansion of sand (heavy mineral concentrate) mining.</p> <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 Tauranga Bay. Companies pursuing this resource (Westland Mineral Sands Ltd, TIGA Minerals and Metals Ltd.) are confidently predicting a large increase in this activity across many sites. Westland Mineral Sands Ltd. estimates that it has so far applied for mining consent on only 1% of the land over which it has interests, with estimated HMC reserves of 50 million tonnes and could be operating from 4 or 5 sites (Westport News May 22). TIGA currently has mining/prospecting interests over 1600 ha of the Barrytown Flats alone and has stated that it will submit several resource consent applications in 2022/2023. It is promising to become one of the largest employers on the West Coast (Greymouth Star, 22 September 2022).</p> <p>These developments are recent - within the last 6 months - and if the predictions of these companies are correct, the expansion of sand mining on the Coast is likely to be ongoing and substantial throughout the life of the TTPP.</p> <p>Large-scale HMC mining activities are different in scale and impact compared with artisanal/small-scale gold mining that has been a feature of the West Coast for over 150 years and which continues today as an accepted part of life in the Region.</p> <p>These proposed HMC mining areas are on coastal placer deposits (mostly pastoral land) which are in many cases adjacent to coastal Rural Lifestyle zones over which the council has allowed substantial subdivision and residential housing development over the last 4-5 decades.</p> <p>The potential for conflict between communities living in the Rural Lifestyle Zone and this new form of mining is evident, as is potential conflict between local businesses and mining activities.</p> <p>A major difference between HMC sand mining and other forms of mining is the large volumes of material being shipped from the mine site in very large articulated trucks to two ports (Westport or Greymouth) for export. If not adequately managed, this will lead to excessive truck movements along major arterial routes and congestion close to the ports.</p> <p>The effect of cumulative sand mining consents needs to be considered in relation to their impacts on communities and businesses along the routes taken from mine to port in terms of noise, dust, traffic congestion, and amenity values en route.</p> <p>Large scale HMC mining thus requires some additional thinking with regards to TTPP rules and permissions. While we submit that these rules should be developed by professional planners in consultation with community stakeholders, here are some preliminary suggestions for rules specifically aimed at controlling the impact of large-scale HMC mining on local businesses and rural communities:</p> <p>HMC mining should be a Discretionary activity</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No night-time truck movements where the trucks pass within 40m of houses on RLZ properties. E.g. no heavy truck movements between 11 pm and 6 am [as currently for milk tankers].</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Maximum allowable daily heavy truck movements be established for a road (or sections thereof) 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> <p>Notification.</p> <p>The Council should take a broad view when identifying affected parties and making notification decisions. E.g. considering 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.</p> <p>The Council should be proactive in consulting potentially affected parties along the transport routes from mine to port (where minor or more than minor effects are anticipated) prior to making notification decisions in accordance with S95E of the RMA and associated point 6 under Notification rules in the TTPP General Approach section (6. Are there any persons who are adversely affected in a minor or more than minor way in relation to the activity?)</p>	Develop new appropriate sand mining rules
Documents included with submission				
None				

General Residential Zone	GRZ - R12	Oppose	Inadequate contro;l when it is a large scale mine such as Tiga on Barrytown flats. Need more community engagement. Cumulative effects of traffic, dust noise, environmental effects will be inadequately addressed under GRUZ12.	Mineral extratction should be Restricted discretionary activity in rural zones. remove GRUZ 12
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