

South Taranaki District Council  
Patea Beach green waste discharge  
Monitoring Programme  
Annual Report  
2017-2018

Technical Report 2018-59

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## Executive summary

South Taranaki District Council (STDC) operates a green waste disposal area located on Beach Road at Patea Beach. The site was established as a public facility that could accept green waste for sand dune stabilisation purposes. The site is consented to accept green waste from the Patea community and from STDC's kerbside and transfer station collection. This report for the period July 2017 to June 2018 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) to assess STDC's environmental performance and consent compliance during the period under review. The report also details the results of the monitoring undertaken and assesses the environmental effects of STDC's activities.

STDC holds one resource consent, which includes a total of 12 conditions setting out the requirements that they must satisfy. The consent is for the purpose of discharging green waste onto land for dune stabilisation purposes.

### **During the monitoring period STDC demonstrated an overall good level of environmental performance.**

The Council's monitoring programme for the period under review included four compliance monitoring inspections of the site focussing on types of materials discharged, stormwater and leachate control, and emissions to air.

The monitoring during the period under review showed that the closing of the site to the general public resulted in no unacceptable material being dumped on site. There were no issues noted relating to stormwater or odour. Mariam grass species appeared to be establishing along the sand dunes closer to the coast. On one occasion it was noted that there were unacceptable materials exposed by coastal erosion. This material was promptly removed.

During the year, STDC demonstrated a good level of environmental and a high level of administrative performance with the resource consents.

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 improved from improvement required to good from the previous year.

This report includes recommendations for the 2018-2019 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 2017 to June 2018 by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) on the monitoring programme associated with the resource consent held by South Taranaki District Council (STDC). STDC operates a greenwaste disposal facility situated on Beach Road at Patea Beach. The site was established as a public facility that could accept green waste for sand dune stabilisation purposes. The site is consented to accept green waste from the Patea community and from STDC's kerbside and transfer station collection

This report covers the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consent held by STDC that relates to the discharge of green waste onto sand dunes.

This report covers the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consents held by STDC that relate to abstractions and discharges of water in the Patea catchment. This is the 9<sup>th</sup> annual/biennial report to be prepared by the Council to cover STDC's water discharges 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 RMA and the Council's obligations;
- the Council's approach to monitoring sites through annual programmes;
- the resource consents held by STDC for the Patea green waste site;
- the nature of the monitoring programme in place for the period under review; and
- a description of the activities and operations conducted at the STDC'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 *Resource Management Act 1991* (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 STDC, 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 STDC'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 was established as a public facility that could accept green waste for sand dune stabilisation purposes. It is consented to accept green waste from the Patea community and from STDC. The aim of the activity is to place green waste and plant material, such as branches, along the eroding sand dune area, to act as a sand trap, facilitating the reinstatement of the dune system and aiming to prevent future erosion at the site. Members of the public were directed to specific drop off points at the beach area by means of signs. Periodically, the waste was moved from the drop off areas onto the dunes. STDC also conducted a programme of fortnightly inspections to identify and remove unacceptable wastes being dropped at the site by third party users, prior to the green waste being discharged onto the dunes. The discharge site is approximately 120 metres long and 25 metres wide, and is shown in Figure 2.

In the 2016-2017 monitoring period, issues were found with unacceptable wastes being exposed by coastal erosion. This resulted in the site being closed to the public in 2017. Any further dune stabilisation will be done using green waste disposed of at the Patea transfer station.

Patea Beach is an elevated site which for most of the time is dry. Rain that does fall on the site drains away at a very rapid rate. The site does not suffer from flooding from rain or tidal action, due to its elevation. Monitoring over the past four years noted no discharge of leachate or liquids from the base of the dune as a result of STDC's activities under their consent.



Figure 1 Regional map showing the location of the Patea green waste site



Figure 2 Aerial view of the Patea Beach green waste disposal area

## 1.3 Resource consents

### 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.

STDC holds discharge permit **6088-3** to cover the discharge of green waste onto and into land for stabilisation purposes. This permit was issued by the Council on 30 October 2007 under Section 87(e) of the RMA (renewing the earlier consent). It is due to expire on 1 June 2022. Prior to this STDC held consents 6088-1 and 6088-2 which were active from December 2002 to October 2007.

Condition 1 requires STDC to adopt the best practicable option as defined by Section 2 of the RMA to minimise adverse effects.

Condition 2 states that the consent shall be exercised as per the information supplied with the application.

Condition 3 requires that the site be controlled.

Condition 4 specifies the nature of the material that can be discharged at the site.

Condition 5 specifies signage requirements at the site.

Condition 6 requires that STDC removes any unacceptable wastes discharged at the site.

Condition 7 requires STDC to comply with Council rules in regards to pest plants at the site.

Condition 8 requires that no waste be discharged at or below the high water springs mark.

Condition 9 states that the discharge to land shall not result in contaminants entering surface water.

Condition 10 requires stormwater to be controlled on site to prevent erosion.

Condition 11 is a lapse condition.

Condition 12 provided for review of the conditions of the consent, with no further review opportunities before the expiry of the consent.

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 (Appendix I).

## 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 Patea Beach 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

The Patea Beach green waste site was visited four times during the year under review to conduct routine compliance monitoring inspections. Routine compliance monitoring inspections focused on ensuring that only permitted waste was discharged to the dune area, fly and dust nuisances, and noxious or offensive emissions, and any sign of leaching or surface flows. The neighbourhood was surveyed for environmental effects such as litter and pest plants. Inspections noted the type of materials dropped off at the site and the manner in which they were discharged to the dunes, and potential impacts of coastal erosion on previously discharged materials.

## 2 Results

### 2.1 Inspections

Four routine compliance monitoring inspections were carried out during the period under review. One of the main focuses of the inspections is to check that prohibited material (as stated by STDC signage) is not being deposited at the site following the closure of the site to the public.

For this monitoring period the site was closed to the public as a result of inorganic and miscellaneous items being dumped into the sand dunes. These items do not breakdown and give no positive effect to the consolidation of the dunes, as well as being an eye-sore once exposed by coastal erosion.

#### 16 August 2017

There were no new loads of green waste or unacceptable material on-site. The weather prior to the inspection was poor, but the site was very well drained and no ponding was observed. The area remained well sign posted, detailing that the dumping of green waste was now prohibited on site. The dune area was inspected at low tide, when the beach was accessible. No previous unacceptable discharges were found further down the dunes.

#### 28 November 2017

There was no evidence suggesting that any unauthorised material had been dumped at the closed site in the period between inspections. The access road to the site was open to the public, while concrete barriers prevented vehicle access off the road. Signs clearly depicting that the site is closed were in place. Some inorganic material, mostly plastic, had been exposed as a result of recent coastal erosion along the cliff edge, and was visibly noticeable along the coast. STDC was instructed to remove this material.

#### 26 January 2018

There was no evidence of any unauthorised material being dumped onsite. The road to the site remained open, and the signs displaying the nature of the site were still in place. The inorganic material exposed by coastal erosion had been removed.

#### 14 May 2018

It was observed that no new green waste material had been brought onto the site. The "no dumping" signs and concrete barriers around the site were still present. Much of the old site was now covered with new vegetation, and an inspection along the coast at mid-tide found no unacceptable material. The previously discharged green waste had consolidated the sand dunes, and some areas had established Mariam grass species present, (Photo 1 and Photo 2). The inspection took place after a period of heavy rain, but once again there were no issues with drainage.



Photo 1 Grass species establishing along old green waste discharge area



Photo 2 Vegetation growing on closed Patea Beach green waste site

## 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 STDC. During the year matters may arise that 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 individual 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 not required to undertake significant additional investigations and interventions, or record incidents, in association with the STDC's conditions in their resource consent or provisions in Regional Plans.

## 3 Discussion

### 3.1 Discussion of site performance

During the period under review Patea Beach green waste discharge site received no new loads of material, either acceptable or unacceptable. The site was closed to the general public before the 2017-2018 monitoring period began, as in the previous year it was found that inorganic material dumped at the site had been obscured and inadvertently discharged to the dune area.

STDC have put measures in place around the site to ensure that the public are discouraged from using the site. Concrete barriers are in place around the perimeter of the site to restrict vehicle access, and there are numerous signs advising that the public are no longer permitted to dispose of material at the site. The routine compliance inspections carried out by the Council found that these measures were being maintained and appeared to be in effective order at the time of the site visits.

Council officers also noted that unacceptable or miscellaneous material was exposed further down the beach on only one occasion and this material was promptly removed. Marim grass species were establishing hold along the discharge site, which suggests some consolidation of the eroding dunes.

### 3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

As outlined in previous compliance monitoring reports the inclusion of unacceptable waste could potentially cause adverse environmental effects if it was buried with the green waste rather than being removed.

During the year under review no unacceptable material was dumped at the Patea Beach green waste discharge site. There has been no leachate observed discharging from the sand dune area or the stockpiled green waste during the period under review, or in previous years. These factors, combined with the sandy substrate and low rainfall at the beach would be restricting the production of leachate from the green waste. It is therefore considered that, so long as STDC continues to monitor for and remove exposed unacceptable material from the coastline the environmental effects from the activities at the site, are likely to be no more than minor.

### 3.3 Evaluation of performance

A tabular summary of STDC's compliance record at this site for the year under review is set out in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of performance for consent 6088-3

<b>Purpose: To discharge green waste onto land for stabilisation purposes</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
1. STDC to adopt the best practicable option	Site specific monitoring programme – programme management	Appropriate measures undertaken to prevent continued discharge of unacceptable wastes
2. Consent shall be exercised in accordance with application information	Site specific monitoring programme – programme management	Yes
3. Limit discharge to specific areas	Site specific monitoring programme – inspection	Yes



<b>Purpose: To discharge green waste onto land for stabilisation purposes</b>		
<b>Condition requirement</b>	<b>Means of monitoring during period under review</b>	<b>Compliance achieved?</b>
4. Only green waste to be discharged	Site specific monitoring programme – site inspections	Yes
5. Maintain signage	Site specific monitoring programme – site inspections	Yes
6. Unauthorised material shall be removed from the site	Site specific monitoring programme – site inspections	Previously discharged unacceptable wastes found during inspection
7. Comply with Pest Plant Plan	Site specific monitoring programme – no pest plant growth noted during inspections	Yes
8. Green waste shall not be discharged or moved below the mean high water springs mark	Site specific monitoring programme – site inspections	Yes
9. Contaminants shall not enter surface water	Site specific monitoring programme – site inspections	Yes
10. STDC to control surface water on the site	Site specific monitoring programme – site inspections	Yes
11. Relates to lapse of the consent	N/A	N/A
12. Optional review provision re environmental effects	N/A	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		<b>Good</b>
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		<b>Good</b>

N/A = not applicable

**Table 2 Summary of consent performance over time for Patea Beach green waste discharge**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Consent no</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Improvement req</b>	<b>Poor</b>
2014/15	6088-3	1	-	-	-
2015/16	6088-3	1	-	-	-
2016/17	6088-3	-	-	1	-
2017/18	6088-3	-	1	-	-
Total		2	1	1	

During the year, the Company demonstrated a good level of environmental and good level of administrative performance with the resource consents 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 monitoring of consented activities at the STDC Patea Beach green waste site in the 2017-2018 be amended from that undertaken in 2016-2017, by reducing the number of scheduled inspections from six to four, with the provision for two additional inspections should it be deemed necessary.

### 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 number of scheduled inspections of the Patea green waste site remain at the same level as 2017-2018.

It should be noted that the proposed programme represents a reasonable and risk-based level of monitoring for the site(s) 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.

## 4 Recommendation

1. THAT monitoring of consented activities at the STDC Patea Beach green waste site in the 2018-2019 monitoring period remain at the same level as the 2017-2018 monitoring year.
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.

## Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

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

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.
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.
m <sup>2</sup>	Square metres.
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.

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

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# Appendix I

## Resource consents held by STDC Patea Beach green waste discharge

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





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

Name of  
Consent Holder: South Taranaki District Council  
Private Bag 902  
HAWERA 4640

Consent Granted  
Date: 30 October 2007

**Conditions of Consent**

Consent Granted: To discharge domestic green waste onto land for the  
purpose of stabilising sand dunes at or about  
2637357E-6158276N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Review Date(s): June 2010, June 2016

Site Location: Patea Beach, Beach Road, Patea

Legal Description: Sec 137 SO 2680 SO 6641 Pt Lot 6 DP 648 Pt Sec 74 Blk  
VII Carlyle SD

Catchment: Patea

### General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
  - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
  - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

### Special conditions

1. 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.
2. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 4491. Specifically this includes *Patea Beach Management Plan, South Taranaki District Council (June 2007)*. If there is any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of the application and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.
3. Dumping of green waste by the public shall be limited to specific designated areas identified by signs. The consent holder shall regularly remove the green waste from the dumping area and deposit it in the quantities and at the locations necessary to achieve the purpose of this consent.
4. For the purposes of this consent, domestic green waste is defined as: leaves, grass clippings, hedge trimmings, sticks/branches/logs with a diameter no greater than 100 mm, and other similar material all in quantities consistent with maintenance of a residential garden. 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: Plants*.
5. The consent holder shall ensure that signs at the dumping points clearly describe the waste that may be dumped.
6. The consent holder shall remove any dumped material from the site that is not green waste (as defined in condition 4).
7. The consent holder shall comply with the requirements of the *Pest Management Strategy for Taranaki: Plants* at the site.
8. The consent holder shall ensure that no waste discharged to the site is placed at or below the mean high water springs mark.

Consent 6088-3

9. The discharge to land shall not result in any contaminant entering surface water.
10. The consent holder shall control and maintain all stormwater at the site to minimise erosion or scour of the adjacent foredune area to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
11. 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.
12. 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 2010 and/or June 2016, 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 30 October 2007

For and on behalf of  
Taranaki Regional Council

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**Director-Resource Management**

