

However Waitakere is concerned that the proposal is intending to use an increasingly scarce resource of known global impact for the generation of electricity. Such a decision may result in the cost of electricity (from this station) rising significantly in response to global demands for natural gas, carbon pricing, gas futures trading or regional instability in the locations of production.

While imported LNG burns cleaner than local natural gas due to the refining process required to liquefy it, this refining process requires energy, as does its transport usually by sea – in tankers burning heavy fuel oil. Such refining and transport may offset (on a global scale) any smokestack specific emission improvements.

Waitakere requests that the applicant provide further information in relation to the carbon accounting for the operation of the station over its lifetime, including the potential impact on electricity prices from the station in particularly relation to a carbon restrained future, as suggested by the governments Emissions Trading Scheme.

No action from the consent authorities is required on this point.

Thermal Plume:

Information obtained by Waitakere indicates that the thermal plume from the stack will not negatively impact on operation of the Whenuapai Airbase, either in its current use or in any future commercial use.

Waitakere does however request that the applicant provide to Waitakere the results of the future CAA airspace hazard assessment to confirm that this is indeed the case and for our records.

Should the assessment conclude that there is a direct conflict with approach or departure paths from Whenuapai in its current or intended future use then consent should be declined.

2.8 Integration – other works required

Waitakere understands that the existing HP Gas Pipeline does not currently have sufficient capacity to supply the demand for the proposed station⁷, and meeting this demand would require the installation of a second pipeline, probably within the existing easements.

Given that the pipeline passes through Waitakere, there is concern that the enabling works for the pipeline upgrade could directly impact on a number of landowners directly and on the environment of the City:-

"Within the urban area the pipeline is largely located within Road Reserve which within Waitakere City has the zoning of Transport Environment. However the pipe does pass through parts of Waikumete Cemetery, Parrs Park and Clayburn Reserve which are zoned Open Space Environment and a small number of privately owned Living Environment sites at Albionvale Road and Sherrybrooke Place.

Within the Rural areas of Waitakere City the pipeline is mainly located within the Foothills Environment, but does cross one property (1250 Scenic Drive North) identified as Waitakere Ranges Environment and one site on Tram Valley Road identified as Open Space Environment.

The pipeline is mainly located within the General Natural Areas, however in the course of its path through Waitakere City the pipeline passes through small portions of Restoration,

⁷ SKM, April 2006, *Sustainable Energy Supply Options for Rodney District*

Protected, and Managed Natural areas as well as Riparian Margins ranging in width from 0-20m, and Ecological Linkage Areas and Sensitive Ridgelines.

Where the pipelines cross private property they are contained within existing easements which have been in place since the pipelines were laid. While the easements are common to both Vector and NZ Refining Company, the easements are managed by Vector.⁸

While it is accepted that for the most part, the line follows the road reserve or existing rail line designation, or crosses pastoral farmland, effects may still occur from a new pipeline. A recent notice of requirement lodged by Vector in relation to the pipeline provides for upgrading, but may be limited to 10% increase in capacity, resulting in a requirement to obtain resource consent for the required pipeline duplication.

This principal relates to the stated preferred proposal to utilise an upgraded Helensville Wastewater plant for the water supply – the application notes that this will require significant capital works and expenditure by Genesis and Rodney District Council including some 30km of water supply pipeline. While this is the 'preferred' option, this application is for direct take and discharge to the Kaukapakapa River, and should this be granted it would be unlikely that the 'preferred' option would be pursued further, particularly as the application does not provide any information on the 'preferred' option other than to say it is being pursued. In this case, as the application is currently framed, the consent authorities cannot grant the approval with the option for either water supply to be undertaken, should this be desirable.

It is submitted that the enabling works necessary for the operation of the proposal should be comprehensively outlined in the application. While it is accepted that these works would be undertaken by other parties and that the exact nature and scope of such works are unclear at this stage, there is a need to understand in totality all the works (and therefore the effects) reasonably necessary to allow the plant to proceed, particularly as there may be significant cross-boundary impacts, and the cumulative effects of all works considered together may be significant.

Waitakere therefore request that the consent authorities request further details of all further enabling and supporting works required for the proposal to proceed and consider them together, if necessary using s91 of the Resource Management Act.

3.0 Summary

In summary, Waitakere support the proposal in principle for the reasons outlined in Section 1 of this submission.

However, Waitakere also have some concerns with the specifics of the application as proposed, which are outlined in Section 2 of this submission.

Waitakere therefore request that should the issues outlined in section 2 be addressed, then the applications for consent **be granted**, and the plan change **be confirmed**.

Should the issues outlined in section 2 not be addressed appropriately, then the applications for consent and the plan change should **be declined**.

Waitakere looks forward to working with the applicant, the consent authorities, and other interested parties to address its concerns and ensure the proposal may proceed in a sustainable manner.

⁸ Waitakere City Council Planners report on Notice of Requirement for Designation of Vector Gas Pipeline and New Zealand Refining Company petroleum pipeline – refer: http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/council/members/hearings/20071031_0931/hrq%2D311007%2Dreport%2Dagd%2D%233.pdf
\\is and d\dsdev\district plan\renewable energy and climate change\genesis energy rodney gas power station\submission final 16-05-08.doc
16/05/2008

Signed for, and on behalf of the Waitakere City Council:



John Johnson, Acting Director: Corporate and Civic Services

16 May 2008

GENESIS ENERGY

RODNEY POWER STATION PROJECT

Genesis Power Limited, (trading as "**Genesis Energy**") is proposing to establish a new, high efficiency power station and ancillary activities within a site encompassing approximately 48 ha of rural property at or adjacent to 526 Kaipara Coast Highway (State Highway 16), and is seeking the necessary approvals under the Resource Management Act 1991. The proposed site is located adjacent to State Highway 16, mid-way between Helensville and Kaukapakapa.

Genesis Energy proposes construction of a nominal 480 megawatt ("**MW**") power station in two stages. Initially a nominal 240 MW combined cycle station will be installed with a subsequent project stage bringing the capacity to a nominal 480 MW. The Rodney Power Station will generate electricity using Combined Cycle Gas Turbine technology putting it in a class with the highest efficiency thermal generation stations in New Zealand. The project will provide reliable generation capacity to meet the increasing demand for electricity especially in the Rodney district, Auckland and northern regions.

As the District Plan does not provide for electricity generation facilities, it is proposed to introduce a Plan Change and Plan Variation inserting a new site-specific zone – the "Rodney District Thermal Energy Generation Rural Zone" to both the Operative and Proposed Rodney District Plans. The Plan Change and Plan Variation provide for the initial 240 MW development as permitted land use activities (apart from some aspects of earthworks and activities relating to the Kaukapakapa River). Subsequent resource consents would however be required from the Rodney District Council for the second 240 MW stage of the development.

Genesis Energy is also seeking resource consents from the Auckland Regional Council for activities associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Rodney Power Station which the regional authority is responsible for.

The Plan Change is consistent with a number of existing objectives and policies of both the Operative and Proposed District Plans. In addition, a new objective and new policies are to be included in the proposed new special zone.

A prescriptive approach is proposed for the new special zone to ensure that the development will not detract from rural landscape or compromise rural amenity values. It will do this by prescribing where on the site electricity generating activities can take place, the size and scale of proposed structures and provision of landscape planting. A large buffer zone will be provided where non-rural activities will be limited to activities related to electricity generation and distribution or will be prohibited. This planning approach provides certainty regarding the scale, form and nature of the long-term development of the site. It also provides for any adverse environmental effects to be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

The station will comprise of gas and steam turbines for the generation of electricity. Spent steam from the steam turbines will be condensed using air-cooled condensers (dry cooling). Other infrastructure requirements include accessory buildings (including control room, workshop, storage areas, office and administration facilities), facilities for the supply, treatment, storage and discharge of water, gas supply plant, a high voltage substation, and electricity transmission lines.

The preferred option of water supply for the power station is the re-use of Helensville wastewater and Genesis Energy is working with Rodney District Council to implement this. In the meantime, to ensure that a water supply is confirmed and available for the Rodney Power Station, resource consents for the supply of water from the Kaukapakapa River are being sought. Wastewater will either be discharged to the Kaukapakapa River or discharged to the Helensville wastewater system (in conjunction with using Helensville wastewater as noted above). All sanitary wastewater produced at the proposed power station site, will be treated in a dedicated wastewater treatment plant and discharged to land via trickle irrigation.

The land around the proposed power station itself will be landscaped and revegetated with native vegetation such as Kauri, Rimu, Totara, Rata, Tawa, Rewarewa, Kohekohe and Karaka. Environmental enhancements are also being explored, such as wetland planting near the edges of the Kaukapakapa River to improve the long term quality of the river and encourage biodiversity.

The environmental assessments undertaken by the various technical specialists involved in the project for the proposed Rodney Power Station address a wide range of issues. Detailed analysis of the potential traffic, noise, air quality, visual and landscape, ecology, archaeological, cultural and property value effects have been undertaken as well as the effects of the proposed wastewater, stormwater, water supply, earthworks and hazardous substance management. These assessments demonstrate that the effects of the proposed Rodney Power Station are either minor, or can be appropriately avoided, remedied or mitigated.

For more information on the Rodney Power Station proposal, contact Genesis Energy:

**0800 GE RODNEY
0800 437 636**

rodney.powerstation@genesisenergy.co.nz

**Rodney Project Team
Genesis Energy
PO Box 17188
Greenlane
Auckland**

**Genesis Energy Helensville Information Centre
58 Commercial Road
Helensville**

GENESIS ENERGY

RODNEY POWER STATION PROJECT

SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

Genesis Power Limited, (trading as "**Genesis Energy**") is proposing to establish a new, high efficiency power station within a site encompassing approximately 48 ha of rural property at 526 Kaipara Coast Highway ("**SH16**") and is seeking the necessary approvals under the Resource Management Act 1991 ("**RMA**"). The proposed site is located adjacent to SH16 mid-way between Helensville and Kaukapakapa.

Genesis Energy proposes construction of a nominal 480 megawatt ("**MW**") power station in two stages. Initially a nominal 240 MW combined cycle station will be installed with a subsequent project stage bringing the capacity to a nominal 480 MW. The Rodney Power Station will generate electricity using combined cycle gas turbine ("**CCGT**") technology, putting it in a class with the highest efficiency thermal generation stations in New Zealand. The project will provide a secure and reliable electricity supply, especially to the Rodney District, Auckland and northern regions and will play a role in firming and supporting electricity generation from renewable sources.

As the District Plan does not provide for electricity generation industry of this scale, it is proposed to introduce a Plan Change and Plan Variation inserting a new site-specific zone – the "Rodney District Thermal Energy Generation Rural Zone" to both the Operative and Proposed Rodney District Plans. Resource consents from the Auckland Regional Council ("**ARC**") and Rodney District Council ("**RDC**") are also being sought for activities associated with the construction, operation, maintenance and upgrading of the Rodney Power Station that the respective councils are responsible for.

2. THE RODNEY POWER STATION PROPOSAL

The major components of the project include the following:

- Gas turbines ("**GT**"), driving generators to produce electricity.
- Heat Recovery Steam Generators ("**HRSG**"), one for each GT using hot GT exhaust to raise steam.
- Steam turbines ("**ST**"), using steam from the HRSGs to drive generators to produce electricity.
- Air cooled condensers ("**ACC**"), condenses exhaust from the steam turbines.
- Associated infrastructure for the supply of gas to the station and transmission of electricity away from the station.

The proposed Rodney Power Station will ultimately comprise two combined cycle units, each incorporating one GT, one HRSG, one ST and one ACC. Other infrastructure requirements include accessory buildings (including control room, workshop, storage

areas, laboratory, office and administration facilities), facilities for the supply, treatment, storage and discharge of water, gas supply plant, a high voltage substation, and electricity transmission lines.

Water will be used for a variety of purposes in the proposed Rodney Power Station ranging from treated water for the plant steam cycle and plant washing to domestic requirements. The preferred option of water supply for the power station is the re-use of Helensville wastewater and Genesis Energy is working with RDC to implement this. In the meantime, to ensure that a water supply is confirmed and available for the Rodney Power Station, resource consents for the abstraction and use of water from the Kaukapakapa River are being sought. Other options, such as groundwater are being explored also.

Options being considered for process wastewater discharge are:

- Discharge to the Helensville wastewater system (in conjunction with using Helensville wastewater as noted above).
- Discharge to the Kaukapakapa River.

Sanitary wastewater during construction activities will be disposed of by a range of options including temporary facilities. All sanitary wastewater produced by the operational power station will be treated in a dedicated wastewater treatment package and discharged to land, while a minor facility for the discharge of wastewater within the substation area will discharge via infiltration beds.

The land around the proposed power station itself will be landscaped and revegetated with native vegetation such as kauri, rimu, totara, rata, tawa, rewarewa, kohekohe and karaka. Opportunities for environmental enhancements are being explored, such as wetland planting.

3. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

3.1 Introduction

The environmental assessments for the proposed Rodney Power Station address a wide range of issues, and conclude that the effects can be appropriately avoided, remedied or mitigated.

This section provides a summary of the findings of the assessments undertaken by the various technical specialists involved in the project.

3.2 Site Access, Traffic and Parking

The existing road network will continue to provide safe and convenient access to and from the site. With the improvements, mitigation measures and traffic management planning the existing network will more than sufficiently accommodate the volumes of traffic likely to be generated, during both construction and operation of the activity, and will enhance current road safety. The effects of traffic and transportation in relation to the proposed Rodney Power Station will be minor.

As the Inland Rd / SH16 intersection does not meet roading and intersection standards, it will be upgraded as part of the project. This will improve the safety and efficiency of

the intersection, benefiting the existing road users and allowing safe entry to and exit from the power station. Access to the power station site will be provided via an access road off Inland Road approximately 90 m from SH16. The upgraded intersection and improvements to SH16 and Inland Road, along with the site entrance design, will ensure that traffic associated with the site activities will not adversely affect the adjacent road network.

There will be an increase in traffic during the construction period. Traffic flows in the area are low and the additional traffic will be readily accommodated. The movement of construction vehicles to and from the site will be managed to minimise disruption and other adverse effects on other road users. A minimum of 250 parks will be available for construction workforce vehicles during the initial nominal 240 MW stage of the project, all of which will be contained wholly on-site. Parking areas will also be provided for trucks waiting to deliver products to the site.

Once construction is complete, only minor traffic flows (associated with 20 – 25 staff) will occur, with a small increase in traffic during maintenance periods. Ample parking will be provided for staff and visitors.

3.3 Noise

The proposed Rodney Power Station will comply with very stringent noise controls to maintain the amenity associated with the surrounding area. The existing Rural Zone noise standards set out in the District Plan for construction or operational noise levels will apply at the proposed notional boundary of any residential dwellings outside the proposed zone.

Noise levels in relation to the construction phase will be similar to that from any normal major construction project. The activities on the site will be managed to ensure that the noise standard is complied with.

Strict noise limits will be incorporated into the station design specifications to ensure that when the station is operating it will comply with the present District Plan Rural Zone noise standard at the notional boundary of any residential dwellings outside the proposed zone.

Noise effects in relation to the construction and operation of the proposed Rodney Power Station will be minor.

3.4 Air Quality

There are primarily two air discharges that will be generated during the construction process. These are dust from earthworks and vehicle / engine emissions.

Mitigation measures (such as dust control measures) will be implemented to ensure that the effects of the construction activities on air quality, and on the surrounding properties in particular, are minor. Emissions from construction vehicle movements in comparison to the existing vehicle movements along SH16 are negligible and there will be no change to existing ambient conditions. The effects of construction activities on air quality would be similar to that from road work activities or the use of unsealed roads in the area.

Discharges to air associated with the combustion of natural gas in the proposed power station have been modelled to assess the likely effects. The maximum predicted off-site concentrations are well below the relevant National Environmental Standards and the Auckland Regional Council Regional Air Quality Targets, inclusive of likely background concentrations, except for annually averaged PM₁₀ which due to existing ambient PM₁₀ concentrations, exceeds the Auckland Regional Council Regional Air Quality Targets. However, the contribution to annual average PM₁₀ concentrations from the proposed power station emissions will result in a negligible increase in ambient PM₁₀ concentrations.

It is considered the air quality effects associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Rodney Power Station will be minor.

3.5 Visual, Landscape and Natural Character Effects

In addition to minimising potential adverse effects on rural character and rural amenity values in general, the visual appearance of the proposed project has been shaped to achieve a high level of landscape and rural integration.

The proposed development, while different in nature and scale to other activities and uses in the area, has been carefully and sensitively planned and designed to minimise potential adverse effects and to sit comfortably within its modified rural setting. In landscape terms, the scale of the proposed development can be accommodated without compromising or adversely affecting rural character and rural amenity values.

While the proposal will be seen to be "different" and it will be visible from some rural / residential house sites, albeit generally from distances of in excess of 1 km, the character and appearance of the proposed development will appear to integrate with and fit into the local and wider landscape pattern and character of the area. Adverse visual effects will be avoided, remedied or mitigated through the building design, site layout and site landscaping.

3.6 Earthworks Activities

Up to 450,000 m³ of earth will be moved on the site to construct the power station platform for the full nominal 480 MW power station capacity at the initial outset of the project. A cut to fill balance has been a primary objective to limit any earth that needs to be transported off site. Earth from the cut of the platform will be used in the creation of the new landform mounds.

Prior to the commencement of earthworks in excess of 1 ha, an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and an Excavation and Deposition Management Plan will be prepared and submitted to the ARC and RDC for approval. These plans will avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects.

3.7 Water Supply

The preferred option of water supply for the power station is the re-use of Helensville wastewater and RDC has agreed in principle to work with Genesis Energy to implement this. Further investigations are underway to confirm the details of this option. In the meantime, to ensure that a water supply is confirmed and available for the Rodney Power Station, resource consents for the supply of water from the

Kaukapakapa River are being sought. Other options, such as groundwater supply, are also being explored.

Abstraction from the Kaukapakapa River will occur when the water quality is suitable, for example over 3 or more hours of the tidal cycle on the ebb tide twice daily.

Abstraction of water from surface water sources will occur at a rate that does not result in the entrainment of fish. To achieve this, the intake will be screened and the intake velocity limited to ensure that fish that swim by the intake are not drawn onto the intake screens. The abstraction from the Kaukapakapa River will not adversely affect the aquatic environment.

3.8 Wastewater

If treated wastewater from the Helensville Wastewater Treatment Plant is used for the Rodney Power Station, wastewater from the plant will be returned to the Helensville Wastewater Treatment Plant system. If the treated wastewater option is not used, then a discharge from the Rodney Power Station to the Kaukapakapa River would occur, near the Punganui Bridge adjacent to the power plant site. Any wastewater discharged to the Kaukapakapa River will be held in a detention pond prior to discharge at an appropriate point in the tidal cycle. The detention pond will include monitoring and control facilities to ensure all discharges comply with consent requirements.

Potentially contaminated stormwater (from outside chemical storage and transformer banded areas), air-cooled condenser washing wastes, and all wastewater from the power station, including neutralised demineralisation plant wastes, condensate polishing wastes, steam drains, boiler blowdown water, Kaukapakapa River water treatment wastes, and non-hazardous laboratory wastes, will be collected and treated in a detention pond before being discharged to the Kaukapakapa River.

The discharge of wastewater from the detention pond will not result in significant changes in the clarity, colour, pH or temperature of the Kaukapakapa River.

The discharge will add some dissolved inorganic nitrogen and phosphorus to the river water. However, the net additions are a relatively small proportion of the total nitrogen and phosphorus load transported by the river. The discharge of wastewater from the site will not result in any adverse effects on the microbiological water quality in the Kaukapakapa River, or result in any increased public health risk to any users of the river.

The discharge will occur twice per day after high tide (for example for approximately 3 hours on the outgoing tide). The maximum discharge volume (over 12 hours) will be 950 m³ and the maximum discharge flow rate will be 100 litres per second.

Construction works for the proposed intake and outfall structures will be minor and will not result in more than minor effects on terrestrial, intertidal or mangrove vegetation or ecology at the rivers edge or any other adverse ecological effects within the Kaukapakapa River.

A range of domestic / sanitary wastewater disposal facilities may be employed for contractors during the construction of the Rodney Power Station. All the facilities can be implemented in such a way to ensure there are no issues with odours or contamination of ground or surface waters. Domestic / sanitary wastewater from the operational power station will be treated via a wastewater treatment plant before being

disposed of to land. Treatment and irrigation of domestic / sanitary wastewater with soil infiltration will result in effective bacteria and pathogen removal.

A stand alone sanitary wastewater facility will be provided for the Transpower substation. As the flow from the wastewater facility will be minimal, it is envisaged that a septic tank will be installed, with a short soakage trench or a shallow soakage pit, designed in accordance with ARC TP-58, to cater for the associated discharge. The discharge areas will be located away from any flowing bodies of water and will not adversely affect water quality in the area.

3.9 Stormwater

General site stormwater runoff from areas such as the workshop, roads, car parks and non-hazardous washdown areas will be directed to swales and detention systems for treatment. As the runoff passes through the swales and detention systems, contaminants will be removed by the combined effects of filtration, infiltration, absorption and biological uptake. The runoff will be piped under the landscape mounds to existing culverts under SH16 and be discharged to existing open drains leading to the Kaukapakapa River. All upper catchment clean runoff will be directed around and through the site via pipes to the existing culverts under SH16 and discharged to the Kaukapakapa River. The Transpower substation will have a separate dedicated stormwater system and the discharge will be managed in the same way as general site stormwater runoff, i.e. with a swale discharging to a pipe under the landscape mound to an existing culvert under SH16.

The stormwater discharge from the site will not adversely effect the receiving environment.

The outside chemical storage and transformer yard areas will be bunded, and contaminated water either directed to the wastewater detention pond before being discharged to the Kaukapakapa River, or will be trucked for suitable offsite disposal. The transformers at the substation will be bunded and will be passed through oil interceptors before being discharged to the substation swale. Stormwater discharges from these areas will not adversely affect the overall stormwater discharge.

Standard erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented in accordance with best practice during the construction phase of the power station ensuring that stormwater runoff during construction activities will not adversely affect water quality.

3.10 Hazardous Substances

The storage of hazardous substances, spill containment, washdown and chemical dosing mechanisms and facilities implemented in the power station will inhibit any contamination resulting from the accidental or deliberate discharge of such substances to land or water. The construction of hazardous substance facilities in accordance with HSNO requirements will ensure that any spillages of hazardous substances can be appropriately contained and controlled if they occur, and any adverse environmental effects minimised.

3.11 Electric and Magnetic Fields

EMFs are associated with the Transpower Punganui Substation and the overhead transmission lines at the proposed Rodney Power Station. As there will be no change

in the capacity of the transmission lines at the site, the EMFs of these lines will not change. The transmission line and substation are designed so that they will always be compliant with the international guideline set by ICNIRP and endorsed by the Ministry of Health. The guideline provides for the protection of public health with regard to magnetic and electric fields and as such, there will be no adverse effects from the Transpower substation or overhead lines.

3.12 Archaeology

While several archaeological sites had been recorded within 1 – 2km of the Genesis Energy property, none have been recorded on the property itself. A site survey undertaken, involving a visual assessment of the site and some subsurface testing has not revealed the presence of any archaeological materials or features, either of Maori or of 19th century European origin.

A desktop study for the transmission line corridor identified one site within the existing corridor and three on or close to the western boundary of the corridor. However, these sites are not in the vicinity of the proposed power station site or adjustments to the transmission corridor.

However, in any area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the general vicinity, it is possible that unrecorded subsurface remains may be exposed during development. While it is considered unlikely in this situation, in view of the good surface visibility and results of subsurface testing, the possibility will be mitigated by putting procedures in place and ensuring that the Historic Places Trust is contacted should this occur.

3.13 Cultural Issues

Through consultation, cultural issues relating to the proposal have been raised. These cultural impacts have been considered in the decision making process, for example, in terms of confirming the use of a land disposal system for all sewage generated on the site and in opting for an air cooling condenser over a wet cooling option (thereby reducing the required water take and corresponding wastewater discharge). Consultation is ongoing which will ensure cultural matters are addressed throughout the project.

3.14 Property Values

Case studies overseas and in New Zealand show that there is no permanent property value loss associated with the development of facilities such as landfills, prisons or power stations. Parallels can be drawn with unpopular land uses, such as prisons and landfills, and indicate that if there is any loss of value associated with a proposed development, the effect is temporary only and there would be no sustained loss.

The power station will not result in decreased property prices once the power station is established and operational.

4. PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Introduction

This section describes the measures that are proposed to mitigate any actual or potential effects associated with the Rodney Power Station development. These mitigation measures will form the basis of the proposed Rodney District Thermal Energy Generation Rural Zone rules and resource consent conditions.

4.2 Noise

The Rodney Power Station will comply with very stringent noise controls to maintain the amenity associated with the surrounding area.

Construction Noise

During the construction phase of the proposed power station the requirements of NZS 6803:1999 "*Acoustics - Construction Noise*" will be met. No noise generating construction activities will be undertaken at night time.

Appropriate construction vehicles will be selected to ensure that the earthworks comply with the construction noise standard and a Noise Management Plan will be prepared by the contractor to address the potential noise from this work.

Operational and Maintenance Noise

The major noise sources from the proposed power station will be enclosed within the power station building to reduce noise. This will enable the 45dBA L_{eq} noise limit at the notional boundary to be achieved. High performing silencers will also be incorporated on any air inlets and vents. Silencers will be included on each of the stacks to control the noise. The only significant source of noise from the station that will not be located within the building will be from the fans in the air cooling condensers. Quiet fans and silencers will be installed on the condensers to control this noise.

4.3 Air Discharge

Construction Effects

Some of the construction activities associated with the proposed Rodney Power Station have the potential to generate dust that may potentially cause more than minor effects. The degree of effect will therefore depend on the separation distance from the construction activity, and the nature of the construction activities that are being carried out.

There will be a significant quantity of material excavated and placed as fill as the foundations of the power station is prepared. The following management measures will be put in place to control and minimise dust emissions:

- Removal of cut material or placement of fill material within 300 m of a sensitive area (e.g. around agricultural activities, residential properties) during wind speeds above 10 m/s (36 kph) will only occur if the wind is blowing away from the sensitive area.

- Where cut material is to be utilised immediately as fill material, the haul distance will be minimised as far as practical.
- Ensuring that the dust generating potential of exposed areas of soil, especially active areas of cut and fill operations and site roads, is controlled by watering methods such as fixed sprinklers or watercarts.
- Material that is placed in temporary stockpiles that will not be disturbed for more than three months will be planted with vegetation as soon as possible.
- All finished cut or canal batters will be planted with grasses / pasture or other appropriate vegetation as soon as practical.
- Use of sediment detention devices to capture sediment contained in runoff from the site.
- Prior to exiting construction areas, vehicles will pass through a wheel wash or equivalent system. This will ensure that sediment and other material attached to tyres and the undercarriage is removed before vehicles enter on to public roads.
- Construction vehicles will be required to travel at low speeds within the construction site (for example 20 km/hr).

Operational Effects

The following procedures and specifications will be adopted to mitigate effects during the operation of the station:

- The Rodney Power Station will at all times operate, maintain, supervise, monitor and control all processes on site so that emissions authorised by the consent are maintained within the required consent and District Plan limits.
- Resource consent condition limits will be defined for NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, that will ensure that the NES for air quality and the ARC air quality targets are maintained and adverse air quality effects avoided.
- Beyond the zone boundary there will be no odour, dust or fume caused by discharges from the site which is noxious, offensive or objectionable.
- No discharges from any activity on site will give rise to visible emissions, other than steam, which is noxious, offensive or objectionable.
- Beyond the zone boundary there will be no hazardous air contaminant, caused by discharges from the site, which is present at a concentration that is, or is likely to be, detrimental to human health or the environment.
- No part of the process will be operated without the associated emissions control equipment being fully operational and functioning correctly.
- The plant, cooling tower/s, all ducting and emissions control equipment will be maintained in good condition and as far as practicable be free from leaks in order to prevent the escape of fugitive emissions.

4.4 Traffic and Parking

General

Specific benefits of the relocation and upgrade of the Inland Road / SH16 include:

- It will provide suitable visibility for turning movements in both directions.
- It will increase separation of the intersection from the Punganui Stream Bridge on SH16 located east of the intersection. This will facilitate improved acceleration and turning facilities onto the State Highway travelling east.
- The alignments of the two roads will be established at right angles rather than the comparatively acute angle nature of the existing intersection.

In addition to relocating and realigning the intersection SH16 will be widened to accommodate additional turning lanes. This will enable the safe and efficient access and egress of the construction and operational traffic onto the State Highway network.

Site Access

The site access has been designed to minimise, avoid or remedy any potential effects.

The main power station site access will not be off the main State Highway. It will be provided for off an entranceway off Inland Road and will be completed with to upgrade with Inland Road and SH16. The driveway access will intersect with Inland Road approximately 90 m from the State Highway to ensure this safe distance is achieved.

The site access gates will be recessed within the power station site at least 40 m from the Inland Road carriageway edge. The access width will be constructed to enable the safe waiting and queuing of vehicles either entering or leaving the site separately from the passage of opposing or passing vehicles.

Construction Traffic

The following measures will be adopted to minimise, avoid or remedy potential effects arising from the construction traffic activity:

General

Construction safety and speed advisory signage will be established on the parts of Inland Road and SH16 (and any other road) that are used for the power station construction vehicle movements. These will be in accordance with the Transit Manual of Traffic Signs and Markings and will include any permanent safety signage measures required.

The parts of SH16 and Inland Road that are used for the power station project construction vehicle movements will be maintained to a safe and comfortable driving surface for the duration of the construction period. The road carriageways will be returned to a condition no worse than that prior to the commencement of construction.

A Temporary Traffic Management Plan ("TTMP") will be implemented at the intersection of Kahikatea Flat Road / Pine Valley Road for the duration of the

construction period when truck traffic is expected to use the intersection. The TTMP will consist of a reduced speed limit of 70 km/h on Kahikatea Flat Road for approximately 200 m either side of the intersection and "Trucks Crossing" signs.

Over Dimension Vehicles

In the majority of cases, over dimension load deliveries to the site will occur during the night. This gives a large window during which to move heavy or over-dimension loads to the site with only minor disruption to other traffic.

Within Auckland City where there will be more traffic on the road at these times, the roading infrastructure is more substantial and multiple alternative routes will be available to road users, such that they can avoid slow moving over dimension vehicles.

Traffic Management Plan

A Traffic Management Plan will be submitted to the RDC for approval prior to the commencement of construction associated with the project. This will outline the extent of all physical works required on public roads and within the site. The comprehensive Traffic Management Plan is intended to ensure accountability for construction vehicle movements on the public road, and it will provide a mechanism for forward planning, monitoring and implementation of strategies to avoid, minimise or remedy potential construction traffic related effects.

The Traffic Management Plan will be prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice for Temporary Traffic Management and will include:

- A description of the extent of all physical works required either on public roads or within the Rodney Power Station Zone.
- The construction programme and the summary of the construction traffic movements expected to arise.
- The strategy for the control and management of traffic on the public road including such road marking and improvements as are considered appropriate during construction, and the co-ordination of all traffic related issues in relation to the activity such as the consideration of the movement of stock, sightseers and other road users along or across the Inland Road and SH16 carriageways in the vicinity of the construction route.
- The methods by which schools, residents along the routes to be used by construction traffic and the public generally will be kept informed of the construction programme timing and implementation.
- The methods proposed to avoid and remedy the potential deposit of debris onto public roads.
- The extent of public notification that will be required and the mechanisms to be employed to ensure the safety, convenience and efficiency of the road network operation.
- The plan for monitoring, review and the refinement of the measures described to ensure the effectiveness of the Traffic Management Plan.

- The temporary speed limit restrictions to be used to ensure the safety of road users and the public.

A site and transport safety supervisor will be appointed for the construction period.

The Traffic Management Plan will be provided to the RDC and Transit's Network Management Consultant at least 10 working days prior to the commencement of work for approval.

The Traffic Management Plan will define the expected timing of over-dimension vehicle movements, the extent that public notification is required and the mechanisms to be employed to ensure the safety, convenience and efficiency of the road network operation.

Parking

Construction Parking

- All vehicle parking will occur wholly on-site, with no vehicle parking occurring on the road side of Inland Road, Sheffield Road or SH16.
- All weather surface on-site car parks will be constructed prior to construction of the power station and will be operational during the peak construction periods.
- A minimum of 250 temporary car parks will be available on site during the initial stage of construction of the power station.
- A minimum of 100 temporary car parks, in addition to the permanent car parks, will be provided during subsequent stage(s) of construction to a nominal 480 MW station.

Post-Construction Parking

- A minimum of 25 permanent on-site parking spaces will be provided.
- A minimum of 20 permanent visitor car parks and two bus parks will be provided.
- Parking for disabled and other persons will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the building code.
- Four permanent parking spaces will be provided adjacent to the Transpower substation control building (within the substation area) for visiting maintenance contractors.

All parking spaces will be clearly marked out and identified in a permanent manner. All permanent parking spaces, access and manoeuvring areas will be formed and paved to a permanent dust free surface.

Viewing Platform

A public viewing platform is proposed on the high point of the new landform mound to the north of the proposed entry to the power station site. This will enable the public,

schools and other groups to view the power station from a safe viewing location off the main State Highway.

A public car park will be provided adjacent to the access track to the lookout and will include drop off and parking areas for both buses and cars. Views to the north and western facades of the power station will be obtained as well as views to the wider landscape to the north and west.

The viewing platform will be open sided with shelter over head. Panels and information about the power station and the wider landscape setting will be on display and a feature within the lookout.

4.5 Visual, Landscape and Natural Character

Mitigation measures from a landscape and visual perspective has included the following:

- Sensitive and integrated site and layout planning to achieve the best and most appropriate environmental outcome.
- High standards of architectural design consistent with keeping building forms simple and sympathetic to the rural landscape.
- The creation of an expansive and sustainable bush / forest revegetated backdrop to the proposed development.
- Creating new landforms that are in scale with and complimentary to the built elements within the site.

The new landforms created have been positioned so that they integrate with the existing landforms thereby appearing to create natural extensions to the existing landscape. The form of the new landforms combined with the location and layout of the proposed power station elements is such that the structure appears in scale and character with its immediate landscape and site setting.

To mitigate the visual effects a comprehensive building concept has been developed. The power station site will be developed in accordance with this Development Concept Plan, which includes site layout, transmission yard layout and building concept details.

A Landscape Concept Plan for the site has also been developed. This identifies the areas of vegetation planting and demonstrates how the landforms will be used to enhance the visual amenity of the site. The final landscaping will be defined in a landscape plan, which will be submitted to the RDC for approval prior to any landscaping.

The landscape plan will:

- Define range and scope of the landscape works to be implemented;
- Set out a management and maintenance plan for the landscape works;
- Identify the plant species and associated specimen size to be used in the landscape works; and

- Be in general accordance with the Landscape Concept Plan

The landscape works will be commenced within 6 months of completing the construction of the power station. The implemented landscape works will be maintained for the duration of the operational power station and will include the replacement of defective plant material and weed control.

A riparian margin management plan will also be submitted to the RDC for approval prior to the commencement of any Rodney Power Station earthworks. The riparian margin management plan will set out the specific measures to be taken to manage the ecological values of the wetland area.

4.6 Earthworks

All earthworks will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Auckland Regional Council Technical Publication 90 ("TP90"). An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be prepared by the contractor in accordance with TP90 and will be approved by the ARC before the earthworks begin.

Prior to the excavation and / or deposition of more than 1000 m³ of soil, spoil or earth, an Excavation and Deposition Management Plan will be prepared by the contractor and will show:

- The quality and type of the material to be excavated and / or deposited;
- The extent of the area to be filled and the measures appropriate to ensure the stability of the area during the filling operation and after reinstatement of the site;
- Provision for the control of stormwater, silt or any other liquid discharge from the excavated area in a way which will ensure no pollution of surrounding groundwater;
- The sequence of any staged development of the earthworks, and the time scale for the works.
- The proposed location and form of access points to the disposal site including traffic management measures.
- The layout of the main internal driveways and the surfacing and actions proposed to prevent any dust nuisance.
- The likely number of off-site vehicle movements per day and the hours/days of operation.
- The number and type of vehicles working permanently on the site.
- The location of any buildings on site.
- Security and supervision measures for the site.
- The position of boundary fences, and existing vegetation and watercourses on site.

- The reinstatement measures proposed for the site including topsoiling, regrassing or planting.
- All earthworks in the vicinity of overhead electric lines and their support structures will comply with the requirements of the New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Clearance Distances (NZECP34:2001).

Wetland planting is proposed to offset any loss of habitat due to the earthworks required for the establishment of the station platform.

4.7 Wastewater

Wastewater Detention Pond

The wastewater detention pond will have mitigation measures incorporated into its design including:

- A facility to isolate the discharge from this pond in the event of a spill causing contamination of the water, allowing some time to treat, dispose or otherwise address the issue.
- The use of circulation assistance such as aerators will be used where required.
- All key discharge quality parameters will be continuously monitored and provided through the station control system, with alarms on condition limits. pH, temperature, suspended solids, conductivity, dissolved oxygen and outlet flowrate will be monitored on the wastewater detention pond outlet.

Genesis Energy anticipates that resource consent conditions will be included in the discharge consent to control the quality of the discharge. These would limit, for example, the temperature and ammonia concentration of the discharge. Once appropriate temperature limits are confirmed, Genesis Energy would implement the appropriate process controls, treatment systems and monitoring requirements to ensure that the limit is met.

Domestic / Sanitary Wastewater

To avoid public health and environmental impacts on water quality and amenity values the following mitigation measures will be incorporated into the design of the operational plant domestic / sanitary wastewater system:

- The wastewater flow will be treated through a dedicated treatment plant to a secondary treated effluent standard by a re-circulating sand filter or equivalent.
- The disposal area will be planted, and public access excluded.
- Cut-off drains will protect the irrigation area from the stormwater runoff from the catchment above it.

4.8 Stormwater

Construction

Mitigation measures will be incorporated in to all stormwater management systems for erosion and sediment control. These measures will include:

- Ensuring that perimeter controls are established to keep clean runoff out of the area being worked.
- Ensuring that steep slopes are protected from erosion and that runoff over such slopes is avoided or diverted away.
- Implementing runoff control measures, including contour drains, earth bunds or similar, which control and direct runoff to sediment ponds or stormwater outlets, and limit the accumulation of volumes of water with erosive potential.
- Use of sediment retention ponds.
- Use of silt fences and hay bales along the lower boundary of the earthworks or vegetation clearance.
- Stormwater inlet protection, including filter cloth, aggregate or securely staked haybales at all inlets directly affected by the earthworks.
- Retention of grassed buffer strips along waterways or boundaries at the lowest end of the property.

The erosion and sediment control system for the earthworks will be designed in a manner that will not create or exacerbate natural hazards or create a hazard to public health or safety.

Operational

The stormwater management system has been designed with mitigation measures as an integral part of the design.

Stormwater from the transformer yard bunded area at the power station site will be passed through an oil-interceptor for removal of oil before being discharged to the plant wastewater detention pond.

General site stormwater runoff from areas such as internal roads, car parks and external storage areas will be treated by swales that will remove contaminants by the combined effects of filtration, infiltration, absorption and biological uptake.

Stormwater from the transformer yard bunded area at the power station site will be passed through an oil-interceptor for removal of oil before being discharged to the plant wastewater detention pond.

The Transpower substation will have a separate dedicated stormwater system and will be managed by a swale discharging to a pipe under the landscape mound to an existing culvert under SH16. Transformers at the substation will be bunded and stormwater collected in the bunded areas will flow to a holding tank and then through a plate separator (an oil interceptor) before it is discharged to the substation swale.

Swales and an associated ponding area will include extended detention and flood attenuation to provide for 34.5 mm rainfall events and peak flow attenuation for 50%, 10% and 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (“AEP”) rainfall events.

4.9 Hazardous Substance and Fuel Storage

All hazardous substance storage facilities within the site will be designed, constructed and licensed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (“HSNO”) regulations.

All underground and above ground storage tanks and stationary containers will be designed and constructed according to the requirements of Schedule 8 and 9 of the ERMA New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Dangerous Goods and Scheduled Toxic Substances) Transfer notice 2004, pursuant to the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Any part of a site that constitutes a hazardous facility or sub-facility will be protected by a spill containment system. The spill containment system will be:

- Constructed from impervious materials that are resistant to the hazardous substances involved.
- Bunds that are able to contain 110% of the storage tank volume or the largest spill volume from a tanker, and if located outside an allowance for the 1% AEP 24 hour rainfall event.
- Designed, constructed and managed so that stormwater runoff is prevented from flowing into the contained area.
- Designed, constructed and managed so that any spill or release of any hazardous substance, and any stormwater that may have entered and become contaminated in the spill containment system, is prevented from entering the stormwater drainage system; and prevented from discharging into or onto land, ground water, any water body or potable water supply.

Any area on-site where vehicles, equipment or containers are washed will be designed and constructed such that any contaminated effluent from the wash down area or washing facility will not be discharged to the stormwater drainage system, to land, to ground water, to any water body, or to a potable water supply, unless authorised by the ARC.

All hazardous facilities and sub-facilities will have signage to identify the nature and location of the hazardous substances present at the facility in accordance with the Hazardous Substance (Identification) Regulations 2001 (HSNO Act 1996).

4.10 Archaeological Issues

To mitigate possible effects on any archaeological sites that may be revealed during the construction of the power station, the following measures are proposed:

- During the preliminary earthworks to construct the power station platform, an archaeologist will be retained by Genesis Energy. This will include periodic

site visits and will ensure the availability of an archaeologist in the event any subsurface archaeological evidence is unearthed.

- That in the event that unrecorded subsurface archaeological evidence is unearthed during construction, work would cease in the immediate vicinity of the remains and the Historic Places Trust would be contacted.
- That in the event of koiwi (human remains) being uncovered, work would cease immediately and the Historic Places Trust, NZ Police and tangata whenua would be contacted so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Work shall only continue in the immediate vicinity pursuant to a Historic Places Trust approval.

4.11 Electric and Magnetic Fields

EMFs from the overhead transmission lines and Transpower Punganui Substation will always be compliant with the ICNIRP guideline. These guidelines for general public exposure are widely accepted as providing complete protection against all known adverse health effects of electric and magnetic fields.

A security fence will be constructed around the perimeter of the power station site and the Transpower substation will also have a security fence, providing a further buffer between the public and EMFs associated with the site.

5. CONCLUSION

Genesis Energy is committed to ensuring that the proposed Rodney Power Station is built to a very high standard, and that the Councils and community are actively involved in its planning and development. This project will provide a secure, reliable electricity supply, especially to the Rodney District, Auckland and northern regions and will play a role in firming and supporting electricity generation from renewable sources

Genesis Energy is seeking a Change to the Operative Rodney District Plan in conjunction with a Variation to the Proposed Rodney District Plan to provide for the construction, operation, maintenance and upgrading of the Rodney Power Station. This approach provides certainty for the development of a power station within the zone, and certainty for neighbouring property owners and the general public regarding the scale, form and nature of the long-term development of the site. It also provides for any adverse environmental effects to be avoided, remedied or mitigated. The zone includes a very prescriptive set of provisions to ensure only the development proposed could occur, to define the nature and scale of activity and to prescribe where specific activities can and cannot occur.

Resource consents for the disturbance/removal of vegetation and the construction of the intake, outfall and jetty structures on or under the bed of the Kaukapakapa River, the taking of water, the discharge of stormwater, the discharge of treated wastewater, the discharge of treated sanitary wastewater to land, earthworks, diversion and discharge of groundwater, and the discharge of contaminants to air are required for the proposed power station from the Auckland Regional Council. Consents required from the Rodney District Council include the disturbance/removal of vegetation and the construction of intake, outfall and jetty structures on or over the bed of the Kaukapakapa River, and the discharge of dust to air during earthworks. The resource

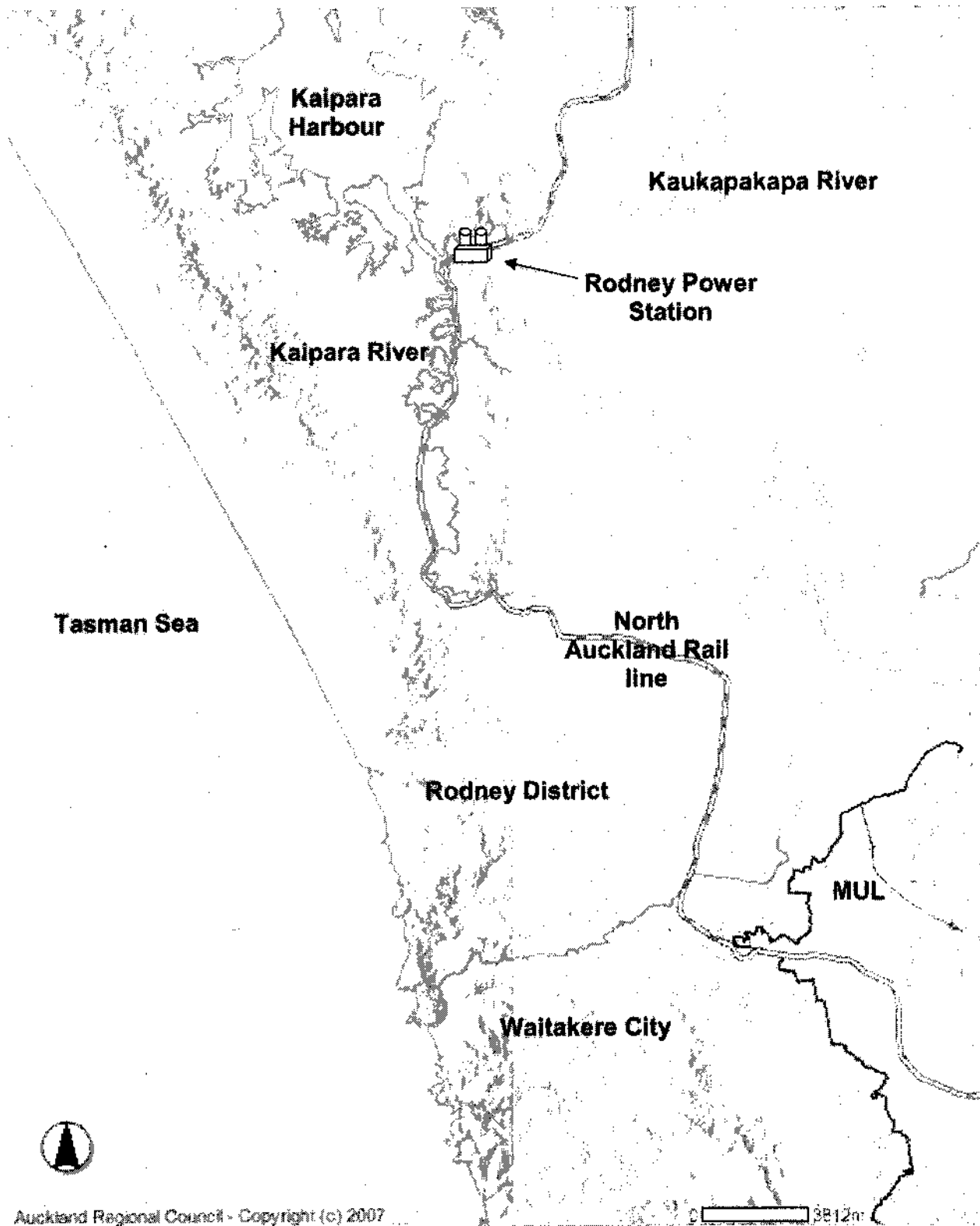
consents, Plan Variation and Plan Change are being sought contemporaneously from the respective Councils.

The proposed Rodney Power Station development represents an efficient energy resource to provide continued social, economic and cultural wellbeing of the community.

The potential environmental effects and the proposed mitigation measures have been summarised in this document. The effects of the proposed Rodney Power Station are either minor, or can be appropriately avoided, remedied or mitigated.

SUBMISSION TO GENESIS ENERGY "RODNEY POWER STATION" RESOURCE CONSENT AND PLAN CHANGE APPLICATIONS

APPENDIX C – Map showing proposed location in relation to Waitakere and other main features.



**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SWIMMING POOL EXEMPTION SUBCOMMITTEE
HELD AT WAITAKERE CENTRAL, 6 HENDERSON VALLEY ROAD,
HENDERSON, WAITAKERE, ON THURSDAY, 29 MAY 2008
COMMENCING AT 9.32 AM**

PRESENT: Councillors DQ Battersby, JP (Deputy Chairman)
LA Cooper, JP
MM Jolley

IN ATTENDANCE: Team Manager: Operational Compliance
Committee Secretary: E Joyce

1 APOLOGIES

809/2008

MOVED by Cr Cooper, seconded Cr Jolley:

That apologies from Crs Flaunty, Hulse and Mitchell for absence be received and sustained.

CARRIED

2 URGENT BUSINESS

There was no Urgent Business.

3 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Elected Members were reminded via the agenda of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member of the Council and any private or other external interest they might have.

4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

810/2008

MOVED by Cr Cooper, seconded Cr Jolley:

The Swimming Pools Exemption Subcommittee resolved to:

Receive the minutes of the meeting of the Swimming Pool Exemption Subcommittee held on Thursday, 17 April 2008, as circulated and that they be taken as read and now be confirmed.

CARRIED

5 **APPLICATIONS FOR SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS - FENCING OF SWIMMING POOLS ACT 1987**

811/2008

MOVED by Cr Cooper, seconded Cr Jolley:

The Swimming Pool Exemption Subcommittee resolved to:

1. **Receive** the Applications for Special Exemptions - Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987 report.
2. **Agree** to approve (subject to conditions) the application for special exemptions sought.

CARRIED

ADJOURNMENT

812/2008

MOVED by, Cr Cooper, seconded Cr Jolley:

That the meeting stand adjourned.

CARRIED

9.40 am The meeting adjourned.

9.50 am The meeting reconvened.

APPLICATIONS

T and I Koene, 112 Forrest Hill Road, Oratia

813/2008

MOVED by Cr Battersby, seconded Cr Cooper:

The Swimming Pool Exemption Subcommittee resolved to:

1. **Approve** the application and the exemptions sought by T and I Koene at 112 Forrest Hill Road, Oratia for an indefinite term.
2. **Agree** that this exemption will run with the property situated at 112 Forrest Hill Road, Oratia not withstanding any changes of ownership.

CARRIED

ADJOURNMENT

814/2008

MOVED by Cr Cooper, seconded Cr Jolley:

That the meeting stand adjourned.

CARRIED

A44

9.53 am The meeting adjourned.

10.03 am The meeting reconvened.

D Bone, 328 West Coast Road, Glen Eden

815/2008

MOVED by Cr Battersby, seconded Cr Cooper:

The Swimming Pool Exemption Subcommittee resolved to:

1. **Approve** the application and the exemptions sought by D Bone at 328 West Coast Road, Glen Eden for an indefinite term.
2. **Agree** that this exemption will run with the property situated at 328 West Coast Road, Glen Eden not withstanding any changes of ownership.

CARRIED

ADJOURNMENT

816/2008

MOVED by, Cr Battersby, seconded Cr Cooper:

That the meeting stand adjourned.

CARRIED

10.08 am The meeting adjourned.

10.16 am The meeting reconvened.

I and M Jost, 277 Titirangi Road, Titirangi

817/2008

MOVED by Cr Cooper seconded Cr Battersby:

The Swimming Pool Exemption Subcommittee resolved to:

1. **Approve** the application and the exemptions sought by I and M Jost at 277 Titirangi Road, Titirangi for an indefinite term, subject to the following condition (1) being fulfilled:
 - (1) That a fence be erected from the corner of the deck to the existing fence behind the bamboo plantation and that access to the pool area be via a gate that is compliant with the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987.
2. **Agree** that the condition in resolution (1) above be completed within 60 working days of this decision or such longer period as the Team Leader: Enforcement may approve and if not completed within that period this exemption will lapse and be of no further effect.
3. **Agree** that this exemption will run with the property situated at 277 Titirangi Road, Titirangi not withstanding any changes of ownership.

CARRIED

A145

ADJOURNMENT

818/2008

MOVED by, Cr Cooper, seconded Cr Battersby:

That the meeting stand adjourned.

CARRIED

10.20 am The meeting adjourned.

10.55 am The meeting reconvened.

NL and BR Haggio, 113 Totara Road, Whenuapai

819/2008

MOVED by Cr Battersby, seconded Cr Jolley:

The Swimming Pool Exemption Subcommittee resolved to:

1. **Approve** the application and the exemptions sought by NL and BR Haggio at 113 Totara Road, Whenuapai for an indefinite term.
2. **Agree** that this exemption will run with the property situated at 113 Totara Road, Whenuapai not withstanding any changes of ownership.
3. **Agree** that the application fee of \$250 paid by NL and BR Haggio at 113 Totara Road, Whenuapai be waived.

CARRIED

11.05 am

The Chairman thanked Members for their attendance and attention to business and declared the meeting closed.

CONFIRMED AT A MEETING OF SWIMMING
POOL EXEMPTION SUBCOMMITTEE HELD ON

DATE:.....

CHAIRMAN:.....

A46