

6 December 2024

Western Bay of Plenty District Council
Attn: Bevan Hudson, Senior Consents Planner
Via email: Bevan.Hudson@westernbay.govt.nz

Kia ora Bevan

RE: RC14513(L) - Coastal Erosion Protection Structure on the Glen Isla Reserve at 95 Seaforth Road, Waihi Beach - GIPS Response to the Request for Further Information

This letter sets out the response from the Glen Isla Protection Society (“GIPS”) to the further information matters identified in the Western Bay of Plenty District Council (“WBOPDC”) letter dated 8 November 2024. The responses are provided in the table below.

As requested in ‘Other Matters – Item #1’, also submitted with this letter are the written approvals from the property owners of 9, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16 Glen Isla Place who are all part of GIPS.

By way of update, we also prepared a further information response for the Bay of Plenty Regional Council application on 29.11.24 and a response to supplementary questions on 6.12.24. We have provided these responses (Refer to **Attachment A(i) and A(ii)**), for your information.

I trust the information in this response addresses the further information requests, however, if there are any outstanding matters please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Yours sincerely,



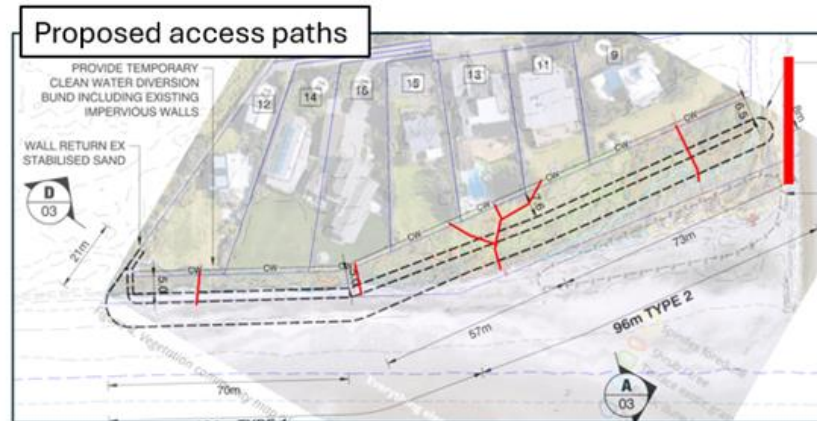
Luke Faithfull
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WBOPDC Request	GIPS Response
Planning	
1. Please provide the Record of Title page(s) for the reserves.	Appendix A provided with the District Council Application contained the Plan Survey titles for the Reserve Land.
2. Based on the plans it appears that the works will be within 12 Glen Isla Place. Can you confirm this forms part of the “subject site” and the extent of works within this site.	<p>Yes, the proposed work will occur within No. 12 Glen Isla Place comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of a 1.5m (Nom) wide stabilised sediment beam adjacent to the boundary extending 8-10m into the property. • The beam would be constructed by stabilising the sand insitu with Ordinary Portland Cement. • The volume of disturbance within No12 will be approximately 200 m³ comprised all sand to the bottom of the beam for the full width of the beam. The area of disturbance will be approximately 30 m² being the width disturbed by stabilising plant for the length of the beam.
3. As referred to on page 16 of the application, please provide a copy of the BOPRC email dated 13 May 2024.	A copy of the email correspondence with BOPRC has been provided as Attachment B to this response.
4. On page 31 of the application, there appears to be a typographical error in the first sentence which states that “The site is not identified as an area of Outstanding, Very High or High Natural character in statutory planning documents”. The site is within the S24 - Open Coastal Landscape Landward Edge Protection Yard, which is listed in Appendix 2 - Schedule of Identified Outstanding Landscape Features, of the District Plan. Can you please clarify the statement.	<p>The statement was taken from Section 1.14 of the Landscape and Visual Effects Assessment (Appendix C(i) of the Application). Additionally, the Project Landscape Advisor states:</p> <p><i>The site is within Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF) S24 - Open Coastal Landscape Landward Edge Protection Yard in the Western Bay of Plenty District Plan.</i></p> <p><i>Natural character is a “type” of character - as set out in Te Tangi a te Manu (the Aotearoa New Zealand Landscape Assessment Guidelines (TTatM)). Under the RMA natural character values are mapped separately from landscape values.</i></p> <p><i>Natural character is mapped in the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement (RPS). The site is not within any of the areas identified in the RPS as having Outstanding, Very High or High natural character.</i></p> <p><i>The LVA includes evaluation of both landscape and natural character attributes and values (at section 4.0); and assessment of effects on both natural character (at section 8.0) and landscape (at section 9.0).</i></p> <p><i>Refer to the LVA Appendix A for the definitions of landscape and natural character used in the LVA, as taken from TTatM.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to LVA paragraph 3.4 for the methodology used to avoid “double-counting,” in considering effects on landscape and natural character values.</i></p>

5. Has a single, combined access point been considered for pedestrians from the Glen Isla reserve to Waihi Beach, for short and long term access.

The proposed approach regarding access is:

- The access along the Three Mile Creek boundary will be maintained throughout the construction works;
- The proposed residential access points for the beach front properties will be provided post construction and they largely mimic the existing access points. As informed by the Project Ecologist, the access points are unlikely to result in any different dune ecology effects than currently experienced even though the areas to be crossed will be better native dune plant assemblages than currently is the case. The current and proposed access paths are shown in the figure below.



WBOPDC Request	GIPS Response
<p>6. Please provide any “Augier” conditions that the applicant has agreed to, as per the specialist reports and/or through any consultation.</p>	<p>No Augier conditions have been proposed because of any consultation to date.</p> <p>Notwithstanding, and further to the proposed Remediation Planting Plan condition contained in the response to Question Ecology #6, GIPS propose to work with WBOPDC to develop a set of consent conditions which adopt the recommendations in the technical reports and the further information responses below.</p>

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana (BOPRC)

<p>1. As per the initial review referral, dated 25 October 2024 (which I understand you have received a copy of) which commented that:</p> <p>The application appears to be inconsistent with a number of objectives and policies of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS), Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement and Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan (RCEP). Please provide an updated assessment of all the relevant clauses.</p>	<p>GIPS note that the ‘initial review referral’ completed by BOPRC is one that is completed by BOPRC on District Consent applications they are provide as an ‘interested party’. GIPS note that the review is not done by the Consent Planner processing the application although the BOPRC Planner has received a copy of the comments. For completeness, GIPS notes that the BOPRC s92 did not contain any commentary on inconsistencies with the statutory framework or request any further assessment or response on statutory matters.</p> <p>Further, as part of the District Application, GIPS provided a detailed assessment of the key provisions in the relevant statutory documents as they relate to the authorisations sought from the District Council. The Regional Application contains a detailed assessment of the key provisions in the relevant statutory documents as they relate to the authorisations sought from the Regional Council. The assessment in the Regional Application provided further commentary on the RCEP and some other elements which were not contained in the District Application.</p> <p>Noting that the assessment in the District Application was focused on the matters relevant to the district provisions and the Regional Application focused on regional matters, the conclusion of the statutory assessments is that the proposal was not inconsistent with the NZCPS, the Bay of Plenty RPS or the RCEP.</p> <p>GIPS has provided a copy of the BOPRC Regional Consent Application and the BOPRC s92 Request (Refer to Attachment C and Attachment A). Please refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 8.3 of the Regional Application for the commentary on the relevant NZCPS objectives and policies • Section 8.6 of the Regional Application for the commentary on the relevant Bay of Plenty RPS objectives and policies • Section 8.7 of the Regional Application for the commentary on the relevant Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan objectives and policies
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Transportation

<p>1. Please advise what the duration of the transporting activity is.</p>	<p>There is expected to be rock deliveries for sixty to eighty working days from late April (Autum and winter months), subject to consents being granted.</p>
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WBOPDC Request	GIPS Response
<p>2. Please confirm the daily and overall total number of rock loads /vehicle movements from Waihi Beach quarry to the site.</p>	<p>It is proposed that there will be an average of four to five rock deliveries to site per working day.</p>
<p>3. Can you provide a plan showing the route between the Waihi Beach quarry and the site, noting Council may have concerns with heavy vehicle / tractor and trailer movements through the Waihi Beach village.</p>	<p>Please refer to Attachment D for a plan showing the proposed transport route from the quarry to the site. Please note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All heavy transport to Waihi Beach uses Wilson Road. • The rock deliveries for the recently completed Council Three Mile Creek rock revetment project were transported through Wilson Road. • The first delivery per day is expected to be in the morning before most businesses' hours commence.
<p>4. Please provide an assessment of traffic related effects on properties that adjoin or are adjacent to the construction access.</p>	<p>Section 6.5 of the District Application provides an assessment of Transport Impacts of the proposal. The key conclusions remain relevant being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal utilises an existing vehicle access to Three Mile Creek Reserve from 91 Seaforth Road. • The nearest intersection, being the intersection with Glen Isla Place, is located some 60m to the southeast. No heavy vehicles or construction machinery will use Glen Isla Place. • The access is sufficiently wide to accommodate turning trucks and provides for sight lines in excess of 100m. • The access will be used intermittently (4-5 rock deliveries per working day between 60 – 80 days) for the delivery of machinery and construction materials. • Any potential impacts on traffic are further minimised by the timing of the construction period over the quieter winter months, when roads are anticipated to be less busy. • This is the same access point which is used by WBOPDC contractors for their machinery which undertakes the maintenance / dredging works within three Mile Creek. <p>Regarding noise effects, please refer to the responses provided in the 'Response to s92 Queries Memo' prepared by Marshall Day (Refer to Attachment E). In particular, the responses to Questions 1, 3 and 5 provides commentary on the traffic related noise effects at the construction access. In summary, the modelling shows that the noise generation will comply with the relevant construction noise standards identified in the District Plan.</p>

WBOPDC Request	GIPS Response
Ecology	
<p>1. Records and/or any reports on previous attempts to plant the subject area, as referred to in the ecological assessment (e.g. 2011).</p>	<p>GIPS does not have copies of any reports as they were not the consent holder for the historical planting activities. GIPS understands that this work was undertaken by WBOPDC therefore, they would be the point of contact for any historical reports.</p>
<p>2. Details of how invertebrates, specifically katipo, are to be addressed during the construction process.</p>	<p>As determined by the Ecology Assessment (provided as Appendix D to the District Application), the risk of encounter of valued indigenous dune fauna is low and related in the main to the large woody items on site.</p> <p>The Project Ecologist confirmed that the process to ensure minimal species disturbance is recommended to be to remove these woody habitat items from the construction footprint in advance of the works and relay them in the retained areas with an ecologist on hand to recover taxa found beneath the item. This could include skink and beetle larvae as well as Katipo. Katipo are most likely to be transferred with the wood. There are no spinifex/ katipo plant habitat features being removed or disturbed and the risk to katipo after woody debris transfer is considered to be 'minimal to unmeasurable'.</p> <p>Noting the recommendation from the Project Ecologist, GIPS accepts a condition requiring a suitably qualified ecologist to be present during the pre-commencement vegetation clearance (and woody material removal) to ensure, that in the event they are located, lizards are suitably managed (moved to the non-impacted areas of the wider dune environment).</p>
<p>3. Details of how lizards are to be addressed in the construction process.</p>	<p>The Ecology Assessment did not recognise any presence of lizards nor good habitat for lizards within the construction corridor but could not conclude an absence of lizards.</p> <p>As advised by the Project Ecologist, the most precautionous approach would be to clear the vegetation in the construction corridor prior to large woody debris transfer (to be undertaken by a suitable qualified and experienced Ecologist) such that lizards are forced to move out of the works corridor and / or captured and transferred outside of the corridor.</p> <p>Once cleared, disturbance in the corridor will mean it is unlikely lizards will move back into the corridor until it is revegetated.</p> <p>Noting the recommendation from the Project Ecologist, GIPS accepts a condition requiring a suitably qualified ecologist to be present during the pre-commencement vegetation clearance (and woody material removal) to ensure, that in the event they are located, lizards are suitably managed (moved to the non-impacted areas of the wider dune environment).</p>
<p>4. Further explanation of the justification for splitting the dune vegetation into different types, with widely varying rankings for ecological significance, when the dune unit,</p>	<p>The Project Ecologist has confirmed that the vegetation assemblage is very different across the dune environment with one area being highly exotic and weeds and the other being indigenous and representative.</p>

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<p>when considered at this scale, should perhaps be considered as a single unit.</p>	<p>If the site was treated as a whole, either the exotics, which dominate area cover and quanta, would result in a very low value over the site to predominate or the converse situation, with the high value indigenous flora creating an artificial situation where the entire site (of weeds) was of high value.</p> <p>It is the opinion of the Project Ecologist that where there are extremes of values and condition of vegetation types these different assemblages and conditions should be recognised in an assessment not “lumped” together. This is the basis on which the Ecological Assessment for the project has occurred.</p>
<p>5. Details on how the planting proposed for the southern end of the works will be integrated into the adjacent existing natural dune system (which will be further from the coast than the new dune structure).</p>	<p>The southern foredune planting, beyond the proposed site, is similar to but better than the existing (in which there are indigenous components) while the southern higher dune of the neighbouring Island View Reserve area is poorer / more exotic.</p> <p>The foredune areas will merge as they do now and over time as the reinstated dune plantings within the construction footprint. While there may be a more pronounced coastal vegetation area, this makes no impact on the southern dune face and its position or relation to the vegetation community.</p>
<p>6. Details of how and when the planting proposed for the newly constructed foredune will be reinstated if the dune structure and/or plantings are lost due to a storm event(s) shortly after the work is completed.</p>	<p>GIPS note that the Remediation Planting Plan, recommended as part of the Ecological Assessment, will include details of the timing, layout and methodology of planting and monitoring and, where required, replating of plants within the existing vegetated areas which die off. Further, upon completion of the replanting and the ‘manage and maintain’ period (GIPS accept a 60% coverage trigger or 2 year period of management of planting within the ‘reinstatement areas’), the structure will be vested to WBOPDC Reserves Team and they will continue to provide for management and maintenance of the Three Mile Creek reserve area in which the structure is located.</p> <p>GIPS agrees to the provision of a Remediation Planting Plan to be certified by Councils as a requirement of any consent conditions for the proposal. The proposed condition is as follows:</p> <p>Conditions for Remediation Planting Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>At least 20 working days prior to the commencement of any planting activities on site, the Consent Holder shall submit a Remediation Planting Plan (“RMP”) to the Council (or relevant authority) for certification. The purpose of the RMP is to reinstate disturbed vegetation and preserve the ecological functioning of the Glen Isla dune environment. The RMP must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist and, as a minimum, include the following details:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contact Person: <i>Identification of the suitably qualified and experienced ecologist who prepared the RMP and identification of the party who will oversee the replanting and the maintenance activities.</i> b. Planting Layout: <i>A detailed planting plan that outlines the locations and density / spacing of the planting including identification of the ‘reinstatement areas’ and the ‘landscape areas’ (Refer to Advice Note below) to be planted.</i>

- c. **Species Selection:** A list of native species to be used in the replanting of the areas, in accordance with the 'Revegetation Planting Mix' as identified in BlueGreen – Glen Isla Dune Coastal Protection Project – Ecological Assessment. Where practicable, plants shall be sourced from the same ecological district.
- d. **Timing:** A planting schedule indicating the start and finish of planting activities, considering seasonal variations and plant availability.
- e. **Methodology:** Details of site preparation and planting methods that are suitable for coastal dune conditions.
- f. **Maintenance:** A description of how, in consultation with a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist, the Consent Holder will 'manage and maintain' the 'reinstatement areas', until the earlier of:
 - The date that, in the opinion of the suitably qualified and experienced ecologist, the reinstatement areas achieve 60% coverage; or
 - The date two years after the completion of work.

This should include the methods proposed to 'manage and maintain' (Refer to Advice Note) the 'reinstatement areas' plantings to ensure successful establishment of plantings, including monitoring, watering and weed control strategies.

Advice Note: For the purpose of the RMP Condition:

1. 'Reinstatement areas' means the disturbed areas of existing vegetation within the Glen Isla dune, as a result of the construction activity. Shown as 'reinstatement areas' on the planting plan (to be provided as part of the final RMP).
2. 'Landscape area' means the area of further planting outside of the 'reinstatement areas' that will be planted, subject to there being sufficient substrate available following construction. The purpose of this landscape planting is to provide a naturalised appearance of the dune environment following the completion of the construction activity, this planting is beyond that which is required to address the ecological effects of the proposal therefore, this area is not subject to ongoing management beyond the initial planting activity. Shown as 'landscape area' on the planting plan (to be provided as part of the final RMP).
3. 'manage and maintain' means:
 - a. Managing pest plants and weeds within the 'reinstatement areas'; and
 - b. Where plants have died off, replanting at 1 metre spacings or less:
 - i. When the suitable plants are available for planting; and
 - ii. Provided relevant substrate (i.e., sand) is available to plant into.

Landscape Architect

1. ...

Please provide an assessment of the effects of the proposed sea wall on natural character and visual amenity in the short, medium and long term, including commentary on how the incremental exposure of the wall has influenced the nature and degree of effect over time. In addition to the proposed sea wall the assessment needs to provide commentary on the potential cumulative effects of the proposal and the existing, fully exposed seawall/rock revetment approximately 200 meters north (see photo below). The latter appears to be a fair representation of the anticipated 20-30 year scenario referred above.

Natural character

Assessment of effects on natural character over time is provided at LVA section 8.0 (Appendix C(i) of the District Application).

As set out at section 8.0, **at completion of the project** the effect on natural character at the site is assessed as **Moderate-High positive**.

Should erosion from large-scale storm events cause parts of the structure to become temporarily visible, (likely to occur over the next approximately 20 years), there will be a **reduction** in natural character at the south end of the site. The effect of the proposed structure on natural character will **still be positive** because:

- New planting will be retained to the north and top parts of the dune, (protected by the structure), and this will be an improvement to the existing levels of planting;
- The proposed structure will provide a higher-quality “naturalised” edge than the eroded edge which would occur at southern parts of the Glen Isla dune without coastal protection.

Should parts of the structure become increasingly or permanently exposed (likely to occur only at southern parts, beyond 20 years), the effect of the structure will **still be positive** because:

- New planting will be retained to the north and top parts of the dune, (protected by the structure), and this will be an improvement to the existing levels of planting;
- The proposal will provide a higher-quality “naturalised” edge than the eroded edge which would occur at southern parts of the Glen Isla dune without coastal protection.

Context is relevant to perceptual aspects of the natural character effect - as set out at paragraph 8.24 of the LVA.

The proposed modification at the dune has a reduced significance, as the dune has been modified in the past. As such, it is already a “naturalised” dune.

Visual amenity

Ratings provided in the LVA for visual amenity effects relate to effects at completion of the project (a fully-planted “naturalised” sand dune with buried rock structure).

Changes to the visual amenity effect over time will correlate with natural character effects over time, as the visual amenity provided by the dune derives from its natural character and the perceived “quality” of this.

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	<p>Visibility of parts of the structure (seen from the beach), will cause a reduction in visual amenity offered by the dune, compared to the proposed fully planted dune (with buried structure) at the end of construction. However, whether the structure (southern parts) is seen temporarily or permanently, the visual amenity effect will remain positive. This is because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New planting will be retained to the north and top parts of the dune, (protected by the structure), and this will provide improved visual amenity to that provided by the existing levels of planting; and • The proposal will provide a higher-quality edge than the eroded edge which would occur at southern parts of the Glen Isla dune without coastal protection. <p>As described in the LVA the structure will be visually consistent with other rock seawalls present along Waihi Beach.</p> <p>The proposal will provide more visual amenity than some other existing areas of rock wall, (such as at the area shown in the RFI photo, where new planting has not been integrated with the rock protection works).</p> <p>Cumulative effects</p> <p>The proposal will, in time, result in a further area of rock wall visible at the coastal edge along Waihi Beach. The cumulative effect will not be adverse. This is because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal will result in improved natural character and visual amenity outcomes at the Glen Isla frontage compared to the existing environment; • The proposed structure will be visually consistent with existing rock wall (and will provide better natural character and visual amenity outcomes than some areas of existing rock wall); • The proposal will protect landscape values associated with the Three Mile Creek Reserve and ONF S24; and • The alternative scenario (to the proposal) is the eventual loss of reserve land, loss of (existing) indigenous planting, and an eroded coastal edge which provides poor visual amenity.
<p>2. ...</p> <p>Confirmation of the retention or removal of this section of the dune is required. If removal is to occur, then the LVA needs to provide commentary on potential visual effects on the properties to the north of Three Mile Creek. If the dune is to be retained, then confirmation of whether the area is to be fenced to</p>	<p>GIPS have confirmed that the proposed structure (including the construction footprint) will not impact the sand crest.</p> <p>Figure 5.0a of the Construction Methodology (Refer to Attachment F) now includes a schematic providing an illustration of the methodology in the vicinity of the sand crest. Additionally, the construction drawings (Refer to Attachment G) have also been amended to show the proposed wall stopping short of this dune.</p> <p>The Project Landscape Architect confirms that with the sand crest retained, views of the construction work (which will occur to the south of / behind the crest) will be predominantly screened for existing properties to the north of Three Mile Creek.</p> <p>For dwellings to the north of Three Mile Creek, any temporary views of the construction activities (e.g. vehicles arriving or leaving) would likely be no more adverse than views of the ongoing maintenance which occurs at Three Mile Creek.</p>

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achieve vegetation protection is needed.

Many properties to the north of Three Mile Creek (along The Loop) include vegetation at boundaries which will screen views towards the site, and the dwellings are distant (more than 100m) from the north end of the site.

At completion of the project, views from north of Three Mile Creek will be of replanted disturbed areas ('reinstatement area') at the Glen Isla dune – similar to existing views of the dune.

Noise and Vibration	
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1. The MDA memo states that the relevant construction noise limits are 75dB LAeq and 90dB LAFmax. These have been taken directly from Table 2 of NZS6803:1999 for "typical duration" works without any adjustment for the duration of the work. I understand that the likely best case scenario is four months to complete the works, but the applicant is seeking up to six months. The threshold between "typical duration" and 'long term" works in NZS6803:1999 is 20 weeks, or five months. "Long term" works are subject to noise limits that are 5dB lower than those applying to "typical duration" works. Can the MDA advice be updated with permitted construction noise limits that reflect the possible 'long term' nature of the works? These will be 70dB LAeq and 85dB LAFmax.

Refer to the Response to Question 1 in the 'Response to s92 Queries Memo' prepared by Marshall Day (Refer to **Attachment E**).

2. There seems to be a bit of a discord between the construction methodology assumptions in the MDA memo and the way that the construction process was explained

Refer to the Response to Question 2 in the 'Response to s92 Queries Memo' prepared by Marshall Day (Refer to **Attachment E**).

Further to the Marshall Day response, the query states "... whereas we were told that the rocks will be delivered by a truck...". GIPS wish to clarify that the rocks will be delivered to the site via a road legal tractor unit on pneumatic tyres, towing a tipping trailer carrying up to 20 tonnes of rock.

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to us on the site visit. The MDA memo appears to be based on the rocks being dropped near the eastern end of the reserve north of 7 Glen Isla Place and the excavator being used in the reserve, whereas we were told that the rocks will be delivered by a truck, driven through the reserve and around the foreshore area and dumped near to where they will eventually be placed (which will vary as the works progress). Additionally, the excavator will only traverse the council reserve twice (once in, and once out) or more often if there is a severe storm forecast and the machinery has to be moved away from the beach area. The MDA memo appears to take this distance into account by stating that the works will be at least 35m from 7 Glen Isla Place (rather than the 55m or-so away where the rocks were dropped), but there is no diagram or clear explanation of this. Can MDA clarify that the noise level and vibration predictions in the memo are intended to reflect the proposed construction methodology and the effects at 7 Glen Isla Place?

3. As above, the MDA memo seems to be based on the proposed construction methodology and the levels and effects at 7 Glen Isla Place. These are separated by approximately 30-35m. On this basis,

Refer to the Response to Question 3 in the 'Response to s92 Queries Memo' prepared by Marshall Day (Refer to **Attachment E**).

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the MDA memo states that the permitted construction noise limits will be complied with. However, the works will be much closer to other dwellings on sites that are not part of the application site, such as 16 Glen Isla Place. The works appear to be around 10m from the nearest part of the dwelling on that site. Accordingly, I consider it likely that noise from the works will not necessarily comply with the permitted construction noise limits at some of the dwellings immediately adjacent to the works, and that resource consent will be necessary to enable this infringement. I understand that many or all of these dwellings are owned by the 'applicant' and that written approval to any infringement of the permitted standards will be forthcoming. Accordingly, I suggest that the application include noncompliance with the permitted construction noise standards at these properties as a reason for consent, and that the applicant provides written approval to these infringements and the construction noise and vibration effects generally.

4. I understand that the applicant may want to be able to work on Sundays and Public Holidays to take advantage of weather windows and tides. However, the permitted construction noise standards are

Refer to the Response to Question 4 in the 'Response to s92 Queries Memo' prepared by Marshall Day (Refer to **Attachment E**).

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<p>much lower on these days and consent will be required to exceed these limits. Can the applicant confirm whether works will be undertaken on Sundays and Public Holidays or not, and if so, can MDA address this in terms of compliance and effects on the receivers that have not given written approval?</p>	
<p>5. Following 1, 2, 3 and 4, I suggest MDA provide a diagram showing all properties on the northern and eastern sides of Glen Isla Place, along with 96 Seaforth Road, to label those that have given written approval to construction noise exceeding the permitted limits, and then label all other receivers with approximate noise level predictions for both the main works, and also for trucks and the excavator traversing the reserve (for the receivers close to the reserve).</p>	<p>Refer to the Response to Question 5 and the supporting noise contour maps provided in the 'Response to s92 Queries Memo' prepared by Marshall Day (Refer to Attachment E).</p>
<p>6. The MDA memo compares the measured / predicted vibration levels to the DIN4150 standard designed to avoid damage to buildings (including cosmetic damage). Can MDA please provide a description of the likely effects of vibration on people? This should acknowledge the small sample of the 'rock drop trial' and that it is likely that there could be considerable variation in the levels</p>	<p>Refer to the Response to Question 6 in the 'Response to s92 Queries Memo' prepared by Marshall Day (Refer to Attachment E).</p>

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<p>during the works. (I would expect that there could be some isolated instances where levels could be 100% of those measured). The assessment of effects should also take into account the apparent predominant low frequency (<25Hz) nature of the vibration recorded.</p>	
<p>7. The MDA memo states that the excavator movement generated vibration levels of “around 0.2 – 0.4 mm/S PPV” at 7 Glen Isla Place, where the machine was tracking around 32-33m away, and with Three Mile Creek in between. These levels seem high compared to vibration levels in more dense / cohesive soil conditions. Can MDA provide some comment on whether the sandy soil conditions in this area are likely to result in vibration levels that are higher, lower, or similar to vibration levels in other soil conditions such as dense / cohesive soils?</p>	<p>Refer to the Response to Question 7 in the ‘Response to s92 Queries Memo’ prepared by Marshall Day (Refer to Attachment E).</p>
Other Matters	
<p>1. At the site visit you indicated that Written Approval of Affected Persons would be provided for the properties that fronted the beach side of the reserve. Please include any that have been provided.</p>	<p>Please refer to the written approvals from the property owners of 9, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16 Glen Isla Place enclosed with this response.</p>

WBOPDC Request	GIPS Response
2. Who on behalf of the Glen Isla Protection Society is the Applicant.	<p>For the purposes of resource consents, the RMA defines a 'person' as '<i>person - includes the Crown, a corporation sole, and also a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate.</i>' Therefore, as an incorporated society, GIPS can be an Applicant for a resource consent.</p> <p>The contact person on behalf of GIPS is Lincoln Fraser and Luke Faithfull is agent for the Applicant (contact details for both parties were provided as part of the Application through the WBOPDC Online portal).</p>