

There is a concern that piping the race will increase the risk of overland flow passing directly into the slopes below. The piping works is expected to retain a surface swale to guide general surface water down the race alignment and back into it at the road culvert, but this will have minimal capacity. This arrangement mirrors what was done when the upstream section was piped, with additional features provided on the slopes below to direct overland flows through the subdivision in a controlled manner.

GHD has assessed what volume of overland flow may be generated above the site in a major event, to estimate the potential runoff flows that may need to be dealt with. Although the risk of exacerbating the current stormwater situation is considered minimal, the effects of this are considered in this section of the memorandum. This will better inform the design of material placement on Lot 3, and retention of overland flow paths described in Section 3.2.

4.1 Catchment

GHD has assessed the stormwater runoff from the catchment above the existing irrigation race. Recently a new road has been installed above the reservoirs (Figure 4). This road is intercepting flows from above and channelling them into the existing overland flow path adjacent to the reservoir platform (Figure 5). It is our understanding that this was designed to divert the stormwater collected by the road, therefore, for the purpose of this investigation, the entire catchment above the road is assumed to flow through the overland flow path. It is likely that a portion of this flow crosses the road and does not enter the catchment.



Figure 4 Affected land area with and without new road. Location of platform indicated in blue



Figure 5 *Diversion drain into existing overland flow path*

The assessed catchment area is approximately 18.3 ha including road diversion (Figure 6). Using the Rational Method and a runoff coefficient of 0.4 this corresponds to peak flows of 1119 L/s for a 20-year ARI (average return interval) storm event using RCP8.5 for 2081-2100. If this was increased to a 100-year ARI event, these flows increase to 1732 L/s. If we are to assume that all this flow could reach the irrigation race, and overtop the piped race, then this is what can be expected to be discharged onto Lot 3 and Lot 2.

This level of flow has, in part, been discharged through the site area for a number of years, with only a small reduction as a result of the cut-off facility offered by the existing irrigation race. As noted in Section 3, the flows generated or concentrated by the new reservoir facility are only a small fraction of the existing peak flows in the catchment, further reinforcing the expectation of the minimal impact create by the new scheme.

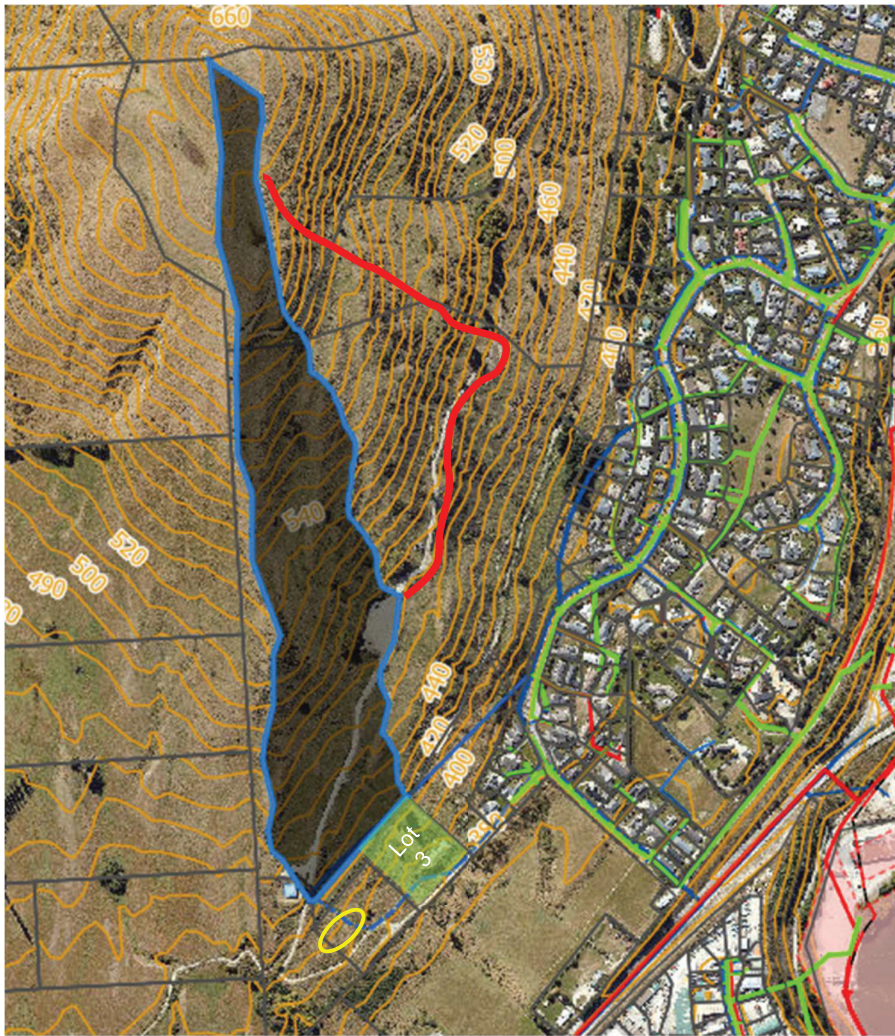


Figure 6 Assessed catchment; Additional area due to road diversion is outlined in red. Lot 3 is highlighted in green and the outline of the platform is shown in yellow.

4.2 Geotechnical Assessment

One concern from the piping of the irrigation race, and impact on existing flow paths, is the effect of those flows on the stability of the land around the new reservoir scheme.

The geotechnical stability of the immediate area has been assessed by the GHD Geotechnical Team as part of the reservoir design process. With specific reference to the impact that this additional flow might have on the existing slopes, Dr Ian Froggatt, GHD's Geotechnical Lead in Christchurch, has provided the following commentary.

It is important to consider whether the construction of the new reservoirs and associated works will destabilise any of the surrounding area. Undertaking any of the following actions has the potential to change the stability of a slope:

1. Adding load to the crest.
2. Digging away at the toe.
3. Steepening the slope.
4. Adding water to the slope (basically increasing the moisture content of the material)
5. Adding or removing vegetation

Action 4 is relevant to the surrounding area of the Quail Rise reservoirs as it is likely that by piping the irrigation race above the reservoir there will be an increase in overland flow to the area below. This

additional flow may then have an impact on the stability of the area, especially if excess cut material is placed in and around this area.

At this time, it is important to consider for the piping of the irrigation race whether:

1. Will our actions change (reduce) the current stability?
2. Will our actions cause failure?

From site inspections, there is clear evidence of overland and seepage flow entering into Lot 3 adjacent to our new reservoir site, and it is unlikely that the race is, by itself, currently suppressing the moisture content in the land downslope of it. It is therefore unlikely that piping the race would affect slope stability in Lot 3. A key assumption here is that the land has not been modified artificially. This may limit the potential locations to dispose of excess fill from construction. Quantities and placement of material should be assessed by the design team to minimise any impact to stability.

4.3 Considerations

Piping the irrigation race is expected to increase flows entering the platform and adjacent areas. If this occurs, certain considerations and actions may be required to mitigate adverse effects, these include:

- Constructing a diversion drain above the platform diverting flows to the side rather than allowing them to directly enter the platform and associated stormwater system. This is integrated into the detailed design of the platform earthworks.
- Installing an additional cut-off drain upgradient of the irrigation race to capture flows and direct them into the open race downstream of the pipe outlet. This should be considered as part of the design for the piping works.
- Requesting the installation of additional road drainage alongside the road in the private section above the race and removing the apparent diversion into the existing overland flow path. This will limit the contributing catchment.

5. Summary and Conclusions

In summary, the reservoir platform design has considered the current stormwater catchment and flow paths on the hill, and has designed-in a solution which does not adversely impact the current situation. Flows from the upper catchment and access road discharge to the same overland flow location, and contributing flows from the platform are considered minor in comparison with the natural flows.

The piping of the Arrow Irrigation race has been evaluated in terms of the increased risk of overland flows down through the site. These risks are considered minor, but measures have been taken to minimise the impact through inclusion of a cut-off drain above the reservoir site, and placement of road drainage and earthworks formations to encourage flows towards the natural overland flow paths that exist on the site.

Our Reference: A1163671
File: RM16.142

9 October 2018

Queenstown Lakes District Council
Private Bag 50072
Queenstown 9348

Attention: J McGirr

Dear Madam

Decision on Resource Consent Application No. RM16.142 To take and use ground water for the purpose of providing community supply.

I advise that a decision has been given on your application for resource consent. A copy of the staff recommending report is enclosed along with the consent.

The decision is:

That Council grants to **Queenstown Lakes District Council**

➤ **Water Permit - Groundwater Take - RM16.142.01**

To take and use ground water for the purpose of providing community supply.

Reasons for decision

These are set out at the end of the enclosed recommending report under the heading "Recommendation".



Objection Rights

Section 357 of the Resource Management Act 1991 provides you with the right to lodge an objection with the Council in respect of this decision and/or any associated conditions. Any such objection must be made in writing setting out the reasons for the objection and must be received by the Council within 15 working days of receiving this letter.

Alternatively, in accordance with s.120 of the Act, this decision is subject to a statutory right of appeal directly to the Environment Court, P O Box 2069, Christchurch, which must be lodged with the Environment Court and served on the Council within 15 working days of receiving this letter.

This resource consent has been granted on a non-notified application, therefore the consent commences on the date you receive this letter unless a condition in the consent states otherwise, or an appeal is lodged.

If an appeal is lodged the consent cannot be exercised until the Court has determined the appeal, or the appeal is withdrawn, or a determination of the Court states otherwise.

Conditions of Consent

It is important that you check the conditions of your consent carefully as some of them may require you to surrender your current consent or provide information and/or plans to the Council before you may commence your activity. In addition, in some cases you may also require other permits or consents for your proposed activity and these must be obtained before you can commence your activity.

Lapse of Consent

Please note that under s.125 of the Act this consent shall lapse in two years unless you have given effect to it before then.

Consent Charges

At this stage the Council has not calculated the final costs of processing your application. Should the final costs exceed the deposit already paid, then as previously advised, you will be invoiced separately for these costs. Should the final costs be less than the deposit already paid then you will receive a refund.

Compliance Fees and Charges

Council's Environmental Services Unit will monitor your consent to ensure you have complied with the conditions of your consent.

Please contact **Alexandra King** at this office should you require clarification of any matter relating to this decision letter.

Yours sincerely



Kylie M. Galbraith
Acting Manager Consents

Our Reference: A1137861

Consent No. RM16.142.01

WATER PERMIT

Pursuant to Section 104C of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Otago Regional Council grants consent to:

Name: Queenstown Lakes District Council

Address: 10 Gorge Road, Queenstown

To take and use ground water

For the purpose of providing community supply.

For a term expiring 1 October 2048

Location of Point of Abstraction: Queenstown, approximately 530 metres south of the intersection of Frankton-Ladies Mile Highway/State Highway 6 and Old School Road

Legal Description of land at point of abstraction: Lot 441 DP 491188

Legal Description of land (s) where water is to be used: Lot 441 DP 491188 and other land as advised in writing to the Consent Authority

Map Reference at point of abstraction: NZTM 2000: E1266116 N5007728

Conditions

Specific

1. If this consent is not given effect to within a period of two years from the date of commencement of this consent, this consent shall lapse under section 125 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
2. This permit shall not commence until Water Permit RM14.313.01 has been surrendered or expired.
3. The rate of abstraction shall not exceed:
 - (a) 395 litres per second;
 - (b) 28,250 cubic metres per day; and
 - (c) 6,223,165 cubic metres between 1 July in a year and 30 June in the following year.



4. This permit shall be exercised or suspended in accordance with any Council approved rationing regime that applies to the Shotover River.

Performance Monitoring

5. (a) The consent holder shall install a water meter to record the water take, at the point of take, within an error accuracy range of +/- 5% over the meter's nominal flow range, and a telemetry compatible datalogger with at least 24 months data storage and a telemetry unit to record the rate and volume of take, and the date and time this water was taken.
 - (b) The datalogger shall record the date, time and flow in litres per second.
 - (c) Data shall be provided once daily to the Consent Authority by means of telemetry. The consent holder shall ensure data compatibility with the Consent Authority's time-series database.
 - (d) The water meter shall be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications and instructions. There shall be enough space in the pipe to allow for verification of the accuracy of the meter under condition (g).
 - (e) The consent holder shall ensure the full operation of the water meter, datalogger and telemetry unit at all times during the exercise of this consent. All malfunctions of the water meter and/or datalogger and/or telemetry unit during the exercise of this consent shall be reported to the Consent Authority within 5 working days of observation and appropriate repairs shall be performed within 5 working days. Once the malfunction has been remedied, a Water Measuring Device Verification Form completed with photographic evidence must be submitted to the Consent Authority within 5 working days of the completion of repairs.
 - (f) The installation of the water meter, datalogger and telemetry unit shall be completed to full and accurate operation prior to the exercise of the consent. The consent holder shall forward a copy of the installation certificate to the Consent Authority within one month of installing the water meter datalogger and telemetry unit.
 - (g) (i) If a mechanical insert water meter is installed it shall be verified for accuracy each and every year from the first exercise of this consent.
 (ii) Any electromagnetic or ultrasonic flow meter shall be verified for accuracy every five years from the first exercise of this consent.
 (iii) Each verification shall be undertaken by a Consent Authority approved operator and a Water Measuring Device Verification Form shall be provide to the Consent Authority within 5 working days of the verification being performed, and at any time upon request.
6. Copies of the results of water quality analyses performed on the raw groundwater shall be forwarded to the Consent Authority by 31 July each year.
7. Within six months of the first exercise of this consent, then on the 5th anniversary and every 5 years thereafter, the consent holder shall have a suitably qualified individual carry out an assessment of the hydrological function of the Shotover River Confluence Swamp, for the purpose of determining the impact of the water abstraction. The assessment report is to be forwarded to the Consent Authority within two weeks of receipt.



General

8. The consent holder shall take all practicable steps to ensure that:
- (a) there is no leakage from pipes and structures; and
 - (b) a back-flow preventer device is fitted to prevent any contaminants from being drawn into the source of the water.

Review

9. The Consent Authority may, in accordance with Sections 128 and 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, serve notice on the consent holder of its intention to review the conditions of this consent for the purpose of imposing aquifer restriction levels, if and when an operative regional plan sets aquifer restriction levels.
10. The Consent Authority may, in accordance with Sections 128 and 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, serve notice on the consent holder of its intention to review the conditions of this consent within 3 months of each anniversary of the commencement of this consent for the purpose of:
- (a) adjusting the consented rate or volume of water under condition 2, should monitoring under condition 4 or future changes in water use indicate that the consented rate or volume is not able to be fully utilised; or
 - (b) determining whether the conditions of this consent are adequate to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the consent and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage; or
 - (c) ensuring the conditions of this consent are consistent with any National Environmental Standards Regulations, relevant regional plans; or;
 - (d) adjusting or altering the method of water take data recording and transmission.

Notes to Consent Holder

1. *If you require a replacement permit upon the expiry date of this permit, any new application should be lodged at least 6 months prior to the expiry date of this permit. Applying at least 6 months before the expiry date may enable you to continue to exercise this permit until a decision is made, and any appeals are resolved, on the replacement application.*
2. *The water meter, datalogger and telemetry unit should be safely accessible by the Consent Authority and its contractors at all times.*



Issued at Dunedin this 9th day of October 2018



Kylie M. Galbraith
Acting Manager Consents



Quail Rise Reservoir - Queenstown

Queenstown Airport

Aviation Assessment Report

Mike Haines and Max Evans, Aviation Consultants

May 2022

Contents

1	Overview	2
2	Aviation requirements	2
2.1	ICAO Annex 14	2
2.2	New Zealand Part 77 and Part 139	3
2.3	Queenstown Lakes District Plan	3
2.4	Minimum Operating Heights	3
3	Conclusion	5

1 Overview

Queenstown Lakes District Council proposes to build three reservoirs on an area above Trench Hill Road, Queenstown. The area for the site is located within the Queenstown Airport Aerodrome Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) in particular the Conical and Inner Horizontal Surfaces¹. These surfaces are to protect aircraft operations at Queenstown Aerodrome.

Initial assessments by Queenstown Airport operational staff have been conflicting on the reservoir site and the OLS impacts. This assessment analyses the proposed site and structures to determine if they are shielded² and would not impact aircraft operations or safety.

2 Aviation requirements

OLS are internationally accepted areas to protect aircraft operations in and around an aerodrome. The surfaces are mainly to protect arrival and departure of a runway which are the critical areas.

The areas to the side of the runway protect aircraft when overflying the runway, carrying out a missed approach or are not able to land. The areas further outside the lateral sides of the aerodrome called the Conical and Inner Horizontal Surfaces are designed to protect aircraft circling to land or that are further away from the aerodrome and manoeuvre to the approach areas. They are normally areas determined by the protection slopes that originate from the runway strip area and are higher the further from the runway edge.

2.1 ICAO Annex 14

The relevant international aviation document for OLS and shielding is ICAO Annex 14 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation – Aerodromes. This defines the OLS standards to be applied by States³ including the heights, slopes and radius. The relevant sections are in Chapter 4 with shielding detailed in paragraphs 4.2.3, 4.2.4, 4.2.5.

- 4.2.3 New objects or extensions of existing objects shall not be permitted above an approach or transitional surface except when, in the opinion of the appropriate authority, the new object or extension would be shielded by an existing immovable object.

Note. — Circumstances in which the shielding principle may reasonably be applied are described in the Airport Services Manual (Doc 9137), Part 6.

- 4.2.4 **Recommendation.**— *New objects or extensions of existing objects should not be permitted above the conical surface or inner horizontal surface except when, in the opinion of the appropriate authority, the object would be shielded by an existing immovable object, or after aeronautical study it is determined that the object would not adversely affect the safety or significantly affect the regularity of operations of aeroplanes.*

- 4.2.5 **Recommendation.**— *Existing objects above any of the surfaces required by 4.2.1 should as far as practicable be removed except when, in the opinion of the appropriate authority, the object is shielded by an existing immovable object, or after aeronautical study it is determined that the object would not adversely affect the safety or significantly affect the regularity of operations of aeroplanes.*

The ICAO Airport Services Manual DOC 9137, Chapter 6, details more information on shielding and the interpretation by States. This is consistent to the New Zealand Civil Aviation Rules (CARs) and Queenstown Lakes District Plan approach.

¹ Queenstown-Lakes District Council – DISTRICT PLAN – Figure 2 Queenstown Airport: Airport Protection Inner Horizontal and Conical Surfaces

² Shielding is where an existing structure, object or terrain is higher than the proposed structure or object. A new obstacle located in the vicinity of an existing obstacle and assessed as not being a hazard to aircraft is deemed to be shielded.

³ New Zealand as a State is a signatory to the Convention on International Civil Aviation

2.2 New Zealand Part 77 and Part 139

In New Zealand the ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices are adopted and included in the New Zealand Civil Aviation Rules.

CAR Part 77 prescribes rules for a person proposing to:

- (1) to construct or alter a structure that could constitute a hazard in navigable airspace; or
- (2) the use of a structure, lights, lasers, weapons, or pyrotechnics, that could constitute a hazard in navigable airspace.

This rule uses the OLS as the trigger notification to advise the Director of Civil Aviation along with CAR Part 139 and the local District Plan. The rule specifically details shielding in CAR 77 Appendix C.

Due to the location of these sites, we do not believe CAR Part 77 Notification is required as the areas are shielded by other objects.

CAR Part 139 relates to certificated aerodromes that have aircraft operations using aircraft that have a certified seating capacity of 30 passenger seats or greater. Queenstown Airport is Part 139 certificated and must comply with the design requirements of CAR Part 139.

In this regard CAANZ Advisory Circulars (AC) on OLS are relevant and CAANZ AC139-6 provide acceptable means of compliance and guidance material.

CAANZ AC139-6 is the relevant guidance and aligns with ICAO Annex 14 by specifically providing for shielded objects in the OLS:

4.2.5 New objects or extensions of existing objects should not be permitted above a conical surface or inner horizontal surface except when the object would be shielded by an existing immovable object, or an aeronautical study determines that the object would not adversely affect the safety or significantly affect the regularity of operations of aeroplanes.

2.3 Queenstown Lakes District Plan

Queenstown Lakes District Plan, PART 5 DESIGNATIONS 37, states:

Penetration of airport protection surfaces

16. No object, including any building, structure, mast, pole or tree, but excluding a control tower, shall penetrate the takeoff/approach or transitional surfaces without prior approval of the requiring authority.

17. No object, including any building, structure, mast, pole, or tree shall penetrate the horizontal and conical surfaces except with prior approval of the requiring authority, or where the object is determined to be shielded by an existing immovable object in accordance with recognised aeronautical practice.

Therefore, in our opinion the sites are shielded by the surrounding terrain (an immovable object) and do not require the prior approval of the requiring authority.

2.4 Minimum Operating Heights

The OLS is for protection of aircraft and operations and contemplate a relatively terrain free environment. In reality terrain impinges several Aerodrome OLS at Queenstown and the information on the Aerodrome Plate in the AIPNZ contains a number of cautions for pilots when operating at Queenstown.

It is noted that there is a curved take-off and approach path shown for Runway 14 however it is clearly shown in the AIPNZ that aircraft are to approach and depart to fly on the southern side of the transmission

lines along State Highway 6 which will ensure that they are well clear of the high terrain and proposed water reservoir site.

Pilots operate under two distinct operating rules:

VFR - Visual Flight Rules: means a flight in visual conditions where the pilot uses external visuals to navigate and avoid terrain or obstacles.

IFR - Instrument Flight Rules: means flight during which an aircraft is piloted solely by reference to instruments and without external reference points:

For IFR at an aerodrome the instrument procedure is designed to protect the pilot and the aircraft with a set track to follow. At Queenstown the various published instrument procedures both approach and departure keep the aircraft well away from the Quail Rise area especially the terrain and are all straight in or out, or on the other side of the runway.

VFR aircraft must remain clear of terrain as detailed in CAR 91.311 below. Queenstown has preferred VFR arrival and departure tracks that again keep the aircraft away from the Quail Rise area, and in any case the aircraft must remain clear of the terrain.

Therefore, no aircraft should be operating over the proposed areas in either VFR or IFR conditions. If they did and they were not intending to land on Runway 14 then they would be required to be at least 150 metres laterally from the terrain and 500 feet above ground level.

Information on VFR and IFR flight paths at Queenstown Aerodrome are available in the Aeronautical Information Publication New Zealand at www.aip.net.nz under Aerodrome Charts.

91.311 Minimum heights for VFR flights

(a) A pilot-in-command of an aircraft must not operate the aircraft under VFR—

- (1) over any congested area of a city, town, or settlement, or over any open air assembly of persons at a height of less than 1000 feet above the surface or any obstacle that is within a horizontal radius of 600 metres from the point immediately below the aircraft; or
- (2) over any other area—
 - (i) at a height of less than 500 feet above the surface; or
 - (ii) at a height of less than 500 feet above any obstacle, person, vehicle, vessel, or structure that is within a horizontal radius of 150 metres from the point immediately below the aircraft; and
- (3) for any operation, at a height less than that required to execute an emergency landing in the event of engine failure without hazard to persons or property on the surface.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a pilot-in-command of an aircraft—

- (1) conducting a take-off or landing; or
- (2) conducting a balked landing or discontinued approach; or
- (3) taxiing.

3 Conclusion

We have assessed the relevant aviation aspects of the proposed reservoir sites at Quail Rise.

In our professional opinion, and with specialist knowledge of CAANZ and Air Traffic Control requirements, the sites will not generate an adverse safety effect to the operation of the airport or aircraft.

Based on their location we also confirm, in our opinion, that the current terrain rising upwards from the site is the controlling obstacle and as such the sites are shielded and therefore not impacting on aircraft safety.

In our opinion VFR and IFR aircraft would not be operating in this area and if they did would be at sufficient altitude to not be affected by the building structures as again, the terrain would be more of a concern.

No other aviation requirements have been identified and the proposal is in accordance with Queenstown Lakes District Plan Designation regarding OLS shielding.



Mike Haines

Aviation Consultant



Max Evans

Aviation Consultant

3 May 2022

24 April 2020

Dear Amanda Leith,

Thank you for your enquiry regarding information that the Otago Regional Council may hold regarding potential soil contamination at the properties indicated below:

Address	Valuation Number / Legal Description	
-	29071/47430	Lot 300 DP 457085
-	29071/47464	Lot 2 DP 469901

The Otago Regional Council maintains a database of properties where information is held regarding current or past land-uses that have the potential to contaminated land. Land-uses that have the potential to contaminate land are outlined in the [Ministry for the Environment's Hazardous Activities and Industries List \(HAIL\)](#).

Where investigation has been completed, results have been compared to relevant soil guideline values. The database is continually under development, and should not be regarded as a complete record of all properties in Otago. The absence of available information does not necessarily mean that the property is uncontaminated; rather no information exists on the database. You may also wish to examine the property file at the relevant City or District Council to check if there is any evidence that activities occurring on the HAIL have taken place.

I can confirm that:

The above land does not currently appear on the database.

If your enquiry relates to a rural property, please note that many current and past activities undertaken on farms may not be listed on the database, as they can be more difficult to identify. Activities such as use, storage, formulation, and disposal of pesticides, offal pits, landfills, animal dips, and fuel tanks have the potential to contaminated land.

Similarly, the long-term use of lead-based paints on buildings can, in some cases, cases cause soil contamination. The use of lead-based paint is generally not recorded on the database.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any other enquires, or you would like to discuss the matter further,

Regards,



Jessie Callaghan
Environmental Officer

The enclosed/attached information is derived from the Otago Regional contaminated land register and is being disclosed to you pursuant to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. This information reflects the Otago Regional Council's current understanding of this site, which is based solely on the information obtained by the Council and held on record. It is disclosed only as a copy of those records and is not intended to provide a full, complete or entirely accurate assessment of the site. Accordingly, the Otago Regional Council is not in a position to warrant that the information is complete or without error and accepts no liability for any inaccuracy in, or omission from, this information. Any person receiving and using this information is bound by the provisions of the Privacy Act 1993.

HAIL Status	
Verified HAIL	Information has been provided confirming, more likely than not, that an activity or industry described in the HAIL is being or has been undertaken on the site.
Unverified HAIL	Information has been provided that suggests an activity or industry described in the HAIL is or has been undertaken on the site; however, this information has not been verified.
Verified non-HAIL – more likely than not	It has been established, more likely than not, that an activity or industry described in the HAIL has not been undertaken on the site at the time of listing.

Contamination Status	
Contaminated for <Context>	The site has been investigated and results demonstrate that there are hazardous substances in or on the land at the site that have, or are reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment. <Context> refers to the current or proposed site use and/or on/off-site ecological receptors.
Managed for <Context>	The site has been investigated and results demonstrate that there are hazardous substances present at the site that have the potential to pose risks to human health or the environment. However, those risks are considered managed for <context> because <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The nature of the use of the site prevents human and/or ecological exposure to the hazard; and/or - The land has been altered in some way and/or restrictions have been placed on the way it used to prevent human and/or ecological exposure to the hazard.
Acceptable for <Context>	The site has been investigated and results demonstrate that there are hazardous substances present at the site, but assessment indicates that any adverse effects or risks to human health are considered to be so low as to be acceptable for <context>.
At or Below Background Concentrations	The site has been investigated or remediated. The investigation or post-remediation validation results confirm that there are no hazardous substances above local background concentrations. Local background concentrations are those that occur naturally in the area. The investigation or validation sampling has been sufficiently detailed to characterize the site.
Partially investigated	The site has been partially investigated. Investigations have been conducted that – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate there are hazardous substances present; however, there is insufficient information to quantify any adverse effects or risks to human health or the environment; or, - Do not adequately verify the presence or absence of contamination associated with all HAIL activities that have been undertaken on the site.
Not Investigated	The soils at the site have not been subject to investigation. Contamination may have occurred but should not be assumed to have occurred.
New Information	New information has been received. This information is currently being assessed prior to assigning a site status.



AFFECTED PERSON'S APPROVAL

FORM 8A



Resource Management Act 1991 Section 95

#

RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICANT'S NAME AND/OR RM #

Queenstown Lakes District Council



AFFECTED PERSON'S DETAILS

I/We **Universal Developments Limited**

Are the owners/occupiers of
Lot 2 Deposited Plan 497316



DETAILS OF PROPOSAL

I/We hereby give written approval for the proposal to:

Establish a designation for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining up to three water reservoirs and associated infrastructure for the reticulated community network.

at the following subject site(s):

Lot 300 Deposited Plan 457085, Lot 2 Deposited Plan 469901 and Lot 3 Deposited Plan 469901



PLEASE TICK

I/We understand that by signing this form Council, when considering this application, will not consider any effects of the proposal upon me/us.



PLEASE TICK

I/We understand that if the consent authority determines the activity is a deemed permitted boundary activity under section 87BA of the Act, written approval cannot be withdrawn if this process is followed instead.



WHAT INFORMATION/PLANS HAVE YOU SIGHTED



PLEASE TICK


I/We have sighted and initialled ALL plans dated and approve them.

21.02.22



APPROVAL OF AFFECTED PERSON(S)

The written consent of all owners / occupiers who are affected. If the site that is affected is jointly owned, the written consent of all co-owners (names detailed on the title for the site) are required.

A	Name (PRINT) Lane Hocking	
	Contact Phone / Email address lane.hocking@yahoo.com	
	Signature 	Date 6 July 2022

B	Name (PRINT)	
	Contact Phone / Email address	
	Signature	Date

C	Name (PRINT)	
	Contact Phone / Email address	
	Signature	Date

D	Name (PRINT)	
	Contact Phone / Email address	
	Signature	Date

Note to person signing written approval

Conditional written approvals cannot be accepted.

There is no obligation to sign this form, and no reasons need to be given.

If this form is not signed, the application may be notified with an opportunity for submissions.

If signing on behalf of a trust or company, please provide additional written evidence that you have signing authority.

27 April 2022

Queenstown Lakes District Council

Email: jon.king@qldc.govt.nz

Attention: Jon King

Resource Consent – Queenstown Lakes District Council

Application

Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Hokonui Rūnanga (Kā Rūnaka) understands that the Queenstown Lakes District Council are applying for a resource consent associated with the alteration in designation and construction of new reservoirs for town water supply, Quail Rise, Queenstown (as specified in the information provided).

The Affected Party

Aukaha writes this written approval on behalf of Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Hokonui Rūnanga, three of the kaitiaki Rūnaka whose takiwā (area) includes the site the application relates to.

The representatives have received the full application provided.

This written approval is specific to the above proposal and any changes to the application will require further consultation with the Rūnaka.

I have the authority to sign on behalf of the Rūnaka and I have read the full application.

Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou and Hokonui Rūnanga represent the rakatira and are kaitiaki of all natural resources within the area to which the application relates.

Decision

Kā Rūnaka provide their written approval. In signing this written approval, Kā Rūnaka understand that the consent authority must decide that Kā Rūnaka are no longer an affected person, and the consent authority must not have regard to any adverse effects on Kā Rūnaka.

Kā Rūnaka understand that they may withdraw written approval by giving written notice to the consent authority if there is a hearing, or if not, then before the application is determined.

Nāku noa, nā



Tania Richardson

Consents Officer – Mana Taiao

cc Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki
Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou
Hokonui Rūnanga

Aukaha
Level 1, 258 Stuart Street, P O Box 446, Dunedin 9054, New Zealand
Phone - 03 477 0071
info@aukaha.co.nz www.aukaha.co.nz



AFFECTED PERSON'S APPROVAL

FORM 8A



Resource Management Act 1991 Section 95

#

RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICANT'S NAME AND/OR RM

RM220740 Queenstown Lakes District Council



AFFECTED PERSON'S DETAILS

I/We **FII Holdings Limited**

Are the owners/occupiers of
Section 3 Survey Office Plan 502556



DETAILS OF PROPOSAL

I/We hereby give written approval for the proposal to:

Establish and designation for the purpose of establishing, operating and maintaining up to three water reservoirs and associated infrastructure for the reticulated community network.

at the following subject site(s):

Lot 300 Deposited Plan 457085 and Lot 2 Deposited Plan 469901



PLEASE TICK

I/We understand that by signing this form Council, when considering this application, will not consider any effects of the proposal upon me/us.



PLEASE TICK

I/We understand that if the consent authority determines the activity is a deemed permitted boundary activity under section 87BA of the Act, written approval cannot be withdrawn if this process is followed instead.



WHAT INFORMATION/PLANS HAVE YOU SIGHTED



PLEASE TICK

I/We have sighted and initialled ALL plans dated and approve them.

29.11.22



APPROVAL OF AFFECTED PERSON(S)

The written consent of all owners / occupiers who are affected. If the site that is affected is jointly owned, the written consent of all co-owners (names detailed on the title for the site) are required.

A

Name (PRINT)

Maree Baker - Galloway (counsel for FTI)

Contact Phone / Email address

027 2954704

Signature

Date

27/2/23

B

Name (PRINT)

Contact Phone / Email address

Signature

Date

C

Name (PRINT)

Contact Phone / Email address

Signature

Date

D

Name (PRINT)

Contact Phone / Email address

Signature

Date

Note to person signing written approval

Conditional written approvals cannot be accepted.

There is no obligation to sign this form, and no reasons need to be given.

If this form is not signed, the application may be notified with an opportunity for submissions.

If signing on behalf of a trust or company, please provide additional written evidence that you have signing authority.



Queenstown Lakes District Council
Private Bag 50072, Queenstown 9348
Gorge Road, Queenstown 9300

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www.qldc.govt.nz

