

Before the Expert Panel appointed under the
Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

FTAA-2604-1207

Under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA)

In the matter of the Southern Link Inland Port

By Southern Link Property Limited

**STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE BY JOHN KYLE AND MEGAN HANKEY ON BEHALF OF
SOUTHERN LINK PROPERTY LIMITED**

PLANNING

19 August 2026



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Our names are John Kyle and Megan Hankey. Our qualifications and experience are set out in **Appendix A** to this evidence.

1.2 Our involvement in the Southern Link Inland Port project (**SLIP** or the **Project**) has been to provide expert planning advice, including the preparation of the substantive application documents and proposed consent conditions.

1.3 We have been asked by Southern Link Property Limited (**SLPL**) to provide a response to specific matters within our areas of expertise contained in written comments on the SLPL application from persons invited by the Panel to comment under s 53 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (**FTAA**). Specifically, this statement of evidence addresses the statutory planning matters raised by the following parties:

- (a) Otago Regional Council (**ORC**);
- (b) Fish and Game Otago (**F&G**);
- (c) Dunedin City Council (**DCC**); and
- (d) Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment.

1.4 We also respond to section 53 comments on consent conditions made by ORC, F&G, DCC and New Zealand Transport Agency.

Code of Conduct

1.5 We confirm that we have read the Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses contained in section 9 of the Environment Court Practice Note 2023 and have complied with it in preparing this evidence. We confirm that the issues addressed in this evidence are within our area of expertise, and we have not omitted material facts known to us that might alter or detract from our evidence.

2. RESPONSE TABLES

- 2.1** The response tables included as Attachments 1 to 4 of SLPL's response address the comments raised by all submitters. We address more substantive comments made by invited parties as they relate to our area of expertise in this brief of evidence.

3. GENERAL COMMENTS ON CONDITIONS

- 3.1** The comments received from DCC, ORC, F&G and NZTA include comments on the proposed resource consent conditions.

- 3.2** We have considered the comments and suggested amendments made by the various commenters and have prepared an updated set of proposed conditions for both the DCC and ORC resource consent approvals sought. The updated conditions are included as Attachments 22 and 23 of SLPL's response to comments. Where we agree with the suggested amendments in comments, we have noted this and included these as tracked changes or proposed alternative condition wording to address concerns raised in a more appropriate way. Where we disagree with the suggested amendments, we have stated why.

- 3.3** We have also updated the proposed conditions in response to recommendations made by SLPL's technical experts where the comments relate to technical matters. We note in particular that the evidence of Dr Conwell, Mr Bloomberg, Dr Allibone, Ms Miller, Mr Rossiter, Mr Craig, Mr Scaife, Ms Gilbert and Mr Shanks specifically respond to comments made on the conditions. Our updated conditions reflect that evidence.

4. RESPONSE TO OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL (HANNAH GOSLIN)

- 4.1** We have reviewed the comments prepared by Ms Goslin on behalf of the ORC, as well as the technical advice attached as appendices to ORC's comments.

Condition structure

- 4.2** Our approach to the structure of the proposed ORC resource consent conditions is to have an overarching general set of conditions, that apply to all ORC consents, and to then have four sets of conditions that apply to specific activities for which resource consent is sought (referred to as Resource Consents A-D). Whilst Resource Consents C and D apply to only one activity for which consent is sought, Resource Consents A and B apply to more than one activity.
- 4.3** Although Ms Goslin does not object to our approach to include general conditions that apply to all ORC consents,¹ Ms Goslin states a preference that the individual resource consents should be clearly separated.² We understand that this approach is preferred as this aligns with ORC's standard approach to conditions.
- 4.4** In our opinion, the structure of the conditions is suitable, particularly when considering the nature of the activities that the relevant conditions are related to. In particular, we note Resource Consent B provides for activities relating to the stormwater management system, including the associated construction and operational phase stormwater discharge. These conditions include the water quality monitoring regime which applies during both construction and operation of the SLIP.
- 4.5** The Project is not proposed to be constructed in one single sequence and is instead proposed to be constructed in three defined stages. As such, the SLIP will be operational following the completion of Stage 1, and subsequent construction activities will occur during Stage 2 and 3 simultaneously with the operation of the SLIP. Therefore, to avoid unnecessary duplication of conditions across multiple different permits, and potential uncertainty regarding compliance, our view is that it is most appropriate for these water quality and aquatic ecology monitoring

1 At paragraph 153 of the Otago Regional Council s.53 comments on substantive application.

2 At paragraph 155 of the Otago Regional Council s.53 comments on substantive application.

conditions to be combined in one condition set that provides for both the construction and operational phase stormwater discharge activities.

4.6 We consider this approach is also consistent with the purpose of the FTAA.

4.7 Notwithstanding this, we are happy to take direction from the Expert Panel on its preferred approach to the structure of the conditions and can make any amendments to the condition structure should the Panel prefer the approach suggested by Ms Goslin.

Condition drafting and management plans

4.8 We agree with Ms Goslin³ that conditions need to be clear and enforceable to provide sufficient certainty for both the Consent Holder and the Consent Authority. We confirm we have drafted the proposed consent conditions in accordance with these principles.

4.9 We also agree with Ms Goslin that management plans are an appropriate and effective tool to manage effects for large projects.⁴ Given the nature of the SLIP, we consider the proposed use of the management plans is appropriate and will be effective in managing activities related to the construction and operation of the Project.

4.10 At paragraph 161, Ms Goslin notes that ‘further work is required to ensure that key outcomes, performance standards, monitoring requirements and adaptive management responses identified within the management plans are appropriately incorporated into the consent conditions’.

4.11 As noted above, we have updated the proposed consent conditions in response to s53 comments received on the application, including in response to comments received from Ms Goslin, and we have largely accepted the suggested amendments. We consider that these updates to the conditions achieve the outcomes sought by the Ms Goslin, including

3 At paragraph 152 of the Otago Regional Council s.53 comments on substantive application.

4 At paragraph 157 of the Otago Regional Council s.53 comments on substantive application.

clarity of management plan objectives and content. In our view the updated proposed consent conditions are certain and enforceable.

Stormwater management and monitoring approach

- 4.12** In assessing the Project against the Otago Regional Policy Statement 2021 (**ORPS 2021**) Ms Goslin notes that she *generally agrees with the Applicant's assessment against the relevant provisions of the ORPS 2021*.⁵ Ms Goslin states at paragraph 116 that:

'uncertainty remains regarding the potential effects of stormwater discharges on the surface water quality and ecological values of the Silver Stream. In particular, further clarification is required regarding the effectiveness of the proposed stormwater management approach, the adequacy of the adaptive management framework, and the monitoring measures proposed to demonstrate that the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained as directed by LF-FW-P8'.

- 4.13** Ms Goslin reaches a similar conclusion with respect to the consistency of the proposal with the direction in the Regional Plan: Water for Otago (**RPW**).⁶

- 4.14** The proposed ORC conditions that apply to the construction and operational phase stormwater discharge (Resource Consent B) include proposed Conditions B.22-B.37 that require water quality and freshwater ecology monitoring during the construction and operation of the SLIP. These conditions have been drafted in accordance with the recommendations set out in the Freshwater Ecology Impact Assessment, prepared by e3Scientific and submitted with the substantive application and the draft Stormwater Monitoring Plan, and have subsequently been updated to reflect the recommendations in the statements of evidence prepared by Ms Miller, Mr Bloomberg, Dr Conwell and Dr Allibone, that form part of SLPL's response to s55 comments.

5 At paragraph 115 of the Otago Regional Council s.53 comments on substantive application.

6 At paragraph 120 of the Otago Regional Council s.53 comments on substantive application

- 4.15** The approach to water quality monitoring has been revised in the updated condition set to provide greater certainty of outcome. This includes ensuring the monitoring and management response of the stormwater discharge is fit for purpose and appropriate for the nature, scale, frequency and intensity of the proposed discharge to the Silver Stream that will occur either during construction or operation of the Project (or where both activities occur simultaneously).

Construction of Development Stage 1 Water Quality Monitoring

- 4.16** The updated conditions have been amended to require a separate water quality monitoring regime that must be implemented during the construction of development Stage 1. Given no operation will be occurring at this time, the water quality monitoring is more closely aligned with the primary contaminant of concern during construction, being the potential for the discharge of sediment to water. The efficacy of the proposed erosion and sediment control measures is discussed in the evidence of Mr Keenan and construction activities will be managed in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that will be prepared.

- 4.17** The updated proposed consent conditions set out standards relating to sediment and water clarity that must be met during construction (refer to Conditions B.21B-B21D). These measures are orthodox and commonly applied in cases where earthworks are required. This therefore provides a clear and measurable framework for the performance standards that must be met during construction activities, prior to operations occurring on-site.

Operation and Construction of Development Stages 2 and 3 Water Quality Monitoring

- 4.18** Once Stage 1 has been constructed, the SLIP will become operational and as discussed in the evidence of Dr Conwell, the potential contaminant profile associated with the stormwater discharge will change. Therefore, the water quality monitoring approach during operation needs to be appropriate to identify any potential effects associated with the operational

activities at the SLIP. As indicated earlier, the conditions relating to this phase have been revised in the light of comments by the ORC in particular. The justification for the operational phase water quality monitoring is set out in the evidence of Ms Miller and Mr Bloomberg. Following review by Mr Bloomberg the proposed conditions relating to overall management of the discharge have also been revised.

4.19 These conditions:

- (a) Require the preparation of a Stormwater Monitoring Plan (**SMP**) that will be provided to the ORC for certification in accordance with the management plan certification process set out in Conditions 4-6.⁷ The water quality monitoring must be undertaken in accordance with this plan;
- (b) Outline the objective of the SMP and associated information requirements;⁸
- (c) Set out the requirements for baseline water quality monitoring that must be completed prior to the commencement of the operation of the SLIP, including the parameters that must be monitored;⁹
- (d) Set out the process for the establishment of site-specific trigger limits based on the results of the baseline water quality monitoring, and require these to be incorporated into the final SMP;¹⁰
- (e) Outline the methods that must be implemented to monitor water quality and aquatic ecology (including effects that arise from potential sedimentation) during the operation of the SLIP;¹¹
- (f) Set out the trigger response measures that the Consent Holder must implement in the event the results of the water quality or aquatic ecology monitoring identify an exceedance of a site-specific trigger limit, including the management measures that

7 Condition B.22.
 8 Condition B.23.
 9 Condition B.24 and B.26
 10 Condition B.25 and B.27.
 11 Condition B.30 and B.34.

must be implemented, as well as notification and reporting requirements to ORC,¹² and

- (g) Require the preparation of an annual Silver Stream Monitoring Report to be provided to the ORC and Mana Whenua Consultation Group, that includes details of the water quality and aquatic ecology sampling that has been undertaken in the preceding year, analysis of the results of this sampling, and if relevant, details of any exceedance and management response implemented by the Consent Holder.¹³

4.20 In light of the above, we consider there are sufficient safeguards in the proposed conditions to ensure the implementation of the recommended management measures to monitor both the construction and operational phase stormwater discharge and an appropriate management response in the event it is determined that the stormwater discharge is having an adverse effect on the Silver Stream. We note that this view is shared by Mr Bloomberg.

4.21 We note that the SMP must be certified by the ORC prior to the commencement of the operation of the SLIP. Therefore, this provides the ORC with the opportunity to ensure the set trigger limits are appropriate to meet the objective of the SMP.

4.22 In our view, the conditions are sufficiently robust and provide necessary detail to ensure the recommended management measures associated with the discharge of construction and operational phase stormwater to Silver Stream are clear, measurable and enforceable and provide certainty that these effects will be appropriately managed.

4.23 Based on the conclusions of the technical assessments and associated statements of evidence referred to above, we are of the view that the Project will be appropriately managed to ensure the water quality and freshwater ecology values of the Silver Stream are maintained, in

12 Condition B.31-B.32 and B.35.

13 Condition B.37.

accordance with the policy direction of the regional planning documents. We therefore maintain the view set out in section 9.3 of the substantive application document that the Project is consistent with the ORPS 2021, the RPW and the National Policy Statement for Freshwater 2020.

5. RESPONSE TO OTAGO FISH AND GAME COUNCIL (JAMIE WARD)

5.1 At paragraph 42(b), Mr Ward notes:

'The proposed consent conditions do not set limits or expected outcomes: the consent conditions only define outcomes or limits for freshwater discharges in relation to the RMA s107 style language in the Otago Regional Council (ORC) conditions B.4 and B.14. These are a minimum requirement which no consent can authorise and will not provide adequate protection to the values of the Silverstream from the stormwater discharge. Because the Stormwater Monitoring Plan does not need to be finalised until 20 working days prior to the commencement of the work (ORC conditions 4 – 9) and because the plans may be amended for a wide variety of reasons (ORC condition 6), a failure to set limits or clear environmental outcomes within consent conditions will allow the Stormwater Monitoring Plan to be materially different to what is proposed currently.'

5.2 The approach to the monitoring regime for construction and operational phase stormwater discharge to Silver Stream is set out above.

5.3 Whilst we acknowledge the proposed consent conditions do not include set water quality limits during the operation of the SLIP, as discussed in detail in Section 4 above, we consider the proposed conditions provide a clear framework that sets out the methods that will be employed to set these limits following the completion of baseline monitoring. Further, the updated proposed conditions outline the methods that must be employed to achieve the objective of the SMP, being to verify stormwater treatment performance. Therefore, any limits that are set must achieve this purpose.

5.4 Moreover, we disagree with Mr Ward's view that because there are no set limits in the proposed conditions that this will allow the SMP to be materially different to what is proposed currently. Certification of the SMP by the ORC will be to confirm that the SMP meets the objective set out in Condition B.22 and includes the SMP information requirements as set out

in Condition B.23. This includes the set trigger limits that will be established following the completion of the baseline water quality monitoring in accordance with the process set out in the conditions and recommended by Mr Bloomberg. Therefore, this provides certainty that the set limits within the SMP will be appropriate to manage the effects of the stormwater discharge to Silver Stream.

5.5 Further, Condition 6 of the general ORC conditions requires that the plans submitted to ORC for certification must be prepared in general accordance with the plans submitted with the application, except as amended to:

- (a) provide a more appropriate and / or effective management approach;
- (b) align the plan(s) with consent conditions; or
- (c) incorporate comments made by the Otago Regional Council or the Mana Whenua Consultation Group on the draft plan.

5.6 Therefore, Mr Ward's assertions that the SMP could be amended for a variety of reasons are inaccurate. In fact, the final version of the SMP can only be amended to either align with the final set of consent conditions for the Project, to provide for a more appropriate management approach, or to address any comments made from ORC and the Mana Whenua Consultation Group. In our opinion, there is limited scope for changes to the final SMP, and any changes will be to apply more stringent management measures than currently set out in the draft SMP.

5.7 We also note that the use of management plans for large scale development projects is a commonly adopted method to set out the detail of how recommended management measures will be implemented. This is also accepted by Ms Goslin on behalf of ORC, as noted in Section 4 above. We therefore consider that the proposed approach to the management of the operational stormwater discharge set out in the conditions provides a suitable level of flexibility to ensure the appropriate trigger limits are set, as well as certainty of outcome to ensure effects are effectively managed.

5.8 Mr Ward is of the view that the proposed approach to the 10% buffer for a trigger limit is inconsistent with the LF-WAI provisions of the ORPS 2021, nor the concept of Te Mana o Te Wai.¹⁴ We note that the trigger setting approach has been revised as outlined in the evidence of Mr Bloomberg. Mr Bloomberg concludes the updated approach to the setting of the site-specific trigger limits is appropriate to identify a measurable difference and will be sufficiently effective at ensuring the discharge quality is managed so as not to result in an adverse effect on the water quality of Silver Stream. Taking this into account, in our opinion, the Project is consistent with the LF-WAI provisions of the ORPS 2021, including as they relate to the concept of Te Mana o Te Wai.

5.9 In addition, Mr Ward makes reference to a case study where a stormwater discharge associated with a subdivision development has resulted in the discharge of sediment-laden water into Bullock Creek and at paragraph 70 states:

‘The consent conditions for stormwater discharge have very few freshwater limits or clear statements of outcomes that are to be achieved for the Silverstream, instead relying on future plans which can use guideline values and triggers which differ from those which are listed in the e3 memo. Enforcement actions will need to rely almost entirely on the s107 style minimum standards, which are below the levels of environmental protection required to protect trout spawning, incubation and juvenile rearing.

Fish and Game’s experience with Bullock Creek is that enforcement actions relying on conditions using the s107 style language are often difficult to enforce as they often rely on expert assessment to demonstrate a breach, such as significant adverse effects on aquatic life.’

5.10 We do not comment on the difference between the case study referred to in this example with the SLIP project as this is addressed in the evidence prepared by Mr Keenan and Dr Allibone. However, we disagree that enforcement actions in the proposed condition rely on s107 style minimum standards. The proposed conditions have been drafted in accordance with the advice set out by Mr Bloomberg who holds the view that the proposed

14 At paragraph 42(c) of Otago Fish and Game Council’s submission.

water quality monitoring regime is sufficiently robust to detect changes that arise from the proposed stormwater discharge within the Silver Stream and respond to any changes that are significant enough to warrant such action.

- 5.11** Condition 7 of the general ORC conditions requires the Consent Holder to undertake all activities in accordance with the certified plans, including the certified SMP, and the associated monitoring and management measures that will be set out in that plan. This is an enforceable requirement.
- 5.12** We note we have amended the objective of the SMP in the condition set in response to comments from Ms Goslin and consider that these updates provide a clearer outcome that the SMP must achieve.
- 5.13** Further, as discussed above, we have updated the proposed conditions to include reference to the relevant ecological guidelines for water quality and sediment limits and note that any further updates to the SMP must be in accordance with these consent conditions.
- 5.14** We therefore consider the concerns raised by Mr Ward have been sufficiently addressed in the updated proposed condition set.

6. RESPONSE TO DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL (JOHN SULE)

- 6.1** Mr Sule provides a comprehensive assessment of the Project against the objectives and policies of the Second Generation District Plan (**2GP**). Mr Sule generally agrees with the statutory assessment of the Project against the provisions of the 2GP that forms part of the application. However, he considers that the proposal is inconsistent with the 2GP policy direction as it relates to establishing the proposed activity within the rural zone,¹⁵ effects on rural character and visual amenity¹⁶ and the effect of the

15 At paragraph 431 of the DCC s53 comments.

16 At paragraphs 441-442 of the DCC s53 comments.

proposal on the loss of productive land.¹⁷ We focus our discussion in this evidence on these matters.

6.2 A detailed assessment of the Project against the objectives and policies identified by Mr Sule is provided within Section 9.3 of the substantive application report and we maintain the conclusions expressed in this assessment that the Project is consistent with the relevant policy direction.

6.3 Of relevance to the policies identified by Mr Sule above, we note:

- (a) the Future Development Strategy has identified the proposed site as being appropriate for the development of an inland port and the SLIP will support the ongoing efficient functioning of rural activities across the region;
- (b) effects on rural character and visual amenity will be appropriately addressed, as confirmed in the evidence of Ms Gilbert and Mr Moore. We note that the proposed DCC conditions have been updated to include the provision for amenity mitigation for identified properties in accordance with the recommendations of Ms Gilbert and Mr Moore (refer to Condition 71B). We consider this assists to address the concerns raised by Mr Sule;¹⁸ and
- (c) the site is not suitable for future productive land use as set out in detail in the report prepared by AbascusBio Limited submitted with the substation application and is assessed as being consistent with the national direction on this matter provided in the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land (**NPS-HPL**).¹⁹ In particular we note that the site is too small for a viable standalone productive use, including pastoral farming, and is currently leased to an adjacent farmer as a run off block. Further, any LUC 1 soil on site will either be re-used on site to assist as a growing medium for landscape planting or reutilised at another location with the relevant approvals in place. This will ensure the productive re-use

17 At paragraphs 446-447 of the DCC s53 comments.

18 At paragraph 456 of the DCC s53 comments.

19 Part B.01 – Land assessment.

of soil. As such, we consider the loss of highly productive land (**HPL**) associated with the Project is insignificant.

6.4 In addition to the above, at paragraph 110 Mr Sule notes that the likely adverse effects on the maintenance of high class soils associated with the proposal are assessed as being more than minor. We address the effect of the Project on high class soil in detail in response to Mr Upton below, however, note that the soil will be re-utilised either on-site or offsite, and therefore, the high class soil resource will be appropriately maintained.

6.5 Notwithstanding the above assessment, we note that neither the Resource Management Act 1991 (**RMA**) nor the framework established by the FTAA requires proposals to achieve "complete consistency" with all objectives and policies found in various statutory documents. Further, the Panel must give the greatest weight to the purpose of the FTAA when considering a consent application.

7. RESPONSE TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT (RT HON SIMON UPTON)

7.1 Mr Upton's comments focus on the permanent loss of HPL. Mr Upton notes that because the Project has been assessed as meeting the exemption criteria provided by clause 3.10 of the NPS-HPL, SLPL has not assessed the effects of the loss of HPL and identifies this as a key issue the Panel will need to determine.

7.2 As stated in Section 6 above, we hold the opinion that the proposal is consistent with the NPS-HPL and the effect of HPL loss is insignificant. Whilst the Project site is primarily comprised of high class soil, the site is not suitable as a stand alone productive unit, in particular noting the existing and long-term constraints associated with the site and the small size of the site, which means that despite the presence of the high class soil resource, the site is too small to sustain a rural productive use. Furthermore, high class soil will be re-utilised either on-site or offsite, and therefore, the

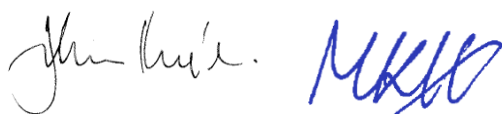
Project will result in the productive use of the soil. In light of this assessment, in our view, the effect of the loss of HPL associated with the Project is minor. We therefore consider the Panel can be satisfied that the Project is consistent with the existing statutory policy framework for highly productive soils.

8. CONCLUSION

8.1 Having considered the comments provided under s53 of the FTAA, the technical evidence, and the relevant statutory provisions, it is our opinion that the Project will deliver significant regional and national benefits, whilst appropriately managing the effects on the environment.

8.2 We recommend amendments to conditions in response to comments where appropriate to address effects of the Project and improve the clarity and enforceability of the conditions. Conversely, we do not recommend the adoption of changes to conditions where they do not relate to an actual or potential effect of the Project or are more onerous than necessary to address the effect, in accordance with s83 of the FTAA.

Dated: 19th August 2026



John Kyle and Megan Hankey

APPENDIX A

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF JOHN KYLE

1. My full name is John Clifford Kyle. I hold an honours degree in Regional Planning from Massey University, obtained in 1987. I am a founding director of the firm Mitchell Daysh Limited, which practices as a resource management planning and environmental consultancy throughout New Zealand.
2. I have been engaged in the field of resource and environmental management for 37 years. My experience includes a mix of local authority and consultancy resource management work. For the past 30 years, this experience has retained a particular emphasis on providing consultancy advice with respect to regional and district plans, plan change applications, designations, resource consents, environmental management, and environmental effects assessment.
3. For most of my consulting career I have been involved with the consenting of large-scale, and often nationally significant projects involving inputs from a multidisciplinary team. I have provided advice to Boards of Inquiry with respect to nationally significant infrastructure projects, and to other Environmental Protection Authority-appointed panels. I have very broad experience in the Environment Court dating back to 1988 (then the Planning Tribunal) and experience with High Court proceedings.
4. I work extensively on projects in the renewable energy generation sector (hydro, wind, solar and recently green hydrogen), extractives (quarrying and mining), infrastructure (ports, airports, network utilities), industrial processing (fertiliser, meat, forestry), land development (urban expansion, new town development), government facilities (regional prisons, youth justice facilities), health and aged care (hospitals and retirement villages) and water (irrigation, water storage, wastewater treatment). My work regularly takes me all over New Zealand.
5. I am a member of the Resource Management Law Association. For a number of years, I assisted the New Zealand Planning Institute with instructing planning practitioners on how to give effective expert evidence.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF MEGAN HANKEY

6. My full name is Megan Kate Hankey.
7. I hold a Master of Science degree in Geography from the University of Otago, obtained in 2021, and hold membership with the Resource Management Law Association.
8. I am a Senior Consultant at Mitchell Daysh Limited, which practices as a resource management planning and environmental consultancy firm throughout New Zealand. I have approximately 5 years' experience in this field.
9. I have been involved in the preparation of resource consent applications, including statutory planning assessments, and providing resource management advice to a wide range of clients in relation to regional and district plans, resource consents and environmental effects assessments. I have also been involved in the consenting of projects approved under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA).
10. My experience includes renewable electricity generation projects, meat processing activities and ports. Below is a selection of relevant clients and projects I have been involved with:
 - 10.1 Contact Energy Limited – Southland Wind Farm Project, consented under the FTAA; Clutha Hydro Scheme – ancillary activities.
 - 10.2 Silver Fern Farms Limited – various consenting activities relating to its meat processing activities.
 - 10.3 Lyttelton Port Company – resource management support relating to the operation of the Lyttelton Port.
 - 10.4 Waitaki District Council – Notices of Requirement to designate Waitaki District Council's three waters infrastructure in the Proposed Waitaki District Plan.