

Final proposed provisions

Edits to provisions are marked using strike through for deletion and underline for insertion.

Please note, with respect to column C, that where a provision is included (in italics) the text and edits both alter according to the context identified. For clarity:

- Adopt S42A recommendation – the underlying text is the notified provision; edits are as per the S42A recommendation.
- Adopt original submission – the underlying text is the notified provision; edits are as per the original submissions made by the (relevant) “aggregates” submitters.
- Adopt suggestion in evidence – the underlying text is the S42A recommendation; edits are as per that suggested in evidence.

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Section 1.1.1 <i>Land and Water Resources in Canterbury</i> , 3 rd paragraph 3 rd sentence	<i>Land also provides places for people to live, and to establish and operate businesses and industry, including soils for primary industry and gravel and minerals for building <u>and infrastructure</u> materials.</i>	Adopt S42A recommendation: <i>Land also provides places for people to live, and to establish and operate businesses and industry, including soils for primary industry and gravel and minerals for <u>infrastructure and</u> building materials.</i>
Section 1.2.3 <i>Quarrying Gravel Outside of River Beds</i>	Amend section heading: <i>Quarrying (<u>including Gravel Extraction</u>) and Mining Outside of Riverbeds</i> [...] <i>Land outside of riverbeds supplies rock, gravel and other minerals for the roading and construction industries, <u>which provide social and economic benefits to people and communities.</u></i> [...] <i>Quarrying, <u>mining and extractive</u> activities need to be appropriately located <u>and managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on,</u> operate without affecting water quality, and sites appropriately managed or rehabilitated once extraction ceases. [...]</i>	Adopt S42A recommendation: <i>Quarrying (<u>including Gravel Extraction</u>) and Mining Outside of Riverbeds.</i> Adopt original submission: [...] <i>Land outside of riverbeds supplies rock, gravel and other minerals for the roading and construction industries, <u>which provide social and economic benefits to people and communities.</u></i> Adopt original submission: [...] <i>Quarrying, <u>mining and extractive</u> activities need to be appropriately located <u>and managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on,</u> operate without affecting water quality, and sites appropriately managed or rehabilitated once extraction ceases. [...]</i>
Section 1.2.4 <i>Flooding</i>	[...] <i>Land on the floodplains of rivers and the shores of lakes are valued for settlement and farming, because of the proximity to water and flatter, fertile soils. Some of the flooding risk may be managed by stopbanks, groynes, flood control plantings and gravel extraction and vegetation removal to maintain, <u>and where appropriate enhance,</u> the flood carrying capacity of a river. <u>Many of Canterbury's rivers have naturally aggrading beds, therefore targeted extraction can have significant benefits for flood management.</u> While these flood management activities are necessary, they also need to be managed because they can cause their own adverse effects.</i>	Adopt original submission: [...] <i>Land on the floodplains of rivers and the shores of lakes are valued for settlement and farming, because of the proximity to water and flatter, fertile soils. Some of the flooding risk may be managed by stopbanks, groynes, flood control plantings and gravel extraction and vegetation removal to maintain, <u>and where appropriate enhance,</u> the flood carrying capacity of a river. <u>Many of Canterbury's rivers have naturally aggrading beds, therefore targeted extraction can have significant benefits for flood management.</u> While these flood management activities are necessary, they also need to be managed because they can cause their own adverse effects. [...]</i>

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Section 1.2.4 <i>Activities in Beds of Lakes and Rivers, including Gravel Extraction</i> , 2 nd paragraph 1 st sentence and 3 rd paragraph last sentence.	<p>[...] <u>The accumulation of gravel in Canterbury's foothill and alpine river beds reduces their flood carrying capacity, so removal is important for flood management. Removal of gravel also provides an important source of material for roading, construction, and infrastructure which provides social and economic benefits to people and communities.</u> Small quantities [...]</p> <p>[...] <u>As with other activities in the beds of lakes and rivers, measures should be taken to ensure gravel removal does not adversely affect water quality to an unacceptable degree...</u>" [...]</p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation: <u>The accumulation of gravel in Canterbury's foothill and alpine river beds reduces their flood carrying capacity, so removal is important for flood management. Removal of gravel also provides an important source of material for roading, construction, and infrastructure which provides social and economic benefits.</u></p> <p>Adopt original submission: <u>As with other activities in the beds of lakes and rivers, measures should be taken to ensure gravel removal does not adversely affect water quality to an unacceptable degree [...]</u></p>
Section 2.1 <i>Objectives</i> , second sentence	The objectives form a comprehensive suite of outcomes to be attained.	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation: <u>While the objectives form a comprehensive suite of outcomes for the region, the individual provisions can conflict with one another. For this reason, no single objective should be read in isolation. Assessing whether an activity is appropriate requires an overall broad judgement to be made as to how it fits within the overall scheme of this Plan and provides for the achievement of the environmental outcomes sought for the Canterbury Region.</u></p>
Section 2.3 <i>Rules</i>	Retain Section 2.3, but provide amendments or further explanation that provides for multiple applications for resource consent to be made and granted, in accordance with the Act. [No specific edits in submission]	Adopt S42A recommendations (minor edits to text).
2.9 <i>Relationship with other regional plans controlling land and water</i>	Retain Section 2.9, but provide detailed guidance on how any ambiguities and conflicts and between the Proposed Plan and other relevant Regional Plans are to be resolved. A clear statement that the Proposed Plan has precedence in these circumstances is preferred. [No specific edits in submission]	Adopt S42A recommendations (minor edits to text).
2.10 <i>Definitions, Translations and Abbreviations</i> – – Alpine Rivers	Amend the definition to recognise that some parts of alpine rivers are protected but other parts, such as the lower reaches, may be available for use. [No specific edits in submission]	Adopt S42A recommendation (retain without amendment).

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2.10 Definitions, Translations and Abbreviations – Disturbed land	Disturbed land means the disturbance of soil by any means, including blading, blasting, contouring, ripping, root raking, moving, removing, excavating, and cutting. Soil disturbance excludes: disturbance as a result of vegetation disturbance activity, non-motorised soil disturbance activities, thrusting, boring or trenching or mole ploughing associated with cable or pipe laying, soil disturbance undertaken by a mine or quarry operation, cultivation and grazing, and foundation works for structures.	Adopt S42A recommendation (delete definition).
2.10 Definitions, Translations and Abbreviations – Diversion	Diversion means the deflection of water from its natural course, but remaining within the bed the banks of the water body, artificial lake or artificial watercourse. <u>If the water leaves the bed is taken beyond the banks and then subsequently returned,</u> even for if over a short distance, this Plan considers that the water has been “taken” and subsequently “discharged”.	Adopt S42A recommendation: <i>Diversion means the deflection of water from its natural course, but remaining within the bed <u>or the banks of the water body, or artificial lake or artificial watercourse.</u> If the water leaves the bed <u>or is taken beyond the banks</u> even for a short distance <u>and then returned</u> this Plan considers that the water has been “taken” and subsequently “discharged”.</i>
2.10 Definitions, Translations and Abbreviations – Earthworks	Earthworks means the excavation of, and/or filling with topsoil, subsoil, sediments, rock and/or other underlying materials on which the soil is formed. Earthworks include, but are not limited to, the construction of roads, tracks, firebreaks and landings, and ground shaping (recontouring), root raking and blading. Earthworks excludes: <u>(a) cultivation of the soil for the establishment of crops or pasture, and; (b) Mining and Quarrying.</u>	Adopt S42A recommendation: <i>Earthworks means the excavation of, and/or filling with topsoil, subsoil, sediments, rock and/or other underlying materials on which the soil is formed. Earthworks include, but are not limited to, the construction of roads, tracks, firebreaks and landings, and ground shaping (recontouring), root raking and blading. Earthworks excludes:</i> <i>(a) Cultivation of the soil for the establishment of crops or pasture;</i> <i>(b) Digging of postholes for the construction of fences;</i> <i>(c) Works for research and monitoring such as coring, water bores and the use of piezometers;</i> <i>(d) Ripping in of water pipes; and</i> <i>(e) Establishment, maintenance and/or enhancement of wetlands, domestic gardens or amenity planting.</i>

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2.10 Definitions, Translations and Abbreviations – Flood control structure	<p>Flood control structure means any structure designed and built for the purpose of directing the passage of water away from land.</p> <p><u>Defence against water</u> means any structure or equipment, including any bund, weir, spillway, floodgate, bank, stopbank, retaining wall, rock or erosion protection structure, groyne, vegetation (including anchored tree protection) or reservoir, that is designed to have the effect of stopping, diverting, controlling, restricting or otherwise regulating the flow, energy or spread of water, including floodwaters, in or out of a water body, artificial watercourse, or artificial lake. For the purposes of this definition, dams are excluded.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p><u>Defence against water</u> means any structure or equipment, including any bund, weir, spillway, floodgate, bank, stopbank, retaining wall, rock or erosion protection structure, groyne, vegetation (including anchored tree protection) or reservoir, that is designed to have the effect of stopping, diverting, controlling, restricting or otherwise regulating the flow, energy or spread of water, including floodwaters, in or out of a water body, artificial watercourse, or artificial lake. For the purposes of this definition, dams are excluded.</p>
2.10 Definitions, Translations and Abbreviations – Flood control vegetation	<p>Flood control vegetation means trees or shrubs planted for the purpose of defending against erosion of a riverbank, berm, or structure.</p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation (delete definition).</p>
2.10 Definitions, Translations and Abbreviations – Flood protection works	<p>Flood protection works means any flood control structure or flood control vegetation</p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation (delete definition).</p>
2.10 Definitions, Translations and Abbreviations – Waste and other matter	<p>Waste or other matter means materials and substances of any kind, form, or description.</p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation (delete definition).</p>
2.10 Definitions, Translations and Abbreviations – Weir	<p>Weir means a dam erected across a river to raise the level of the water.</p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation (retain definition as notified).</p>

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Section 3 Objectives 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.21	<p>3.1 Water is recognised as essential to all life and is respected for its intrinsic values.</p> <p>3.2 Water and land are recognised as an integrated resource embracing the philosophy and practice of ki uta ki tai thus recognising the connections between land, groundwater, surface water and coastal waters.</p> <p>3.4 In keeping with the philosophy and practice of ki uta ki tai the interconnectivity of land, water and the coast is reflected in its management.</p> <p>3.21 Land uses continue to develop and change in response to socio-economic and community demand while remaining consistent with the CWMS targets.</p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendations:</p> <p><u>3.1 Water is recognised as essential to all life and is respected for its intrinsic values.</u></p> <p><u>3.2 Land and water are managed as integrated natural resources, recognising the connectivity between surface water and groundwater, and between fresh water, land and the coast.</u></p> <p><u>3.5 Land uses continue to develop and change in response to socio-economic and community demand while remaining consistent with the CWMS targets.</u></p> <p>[Delete Objective 3.4 (as originally numbered)]</p>
Objective 3.3	The relationship of Ngāi Tahu and their culture and traditions with the water and land of Canterbury is protected.	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p><u>3.17 The relationship of Ngāi Tahu and their culture and traditions with the water and land of Canterbury is recognised and enabled.</u></p>
Objective 3.9	<p>The existing natural character values of alpine rivers are protected.</p> <p><u>Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on those sections of alpine rivers which display high natural character, recreation and wilderness values.</u></p>	<p>Adopt suggestion in evidence of Daniel Murray (a modification of the S42A recommendation):</p> <p><u>3.14 Natural character values of freshwater bodies, including braided rivers and their margins, wetlands, hapua and coastal lagoons, are protected preserved where there is a high state of natural character, maintained where they are modified but highly valued, and improved where they have been degraded to unacceptable levels.</u></p>
Objective 3.10	That adverse effects on the significant indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai values, and natural processes of rivers are protected avoided, remedied or mitigated.	<p>Adopt suggestion in evidence of Daniel Murray (a modification of the S42A recommendation):</p> <p><u>3.13 The significant indigenous biodiversity values vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna of rivers, natural wetlands and hapua are where appropriate protected, and wetlands that contribute to cultural and community values, biodiversity, water quality, mahinga kai, water cleansing and flood retention properties are maintained.</u></p>
Objective 3.11	Water is available for sustainable abstraction or use to support a variety of economic and social activities and maximum social and economic benefits are obtained from the efficient storage, distribution and use of the water which is available for abstraction.	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p><u>3.4 Water is available for sustainable abstraction or use to support social and economic activities and social and economic benefits are maximised by the efficient storage, distribution and use of the water made available within the allocation limits or management regimes which are set in this Plan.</u></p>

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Objective 3.13	Those parts of lakes and rivers that are valued by the community for recreation are suitable for contact recreation. Or in the alternative, retain and define what is meant by “valued by the community”.	Adopt original submission (delete objective).
Objective 3.16	Insert new objective 3.24: <u>3.24 Recognise and provide for the development of mineral resources (including gravel) while avoiding, remedying or mitigating any inappropriate adverse effects.</u>	Adopt S42A recommendation: <u>3.9 Infrastructure is resilient and positively contributes to economic, cultural and social wellbeing through its efficient and effective operation, on-going maintenance, repair, development and upgrading.</u> Adopt original submission: <u>3.x Recognise and provide for the development of mineral resources (including gravel) while avoiding, remedying or mitigating any inappropriate adverse effects.</u>
Objective 3.20	<u>Extraction of gravel from riverbeds maintains and enhances (where appropriate) flood carrying capacity, protects infrastructure and provides a resource to enable development.</u>	Adopt suggestion in evidence of Daniel Murray (a modification of the S42A recommendation): <u>3.22 Gravel in riverbeds is extracted to maintain floodway capacity and to provide resources for building and construction, while maintaining the natural character of braided rivers and not adversely affecting minimising adverse effects on water quality, ecosystems or their habitats, access to or the quality of mahinga kai or causing or exacerbating erosion.</u>
Objective 3.23	<u>All activities operate at “good practice” or better to protect the region’s fresh water resources from quality and quantity degradation.</u>	Adopt S42A recommendation: <u>3.16 All activities operate at “good environmental practice” or better to optimise efficient resource use and protect the region’s fresh water resources from quality and quantity degradation.</u>
Policy 4.1	Delete policy and insert as an objective into Section 3. <u>4.1 Lakes, rivers, wetlands and aquifers will meet the fresh water outcomes set in Sections 6-15. If outcomes have not been established for a catchment, then each type of lake, river or aquifer will meet the outcomes set out in Table 1.</u>	Adopt S42A recommendation: <u>4.1 Lakes, rivers, wetlands and aquifers will meet the fresh water outcomes set in Sections 6-15 within the specified timeframes. If outcomes have not been established for a catchment, then each type of lake, river or aquifer will meet the outcomes set out in Table 1 by 2023.</u>

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Policy 4.3	<p>4.3 The discharge of contaminants to water or the damming, diversion or abstraction of any water or disturbance to the bed of a fresh water body shall not diminish any values of cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu.</p> <p><i>Note: See Statutory Acknowledgements and other relevant information in Schedules 18 to 23 of this Plan, the Ngāi Tahu Freshwater Policy and Iwi Management Plans.</i></p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p><u>4.3 The cultural values of each catchment shall be identified and provided for in the subregional sections of the plan. The discharge of contaminants to water or the damming, diversion or abstraction of any water or disturbance to the bed of a fresh water body shall not diminish any values of cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu.</u></p> <p><i>Note: See Statutory Acknowledgements and other relevant information in Schedules 18 to 23 of this Plan, the Ngāi Tahu Freshwater Policy and Iwi Management Plans.</i></p>
Policy 4.6	<p>4.6 Where a water quality or quantity limit is set in Sections 6-15, resource consents will generally not be granted if the granting would cause the limit to be breached or further over-allocation to occur.</p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p><u>4.6 Where a water quality or quantity limit is set in Sections 6-15, resource consents, will generally not be granted if the granting would cause the limit to be breached or further over-allocation to occur. New consents replacing expiring consents may be granted, but will likely be subject to additional restrictions.</u></p>
Policy 4.10	<p><i>For other discharges of contaminants to surface waterbodies or groundwater, the effects of any discharge are minimised by the use of measures that <u>either solely or in combination</u>:</i></p> <p><i>(a) first, avoids the production of the contaminant;</i></p> <p><i>(b) secondly, reuses, recovers or recycles the contaminant;</i></p> <p><i>(c) thirdly, reduces the volume or amount of the discharge; or</i></p> <p><i>(d) finally, wherever practical utilise <u>uses</u> land-based treatment, a wetland constructed to treat contaminants or a designed treatment system prior to discharge; and</i></p> <p><i>(e) meets the receiving water standards in Schedule 5.</i></p>	<p>Adopt suggestion in evidence of Daniel Murray (a modification of the S42A recommendation):</p> <p><i>For other discharges of contaminants to surface waterbodies or groundwater, the effects of any discharge are minimised by the use of measures that:</i></p> <p><i>(a) first, <u>where the water quality of the receiving water body is below the minimum water quality standard set for that water body</u>, avoid the production of the contaminant;</i></p> <p><i>(b) secondly, <u>where practicable</u> reuses, recovers or recycles the contaminant;</i></p> <p><i>(c) thirdly, minimise the volume or amount of the discharge; or</i></p> <p><i>(d) finally, wherever practical utilise land-based treatment, a wetland constructed to treat contaminants or a designed treatment system prior to discharge; and</i></p> <p><i>(e) in the case of surface water result in a discharge that meets the receiving water standards in Schedule 5.</i></p>
Policy 4.15	<p>Retain Policy 4.15.</p> <p><i>4.15 The discharge of sediment and other contaminants to surface water from earthworks, including roading, works in the bed of a river or lake, land development or construction, is avoided, and if this is not achievable, the best practicable option is used to minimise the discharge to water.</i></p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation (retain policy without amendment).</p>

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Policy 4.16	<i>The discharge of contaminants to groundwater from earthworks, excavation, waste collection or disposal sites and contaminated sites is avoided or minimised <u>where practicable</u> by ensuring that: [...]</i>	Adopt S42A recommendation: 4.16 The discharge of contaminants to groundwater from earthworks, excavation, waste collection or disposal sites and contaminated sites is avoided or minimised by ensuring that: (a) activities are sited, designed and managed to avoid the contamination of groundwater; (b) existing or closed landfills and contaminated sites are managed and monitored <u>where appropriate</u> to minimise any contamination of groundwater; and (c) there is sufficient thickness of undisturbed sediment in the confining layer over the Coastal Confined Aquifer System to prevent the entry of contaminants into the aquifer <u>or an upward hydraulic gradient is present which would prevent aquifer contamination</u> .
Policy 4.17	<i>On erosion-prone land, any medium and large-scale earthworks, harvesting of forestry or other clearance of vegetation is undertaken in a manner which minimises the exposure of soil to erosion, <u>and</u> controls sediment run-off and re-establishes vegetation cover as quickly as possible.</i> Insert new definition into Section 2.10: <u>Erosion-prone land means land shown on the Planning Maps as Area LH1 and LH2.</u>	Adopt original submission.
Policy 4.19	<i>Sedimentation of waterbodies as a result of land clearance, earthworks, <u>mining</u> and cultivation is prevented <u>avoided, remedied or mitigated</u> by <u>either</u> maintaining continuous vegetation cover adjacent to waterbodies, or capturing surface run-off to remove sediment and other contaminants.</i>	Adopt S42A recommendation: Sedimentation of waterbodies as a result of land clearance, earthworks and cultivation is <u>avoided or minimised prevented by the adoption of control methods and technologies, such as</u> maintaining continuous vegetation cover adjacent to waterbodies, or capturing surface run-off to remove sediment and other contaminants <u>or via methods such as direct drilling crops and cultivation that follows the contours of a paddock</u> .
Policy 4.39	<i>Wetlands in the beds and margins of lakes and rivers are managed as an integral part of lakes and rivers.</i> <i>Note: Abstraction, earthworks or structures, are not subject to any additional rules that manage wetlands.</i>	Adopt S42A recommendation (retain policy).

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Policy 4.40	Retain Policy 4.40, but amend: <i>In hāpua, coastal lakes, lagoons and natural wetlands the damming, diversion or taking of water is limited to the temporary diversion of water as part of maintaining infrastructure, pest management, or habitat restoration or enhancement work, or the artificial opening of hāpua to assist in fish migration, achieving other conservation outcomes, customary uses, or to avoid <u>flooding of land inundation-outside of hapua, coastal lakes, lagoon and natural wetlands.</u></i>	Adopt S42A recommendation (retain policy without amendment).
Policy 4.41	<i>The damming or diversion of any alpine or hill-fed river <u>avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on</u> does not adversely affect: [...]</i>	Adopt original submission.
Policy 4.46	Retain Policy 4.46, but allow other important takes such as water for and ancillary to the establishment, operation and maintenance of extractive activities. [No specific edits suggested in submission.] <i>Enable the taking of water for group or community drinking water supplies by not requiring compliance with any minimum or residual flow or partial restriction conditions and the environmental flow and allocation regime or groundwater allocation block, provided the water supply is managed to restrict the use of water from those supplies during periods of low flow or water levels.</i>	Adopt S42A recommendation: <i>4.46 Enable the taking of water for group or community drinking water supplies by not requiring compliance with any minimum or residual flow or partial restriction conditions and the environmental flow and allocation regime or groundwater allocation block, provided the water supply is managed to restrict the use of water from those supplies during periods of low flow or water levels, <u>with priority given to drinking water and stockwater needs.</u></i>
Policy 4.49	Amend Policy 4.49 to provide greater flexibility, consistent with the fundamental sustainable management principles of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy. [No specific edits suggested in submission.]	Adopt S42A recommendation (minor edits to policy).
Policy 4.52	<i>The discharge of water resulting from moving water from one catchment or water body to another does not:</i> [...] <i>(b) adversely affect Ngāi Tahu values; [...]</i>	Adopt suggestion in evidence of Daniel Murray (a modification of the S42A recommendation): <i>4.52 The discharge of water resulting from moving water from one catchment or water body to another, <u>in particular</u> does not:</i> <i>(b) does not have a more than a negligible adverse effect on <u>adversely affect minimises adverse effects on</u> Ngāi Tahu values;</i> [...]

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Policy 4.84	<p><i>Earthworks, and structures and other activities in the beds or margins of lakes, rivers, natural wetlands, hāpua, coastal lakes and, lagoons: [...]</i></p> <p><i>(c) do not preclude any existing lawful access <u>(except where necessary to protect public health and safety)</u> to the bed of the lake, river, natural wetland hāpua, coastal lake, or lagoon for recreational, customary use, or flood control purposes.</i></p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p><i>4.84 Earthworks and structures in the beds or margins of lakes, rivers, natural wetlands, hāpua, coastal lakes and, lagoons:</i></p> <p><i>[...]</i></p> <p><i>(c) do not preclude any existing lawful access to the bed of the lake, river, natural wetland hāpua, coastal lake, or lagoon for recreational, customary use, water intakes or supplies or flood control purposes, <u>except where necessary to protect public health and safety.</u></i></p>
Policy 4.86	<p><i>Earthworks, structures, or the planting or removal of vegetation (other than by spraying), or other activities in the beds of lakes, rivers, hāpua, coastal lakes and lagoons, or within a wetland boundary do not occur in flowing or standing water unless any effects on water quality, ecosystems, or the amenity, recreational or cultural values will be minor or the effects of diverting water are more significant than the effects of the activity occurring in flowing or standing water.</i></p>	Adopt S42A recommendation (retain policy without amendment).
Policy 4.87	<p><i>Earthworks, structures (including flood control structures), vegetation planting or removal, or other activities in the beds of lakes or rivers, do not <u>inappropriately</u> restrict flood flows in any river, or create or exacerbate erosion of the bed or banks of any river or the bed or margins of any lake.</i></p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p><i>4.87 Earthworks, structures (including flood control structures), vegetation planting or removal, or other activities in the beds of lakes or rivers, do not <u>materially</u> restrict flood flows in any river, or create or exacerbate erosion of the bed or banks of any river or the bed or margins of any lake.</i></p>
Policy 4.89	<p><i>Land uses, and other activities in the beds or margins of lakes and rivers, do not adversely affect the stability or functioning of lawfully established erosion control or structures, defences against water flood protection works or infrastructure.</i></p>	Adopt S42A recommendation (retain policy without amendment).
Policy 4.90	<p><i>Recognise the value of gravel extraction for regionally significant construction and maintenance of infrastructure, for economic activity, and for the rebuild of Christchurch, and for flood management purposes, and enable the maximum extraction from land without affecting while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on groundwater quality and require remediation to avoid the risk of contamination.</i></p>	<p>Adopt suggestion in evidence of Daniel Murray (a modification of the S42A recommendation):</p> <p><i>4.90 Recognise the value of gravel extraction for construction and maintenance of infrastructure, for economic activity, for flood management purposes and for the rebuild of Christchurch.</i></p> <p><i>4.90A Enable the maximum extraction of gravel from land without affecting while minimising adverse effects on groundwater quality and require remediation to <u>avoid minimise</u> the risk of contamination.</i></p>

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Policy 4.91	<p>For all gravel removal from the beds of rivers: [...]</p> <p>(b) the activity is undertaken in ways which do not induce erosion (<u>except for flood management purposes</u>), adversely affect and which avoids, remedies or mitigates <u>adverse effects on water quality, significant indigenous biodiversity, disturb wildlife habitat, or sites of cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu, or affect and</u> access and recreational values.</p>	<p>Adopt suggestion in evidence of Daniel Murray (a modification of the S42A recommendation):</p> <p>(b) the activity is undertaken in ways which do not induce erosion (<u>except for flood management purposes</u>), adversely affect and <u>minimise adverse effects on water quality, significant indigenous biodiversity, disturb wildlife habitat, or sites of cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu, or affect</u> access and recreational values.</p>
Rule 5.2	<p>Retain Rule 5.2, but ensure rules in Section 5 and the sub-regional zones are distinct in their subject matter, or otherwise prescribe how any ambiguities and conflicts will be resolved. [No specific edits suggested in submission.]</p> <p>5.2 Unless specifically stated to the contrary, any rule on the same subject matter in the relevant subregional zones in Sections 6-15 of this Plan prevails over the relevant rule of Section 5.</p>	Adopt S42A recommendation (increased cross-referencing throughout the PLWRP).
Rule 5.19	<p>5.19 The discharge of oil <u>and/or water</u> as a dust suppressant onto or into land in circumstances where a contaminant may enter water is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>1. <u>Where a discharge of oil, the discharge is only of vegetable oil, or of new light fuel or lubricating oil and is:</u></p> <p>(a) applied in a manner that does not result in pooling or runoff, with a maximum application rate not exceeding 2 litres/m² per day and 4 litres/m² per annum; and</p> <p>(b) not within 20 m of a surface water body, the Coastal Marine Area, a bore or soak-hole.</p>	Adopt S42A recommendation (retain rule without amendment).
Rule 5.55	<p>Retain Rule 5.55. but amend Condition 1:</p> <p>1. <u>For discharges to an artificial watercourse or constructed wetland, the discharge, beyond the Mixing Zone as defined in Schedule 5, does not: [...]</u></p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p>1. The discharge <u>into an artificial water course or constructed wetland, beyond the Mixing Zone as defined in Schedule 5, does not: [...]</u></p>
Rule 5.73	<p>The discharge of stormwater into a river, lake, wetland or artificial watercourse or onto or into land in circumstances where a contaminant may enter water that does not meet the conditions of Rule 5.72 is a <u>restricted discretionary</u> noncomplying activity.</p> <p><u>The CRC will restrict discretion to the following matter:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The effect of not meeting the condition or conditions of Rule 5.72.</u></p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p>The discharge of stormwater into a river, lake, wetland or artificial watercourse or onto or into land in circumstances where a contaminant may enter water that does not meet the conditions of <u>Rule 5.72A and Rule 5.72B</u> is a <u>noncomplying discretionary</u> activity.</p>

Final proposed provisions

A - Reference	B - Notified provision with proposed edits as per original submissions	C - Final proposed provision
Rule 5.76	<p>Condition 1:</p> <p>1. The volume of the discharge does not exceed 10 m3 per day and the application rate does not exceed 10 mm per day;</p> <p>Insert new Rule 5.77B:</p> <p><u>Any discharge of water or contaminants into water or onto or into land in circumstances where a contaminant may enter water, which is not permitted by Rules 5.76 and 5.77, is a discretionary activity.</u></p>	Adopt S42A recommendation (retain Condition 1 without amendment, decline Rule 5.77B and add cross-reference to Rule 5.6).
Rule 5.77	<p>Retain Rule 5.77, but specify which other discharge activities are potentially captured by this rule.</p> <p>Insert new Rule 5.77B:</p> <p><u>Any discharge of water or contaminants into water or onto or into land in circumstances where a contaminant may enter water, which is not permitted by Rules 5.76 and 5.77, is a discretionary activity.</u></p>	Adopt S42A recommendation (retain Condition 1 without amendment, decline Rule 5.77B and add cross-reference to Rule 5.6).
Rule 5.92	<p>The taking of water from groundwater for the purpose of de-watering for carrying out excavation, construction and geotechnical testing and the associated use and discharge of that water is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met: [...]</p>	<p>Adopt original submission:</p> <p>The taking of water from groundwater for the purpose of de-watering for carrying out excavation, construction and geotechnical testing and the associated use and discharge of that water is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met: [...]</p>
Rule 5.93	<p>Retain Rule 5.93, but amend:</p> <p>The taking of water from groundwater for the purpose of de-watering for carrying out excavation, construction and geotechnical testing and the associated use and discharge of that water that does not meet one or more of the conditions in Rule 5.92 is a restricted discretionary activity. [...]</p>	<p>Adopt original submission:</p> <p>The taking of water from groundwater for the purpose of de-watering for carrying out excavation, construction and geotechnical testing and the associated use and discharge of that water that does not meet one or more of the conditions in Rule 5.92 is a restricted discretionary activity. [...]</p>

Final proposed provisions

A - Reference	B - Notified provision with proposed edits as per original submissions	C - Final proposed provision
Take and Use Surface Water Rules 5.96 and 5.99	<p>Delete references to “diversion” within Rules 5.96 and 5.99.</p> <p><u>Rule 5.121B</u> <i>Where not classified by any other rule in this Plan, the diversion of water as a result of the excavation and disturbance of a river or lake bed, or the establishment of a structure or defence against water, is a discretionary activity.</i></p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendations:</p> <p>Rule 5.96, restricted discretion matter (6): <i>6. The effects the take or diversion has on any other authorised takes or diversions;</i></p> <p>Rule 5.99, restricted discretion matters (7) and (8): <i>7. Effects on aquatic ecosystems, instream habitat, wetlands, <u>dryland habitat</u>, sites of significance to Ngāi Tahu <u>and Ngāi Tahu values</u>, amenity & recreational values in the area of the river subject to the diversion take;</i> <i>8. Effects of both take or diversion and <u>and any subsequent</u> discharge on water quality.</i></p> <p>Adopt S42A recommendation: <u>5.121A Where not classified by any other rule in this plan, the diversion or discharge of water as a result of the excavation and disturbance of a river or lake bed, or the establishment of a structure or defence against water, is a discretionary activity.</u></p>
Rule 5.98	Within any provision setting groundwater allocation or restrictions, include the ability to take water necessary to establish, operate, maintain and use water for or ancillary to mineral and gravel extractive activities. [No specific edits suggested in submissions]	<p>Adopt suggestion in evidence of Daniel Murray (a modification of the S42A recommendation): <i>5.98 The taking and use of surface water from a river or lake that does not meet condition 1 in Rule 5.96 is a prohibited <u>non-complying</u> activity.</i></p>
Rule 5.104	Within any provision setting groundwater allocation or restrictions, include the ability to take water necessary to establish, operate, maintain and use water for or ancillary to mineral and gravel extractive activities. [No specific edits suggested in submissions]	<p>Adopt suggestion in evidence of Daniel Murray (a modification of the S42A recommendation): <i>5.104 The taking and use of ground water that does not meet one or more of conditions 2 and 3 in Rule 5.101 is a prohibited <u>non-complying</u> activity.</i></p>

Final proposed provisions

A - Reference	B - Notified provision with proposed edits as per original submissions	C - Final proposed provision
Rules 5.107 and 5.108 (Transfer of Water Permits)	Delete Rules 5.107 and 5.108 and revert to the procedure under Section 136 of the Act.	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation, but delete Condition 5:</p> <p><i>5.107 The temporary or permanent transfer, in whole or in part, (other than to the new owner of the site to which the take and use of the water relates and where the location of the take and use of water does not change) of a water permit to take or use surface water or groundwater, is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. The reliability of supply for any other lawfully established water take is not reduced;</i> <i>2. The seasonal or annual volume of take after the transfer is less than or equal to the volume of take prior to the transfer, or if no seasonal or annual volume has been applied, a seasonal or annual volume is applied in accordance with Schedule 10;</i> <i>3. In the case of surface water, the point of take remains within the same surface water body allocation zone and the take complies with the limits set in Sections 6-15;</i> <i>4. In the case of groundwater:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) the point of take is within the same groundwater allocation zone;</i> <i>(b) the bore interference effects as set out in Schedule 12 are acceptable; and</i> <i>(c) in addition for stream depleting groundwater takes:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(vi) the transfer is within the same surface water allocation zone;</i> <i>(vii) the take complies with the limits set in Sections 6-15; and,</i> <i>(viii) the stream depletion effect is no greater in the transferred location than in the original location; and</i> <i>5. In a catchment where the surface water and/or groundwater allocation limits set out in Rule 5.96 or Sections 6-15 are exceeded any transferred water is surrendered in the following proportions:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) 0% in the case of transferring surface water to an irrigation scheme or principle water supplier which includes a storage component;</i> <i>(b) 25% in the case of transferring surface water from down-plains to up-plains;</i> <i>(c) 25% in the case of transferring groundwater from up-plains to down-plains; and</i> <i>(d) 50% in all other cases.</i>
Rule 5.113	<p>Retain Rule 5.113, but amend Condition 1:</p> <p><i>1. The pipes, ducts, cables or wires run perpendicular to the channel and do not prevent access to or over the bed or to lawfully established structures, <u>or defences against water</u> including flood protection works, or to flood control vegetation;</i></p>	<p>Adopt Section 42A recommendation:</p> <p><i>1. The pipes, ducts, cables or wires run perpendicular to the channel and do not prevent access to or over the bed or to lawfully established structures <u>or defences against water</u>, including flood protection works, or to flood control vegetation;</i></p>

Final proposed provisions

A - Reference	B - Notified provision with proposed edits as per original submissions	C - Final proposed provision
Rule 5.114	<p>Retain Rule 5.114, but amend Condition 3:</p> <p><i>3. The activity is undertaken at a distance greater than 10 m from any dam, weir, bridge, or network utility pole, pylon or flood protection vegetation, 150 m from any water level recorder, 50 m from any flood protection works <u>defence against water (excluding vegetation)</u>;</i></p>	<p>Adopt suggestion in evidence of Daniel Murray (a modification of the S42A recommendation):</p> <p><i>5.114 The drilling, tunnelling, or disturbance in or under the bed of a lake or river and the installation, maintenance, or removal of pipes, ducts, cables or wires and associated support structures is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met: [...]</i></p> <p><i>3. The activity is undertaken at a distance greater than 10 m from any dam, weir, bridge, or network utility pole, pylon or flood protection vegetation, 150 m from any water level recorder, 50 m from any flood protection work or <u>defence against water</u> or closer where there is evidence that permission has been obtained from the owner of the infrastructure or the works are being carried out by or on behalf of the owner; [...]</i></p>
Rule 5.115	<p><i>The installation, extension, use, maintenance or removal of bridges and culverts, including the erection or extension of the structure and the consequential deposition of substances on, in or under the bed of a lake or river, the excavation or other disturbance of the bed of a lake or river, <u>the removal of debris and other material to maintain hydraulic capacity</u>, and, in the case of culverts, the associated take, discharge or diversion of water is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met: [...]</i></p> <p>Delete Condition 2 unless sufficient justification is given for the separation distances provided. Should the condition be retained in any form, delete any references to “flood protection vegetation” and “flood protection works”, and replace with “defence against water”. [No specific edits in submission.]</p>	<p>Adopt suggestion in evidence of Daniel Murray (a modification of the S42A recommendation):</p> <p><i>The installation, extension, use, maintenance or removal of bridges and culverts, including the erection or extension of the structure and the consequential deposition of substances on, in or under the bed of a lake or river, the excavation or other disturbance of the bed of a lake or river, <u>the removal of debris and other material to maintain hydraulic capacity</u>, and, in the case of culverts, the associated take, discharge or diversion of water is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met: [...]</i></p>

Final proposed provisions

A - Reference	B - Notified provision with proposed edits as per original submissions	C - Final proposed provision
Rule 5.116	<p>The installation, maintenance, use and removal of <u>structures and defences against water flood protection works</u>, and including the associated deposition of substances on, in or under the bed of a lake or river and excavation or other disturbance of the bed of a lake or river is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>1. The activity does not prevent access in any way to lawfully established structures <u>or defences against water</u>, including flood protection works, or to flood control vegetation; [...]</p> <p>3. The activity is undertaken by a local authority or a network utility operator in accordance with a flood protection plan that has been certified as being in accordance with the CRC's River Engineering Section Quality and Environmental Management System Manual (March 2010) by the CRC.</p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p>5.116 The installation, maintenance, use and removal of <u>defences against water flood protection works</u>, and including the associated deposition of substances on, in or under the bed of a lake or river and excavation, <u>associated diversions and discharges</u> of sediment or other disturbance of the bed of a lake or river is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>1. The activity does not prevent access in any way to lawfully established structures, including <u>defences against water flood protection works</u>, or to flood control vegetation;</p> <p>2. <u>Other than for the use of flood protection work</u> the activity is not in, on, or under the bed of any river or lake listed as a high naturalness lake or river in Sections 6-15 or site in Schedule 17; and</p> <p>3. The activity is undertaken by <u>or on behalf of</u> a local authority or a network utility operator in accordance with a flood protection plan that has been certified <u>by the CRC</u> as being in accordance with the CRC's River Engineering Section Quality and Environmental Management System Manual (March 2010) by the CRC. <u>and</u></p> <p>4. <u>The works or structures do not impede any existing fish passage.</u></p>
Rule 5.118	<p>Notwithstanding any other rule in this Plan, temporary structures and diversions associated with undertaking activities in Rules 5.113 to 5.117 and 5.125 to 5.127 are permitted activities, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>1. The diversion does not divert more than third of the width of the naturally flowing or standing water body;</p> <p>2. The activity is not undertaken in an inanga or salmon spawning site listed in Schedule 17; and</p> <p>3. The diversion is in place for not more than <u>24</u> weeks in any 12 month period.</p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p>5.118 Notwithstanding any other rule in this Plan, temporary structures and diversions associated with undertaking activities in Rules 5.113 to 5.117 and 5.125 to 5.1287 or in relation to <u>artificial watercourses</u> are permitted activities, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>1. The diversion does not divert more than third of the width of the naturally flowing or standing water body;</p> <p>2. The activity is not undertaken in an inanga or salmon spawning site listed in Schedule 17; and</p> <p>3. <u>The temporary structure and</u> diversion is in place for not more than <u>24</u> weeks in any 12 month period.</p>
Rule 5.119	<p>Retain Rule 5.119, but amend Condition 3:</p> <p>3. The discharge is not for more than eight <u>ten</u> hours in any 24-hour period, and not more than 40 <u>50</u> hours in total in any calendar month.</p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p>3. The discharge is not for more than eight <u>ten</u> hours in any 24-hour period, and not more than 40 <u>50</u> hours in total in any calendar month.</p>

Final proposed provisions

A - Reference	B - Notified provision with proposed edits as per original submissions	C - Final proposed provision
Rule 5.120	Amend Condition 1: <i>1. The activity is undertaken by a local authority or a network utility operator in accordance with a flood protection plan that has been certified as being in accordance with the CRC's River Engineering Section Quality and Environmental Management System Manual (March 2010) by the CRC.</i>	Adopt original submission: <i>1. The activity is undertaken by a local authority or a network utility operator in accordance with a flood protection plan that has been certified as being in accordance with the CRC's River Engineering Section Quality and Environmental Management System Manual (March 2010) by the CRC.</i>
Rule 5.124	5.124 Sections 124A to 124C do not apply to resource consents to extract gravel from rivers in Canterbury.	Adopt original submission.
Rule 5.125	Retain Rule 5.125, but amend Condition 6: <i>6. The activity is undertaken more than 50 m from any lawfully established dam, weir, culvert crossing, bridge, surface water intake plant or network utility pole or pylon, more than 150 m from any lawfully established water level recorder and more than 5 m of any existing flood control works <u>defences against water</u> unless they are the network utility operator responsible for the structure;</i>	Adopt S42A recommendation: <i>6. The activity is undertaken more than 50 m from any lawfully established dam, weir, culvert crossing, bridge, surface water intake plant or network utility pole or pylon, more than 150 m from any lawfully established water level recorder and more than 5 m of any existing flood control works <u>defences against water</u> unless they are the network utility operator responsible for the structure;</i>
Rule 5.126	5.126 The extraction of gravel, including the ancillary deposition of substances on the bed and excavation or other disturbance of the bed that complies with all the conditions in Rule 5.125, except with respect to the volume limits, is a permitted activity, provided the following condition is met: 1. The extraction of gravel is undertaken by the CRC or persons acting under written authority of the CRC.	Adopt original submission.
Rule 5.128	Amend Condition 1(c): <i>1. For the impounding of water outside the bed of a river or natural lake: (a) the volume of water stored or impounded is less than 20,000 m³; (b) the maximum depth of water is less than 3 m; and (c) if the volume of water impounded is greater than 1,000 <u>10,000</u> m³, the design and construction of the dam is certified by a chartered professional engineer (civil); and</i>	Adopt original submission.
Rule 5.143	Amend Condition 1: <i>1. The activity does not prevent access to lawfully established structures or <u>defences against water</u>, including flood protection works, or to flood control vegetation;</i>	Adopt original submission.

Final proposed provisions

A - Reference	B - Notified provision with proposed edits as per original submissions	C - Final proposed provision
Rules 5.156 and 5.158	<p>5.156 The use of land to excavate greater than 100 m³ of material within any 12 month period over an unconfined or semi-confined aquifer that does not meet one or more conditions of Rule 5.155 is a <u>restricted</u> discretionary activity.</p> <p><u>The CRC will restrict discretion to the following matters:</u></p> <p><u>1. The effect of not meeting the conditions of Rule 5.155.</u></p> <p>5.158 The use of land to excavate material in or above the Coastal Confined Gravel Aquifer System that does not comply with condition 2 of Rule 5.157 is a <u>restricted</u> discretionary activity.</p> <p><u>The CRC will restrict discretion to the following matters:</u></p> <p><u>1. The effect of not meeting Condition 2 of Rule 5.157.</u></p>	<p>Adopt S42A recommendations to delete Rules 5.155 – 5.159, and replace with the following:</p> <p><u>5.155 The use of land to excavate material is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p><u>1. Over the Coastal Confined Gravel Aquifer System, as shown on the Planning Maps:</u></p> <p><u>(a) there is more than 1 m of undisturbed material between the deepest part of the excavation and Aquifer 1; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) if more than 100 m3 of material is excavated, the excavation does not occur within 50m of any surface waterbody;</u></p> <p><u>2. Over an unconfined or semi-confined aquifer:</u></p> <p><u>(a) the volume of material excavated is less than 100 m3; or</u></p> <p><u>(b) the volume of material excavated is more than 100 m3 and:</u></p> <p><u>(i) there is more than 1 m of undisturbed material between the deepest part of the excavation and the seasonal high water table level; and</u></p> <p><u>(ii) the excavation does not occur within 50m of any surface waterbody.</u></p> <p><u>5.156 The use of land to excavate material that does not comply with the conditions of Rule 5.155 is a restricted discretionary activity.</u></p> <p><u>The Canterbury Regional Council will restrict its discretion to the following matters:</u></p> <p><u>1. The potential for adverse effects on the quality of water in aquifers, rivers, lakes, wetlands or the sea and mitigation measures;</u></p> <p><u>2. The remediation or long-term treatment of the excavation;</u></p> <p><u>3. The protection of the confining layer and maintaining levels and groundwater pressures in any confined aquifer, including any alternative methods or locations for the excavation;</u></p> <p><u>4. The need for and benefits from the excavation; and</u></p> <p><u>5. The management of any exposed groundwater.</u></p>

Final proposed provisions

A - Reference	B - Notified provision with proposed edits as per original submissions	C - Final proposed provision
Rule 5.160	<p>Amend Proposed Rule 5.160 to read:</p> <p><i>"The use of land for the deposition of more than 50 m³ of material <u>cleanfill</u> in any consecutive 12 month period onto land which is excavated to a depth in excess of 5 metres below the natural land surface and is located over an unconfined or semi-confined aquifer, where the highest level of groundwater which can reasonably be expected to occur at the site is less than 30 5 metres below the lowest point in the <u>excavation</u> natural land surface is a controlled activity, providing the following conditions are met....."</i></p> <p>Insert a new Definition for "Cleanfill" into Section 2.10:</p> <p><u>Cleanfill means material that, when buried, will have no adverse effects on people or the environment. Cleanfill material includes virgin natural materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components</u> • <u>Hazardous substances</u> • <u>Products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, hazardous waste stabilisation, or hazardous waste disposal practices</u> • <u>Materials that may present a risk to human or animal health, such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos, or radioactive substances</u> • <u>Liquid waste.</u> 	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p>5.160 The use of land for the deposition of more than 50 m³ of material in any consecutive 12 month period onto land which is excavated to a depth in excess of 5 m below the natural land surface and is located over an unconfined or semi-confined aquifer, where the <u>seasonal high water table highest level of groundwater</u> which can reasonably be expected to occur at the site is less than 5 30 m <u>below the deepest point in the excavation</u> natural land surface is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The material is only cleanfill; 2. The volume of vegetative matter in any cubic metre of material deposited does not exceed 3%; 3. The material is not be deposited into groundwater; 4. Any cured asphalt deposited is be placed in the land at least 1 m above the highest groundwater level expected at the site; 5. <u>The material is not deposited on land that is listed as an archaeological site; and</u> 6. A management plan shall be prepared in accordance with Section 8.1 and Appendix B of "A Guide to the Management of Cleanfills", Ministry for the Environment, January 2002. <p><u>Cleanfill means material that, when buried, will have no adverse effects on people or the environment. Cleanfill material includes virgin natural materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components</u> • <u>Hazardous substances</u> • <u>Products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, hazardous waste stabilisation, or hazardous waste disposal practices</u> • <u>Materials that may present a risk to human or animal health, such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos, or radioactive substances</u> • <u>Liquid waste.</u>

Final proposed provisions

A - Reference	B - Notified provision with proposed edits as per original submissions	C - Final proposed provision
Rule 5.161	Make consequential amendments to Proposed Rule 5.161 as a result of changes to Rule 5.160.	<p>Adopt S42A recommendation:</p> <p><i>5.161 The use of land for the deposition of more than 50 m3 of material in any consecutive 12 month period onto land which is excavated to a depth in excess of 5 m below the natural land surface and is located over an unconfined or semi-confined aquifer, where the <u>seasonal high water table highest level of groundwater which can reasonably be expected to occur at the site</u> is less than 5.30 m below the deepest point in the excavation natural land surface that does not comply with the conditions of Rule 5.160 is a <u>restricted</u> discretionary activity.</i></p> <p><i>The Canterbury Regional Council will restrict its discretion to the following matters:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. <u>The potential for adverse effects on the quality of water in aquifers, rivers, lakes, wetlands or the sea and mitigation measures;</u></i> <i>2. <u>The proportion of any material other than cleanfill and its potential to cause contamination; and</u></i> <i>3. <u>The content and adequacy of the management plan prepared in accordance with Section 8.1 and Appendix B of "A Guide to the Management of Cleanfills", Ministry for the Environment, January 2002.</u></i> <p><i>Cleanfill means material that, when buried, will have no adverse effects on people or the environment. Cleanfill material includes virgin natural materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• <u>Combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components</u></i> <i>• <u>Hazardous substances</u></i> <i>• <u>Products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, hazardous waste stabilisation, or hazardous waste disposal practices</u></i> <i>• <u>Materials that may present a risk to human or animal health, such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos, or radioactive substances</u></i> <i>• <u>Liquid waste.</u></i>
Sub-regional Sections, <i>Groundwater Allocation Limits</i>	Within any provision setting groundwater allocation or restrictions, include the ability to take water necessary to establish, operate, maintain and use water for or ancillary to mineral and gravel extractive activities. [No specific edits suggested in submissions]	<p>Adopt suggestion in evidence of Daniel Murray (a modification of the S42A recommendation):</p> <p><i>9.6.2 Groundwater Allocation Limits</i></p> <p><i>The following groundwater allocation limits <u>and/or restrictions</u> are to be applied when reading policies and rules in Sections 4 and 5.</i></p> <p><i>No additional water is to be allocated from the Christchurch West-Melton Groundwater Allocation Zone shown on the Planning Maps, except for group or community water supply as set out in Rule 5.88, <u>or for those takes granted resource consent under Rule 5.104.</u></i></p>