

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Hearings](#)
Cc: submissions@golder.co.nz
Subject: Notifications Consent Submission: Group 422
Date: Thursday, 6 June 2019 4:53:24 PM
Attachments: [To-whom-it-may-concern2.docx](#)

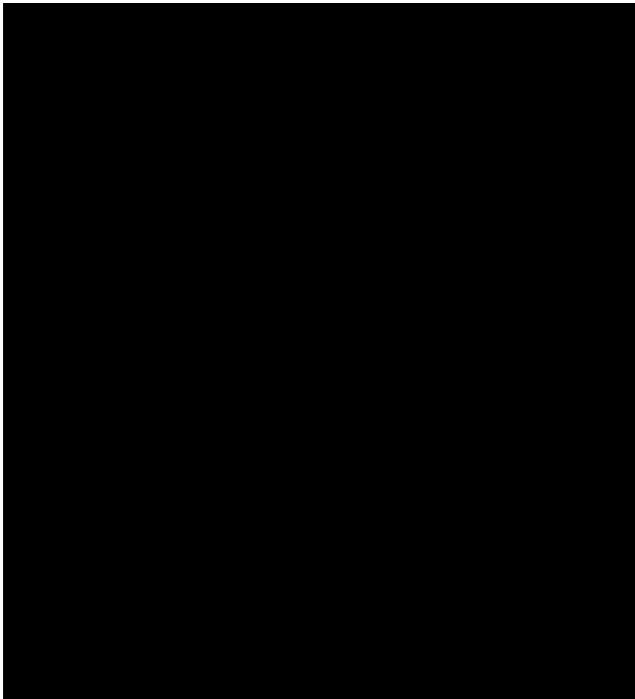
Group ID: 422

Consent name: Fulton Hogan - Roydon Quarry

Consent number: CRC192408, CRC192409, CRC192410, CRC192411, CRC192412, CRC192413, CRC192414, RC185627

Name: Tara Talbot

Care of:



Contact by email: Yes

Is a trade competitor: No

Directly affected: No

Consent support/hearing details

- CRC192408: oppose | NOT to be heard | will NOT consider joint hearing
 - CRC192409: oppose | NOT to be heard | will NOT consider joint hearing
 - CRC192410: oppose | NOT to be heard | will NOT consider joint hearing
 - CRC192411: oppose | NOT to be heard | will NOT consider joint hearing
 - CRC192412: oppose | NOT to be heard | will NOT consider joint hearing
 - CRC192413: oppose | NOT to be heard | will NOT consider joint hearing
 - CRC192414: oppose | NOT to be heard | will NOT consider joint hearing
 - RC185627: oppose | NOT to be heard | will NOT consider joint hearing
-

Reasons comment:

Please see attached submission document

Consent comment:

I wish the consenting authority to decline the application in full.

Obviously no one would desire these effects and be willing to gamble with such outcomes for themselves or their children.

The Yaldhurst Air Quality Monitoring programme

The programme aimed to understand if RCS (Respirable Crystalline Silica) was present in airborne dust around quarries, and if so, was it at a level that would pose a long-term public health risk to residents. It also aimed to understand the level of nuisance dust, commonly referred to as PM10. The monitoring was split into two parts; RCS and PM10.

The PM10 monitoring ran from 22 December 2017 to 21 April 2018, while the RCS monitoring ran from 19 January 2018 to 21 April 2018. Dr Ramon Pink concluded there was no serious public health risk based on the results from this monitoring. However in the summer of 2017/2018 NIWA recorded rainfall that was well above normal (>149%) over Canterburyⁱⁱ which obviously would naturally dampen any dust in this usually dry season. In addition the PM10 monitoring took place during the Christmas break.

Therefore this programme does not seem robust enough to make assurances that there is indeed no health risks, as under normal circumstances (a dryer summer) and over a longer testing period (more than 3 – 4 months) there may not be the same findings.

There must also be an assurance of a robust protection of water purity in the surrounding district.

Amenity

One of the attractions for moving to Templeton for our family was the beautiful rural surrounds and undisturbed views of the Southern Alps in addition to the peacefulness of the settlement. This would be greatly compromised by the dust, the noise created by the quarrying, the increased heavy traffic, and view of the quarry and surrounds.

It is clear that this is a preferred quarrying site for Fulton Hogan for purely economic benefits, as they have many other options available to them (by their own admission) but establishing a quarry right on the boundary to the Templeton settlement means the trucks will not have as far to travel resulting in optimal profitability for the corporation. The very issue that creates an advantage for Fulton Hogan, being the very close proximity to Templeton and built up areas, is putting the residents of Templeton and their current way of life at a disadvantage.

I am aware that the Council has also been investigating using land across from the proposed quarry for a cemetery and an outdoor sports facility. Council Head of Parks Andrew Rutledge stated “We are also currently assessing the city’s long-term needs in relation to outdoor sporting facilities. We think there is a need for a major sports park to serve the south west of the city and Templeton has been identified as an ideal location.” <https://www.ccc.govt.nz/news-and-events/newsline/show/3606>

Having a 24 hour quarry operation directly across the road from a cemetery or sporting facility is completely incongruent to both. I am confident that the residents of Templeton would much prefer and benefit from a local sport facility in our community. And a peaceful cemetery would even be preferable over a noisy, dusty, busy quarry. If the establishment of a quarry were to risk any such future plans, it would be at Templeton's detriment and bitter disappointment.

Precedent for future quarrying sites

We know that there are no requirements for setback distances for quarry sites, which seems beyond belief in 2019 in New Zealand. However if we were to follow Victoria Australia's lead, there would be a minimum of 500 metres from the quarry boundary to the closest residential dwelling. Nonetheless in the case of the Roydon Quarry, the closest dwelling is a mere 19 metres away, with others as close as 250 metres. This reason alone should be enough to deny the application.

And if it goes ahead, what assurances or confidence can any other residents in Canterbury have that a quarry will not be parked up at the end of their driveway in the future?

In conclusion I cannot stress strongly enough that I do not believe the application by Fulton Hogan for the Roydon Quarry should be granted.

Regards,

Tara Talbot

ⁱ Health Effects of PM10 in New Zealand Published in August 2003 Prepared by Environet Limited for the Ministry for the Environment PO Box 10-362, Wellington, New Zealand Air Quality Technical Report 39

ⁱⁱ NIWA National Climate Centre. Seasonal Climate Summary. New Zealand Climate Summary: Summer 2017-18. Issued: 5 March 2018