

## **Submission on Plan Change 7 to the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan**

By **McDonald, S**

Submitter Identification number: **PC7-491**

Wishes to be heard: **Yes**

Would consider making a joint submission at the hearing: **Yes**

Submitted on: **25/07/2019**

This submission was submitted via Environment Canterbury's online submission portal. The Submissions portal generates pdf files of submissions (as attached). However, some of the information that appears in the pdf files is not consistent with information the submitter entered into the portal, specifically, where submitters have ticked:

- "I wish to be heard in support of my submission" ; and
- "If others make a similar submission I will consider presenting a joint case with them at a hearing".

Additionally, the submissions portal has generated submitter and submission point numbers that are not consistent with the numbering applied in the Summary of Decisions Requested. Submission points in the Summary of Decisions Requested (SODR) are numbered using the following format:

PC7 – Submitter ID #.Submission point #

**The correct submitter identification number and submitter information is specified above. This will be the number referred to in the SODR.**

# Proposed Plan Change 7 to the Land and Water Regional Plan

## Form 5 Submission on publically notified proposal for policy statement or plan, change or variation

*Clause 6 of Schedule 1, Resource Management Act 1991*

To Environment Canterbury - Tavisha Fernando  
Date received 25/07/2019 8:03:18 PM  
Submission #7

### Address for service:

mcdonald shona / 7  
92 radlet st woolston chch  
Mobile: 0220686400  
Email: shonamcdonald246@gmail.com  
Wishes to be heard? No  
Is willing to present a joint case? No

**Proposed Plan Change 7 has been developed to respond to emerging resource management issues, to give effect to relevant national direction, to implement recommendations from the Hinds Drains' Working Party, and to implement recommendations in the Waimakariri and Orari-Temuka-Opihi-Pareora (OTOP) Zone Implementation Programme Addenda (ZIPA).**

- Could you gain an advantage in trade competition in making this submission?  
- No
- Are you directly affected by an effect of the subject matter of the submission that  
(a) adversely affects the environment; and  
(b) does not relate to trade competition or the effects of trade competition  
- Yes

## Submission points

---

### Point 7.1

#### Submission

I oppose any kind of contaminants being discharged into any rivers, lakes or tributaries. There seem to be no lessons learned in regards to contaminating water. The world's biggest asset that should be free of contaminants and monetary value is now a big commodity and certainly does not meet with sustainability that corporations, councils be they regional or local have in plans or policies. Seems like a smoke screen. The dumbing down of public awareness in matters of grave concern has become paramount ie. using internet, pdf downloads that the general public can not even use. The Treaty of Waitangi is being ignored, it's not ok to use it in policies if it's not being adhered to or followed. More accountability is needed as plans and proposals seem to change quite a lot. Is this because they work or something else? No good comes from ruining the land or water, it finds its own way.

I have been onto the next page and can not do what is instructed as my capabilities in your computer arena is maxed out here and now. So no thanks to how web sites are setup for Joe Blox and that's why there are limited submissions

#### Relief sought

Regional and district councils all have functions set out under the RMA duties to exercise those functions. The RMA provides for a series of planning instruments for managing natural and physical resources, including land and water. Figure 1 shows the hierarchy of planning instruments relating to land and the relationship between them.

Section 30 of the RMA gives regional councils some specific functions around the use of any land (including the beds of lakes and rivers) for the purposes of soil conservation, water quality, water quantity and the maintenance of ecosystems in water bodies, mitigation of natural hazards, and the prevention or mitigation of effects from the use, storage, transport or disposal of hazardous substances. Regional councils also have functions around controlling the planting of plants of lakes and rivers, the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity and the integration of strategic infrastructure and land use.

District councils, under section 31 of the RMA, have more general functions to control the effects of the use, development or protection of land. Close co-operation is needed between the Regional Council and district councils in relation to the respective

regional and district plans to ensure complementary approaches that avoid duplication.

In addition, a regional plan cannot be interpreted or applied in a way that is inconsistent with the "Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch Mahere Haumanutanga o Waitaha" ("Recovery Strategy"), which came into effect on 1 June 2012.

Sections 3-8 of the Recovery Strategy have statutory effect under the Christchurch Earthquake Recovery Act 2011. The Recovery Strategy forms part of, and is read together with RMA plans. The Recovery Strategy prevails where there is any inconsistency.

Regional councils also have functions relating to land and water under other legislation. In particular, the Biosecurity Act 1993, that manages the control of plant and animal pests. This is done through the ~~Regional Pest Management Strategy~~ Canterbury Regional Pest Management Plan.

**Section:** Section 1 Introduction, Issues & Major Responses

**Sub-section:** 1.3 Key Management Responses for Land and Water

**Provision**

Regional and district councils all have functions set out under the RMA with powers and duties to exercise those functions. The RMA provides for a series of planning instruments for managing natural and physical resources, including land and water. Figure 1 shows the hierarchy of planning instruments relating to land and water under the RMA, and the relationship between them.

Section 30 of the RMA gives regional councils some specific functions around the control of the use of any land (including the beds of lakes and rivers) for the purposes of soil conservation, water quality, water quantity and the maintenance of ecosystems in water bodies, the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards, and the prevention or mitigation of effects from the use, storage, transport or disposal of hazardous substances. Regional councils also have functions around controlling the planting of plants in the beds of lakes and rivers, the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity and the integration of strategic infrastructure and land use.

District councils, under section 31 of the RMA, have more general functions to control the effects of the use, development or protection of land. Close co-operation is needed between the Regional Council and district councils in relation to the respective regional and district plans to ensure complementary approaches that avoid duplication.

In addition, a regional plan cannot be interpreted or applied in a way that is inconsistent with the "Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch Mahere Haumanutanga o Waitaha" ("Recovery Strategy"), which came into effect on 1 June 2012.

Sections 3-8 of the Recovery Strategy have statutory effect under the Christchurch Earthquake Recovery Act 2011. The Recovery Strategy forms part of, and is read together with RMA plans. The Recovery Strategy prevails where there is any inconsistency.

Regional councils also have functions relating to land and water under other legislation. In particular, the Biosecurity Act 1993, that manages the control of plant and animal pests. This is done through the ~~Regional Pest Management Strategy~~ Canterbury Regional Pest Management Plan.

---

## Point 7.2

### Submission

I support provisions whole heartedly.

I'm truly disappointed in the way that Belfast, Chch water lines are being exploited by foreign company

councils and e-can are letting this happen at the expense of the people who now have to drink contaminated water forever as you think it fit to add more chemicals to our supply. Once Canterbury had the best water in NZ. Shame on you for letting the people down. Do you have the peoples interests of fresh clean water really in the provision.....or not? Clean your act up once and for everyone

## Relief sought

A Managed Aquifer Recharge Plan is a document required to accompany an application for resource consent for managed aquifer recharge. It must contain the following information in sufficient detail to enable the consent authority to be reasonably informed as to the nature and extent of the activity.

The Managed Aquifer Recharge Plan shall contain as a minimum:

1. The physical address and legal description of the land that all components of the managed aquifer recharge system will be located on, the name and contact details of the land owner(s), and the contact details of the manager of the managed aquifer recharge system; and
2. A description of the site and surrounds at the time of consent application including:
  - a. The highest groundwater level; and
  - b. A map(s) and/or aerial photograph at a scale that clearly shows the location and separation distance (as measured from the point of discharge) to the following features:
    - i. adjoining neighbouring property boundaries;
    - ii. neighbouring dwellings;
    - iii. human and animal drinking water sources;
    - iv. rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, springs and permanent or intermittent drains;
    - v. areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna; and
  - c. Any sites of significance to Ngai Tahu, including wahi tapu and wahi taonga; and
3. A description of the proposed managed aquifer recharge system including:
  - a. the location of the proposed surface water source and any relevant surface water abstraction point(s); and
  - b. the maximum rate and annual volume of the proposed surface water take, and any flow and allocation limits for the surface water body; and
  - c. the design and maintenance details of any existing or proposed fish screen at the surface water intake (or upstream of the intake), and the proposed methods to ensure the safe passage of fish; and
  - d. the water conveyance method and the proximity of the proposed discharge point to the surface water intake structure; and
  - e. the proposed method(s) for removing and/or treating contaminants prior to discharge; and
  - f. the design, construction and maintenance details of the proposed recharge structure at the discharge point; and
  - g. the expected peak recharge rate and annual volume at the point of discharge; and
4. A description of the objectives sought for the proposed managed aquifer recharge system and the anticipated timeframes for achievement of those objectives, including but not limited to:
  - a. a description of the quality and quantity of the receiving groundwater at the proposed discharge point; and
  - b. the groundwater quality and quantity objectives beyond the proposed discharge point, including at distances beyond 1km from the discharge point; and
  - c. water quality and quantity objectives for any hydraulically connected surface water bodies; and
5. An assessment of the actual and potential adverse environmental effects associated with the construction and operation of the managed aquifer recharge system, and a description of the proposed monitoring to avoid, mitigate or minimise these risks; and
6. A description of the content and frequency of reporting associated with the operation of the managed aquifer recharge system.

**Section:** Schedule 32 Managed Aquifer Recharge Plan

**Sub-section:** Schedule 32 Managed Aquifer Recharge Plan

### Provision

A Managed Aquifer Recharge Plan is a document required to accompany an application for resource consent for managed aquifer recharge. It must contain the following information in sufficient detail to enable the consent authority to be reasonably informed as to the nature and extent of the activity.

The Managed Aquifer Recharge Plan shall contain as a minimum:

1. The physical address and legal description of the land that all components of the managed aquifer recharge system will be located on, the name and contact details of the land owner(s), and the contact details of the manager of the managed aquifer recharge system; and
2. A description of the site and surrounds at the time of consent application including:
  - a. The highest groundwater level; and
  - b. A map(s) and/or aerial photograph at a scale that clearly shows the location and separation distance (as measured from the point of discharge) to the following features:
    - i. adjoining neighbouring property boundaries;
    - ii. neighbouring dwellings;

- iii. human and animal drinking water sources;
  - iv. rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, springs and permanent or intermittent drains;
  - v. areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna; and
  - c. Any sites of significance to Ngāi Tahu, including wāhi tapu and wahi taonga; and
3. A description of the proposed managed aquifer recharge system including:
    - a. the location of the proposed surface water source and any relevant surface water abstraction point(s); and
    - b. the maximum rate and annual volume of the proposed surface water take, and any flow and allocation limits for the surface water body; and
    - c. the design and maintenance details of any existing or proposed fish screen at the surface water intake (or upstream of the intake), and the proposed methods to ensure the safe passage of fish; and
    - d. the water conveyance method and the proximity of the proposed discharge point to the surface water intake structure; and
    - e. the proposed method(s) for removing and/or treating contaminants prior to discharge; and
    - f. the design, construction and maintenance details of the proposed recharge structure at the discharge point; and
    - g. the expected peak recharge rate and annual volume at the point of discharge; and
  4. A description of the objectives sought for the proposed managed aquifer recharge system and the anticipated timeframes for achievement of those objectives, including but not limited to:
    - a. a description of the quality and quantity of the receiving groundwater at the proposed discharge point; and
    - b. the groundwater quality and quantity objectives beyond the proposed discharge point, including at distances beyond 1km from the discharge point; and
    - c. water quality and quantity objectives for any hydraulically connected surface water bodies; and
  5. An assessment of the actual and potential adverse environmental effects associated with the construction and operation of the managed aquifer recharge system, and a description of the proposed monitoring to avoid, mitigate or minimise these risks; and
  6. A description of the content and frequency of reporting associated with the operation of the managed aquifer recharge system.