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ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY REGIONAL COUNCIL OBJECTIVES & POLICIES

Assessment against relevant objectives and policies of the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS)

Chapter 5 – Land-Use and Infrastructure

| Reference | Objective / Policy | Comment |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Objective 5.2.1 | <p>Development is located and designed so that it functions in a way that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. achieves consolidated, well designed and sustainable growth in and around existing urban areas as the primary focus for accommodating the region’s growth; and2. enables people and communities, including future generations, to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and health and safety; and which:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. maintains, and where appropriate, enhances the overall quality of the natural environment of the Canterbury region, including its coastal environment, outstanding natural features and landscapes, and natural values;b. provides sufficient housing choice to meet the region’s housing needs;c. encourages sustainable economic development by enabling business activities in appropriate locations;d. minimises energy use and/or improves energy efficiency;e. enables rural activities that support the rural environment including primary production;f. is compatible with, and will result in the continued safe, efficient and effective use of regionally significant infrastructure;g. avoids adverse effects on significant natural and physical resources including regionally significant infrastructure, and where avoidance is impracticable, remedies or mitigates those effects on those resources and infrastructure;h. facilitates the establishment of papakāinga and marae; andi. avoids conflicts between incompatible activities. | <p>It is relevant to consider this objective because the location of the quarry in relation of other land uses, natural environments and Christchurch City.</p> |



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**Policy 5.3.2
Development
conditions
(Wider Region)**

To enable development including regionally significant infrastructure which:

1. ensure that adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated, including where these would compromise or foreclose:
 - a. existing or consented regionally significant infrastructure;
 - b. options for accommodating the consolidated growth and development of existing urban areas;
 - c. the productivity of the region's soil resources, without regard to the need to make appropriate use of soil which is valued for existing or foreseeable future primary production, or through further fragmentation of rural land;
 - d. the protection of sources of water for community supplies;
 - e. significant natural and physical resources;
2. avoid or mitigate:
 - a. natural and other hazards, or land uses that would likely result in increases in the frequency and/or severity of hazards;
 - b. reverse sensitivity effects and conflicts between incompatible activities, including identified mineral extraction areas;
and
3. integrate with:
 - a. the efficient and effective provision, maintenance or upgrade of infrastructure; and
 - b. transport networks, connections and modes so as to provide for the sustainable and efficient movement of people, goods and services, and a logical, permeable and safe transport system.

It is relevant to consider this policy as it related to avoiding, remedying or mitigating effects of the activity while enabling development. The application is for quarrying that will provide material for infrastructure, development of urban areas and transport networks.



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Objective 6.2.1 Recovery framework

Recovery, rebuilding and development are enabled within Greater Christchurch through a land use and infrastructure framework that:

1. identifies priority areas for urban development within Greater Christchurch;
2. identifies Key Activity Centres which provide a focus for high quality, and, where appropriate, mixed-use development that incorporates the principles of good urban design;
3. avoids urban development outside of existing urban areas or greenfield priority areas for development, unless expressly provided for in the CRPS;
4. protects outstanding natural features and landscapes including those within the Port Hills from inappropriate subdivision, use and development;
5. protects and enhances indigenous biodiversity and public space;
6. maintains or improves the quantity and quality of water in groundwater aquifers and surface waterbodies, and quality of ambient air;
7. maintains the character and amenity of rural areas and settlements;
8. protects people from unacceptable risk from natural hazards and the effects of sea-level rise;
9. integrates strategic and other infrastructure and services with land use development;
10. achieves development that does not adversely affect the efficient operation, use, development, appropriate upgrade, and future planning of strategic infrastructure and freight hubs;
11. optimises use of existing infrastructure; and
12. provides for development opportunities on Māori Reserves in Greater Christchurch.

It is relevant to consider this objective because the application is in regard to a resource for development in the Christchurch and Greater Christchurch region.

The objective identifies the key elements of natural and physical resources such as groundwater and landscape that must be protected to ensure harm to the natural environment is minimised.



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| <p>Objective 7.2.1 Sustainable management of fresh water</p> | <p>The region’s fresh water resources are sustainably managed to enable people and communities to provide for their economic and social well-being through abstracting and/or using water for irrigation, hydro-electricity generation and other economic activities, and for recreational and amenity values, and any economic and social activities associated with those values, providing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the life-supporting capacity ecosystem processes, and indigenous species and their associated freshwater ecosystems and mauri of the fresh water is safe guarded; 2. the natural character values of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins are preserved, and these areas are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development and where appropriate restored or enhanced; and 3. any actual or reasonably foreseeable requirements for community and stockwater supplies and customary uses, are provided for. | <p>This objective identifies the value and uses of freshwater that must be provided for.</p> <p>This is relevant to the application in terms of the potential effects on groundwater from the quarrying and cleanfill (potential leaching) activity. Strict controls on the acceptance of cleanfill and a robust monitoring programme related to the separation of quarrying activities and groundwater will ensure the sustainable management and protection of freshwater resources.</p> <p>The methodology proposed to re-align the stockwater race provides for the ecology of the stockwater race.</p> <p>The abstraction of water from the stockwater race will not affect the integrity of the stockwater supply and is considered to be a <i>permitted activity</i> in terms of the Rules in the Canterbury Land and Water Plan (CLWRP).</p> |
| <p>Objective 7.2.4 Integrated management of freshwater resources</p> | <p>Fresh water is sustainably managed in an integrated way within and across catchments, between activities, and between agencies and people with interests in water management in the community, considering:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the Ngāi Tahu ethic of Ki Uta Ki Tai (from the mountains to the sea); 2. the interconnectivity of surface water and groundwater; 3. the effects of land uses and intensification of land uses on demand for water and on water quality; and 4. kaitiakitanga and the ethic of stewardship; and 5. any net benefits of using water, and water infrastructure, and the significance of those benefits to the Canterbury region. | <p>This objective recognizes freshwater as an interconnected system and as part of a larger environment.</p> <p>The objective also recognises the relationship between Ngāi Tahu and freshwater. The objective also considers the benefits of using the water on the Canterbury Region.</p> <p>It is relevant to the proposal due to the potential effects of the land use on groundwater from excavation (in terms of potential leaching) and the use of water for dust suppression.</p> <p>Strict controls on the acceptance of cleanfill and a robust monitoring programme related to the separation of</p> |



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| | | quarrying activities and groundwater will ensure the sustainable management and protection of freshwater resources. |
| Policy 7.3.6 Fresh water quality | <p>In relation to water quality:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to establish and implement minimum water quality standards for surface water and groundwater resources in the region, which are appropriate for each water body considering: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the values associated with maintaining life supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems, and natural character of the water body; b. any current and reasonably foreseeable requirement to use the water for individual, marae or community drinking water or stockwater supplies, customary uses or contact recreation; c. the cultural significance of the fresh water body and any conditions or restrictions on the discharge of contaminants that may be necessary or appropriate to protect those values; and d. any other current or reasonably foreseeable values or uses; <p>and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. to manage activities which may affect water quality (including land uses), singularly or cumulatively, to maintain water quality at or above the minimum standard set for that water body; <p>and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. where water quality is below the minimum water quality standard set for that water body, to avoid any additional allocation of water for abstraction from that water body and any additional discharge of contaminants to that water body, where any further abstraction or discharges, either singularly or cumulatively, may further adversely affect the water quality in that water body: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. until the water quality standards for that water body are met; or b. unless the activities are undertaken as part of an integrated solution to water management in the catchment in accordance with Policy 7.3.9, which provides for the redress of water quality within that water body within a specified timeframe. | <p>This policy relates to freshwater quality. It is relevant given the potential effects of excavation and clean fill on the groundwater. The policy considered the values of a waterbody, including ecosystems, use of the water and cultural significance and seeks to maintain water quality at or above the set standard.</p> |



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| <p>Policy 7.3.7 Water quality and land uses</p> | <p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of changes in land uses on the quality of fresh water (surface or ground) by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identifying catchments where water quality may be adversely affected, either singularly or cumulatively, by increases in the application of nutrients to land or other changes in land use; and 2. controlling changes in land uses to ensure water quality standards are maintained or where water quality is already below the minimum standard for the water body, it is improved to the minimum standard within an appropriate timeframe. | <p>This policy relates to land uses that can result in the contamination of water through both point source and diffuse pathways.</p> <p>It is relevant to consider this policy as the proposed mitigation and consent conditions can work to ensure that the water quality standards for the groundwater are maintained.</p> <p>Realignment of the stockwater race has the potential to adversely affect the stockwater race ecology. A methodology as been proposed which will avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the stockwater race ecology. This methodology is consistent with the engineering design preferred by Selwyn District Council.</p> |
| <p>Policy 7.3.12 Precautionary approach and allocation without a planning framework</p> | <p>To take a precautionary approach to the allocation of water for abstraction, the damming or diversion of water, or the intensification of land uses or discharge of contaminants, in circumstances where the effects of these activities on fresh water bodies, singularly or cumulatively, are unknown or uncertain.</p> | <p>It is relevant to consider this policy as it seeks to take the precautionary approach to land uses and effects on freshwater bodies. This relates to the deposition of clean fill aspect of the application.</p> |
| <p>Chapter 9 – Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity</p> | | |
| <p>Objective 9.2.3 Protection of significant indigenous</p> | <p>Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna are identified and their values and ecosystem functions protected.</p> | <p>It is relevant to consider this objective due to the location of the application site in relation to the McLeans Island Grassland. There are mitigation measures proposed, such as setbacks. An ecological assessment has been carried out on the grassland.</p> |



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| vegetation and habitats | | |
| Chapter 14 – Air Quality | | |
| Objective 14.2.1 Maintain or improve ambient air quality | Maintain or improve ambient air quality so that it is not a danger to people’s health and safety and reduce the nuisance effects of low ambient air quality. | <p>The objective seeks to ensure that people and communities do not live with unhealthy and unpleasant effects of low ambient air quality (e.g. levels of PM₁₀).</p> <p>It is relevant to consider this objective as the discharge to air activity and potential resulting dust effects. The effect of dust is the main issue raised in the submissions received.</p> |
| Objective 14.2.2 Localised adverse effects of discharge on air quality | Enable the discharges of contaminants into air provided there are no significant localised adverse effects on social, cultural and amenity values, flora and fauna, and other natural and physical resources. | <p>This objective recognizes that many industries are important to the social and economic wellbeing of the community involve discharges to air. It relates to the localized effects of air discharge that can cause health, nuisance and amenity effects.</p> <p>The objective applies to this application as there is potential for localized effects that can be mitigated through management and consent conditions. Again, many of the submission points raise the effects of the discharge to air.</p> |
| Policy 14.3.1 Maintain or improve ambient air quality | <p>In relation to ambient air quality:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To set standards to maintain ambient air quality in Canterbury based on concentrations of contaminants that cause adverse health effects and nuisance Where existing ambient air quality is higher than required by the standards set, to only allow the discharge of contaminants into air where the adverse effects of the discharge on ambient air quality are minor. | It is relevant to consider this policy with the application and the proposed mitigation measures as it seeks to ensure that Canterbury meets the ambient air quality standards specified in the NESAQ. The proposed |



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| | 3. To give priority to ensuring that PM ₁₀ ambient air quality improvements are achieved in Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Christchurch, Ashburton, Timaru, Geraldine and Waimate. | discharge of contaminants to air will be assessed in accordance with the set standards. |
| Policy 14.3.3 Avoid, remedy or mitigate localised adverse effects on air quality | To set standards, conditions and terms for discharges of contaminants into the air to avoid, remedy or mitigate localised adverse effects on air quality. | This policy is relevant for Environment Canterbury to set conditions for the mitigation of effects from discharge to air. |
| Policy 14.3.5 Relationship between discharges to air and sensitive land-uses | In relation to proximity of discharges to air and sensitive land-uses: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid encroachment of new development on existing activities discharging to air where the new development is sensitive to those discharges, unless any reverse sensitivity effects of the new development can be avoided or mitigated. Existing activities that require resource consents to discharge contaminants into air, particularly where reverse sensitivity is an issue, are to adopt the best practicable option to prevent or minimise any actual or likely adverse effect on the environment. New activities which require resource consents to discharge contaminants into air are to locate away from sensitive land uses and receiving environment unless adverse effects of the discharge can be avoided or mitigated. | This policy relates to the effects of discharge to air on sensitive activities, including reverse sensitivity effects. The application does not relate to reverse sensitivity however, 14.3.5.3 relates to locating the discharge to air activities at a sufficient distance from sensitive activities (such as residential activities). This is relevant to the application in regard to the proposed setback distance of the screening and crushing activities from sensitive activities. |
| Chapter 15 – Soils | | |
| Objective 15.2.1 Maintenance of soil quality | Maintenance and improvement of the quality of Canterbury’s soil to safeguard their mauri, their life supporting capacity, their health and their productive capacity. | This objective is relevant to consider in regard to the potential effect of the activity on the future productive capacity of the soil after site rehabilitation. |
| Chapter 17 – Contaminated land | | |



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| Objective 17.2.1 Protection from adverse effects of contaminated land | Protection from adverse effects of contaminated land. | It is relevant to consider this objective as per the reasons below regarding Policy 17.3.1. |
| Policy 17.3.1 Protection from adverse effects of contaminated land | Protection of people and the environment from both on-site and off-site adverse effects of contaminated land. | <p>This policy seeks to manage the adverse effects of contaminated land.</p> <p>The proposed application area was previously owned by Ready Lawn, where agricultural chemicals were used. There is asbestos containing material (ACM) used as roofing material on a number of buildings.</p> <p>A PSI was completed, recommending a DSI and appropriate managed asbestos removal prior to quarrying selected areas of the property.</p> <p>This policy is relevant.</p> |



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Section 3 – Objectives

| Reference | Objective / Policy | Comment |
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| Objective 3.1 | Land and water are managed as integrated natural resources to recognise and enable Ngāi Tahu culture, traditions, customary uses and relationships with land and water. | This objective is relevant for the consideration of the application in terms of Ngai Tahu values. |
| Objective 3.2 | Water management applies the ethic of ki uta ki tai – from the mountains to the sea – and 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. | It is relevant to consider this objective due to the potential effects on groundwater from excavation above the aquifers. It is recognised that effects on groundwater may have downstream effects on connected surface waterbodies. |
| Objective 3.3 | Nationally and regionally significant infrastructure is enabled and is resilient and positively contributes to economic cultural and social wellbeing through its efficient and effective operation, on-going maintenance, repair, development and upgrading. | It is relevant to consider this objective as the product of quarrying (aggregates) is a material used for infrastructure development, maintained repair and upgrade. The value of the product for these uses should be considered. |
| Objective 3.5 | Land uses continue to develop and change in response to socio-economic and community demand. | It is relevant to consider this objective as the land use of the site is changing from vacant / rural to quarrying in response to the ongoing need for aggregate material in the Christchurch region. |
| Objective 3.6 | Water is recognised as essential to all life and is respected for its intrinsic values. | It is relevant to consider this objective due to the potential effects on groundwater. |
| Objective 3.8 | The quality and quantity of water in fresh water bodies and their catchments is managed to safeguard the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems and ecosystem processes, including ensuring sufficient flow and quality of water to support the habitat and feeding, breeding, migratory and other behavioural requirements of indigenous species, nesting birds and, where appropriate, trout and salmon. | It is relevant to consider this objective because the groundwater is a fresh waterbody. It is noted that there are no ecosystems relevant to this application. |
| Objective 3.8A | High quality fresh water is available to meet actual and reasonably foreseeable needs for community drinking water supplies. | It is relevant to consider this objective because of potential effects of the activity on groundwater. |



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| Objective 3.13 | Groundwater resources remain a sustainable source of high-quality water which is available for abstraction while supporting base flows or levels in surface water bodies, springs and wetlands and avoiding salt-water intrusion. | It is relevant to consider this objective due to the potential effects on groundwater from excavation above the aquifers. The suitability of the proposed mitigation / consent conditions for the effects on groundwater will need to be considered. |
| Objective 3.24 | All activities operate at good environmental practice or better to optimise efficient resource use and protect the region's freshwater resources from quality and quantity degradation. | It is relevant to consider this objective because of the potential effects on groundwater and requires activities to operate at good or better environmental practice. The consent conditions and proposed mitigation measures should be assessed in terms of good environmental practice. |
| Section 4 – Policies | | |
| Policy 4.1 | Lakes, rivers, wetlands and aquifers will meet the freshwater outcomes set in 6 to 15 within the specified timeframes. If outcomes have not been established for a catchment, then each type of lake, river or aquifer should meet the outcomes set out in Table 1 by 2030. | No freshwater outcomes have been set in Section 9 (Christchurch – West Melton) so the policies below are more relevant. |
| Policy 4.2 | The management of lakes, rivers, wetlands and aquifers will take account of the fresh water outcomes, water quantity limits and the individual and cumulative effects of land uses, discharges and abstractions will meet the water quality limits set in Sections 6 to 15 or Schedule 8 and the individual and cumulative effects of abstractions will meet the water quantity limits in 6 to 15. | It is relevant to consider this policy as it relates to the land use and discharge of clean fill into the quarry pit (for rehabilitation) and effects on aquifers / groundwater. |
| Policy 4.4 | Groundwater is managed so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. groundwater abstractions do not cause a continuing long-term decline in mean annual groundwater levels or artesian pressures; b. the individual and cumulative rate, duration and volume of water pumped from bores is controlled so as to prevent seawater contamination; | Provisions (e) and (f) are particularly relevant to consider in terms of mitigation measures to ensure groundwater quality does not decrease. |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. the rate and duration of individual abstractions is controlled to ensure that individually or cumulatively, localised pressure reversal does not result in the downward movement of contaminants; d. in any location where an overall upwards pressure gradient exists, restrict the taking of groundwater so that at all times the overall upward pressure difference is maintained between any one aquifer and the next overlying aquifer; e. overall water quality in aquifers does not decline; and f. the exercise of customary uses and values is supported. | |
| Policy 4.7 | <p>Resource consents for new or existing activities will not be granted if the granting would cause a water quality or quantity limit set in Sections 6 to 15 to be breached or further over allocation (water quality and/or water quantity) to occur or in the absence of any water quality standards in Sections 6 to 15, the limits set in Schedule 8 to be breached. Replacement consents, or new consents for existing activities may be granted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. allow the continuation of existing activities at the same or lesser rate or scale, provided the consent contains conditions that contribute to the phasing out of the over allocation (water quality and/or water quantity) within a specified timeframe; or b. exceed the allocation limit (water quality and/or water quantity) to a minor extent and in the short-term if that exceedance is part of a proposal to phase out the over-allocation within a specified timeframe included in Sections 6 to 15 of this Plan. | <p>It is relevant to consider this policy because of the potential effects on groundwater. The policy directs that resource consents for new activities will not be granted if it results in a breach of Schedule 8 water quality limits. The proposed monitoring conditions and mitigation measures should be considered under this policy.</p> |
| Policy 4.11 | <p>The setting and attainment of catchment specific water quality and quantity outcomes and limits is enabled through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. limiting the duration of any resource consent granted under the region-wide rules in this Plan to a period not exceeding five years past the expected notification date (as set out in the Council's Progressive Implementation Programme) of any plan change that will introduce water quality or water quantity provisions into Sections 6 – 15 of this Plan; but b. allowing, where appropriate, a longer resource consent duration for discharge permits granted to irrigation schemes or principal water suppliers under the region-wide nutrient management rules in | <p>It is relevant to consider this policy as the proposed application has a duration of 20 years and the policy limits consent duration to 5 years.</p> |



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| | <p>this Plan, provided those permits include conditions that restrict the nitrogen loss from the land and enable a review of the consent under section 128(1) of the RMA.</p> | |
| Policy 4.13 | <p>For other discharges of contaminants into or onto land where it may enter water or to surface water bodies or groundwater (excluding those passive discharges to which Policy 4.26 applies), the effects of any discharge are minimised by the use of measures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. first, avoid the production of the contaminant; b. secondly, reuse, recovers or recycles the contaminant; c. thirdly, minimise the volume or amount of the discharge; or d. finally, wherever practical utilise land-based treatment, a wetland constructed to treat contaminants or a designed treatment system prior to discharge; and e. in the case of surface water, results in a discharge that after reasonable mixing meets the receiving water standards in Schedule 5 or does not result in any further degradation in water quality in any receiving surface waterbody that does not meet the water quality standards in Schedule 5 or any applicable Water Conservation Order. | <p>It is relevant to consider this policy because of the proposed deposition of cleanfill for quarry rehabilitation. There are mitigation measures proposed in the form of the clean fill acceptance guidelines, Quarry Management Plan and groundwater monitoring regime.</p> |
| Policy 4.14 | <p>Any discharge of a contaminant into or onto land where it may enter groundwater (excluding those passive discharges to which Policy 4.26 applies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. will not exceed the natural capacity of the soil to treat or remove the contaminant; and b. will not exceed available water storage capacity of the soil; and c. where meeting (a) and (b) is not practicable, the discharge will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. meet any nutrient limits in Schedule 8 or Sections 6 to 15 of this Plan; and ii. utilise the best practicable option to ensure the size of any contaminant plume is as small as is reasonably practicable; and iiia. ensure there is sufficient distance between the point of discharge, any other discharge and drinking-water supplies to allow for the natural decay or attenuation of pathogenic micro-organisms in the contaminant plume; and | <p>As above for Policy 4.13.</p> |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. not result in the accumulation of pathogens, or a persistent or toxic contaminant that would render the land unsuitable for agriculture, commercial, domestic, cultural or recreational use or water unsuitable as a source of potable water or for agriculture; and iv. not raise groundwater levels so that land drainage is impeded. | |
| Policy 4.18 | The loss or discharge of sediment or sediment-laden water 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 loss or discharge to water. | It is relevant to consider this policy because the application includes discharge of cleanfill, however, there are no surface water bodies on site that will be affected. |
| Policy 4.19 | <p>The discharge of contaminants to groundwater from earthworks, excavation, waste collection or disposal sites and contaminated land is avoided or minimised by ensuring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. activities are sited, designed and managed to avoid the contamination of groundwater; b. existing or closed landfills and contaminated land are managed and monitored where appropriate 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 or an upward hydraulic gradient is present which would prevent aquifer contamination. | It is relevant to consider this policy because the application includes the backfilling of the Quarry pit with cleanfill (as part of rehabilitation) and excavation over an aquifer. The details of excavation such as separation distance to groundwater should be considered in this policy. |
| Policy 4.23 | Any water source used for drinking-water supply is protected from any discharge of contaminants that may have any actual or potential adverse effect on the quality of the drinking-water supply including its taste, clarity and smell and community drinking water supplies are protected so that they align with the CWMS drinking-water targets and meet the drinking-water standards for New Zealand. | It is relevant to consider this policy due to the potential effects on groundwater from excavation above the aquifers. As above, the mitigation measures / proposed consent conditions for effects on groundwater should be considered. |
| Policy 4.27 | Landfills and other waste collection or disposal sites are designed and sited to avoid the contamination of groundwater or surface water either through the direct discharge of hazardous substances to water or the leaching of contaminants into or onto land where they may enter water. | It is relevant to consider this policy because of the proposed clean fill deposition for quarry rehabilitation. Cleanfill will meet the MfE guidelines. |



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| Policy 4.93 | Recognise the value of gravel extraction for construction and maintenance of infrastructure, for economic activity, for flood management purposes and for the re-build of Christchurch. | It is relevant to consider this policy as the application is for the extraction of gravel to supply various developments in the Christchurch region. |
| Policy 4.94 | Enable the extraction of gravel from land, provided adverse effects on groundwater quality are minimised and remediation is undertaken to minimise any ongoing risk of groundwater contamination. | It is relevant to consider this policy as the application is for a land-based quarry and the proposed mitigation measures / consent conditions for groundwater. |
| Policy 4.103 (PC7) | Any resource consent granted with a consent condition requiring the collection of water quality samples, shall also include a condition requiring all water quality sample data to be submitted to the Canterbury Regional Council in a format suitable for automated upload to the Council's water quality database software. | It is relevant to consider this policy because of the proposed groundwater monitoring conditions. |
| Policy 9.4.1 | <p>Protect the high quality, untreated groundwater sources available to Christchurch City as a potable water supply in the area shown on the Planning Maps as the Christchurch Groundwater Protection Zone by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Ensuring any abstraction of groundwater maintains upward hydraulic pressure gradients of groundwater where this pressure exists;b. Controlling the use of land where activities involve the aggregation of large quantities of hazardous substances to ensure risks of spill, leaching or other contamination of groundwater are appropriately mitigated;c. Preventing new landfills or any expansion of existing landfill disposal areas, except for the disposal of inert fill or clean fill only; andd. Ensuring any land uses maintain an overlying confining layer above the aquifer of at least 3 m thickness, or where the confining layer is less than 3 m thick, maintain the existing thickness of the confining layer. Where the confining layer is removed or reduced, including as part of site construction or gravel or mineral extraction, measures are put in place to mitigate the risk of contaminants from land uses entering groundwater once site construction or excavation ceases and any remaining excavations are rehabilitated using inert fill. | It is relevant to consider this policy because of potential effects on groundwater quality from the deposition of cleanfill (inert material). |



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CANTERBURY AIR REGIONAL PLAN (CARP)

| Assessment against relevant Objectives and Policies of the Canterbury Air Regional Plan (CARP) | | |
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| Section 5 – Objectives | | |
| Reference | Objective / Policy | |
| Objective 5.1 | Air quality protects the mauri and life supporting capacity of the environment. | It is relevant to consider this objective as the application includes discharge of contaminants (dust) to air. |
| Objective 5.2 | Ambient air quality provides for the health and wellbeing of the people of Canterbury. | It is relevant to consider this objective due to the potential effects of the discharge to air on ambient air quality. The effects of air quality on health (from dust) has been highlighted as an issue in submissions. |
| Objective 5.4 | Degraded ambient air quality is improved over time and where ambient air quality is acceptable it is maintained. | It is relevant to consider this objective due to the potential effects on ambient air quality and the proposed measures to maintain acceptable ambient air quality. |
| Objective 5.5 | Air quality is managed in a way that provides for the cultural values and traditions of Ngāi Tahu. | It is relevant to consider this objective as the application includes proposed mitigation measures that need to be considered in terms of Ngai Tahu cultural values. |
| Objective 5.6 | Amenity values of the receiving environment are maintained. | It is relevant to consider this objective in regard to the effects of the proposed air discharge on the receiving environment. |
| Objective 5.7 | Discharges from new activities are appropriately located to take account of adjacent land uses and sensitive activities. | It is relevant to consider this objective as the application is for a quarrying on a new site, that is closer to sensitive activities than the existing quarry. This objective considers the effects of that activity on the adjacent land users and residential dwellings |



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ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY REGIONAL COUNCIL OBJECTIVES & POLICIES

| Assessment against relevant Objectives and Policies of the Canterbury Air Regional Plan (CARP) | | |
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| Objective 5.8 | Discharges from existing activities are managed in response to evolving characteristics of the receiving environment. | It is relevant to consider this objective because of the discharge of air from surrounding quarries and the cumulative effects. |
| Objective 5.9 | Offensive and objectionable effects and noxious or dangerous effects on the environment are generally avoided. | It is relevant to consider this objective in terms of the level of offensiveness of the proposed air discharge. The effect of dust on neighbouring properties has been raised as a key issue in the submissions. |
| Section 6 – Policies | | |
| Policy 6.1 | Discharge of contaminants into air, either individually or in combination with other discharges, do not cause: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Diverse effects on human health and wellbeing; orb. Adverse effects on the mauri and life supporting capacity of ecosystems, plants or animals; orc. Significantly diminished visibility; ord. Significant soiling or corrosion of structures or property. | It is relevant to consider this policy because it contains matters that the application can be assessed against in regard to effects of the discharge to air. Effects on human health and soiling of property have been raised in submissions. Adverse effects on ecosystems and plants has been raised by Council, particularly in regard to the McLeans Island Grassland. |
| Policy 6.2 | Recognise the value of air quality as a taonga to Tangata Whenua and manage adverse effects of discharges into air on wāhi taonga, and places of significance to Ngai Tahu. | It is relevant to consider this policy as it recognises the value of air quality to tangata whenua and effects on wahi taonga. |
| Policy 6.5 | Minimise adverse effects on people where ambient air quality is degraded when assessed against a national ambient air quality standard or guideline. | It is relevant to consider this policy in terms of the proposed mitigation measures for discharge to air and potential effects on people residing on the neighbouring properties. |



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| Assessment against relevant Objectives and Policies of the Canterbury Air Regional Plan (CARP) | | |
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| Policy 6.6 | Maintain ambient air quality in locations where the quality is acceptable when assessed against an ambient air quality standard set in a national ambient air quality standard or guideline. | It is relevant to consider this policy in regard to the potential effects of the activity on the current ambient air quality. |
| Policy 6.8 | Offensive and objectionable effects are unacceptable and actively managed by plan provisions and the implementation of management plans. | It is relevant to consider this policy for the mitigation measures relating to dust management and the detail contained in the Quarry Management Plan. |
| Policy 6.9 | Discharges into air from new activities are appropriately located and adequately separated from sensitive activities, taking into account land use anticipated by a proposed or operative district plan and the sensitivity of the receiving environment. | It is relevant to consider this policy in terms of the proposed location of the discharge to air to sensitive activities, eg residential dwellings. |
| Policy 6.10 | If the sensitivity of the receiving environment is altered by authorised land use change, so that an existing discharge results in significant adverse effects on the receiving environment, require the effects of that discharge to be reduced and provide a reasonable timeframe for achieving that reduction. | It is relevant to consider this policy along with Policy 6.11 given the location of the proposed quarry site. |
| Policy 6.11 | When evaluating resource consent applications recognise locational constraints on activities, when imposing terms and conditions. | It is relevant to consider this policy in regard to the location of the proposed quarry site and potential constraints of the activity. |
| Policy 6.12 | Where activities locate appropriately to mitigate adverse effects on air quality a longer consent duration may be available to provide on-going operational certainty. | It is relevant to consider this policy as the application is for a long duration (20 years) for the reason of on-going operational certainty. The proposed mitigation for effects for this duration of this will need to be considered under this policy. |
| Policy 6.13 | Minimise the cumulative effects of discharges of contaminants into air by requiring: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Permitted discharges to apply good environmental practices; andb. Discharges allowed by a resource consent to apply the best practicable option. | It is relevant to consider this policy to assess whether the proposed discharge implements the best practicable options for mitigation. PDP and Tonkin & Taylor have |



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**ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY REGIONAL COUNCIL
OBJECTIVES & POLICIES**

| Assessment against relevant Objectives and Policies of the Canterbury Air Regional Plan (CARP) | | |
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| | | advised that the application applies the best practicable options. |
| Policy 6.14 | Recognise the contribution of nationally and regionally significant infrastructure to people's social and economic wellbeing and provide for discharges associated with the development, operation, and maintenance of that infrastructure. | It is relevant to consider this policy to assess how the application will contribute to the development and maintenance of infrastructure, particularly for the rebuild of Christchurch / areas local to the site. This is relevant to the application because aggregate used for development will be a product of the quarrying. |
| Policy 6.22 | Applications for resource consent for discharges of contaminants into air from large scale fuel burning devices and industrial or trade activities shall identify the best practicable option to be adopted to minimise effects. | It is relevant to consider this policy as the crushing plant equipment is classified as 'large-scale fuel burning devices'. |
| Policy 6.25 | Applications for resource consent for discharges into air from industrial or trade activities or large-scale fuel burning devices classified as discretionary shall address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. where the discharge includes PM10, the mass emission rate of the proposed discharge relative to the total emission rate of all discharges within the Clean Air Zone; and the degree to which the proposed discharge exacerbates cumulative effects within the Clean Air Zone; and b. localised effects of the proposed discharge and the location of sensitive receptors; and c. available mitigation and emission control options; and d. the duration of consent being sought and the practicability for the effects of the discharge to be reduced over time. | The proposed activity is an industrial activity and uses a large-scale fuel burning device, therefore, it is relevant to consider this policy. |
| Policy 6.26 | When considering applications for resource consent for the discharge of contaminants into air from large scale fuel burning devices or from industrial, trade or commercial activities, the CRC will consider the combined effect of all consented discharges into air occurring on the property. | It is relevant to consider this policy to note any other consented discharges on the property. The existing and proposed quarries may operate concurrently, thus having two discharge to air consents at once. Effects of this can |



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Assessment against relevant Objectives and Policies of the Canterbury Air Regional Plan (CARP)

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| | | be controlled by consent conditions that limit the quarry area to nine hectares at any time. |
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**ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY REGIONAL COUNCIL
OBJECTIVES & POLICIES**

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT 2020



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**ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY REGIONAL COUNCIL
OBJECTIVES & POLICIES**

| Assessment against relevant objectives and policies of the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater Management (NESFM) | | |
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| Part 2 – Objectives and Policies | | |
| Reference | Objective / Policy | Comment |
| 2.1 Objective | (1) The objective of this National Policy Statement is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises: (a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems (b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water) (c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, (d) and cultural well-being, now and in the future. | It is relevant to consider this objective due to the potential effects on groundwater and stockwater race (from the realignment). Effects on the ecosystem of the stockwater will need to be considered and is assessed in a report by Aquatic Ecology Ltd. It is noted that the realignment of the stockwater race will occur as a permitted activity in the CLWRP. |
| Policy 1 | Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai. | It is relevant to consider this policy to assess the application against the six principles of Te Mana o te Wai due to the realignment of the stockwater race and potential effects on groundwater from the deposition of cleanfill material. |
| Policy 3 | Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments. | It is relevant to consider this policy for effects of the application on groundwater. The CCC s95 report raises the matter of downstream effects of stockwater race realignment. |
| Policy 5 | Freshwater is managed through a National Objectives Framework to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved. | It is relevant to consider this proposal because of potential effects on groundwater and the proposed mitigation and monitoring conditions. |
| Policy 9 | The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected. | It is relevant to consider this policy for the realignment of the stock water race. This is assessed in the Aquatic Ecology Ltd Report. The stockwater race realignment will occur as a permitted activity under 5.121 of the CLWRP. |
| Policy 13 | The condition of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is systematically monitored over time, and action is taken where freshwater is degraded, and to reverse deteriorating trends. | This policy is relevant to consider in regard to the proposed groundwater monitoring. |



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| Assessment against relevant objectives and policies of the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater Management (NESFM) | | |
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| Policy 14 | Information (including monitoring data) about the state of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, and the challenges to their health and well-being, is regularly reported on and published. | As with Policy 13, it is relevant to consider this proposal regarding the groundwater monitoring conditions. |
| Policy 15 | Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement. | It is relevant to consider this policy to assess the effects on fresh water while taking into account the applications social, economic and cultural wellbeing for communities. |

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FRESHWATER (NES-F) 2020

| Assessment against relevant objectives and policies of the NES-F 2020 | | |
|---|---|--|
| Subpart 3 – Passage of fish affected by structures | | |
| Reference | Objective / Policy | |
| 58 Purpose of this subpart | <p>The purpose of this subpart is to deal with the effects on the passage of fish of the placement, use, alteration, extension, or reconstruction of any of the following structures in, on, over, or under the bed of any river or connected area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a culvert: (b) a weir: (c) a flap gate (whether passive or non-passive): (d) a dam: (e) a ford. | Subpart 3 section 58 is relevant because of the proposed realignment of the stock water race and effects on fish passage. This is assessed in the Aquatic Ecology Ltd report and will occur as a permitted activity under 5.121 of the LWRP. |
| Objective 3.3 | Nationally and regionally significant infrastructure is enabled and is resilient and positively contributes to economic cultural and social wellbeing through its efficient and effective operation, on-going maintenance, repair, development and upgrading. | It is relevant to consider Objective 3.3 as it considers how the application may impact regionally significant infrastructure development. |



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ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY REGIONAL COUNCIL OBJECTIVES & POLICIES

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FOR SOURCES OF HUMAN DRINKING WATER

| Assessment against relevant objectives and policies of the NES-DW | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reference | Objective / Policy | Comment |
| 7 | <p>Granting of water permit or discharge permit upstream of abstraction point where drinking water meets health quality criteria</p> <p>A regional council must not grant a water permit or discharge permit for an activity that will occur upstream of an abstraction point where the drinking water concerned meets the health quality criteria if the activity is likely to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) introduce or increase the concentration of any determinands in the drinking water, so that, after existing treatment, it no longer meets the health quality criteria; or(b) introduce or increase the concentration of any aesthetic determinands in the drinking water so that, after existing treatment, it contains aesthetic determinands at values exceeding the guideline values. | <p>The NES-DW is relevant to consider because of potential effects on groundwater. CIAL has multiple drinking water supplies within the airport site, located approximately 3 kilometres from the site.</p> |

Notes:

- Regulation 17 of the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality is not considered to be relevant.
- A PSI that recommended a Site Management Plan is prepared and submitted to CCC. No resource consent under the National Environmental Standards for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health Regulations is required.
- Canterbury Water Management Strategy:
 - a. GW1: Groundwater quality is safeguarded for multiple uses; and
 - b. GW2: The quality of untreated drinking water from aquifers is safeguarded.

These priority outcomes are relevant to the application due to the potential effects on groundwater.