

Application for Resource Consent and Assessment of Effects on the Environment Screenworks Aylesbury Quarry



Southern Screenworks Limited

Submitted to:

**Selwyn District Council
Canterbury Regional Council**

June 2024

Report Number: BPE-2024-R-SSL-001



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PART A – APPLICATION FORMS FOR RESOURCE CONSENT

APPLICATION FOR RESOURCE CONSENT
UNDER SECTION 88 OF THE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

To: Selwyn District Council
PO Box 90
Rolleston 7643

1) We, Southern Screenworks Limited (Screenworks) (50 Bealey Road, Kirwee) apply for the following type(s) of resource consent:

A land use consent to expand the existing Screenworks Aylesbury quarry, together with associated extraction of aggregates, processing, rehabilitation of the site, associated vehicle movements and supporting activities including effects mitigation, into an additional area of approximately 66 ha of land along West Coast Road and Bealey Road, Aylesbury.

Stockpiling and processing of aggregates will be undertaken both within the expansion area and on the existing quarry site with vehicle movements utilising the existing heavy vehicle access.

Consent is required for the following rule infringement of the Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan – Appeals Version (POSDP):

- The expansion of a quarrying activity is a discretionary activity in accordance with Rule GRUZ-R21.3 of the POSDP.

Consent is also sought for any other consents, rule requirements or rule infringements arising from the activity which have inadvertently been omitted from this application.

An unlimited consent duration is sought.

2) The activity to which the application relates (the proposed activity) is as follows:

Screenworks is seeking to continue their quarrying operations at their Aylesbury quarry through expansion of quarrying activities into adjoining land parcels.

A detailed description of the activity is contained in Part B (Assessment of Effects on the Environment) of this report.

3) The site at which the proposed activity is to occur is as follows:

The existing Aylesbury quarry and proposed expansion is located at 50 Bealey Road, within the Outer Plains zone of the SDP and the General Rural zone of the POSDP.

The land parcels which are the subject of this application are legally described as Lot 1 DP 354364, Lot 2 DP 596079, Res 4005, and Res 1038.

The extraction sought under this consent will primarily occur within Res 4005 and Lot 2 DP 596079. However, this application also covers Lot 1 DP 354364 and Res 1038 because those sites will be the subject of quarry works (such as removing existing quarry walls and batters) and processing, stockpiling and sale of material associated with the expansion of quarrying activities onto Lot 2 DP596079 and Res 4005.

A copy of the Records of Title for the site is contained in Appendix B.

The location of the site is shown on Figure 1 and is described in further detail in Part B.

4) The full name and address of each owner or occupier (other than the applicant) of the site to which the application relates are as follows:

- Selwyn District Council – as the owner of owns Res 1038.
- Aylesbury Properties Limited – as the owner of Lot 2 DP 596079
- Swain & King (2011) Limited – as the owner of Lot 1 DP 354364 and Res 4005

5) There are no other activities that are part of the proposal to which this application relates.

6) The following additional resource consents are needed for the proposal to which this application relates and have been applied for:

Change of conditions to SDC115008 (as amended by 125013)

Screenworks holds consent from Selwyn District Council (SDC) for quarrying at its existing Aylesbury Quarry at 50 Bealey Road, Aylesbury.

Changes are required to the SDC consent conditions to enable Screenworks to:

- remove quarry walls, batters, bunds, and existing landscaping to allow Screenworks to work from the existing quarry into the expansion stages, allowing extraction to continue below ground level and as a continuation of the existing operation;
- process material from the expansion area within the existing quarry;
- amend the frequency with which processing can occur;
- commence works at 7 am rather than 7.30 am, to align with the POSDP daytime hours for noise; and
- other amendments, and any consequential amendments, to the consent conditions to make these more workable and reflect current site operations while aligning it with the proposed quarry expansion mitigation measures.

The changes proposed are discussed in Part B of this document, and the proposed amendments are included in Appendix C.

New CRC Consents / Changes to CRC consent conditions

Screenworks currently holds a range of land use consents and discharge permits from CRC for the quarrying activities at Aylesbury Quarry. The following new permits and changes to conditions are being sought from Canterbury Regional Council (CRC).

- The discharges to land associated with rehabilitation of the expansion area will require consent under Rule 5.100 of the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan (LWRP).
- Discharges to air from extraction and rehabilitation within the expansion area will also require consent under Rule 7.63 of the Canterbury Air Regional Plan (CARP) owing to the proximity of nearby sensitive activities as will the operation of diesel generators for plant operation within the expansion area under Rule 7.30.
- Changes to the existing consents CRC111384 and CRC111434 for the existing quarry site to align it with rehabilitation, landscaping, and other aspects of the expansion applications.

Consents currently in process with CRC for existing quarrying operations

Screenworks is currently seeking discharge permits from CRC for non-consented aspects of the existing quarry, including:

- the associated discharge of contaminants to land from cleanfilling; and
- the discharge of stormwater from the existing quarry operation.

7) We attach an assessment of the proposed activity's effect on the environment that–

- a. Includes the information requested by clause 6 of Schedule 4 on the Resource Management Act 1991.

- b. Addresses the matters specified in clause 7 of Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
 - c. Includes such detail as corresponds with the scale and significance of the effects that the activity may have on the environment.
- 8) **We attach an assessment of the proposed activity against the matters set out in Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.**
- 9) **We attach an assessment of the proposed activity against any relevant provisions of a document referred to in section 104(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991, including the information required by clause 2(2) of Schedule 4 of that Act.**

This application includes an assessment against the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement and the POSDP.

- 10) **We attach the following further information required to be included in this application by the regional plan, the Resource Management Act 1991, or any regulations made under that Act:**

A draft updated Site Management Plan which encompasses a Dust Management and Monitoring Plan (DMMP), a Cleanfill Management Plan (CMP) and a Quarry Site Rehabilitation Plan (QSRP) is included as Appendix D.

Dated this 6th day of June 2024.



Signature:

Signature of the applicant (or person authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant)

Address for service:

Kevin Bligh
Bligh Planning and Engagement Limited
PO Box 69229
Lincoln
Christchurch 7640
Telephone: 021 0250 6379
Email: kevin@bligh.co.nz

Address for fees/charges:

Sarah Bonnington
Southern Screenworks Limited
50 Bealey Road
RD1, Kirwee
027 642 0665
Email: sarah@southernscreenworks.co.nz

APPLICATION FOR A CHANGE OF CONDITION ON A RESOURCE CONSENT

UNDER SECTION 127 OF THE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

To: Selwyn District Council
PO Box 90
Rolleston 7643

- 1) **We, Southern Screenworks Limited (Screenworks) (50 Bealey Road, Kirwee) apply for a change of conditions of a resource consent in accordance with section 127 of the RMA.**
- 2) **The full name and address of each owner or occupier (other than the applicant) of the site to which the application relates are as follows:**
 - Selwyn District Council – as the owner of owns Res 1038.
 - Swain & King (2011) Limited – as the owner of Lot 1 DP 354364
- 3) **The application relates to land use consent SDC115008 (as amended by SDC125013) to establish a quarry; process aggregates; stockpile aggregates; deposit cleanfill; rehabilitate the site and the associated vehicle movements and supporting activities on site.**
- 4) **The application relates to changes to several conditions as set out in Appendix C, and any consequential amendments to conditions or plans as may be required.**
- 5) **The requested changes to the consent conditions are as follows:**

Changes are required to the consent conditions to enable Screenworks to:

- remove quarry walls, batters, bunds, and existing landscaping to allow Screenworks to work from the existing quarry into the expansion stages, allowing extraction to continue below ground level and as a continuation of the existing operation;
- process material from the expansion area within the existing quarry;
- amend the frequency with which processing can occur;
- commence works at 7 am rather than 7.30 am, to align with the POSDP daytime hours for noise; and
- other amendments, and any consequential amendments, to the consent conditions to make these more workable and reflect current site operations while aligning it with the proposed quarry expansion mitigation measures.

The condition changes proposed are discussed in detail in the supporting documentation included in Part B, and the wording of the changes is included in full in Appendix C.

- 6) **The site at which the proposed activity is to occur is as follows:**

The Aylesbury quarry is located at 50 Bealey Road, within the Outer Plains zone of the SDP and the General Rural zone of the POSDP.

The land parcels which are the subject of this application are legally described as Lots 1 354364 and Res 1038.

A copy of the Records of Title for the site are contained in Appendix B.

The location of the site is shown on Figure 1 and is described in further detail in Part B.

7) The other activities that are relevant to the proposal to which this application relates are as follows:

Screenworks is seeking new consents from SDC and CRC to continue its quarrying operations at Aylesbury through expansion of the existing Aylesbury Quarry into adjoining land parcels, and changes to conditions for some of its existing CRC consents.

A detailed description of the activity is contained in Part B (Assessment of Effects on the Environment) of this report, together with a discussion of the changes sought to consent conditions. The changes to conditions are outlined in full in Appendix C.

8) We attach an assessment of the proposed activity's effect on the environment that—

- a) Includes the information requested by clause 6 of Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- b) Addresses the matters specified in clause 7 of Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- c) Includes such detail as corresponds with the scale and significance of the effects that the activity may have on the environment.

9) We attach an assessment of the proposed change against the matters set out in Part 2 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991.

10) We attach an assessment of the proposed change against any relevant provisions of a document referred to in section 104(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991, including the information required by clause 2(2) of Schedule 4 of that Act.

This application includes an assessment against the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement and the POSDP.

11) We attach the following further information required to be included in this application by the district plan, the Resource Management Act 1991 or any regulations made under that Act:

The proposed changes to conditions are set out in full in Appendix C.

The relevant records of title.

Dated this 6th day of June 2024.



Signature:

Signature of the applicant (or person authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant)

Address for service:

Kevin Bligh
Bligh Planning and Engagement Limited
PO Box 69229
Lincoln
Christchurch 7640
Telephone: 021 0250 6379
Email: kevin@bligh.co.nz

Address for fees/charges:

Sarah Bonnington
Southern Screenworks Limited
50 Bealey Road
RD1, Kirwee
027 642 0665
Email: sarah@southernscreenworks.co.nz

APPLICATION FOR RESOURCE CONSENT
UNDER SECTION 88 OF THE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

To: Canterbury Regional Council
PO Box 345
Christchurch 8140

1) We, Southern Screenworks Limited (Screenworks) (50 Bealey Road, Kirwee) apply for the following type(s) of resource consents:

- A discharge permit under the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan (LWRP) for the discharge of contaminants associated with quarrying expansion activities at Aylesbury Quarry; as a discretionary activity pursuant to Rule 5.100 of the LWRP.
- A discharge permit under the Canterbury Air Regional Plan (CARP) for the discharge of contaminants into air:
 - from an industrial or trade premise or process, where the proposed quarrying activity does not meet the relevant permitted activity conditions of Rule 7.35,
 - from site rehabilitation which does not meet the relevant permitted activity conditions of Rule 7.49, as a discretionary activity pursuant to Rule 7.63 of the CARP.
 - the discharge of contaminants into air not complying with the conditions of Rule 7.26 relating to the use of diesel generators as a discretionary activity in accordance with Rule 7.30 of the CARP.

Consent is also sought for any other resource consents which may be required for the proposed activity which have inadvertently been omitted from this application.

A consent duration of 35 years is sought for the discharge permits.

2) The activity to which the application relates (the proposed activity) is as follows:

Screenworks is seeking to continue their quarrying operations at their Aylesbury quarry through expansion of quarrying activities into adjoining land parcels.

A detailed description of the activity is contained in Part B (Assessment of Effects on the Environment) of this report.

3) The site at which the proposed activity is to occur is as follows:

The existing Aylesbury quarry and proposed expansion is located at 50 Bealey Road, within the Outer Plains zone of the SDP and the General Rural zone of the POSDP.

The land parcels which are the subject of this application are legally described as Lot 1 354364, Lot 2 DP 596079, Res 4005, and Res 1038.

While extraction will primarily occur within Res 4005 and Lot 2 DP 596079, this application also covers Lot 1 DP 354364 and Res 1038 because those sites will be the subject of quarry works (such as removing existing quarry walls and batters) and processing, stockpiling and sale of material associated with the expansion of quarrying activities onto Lot 2 DP596079 and Res 4005.

A copy of the Records of Title for the site is contained in Appendix B.

The location of the site is shown on Figure 1 and is described in further detail in Part B.

4) The full name and address of each owner or occupier (other than the applicant) of the site to which the application relates are as follows:

- Selwyn District Council – as the owner of owns Res 1038.
- Aylesbury Properties Limited – as the owner of Lot 2 DP 596079
- Swain & King (2011) Limited – as the owner of Lot 1 DP 354364 and Res 4005

5) There are no other activities that are part of the proposal to which this application relates.

6) The following additional resource consents are needed for the proposal to which this application relates and are being sought concurrently with this application:

New consent from Selwyn District Council

A land use consent is required from Selwyn District Council (SDC) for the proposed quarry expansion.

Change of conditions to SDC115008 (as amended by 125013)

Screenworks holds consent from SDC for quarrying at its existing Aylesbury Quarry at 50 Bealey Road, Aylesbury.

Changes are required to the SDC consent conditions to enable Screenworks to:

- remove quarry walls, batters, bunds, and existing landscaping to allow Screenworks work from the existing quarry into the expansion stages, allowing extraction to continue below ground level and as a continuation of the existing operation;
- process material from the expansion area within the existing quarry;
- amend the frequency with which processing can occur;
- commence works at 7 am rather than 7.30 am, to align with the POSDP daytime hours for noise; and
- other amendments, and any consequential amendments, to the consent conditions to make these more workable and reflect current site operations while aligning it with the proposed quarry expansion mitigation measures.

The changes to conditions proposed are discussed in Part B of this document, and outlined in full in Appendix C.

Changes to CRC consents

Screenworks currently holds a range of land use consents and discharge permits from CRC for quarrying activities at Aylesbury Quarry.

Screenworks is seeking changes to these consent conditions for the existing quarry site to align it with rehabilitation, landscaping, and other aspects of the expansion applications proposed.

Applications for all these consents are being made concurrently with this application.

Consents currently in process with CRC for existing quarrying operations

Screenworks is currently seeking discharge permits from CRC for non-consented aspects of the existing quarry, including:

- the associated discharge of contaminants to land from cleanfilling; and
- the discharge of stormwater from the existing quarry operation.

7) We attach an assessment of the proposed activity's effect on the environment that–

- a. Includes the information requested by clause 6 of Schedule 4 on the Resource Management Act 1991.

- b. Addresses the matters specified in clause 7 of Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
 - c. Includes such detail as corresponds with the scale and significance of the effects that the activity may have on the environment.
- 8) **We attach an assessment of the proposed activity against the matters set out in Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.**
- 9) **We attach an assessment of the proposed activity against any relevant provisions of a document referred to in section 104(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991, including the information required by clause 2(2) of Schedule 4 of that Act.**

This application includes an assessment against the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement, the LWRP and the CARP.

- 10) **We attach the following further information required to be included in this application by the regional plan, the Resource Management Act 1991, or any regulations made under that Act:**

A draft updated Site Management Plan which encompasses a Dust Management and Monitoring Plan (DMMP), a Cleanfill Management Plan (CMP) and a Quarry Site Rehabilitation Plan (QSRP) is included as Appendix D.

Dated this 6th day of June 2024.



Signature:

Signature of the applicant (or person authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant)

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Email: sarah@southernscreenworks.co.nz

**APPLICATION FOR A CHANGE OF CONDITION ON A RESOURCE CONSENT
UNDER SECTION 127 OF THE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991**

To: Canterbury Regional Council
PO Box 345
Christchurch 8140

- 1) **We, Southern Screenworks Limited (Screenworks) (50 Bealey Road, Kirwee) apply for a change of conditions of a resource consent in accordance with section 127 of the RMA.**
- 2) **The full name and address of each owner or occupier (other than the applicant) of the site to which the application relates are as follows:**

- Selwyn District Council – as the owner of owns Res 1038.
- Swain & King (2011) Limited – as the owner of Lot 1 DP 354364

- 3) **The application relates to consents CRC111384 and CRC111434 for quarrying and discharges to air.**
- 4) **The application relates to changes relating to several conditions as set out in Appendix C, and any consequential amendments to conditions or plans as may be required.**
- 5) **The requested changes to the consent conditions are as follows:**

The condition changes proposed are discussed in detail in the supporting documentation included in Part B, and the wording of the changes is included in full in Appendix C.

Any necessary consequential amendments required to give effect to the changes sought, are also sought.

- 6) **The site at which the proposed activity is to occur is as follows:**

The Aylesbury quarry is located at 50 Bealey Road, Kirwee.

The land parcels which are the subject of this application are legally described as Lots 1 354364 and Res 1038.

A copy of the Records of Title for the site are contained in Appendix B.

The location of the site is shown on Figure 1 and is described in further detail in Part B.

- 7) **The other activities that are relevant to the proposal to which this application relates are as follows:**

It is noted that Screenworks is seeking new consents from SDC and CRC to continue their quarrying operations at Aylesbury through expansion of the existing Aylesbury Quarry into adjoining land parcels, and changes to conditions of SDC115008.

A detailed description of the activity is contained in Part B (Assessment of Effects on the Environment) of this report, and proposed changes to consent conditions are outlined in full in Appendix C.

Applications for all these consents are being made concurrently with this application.

Screenworks is currently seeking discharge permits from CRC for non-consented aspects of the existing quarry, including:

- the associated discharge of contaminants to land from cleanfilling; and
- the discharge of stormwater from the existing quarry operation.

8) We attach an assessment of the proposed activity's effect on the environment that—

- a) Includes the information requested by clause 6 of Schedule 4 on the Resource Management Act 1991.
- b) Addresses the matters specified in clause 7 of Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- c) Includes such detail as corresponds with the scale and significance of the effects that the activity may have on the environment.

9) We attach an assessment of the proposed change against the matters set out in Part 2 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991.

10) We attach an assessment of the proposed change against any relevant provisions of a document referred to in section 104(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991, including the information required by clause 2(2) of Schedule 4 of that Act.

This application includes an assessment against the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement, the LWRP and the CARP.

11) We attach the following further information required to be included in this application by the district plan, the Resource Management Act 1991 or any regulations made under that Act:

The proposed changes to conditions are set out in full in Appendix C.

Dated this 6th day of June 2024.



Signature:

Signature of the applicant (or person authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant)

Address for service:

Kevin Bligh
Bligh Planning and Engagement Limited
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Lincoln
Christchurch 7640
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PART B – ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Southern Screenworks Limited (Screenworks) operates a quarry at 50 Bealey Road, Aylesbury (Aylesbury Quarry). Screenworks is a locally owned business that has been operating for 30 years, predominantly as a mobile screening and crushing business in Canterbury, Otaki, North Island, Chatham Islands, Samoa and Niue. The Canterbury-based quarry and cleanfill operation was established in 2011. Not only does the quarry produce selected aggregate products for the local Canterbury market, it also stimulates the local community through investments and employment opportunities. Screenworks has a total of 25 employees who are all local to the Canterbury region.

With the amount of consented extractable resource within the existing quarry reducing, Screenworks is seeking to expand the extent of its extraction operation into adjoining land.

Selwyn District Council (SDC) and the Canterbury Regional Council (CRC) have previously granted resource consents for Screenworks quarry operations at Aylesbury Quarry which encompasses approximately 11.5 hectares (ha).

Screenworks is seeking consents to extend their existing quarrying operations into approximately 66 ha of additional land adjoining the site. Approximately 64 ha is comprised of pastoral farmland to the west of their existing quarry (onto Lot 2 DP 596079), and a small north ward expansion of the quarry into approximately 2 ha (onto Res 4005). Both the existing quarry and the proposed quarry expansion are shown on Figure 1.

The proposed expansion will involve extraction of aggregate material so that the quarry floor maintains at least one metre (1 m) separation depth to the highest groundwater level, and rehabilitation of the expansion site with overburden and topsoil, subsoil and clean reject aggregate material.

Other activities that will occur on site include the management of adverse effects through the provision of bunding, development of screen planting and other mitigation measures.

Processing and stockpiling of material will occur at the existing Aylesbury Quarry, and within parts of the expansion area away from nearby dwellings. Aggregate extracted will be processed and then stockpiled and sold. Volumes of product extracted from the expansion area are expected to remain consistent with the existing operation so no increase in traffic movements is proposed from the expansion. Rather, the activity represents a continuation of well-established quarrying practices, across an extended area of land. Access to the site will remain from the existing Aylesbury Quarry heavy vehicle access onto Bealey Road.

The proposal is primarily an expansion of the existing operation over a larger area, and most aspects of the activity will remain as they do now. Exceptions to this being changes to the hours of operation, frequency of aggregate processing, extracting through existing quarry walls and batters to access the expansion areas, changes to screen planting, bunding and associated rehabilitation. Several other minor amendments to conditions of the existing SDC and CRC consents are also proposed to better reflect Screenworks current operation, or correct errors.

To accommodate these changes, Screenworks is seeking changes to conditions of their existing consents SDC 115008 (as amended by 125013) and CRC consents CRC111384 (land use) and CRC111434 (discharges to air). These changes are set out in full in Appendix C.

This document¹ is a resource consent application, including an assessment of effects on the environment (AEE), seeking the required resource consents and changes to conditions from SDC and CRC to authorise the proposed quarry expansion activity and changes to current operations.

The application forms for the various applications are contained in Part A (Application Forms for Resource Consent) of this document.

¹ Your attention is drawn to the document, "Report Limitations", as attached in Appendix A. The statements presented in that document are intended to advise you of what your realistic expectations of this report should be, and to present you with recommendations on how to minimise the risks to which this report relates which are associated with this project. The document is not intended to exclude or otherwise limit the obligations necessarily imposed by law on BPE, but rather to ensure that all parties who may rely on this report are aware of the responsibilities each assumes in so doing.



LEGEND

Existing Quarry

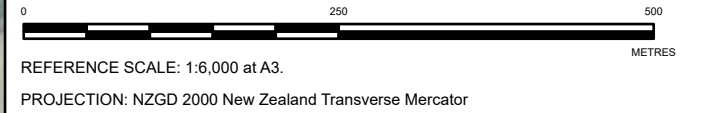
Expansion Area

NOTES

1. Aerial image: LINZ and Eagle Technology, CC-BY-3.0-NZ.
2. Map image: NZ - Imagery: Eagle Technology, Land Information New Zealand, GEBCO, Community maps contributors
OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA
3. Schematic only, not to be interpreted as an engineering design or construction drawing.

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CLIENT

SOUTHERN SCREENWORKS LTD

TITLE

SITE LOCATION PLAN

YYYY-MM-DD	2024-02-13
PREPARED	AE
APPROVED	KB
REPORT	SSW2
REV.	0



Path: C:\Users\ashio\OneDrive\Documents\Bligh_Planning\SouthernScreenworks\SSScreenwork2.aprx

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM A3

2.0 SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA

2.1 Subject site

The site is located approximately 30 km west of Christchurch City centre and 5 km east of Kirwee.

The site contains the existing Aylesbury Quarry and the land into which the quarry is to expand.

The existing Aylesbury Quarry is comprised of Lot 1 DP 354364 and Res 1038 and is a recognised quarry operation under GRUZ-SCHED1 of the POSDP, encompassing approximately 11.5 ha of land. The expanded site proposed through this application includes these land parcels, and Lot 2 DP 596079 and Res 4005. The Records of Title for these sites are included in Appendix B.

The land is zoned Outer Plains under the operative Selwyn District Plan (SDP) and General Rural under the Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan – Appeals Version (POSDP). The existing quarry and the proposed expansion areas are shown on Figure 1.

Extraction is currently occurring in the southeastern part of the existing quarry and working towards the Bealey Road frontage. It is expected that quarrying within the existing site will be completed in the coming decade, at which time quarry operations will move into the expansion areas, should consent be obtained.

The existing Aylesbury Quarry comprises a quarry with associated cleanfilling operation, haul roads, processing plants and stockpiling, a large workshop and site office, an area for storage of quarry plant and machinery and other ancillary facilities such as water tanks, storage containers, truck wash, and a range of environmental mitigation measures such as existing perimeter site bunding and planting around the edge of the consented quarry, sealed parking, and internal roads.

A 27,000-litre diesel above ground tank is installed on the site near the workshop and is used for refuelling machinery on site; the tank is refuelled via a road tanker. Additionally, there is a truck washdown pad near the diesel tank. The existing hours of operation are 7.30 am to 6 pm, Monday to Saturday.

The expansion area comprises approximately 66 ha occupied by land currently used for pastoral grazing.

A search of CRC's Listed Land Use Register (LLUR) has identified the potential presence of two Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) sites within parts of the existing quarry having a HAIL activity status of G3 Landfill. No further extraction is proposed within these areas.

The site is located within the Plains Flood Management Overlay and the Liquefaction Damage Unlikely Overlay and is also within the State Highway and Railway Network Noise Control overlays according to the POSDP planning maps.

2.2 Existing resource consents

The existing quarry is authorised under numerous resource consents from SDC and CRC which are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Resource consents held for existing site

Consent reference	Authorised activities	Expiry
SDC consents		
SDC115008	Land use consent from Selwyn District Council to operate a quarry and cleanfill within the Rural (Outer Plains) zone.	Unlimited
SDC125013	Variation of conditions pursuant to Section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991 in respect to land use consent 115008 granted on 22 August 2011 by delegated authority.	Unlimited
SDC145157	To deposit cleanfill material onto a Council owned gravel reserve for infill and rehabilitation purposes.	Unlimited – note that this consent is completed.
CRC consents		
CRC111384	Consent from Environment Canterbury to extract up to 30,000 cubic metres of gravel per year, the deposition of material and the rehabilitation of the site.	15 July 2046.
CRC111434	Consent from Environment Canterbury to discharge contaminants to air from gravel extraction and clean filling activities.	15 July 2046
CRC164057	Consent from Environment Canterbury to discharge stormwater to land from concrete pad/wash bay area and refuelling area.	3 June 2050
CRC164143	Consent from Environment Canterbury to discharge contaminants to land from truck wash water.	3 June 2050
CRC171920	Consent from Environment Canterbury to discharge contaminants to air from a mobile crushing and screening plant. While this consent is not specific to the Aylesbury site, it applies throughout the Canterbury Region and can be used to authorise crushing and screening up to 100 m of houses and 20 m of the property boundary within the expansion site without written approval from the neighbouring property owner.	23 September 2026

2.3 Consent applications currently in process

Screenworks is currently in the process of seeking additional approvals from CRC for the existing Aylesbury Quarry for activities which are already occurring on site. These include the discharge of contaminants to land from cleanfilling, and the discharge of stormwater.

Additionally, Screenworks has applications lodged with CRC and SDC since 2022 for managed filling of the existing quarry and associated works, including a small quarrying expansion into Res 4005. These have been in process for some time and are expected to be jointly notified in mid-2024. This application includes the small quarrying extension on Reserve 4005 (Stage 1 of the expansion) in order to ensure that Screenworks can continue to supply aggregate to the local market and secure quarry-related employment while the managed fill application is still being processed.

If this quarry expansion is approved, some aspects of the managed fill application may be amended or withdrawn, such as the part of the managed fill application that sought to extend quarrying into Res 4005.

This application for the quarry expansion does not rely on the managed fill applications being approved and can be treated as a standalone application for the purposes of assessment.

This application has however been developed to align as far as practicable with the corresponding mitigation measures that Screenworks proposes to implement for the managed fill and has relied on the same technical experts to assess the effects of this expansion activity, as were used for the managed fill proposal.

The thinking behind this approach is that if the managed fill is granted as a later stage, any consent conditions applicable to that proposal, can be aligned with the quarry expansion, assuming the expansion is approved prior.

2.4 Surrounding land uses

The surrounding area is rural in nature and is generally surrounded by farming activities with a low density of dwellings. The South Island Main Trunk Railway Line and West Coast Road (SH73) run generally parallel to the north of the site, while Bealey Road from which the site is accessed runs along the site's southern boundary.

Figure 2 shows the site and the surrounding area with dwellings within 250 and 500 m of the site.

2.5 Roading network, site access and parking

Access to the main quarry site is from an existing formed accessway located at 50 Bealey Road.

Bealey Road adjoins Aylesbury Road and West Coast Road (SH73) to the east of the site. All these roads are considered arterial roads under the SDP and POSDP. The existing quarry has on average approximately 40 to 60 heavy vehicle movements per day, up to a maximum of 120 heavy vehicle movements, as was proposed by the original consent applications for the quarry. In addition, there is light vehicle movement to and from the quarry daily, on days of operation.

Parking is readily available at the existing quarry site.

2.6 Geology and soils

The aggregate resource present within the site is believed to extend much wider than the subject site. The New Zealand Geological Survey map identifies the geology of the site and the surrounding area as river deposit, and more specifically Grey River Alluvium and Colluvium (identified as Q2a). Brownish Grey River Alluvium is common across the Canterbury Plains and this and similar gravels are being mined at several locations within Greater Christchurch and Selwyn District.

This categorisation is reflected by the bore logs obtained from bores on Screenworks property and nearby, which shows sandy/clay bound gravels to significant depths.

These gravels exhibit a range of characteristics appearing consistent with the nature of the material that is currently quarried by Screenworks at the Aylesbury site.

Landcare Research's Our Environment² website identifies the site as having a land use capability of LUC4 and therefore not meeting the definition of Highly Productive Land under the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land (NPS-HPL).

The LWRP planning maps do not identify the site as being within a high soil erosion risk area.

² <https://ourevironment.scinfo.org.nz/>



LEGEND

- Proposed & Existing Quarry Area
- Quarry Buffer - 200 m
- Quarry Buffer - 500 m
- Parcel Boundaries
- Distance Marker (m)
- Nearby House

Staging:

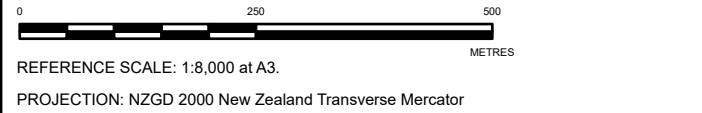
- Stage 1
- Stage 2
- Stage 3
- Stage 4
- Stage 5

NOTES

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2. Map image: NZ - Imagery: Eagle Technology, Land Information New Zealand, GEBCO, Community maps contributors OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA
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CLIENT

SOUTHERN SCREENWORKS LTD

TITLE

HOUSE WITHIN 250 AND 500 M OF THE SITE

YYYY-MM-DD	2024-05-15
PREPARED	AE
APPROVED	KB
REPORT	SSW2
REV.	1

2.7 Water resources

The site is identified as being over a semi-confined/unconfined aquifer within the Selwyn-Waimakariri Combined Surface & Groundwater Allocation Zone by Canterbury Maps but sits outside the Christchurch Groundwater Protection Zone.

Within the surrounding vicinity, this zone has thin soils over interbedded strata of highly permeable sandy gravel and lower permeability clayey, silty, sandy gravels. Groundwater occasionally perches on the discontinuous lower permeability zones while migrating downward to fully saturated groundwater conditions which have been measured at site wells by Sephira Environmental between December 2020 and February 2024 to range from 46 and 63 m below ground level (Sephira Environmental 2024³). The LWRP anticipates that extraction will typically maintain a separation distance of more than 1 m between the base of any quarry excavation and the highest groundwater level (HRGWL) inferred for a site.

In the case of this site, monitoring of groundwater levels has determined that with an extraction depth of 10 m, there is likely to be more than 30 m to HRGWL (estimated to be 40 m below ground level by Sephira Environmental, December 2021⁴), even at times when groundwater levels are elevated.

The closest natural water body to the site is the Waimakariri River, located approximately 7 km north of the site. The river is a significant recharge source that is known to lose water to the regional groundwater system. However, due to the distance from the site, the river is considered to have a minimal influence on groundwater fluctuations under the site. The site is outside the Waimakariri River surface catchment area identified by the Waimakariri River Regional Plan (WRRP), but is within the Kowai/Waimakariri Water Race surface water catchment. The nearest downgradient surface water bodies are the headwaters of spring-fed rivers over 15 km southeast of the site.

A SDC water race runs along West Coast Road although no extraction will occur within 50 m of this water race, and with the race being generally upgradient of the site, has not been considered further in the context of this application.

2.8 Meteorology and existing air quality

Meteorology, particularly the presence of both strong winds and dry conditions, can exacerbate dust emissions (the main air discharge) from quarrying operations. Therefore, it is important to have a good understanding of the local wind conditions to assess potential air quality effects.

The meteorology of the Canterbury Region is dominated by the effects of the Southern Alps on the prevailing westerly wind flow over South Island. The Southern Alps are responsible for the northwesterly föhn wind that occurs periodically over much of the Canterbury Plains. The Southern Alps are also responsible for the prevailing 'lee-trough' northeasterly wind that is experienced in Christchurch and other coastal areas. Canterbury also experiences cold southwest and southerly winds associated with the passage of cold fronts up the South Island.

As discussed in the Dust Impact Assessment (DIA), prepared by PDP and contained in Appendix E, meteorological data has been obtained from the Darfield Weather Station, for the years 2011-2015. This station is located approximately 15 km to the north-northwest of the Aylesbury Quarry. There are no closer weather stations to the quarry. Due to the flat terrain between the site and the Darfield Weather Station PDP consider this data is representative of the wind conditions experienced at the site. Average annual wind from 2011-2015 is shown as a wind rose in Figure 3.

Screenworks has also recently commenced wind speed and direction, and dust monitoring, on site.

³ Sephira 2024. Further Groundwater Assessment Screenworks Quarry and Managed Fill, 50 Bealey Road, Aylesbury. Completed by Sephira Environmental for Southern Screenworks Limited, February 2024.

⁴ Sephira 2021. Baseline Hydrogeologic Assessment Screenworks Quarry and Managed Fill, 50 Bealey Road, Aylesbury. Completed by Sephira Environmental for Southern Screenworks Limited, December 2021.

Figure 3: Wind Roses of Nearby Weather Stations

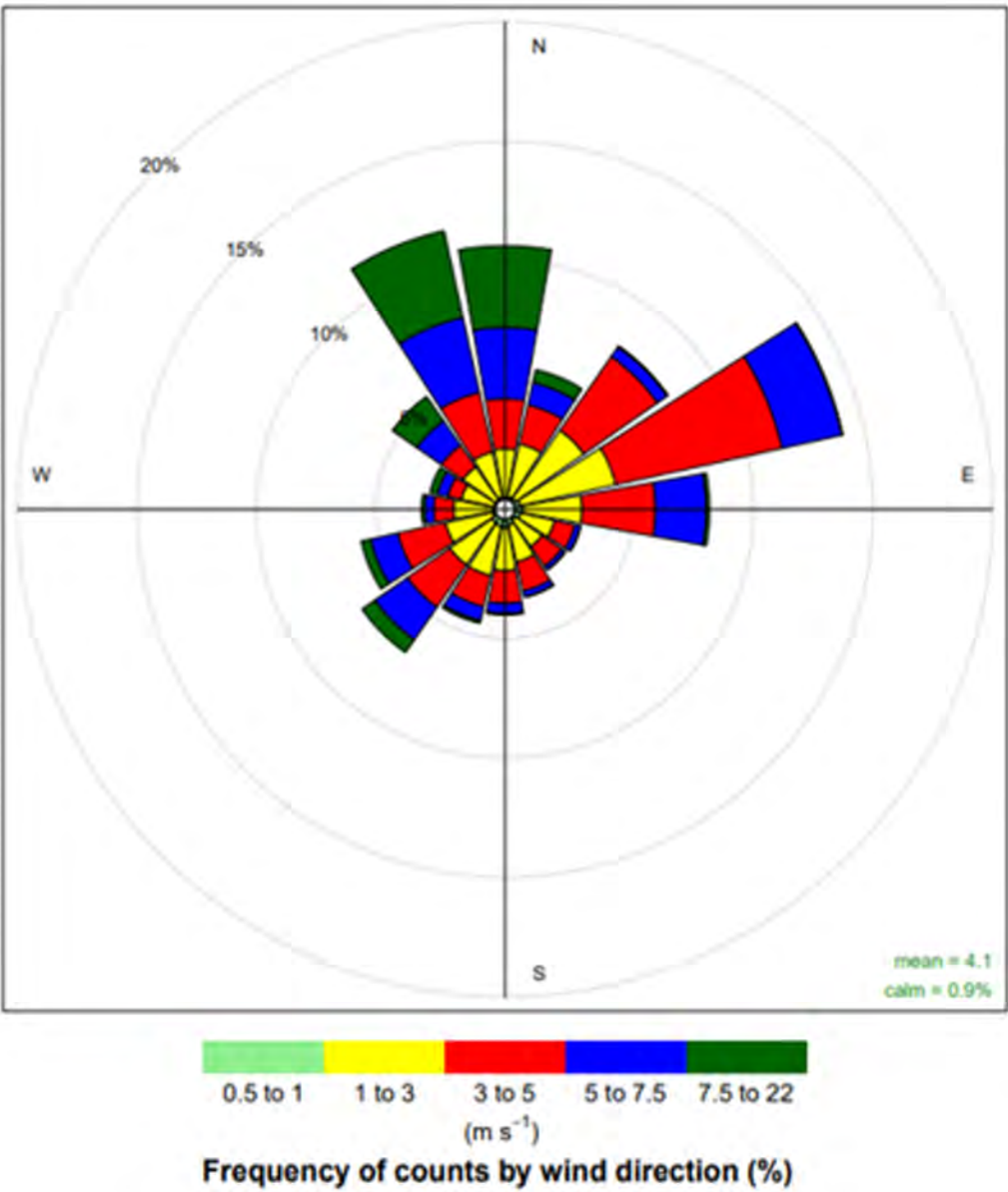


Figure-7:-Darfield-Weather-Station,-2011-2015¶

2.9 Archaeological and cultural sites

There are no archaeological sites, statutory acknowledgement areas, rūnanga sensitive areas or silent file areas within 6 km of the Site.

2.10 Ecological values

The site is highly modified and is currently used for grazing with the terrestrial vegetation on the site predominantly consisting of exotic species, being shelter belts and pasture, none of which are protected under the relevant planning documents.

There are no sites of special wildlife significance within proximity to the site.

The closest water course is the water race to the north of the site as discussed in Section 2.7 above.

Overall, the ecological values of the site are low.

3.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

When processing a resource consent, regard must be had to what constitutes the “environment”. An understanding of the environment is necessary to inform the assessment of the effects of a proposal.

Section 95A(8) and section 104(1)(a) each require an assessment of the adverse effects or actual and potential effects on the environment to make the public notification decision and determining whether a consent should be granted or declined.

What constitutes the environment has been subject to several court cases and case law has confirmed that the “environment” includes the existing environment and the future environment as it may be modified by the carrying out of permitted activities and the implementation of resource consents which have been granted and which are likely to be implemented.

The existing environment at the Screenworks site includes the environment as it is modified by the operation of the existing Aylesbury Quarry and associated authorised activities such as heavy vehicle movements.

The existing environment does not extend to the future environment as it would be modified by the operation of the quarry expansion being proposed through this application, or by any non-compliant aspects of the operation (i.e., for the discharge of stormwater and the discharge of contaminants from cleanfill) for which Screenworks is also seeking consent.

However, it is noted that some aspects of this activity could occur without consent from the CRC, including the extraction of material in compliance with Rule 5.175 of the LWRP and air discharges occurring in compliance with 7.35 and 7.36 (processing and storage of bulk materials). These aspects of the quarry operation do form part of the permitted baseline across the site.

In addition, SDC and CRC are entitled to apply the permitted baseline and disregard an adverse effect of an activity on the environment if the plan permits an activity with that effect (under section 104(2)).

It would therefore be reasonable for SDC and CRC to only consider the effects arising from the expansion and from changes sought to conditions of consent for the existing quarry, and indeed only those that go beyond the scope of now permitted and already consented activities, as opposed to associated effects that occur on the existing site with the processing, load out and transportation of this material.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL

4.1 Introduction

Screenworks is proposing to expand its quarrying operations into an area of approximately 66 ha of land adjacent to its existing quarry operations at Aylesbury Quarry.

It is proposed to quarry the entire area identified, except for boundary setbacks, although this process is expected to take more than 30 years. Extraction activities are proposed to be undertaken in stages with an active working quarry area across both the expansion area and the existing quarry of no more than 6 ha at one time of which it is expected up to 2 ha will require active dust suppression. For the purposes of this open area, the active working quarry area shall comprise the following:

- Working extraction faces and adjacent operational areas.
- Active areas of rehabilitation.
- Stockpiling and load out areas.
- Areas where aggregate processing takes place.
- Unsealed quarry haul roads.

It shall not include the following:

- Any sealed, bunded or planted areas.
- Areas where rehabilitation has been completed.
- Site offices, amenity blocks, workshops, and surrounding areas.
- Areas where refuelling takes place.
- Truck wash areas.
- Storage areas for quarry plant and machinery.

Extraction activities are proposed to be undertaken in stages followed by progressive rehabilitation of the extraction areas as currently occurs at the existing quarry. During Stage 1 and the initial part of Stage 2 of the expansion, the extracted material will be transported to the existing processing area located within the existing quarry, and will be processed, stockpiled then transported offsite via trucks and truck and trailers from the existing heavy vehicle access. As quarrying progresses, processing will also occur within the expansion area.

The application is for progressive excavation on the expansion site at 10 metres below ground-level. While stripping of new stages of extraction will occur at ground level, the aggregate itself will be accessed by excavating through the existing quarry pit walls. Within the expansion area rehabilitation will essentially involve the spreading of overburden, clean reject aggregate, and stored topsoil and subsoil materials within the base of the quarry floor. It is not proposed to cleanfill the expansion area with any filling to be focused on the existing quarry site, although clean topsoil may be imported to the site to assist with rehabilitation if required.

This section provides an overview of the proposed quarry expansion including site preparation, the extraction operation, machinery to be used on site, site access, hours of operation and rehabilitation measures. To enable the expansion of the site, several changes are required to existing consents for the Aylesbury Quarry and as such this section also discusses the changes proposed to the existing conditions of consent for the relevant SDC and CRC consents.

The application is supported by an updated Site Management Plan (SMP) for the site, which includes encompasses a Dust Management and Monitoring Plan (DMMP), a Cleanfill Management Plan (CMP) and a Quarry Site Rehabilitation Plan (QSRP).

4.2 Changes from existing operation

To enable the expansion of the site, several changes are required to existing consents for the Aylesbury Quarry. The changes proposed to conditions are set out in full in Appendix C.

It is necessary to remove some existing bunding and planting along the northern and western boundaries to enable quarrying to move into these areas in the future. This requires changes to the conditions and the plans for 115008.

The supporting landscape assessment from Glasson Huxtable Landscape Architects (GHLA) included as Appendix F includes detailed updated mitigation plans proposed to replace some of the plans attached or referenced in 115008 and which encompasses the quarry expansion landscaping.

In summary, this involves establishing plantings along the edges of Reserve 4005 as soon as practicable and a temporary bund around the external perimeter of Reserve 4005 while plantings are being established, extending screening around the external expansion site boundary, and removing existing screening on the northern and western boundaries of the currently consented quarry extent (which assuming the expansion is approved will be setback from the boundaries of the expanded quarry).

This will also allow for existing walls and quarry batters to be quarried through to enable access to the expansion areas.

Additionally, the hours of operation for 115008 were consistent with the SDP at the time of granting consent, which included a 7.30am start time to align with daytime noise limits. Screenworks proposes to amend the start time to 7am to reflect the rules in the POSDP which are now operative, with the only activity to occur prior to 7am being the occasional departure from the site of two Southern Screenworks owned transporters which may need to leave the site between 6 am and 7 am on weekday mornings to travel to their destination within legal requirements.

Screenworks proposes to remove the limit on processing occurring only on 4 occasions per year (in SDC115008 and CRC111434) as it severely limits the range of products that can be produced throughout the year creating unnecessary production and traffic peaks, and effects of this activity are controlled through compliance with noise levels, limiting traffic movements to levels authorised by the existing consent, and dust management measures.

Similarly, it is proposed to remove limits from the CRC111384 land use consent around maximum volumes of extraction as this is not a matter a CRC land use consent should directly control where effects should be conditioned according to potential for effects on water and soil resources. The appropriate place for such limits would better fit within the SDC land use or CRC air discharge permit if was needed to control an effect.

Other minor changes include rewording the conditions to reflect water storage tanks being on the east of the buildings on site and to amend the stockpiling volume from 10,000 m³ to 25,000 m³. The 10,000 m³ limit is considered low in the context of a quarry operation, could present problems for continuity of supply and stockpiles, and providing they are not fine dusty materials, these are typically not a major source of dust. The stockpiling component of site operations would be a permitted activity if sought today under Rule 7.36 of the CARP.

Additional consequential and other changes are also required to the existing consent conditions. The rationale for each change made is outlined beside the corresponding change in Appendix C.

4.3 Site preparation and visual screening

The existing quarry site is currently developed with a quarry pit, processing plant and cleanfilling operation.

Quarrying into additional areas will therefore be a continuation of quarry activities that have occurred at the existing site for approximately 10 years.

Prior to quarrying commencing, topsoil and subsoil overburden material will be removed from a 1-2 ha area which is to be quarried over the immediate term (12 months). It is anticipated that quarry areas will be developed in stages generally working in accordance with the Indicative Staging Plan shown on Figure 4.

Topsoil removal will be undertaken at ground level using an excavator and either dump trucks or road trucks (and trailers), in combination with a loader.

Extraction of the aggregate resource itself will occur by working from the existing pit floor areas so quarrying can commence at the level of the existing quarry floor. Once quarrying in one stage of the site is nearing completion, the next stage of topsoil removal will take place. This process is then repeated as the site develops.

Bunds and landscaping are already established to varying degrees around the perimeter of the existing quarry site and evergreen plantings already exist along the length of the Bealey Road boundary except for a minor section near the corner of the expansion site. The bunds at the western and northern edge of the existing quarry will be removed as necessary to enable extraction into the expansion area. Plantings currently established along these boundaries will also be removed to enable quarrying to move into the expansion areas.

Now is a logical time to do this as many of these trees were destroyed or damaged by the January-February 2024 fires around Kirwee⁵.

It has been determined that a temporary bund around parts of the perimeter of Res 4005 should be established until such time as proposed planting is well established. This is discussed further in the Landscape and Visual Assessment (LVA) included in Appendix F.

No additional bunds are required to manage noise or visual effects to an acceptable level, subject to setbacks of 100 m from dwellings adjacent to the expansion area, unless written approval from the owners and occupiers of these dwellings.

Plantings are proposed to be implemented parallel to Stages 1, 2 and 5 in the 2024 planting season and additional plantings will occur within 2 years of consent being granted. The landscape mitigation plans from the LVA are replicated in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

⁵ <https://www.fireandemergency.nz/incidents-and-news/news-and-media/kirwee-and-glasnevin-fire-updates/>



LEGEND

Proposed & Existing Quarry Area

➔ Stage Direction

Staging:

- Stage 1
- Stage 2
- Stage 3
- Stage 4
- Stage 5

NOTES

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CLIENT

SOUTHERN SCREENWORKS LTD

TITLE

INDICATIVE STAGING PLAN

<div><div>BLIGH</div></div>	YYYY-MM-DD	2024-05-02
	PREPARED	AE
	APPROVED	KB
	REPORT	SSW2
	REV.	1

Path: C:\Users\ashio\OneDrive\Documents\Bligh_Planning\SouthernScreenworks\SSSchematic2.aprx

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM A3

Figure 5: Landscape Mitigation Plan

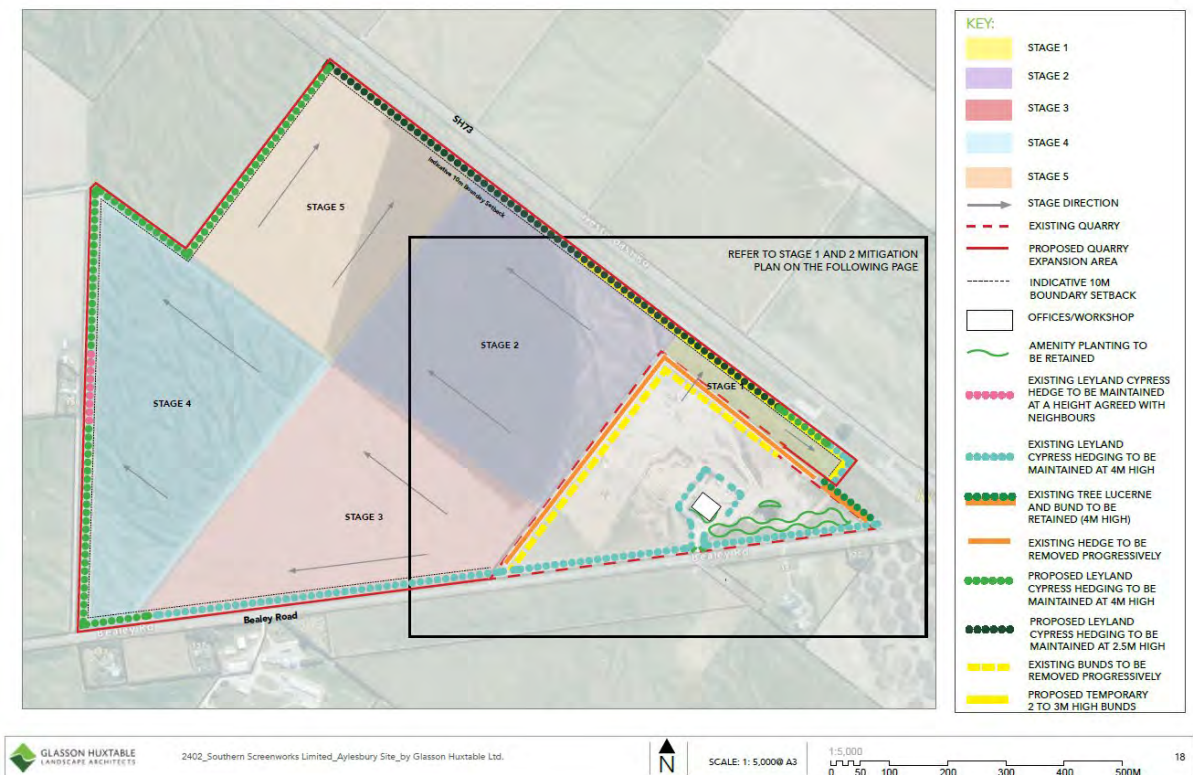
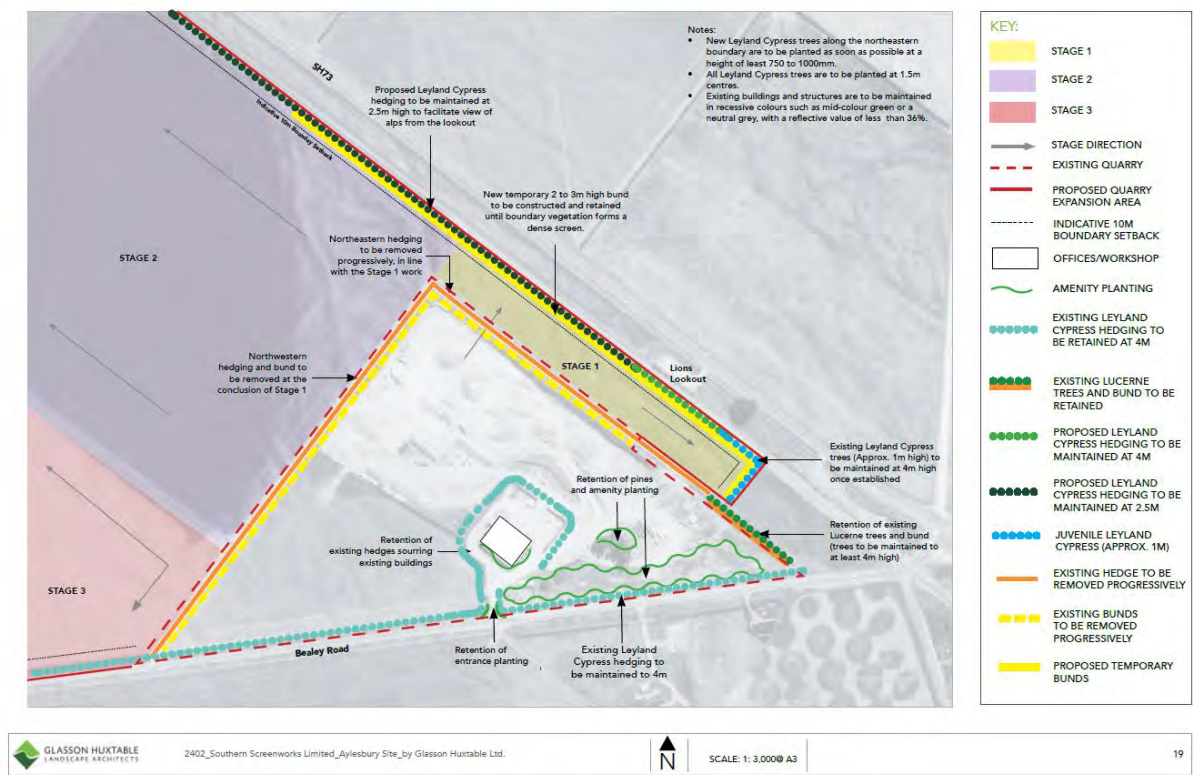


Figure 6: Landscape Mitigation Plan – Inset showing Stages 1 and 2



4.4 Extraction, processing and transportation

Extraction of the aggregate resource will involve a continuation of the processes that have been used over the previous decade to develop the Aylesbury Quarry.

Following site preparation within a stage, extraction of aggregate is undertaken using standard quarrying machinery typically involving a loader which loads dump trucks or road truck (and trailer) units, although other machinery may be used from time to time to enable the efficient extraction of the aggregate resource. Extraction of the aggregate resource itself will occur by working from the existing quarry areas so quarrying can commence at the level of the existing quarry floor, minimising noise and dust effects.

Aggregate extracted at the quarry face will be transported to the existing mobile processing plant at the Aylesbury Quarry, where it will be processed and stockpiled, awaiting load out.

It is proposed to initially undertake processing of materials from the expansion within the existing quarry site and in time move processing into the expansion area. This involves crushing, screening, conveyance, and stockpiling of processed materials. Processed products will be removed from the processing plant area on an as required basis and stockpiled awaiting sale/distribution to customers. Extraction and processing volumes will be no greater than 100 tonnes per hour.

The processed aggregate products will be stockpiled by grade within the quarry floor area to enable ease of access for loading of road truck and trailer units prior to dispatch. Stockpile volumes are proposed to be 25,000 m³ across the entire operation, which is an increase from the currently consented 10,000 m³.

It is noted that some material may be sold without being processed (known as 'pit run'), although this typically involves relatively small volumes.

Once loaded onto road trucks (and trailers), material will leave the site via the existing site access onto Bealey Road.

Within the expansion area, it is proposed that:

- No processing will occur within 250 m of the notional boundary of an existing dwelling as at the date of consent being granted;
- No processing will occur within 50 m of a site boundary;
- And no extraction will occur within 100 m of the notional boundary of an existing dwelling as at the date of consent being granted unless written approval has been obtained from the owners and occupiers of that dwelling.

Quarry operations will move generally in accordance with the indicative staging shown on Figure 4 as the quarry develops.

4.5 Hours of operation

The quarry will operate between the hours of 0700 to 1800, Monday to Friday and 0700 to 1300 on Saturday. No works will occur on Sundays or public holidays. The proposed hours of operation commence half an hour earlier in the morning on weekdays than what is specified in the conditions of consent SDC115008 (currently 0730) and 1 hour earlier on Saturdays.

The only activity to occur prior to 7am is the occasional departure from the site of two Southern Screenworks owned transporters which may need to leave the site between 6 am and 7 am on weekday mornings to travel to their destination within legal requirements.

4.6 Site access and security

Access to the site will continue to be from the existing vehicle access to Aylesbury Quarry at 50 Bealey Road. No access to the site will be provided off West Coast Road.

The quarry site is locked when not in operation and the existing fencing around the properties which are to be extracted as part of the expansion will be retained. If there are any gaps or damage to this fencing, this will be fixed prior to quarrying commencing on the site.

4.7 Rehabilitation and end use

Rehabilitation will occur progressively over the site once areas of extraction (in stages) have been completed.

Rehabilitation will primarily involve re-spreading and contouring of overburden and stored or imported topsoil, as well as subsoils and clean reject aggregate material within the base of the quarry floor, stabilisation of quarry faces and grassing of completed and restored extraction areas to create a free draining and stable landform. The batter slope on completion of rehabilitation will be no steeper than 1 vertical (v):3 horizontal (h).

It is not proposed to cleanfill the expansion area although cleanfilling will continue to occur as part of the consented rehabilitation of the existing Aylesbury Quarry.

Rehabilitation materials for the expansion area are proposed to come from material which has been removed during quarrying including stored topsoil and subsoils and clean reject aggregate, although if required, additional clean topsoil may be bought to the site to assist in site rehabilitation.

Topsoil and subsoil materials which have been stored following site preparation will be used in the site rehabilitation by providing a final topsoil layer. During the quarry's operational life, these materials will either be covered or grassed to prevent wind-blown erosion losses, either as stockpiles or in site bunding.

It is important to note that while rehabilitation will be progressive, some rehabilitation works can only take place once all quarrying operations have ceased. Rehabilitation will be based on the following principles:

- Develop a free draining landform.
- Re-grass by spreading stored topsoil and subsoil and replanting with suitable grass species as soon as practicable.
- Ensure any areas where works have been completed are left in a safe and stable condition.
- Establish stable grassed areas to a slope of no more than 1v:3h to reduce erosion.
- Control weeds.
- Monitor and maintain rehabilitated areas to ensure they are functioning appropriately post-closure pursuant to a Quarry Site Rehabilitation Plan (QSRP), incorporated within the Site Management Plan (SMP), and to reflect conditions of consent.

On completion of all quarrying and rehabilitation activities, the applicant will remove all mobile machinery and plant from the site and secure the site suitable for its ongoing use. The final rehabilitated ground level is yet to be determined but will ultimately depend on the applicant's plans for future use of the site. Owing to the depth to groundwater in the vicinity of the expansion area, it is expected that the finished floor level will be well above the HRGWL.

4.8 Hazardous substances storage

Under the existing consents, there is a 27,000 diesel (double skinned) tank on site for refuelling on an engineered concrete pad so any spillages can be contained. Screenworks holds a test certificate for the tank.

Screenworks also has small amounts of petrol (100 litres) and flammable substances (250 litres) in portable containers.

All containers are held within a fixed flammable substances storage cabinet and Screenworks holds a Location compliance certificate from Chemsafety confirming that the substances stored on site are in accordance with the regulations.

Storage of these substances will continue to occur within the existing Aylesbury Quarry while some refuelling will also occur on the expansion site, such as for the refuelling of generators which power processing plant.

5.0 RESOURCE CONSENT REQUIREMENTS

An assessment of the relevant rules that trigger the need to seek resource consents from SDC and CRC are summarised in Table 2 below.

The reasons for why these consents are required and what aspects of the activity are permitted are discussed in more detail in the Statutory Assessment included in Appendix H.

Table 2: Reasons for resource consent

Consent	Rule
Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan (LWRP)	
A discharge permit associated with site rehabilitation.	<p>The discharge of contaminants associated with rehabilitation of the quarry site is a discretionary activity in accordance with Rule 5.100 of the LWRP.</p> <p>The discharge of contaminants from the 'cleanfill' (being topsoil, subsoil and clean reject aggregate only) is provided for under Rule 5.100 by way of a technicality. This peculiar situation seems an overhang from Rule 5.177 having originally been incorrectly drafted and included in the LWRP as a land use only rule, such that when the rule wasn't triggered – for example not being within 5 m of groundwater – the discharge from filling was also considered permitted.</p> <p>When the rule was corrected through Plan Change 7 to incorporate a discharge component, no corresponding permitted activity rule for discharge was included in the LWRP for when clean filling occurs without triggering the rule. Such a discharge is now by default discretionary (under a catch all rule) despite not meeting the effects threshold to warrant a controlled activity.</p>
Canterbury Air Regional Plan (CARP)	
A discharge permit for the discharge of contaminants to air.	<p>The discharge of contaminants into air, from an industrial or trade premise or process, where the proposed quarrying activity does not meet the relevant permitted activity conditions of Rule 7.35, and from the disposal of 'cleanfill' (topsoil used in rehabilitation) which does not meet the relevant permitted activity conditions of Rule 7.49, as a discretionary activity pursuant to Rule 7.63 of the CARP.</p> <p>Additionally, the discharge of contaminants into air not complying with the conditions of Rule 7.26 relating to the use of diesel generators as a discretionary activity in accordance with Rule 7.30 of the CARP.</p>
Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan - Appeals Version	
A land use consent to expand, operate, and rehabilitate a quarry at 50 Bealey Road.	<p>The expansion of a quarry is a discretionary activity in accordance with Rule GRUZ-21.3 where the processing of the extracted material will take place less than 500 m, and excavation takes place less than 200 m, from the notional boundary of any lawfully established sensitive activity.</p>

Consent	Rule
	The noise report prepared by AES finds that the activity will comply with the POSDP noise rules in all respects with noise levels at all nearby dwellings throughout the entire quarry operation except when works within the expansion area are taking place within 100 m of dwellings. While this would only occur with the written approval of the owners and occupiers of the dwellings, a technical non-compliance would arise under Rule NOISE-R1.2 as compliance would not be achieved with NOISE-REQ1.

Additionally, resource consents are also required from both CRC and SDC for discretionary activities pursuant to section 127 of the RMA, to change the conditions of 115008 (as amended by 125013) and CRC111384 and CRC111434.

Additional consequential and other changes may also be required to the consent. Both Councils may wish to replace the existing consents for the site with new consents covering the entire operations, which Screenworks is open to discussing with the Councils. For the avoidance of doubt, the scope of this application is intended to also provide for that outcome if it was considered more appropriate.

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

6.1 Introduction

The actual and potential effects associated with the establishment, ongoing operation, and rehabilitation of the quarry expansion and changes to conditions on the main quarry site is assessed in sections 6.2 to 6.12. The means of avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects are also discussed where relevant. The effects of the proposed expansion and the change of conditions are discussed below:

- Effects on character and amenity values
- Visual and landscape effects
- Noise effects
- Transportation effects
- Effects on water resources
- Effects on soil resources
- Ecological effects
- Effects on air quality
- Effects on cultural values
- Cumulative effects
- Positive effects

Where appropriate, commentary is also provided in respect of the various effects as to how these effects will differ from the existing environment which includes the existing Aylesbury Quarry.

6.2 Effects on character and amenity values

Quarrying is defined as a primary production activity by the National Planning Standards and the POSDP, a rural activity by the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS) and is anticipated within both the Outer Plains and General Rural zones of the SDP and POSDP respectively, subject to appropriate management of effects.

The surrounding environment includes primary production and other rural activities with a low density of residential dwellings.

Amenity values associated with an area generally relate to an area's landscape and visual amenity values, the noise environment and air quality values. The SDP and POSDP place a focus on the need to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity values, with the General Rural zone objectives and policies seeking to maintain or enhance rural character and amenity values of rural areas, including through enabling primary production while managing adverse effects of intensive primary production and mineral extractive industries.

Potential effects on amenity values typically associated with quarry operations include dust, noise, visual and landscape, and traffic effects. These matters have all been assessed in the following sections of this AEE with supporting technical assessments in respect of noise and visual effects, which confirm that adverse effects of the proposal on the amenity values of the area can be appropriately avoided, remedied, or mitigated to a level which is at most, minor.

It is further noted that while quarrying will expand into new areas under the consents sought, Screenworks will be progressively rehabilitating previously extracted area.

Considering the sequential programme of rehabilitation, when a new area of excavation is replaced by an area rehabilitated back to pasture, there is no demonstrable change to rural character or amenity values. The overall area being actively quarried will also be limited to be consistent with the existing Quarry site.

Heavy vehicle movements on local roads are often a source of concern for residents with respect to amenity effects. Heavy vehicle movements will be within the volumes currently associated with the existing quarry, as the expansion will essentially replace the existing resource once it has been exhausted and there will be no increase in the scale or intensity of traffic effects as a result of this proposal. All the immediately accessible roads are arterial roads carrying relatively high volumes of

traffic already, meaning that any effects associated with transportation of material will be less noticeable than if they were to occur on local roads with very low volumes of movements.

The traffic arising from commencing operations half an hour earlier may be noticeable to nearby residents, however the change sought by Screenworks from 7.30 am to 7 am reflects the change made from the SDP to the POSDP for permitted daytime noise levels. It is considered any noise effects associated with quarrying commencing operations half an hour earlier, are within the envelope of effects anticipated by the POSDP noise provisions.

Having regard to the effects assessment contained in the AEE and the accompanying noise assessment, it is considered that noise effects arising from traffic associated with the change in operating hours will be acceptable at nearby properties, and within the scope of what could be reasonably expected within the General Rural zone in terms of hours of operations. The departure of two transporters prior to 7am has been assessed in the noise report which considers that any noise effects from this activity will be minimal and will be below the night-time noise level.

There exists the potential for effects on dwellings close to the expansion area to arise if quarrying occurs near these dwellings (137, 153 and 158 Bealey Road). To manage the potential for such effects, it is proposed to not process material within 250 m of any existing dwelling, and to not extract within 100 m of any existing dwelling unless written approval is obtained from the owners and occupiers of the dwelling. Specific discussion of effects in this context is included in the LVA, Noise Assessment and Dust Assessment included as appendices to this application.

Overall, it is considered any effects on rural character and amenity values will be no more than minor and there will be little change from the present operation when having regard to the scale and intensity of the operation and the progressive nature of rehabilitation.

6.3 Visual and landscape effects

While the visual effects associated with alluvial gravel pits are typically less than those associated with hard rock quarries, to manage the potential for adverse visual effects, the applicant proposes to develop planting and temporary earth bunding in accordance with the mitigation plan included in the LVA.

This will update the screening which is being removed to facilitate the expansion of the quarry operation. In summary, planting of evergreen species will take place in advance of quarrying to screen views into the site. Temporary bunding is only required during the early stages of expansion to screen views into Res 4005.

Rehabilitation of the site will also be undertaken progressively as quarrying progresses.

Overall, the nature of the quarry operation, being located behind a mix of bunding and plantings, together with the remediation measures proposed, will result in generally less than minor to minor visual effects with early planting and necessary maintenance of shelterbelts and progressive site rehabilitation to ensure any effects range from less than minor to minor. Visual effects at 137, 153 and 158 Bealey Road could at times be minor.

In terms of effects on landscape character, the change introduced within the landscape by the quarry expansion will take place largely below natural ground level which diminishes any disruption of the natural features, landcover and land uses which surround the site and contribute to landscape character. The LVA further considers with the recommended mitigation measures adopted, the proposed quarry expansion is anticipated to result in a reduction in landscape character values that are less than minor to minor, with the greatest effects arising from the permanent change in the natural topography. The LVA considers cumulative effects on landscape character will be negligible.

While the LVA does consider some effects may arise in respect of the Lions Lookout along SH73, these will arise primarily from the shelterbelt planting constraining views of the Southern Alps because of permitted activity planting. As Screenworks intends to plant these trees in advance of this consent being granted, it is considered any such effects on the Lions Lookout could be reasonably disregarded through the application of the permitted baseline. Notwithstanding that, Screenworks intends to adhere to the mitigation measures proposed in the LVA to maintain the

plantings adjacent (extending northwest from beside the viewing platform for the extent of this boundary) to the Lions Lookout at a height of 2.5 m.

It is considered that with the mitigation planting and bunding, any visual and landscape effects will be no more than minor. Overall, the quarry expansion is consistent with the receiving environment and that the quarry expansion will blend in well with its surroundings and the rural/productive nature of the area.

6.4 Noise effects

Noise generation will originate from the operation of quarry machinery (during site preparation, extraction, and rehabilitation activities), operation of the processing plant, and heavy vehicle movements as well as other activities occurring on the quarry site.

A full assessment of the potential noise effects associated with the proposed quarry expansion and the change to conditions is contained in the noise assessment by AES and included as Appendix G.

The noise assessment considers the proposal against the SDP and POSDP noise provisions and discusses noise control measures, or mitigation measures, required to achieve compliance with noise limits, and the effects of the activity on nearby receivers.

Noise levels at all nearby dwellings are predicted to be less than 55 dB LAeq (POSDP daytime noise limit) throughout the entire project duration subject to maintaining a 100 m separation distance from quarrying activities within the expansion area, to existing offsite dwellings, specifically 137, 153 and 158 Bealey Road. This includes during the additional half hour being sought by Screenworks to operate from 7 am instead of 7.30 am.

In respect of those dwellings, Screenworks would only quarry closer than 100 m with the written approval of the relevant owner and occupier.

The departure of two transporters between 6am and 7am on weekdays has been assessed in the noise report which considers that any noise effects from this activity will be minimal and will be below the night-time noise levels specified in the POSDP.

Subject to mitigation measures proposed in the noise assessment, it is concluded that noise effects from the proposed activity will be acceptable in the context of the local environment, including any arising from construction noise (such as bund building) or traffic movements.

6.5 Transportation effects

Adverse effects of heavy vehicle movements such as noise, vibration, and spillage of material on roads can be a source of nuisance to nearby residents. In the case of this proposal, vehicle movements will continue to use the existing established site access onto Bealey Road which has been used successfully over the life of the site.

Vehicles on the site will be well maintained, thereby minimising noise and exhaust emissions.

In terms of heavy vehicles leaving the main quarry site, Screenworks staff are trained and well experienced in how to load road truck and trailers to avoid spillage, and all laden heavy vehicles leaving the quarry are visually inspected to reduce the risk of quarry products being spilled on public roads and clean up measures will be implemented if required.

Traffic movements will not constitute a high trip generator as set out in TRAN-Table 2 of the POSDP, while movements will continue to be within the limits authorised under the SDC115008.

It is considered that the continuation of these vehicle movements will have no greater effects than what currently exists and for which the effects are appropriately mitigated by the existing well-constructed heavy vehicle access and can be handled by the arterial route. As such, it is considered that the traffic effects associated with the proposed activity will be indiscernible from the current vehicle movements from the site.

The existing quarry provides sufficient carparking around the building edge to accommodate the day-to-day parking demands while there are also ample metalled areas to accommodate additional

carparking demands as needed. The parking and circulation aisles are of sufficient dimensions to enable all vehicles to enter and exit the quarry in a forward manner.

There is also more than sufficient space to accommodate the manoeuvring associated with these vehicles, and sufficient internal length to accommodate heavy vehicle should several arrive at the same time.

Overall, the parking and loading provision at the quarry is well designed to accommodate the quarry operation and no adverse effects are anticipated with regards to this. The expansion itself will not increase heavy vehicle volumes at the site on a day-to-day basis, being a replacement for resource volumes being exhausted within the existing quarry.

In terms of sightlines to the railway from the level crossing at Bealey and Aylesbury Road, this should comply with Rule TRAN-R9, however Screenworks is also willing to set plantings back slightly to ensure compliance even with strong tree growth.

Therefore, traffic effects are considered to be negligible.

6.6 Effects on water resources

6.6.1 Introduction

Potential effects on groundwater and surface water quality from the proposed extraction operation are associated with the excavation process and spills of fuels and lubricants on site. A range of mitigation measures have been incorporated into the proposal that will ensure that these potential effects are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.

6.6.2 Effects on groundwater quality

While experience, case law⁶ and the planning framework under the LWRP recognises that the act of quarrying itself has very little potential to contaminate groundwater providing it occurs above groundwater levels, other activities taking place within a quarry such as the management of hazardous substances can pose an increased risk to groundwater.

Screenworks proposes to excavate to a maximum depth which is considerably more than 1 m above the highest groundwater level at the site (expected to be in the vicinity of 20 m higher), so that groundwater will not be intercepted by excavations and there remains a separation distance between the quarry pit floor and highest groundwater levels in accordance with the permitted activity standards for excavation under the LWRP.

This separation distance, together with there being no storage of hazardous substances within the expansion site means the potential for groundwater contamination arising from this application is very low.

Screenworks already adopts a range of measures into its operational procedures at Aylesbury Quarry to manage any adverse effects on both soil and groundwater resources, including a Spill Management Plan for the site.

Machinery is well maintained to limit the potential for any hydraulic fluid spills. However, in the event of a hydraulic oil or fuel leak, appropriate contingency measures such as spill kits and staff training are already in place to manage such an event. Any soil contaminated because of a spill will be removed and appropriately disposed of to an authorised off-site facility.

The site will also be securely locked when works are not taking place with the balance of the site continuing to be used for rural residential activity. This limits the likelihood of unauthorised access to the site which could increase the potential for some form of contamination to occur.

Overall, it is considered that the proposal will not adversely affect groundwater quality.

⁶ Road Metals Company Ltd v CCC Environment Court decision C163/05.

6.6.3 Effects on surface water

In some instances, gravel extraction has the potential to impact surface waterways. This may occur if there is a waterbody near the site, or if the quarry affects groundwater which is hydraulically connected to a surface waterbody.

The closest natural waterbody to the site is the Waimakariri River, which is approximately 7 km north of the site. It is hydraulically connected to the regional groundwater system, however due to the significant flow volumes and quarrying only occurring above the groundwater table, on-site extraction will not have any influence on the Waimakariri River.

While there is a water race alongside the northern side of West Coast Road, the closest point of extraction is located more than 50 m from the water race. That separation distance is adequate to ensure that potential effects are avoided and the groundwater levels below the water race are approximately 30 m plus deep meaning there is no hydraulic connection between the water race and groundwater resource.

No stormwater from neighbouring properties will flow into the quarry pit as the current stormwater system in the area will be unaffected by the quarry operations. While direct rainfall will fall into the quarry pit, it is not considered to have any adverse effects as this will simply infiltrate to the groundwater system as it currently does (albeit faster than pre-quarrying due to the decreased depth of the vadose zone).

Owing to the absence of natural surface water bodies on or near the site and given that there will be negligible adverse effects on groundwater, there are not considered to be any adverse effects on surface water resulting from the proposed expansion.

6.6.4 Conclusion

In conclusion, no adverse effects on water quality are expected to arise from the proposal given the nature of the quarry operation above the HRGWL, and operational controls around not storing hazardous substances within the expansion area, managing spills, securing the site and maintenance of machinery.

6.7 Effects on soil resources

Topsoil and subsoils removed prior to excavation will be appropriately stored to prevent degradation and erosion losses, prior to being used in site rehabilitation. Any refuelling will be carefully managed in accordance with existing consents and standard operating procedures.

There is some potential for contamination to occur within the expansion area through a spill from machinery prior to the soil being removed for storage. Machinery will be well maintained to limit the potential for any hydraulic fluid spills and a spill management plan already exists for the site which will apply to the expansion area. This will detail appropriate contingency measures in the form of operational practices, spill kits and staff training that will be in place to manage any hydraulic oil or fuel leak. All spill events will be recorded, including the volume of any spill and a record of any clean up action taken, with any contaminated soil being appropriately disposed of to an authorised off-site facility.

While the development of the site for quarrying will temporarily remove the land from productive use, it is intended that the site will be progressively rehabilitated, and the original topsoil used as a final layer on the rehabilitated site.

Canterbury Maps identifies the area to be quarried as having a land use capability classification of LUC4 which is not considered highly productive soils in the context of the NPS-HPL.

On completion of rehabilitation, the land will be returned to its pastoral state or used for another appropriate activity with the soils stored during site preparation being spread over the site. In this respect, the loss of the site from productive use will be temporary, with overall adverse effects on the soil resource considered to be less than minor.

Rehabilitation of the site will ensure the soil remains productive in the longer term.

6.8 Ecological effects

As noted in Section 2.10, the terrestrial vegetation on the site predominantly consists of exotic species, being shelter belts and pasture, none of which are protected under the relevant planning documents. Owing to the modified nature of the environment at the site, resulting from many years of farming and residential occupation, any effects on terrestrial ecology values from quarrying will be negligible. Given the above assessment determines there will be no adverse effects on water quality, there will also be no adverse effects on aquatic ecology arising from this proposal.

6.9 Effects on air quality

6.9.1 Introduction

The main discharge to air from quarrying operations is particulate matter (dust). The most common concerns relating to dust discharges are generally nuisance impacts and health effects from the respirable particulate fraction less than ten microns in diameter (PM₁₀).

A Dust Impact Assessment has been prepared by PDP and is included as Appendix E.

6.9.2 Dust nuisance effects

Dust nuisance effects include impacts on amenity, visibility and impacts on structures, such as abrasion. Effects of dust deposition on plant life can also occur where there are significantly high dust deposition loadings and sensitive vegetation but are typically only a concern when in very close proximity to a source.

As shown in Figure 2, there are four (4) sensitive receptors identified within 200 m of the expansion area. Of these, one (23 Bealey Road) is already located considerably closer to the existing site and within the setbacks identified from the site under GRUZ-SCHED1 of the POSDP. The other three (3) dwellings within 200 m of the expansion are located within approximately 30 to 50 m of the expansion site near the south-western corner, and western boundary. Owing to the proximity of the latter three dwellings, it is considered a high degree of dust mitigation and control will also be required for these three receptors.

Specifically, it is proposed that a 100 m set back (measured from notional residential boundary to lip of the quarry pit) in which no extraction will occur unless written the written approval of the owners and occupiers of the property, will be retained from these dwellings. These setback areas are shown on Figure 2.

The only other dwelling within proximity to the site is the dwelling at 35 Bealey Road which is also closer to the existing quarry than the expansion. Quarrying through the expansion will be further away from this dwelling than consented quarrying on the existing site, and over time it is expected that any potential effects on this dwelling will be less than they are currently.

Other potential sensitive receptors are either infrequently exposed to strong dry winds and/or have a 'distant' set back distance from the site. Given this, they are considered to have a low risk of being impacted by dust from the site and a range of non-targeted mitigation measures are considered appropriate to control dust to acceptable levels at these locations.

The DIA included as Appendix E discusses dust mitigation measures to be implemented and the level of effects associated with the proposal. PDP conclude that providing that the mitigation measures recommended in this report are implemented in conjunction with a Dust Management and Monitoring Report (DMMP) contained within the SMP, dust emissions will be minimal.

The proposed dust mitigation measures are discussed in more detail in the DIA and in Section 6.9.4 below.

6.9.3 Health effects

Potential health effects resulting from suspended dust are associated with particles smaller than ten microns in diameter, which can cause respiratory illness. This particulate size fraction is commonly referred to as PM₁₀ or the respirable particulate fraction.

Research indicates that the fraction below 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}) represents the greatest concern with respect to human health risks. PM_{2.5} particles are typically associated with combustion processes, such as domestic fires and motor vehicles.

The dust mitigation measures proposed will minimise PM₁₀ to low levels and ensure that dust is controlled to an acceptable level (i.e., one that is not offensive or objectionable beyond the site boundary).

Overall, the DIA concludes that provided the mitigation and monitoring measures are implemented, the effects of the proposal on human health will be less than minor.

6.9.4 Dust mitigation measures

To limit dust emissions, the following range of general and targeted mitigation measures are proposed. These include:

- Undertaking extraction in sub-stages of no more than 2 ha and keeping active working quarry area to no more than 6 ha at any one time.
- Retaining the established shelterbelts along the boundary of Bealey Road and extending plantings in accordance with the LVA.
- Limiting extraction and processing rates to no more than 100 tonnes per hour and stockpile volumes to no more than 25,000 m³. While this is an increase on existing limits, it is still a small volume of material in the context of a commercial quarry operation.
- Not extracting within the expansion site within 100 m of a nearby existing dwelling without written approval from the owner and occupier of that property.
- Not processing within the expansion site within 250 m of an existing offsite dwelling.
- Applying water and dust suppressants to frequently trafficked surfaces minimise dust emissions during dry and windy conditions.
- Unpaved haul roads are to be maintained as necessary to minimise the occurrence of corrugations and potholes that could exacerbate emissions from vehicle movements.
- Where possible, unpaved haul roads will be maintained with a cover of pea gravel to reduce dust caused by heavy vehicle movements. The cover of pea gravel will be routinely checked and topped up to minimise the build-up of fine material near the surface.
- Applying a speed limit of 15 km/hr to all internal unsealed roads will further reduce the potential for dust emissions.
- Taking current and predicted wind conditions into account in planning and carrying out land stripping and land restoration, including bund formation, during favourable weather conditions and at times of lowest potential exposure of neighbours to dust. Ideally, this activity would occur immediately following a rainfall event or during winter.
- Maintaining exposed bare soil in damp condition while bunds are being formed.
- Re-grassing bare areas such as bunds, over-burden stockpiles, and rehabilitated areas as soon as practicable. If this cannot be achieved during prolonged dry weather, then approved bio-degradable soil binding agents are to be used until such time that a vegetation cover can be established.
- Minimising drop heights when depositing any material as part of the site preparation, loading of haul trucks, excavation, or rehabilitation.
- Inspection of loads to ensure they are not dusty and covering and/or dampening of dusty loads.
- Sealing of entrances and exits to the site (which is existing).
- Daily checks for visible dust being generated.

- Continuous wind speed monitoring.
- Implementation of a detailed DMMP.

6.9.5 Summary

Overall, it is concluded that provided the mitigation measures are implemented and monitored for their effectiveness dust effects can be avoided and mitigated to a level which is less than minor.

6.10 Effects on cultural values

There are no known waahi tapu sites or other sites of significance within the expansion area and furthermore, there are no proposed direct discharges to water, no disturbance of significant indigenous flora and fauna, and no identified areas of ecological significance on the site.

A key cultural concern in relation to these types of activities is effects on water. As discussed previously, there are no natural surface waterways near the site while the potential effects on groundwater resources have been assessed as less than minor with a separation distance well in excess of 1 m being maintained to the HRGWL and no cleanfilling being proposed within the expansion area.

There are also no heritage structures or sites identified on the site. Consequently, the proposal is not considered to have any potential adverse effects on cultural values. It is, however, considered appropriate that a condition is imposed to address accidental discovery of Koiwi Tangata or taonga.

6.11 Cumulative effects

The technical reports have discussed cumulative effects where relevant and found these to be less than minor in respect of the relevant matters.

Limits on open areas while not increasing extraction rates and vehicle movements beyond those already consented will also ensure that the scale and intensity of the quarry remains the same throughout its life despite progressing through the expansion areas.

This, combined with the various mitigation measures proposed will ensure that any cumulative effects of the proposal will also be less minor.

6.12 Positive effects

The proposed activity contributes several positive effects for the Selwyn District and wider Canterbury economy.

A sustained supply of aggregate is required to provide for new building, construction and roading projects, but is also needed to maintain and redevelop existing infrastructure.

To construct and maintain roads, port or airport facilities, or other significant built structures without aggregate would be totally impracticable, if not impossible, while aggregates also form an important component of manufactured products such as ready mixed and asphaltic concrete, precast concrete beams and panels, blocks, pavers, pipes, and the like.

It is noted that several quarry sites across the greater Christchurch and Selwyn area have now been exhausted or are nearing completion. This does not only include those sites that were originally zoned for quarrying under previous planning documents, but also sites which are outside identified quarry zones or designated Council sites, and which have been authorised through resource consents. Providing for the supply of aggregates near the areas demand, reduces economic, environmental, and social costs that would be increased should new quarries have to be established at greater distance to where they are required.

Furthermore, the proposed expansion area is a continuation of an established quarry site and can utilise existing quarry infrastructure for processing of the aggregates extracted from the site. By enabling the quarry to continue to develop, the life of the site and the millions of dollars invested in terms of the infrastructure and effects mitigation measures at that site, can continue to be utilised for an extended period. Screenworks processing plants can produce a range of higher value aggregate

products which provides an additional benefit compared with establishing a quarry operation elsewhere with less versatile processing plant.

An additional benefit that is provided through the extraction of the resource is that extraction from the site does not preclude ongoing use of the site for rural production and other authorised activities either during quarrying, or at the completion of quarrying. In this regard, Screenworks maintains an agreement with the adjoining farmer to graze these areas before quarrying commences and post site rehabilitation.

In addition to the positive effects of the proposal discussed above, the proposed activity will generate direct employment for Screenworks on site staff and indirect employment for numerous other workers within the construction and roading industries including truck drivers, administrative staff, and contractors.

6.13 Conclusion

Overall, it is considered that the potential adverse effects of this proposal on the environment will be at most, no more than minor, and in many cases negligible.

There is the potential for adverse landscape effects to arise to a minor for the receptors at 137, 153 and 158 Bealey Road, and as such, these parties are considered to be affected parties in accordance with Section 95B of the RMA.

Mitigation measures include the daytime hours of operation, visual and acoustic mitigation measures including existing and proposed bunding and planting, dust suppression measures, progressive site rehabilitation, spill management, not processing in the expansion area within 250 m of any nearby existing dwelling, and not quarrying within 100 m the notional boundary of any nearby existing dwelling without the prior written approval of the owners and occupiers of those dwellings.

7.0 ALTERNATIVES

7.1 Introduction

An assessment of alternative methods of discharge, including discharging into any other receiving environment, is required under section 105 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) for any application seeking to discharge contaminants. An assessment of alternatives is also necessary for activities likely to have significant adverse effects.

Having regard to the AEE contained within Section 6.0 of this report and the supporting technical assessments, it is not considered that this proposal will have significant adverse effects. Therefore, an assessment of alternatives has been completed in respect of the applications for the discharge of contaminants.

7.2 Discharges to air

With respect to the discharge of contaminants to air, this discharge reflects the location of the quarry expansion site and the existing Screenworks Aylesbury quarry site, the type of material to be extracted, processing activity, site rehabilitation measures, access roads, and the direction and strength of wind. For quarry activities it is through the adoption of appropriate dust mitigation “methods” of discharge that the effects of such can be controlled and minimised.

As discussed in Section 6.9, the presence of rural dwellings means these areas are more sensitive. In recognition of this, proposed mitigation measures, which include specific operational controls relative to wind speed and direction to minimise effects on the nearby sensitive receivers, are proposed. For the houses closest to the expansion area, this includes not quarrying within 100 m of these receivers in the absence of written approvals.

It is considered that the suite of mitigation measures proposed, including the limited open area, will ensure that potential dust effects can be managed to an acceptable level. Other emissions, such as those generated by the operation of on-site machinery, are considered negligible.

Overall, it is concluded that the proposed method of discharge (for contaminants to air) is the only practicable method and with the quarry operational design and effects mitigation measures proposed is considered to represent good practice within the local aggregate industry.

7.3 Discharges to land

Turning to the deposition of clean soils and aggregate materials for site rehabilitation, there is no alternative method of discharge associated with site rehabilitation, however it is also not considered that any adverse effects will arise from this material as discussed in Section 6.6.2.

While the cleanfilling option is commonly used at other sites and is undertaken on the existing Aylesbury Quarry site, the size of the expansion area relative to the low volumes of cleanfill available locally, makes it less efficient and of limited benefit to seek to provide for imported cleanfilling within the expansion area.

8.0 CONSULTATION

8.1 Pre-application discussions

While not having held formal pre application meetings, Screenworks has advised SDC in late May that these applications will be lodged soon and has also mentioned this application to CRC staff who have been involved in processing the other Screenworks applications.

Screenworks is happy to meet with both SDC and CRC to discuss the applications further, once accepted for processing.

Acknowledging the high workload of SDC and CRC staff currently, Screenworks has advised that that upon the application being formally, accepted for processing by SDC, it is agreeable to a s37 extension being applied to the applications until a processing planner can be allocated.

8.2 Local community

Screenworks has not undertaken detailed consultation with the local community regarding this application as it is considered potential effects are limited to immediately adjoining properties.

Screenworks has a good relationship with its neighbours and intends to seek written approvals from nearby property owners and occupiers, including those identified as being affected, once the application is formally accepted by SDC and CRC.

Screenworks also intends to discuss the proposal with the relevant runanga groups once the application has been accepted for processing.

No other parties are adversely affected by the proposal owing to the limited change in scale and intensity proposed. In this regard, the activity represents a continuation of well-established quarrying practices, across an extended area of land.

9.0 REGULATORY/STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This section provides a brief overview of the relevant provisions of the RMA and associated statutory plans governing the resource consents required to construct, operate, and rehabilitate the expansion of the Aylesbury Quarry. A full assessment of the relevant resource management decision framework that applies to the resource consents being sought for the quarry expansion and the change of consent conditions is provided in the Statutory Assessment, included as Appendix H, of this application document.

The statutory planning documents under the RMA relevant to this application are:

- The Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS)
- The Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan (LWRP)
- The Canterbury Air Regional Plan (CARP)
- The Operative Selwyn District Plan (SDP)

- The Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan - Appeals Version (POSDP)

An assessment of the relevant rules that trigger the requirement to seek resource consents from SDC and CRC, and the activities that are permitted are also summarised in the Statutory Assessment.

The objectives and policies of the POSDP have been through a hearing process with decisions notified and appeals lodged. It would appear the only appeals that are applicable to the objectives and policies relevant to this application are around matters pertaining to transmission lines and noise from rural activities in so far as making these more permissive – meaning the objectives and policies are essentially beyond challenge in respect of a proposal of this nature.

As such, it is considered that considerably more weight should be accorded to the objectives and policies of the POSDP and as such an assessment against the objectives and policies of the operative SDP has not been undertaken here.

The Statutory Assessment concludes that given the location and design of the quarry expansion, together with the range of mitigation measures proposed, the proposal is consistent with the policy framework of the relevant statutory documents. It is similarly concluded that granting consents would be consistent with the purpose of the RMA and its principles.

9.2 Notification

Sections 95A to 95F of the RMA set out requirements in relation to the public and limited notification of resource consent applications. Sections 95A, 95B, 95D and 95E have relevance to this application.

The steps in section 95A relate to whether public notification should be given. With regards to its requirements:

- Step 1: The applicant does not request public notification, section 95C is not relevant as this relates to requests for further information; and the application is not made jointly with one to exchange recreation reserve land. Therefore, public notification is not mandatory under section 95A(2)(a).
- Step 2: The application is not subject to a rule or national environmental standard that precludes public notification or a boundary activity and is not for a controlled activity. Public notification is therefore not precluded under section 95A(4)(a).
- Step 3: The application is not subject to a rule or national environmental standard that requires public notification; and, as demonstrated in Section 6.0 of this report, the proposal will not or is not likely to have adverse effects on the environment that are more than minor in relation to section 95D. Therefore, the application need not be publicly notified under section 95A(7)(a).
- Step 4: No special circumstances are considered to exist in relation to the application that would warrant the application being publicly notified, therefore public notification is not required under section 95A(9)(a).

Therefore, in applying the tests set out under section 95A of the RMA, and having regard to the discussion below, it is considered that the application should not be publicly notified.

The steps in section 95B relate to whether limited notification should be given. With regards to its requirements:

- Step 1: There are no affected protected customary rights groups or customary marine title groups; and the proposed activity is not identified as being on, adjacent to, or affecting land that is the subject of a statutory acknowledgement. Therefore, there are no specific people or groups that are affected, to whom limited notification should be given under section 95B(4).
- Step 2: The application is not subject to a rule or national environmental standard that precludes limited notification; and the application is not for a controlled activity. Therefore, limited notification is not precluded under section 95B(5)(a).
- Step 3: The application is not for a boundary activity, but the consent authority must notify any other person they determine to be affected under section 95E. Under section 95E, the

following parties are considered to be adversely affected to an extent that is minor, and therefore, limited notification is required to these parties under section 95B(9).

- 137 Bealey Road
 - 153 Bealey Road
 - 158 Bealey Road
- Step 4: No special circumstances are considered to exist in relation to the application that would warrant limited notification, therefore limited notification is not required under section 95B(10)(a).

Therefore, in applying the tests set out under section 95B of the RMA, and having regard to the discussion below, it is considered that the application can proceed on a limited notified basis in terms of the effects assessment resulting from the quarry itself. This could in time become a non-notified basis, if all affected parties provide written approval.

In addition to those parties directly affected by these applications to expand the quarry, the provisions of the POSDP are designed such that sensitive activities⁷ seeking to establish within certain distances of quarry operations are required to obtain resource consent to address potential reverse sensitivity effects. This is set out in GRUZ-REQ11.

The relevant sensitive activity setbacks under GRUZ-REQ11 are 200 m to any authorised excavation associated with extracting or winning aggregate and 500 m to any authorised processing or aggregate recovery.

The effect of these provisions is that if the quarry expansion were to be granted, some sensitive activities would require consent under the POSDP that in some cases they otherwise may not require.

It is considered that as such setbacks already apply to the existing quarry through its recognition in GRUZ-SCHED1 of the POSDP that it would be reasonable for SDC to consider these effects only as they relate to land within 500 m of potential processing areas within the expansion area, and within 200 m of from the edge of the expanded extraction area, that is not already within existing setback distances.

Whether these parties are considered affected to a level which is minor, is likely to depend on whether they have already established a dwelling and any other sensitive activity on their site, and the amount of land they own which sits outside any such setback.

Screenworks is happy to provide additional analysis of land which may fall within these areas if it would assist SDC in the processing of this application. In the interim however, Screenworks intends to seek written approval from these neighbours.

⁷ Means any:

- a. residential activity
- b. visitor accommodation
- c. community facility
- d. educational facility

9.3 Section 104 and 104B

For any resource consent application, section 104 of the RMA requires the consent authority, in making a decision on a resource consent application, to have regard to:

- The actual and potential effects on the environment of allowing the activity (section 104(1)(a)).
- Any measure proposed or agreed to by the applicant for the purpose of ensuring positive effects on the environment to offset or compensate for any adverse effects on the environment that will or may result from allowing the activity (section 104(1)(ab)).
- The relevant provisions of any national environmental standard, other regulation, national policy statement, coastal policy statement, regional policy statement or proposed regional policy statement, plan, or proposed plan (section 104(1)(b)).
- Any other matters considered relevant or necessary to consider (section 104(1)(c)).

The actual and potential effects associated with the proposal have been assessed in Section 6.0 of this document and found to be at most, no more than minor, and in many cases negligible.

An assessment of the proposal against the provisions of the relevant statutory planning documents is contained in Appendix H, and the proposal is found to be consistent with the relevant objectives and policies. Under section 104B, if a consent authority grants such an application, it may impose conditions under section 108.

9.4 Sections 105 and 107

Section 105 of the RMA requires regard be had to the following matters for discharge permit applications:

- a) the nature of the discharge and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and*
- b) the applicant's reasons for the proposed choice; and*
- c) any possible alternative methods of discharge, including discharge into any other receiving environment.*

As discussed in Section 6.0 alternative methods of discharge have been considered and the reasons for the applicant's proposed choice explained. There are no effects expected to arise from the discharge proposed.

Section 107 directs that a consent authority shall not grant a discharge permit, if after reasonable mixing, the discharge is likely to give rise to the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity, any emission of objectionable odour, the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, and any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Having regard to the assessment of effects on water resources as discussed in Section 6.6, it is considered that after reasonable mixing, any discharge is unlikely to give rise to any of the adverse effects described in section 107(1)(c) to (g) on either the underlying groundwater resource or any surface water body.

9.5 Section 127

Section 127 of the RMA allows the holder of a resource to apply to a consent authority for a change or cancellation of a condition of the consent, subject to the following provisions:

- 1) The holder of a resource consent may apply to a consent authority for a change or cancellation of a condition of the consent, subject to the following:*

- a) the holder of a subdivision consent must apply under this section for a change or cancellation of the consent before the deposit of the survey plan (and must apply under Section 221 for a variation or cancellation of a consent notice after the deposit of the survey plan); and*

b) no holder of any consent may apply for a change or cancellation of a condition on the duration of the consent.

2) Repealed.

3) Sections 88 to 121 apply, with all necessary modifications, as if—

a) the application was an application for a resource consent for a discretionary activity; and

b) the references to a resource consent and to the activity were references only to the change or cancellation of a condition and the effects of the change or cancellation respectively.

3A) ...

4) For the purposes of determining who is adversely affected by the change or cancellation, the local authority must consider, in particular, every person who —

a) made a submission on the original application; and

b) may be affected by the change or cancellation.

Subsection (1)(a) is not relevant as it applies only to applications seeking changes to subdivision consents. In accordance with subsection (1)(b) this application does not relate to a condition on the duration of the consent.

Section 127(3) of the RMA states that, sections 88 to 121 apply, with the application to be processed as if the application is for a discretionary activity (section 127(3)(a)) and all aspects of the application, including the assessment of effects, only need to relate to the changes being sought (section 127(3)(b)).

As discussed in Section 2.0 of this report, it is proposed to change the conditions to enable the expansion to occur and to better reflect the Screenworks operation, consequential amendments and changes to the accompanying consent plans.

Section 127(4) of the RMA states that to determine who is adversely affected by the change or cancellation, the local authority must consider every person who made a submission on the original application and who may be affected by the changes proposed.

The original application was limited notified although the subsequent change of conditions was not. Throughout that process, Screenworks proposal always included a processing plant on the quarry site, the same number of traffic movements, an office and workshop, and cleanfilling and rehabilitation components.

The effects of these activities were therefore part of the wider effects considerations, and it is not considered that anyone who did or did not make a submission on the application originally will be adversely affected by changes proposed.

While the hours of operation are increasing to be half an hour earlier in the morning, this aligns with the change to daytime noise hours introduced by the POSDP. The increase in stockpile volumes is minimal and overtime quarrying will get further away from the dwellings closest to the existing site.

The landscape mitigation plans included with the LVA provides for a comprehensive visual and landscape mitigation approach which addresses potential and existing effects associated with the existing site and proposed expansion.

Accordingly, no person is considered adversely affected by the proposed change of conditions with potentially affected parties being those adjacent to the expansion area. The previous change of conditions application relating to the workshop building (125013) was also processed by SDC without notification.

Given that section 127 of the RMA specifies that an application to change conditions of a resource consent is subject to the requirements of sections 88 to 121, section 104 matters have been assessed, above.

10.0 SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES

A summary of the mitigation measures that have been proposed throughout this application and the supporting technical assessments is outlined below.

These measures reflect proposed avoidance, remediation and mitigation measures specifically developed for the quarry expansion, to ensure effects are managed to an acceptable level.

This list is not intended to be an exhaustive list of design and mitigation measures, but rather a list of the primary mitigation measures. Rather than being designed to specifically restrict or limit what is proposed, these are provided as a basis for discussion with SDC and CRC.

For the avoidance of doubt, these measures do not limit the scope of the existing consents.

- Undertaking extraction in sub-stages of no more than 2 ha and keeping active working quarry area to no more than 6 ha at any one time.
- Not extracting within the expansion site within 100 m of a nearby existing dwelling without written approval from the owner and occupier of that property.
- No processing of aggregates within the expansion area shall occur within 250 m of the notional boundary of any dwelling existing at the date of consent being granted.
- No processing of aggregates within the expansion area shall occur within 50 m of an external site boundary.
- All landscaping and planting are to be undertaken with the Landscape Mitigation Plans prepared by Glasson Huxtable Landscape Architects and included within the LVA.
- All planting is to be undertaken within 2 years of the commencement of consent, noting that planting along the northern boundary will occur in June 2024.
- No quarrying shall take place on Res 4005 until the proposed planting and temporary bunding on that lot have been established.
- The quarry shall only operate between the hours of 7 am to 6 pm Monday to Friday and 7 am to 1 pm Saturdays with the exception of the departure of up to two transporters between the hours of 6 am to 7 am on weekdays. No work shall occur on Sundays or public holidays.
- Quarrying activities shall be limited to no more than 6 hectares of active working open area at any one time.
- Aggregate handling rates shall not exceed 100 tonnes per hour.
- Heavy vehicle movements associated with quarrying operations shall not exceed an average of 40 return trips (80 movements), or a maximum volume of 60 return trips (120 movements) per day.
- A range of dust control measures, including operating in accordance with a Dust Management Plan (as part of the SMP).

11.0 CONCLUSION

Screenworks is seeking to expand its quarry operations at Aylesbury Quarry into an additional area of approximately 66 ha and change several conditions of existing consents.

The potential effects associated with the proposed quarrying expansion and the change of conditions are assessed in Section 6.0 and accompanying expert assessments.

The AEE identifies that the adverse effects of the proposal will be no more than minor and in many cases negligible, although some persons may be adversely affected to a minor extent, thereby warranting limited notification unless written approvals are obtained.

The proposed activity will also have positive effects including increased production and transportation of aggregate products to meet demand within Selwyn and the wider Canterbury area, while providing for effective site rehabilitation.

The proposed expansion and change of consent conditions is consistent with Part 2 of the RMA and the applicable policy framework of the relevant planning documents, as assessed in Appendix H of this report.

In addition, there are no barriers to granting the resource consents being sought, including pursuant to sections 104, 104B, 107 and 127 of the RMA.