

Attachment 9

Affected Parties, Treaty Settlements and Consultation

Relevant to Fast-track Referral Application Form Sections 3.5.1, 3.5.2 and 3.5.3

Persons Affected, Treaty Settlements and Consultation (and Engagement) Record

Persons Affected

The following is a list of the persons, groups and/or entities who are likely to be affected by the Project.

(as set out at section 13(4)(j)(ii)-(vii) of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024)

- Environment Canterbury Regional Council (CRC) - Regional authority
- Waimakariri District Council (WDC) - Local Authority
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Ngāi Tahu) - iwi for South Island
- Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga (Ngāi Tūāhuriri) - a principal hapū of Ngāi Tahu for the takiwa
- Ministry for the Environment (MfE)
- Owners (and occupiers if any) of adjacent land

Treaty Settlements

The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 applies to the majority of the South Island, including the entire Canterbury Region. The relevant principles and provisions in that settlement include:

- (a) The Crown recognises Ngāi Tahu as the tāngata whenua of, and as holding rangatiratanga within, the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui;
- (b) The settlement provides for statutory acknowledgements and nohoanga entitlements.

There are no statutory acknowledgment areas or treaty settlement areas in the vicinity of the Project area.

Consultation (and Engagement) Record

Table 1 below provides a record of the consultation with statutory and affected parties for the Project. Also included in the table is a summary of the community engagement undertaken. Two phases of consultation are recorded initially under a Council RMA process and more recently with respect to the Fast-Track Approvals process.

Table 1: Whiterock Quarry and Managed Fill - Consultation and Community Engagement Record. (Note: The Red bold parties are those groups and/or entities that must be consulted for a referral application as set out at section 11(1) of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA))

Parties		Council RMA Process - Applications lodged in April 2024			FTAA Referral Application	How Consultation informed the Project
Local authorities	Environment Canterbury Regional Council (CRC)	Pre-application 2023	Before public notification 2024	Post public notification 2025	Late April early May 2025	As at 20 th May 2025
		<p>13 July 2023: An in-person pre-application meeting was held at CRC offices in Christchurch. Attended by CRC Principal Consent Planners and various CRC Scientists.</p> <p>This was a Focused Pre-Application Meeting – on the detail for the Groundwater and Surface Water Assessments and a run through of the national and regional plan regulations and rules which had been assessed in detail.</p> <p>Also discussed was consultation and community engagement, and the public notification threshold.</p>	<p>15 May 2024: General meeting with CRC Senior Consent Planner on items requiring clarification and timeframes.</p> <p>22 May 2024: Meeting with CRC Senior Consent Planner and Principal Contaminated Sites Advisor to explain the Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) rationale.</p> <p>20 June 2024: CRC Request For</p>	<p>25 March 2025: CRC s42A report (and supplementary expert review reports) for the hearing were circulated to the Applicant and submitters.</p> <p>The s42A and expert review reports provided a significant level of feedback to the Applicant with respect to the current Proposal.</p>	<p>30 April 2025: A letter by WSP was sent to the CRC Principal Consents Planner for the Council processing informing of the intention to lodge a FTAA referral application and requesting feedback.</p> <p>5 May 2025: An in-person meeting was held at CRC with the original Consent Planner and another CRC Principal Consents Planner, and a CRC Project Management Officer. WSP and two representatives of the Applicant attended.</p> <p>In addition to general FTAA referral processes, the following items were discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation the FTAA approvals sought for the Project will be similar to the proposal sought under the Council RMA applications • Consenting triggers and planning documents • Confirmed that no RMA enforcement action has been taken against the Applicant 	<p>In response to the CRC RFI: minor additional detail and layouts for the landfill design were added to address technical comments; and the WAC was amended to prohibit gypsum products such as plasters, drywall (wallboard or plasterboard), ceiling tiles, partitions, and building blocks. Gypsum was neither acceptable nor prohibited in the original WAC (i.e. silent).</p> <p>Wetland extent and water level monitoring were added to the monitoring programme. Updates and improvements to the draft Site Management Plan and proposed conditions was undertaken.</p> <p>It was outlined at the FTAA meeting that the Project was not materially changing for the FTAA applications. However, aspects identified in the s42A reports for improving the Project (mitigation etc.) were being considered and would be incorporated if practicable.</p>

Parties		Council RMA Process - Applications lodged in April 2024			FTAA Referral Application	How Consultation informed the Project
			Information (RFI) received. Responded to 23 August 2024.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on iwi consultation No infrastructure constraints on CRC Timing of referral application 	There were some useful insights provided by CRC for the Applicant to include in the application as to reduce the risks of the application not being considered complete.
	Waimakariri District Council (WDC)	3 August 2023: An in-person pre-application meeting was held at WDC offices in Rangiora with a WDC Principal Consent Planner. The meeting was a high-level discussion of the level of detail of assessment required. Consultation and community engagement, and public notification threshold were also discussed.	21 June 2024: WDC RFIs received. Responded to 23 August 2024.	25 March 2025: WDC s42A report (and supplementary expert review reports) for the hearing were circulated to the Applicant and submitters. The s42A and expert review reports provided a significant level of feedback to the Applicant with respect to the current proposal.	30 April 2025: A letter by WSP was sent (by email) to the WDC Senior Consents Planner for the Council processing the application informing of the intention to lodge a FTAA referral application and requesting feedback. 7th May 2025: An MS Teams meeting (online) was held with the WDC Senior Consents Planner, WSP person and two representatives of the Applicant. The following items were discussed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation the FTAA approvals sought for the Project will be similar to the proposal sought under the Council RMA applications Consenting triggers and planning documents Confirmed that no RMA enforcement action has been taken against the Applicant Update on iwi consultation No infrastructure constraints on CRC Infrastructure constraints on WDC were limited to roading infrastructure and entrance off Quarry Road Timing of FTAA referral application 	In response to the WDC RFI more details were provided on the terrestrial ecology improvement purposes and their security long term. The FTAA meeting with WDC was mostly process focused and there were some useful insights for the Applicant to include in the application as to reduce the risks of the application not being considered complete. It was outlined that the Project was not materially changing for the FTAA applications, however aspects identified in the s42A reports for improving the Project (mitigation etc.) were being considered and would be incorporated if practicable.
Relevant iwi authorities	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Ngāi Tahu) - iwi for South Island	No consultation was undertaken with Ngāi Tahu. There are no statutory acknowledgment areas or treaty settlement areas in the vicinity of the Project area. It was expected that iwi engagement for the Project was more appropriate with the principal hapū.	It is not understood if the local authorities approached Ngāi Tahu directly.	Ngāi Tahu did not submit on the public notification of the applications.	1 May 2025: A letter by the Applicant was sent (by email) to Ngāi Tahu, noting they had not submitted on the Council applications, that the principal hapū had and were opposed. Details of what the Applicant had undertaken to address some of the hapū technical concerns were provided. The consultation advised of the intention to pursue a FTAA referral application. Feedback was requested on what, if anything, would differ in their position through the FTAA.	No response from Ngāi Tahu was received as at 20 May 2025. The Applicant sought assistance from a cultural advisor and has been made aware of ways they could have carried out a more meaningful and culturally sensitive engagement at the commencement of the Project. Moving forward, a process has been identified for the Applicant to follow, under a Cultural Engagement Plan. Starting with a review by the Applicant of the iwi management plan, and submissions documents, to identify the iwi's footprint, ancestors, values, and what's important to them. Followed by a cultural competency workshop with the cultural advisor. Other steps to follow are outlined to hopefully better enable future consultation and engagement with iwi and hapū.
	Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga (Ngāi Tūāhuriri) - a principal hapū of Ngāi Tahu	14 February 2023: The Applicant sought via email to consult with Ngāi Tūāhuriri via their agent Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd (Mahaanui) seeking the input of Mahaanui on the Project site's cultural value and asking what information they would require from the Applicant to provide the advice. 15 February 2023: The response by Mahaanui email was "Please work with the local Council to	28 August 2024: Cultural advice on the proposal from Mahaanui that was sought by the local authorities was obtained by the Applicant. The advice was relayed by the Kaitiaki for Ngāi Tūāhuriri, who	9 October 2024: Ngāi Tūāhuriri lodged a submission on the public notification of the application. This submission was opposed to the proposal and sought a decline, due to no current or foreseeable need for the landfill within North Canterbury. The location	1 May 2025: The applicant sent a letter (via email) to Ngāi Tūāhuriri Chair. The letter acknowledged their opposition, and described what the applicant had undertaken and would be proposing to address some of the technical concerns raised. Further the consultation advised of the intention to pursue a FTAA referral application. Feedback was requested on what, if anything, would differ in their position through the FTAA.	The applicant has sought to address the technical issues raised by Ngāi Tūāhuriri. For example, a full macroinvertebrate and periphyton assessment of the Karetu River has now been undertaken, options to not use water treatment chemicals for sediment removal have been detailed. The direct discharge of underdrainage groundwater to the Karetu river has been removed as an option.

Parties		Council RMA Process - Applications lodged in April 2024			FTAA Referral Application	How Consultation informed the Project
		<p>prepare your resource consent and they will send to Mahaanui at the appropriate time."</p> <p>10 June 2023: The applicant contacted Mahaanui again via email in further seeking a proactive engagement process and provided a project introduction outlining details of the Managed Fill proposal. The purpose of the approach was to solicit feedback to incorporate within the project design and subsequent resource consent application.</p> <p>13 June 2023: Mahaanui responded advising that their preference was to comment on the full proposal within the resource consent process via the regional authority after resource consent applications were lodged.</p>	<p>advised they are opposed to the application and consider themselves an affected party.</p> <p>30 August 2024: The Applicant approached Mahaanui via email to discuss these concerns and sought advice on how to address concerns relating to cultural values into this development.</p>	<p>and repurposing of a limestone quarry was cited as being unsuitable, with the potential for significant long-lasting harm to cultural heritage and customary food gathering practices not having been avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>4 March 2025: The Applicant sent a letter (via email) to Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Chair to request a meeting to better understand the matters raised in their submission. No response was received prior to the next contact made by the Applicant.</p>	<p>2 May 2025: The Ngāi Tūāhuriri Chair responded via email, noting that the letter did not respond to the central issue their opposition was based upon, namely that Ngāi Tūāhuriri worked with all stakeholders in Canterbury to support a single landfill to end multiple sites such as the site proposed. They confirmed they did not wish to meet and will continue with their opposition.</p>	<p>Additionally, involvement of an aquatic ecologist during bridge construction works will be proffered to provide further mitigation of construction effects.</p> <p>A more detailed analysis of the need and benefits of the Project has been undertaken for this FTAA referral application.</p> <p>Refer above Ngāi Tahu row / this column for Applicant steps to follow to hopefully better enable future consultation and engagement with the iwi and the principal hapū Ngāi Tūāhuriri.</p>
Relevant administering agencies	Ministry for the Environment (MfE)	None undertaken for Council process as not required or considered necessary			<p>1 May 2025: An email was sent by WSP to the MfE. This email included a concise Project summary and attached development plans for the Project.</p> <p>5 May 2025: A response from MfE was received via an email with an attached section 11 letter. <u>This letter is included at the end of this attachment.</u></p>	<p>The MfE letter prompted the referral application to consider the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 as relevant, as it had otherwise not been given assessment.</p>
Owners of adjacent land	Immediate neighbours to project site. 3 persons / properties	<p>As per Community Engagement below.</p> <p>25 January 2024: A meeting was held with the immediate neighbour / farmer on the eastern boundary of the Project site. This meeting was requested and attended by the Applicant and WSP. This meeting took place at the respective landowner's home. More details of the managed fill Project were shared with the landowner and their questions were answered as far as practicable.</p>	No additional consultation undertaken.	<p>9 October 2024: Close of submissions. All immediate neighbours lodged a submission to the public notification in opposition and seeking a decline to the managed fill proposal, most neighbours did not oppose the lime quarrying and processing continuing.</p>	None undertaken.	<p>Site wind data was analysed to respond to concerns about the site being in a high wind zone and the asbestos risk.</p> <p>There was a generally perceived lack of need for the Project (Managed Fill). A more detailed analysis of the need and benefits of the Project has been undertaken for this FTAA referral application.</p>
Community Engagement	<p>This included all Quarry Road properties who were also likely users of groundwater that is connected to the Karetu River. Water is likely used for domestic drinking water and stock water supply.</p>	<p>January and February 2024: Engagement with the local community was undertaken over this period. The purpose of the engagement was to provide upfront information to the community regarding the proposed Project and to obtain initial views and any potential apprehensions relating to the project from the community.</p> <p>The engagement approach included a letter and pamphlet drop to directly neighbouring properties to the proposal site and a further pamphlet drop to community along Quarry Road. Follow up phone queries were received from the community. A meeting at the proposal site was then facilitated with individuals and/or community who wished to raise concerns or discuss the project further.</p>	No additional engagement was undertaken.	<p>9 October 2024: Close of submissions. The applications received 573 submissions: 510 opposed, 6 neutral, 57 in support.</p> <p>14 March 2025: Applicant sent a letter (via email) to the Tihiraki North Loburn School Board of Trustees to request a meeting to better understand the matters raised in their submission mainly about heavy vehicle movements impacts and children safety. No response has been received to date.</p>	None undertaken.	<p>An Engagement Report for pre-lodgment engagement was prepared and provided with the application. The majority of the feedback about the proposal from the local community has been unsupportive of the proposal with several prominent themes of concern and the details of these documented.</p> <p>The Applicant is now proposing to not have heavy vehicle trucks drive past the Tihiraki North Loburn school during drop off/pick up time.</p> <p>A common theme within the submissions involved the concern for the local and community intrinsic values held. There was a generally perceived lack of need for the Project (Managed Fill). A more detailed analysis of the need and benefits of the Project has been undertaken.</p>

Tēnā koe Brent,

Whiterock Quarry and Managed Fill– Pre-lodgement consultation under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA)

Thank you for your correspondence dated 1 May 2025 in relation to Whiterock Lime Limited's intention to lodge a referral application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA) in respect of the "Whiterock Quarry and Managed Fill" project.

As you are aware, the Ministry for the Environment (the Ministry) is the "relevant administering agency" for approvals relating to the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012 (EEZ Act) under the FTAA.

We have received the information you provided on 1 May 2025. As part of your referral application, you will need to provide an assessment of the project against any relevant national policy statement, national environmental standards and if relevant the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement. The Ministry has prepared the following summary on the national direction made under the RMA, for your consideration.

National Direction

Under the RMA, the government can create national direction to support local authorities' decision making under the RMA and develop a nationally consistent approach to resource management issues. This is typically done where an issue is of national importance, or involves significant national benefits or costs, or where necessary to give effect to other government policy or regulation. There are several types of national direction, including national policy statements and national environmental standards.

National Policy Statements (NPS)

National Policy Statements are instruments issued under section 52(2) of the RMA. An NPS is a vehicle for the government to prescribe objectives and policies for matters which are relevant to sustainable management. All National Policy Statements currently in force are published on the Ministry's website and links are provided in the table below. It is recommended that you consider the relevance of each NPS to your project. If you are seeking an RMA approval, then under section 13(4)(y)(i) and schedule 5 paragraph 2 of the FTAA your application must include an assessment of your project against any relevant NPSs. Refer to the National Policy Statements linked below.

National Policy Statement	Description
<u>National Policy Statement for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat 2023</u>	This NPS provides nationally consistent policies and requirements for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from industries using process heat. It works alongside

	the National Environmental Standards for Greenhouse Gases from Industrial Process.
<u>National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022</u>	This NPS provides national direction to improve the way highly productive land is managed under the RMA. The objective is to ensure the availability of New Zealand's most favourable soils for food and fibre production.
<u>National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020</u>	This NPS provides local authorities with updated national direction on how they should manage freshwater under the RMA.
<u>National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023</u>	This NPS provides direction to local authorities to protect, maintain and restore indigenous biodiversity requiring at least no further reduction in indigenous biodiversity nationally.
<u>National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011</u>	This NPS provides guidance for local authorities on how renewable electricity generation should be dealt with in RMA planning documents.
<u>National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission</u>	This NPS sets out the objective and policies for managing the electricity transmission network.
<u>National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020</u>	This NPS recognises the national significance of well-functioning urban environments. It removes barriers to development to allow growth in locations that have good access to existing services, public transport networks and infrastructure.
<u>New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010</u>	The NZCPS provides guidance for local authorities in their day-to-day management of the coastal environment. The NZCPS is the only compulsory NPS under the RMA.

National Environmental Standards (NES)

National Environmental Standards are regulations issued under section 43 of the RMA. They prescribe technical and non-technical standards, methods or other requirements for land use and subdivision, use of the coastal marine area and beds of lakes and rivers, water take and use, discharges and noise. NESs require each local authority to enforce the same standard in respect of these areas unless otherwise specified. All National Policy Statements currently in force are published on the Ministry's website and links are provided in the table below. It is recommended that you consider the relevance of each NES to your project.

If you are seeking an RMA approval under the FTAA, section 13(4)(y)(i) and schedule 5 paragraph 2 require that an assessment of your project against any relevant NES must be included with your application. Refer to the National Environmental Standards linked below.

National Environmental Standard	Description
<u>National Environmental Standards for Air Quality</u>	This NES prohibits discharges from certain activities and set a guaranteed minimum standard for air quality for people living in New Zealand.

<u>National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry</u>	This NES provides nationally consistent regulations to manage the environmental effects of forestry.
<u>National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities</u>	This NES sets out which electricity transmission activities are permitted, subject to conditions to control environmental effects. They apply only to existing high voltage electricity transmission lines.
<u>National Environmental Standards for Freshwater</u>	This NES regulates activities that pose risks to the health of freshwater and freshwater ecosystems.
<u>National Environmental Standards for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat</u>	This NES sets out nationally consistent rules for certain greenhouse gas emitting activities from industrial process heat.
<u>National Environmental Standards for Marine Aquaculture</u>	This NES replaces regional council rules for existing marine farms and provides a more certain and efficient process for replacing consents, realigning farms and changing farmed species. In some instances, they allow regional council rules to remain in force.
<u>National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water</u>	This NES sets requirements to protect sources of human drinking water from becoming contaminated.
<u>National Environmental Standards for Storing Tyres Outdoors</u>	This NES provides nationally consistent rules for the responsible storage of tyres.
<u>National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities</u>	This NES sets national rules regarding the deployment of telecommunications infrastructure across New Zealand.
<u>National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health</u>	This NES includes requirements for assessing and managing potentially contaminated soil.

Please ensure your application includes a summary of this consultation with the Ministry, and an explanation of how this consultation has informed your project. This information must be included in your application, regardless of whether it is a referral application or a substantive application for a listed project.

Thank you for consulting with the Ministry for the Environment as the relevant administering agency for the RMA and the EEZ Act.

If you have any queries in relation to the FTAA process, please contact info@fasttrack.govt.nz for further assistance.

Ngā mihi,



Acting General Manager, System Enablement and Oversight