

Volume 2G: Regional and District Objectives and Policies Assessment

In this document the Project is assessed against the relevant objectives and policies of the relevant regional and district planning documents, as per the tables below.

TABLE A Canterbury Regional Policy Statement

TABLE B Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan

TABLE C Canterbury Air Regional Plan

TABLE D Partially Operative Waimakariri District Plan

TABLE E Operative Waimakariri District Plan

TABLE A: Canterbury Regional Policy Statement

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| Land-use and Infrastructure | | |
| Objective 5.2.1 | To provide for regional growth in accordance with sustainable development patterns, allowing for designs which enable people and communities, including future generations, to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and health and safety. | <p>The Project is recognised as being regionally and nationally significant through its RoNS classification. Within the Canterbury region, rapid population growth is being experienced around areas of Woodend, Ravenswood and Pegasus. The Project will support long-term population growth and accommodate the rapid rise in residential and commercial development. Upgrading the existing SH1 network will support communities, providing a vital role in strengthening and helping to foster a more connected environment with improved accessibility.</p> <p>One of the Project objectives is focused on improving the safety of the transport network. The Project is estimated to reduce vehicle-related deaths and serious injuries along the existing alignment from 5.6 to 1.25 per year. Freight and passenger transport services will be able to bypass the Woodend township, allowing for reduced travel time and improved connectivity.</p> <p>Volume 2A Part 2, Volume 3C, and Volume 3M of the SAR contain further information in support of the above.</p> <p>Construction and operational effects regarding the proposed alterations to the 2015 designation have been assessed under the technical reports within Volume 3. Mitigation has been proposed for these relevant Project effects and will be addressed under the suite of management plans. This will ensure that significant natural and physical resources and cultural values are protected. Offsetting and compensation will be required in some instances to ensure there is no net loss.</p> |
| Objective 5.2.3 | A safe, efficient and effective transport system to meet regional, inter-regional and national needs for transport | |
| Policy 5.3.2 | To enable development, including regionally significant infrastructure | |
| Policy 5.3.8 | Integrate land use and transport planning in a way where the adverse effects from the development, operation and expansion of the transport system on significant natural and physical resources and cultural values are avoided or are otherwise appropriately controlled, remedied or mitigated | |
| Policy 5.3.9 | <p>In relation to regionally significant infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for the continuation of existing infrastructure, including its maintenance and operation, without prejudice to any future decision that may be required for the ongoing operation or expansion of that infrastructure. • Provide for the expansion of existing infrastructure and development of new infrastructure while avoiding any adverse effects on significant natural and physical resources and cultural values, and where not practicable, remedying or mitigating them | |
| Fresh Water | | |
| Objective 7.2.1 | Sustainable management of freshwater | |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| Objective 7.2.3 | Protection of intrinsic value of waterbodies and their riparian zones | <p>The proposed resource conditions are outlined in Volume 2D. These includes a suite of management plans that are particularly relevant to protecting waterbodies and their riparian zones. The ESCMP will include site-specific controls and measures relative to any works in close proximity to freshwater resources. The EMP also will include specific protection measures, including approaches to managing indigenous biodiversity within 10 metres and in watercourses and wetlands. Specific conditions are also proposed to manage the activities within waterbodies, which will be critical to their preservation and improvement.</p> <p>Stormwater runoff from roads can contain toxicants which pose a risk to freshwater. The Project and stormwater design (Volumes 3B and 3L) and relevant proposed conditions (Volume 2D) provide for the treatment and conveyance if road runoff to reduce adverse effects on freshwater.</p> <p>A GMP will be prepared, providing key procedures and methods to minimise any effects on groundwater recharge from excavation and disturbance activities.</p> |
| Policy 7.3.1 | Preserve, maintain and improve the natural character values of freshwater bodies | |
| Policy 7.3.5 | Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of land uses on the flow of water in surface water bodies or the recharge of groundwater | |
| Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity | | |
| Objective 9.2.2 | Restoration or enhancement of ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity | <p>The EclA identifies areas of significant indigenous vegetation and fauna across the Project corridor (Volume 3I). Resource consent conditions (Volume 2D) have been prepared as a response to protecting these areas where construction effects may impede their values. The EMP will have a section focusing on the management of indigenous biodiversity in and within 10 m of watercourses and wetlands. This is relevant to the vegetation removal that is proposed along some waterbodies needed for construction. Planting is also proposed to enhance biodiversity, utilising native species that would naturally occur within the Project area, especially for those areas where removal has taken place.</p> <p>Five wetlands will be affected through complete or partial loss. This wetland loss cannot be avoided as part of Project construction and therefore means the Project is not consistent with Policy 9.3.5 to protect Canterbury's remaining wetlands. However, this wetland loss will be offset by the creation of the southern remnant lake, providing 1.9 ha of new wetland. This will support a new diversity of wetland vegetation/habitat types and species.</p> |
| Objective 9.2.3 | Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna are identified and their values and ecosystems protected | |
| Policy 9.3.5 | <p>In relation to wetlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the natural, physical and cultural, amenity, recreational and heritage values of Canterbury's ecologically significant wetlands are protected. <p>To generally promote the protection, enhancement and restoration of all Canterbury's remaining wetlands.</p> | |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| Beds of Rivers and Lakes and their Riparian Zones | | |
| Objective 10.2.3 | Protection of the stability, performance and operation of essential structures from activities in river and lake beds and on their margins | <p>No activities will occur within the river and lake beds and on their margins that may affect the performance, stability and operation of essential structures.</p> <p>Vegetation removal is required along some riparian zones. To maintain riparian zone values, native planting will replace the extent that was removed.</p> <p>Activities are also proposed within the beds of rivers, lakes and their riparian zones. Volume 2D outlines the full suite of proposed conditions that will appropriately manage any activities within the beds of rivers and lakes and their riparian zones. These conditions are focused on design parameters and construction management.</p> |
| Policy 10.3.1 | <p>To provide for activities in the river and lake beds and their riparian zones, including the planting and removal of vegetation and the removal of bed material while;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that significant bed and riparian zone values are maintained or enhanced. Avoiding significant adverse effects on the values of those beds and their riparian zones, unless they are necessary for the maintenance, operation, upgrade, and repair of essential structures, or the prevention of losses from floods. | |
| Policy 10.3.2 | Preserve the natural character of river and lake beds and their margins and protect them from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, and where appropriate to maintain and/or enhance areas of river and lake beds and their margins and riparian zones. | |
| Policy 10.3.3 | <p>Manage activities in river and lake beds and their banks or margins to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on vegetation that control flood flows or protect river banks from erosion Avoid adverse effects on the stability, performance, operation and maintenance, upgrade and repair of essential structures | |
| Historic Heritage | | |
| Objective 13.2.1 | Identification and protection of significant historic heritage items, place and areas and their particular values. | NZTA recognises the significance of the cultural and heritage landscape within which the Project lies. During the detailed design stage, |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| Policy 13.3.1 | Recognise and provide for the protection of historic and cultural heritage resource of the region from inappropriate subdivision, use and development by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering historic heritage items, places or areas of significance or importance to communities in the process of identifying and assessing the historic heritage resource. | consultation has occurred with Whitiora and HNZPT to identify both cultural and heritage aspects. This has influenced Project designs and approaches that support and enhance these values. During construction, where possible, historic and cultural heritage sites will be avoided or otherwise protected. Appropriate management will include an Archaeological Sites Protocol and Wahi Tapu, Wahi Taonga and Urupa Protocol. These protocols form part of the Archaeological and Cultural Sites Management Plan. This will address the integrity of known and unknown archaeological and cultural sites from damage and loss whilst obtaining quality information. |
| Policy 13.3.2 | Recognise places of historic and cultural heritage significance to Ngāi Tahu and protect their relationship and culture and traditions with these places. | |
| Air Quality | | |
| Objective 14.2.2 | Enable the discharges of contaminants into air provided there are no significant localised adverse effects on social, cultural and amenity values, flora and fauna, and other natural and physical resources. | Discharges to air (principally dust) may occur from stockpiling during construction, with dust being the largest dust intensity source. Generally, the Project's rural environment has a low sensitivity to dust. Activities that are highlighted in the Construction Air Quality Assessment (Volume 3E) as being close to a Sensitive Air Quality Receptor Activity will be managed appropriately through the CAQMP. This is outlined in the proposed resource consent conditions (Volume 2D). The CAQMP will include measures to minimise dust emissions, visual monitoring and methods for contingency purposes. |
| Policy 14.3.3 | Set standards, conditions and terms for discharges of contaminants into the air to avoid, remedy or mitigate localised adverse effects on air quality. | |
| Policy 14.2.5 | The proximity of discharges to air and sensitive land-uses to be managed appropriately. | |
| Contaminated Land | | |
| Objective 17.2.1 | Protection of people and the environment from both on-site and off-site adverse effects of contaminated land. | Two HAIL activities have been identified within the Project Site and there are a number of additional potential HAIL activities within the Project Site that will be investigated prior to construction. |
| Policy 17.3.2 | In relation to actually or potentially contaminated land, where new subdivision, use or development is proposed on that land, or where there is a discharge of the contaminant from that land: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a site investigation is to be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any contamination; and if it is found that the land is contaminated, except as provided for in Policy 17.3.3, the actual or potential adverse | The Ground Contamination Investigation (Volume 3F) outlines the known and expected contamination sources and history, and given the mainly agricultural use of the land, it recommends appropriate management methods in accordance with the NES-CS. These are captured within the proposed conditions set out in Volume 2D. This will include a CSMP addressing contaminated-related training requirements, soil management procedures, accidental discovery protocols, contamination-related health |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| | effects of that contamination, or discharges from the contaminated land shall be avoided, remedied or mitigated in a manner that does not lead to further significant adverse effects. | and safety controls and incident management. Adverse effects as a result of the contaminated land disturbance will therefore be managed via these proposed conditions. |
| Policy 17.3.3 | Where land has been identified as being contaminated, contaminants should only be allowed to remain in the ground if discharges of contaminants beyond the site to air, water or land will not result in significant risk to human health or the environment. | |
| Hazardous Substances | | |
| Objective 18.2.1 | Adverse effects on the environment from the storage, use, disposal and transportation of hazardous substances are avoided, remedied or mitigated | The CEMP will include spill response procedures and protocols, including methods to ensure hazardous substance storage and use occurs away from watercourses, wetlands and Community Drinking Water Protection Zones. |
| Policy 18.3.1 | Avoid actual or potential adverse effects resulting from the use, storage or disposal of hazardous substances in specific locations | |

TABLE B: Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| National Direction | | |
| Objective 2A.1 | The passage of fish is maintained, or improved, by instream structures, except where it is desirable to prevent the passage of some fish species in order to protect desired fish species, their life stages, or their habitats. | Fish passage will be provided for each of the culverts proposed in riverbeds in accordance with Condition 2(a) of Regulation 70 of the NES-F and informed by the NZFBG. |
| Policy 2A.1(1) | When considering any application for a discharge the consent authority must have regard to the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water including on any ecosystem associated with fresh water; and b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on fresh water, and on any ecosystem associated with fresh water, resulting from the discharge would be avoided | <p>The Project involves the discharge of water and contaminants (including concrete and sediment) to land and water, and the discharge of dust to air from stockpiling.</p> <p>Stormwater and dewatering water discharges are well understood and will be managed (including treatment) in accordance with a GMP and ESCMP. The receiving environment for these discharges is the Project Site itself (largely existing road corridor or highly modified agricultural land) and the watercourses that intercept the Project Site, to which there is no practical alternative. However, neither construction stormwater nor dewatering water will be discharged directly to a natural inland wetland. The controlled placement of clean fill to the southern lake may constitute a discharge and will be monitored.</p> |
| Policy 2A.1(2) | When considering any application for a discharge the consent authority must have regard to the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their contact with freshwater; and b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their contact with fresh water resulting from the discharge would be avoided. | <p>Dust discharges from stockpiling will be managed by the implementation of dust control in accordance with the CAQMP. This will include setbacks from sensitive receptors and dust suppression measures.</p> <p>An extensive set of resource consent conditions have been proposed to manage these discharges and are outlined in Volume 2D.</p> |
| Policy 2A.2(1) | When considering any application the consent authority must have regard to the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the extent to which the change would adversely affect safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem; and | The Project will create change in the existing environment, however, not to a point where it will adversely affect safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of freshwater and of any associated ecosystem. |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem resulting from the change would be avoided. | <p>As outlined in the EclA (Volume 3I), the proposed offset and compensation measures will be able to adequately manage the permanent adverse ecological effects.</p> |
| Policy 2A.3 | <p>The loss of extent of natural inland wetlands is avoided, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted, except where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the loss of extent or values arise from any of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi) the maintenance or operation of specified infrastructure, or other infrastructure (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 ...;or b) the regional council is satisfied that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the activity is necessary for the purpose of the construction or upgrade of specified infrastructure; and ii) the specified infrastructure will provide significant national or regional benefits; and iii) there is a functional need for the specified infrastructure in that location; and iv) the effects of the activity are managed through applying the effects of management hierarchy. | <p>Wetland loss cannot be avoided as part of the general construction of the Project alignment. Five wetlands will be affected through complete or partial loss. As determined by the careful application of the effects management hierarchy, this will be offset, and the creation of the southern remnant wetland is proposed. This will provide approximately 1.9 ha of constructed wetland.</p> <p>The Project is recognised as a Road of National Significance in the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2024-2025 and will provide significant national and regional benefits, as outlined in Part 2 of the SAR. There is a strong demand for the Project in efforts to resolve community severance in Woodend and improve accessibility along SH1.</p> <p>There is a functional need for the Project to occupy a corridor between Belfast and Pegasus, in order to achieve the Project's objectives to create an efficient and reliable state highway connection between these points. The location of the corridor is largely fixed by the existing Project designation and the history of the alignment, including consideration of alternatives, is provided in Part 6, Section 6.4 of the SAR.</p> <p>With regard to wetlands, the Project has sought to avoid these where practical, but as linear transport infrastructure, there is a functional need to traverse these features, as part of the corridor between Belfast and Pegasus where they cannot be avoided. As described in the EclA (Volume 3I) adverse effects on some wetlands are unavoidable, including the permanent loss of extent and values.</p> |
| Policy 2A.4 | <p>The loss of river extent and values is avoided, unless the council is satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) that there is a functional need for the activity in that location; and b) the effects of the activity are managed by applying the effects management hierarchy. | <p>Smaller tributaries will be impacted by the crossing and by realignments where it is not practicable to avoid them, given the linear nature of the Project.</p> <p>Effects on rivers have been managed in accordance with the effects management hierarchy set out in the EclA (Volume 3I). McIntosh Drain will act as a stream offset site for the permanent loss and modification of stream extent and habitat.</p> |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| | | As mentioned above, there is a functional need for the Project to occupy a corridor between Belfast and Pegasus, in order to achieve the Project's objectives. A consideration of alternatives is provided in Part 6, Section 6.4 of the SAR (Volume 2A). |
| Regional Objectives | | |
| Objective 3.1 | Land and water are managed as integrated natural resources to recognise and enable Ngāi Tahu culture, traditions, customary uses and relationships with land and water. | NZTA recognises that land and water are managed as integrated natural resources. The alignment design and construction measures have been crafted to enable Ngāi Tahu culture, traditions, customary uses and relationships with land and water. |
| Objective 3.3 | Nationally and regionally significant infrastructure is enabled and is resilient and positively contributes to economic, cultural and social wellbeing through its efficient and effective operation, on-going maintenance, repair, development and upgrading. | The Project is recognised as nationally and regionally significant infrastructure as a Road of National Significance in the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2024-2025. The expected benefits of the Project are highlighted in Part 2 of the SAR, including enduring benefits to local communities, Canterbury and the resilience and efficiency of the national state highway network. |
| Objective 3.8A | High-quality fresh water is available to meet actual and reasonably foreseeable needs for community drinking water supplies. | There are six Community Drinking Water Protection Zones within the Project designation. The Hydrogeology Assessment (Volume 3K) and Ground Contamination Investigation (Volume 3F) concludes that these bores or wells will not be affected by Project related ground disturbances. |
| Objective 3.13 | Groundwater resources remain a sustainable source of high quality water which is available for abstraction while supporting base flows or levels in surface water bodies, springs and wetlands and avoiding salt-water intrusion. | The Hydrogeology Assessment (Volume 3K) concludes that the temporary construction related effects on groundwater receptors are negligible to low, with an exception being moderate effects on groundwater level and flow (mixing aquifers and artesian groundwater). This will be managed in accordance with the GMP. |
| Objective 3.17 | The significant indigenous biodiversity values of rivers, wetlands and hāpua are protected. | Whilst some vegetation removal is required along the margins of waterbodies, this will be restored and enhanced with the planting of native species. |
| Objective 3.19 | Natural character values of freshwater bodies, including braided rivers and their margins, wetlands, hāpua and coastal lagoons, are protected. | The natural character values will be protected, and where this cannot be avoided, offsetting will be undertaken. This includes a minimum no net loss for both wetlands and streams and a potential net gain for wetlands. |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| Objective 3.21 | The diversion of water, erection, placement or failure of structures, the removal of gravel or other alteration of the bed of a lake or river or the removal of vegetation or natural defences against water does not exacerbate the risk of flooding or erosion of land or damage to structures. | Realignment of smaller tributaries is required to accommodate the road alignment. There will be no activities that exacerbate the risk of flooding or damage to structures. Erosion will be carefully managed under the ESCMP. |
| Objective 3.24 | All activities operate at good environmental practice or better to optimise efficient resource use and protect the region's fresh water resources from quality and quantity degradation. | The Project will comply with relevant national and regional guidelines and standards and where this is not possible appropriate mitigation measures have been proposed in Volume 2D. This will ensure protection of the regions freshwater resources from quality and degradation. |
| Regional Strategic Priorities | | |
| Policy 4.3 | Surface water bodies are managed so that (relevantly): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) toxin producing cyanobacteria do not render rivers or lakes unsuitable for recreation or human and animal drinking-water; c) the natural colour of the water in a river is not altered; e) the passage for migratory fish species is maintained unless restrictions are required to protect populations of native fish; h) the exercise of customary uses and values is supported | Stormwater discharges will be managed by a combination of vegetated swales, bioinfiltration and bioretention basins, infiltration to ground, and treated discharge to watercourses so as not to render lakes and rivers unsuitable and alter the colour of the water. Fish passage will be provided for each of the culverts proposed in riverbeds in accordance with Condition 2(a) of Regulation 70 of the NES-F and informed by the NZFPG. Customary use and values remain supported with access to waterbodies. |
| Policy 4.4 | Groundwater is managed so that (relevantly): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) groundwater abstractions do not cause a continuing long-term decline in mean annual groundwater levels or artesian pressures; e) overall water quality in aquifers does not decline; and f) the exercise of customary uses and values is supported. | The GMP will outline key procedures and methods to minimize effects on groundwater from excavation and disturbance activities, including procedures for the management of confined aquifer and artesian pressure. Customary use and values remain supported. |
| Activity and Resource Policies | | |
| <i>Discharge of Contaminants to land and water</i> | | |
| Policy 4.13 | For other discharges of contaminants into or onto land where it may enter water or to surface water bodies or groundwater (excluding | Where contaminant discharges cannot be avoided, actions to achieve subclauses (b-e) will be undertaken. These are articulated within the |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| | <p>those passive discharges to which Policy 4.26 applies), the effects of any discharge are minimised by the use of measures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) first, avoid the production of the contaminant; b) secondly, reuse, recovers or recycles the contaminant; c) thirdly, minimise the volume or amount of the discharge; or d) finally, wherever practical utilise land-based treatment, a wetland constructed to treat contaminants or a designed treatment system prior to discharge; and e) in the case of surface water, results in a discharge that after reasonable mixing meets the receiving water standards in Schedule 5 or does not result in any further degradation in water quality in any receiving surface waterbody that does not meet the water quality standards in Schedule 5 or any applicable water conservation order | <p>Stormwater and Flooding Assessment (Volume 3L) and through the proposed conditions (Volume 2D).</p> |
| Policy 4.14B | <p>Have regard to Ngāi Tahu values, and in particular those expressed within an iwi management plan, when considering applications for discharges which may adversely affect statutory acknowledgement areas, nohoanga sites, surface waterbodies, silent file areas, culturally significant sites, Heritage New Zealand sites, any listed archaeological sites, and cultural landscapes, identified in this Plan, any relevant district plan, or in any iwi management plan</p> | <p>Ngāi Tahu values have been considered in relation to discharges within the Project design and construction methods. Cultural sites of significance have been avoided where it is possible and engagement with Whitiōra contributed to designs and approaches which support and enhance these Ngāi Tahu values. An objectives and policies assessment regarding the Project and Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan and the Ngāi Tahu Freshwater Policy has been undertaken by Whitiōra. This is outlined within Sections 6.7.11 and 6.7.12 of the SAR (Volume 2A).</p> |
| Stormwater and community wastewater systems | | |
| | <p>In urban areas, the adverse effects on water quality, aquatic ecosystems, existing uses and values of water and public health from the cumulative effects of sewage, wastewater, industrial or trade waste or stormwater discharges are avoided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ab) all stormwater being discharged to land or into reticulated system, where a reticulated system is available; | <p>The proposed stormwater management includes a combination of discharge to land or into reticulated systems, where it is available along the Project alignment.</p> <p>Proposed stormwater management is outlined in the Stormwater and Flooding Assessment (Volume 3L). Stormwater systems have been carefully designed to manage peak flows and reduce flood impacts.</p> |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| | Stormwater run-off volumes and peak flows are managed so that they do not cause or exacerbate the risk of inundation, erosion or damage to property or infrastructure downstream or risks to human safety. | |
| Earthworks, land and excavation and deposition of material into land over aquifers | | |
| Policy 4.18 | The loss or discharge of sediment or sediment-laden water and other contaminants to surface water from earthworks, including roading, works in the bed of a river or lake, land development or construction, is avoided, and if this is not achievable, the best practicable option is used to minimise the loss or discharge to water. | There is the potential for sediment-laden water or other contaminants to enter surface water from Project activities. The ESCMP is proposed to provide key procedures and processes to minimise the discharge of sediment to properties beyond the Site, and to Watercourses and Wetlands, from Construction Works. Measures to be included in the ESCMP are outlined in the proposed resource consent conditions (Volume 2D). |
| Policy 4.19 | The discharge of contaminants to groundwater from earthworks, excavation, waste collection or disposal sites and contaminated land is avoided or minimised by ensuring that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) activities are sited, designed and managed to avoid the contamination of groundwater; b) existing or closed landfills and contaminated land are managed and monitored where appropriate to minimise any contamination of groundwater; and | The proposed stormwater management system includes a suite of treatment devices which are capable of removing contaminants, including total suspended solids, hydrocarbons, nutrients and heavy metals. This will ensure discharges are treated prior to entering the receiving environment, reducing any effects on groundwater. Discharges of dewatering water from the Gladstone Road Landfill and other HAIL sites to surface water shall meet, after reasonable mixing, the receiving water standards for the relevant receiving water classification as per Schedule 5 of the CLWRP. The CSMP and GMP will be prepared to detail the key procedures and methods to minimise effects on groundwater from excavation and disturbance activities. |
| Soil Stability | | |
| Policy 4.20 | On erosion-prone land, any medium and large-scale earthworks, harvesting of forestry or other clearance of vegetation is undertaken in a manner which minimises the exposure of soil to erosion, controls sediment run-off and re-establishes vegetation cover as quickly as possible | The ESCMP is proposed to provide key procedures and processes to minimise the discharge of sediment to properties beyond the Site, and to Watercourses and Wetlands, from Construction Works. Measures of the ESCMP are outlined in the proposed resource consent conditions (Volume 2D). Earthworks will be undertaken across the alignment and will be undertaken in accordance with the ESCMP. This will include key |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| | | measures to reduce exposure of the soil, controls for sediment run off and methods to re-establish vegetation cover as quickly as possible. |
| Policy 4.22 | Sedimentation of water bodies as a result of land clearance, earthworks and cultivation is avoided or minimised by the adoption of control methods and technologies, such as maintaining continuous vegetation cover adjacent to water bodies, or capturing surface run-off to remove sediment and other contaminants or by methods such as direct drilling crops and cultivation that follows the contours of a paddock. | Where vegetation removal is required along the alignment, native vegetation will be planted to replace this removal. |
| <i>Protect sources of drinking water</i> | | |
| Policy 4.23 | Any water source used for drinking-water supply is protected from any discharge of contaminants that may have any actual or potential adverse effect on the quality of the drinking-water supply including its taste, clarity and smell and community drinking water supplies are protected so that they align with the CWMS drinking-water targets and meet the drinking-water standards for New Zealand. | There are six Community Drinking Water Protection Zones within the Project designation. The Hydrogeology Assessment (Volume 3K) and Ground Contamination Investigation (Volume 3F) concludes that these bores or wells will not be affected by Project related ground disturbances. |
| <i>Hazardous substances & hazardous activities</i> | | |
| Policy 4.26 | Any discharges of hazardous substances from contaminated land, including existing and closed landfills, are managed to ensure that adverse effects beyond the site boundary on people's health or safety, on human or stock water supplies, or on surface water are avoided | As outlined above, any discharges from dewatering water from the Gladstone Road Landfill and other HAIL sites to surface water shall meet, after reasonable mixing, the receiving water standards for the relevant receiving water classification as per Schedule 5 of the CLWRP. |
| <i>Damming and Diversion of Water Bodies</i> | | |
| Policy 4.42 | Wetlands in the beds and margins of lakes and rivers are managed as an integral part of lakes and rivers. | Along the alignment a number of wetlands reside in the margins of rivers and the Quarry lakes. Any effects on these wetlands have been assessed by a qualified hydrogeologist and ecologist. Proposed management of wetlands is outlined under Volume 2D and via the EMP. |
| Policy 4.43 | In hāpua, coastal lakes, lagoons and wetlands, the damming, diversion or taking of water is limited to the temporary diversion of water as part of maintaining infrastructure, pest management, or habitat restoration or enhancement work, or the artificial opening of | |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| | hāpua to assist in fish migration, achieving other conservation outcomes, customary uses, or to avoid land inundation | |
| Policy 4.46 | The adverse effects of in-stream damming on water bodies other than those identified in Policy 4.44 will be avoided as a first priority, and where adverse effects are unable to be avoided, they will be remedied or mitigated | In-stream damming has been avoided where possible along the alignment however it is required for culvert installation. Temporary damming will likely be required at Wilsons and Rossiter Drains. The EclA describes the measures to avoid, minimise and remediate the loss of stream value and extent within the Project's design. |
| Policy 4.47 | Small-scale diversions of water within the beds of lakes, rivers or adjoining wetlands are provided for as part of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) establishing, maintaining or repairing infrastructure; | The Project will avoid direct impact on major rivers and their associated values. The proposed work on existing bridge structures and the building of new ones will not involve any activities within the bed of rivers. Smaller tributaries will be impacted by crossings and by realignments as it is not practicable to avoid them given the linear nature of the Project. |
| Efficient Use of Water | | |
| Policy 4.65 | The rate, volume and seasonal duration for which water may be taken will be reasonable for the intended use | Up to 2,000 m ³ of water per day may be abstracted from the Quarry Lakes and used across the Project Site. This is necessary for various construction-related purposes, including for dust suppression, to facilitate compaction of fill, and to support ecological and landscaping planting. The volume is considered reasonable for the intended use. |
| Site Dewatering | | |
| Policy 4.76 | Localised land subsidence or other significant effects on the flows or levels of surface water or groundwater from the dewatering of construction sites or other sites, is avoided by limiting the rate or duration of pumping or other appropriate mitigation measures. | The GMP will include a section that outlines a dewatering management procedure describing how dewatering and related discharge activities will be undertaken. The GMP will also outline suitable pumping rates and screen sizing to manage volumetric loss. This will prevent localised land subsidence or other significant effects on the flows or levels of surface water. |
| Policy 4.76A | Adverse effects on surface water quality are minimised through limiting the concentration of sediment and other contaminants present in the dewatering water prior to its discharge to surface water. | |
| Groundwater Protection | | |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
|---|--|---|
| Policy 4.77 | The use of bores or galleries, including decommissioned bores, does not result in the contamination of surface water or groundwater through backflow of water, or surface water and contaminants entering bores or galleries | The GMP will also include a section that includes methods for controlling bore flushing and management of the drilling fluid. Procedures for sealing to prevent vertical mixing of groundwater between aquifers and methods for decommissioning wells within the Project alignment. |
| Wetlands and riparian margins | | |
| Policy 4.81 | Any take, use, damming or diversion of water, any discharge of contaminants onto land or into water, or any earthworks, structures, planting, vegetation removal or other land uses within a wetland boundary, do not adversely affect the significant values of wetlands, hāpua, coastal lakes and lagoons, except for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a temporary and or minor adverse effect where that activity is part of installing, maintaining, operating or upgrading infrastructure, pest management, or habitat restoration or enhancement work; or | Partial or complete loss of 5 wetlands cannot be avoided as part of the Project's general construction. Offset is provided from the creation of the southern remanent lake which will include 1.9 ha of wetland. A range of water depths will be provided within the wetland to support a diversity of wetland vegetation / habitat types and species. The wetland area will be fenced and managed for weeds and predators. There will be no net loss for wetlands and the potential to result in a net gain for wetlands. |
| Policy 4.82 | Modification of wetlands, hāpua, coastal lakes and lagoons may occur if the modification is necessary, and necessarily has to be in that location to provide for the installation, upgrading or maintenance of infrastructure and any significant effects are offset by other improvements to or expansion of the same or another wetland, hāpua, coastal lake or lagoon. | |
| Activities in Beds of Lakes and Rivers | | |
| Policy 4.86 | Activities that occur in the beds or margins of lakes, rivers, wetlands, hāpua, coastal lakes and, lagoons are managed or undertaken so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the character and channel characteristics of rivers including the variable channel characteristics of braided rivers are preserved; b) sites and areas of significant indigenous biodiversity values or of cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu are protected; | The permanent channel realignment of portions of the Waihora Stream, Taranaki Stream, Taranaki Stream Tributary and McIntosh Drain is proposed. This involves the formation of a new channel and the reclamation of the abandoned portion of the river. These cannot be avoided due to the linear nature of the alignment. The effects management hierarchy has been applied within the SAR to allow for management and mitigation. Where possible and in consultation with Whitiōra, sites and areas of significance to indigenous biodiversity and cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu are protected. |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Policy 4.86A | Within the beds and margins of lakes, rivers, hāpua, wetlands, coastal lakes and lagoons, damage to inanga spawning habitat is minimised by scheduling works to occur outside the inanga spawning period of 1 March to 1 June inclusive where it is practicable to do so, and by extending this period where the works involve vegetation clearance, cultivation or earthworks, so as to allow sufficient time for regeneration of the habitat | No works will be undertaken within the Kaiapoi River nor the Cam River / Ruataniwha, protecting Inanga spawning. |
| Policy 4.89 | Earthworks, structures (including defences against water), vegetation planting or removal, or other activities in the beds of lakes or rivers, do not materially restrict flood flows in any river, or create or exacerbate erosion of the bed or banks of any river or the bed or margins of any lake. | Flood flows in rivers will not be materially restricted by any of the activities outlined in Policy 4.89. Erosion is unlikely in the bed and or banks of rivers and the relevant procedures and mitigation proposed will be outlined in the ESCMP. |
| Section 8 - Waimakariri | | |
| Policy 8.4.6 | Protect wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga by avoiding as a first priority adverse effects on these sites, and only where avoidance is impracticable, requiring adverse effects of activities on sites of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga to be minimised. | NZTA recognises the significance of the cultural landscape that the Project lies within. During the detailed design stage, engagement has occurred with Whitiōra which has informed designs and approaches to protect wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga where possible. |
| Policy 8.4.31 | Enable activities that maintain, restore or enhance mahinga kai, safe fish passage, indigenous vegetation, habitats of indigenous fauna and significant habitats of trout and salmon | Native planting will be undertaken across the Project alignment and in some waterbody margins. This will enhance indigenous biodiversity, provide benefits to wetland avifauna, and provide important habitat resources for other indigenous species. Positive effects for indigenous lizards is another key benefit that will be achieved through enhancing lizard habitat provisions. Fish passage will be provided for each of the culverts proposed in riverbeds in accordance with Condition 2(a) of Regulation 70 of the NES-F and informed by the NZFPG. |

TABLE C: Canterbury Air Regional Plan

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Objective 5.1 | Air quality protects the mauri and life supporting capacity of the environment. | The discharge of dust from unconsolidated surfaces can be undertaken as a permitted activity (subject to conditions, which will be met). Some discharges from stockpiling activities may occur during construction. Whilst there will be some discharge to air, subject to the implementation of the CAQMP proposed as a condition of consent (Volume 2D), the air quality is not expected to deteriorate in a way that affects the mauri and life supporting capacity of the environment. |
| Objective 5.6 | Amenity values of the receiving environment are maintained. | Activities where discharges from stockpiling will occur in close proximity to amenity values and sensitive receptors will be managed through the CAQMP, which is proposed as a condition of consent (Volume 2D). |
| Objective 6.2 | Recognise the value of air quality as a taonga to Tangata Whenua and manage adverse effects of discharges into air on wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, and places of significance to Ngāi Tahu. | NZTA recognises the value of air quality as a taonga to Tangata Whenua, primarily on the effect it may have on wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga if not managed appropriately. As outlined above, any discharges to air will be managed in accordance with the CAQMP. |
| Policy 6.14 | Recognise the contribution of nationally and regionally significant infrastructure to people’s social and economic wellbeing and provide for discharges associated with the development, operation, and maintenance of that infrastructure. | The Project is both regionally and nationally significant infrastructure and will provide significant benefits that will enhance the economic and social wellbeing of the region. |

TABLE D: Partially Operative Waimakariri District Plan

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Strategic Directions | | |
| SD-O2 | Waimakariri District contains well-functioning urban environments that enable all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future. | One of the primary objectives of the Project, achieved via the route alignment and design, is to enhance accessibility and community connectivity within Woodend and between Ravenswood and Pegasus. |
| SD-O4¹ | <p>Across the District:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. improved accessibility and multi-modal connectivity is provided through a safe and efficient transport network that is able to respond to technology changes and contributes to the well-being and liveability of people and communities; 2. infrastructure, including strategic infrastructure, critical infrastructure and regionally significant infrastructure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) is able to operate efficiently and effectively; and b) is enabled, while: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. managing adverse effects on the surrounding environment, having regard to the social, cultural and economic benefit, functional need and operational need of the infrastructure; and ii. managing the adverse effects of other activities on infrastructure, including managing reverse sensitivity; 3. the importance of locally-sourced aggregate supply for infrastructure development is recognised and provided for in appropriate circumstances; 4. the nature, timing and sequencing of new development and new infrastructure is integrated and coordinated; and 5. ... | <p>As mentioned above, the Project will improve connectivity and accessibility between Woodend, Ravenswood and Pegasus.</p> <p>The new alignment will be safe and efficient. It is estimated that overall, the Project will reduce vehicle-related deaths and serious injuries along the existing alignment from 5.6 per year to 1.25 per year. The Project will deliver a three-minute travel time saving along the state highway, and up to 10 minutes at peak.</p> <p>The Project is a Road of National Significance and is recognised as regionally significant infrastructure.</p> <p>The Project seeks to manage adverse effects on the surrounding environment during construction and operation. Relevant management plans are proposed and will outline procedures to manage any effects of the Project. These are outlined in Volumes 2C and 2D.</p> <p>Imported aggregate for the Project is proposed to be locally sourced from quarry sites.</p> |

¹ SD-O4 is currently (13/10/2025) under appeal by Christchurch International Airport (Appeal 3) and Main Power (Appeal 8).

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| SD-O6 | <p>Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga's role in the management of natural and physical resources is recognised, so that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ngāi Tūāhuriri's historic and contemporary connections, and cultural and spiritual values, associated with the land, water and other taonga are recognised and provided for; 2. the values of identified sites and areas of significance to Ngāi Tūāhuriri are protected; 3. Ngāi Tūāhuriri can retain, and enhance access to sites of cultural significance; 4. Māori land is able to be occupied and used by Ngāi Tūāhuriri for its intended purposes and to maintain their relationship with their ancestral land; 5. recognised customary rights are protected; 6. Ngāi Tūāhuriri are able to carry out customary activities in accordance with tikanga; and 7. Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga are able to actively participate in decision-making and exercise kaitiakitanga. | <p>Whitiara has been mandated by Ngāi Tūāhuriri to provide advice on environmental policy and consenting matters. NZTA and Whitiara have established a Cultural Advisory Group, which meets monthly to discuss the Project. The Terms of Reference for the CAG include the joint preparation of an ACSMP. The CAG will also provide advice on cultural art, naming and planting.</p> |
| Energy and Infrastructure | | |
| EI-O1 | <p>Across the District:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. efficient, effective, resilient, safe and sustainable energy and infrastructure, including critical infrastructure, strategic infrastructure and regionally significant infrastructure, is developed and maintained to benefit the social, economic, cultural and environmental well-being of the District, region and nation, including in response to future needs such as increased sustainability; 2. ... 3. ... | <p>The Project is nationally and regionally significant infrastructure, and its designation is included in the POWDP and OWDP.</p> <p>Considering the rapid population growth of the Waimakariri District, the Project will provide a reliable and efficient transport corridor, enabling commuters to reach destinations quicker and safer. This improved infrastructure will help future-proof the region, ensuring it remains resilient and well-connected at a district, regional and national scale as demand continues to rise.</p> |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| EI-P1² | <p>Recognise the local, regional or national benefits of energy and infrastructure through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enabling the operation, maintenance, repair, renewal, removal and minor upgrade of energy and infrastructure; 2. providing for more than minor or significant upgrades to existing, and the development of new, energy and infrastructure; 3. providing for energy and infrastructure that serves as a lifeline utility during an emergency, including critical infrastructure, strategic infrastructure and regionally significant infrastructure; | <p>The Project will provide for significant upgrades along the existing SH1 alignment and the new development of infrastructure, which is aligned with Policy EI-P1.</p> <p>The Project will also be able to act as a lifeline utility during emergencies and provide a critical piece of strategic infrastructure which is urgently needed along the existing SH1 alignment. The addition of the Woodend Bypass will deliver a three-minute travel time saving along the state highway, and up to 10 minutes at peak, which will be a valuable time saver in an emergency.</p> |
| Hazardous Substances | | |
| HS-O1 | <p>Hazardous substance use, storage and disposal activities are enabled and located so that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. risk to people, property and the environment from any major hazard facility is minimised, including avoiding unacceptable risk to sensitive activities; 2. risk to any sensitive area is minimised; and 3. risk to land and water as a result of natural hazards, including flood events, is minimised. | <p>The CEMP will include spill response procedures and protocols, including methods to ensure hazardous substance storage and use occurs away from watercourses, wetlands and Community Drinking Water Protection Zones.</p> |
| Contaminated land | | |
| CL-O1 | <p>Human health and the environment are protected from the subdivision, use and development of contaminated land.</p> | <p>Within the Project Site there are two HAIL sites that have identified and a number of potential HAIL activities.</p> |
| CL-P2 | <p>Require applications for subdivision, change of use or development of contaminated land, or potentially contaminated land, to apply a good practice approach to the management of risks to protect human health and the environment. The remediation or mitigation works for contaminated land shall be undertaken in such a way to not pose further risk to human health or the environment than if remediation had not occurred.</p> | <p>The Ground Contamination Investigation (Volume 3F) outlines the known and expected contamination sources and history, and given the mainly agricultural use of the land it recommends appropriate management methods in accordance with the NES-CS. These are captured within the proposed conditions set out in Volume 2D. Adverse effects as a result of the contaminated land disturbance will therefore be managed via these proposed conditions. The Hydrogeology Assessment (Volume 3K) and Ground Contamination</p> |

² EI-P1 is currently (13/10/2025) under appeal by Christchurch International Airport (Appeal 3).

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
|---|---|--|
| CL-P3 | Discourage the disturbance of contaminated land, unless for the purpose of contamination remediation, where the level, type and toxicity of the contamination could adversely affect natural values, including ecological values. | Investigation (Volume 3F) conclude that Community Drinking Water Protection Zones within the Project will not be affected by ground disturbances. |
| Historic Heritage | | |
| HH-O1 | Historic heritage and its overall contribution to the identity of the District is recognised, protected and maintained. | NZTA recognises the historic heritage as part of the wider landscape which the Project resides. Consultation has occurred with Whitiorea (on behalf of Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga) and Heritage New Zealand to identify both cultural and heritage aspects. Project designs and approaches have been created to support and enhance these values. During construction, appropriate management will include an Archaeological Sites Protocol and Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi Taonga and Urupa Protocol. These protocols form part of the ACSMP. This will protect the integrity of known and unknown archaeological and cultural sites from damage and loss whilst obtaining quality information. |
| HH-P4 | Assist Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and HNZPT to protect identified and any unmarked or unrecorded archaeological sites from modification, disturbance, damage and destruction. | |
| Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity | | |
| ECO-O1 | Indigenous biodiversity is maintained so there is at least no overall loss throughout the District, comprising: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. protected and restored Significant Natural Areas; and 2. other areas of indigenous vegetation and habitat of indigenous fauna that are maintained, and where practicable enhanced. | There are no SNAs located within the Project Site. Where vegetation removal cannot be avoided along some riparian zones, native planting will replace the extent that was removed to ensure indigenous biodiversity and habitat are maintained. |
| ECO-P4 | Maintain and enhance indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna outside Significant Natural Areas by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ... 2. minimising indigenous vegetation clearance or modification of habitat of indigenous fauna; 3. recognising that the District contains species that are threatened, at risk, or reach their national or regional distribution | |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>limits in the District, and naturally uncommon ecosystems, and limiting their clearance;</p> <p>4. ...</p> <p>5. ...</p> <p>6. ...</p> | |
| Natural Character of Freshwater Bodies | | |
| NATC-O1 | The preservation of the natural character of surface freshwater bodies, including wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins. | Loss or partial loss of five wetlands will occur as part of the Project construction and cannot be avoided. This wetland loss will be offset by the creation of the southern remnant lake. This will support a diversity of wetland vegetation/habitat types and species |
| NATC-P4 | <p>Preserve the natural character values of wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and protect those values by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring that the location, intensity, scale and form of subdivision, use and development of land takes into account the natural character values of the surface freshwater bodies; avoiding, remedying or mitigating, in that order, indigenous vegetation clearance and modification which affects natural character, including where associated with ground disturbance and the location of structures, near wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins; requiring setbacks of activities from wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, including buildings, structures, impervious surfaces, commercial forestry, woodlots and shelterbelts; and promoting opportunities to restore and rehabilitate the natural character of surface freshwater bodies and their margins, such as the removal of plant and animal pests, and supporting initiatives for the regeneration of indigenous biodiversity values, and spiritual, cultural and heritage values. | <p>Given the linear nature of the Project, smaller tributaries will be impacted by the crossing and realignment of them. McIntosh Drain will act as a stream offset site for the permanent loss and modification of stream extent and habitat.</p> <p>Where vegetation removal occurs across the Project, this will be restored with native planting.</p> <p>With the proposed offsetting and mitigation there is as an opportunity to restore and rehabilitate the natural character of surface water bodies.</p> |
| NATC-P6 | <p>Provide for new structures, and upgrades to existing structures, on or over the surface of freshwater where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> public access to, and along, the freshwater body is maintained; | The existing Cam River / Ruataniwha Bridge will be repurposed as a northbound off-ramp and a new single-span bridge will be constructed over the Cam River / Ruataniwha to the east of the existing bridge. Its functional or operational need is to carry the main |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
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| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. the structure has a functional need or operational need to be located on or over the surface of freshwater; 3. the structure does not significantly compromise the use of the surface of freshwater for existing users; 4. the structure minimises adverse effects on the habitat of indigenous species or hinder passage of migratory fish species; 5. the structure avoids to the extent possible creating new, or exacerbating existing natural hazards, or river or stream bank erosion; and 6. any adverse effects to the natural character and cultural values, associated with freshwater bodies are avoided, remedied or mitigated in order to preserve those values. | <p>bypass alignment in that location across the Cam River / Ruataniwha.</p> <p>The Cam River / Ruataniwha Bridge upgrades will require activities within the bed of the river, but works are not expected within flowing water as the design does not include piers in the river, as a result the Bridge will not compromise the use of the Cam River / Ruataniwha and adverse effects on aquatic life will be minimised.</p> |
| Transport | | |
| TRAN-O1 | <p>An integrated transport system, including those parts of the transport system that form part of critical infrastructure, strategic infrastructure, regionally significant infrastructure, and strategic transport networks, that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is safe, resilient, efficient and sustainable for all transport modes; 2. is responsive to future needs and changing technology; 3. enables economic development, including for freight; 4. supports healthy and liveable communities; 5. reduces dependency on single-occupant motor vehicles, including through prioritising public transport and active transport; and 6. enables the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being of people and communities. | <p>The Project will allow for the district's future needs, especially concerning the rapid population growth that is occurring. The Project is safe and resilient as mentioned above and has included the most up-to-date national direction, standards and guidelines.</p> <p>The Project is a significant investment in supporting the Canterbury Region's long-term growth and its integration into the wider South Island transport network through improving freight efficiency along SH1. Public transport options remain available between these communities and the wider district. The overall well-being of people and communities will be improved with enhanced accessibility and connectivity. As mentioned above, the Project will prove a lifeline during emergencies.</p> |
| TRAN-P1 | <p>Recognise the benefits of transport by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enabling the maintenance, repair, removal or minor upgrade of the transport system including land transport infrastructure; 2. ensuring adverse effects of more than minor or significant upgrades to, or the development of new, transport connections | |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
|-----------|---|------------|
| | <p>and land transport infrastructure are avoided, remedied or mitigated, taking into account the functional need and operational need of the infrastructure; and</p> <p>3. recognising the social and economic importance of the transport system, including those parts of the transport system that form part of critical infrastructure, strategic infrastructure and regionally significant infrastructure, and the functions and responsibilities of the transport system as a lifeline utility during an emergency.</p> | |

TABLE E: Operative Waimakariri District Plan

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
|---|--|--|
| Constraints on Development and Subdivision | | |
| Objective 18.1.1 | <p>Sustainable management of natural and physical resources that recognises and provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) changes in the environment of an area as a result of land use development and subdivision; b) changes in the resource management expectations the community holds for the area; and c) the actual and potential effects of subdivision, use and development. | <p>The Project will result in changes to the environment, which have been accounted for regarding the proposed offset measures and management plans.</p> <p>Detailed consultation has been undertaken with the community and wider public where they have been able to express any expectations on resource management for the area (Part 5 of the SAR).</p> <p>The actual and potential effects of the Project have been assessed in the relevant technical reports within Volume 3.</p> |
| Policy 18.1.1.1 | <p>Growth and development proposals should provide an assessment of how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the use, development, or protection of natural and physical resources affected by the proposal will be managed in a sustainable and integrated way; and - the adverse effects on those resources and the existing community will be avoided, remedied, or mitigated. <p>In particular, proposals should not be inconsistent with other objectives and policies in the District Plan, and show how and the extent to which they will (relevantly):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna including vegetation and habitat sites listed in Appendix 25.1; b) protect the outstanding landscape area as defined in the District Plan Maps; c) avoid or mitigate natural hazards including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - flooding as defined in the District Plan Maps, - flooding from the Waimakariri or Ashley/Rakahuri Rivers, - seismic conditions including the potential for liquefaction and amplification effects, | <p>Construction and operational effects regarding the proposed alterations to the 2015 designation have been assessed under the technical reports within Volume 3. These have been written by qualified specialists in their relevant fields. The technical reports outline proposed mitigation measures which will be implemented into a suite of management plans. This will ensure that significant natural and physical resources and cultural values are protected across the Project corridor. Offsetting will be required in some instances to ensure there is no net loss.</p> <p>There are no outstanding landscape areas across the Project site.</p> <p>The Project is able to be efficiently and effectively integrated into the existing network as upgrades to the SH1 alignment. The Project is recognised as being regionally significant, which will enable local communities, Woodend, Ravenswood and Pegasus to be more self-sustaining. The Project is able to provide significant infrastructure for improved services and roading, which is consistent with the district plan.</p> |

| Reference | Objective/Policy | Assessment |
|-----------|--|------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - damage from the sea, including erosion, storm and tsunami, and - land instability; d) protect the life supporting capacity of soils; (h) maintain and enhance the form and function of the District's towns; (k) provide infrastructure for services and roading in a manner consistent with this District Plan; (l) ensure the efficient and effective integration of any new infrastructure into the existing network, or ensure the efficient and effective ongoing working of a stand-alone system; (m) avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects from sites and facilities using, storing, and/or disposing of hazardous substances; (n) protect groundwater quality and quantity; (o) protect surface water quality and quantity; (p) protect wahi taonga; (u) enable local communities to be more self-sustaining; (v) affect the demand for transport; (w) provide choice in transport mode, particularly modes with low adverse environmental effects;... | |