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Dear Sir/Madam

Thank you for submitting your property enquiry from our Listed Land Use Register (LLUR). The LLUR holds information about sites that have been used or are currently used for activities which have the potential to cause contamination.

The LLUR statement shows the land parcel(s) you enquired about and provides information regarding any potential LLUR sites within a specified radius.

Please note that if a property is not currently registered on the LLUR, it does not mean that an activity with the potential to cause contamination has never occurred, or is not currently occurring there. The LLUR database is not complete, and new sites are regularly being added as we receive information and conduct our own investigations into current and historic land uses.

The LLUR only contains information held by Environment Canterbury in relation to contaminated or potentially contaminated land; additional relevant information may be held in other files (for example consent and enforcement files).

Please contact Environment Canterbury if you wish to discuss the contents of this property statement.

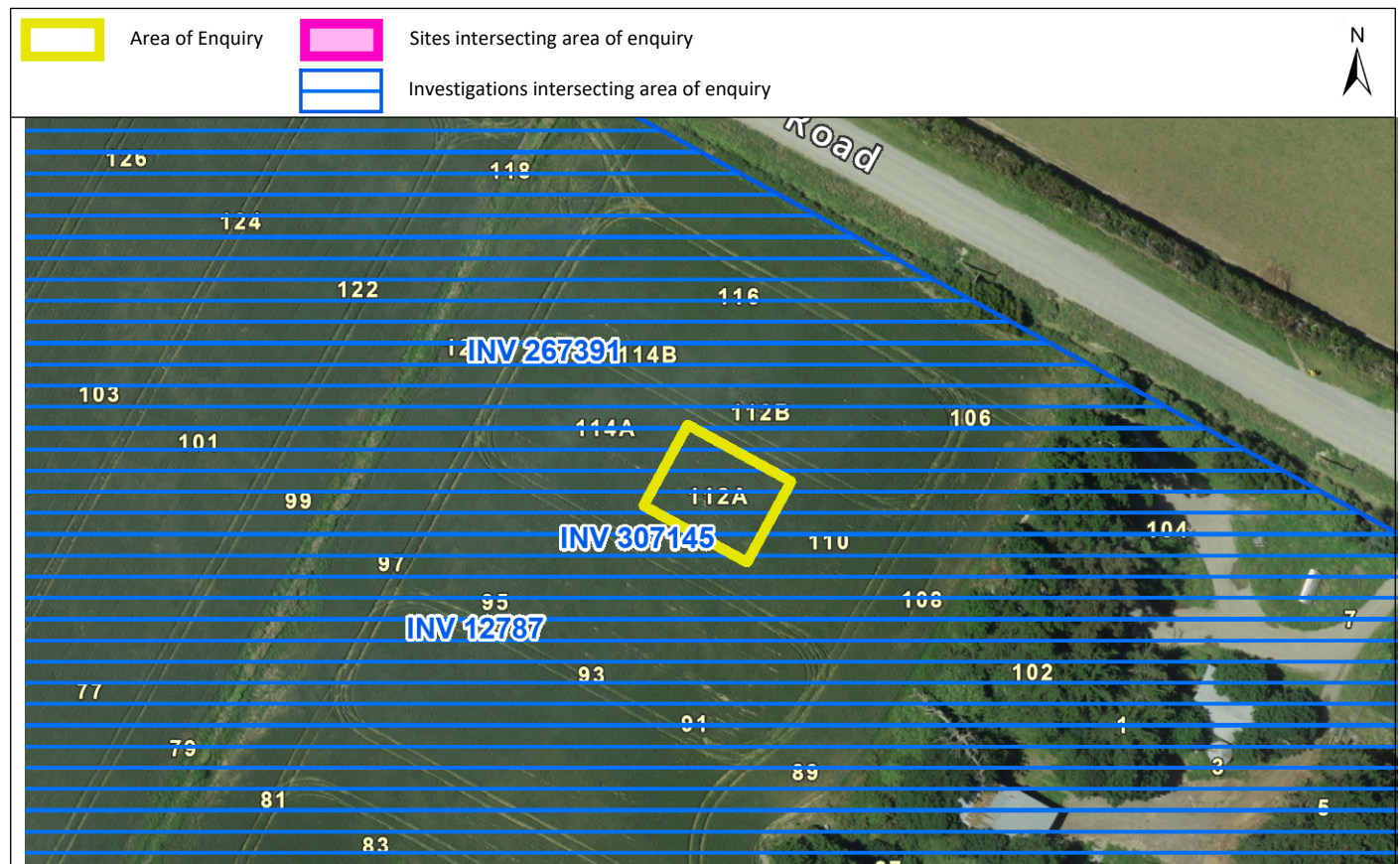
Yours sincerely

Contaminated Sites Team

Property Statement from the Listed Land Use Register

Visit ecan.govt.nz/HAIL for more information or
contact Customer Services at ecan.govt.nz/contact/ and quote ENQ462374

Date generated: 05 June 2026
Land parcels: Lot 1 DP 603929



The information presented in this map is specific to the property you have selected. Information on nearby properties may not be shown on this map, even if the property is visible.

Sites at a glance

 Sites within enquiry area

There are no sites associated with the area of enquiry.

More detail about the sites

There are no sites associated with the area of enquiry.

 Nearby investigations of interest

INV 12787 Desk-Based Ground Contamination Assessment Plan Change 7 Area
Tonkin and Taylor Ltd - Preliminary Site Investigation
1 Jan 2011

Summary of investigation(s):

Selwyn District Council requested a desk-based study of sites of potential contamination within the Plan Change 7 area. Plan Change 7 is located around the towns of Rolleston and Lincoln and proposed to rezone these areas for standard residential land use on 58 existing 'Living Z' and Deferred Living Z' land parcels in 2011. Environment Canterbury and Selwyn District Council records were reviewed along with historical aerial photographs and certificates of title. Site walkovers were also conducted. Potential sources of contamination were identified in several areas and these have been assigned a site number on the Listed Land Use Register. The majority of the areas investigated were found to be in pasture for most of their recent history.

INV 267391 Soil Contamination Risk, Preliminary Site Investigation Report, 520 Birchs Road, Lincoln
Malloch Environmental Ltd - Preliminary Site Investigation
23 Mar 2020

Summary of investigation(s):

Site history: According to 1940s historic aerial imagery, 520 Birchs Road, Lincoln (the site) was mostly used as farmland pasture with the exception of a portion on the northern boundary with trees and farm sheds. A water race runs through the center of the site. In the 1960s imagery, a residential dwelling was established with entrance from Birchs Road. In 1970s imagery, sheds were built and a garden was established near the dwelling. Recent imagery showed that some of the smaller sheds were demolished.

INV267391 - Soil Contamination Risk, Preliminary Site Investigation Report, 520 Birchs Road, Lincoln - Malloch Environmental Limited (2020)

Investigation objective: Malloch Environmental Limited were engaged in 2020 to undertake a Preliminary Site Investigation (PSI) of the site to assess if land use activities on the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) had occurred at the site. The purpose of this was to support a proposal to subdivide the site for residential development. The PSI included the review of Environment Canterbury's Listed Land Use Register (LLUR), Selwyn District Council property files, historical land titles, historical aerial photographs and a site inspection.

Results: The PSI identified HAIL activities which required further investigation to assess risk to human health: the use of lead-based paints and/or asbestos containing material (ACM) in the old buildings on the site; the use and storage of fuel and pesticides associated with farm work; and waste disposal to land. These activities occurred in the farmyard and homestead areas. A Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) was recommended to assess the risk to human health.

INV267406 - Soil Contamination Risk, Detailed Site Investigation Report & Remediation Action Plan, 520 Birchs Road, Lincoln - Malloch Environmental Limited (2020)

In the homestead area, Malloch Environmental Limited used an X-ray fluorescence analyser (XRF) to characterise surface soil around the dwelling, small structures and garden area. Soil samples were also collected from the perimeter of the dwelling (SS1-SS4) and a shed/firewood shelter (SS5-SS7) at 0-50 mm below ground level (bgl) to measure a suite of heavy metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc) and asbestos. Additional samples were taken at SS1 and SS6 at 250 mm bgl. Surface samples (SS8-SS12) were collected in a historic garden area, where soil samples were XRF tested then composited in the laboratory to be analysed for heavy metals.

In the farmyard area, surface sampling occurred on mounds of fill material (SS13-SS16) and adjacent to two large tanks (SS17-SS20). The tanks were used to store stock effluent and samples were composited in the laboratory. Soil samples were collected from soil within and near farm storage areas and buildings. Oil staining was noted in the large barn. Soil samples were analysed for heavy metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), organochlorine pesticides (OCPs) and asbestos. Soil samples (SS42-SS45) were collected from the eastern treeline, where treated timber and potential asbestos containing material (ACM) was noted. A bulk sample was collected from potential ACM sheeting, for identification.

Results: In the homestead area, there were exceedances of lead and arsenic above the residential 10% produce soil guideline value (SGV) around the dwelling, firewood shelter, and historic garden.

In the farmyard area, lead and arsenic above the residential 10% produce SGV were found in the locations of the large stock effluent tanks, old farm storage buildings, the eastern treeline. One soil sample in the farmyard area exceeded the New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soils (NZ GAMAS) residential guideline. There were no exceedances of background concentrations for TPHs, PAHs or OCPs. Lead

concentrations ranged from 224 to 3790 mg/kg above residential SGV (210 mg/kg). Arsenic concentrations ranged from 22.9 to 374 mg/kg above residential SGV (20 mg/kg).

The remediation action plan discussed options for site remediation to meet SGV for the proposed residential land use. It discussed disposal options for contaminated material and a validation soil sampling regime.

Conclusion: The site has been categorised as "Contaminated - Residential".

Justification: The investigation found lead, arsenic and asbestos above residential 10% produce SGV in both the homestead and farmyard areas. The extent of contamination was not fully delineated. The site category may be re-assessed by Environment Canterbury upon receipt of additional investigations and site works.

INV 307145 Soil Contamination Risk Site Validation Report 520 Birchs Road, Lincoln
Malloch Environmental Ltd - Site Validation Report
23 Aug 2021

Summary of investigation(s):

INV307145 - Soil Contamination Risk Site Validation Report 520 Birchs Road, Lincoln (Malloch Environmental Limited, August 2021, Revision 1)

Malloch Environmental Limited (now Momentum Environmental Limited, MEL) were engaged to validate and report on the results of remediation of asbestos and arsenic contaminated soil at 520 Birchs Road, Lincoln (the site).

Asbestos Remediation: Asbestos delineation sampling was carried out around soil sample location SS49 in the farmyard area. SS49 was identified during the DSI stage as an area within a shed which had soil contaminated with asbestos. Delineation sampling (six soil samples) did not detect any asbestos in soil directly surrounding the shed. Asbestos was therefore presumed to be confined to the soils within the shed. The remedial work began in the eastern treeline and within buildings in the farmyard and homestead areas where the Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) had identified asbestos containing materials (ACM). ACM was removed by contractors and inspected by personnel from MEL. At the eastern treeline, MEL did not consider validation sampling necessary as the area was visually clear of ACM and previous sampling undertaken during the DSI found no asbestos in soil. Further to this decision, 250-300mm below ground level (bgl) of organic debris which the ACM was located on was also removed and disposed of off-site during the asbestos removal. At the farmyard asbestos remediation area, the shed and firewood shelter were demolished, and the site was excavated to 150 mm bgl. ACM was identified in surface soils and hand picked for removal. An additional 150 mm bgl of soil was excavated for off-site disposal. Four validation soil samples were collected for asbestos presence/absence analysis. Asbestos was not detected in these soil samples. A total of 56 tonnes of asbestos containing material and soil was taken to Kate Valley Landfill for disposal.

Farmyard and Homestead Remediation Area:

Soil sourced from the eastern treeline containing heavy metals above the recreational soil contaminant standards (SCS) was stockpiled on site. The stockpile was mixed with cleaner surrounding soil to dilute contamination to below recreational SCS. The mixed stockpile underwent X-ray fluorescence analyser (XRF) analysis and three samples analysed by the laboratory for heavy metals. The heavy metal concentrations of the stockpile was found to be well below the recreational SCS. The soil was then moved to the location of a managed bund within lot 252 along the recreational reserve adjacent to Birchs Road. The managed bund was chosen as the preferred remedial method as opposed to off-site disposal. The XRF was used as a screening tool during the excavations of the farmyard and homestead areas.

Eight validation soil samples collected from the homestead remediation area found heavy metals below residential SCS. 19 validation soil samples were collected from the walls and base of the farmyard remediation area following its excavation to 150 mm bgl. One location at the southern wall (VS3) detected lead above the residential SCS. Two additional validation soil samples were collected following further excavations of 50 – 100 mm bgl. The results found heavy metals below residential SCS. MEL revisited the site following the removal of two circular concrete pads and a scrap metal stockpile. Soil was excavated to 300 mm bgl. One validation soil sample collected from this location found concentrations below residential SCS. All soil excavated from the farmyard and homestead areas were relocated to the managed bund.

Conclusion: Site SN267397 (farmyard and homestead areas) has been categorised as "Below guideline values - Residential land use"

Site SN307259 (Managed Bund) has been categorised as "Below guideline values - Recreational land use"

Justification: Validation soil sampling demonstrated that soils remaining in the homestead and farmyard areas comply with residential soil contaminant standards. MEL's method of mixing contaminated soil with clean soil was used to create a bund of soil meeting the recreational soil contaminant standards.

Disclaimer

The enclosed information is derived from Environment Canterbury's Listed Land Use Register and is made available to you under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

The information contained in this report reflects the current records held by Environment Canterbury regarding the activities undertaken on the site, its possible contamination and based on that information, the categorisation of the site. Environment Canterbury has not verified the accuracy or completeness of this information. It is released only as a copy of Environment Canterbury's records and is not intended to provide a full, complete or totally accurate assessment of the site. It is provided on the basis that Environment Canterbury makes no warranty or representation regarding the reliability, accuracy or completeness of the information provided or the level of contamination (if any) at the relevant site or that the site is suitable or otherwise for any particular purpose. Environment Canterbury accepts no responsibility for any loss, cost, damage or expense any person may incur as a result of the use, reference to or reliance on the information contained in this report.

Any person receiving and using this information is bound by the provisions of the Privacy Act 1993.

Listed Land Use Register

What you need to know



What is the Listed Land Use Register (LLUR)?

The LLUR is a database that Environment Canterbury uses to manage information about land that is, or has been, associated with the use, storage or disposal of hazardous substances.

Why do we need the LLUR?

Some activities and industries are hazardous and can potentially contaminate land or water. We need the LLUR to help us manage information about land which could pose a risk to your health and the environment because of its current or former land use.

Section 30 of the Resource Management Act (RMA, 1991) requires Environment Canterbury to investigate, identify and monitor contaminated land. To do this we follow national guidelines and use the LLUR to help us manage the information.

The information we collect also helps your local district or city council to fulfil its functions under the RMA. One of these is implementing the National Environmental Standard (NES) for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil, which came into effect on 1 January 2012.

For information on the NES, contact your city or district council.

How does Environment Canterbury identify sites to be included on the LLUR?

We identify sites to be included on the LLUR based on a list of land uses produced by the Ministry for the Environment (MfE). This is called the Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL)¹. The HAIL has 53 different activities, and includes land uses such as fuel storage sites, orchards, timber treatment yards, landfills, sheep dips and any other activities where hazardous substances could cause land and water contamination.

We have two main ways of identifying HAIL sites:

- We are actively identifying sites in each district using historic records and aerial photographs. This project started in 2008 and is ongoing.
- We also receive information from other sources, such as environmental site investigation reports submitted to us as a requirement of the Regional Plan, and in resource consent applications.

¹ The Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) can be downloaded from MfE's website www.mfe.govt.nz, keyword search HAIL

How does Environment Canterbury classify sites on the LLUR?

Where we have identified a HAIL land use, we review all the available information, which may include investigation reports if we have them. We then assign the site a category on the LLUR. The category is intended to best describe what we know about the land use and potential contamination at the site and is signed off by a senior staff member.

Please refer to the Site Categories and Definitions factsheet for further information.

What does Environment Canterbury do with the information on the LLUR?

The LLUR is available online at www.llur.ecan.govt.nz. We mainly receive enquiries from potential property buyers and environmental consultants or engineers working on sites. An inquirer would typically receive a summary of any information we hold, including the category assigned to the site and a list of any investigation reports.

We may also use the information to prioritise sites for further investigation, remediation and management, to aid with planning, and to help assess resource consent applications. These are some of our other responsibilities under the RMA.

If you are conducting an environmental investigation or removing an underground storage tank at your property, you will need to comply with the rules in the Regional Plan and send us a copy of the report. This means we can keep our records accurate and up-to-date, and we can assign your property an appropriate category on the LLUR. To find out more, visit www.ecan.govt.nz/HAIL.



My land is on the LLUR – what should I do now?

IMPORTANT! Just because your property has a land use that is deemed hazardous or is on the LLUR, it doesn't necessarily mean it's contaminated. The only way to know if land is contaminated is by carrying out a detailed site investigation, which involves collecting and testing soil samples.

You do not need to do anything if your land is on the LLUR and you have no plans to alter it in any way. It is important that you let a tenant or buyer know your land is on the Listed Land Use Register if you intend to rent or sell your property. If you are not sure what you need to tell the other party, you should seek legal advice.

You may choose to have your property further investigated for your own peace of mind, or because you want to do one of the activities covered by the National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil. Your district or city council will provide further information.

If you wish to engage a suitably qualified experienced practitioner to undertake a detailed site investigation, there are criteria for choosing a practitioner on www.ecan.govt.nz/HAIL.



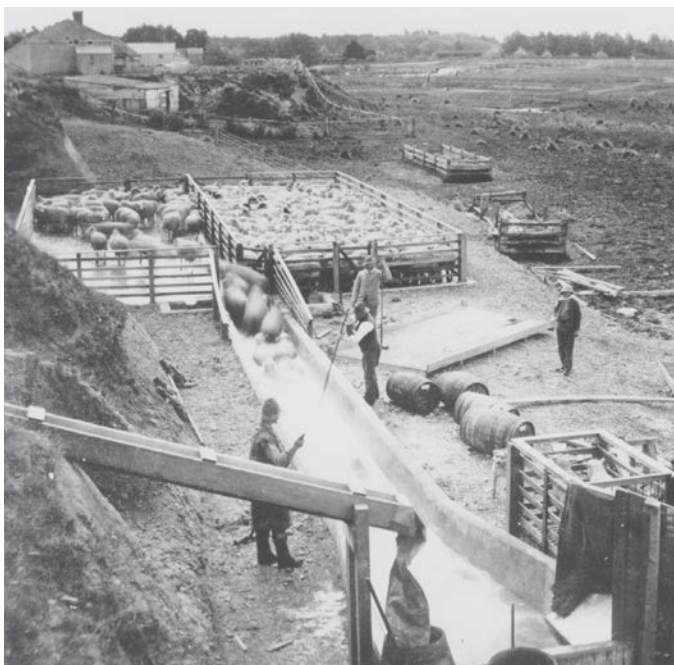
I think my site category is incorrect – how can I change it?

If you have an environmental investigation undertaken at your site, you must send us the report and we will review the LLUR category based on the information you provide. Similarly, if you have information that clearly shows your site has not been associated with HAIL activities (eg. a preliminary site investigation), or if other HAIL activities have occurred which we have not listed, we need to know about it so that our records are accurate.

If we have incorrectly identified that a HAIL activity has occurred at a site, it will be not be removed from the LLUR but categorised as Verified Non-HAIL. This helps us to ensure that the same site is not re-identified in the future.

IMPORTANT!

The LLUR is an online database which we are continually updating. A property may not currently be registered on the LLUR, but this does not necessarily mean that it hasn't had a HAIL use in the past.



Sheep dipping (ABOVE) and gas works (TOP) are among the former land uses that have been identified as potentially hazardous. (Photo above by Wheeler & Son in 1987, courtesy of Canterbury Museum.)

Contact us

Property owners have the right to look at all the information Environment Canterbury holds about their properties.

It is free to check the information on the LLUR, online at www.llur.ecan.govt.nz.

If you don't have access to the internet, you can enquire about a specific site by phoning us on (03) 353 9007 or toll free on 0800 EC INFO (32 4636) during business hours.

Contact Environment Canterbury:

Email: ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz

Phone:

Calling from Christchurch: (03) 353 9007

Calling from any other area: 0800 EC INFO (32 4636)

Listed Land Use Register

Site categories and definitions

When Environment Canterbury identifies a Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) land use, we review the available information and assign the site a category on the Listed Land Use Register. The category is intended to best describe what we know about the land use.

If a site is categorised as **Unverified** it means it has been reported or identified as one that appears on the HAIL, but the land use has not been confirmed with the property owner.

If the land use has been confirmed but analytical information from the collection of samples is not available, and the presence or absence of contamination has therefore not been determined, the site is registered as:

Not investigated:

- A site whose past or present use has been reported and verified as one that appears on the HAIL.
- The site has not been investigated, which might typically include sampling and analysis of site soil, water and/or ambient air, and assessment of the associated analytical data.
- There is insufficient information to characterise any risks to human health or the environment from those activities undertaken on the site. Contamination may have occurred, but should not be assumed to have occurred.

If analytical information from the collection of samples is available, the site can be registered in one of six ways:

At or below background concentrations:

The site has been investigated or remediated. The investigation or post remediation validation results confirm there are no hazardous substances above local background concentrations other than those that occur naturally in the area. The investigation or validation sampling has been sufficiently detailed to characterise the site.

Below guideline values for:

The site has been investigated. Results show that there are hazardous substances present at the site but indicate that any adverse effects or risks to people and/or the environment are considered to be so low as to be acceptable. The site may have been remediated to reduce contamination to this level, and samples taken after remediation confirm this.

Managed for:

The site has been investigated. Results show that there are hazardous substances present at the site in concentrations that have the potential to cause adverse effects or risks to people and/or the environment. However, those risks are considered managed because:

- the nature of the use of the site prevents human and/or ecological exposure to the risks; and/or
- the land has been altered in some way and/or restrictions have been placed on the way it is used which prevent human and/or ecological exposure to the risks.

Partially investigated:

The site has been partially investigated. Results:

- demonstrate there are hazardous substances present at the site; however, there is insufficient information to quantify any adverse effects or risks to people or the environment; or
- do not adequately verify the presence or absence of contamination associated with all HAIL activities that are and/or have been undertaken on the site.

Significant adverse environmental effects:

The site has been investigated. Results show that sediment, groundwater or surface water contains hazardous substances that:

- have significant adverse effects on the environment; or
- are reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.

Contaminated:

The site has been investigated. Results show that the land has a hazardous substance in or on it that:

- has significant adverse effects on human health and/or the environment; and/or
- is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on human health and/or the environment.

If a site has been included incorrectly on the Listed Land Use Register as having a HAIL, it will not be removed but will be registered as:

Verified non-HAIL:

Information shows that this site has never been associated with any of the specific activities or industries on the HAIL.

Please contact Environment Canterbury for further information:

(03) 353 9007 or toll free
on 0800 EC INFO (32 4636)
email ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz