

Tracked changes version for use during hearings – Proposed Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region

October 2023

Updated: 28 February 2025

Interpretation of this document

Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of recommended changes to Proposed Plan Change 1 during the Hearings phase and is not part the plan change.

This document will be updated as the hearings progress. This version reflects the recommendations:

- Section 42A reports for Hearing Stream 1
- Right of reply reports for Hearing Stream 1
- Section 42A reports for Hearing Stream 2

Amendments recommended in the **S42A report** relevant to the Hearing Stream identified above are shown in red underline for additions and in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions.

Amendments recommended in **Rebuttal Evidence** are shown in blue underline for additions and ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions.

Amendments recommended in **Right of Reply Evidence** are shown in green underline for additions and ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions. This is also the approach for any amendments officers support following expert caucusing or having considered any submitter comments post-caucusing.

Comment boxes on the first word of the title of the provision indicate the hearing stream the recommendation comes from and the name of the report e.g. HS1 Overarching


Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1


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The amendments proposed in Proposed Plan Change 1 to the operative Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region are shown in this document as ~~strikethrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion).

Freshwater planning process

The  icon identifies that the provision forms part of the ‘freshwater planning instrument’ and is therefore subject to the freshwater planning process under Section 80A and Part 4 of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991. This icon is placed at left of each relevant provision and is for information only. All other provisions that do not have the icon are subject to the standard process under Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.


Coastal icons


Where a proposed provision will apply to the coastal marine area, it is identified with a  icon. Because of the integrated nature of the NRP, provisions with the coastal icon apply to managing activities both in the coastal marine area and outside the coastal marine area. See [NRP Chapter 2](#) for further information.

A strikethrough the coastal icon ~~~~ identifies a provision that is proposed as part of Proposed Plan Change 1 to no longer apply to activities in the coastal marine area. This applies only to rules for discharge to air activities in Chapter 5.1 – Air quality rules.

Whaitua icons

Proposed Plan Change 1 proposes to limit the applicability of some operative provisions of the NRP. These provisions are set out in full in Appendix 1 of Plan Change 1 and a table listing the provision numbers to which the icon(s) applies is shown as relevant at the beginning of each Chapter of the NRP that Plan Change 1 proposes to change.

The inclusion of the  icon on a provision means that the provision does not apply within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.

The inclusion of the  icon on a provision means that the provision does not apply within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.

Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region: Amendments to Chapter 2 – Interpretation

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

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2.2 Definitions






<u>Afforestation</u>	<u>has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017</i></u>
Allocation amount	The calculated amount of water available for allocation listed in Tables 7.3-7.5, Tables 8.2 and 8.3, <u>Table 9.8</u> and Tables 10.2 and 10.3.
<u>Annual stocking rate</u>	<u>The average number of stock units per hectare carried on a farm over a 12 month period.</u>
Catchment management unit	The water bodies (rivers, Lake Wairarapa or groundwater) in: (a) Tables 8.2-8.3 (Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua), and (b) <u>Tables 9.7-9.8 (Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua)</u> , and (c) Tables 10.2-10.3 (Kāpiti Coast Whaitua), and (d) Each catchment management unit row of Tables 7.3-7.5 (Ruamāhanga Whaitua).
<u>Coastal water management units</u>	<u>Coastal water management units</u> are for: (a) <u>Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</u> : (i) <u>Onepoto Arm shown on Map 82</u> (ii) <u>Pāuatahanui Inlet shown on Map 82</u> (iii) <u>Open Coast all coastal areas not within the Onepoto Arm or Pāuatahanui Inlet</u> (b) <u>Whaitua</u> Te Whanganui-a-Tara: (i) <u>Te Whanganui-a-Tara harbour and estuaries shown on Map 83</u> (ii) <u>Mākara Estuary shown on Map 83</u> (iii) <u>Wainuiomata Estuary shown on Map 83</u> (iv) <u>Wai Tai all coastal areas not within (i) to (iii)</u>
<u>Containment standard</u>	<u>A targeted frequency of wet weather overflows, to be achieved over time, expressed as the number of times per year that an overflow event occurs at each discharge location, and measured based on average annual weather conditions as simulated by a computer model that is calibrated and verified periodically</u>
Core allocation	The maximum amount of water available for allocation:



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	<p>(a) for the catchment management unit and catchment management sub-unit listed in the whaitua chapters (except for (c) below) shall not exceed whichever is the greater of:</p> <p>(i) The total amount allocated by resource consents at the time the resource consent application is lodged, or</p> <p>(ii) The allocation amounts provided for in Tables 7.3-7.5, Tables 8.2 and 8.3, <u>Table 9.8</u> and Tables 10.2 and 10.3, or</p> <p>(b) for rivers (and their tributaries) and Category A groundwater and Category B groundwater (stream depletion) not covered by (a) or (c):</p> <p>(i) 50% of the mean annual low flow for rivers with mean flows of greater than 5m³/sec, or</p> <p>(ii) 30% of the mean annual low flow for rivers <u>outside of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</u> with mean flows of less than or equal to 5m³/sec, or</p> <p>(iii) <u>20% of the mean annual low flow for rivers within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua with mean flows of less than or equal to 5 m³/sec,</u> <u>or</u></p> <p>(c) for any catchment management unit or catchment management sub-unit where the total amount allocated by resource consents at the time the resource consent application is lodged exceeds the allocation amount in Tables 7.3–7.5, shall not exceed:</p> <p>(i) up until 1 July 2029 unless another date is specified in the applicable whaitua chapter of this Plan, the total amount allocated by resource consents at the time the resource consent application is lodged, or</p> <p>(ii) from 1 July 2029 unless another date is specified in the applicable whaitua chapter of this Plan, the allocation amounts provided for in Tables 7.3-7.5.</p>
<p><u>Dry weather discharges</u></p>	<p><u>Constructed or uncontrolled discharges of wastewater from a wastewater network or stormwater network that occur during dry weather, often as a result of pipe blockage, pipe breakage, cross-connections or mechanical or power failure, in a network during periods of dry weather.</u></p>
<p>Earthworks</p>	<p><u>For Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua only:</u> <u>The alteration or disturbance of land, including by moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts. Except that, for the purposes of Rules WH.R20, WH.R21 and P.R19, P.R20, ‘earthworks’ has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017</i>.</u></p> <p><u>For all other whaitua:</u> The disturbance of a land surface from the time soil is first disturbed on a site until the time the site is stabilised. Earthworks includes blading, contouring, ripping, moving, removing, placing or replacing soil or earth, by excavation, or by cutting or filling operations, or by root raking.</p> <p>Earthworks do not include:</p> <p>(a) cultivation of the soil for the establishment of crops or pasture, and</p> <p>(b) the harvesting of crops, and</p>

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	<p>(c) thrusting, boring, trenching or mole ploughing associated with cable or pipe laying and maintenance, and</p> <p>(d) the construction, repair, upgrade or maintenance of:</p> <p>(i) pipelines, and</p> <p>(ii) electricity lines and their support structures, including the National Grid, and</p> <p>(iii) telecommunication structures or lines, and</p> <p>(iv) radio communication structures, and</p> <p>(v) firebreaks or fence lines, and</p> <p>(vi) a bore or geotechnical investigation bore, and</p> <p>(e) repair or maintenance of existing roads and tracks, and airfield runways, taxiways, and parking aprons for aircraft, and</p> <p>(f) maintenance of orchards and shelterbelts, and</p> <p>(g) domestic gardening, and</p> <p>(h) repair, sealing or resealing of a road, footpath, driveway, and</p> <p>(i) discharge of cleanfill material <u>to a cleanfill area</u></p>
	<p><u>Effective hectares</u></p> <p><u>The area of land used for grazing livestock, cropping or as a sacrifice paddock</u></p>
	<p><u>Environmental outcomes</u></p> <p><u>Environmental outcomes</u> as required by the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 are for:</p> <p>(a) <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Objectives – WH.O1, WH.O2, WH.O4 and WH.O5, and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Objectives – P.O1, P.O2 and P.O4</u></p>
	<p><u>Erosion and sediment management plan</u></p> <p>(a) <u>For plantation forestry, a plan prepared in compliance with Schedule 34 (forestry plan), or</u></p> <p>(b) <u>For vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) a plan prepared in compliance with Schedule 33 (vegetation clearance plan).</u></p>
	<p><u>Erosion risk treatment plan</u></p> <p><u>A plan prepared in compliance with Schedule 36 (farm environment plan – additional).</u></p>

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1



<p>Existing wastewater discharge</p>	<p>For Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua: <u>Wastewater discharged into water or onto or into land in a manner that may enter surface water :</u></p> <p>(a) <u>from a wastewater treatment plant that is already authorised by an existing resource consent at the time of application for a new resource consent (the replacement resource consent application may seek a different quality, and/or quantity, and/or discharge location within the same or a downstream waterbody), and/or</u></p> <p>(b) <u>from a wastewater network catchment or sub-catchment that exists as of 30 October 2023 (date of notification).</u></p> <p>For all other whaitua: Wastewater discharged into fresh or coastal water from a wastewater treatment plant or a wastewater network that is:</p> <p>(a) already authorised by an existing resource consent at the time of application for a new resource consent (the replacement resource consent application may seek a different quality, and/or quantity, and/or discharge location within the same or a downstream waterbody), and/or</p> <p>(b) from a heavy rainfall event overflow from a wastewater network that has occurred prior to 31 October 2020.</p>
<p>Harbour arm catchments</p>	<p>The harbour arm catchments are the catchments that flow into:</p> <p>(a) <u>Onepoto Arm</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Pāuatahanui Inlet</u></p> <p>The harbour arm catchments are shown on Map 84.</p>
<p>Harvesting</p>	<p><u>has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017</u></p>
<p>High risk industrial or trade premise</p>	<p>An industrial or trade premise that stores, uses or generates contaminants or hazardous substances on-site that are exposed to rain and could become entrained in stormwater. Activities that may occur at these premises could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>boat construction and maintenance</u> • <u>commercial cement, concrete or lime manufacturing or storage</u> • <u>chemical manufacture, formulation or bulk storage, recovery, processing or recycling</u> • <u>fertiliser manufacture or bulk storage</u> • <u>storage of hazardous wastes including waste dumps or dam tailings associated with mining activities</u> • <u>petroleum or petrochemical industries including a petroleum depot, terminal blending plant or refinery, or facilities for recovery, reprocessing or recycling petroleum-based materials,</u> • <u>scrap yards including automotive dismantling, wrecking or scrap metal yards</u> • <u>wood treatment or preservation, or bulk storage of treated timber</u> • <u>mineral extraction, refining and reprocessing, storage, and use</u> • <u>explosives and ordnances production, storage, and use</u> • <u>electronics including the commercial manufacturing, reconditioning, or recycling of computers, televisions, and other electronic devices</u> • <u>waste recycling, treatment, and disposal</u> • <u>engineering workshops with metal fabrication, or electroplaters</u>

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>power stations, substations, or switchyards.</u>
FW	<p>Highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry)</p> <p><u>Land with highest erosion risk (plantation forestry) in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua shown on Map 92 or in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara shown on Map 95.</u></p>
FW	<p>Highest erosion risk land (pasture)</p> <p><u>Land with highest erosion risk (pasture) in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua shown on Map 90 or in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara shown on Map 93.</u></p>
FW	<p>High erosion risk land (pasture)</p> <p><u>Land with high erosion risk (pasture) in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua shown on Map 90 or in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara shown on Map 93.</u></p>
FW	<p>Highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation)</p> <p><u>Land with highest erosion risk (woody vegetation) in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua shown on Map 91 or in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara shown on Map 94.</u></p>
	<p>Hydrological control*</p> <p><u>The management of a range of stormwater flows and volumes, and the frequency and timing of those flows and volumes, from a site or sites into rivers, lakes, wetlands, springs, riparian margins, and other receiving environments in a way that replicates natural processes for the purpose of reducing bank erosion, slumping, or scour, to protect freshwater ecosystem health and well-being.</u></p>
	<p>Impervious surfaces</p> <p><u>Surfaces that prevent or significantly impede the infiltration of stormwater into soil or the ground, includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>roofs</u> • <u>paved areas (including sealed/compacted metal) such as roads, driveways, parking areas, sidewalks/foot paths or patios,</u> <p><u>and excludes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>grassed areas, gardens and other vegetated areas</u> • <u>porous or permeable paving</u> • <u>slatted decks which allow water to drain through to a permeable surface</u> • <u>porous or permeable paving and living roofs</u> • <u>roof areas with rainwater collection and reuse</u> • <u>any impervious surfaces directed to a rain tank utilised for grey water reuse (permanently plumbed)</u>
FW	<p>Intensive grazing</p> <p><u>Has the same meaning as set out in Regulation 3 of Resource Management (Stock Exclusion) Regulations 2020.</u></p>
	<p>Limit</p> <p><u>A limit on resource use or a take limit.</u></p>
FW	<p>Mechanical land preparation</p> <p><u>has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017</i></u></p>
	<p>Nationally threatened freshwater species</p> <p><u>Has the same meaning as ‘threatened species’ in the <i>National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020</i>:</u></p> <p><u>Meaning any indigenous species of flora or fauna that:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>relies on water bodies for at least part of its life cycle, and</u></p>

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	<p>(b) <u>meets the criteria for nationally critical, nationally endangered, or nationally vulnerable species in the New Zealand Threat Classification System Manual (see clause 1.8)</u></p> <p><u>Note: For Whaitua Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua the known locations of nationally threatened freshwater species are identified in Schedules A2, F1, F2 and F3.</u></p>
FW	<p><u>Nitrogen discharge risk</u></p> <p><u>The quantitative assessment of nitrogen loss risk as determined using a recognised risk assessment tool</u></p>
FW	<p><u>Part Freshwater Management Unit</u></p> <p><u>Part Freshwater Management Units for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua are shown on Map 78 and for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara are shown on Maps 79 and 80.</u></p>
FW	<p><u>Primary contact sites</u></p> <p><u>Primary contact sites for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara are shown on Map 85.</u></p> <p><u>means a site identified by the Wellington Regional Council that it considers is regularly used, or would be regularly used but for existing freshwater quality, for recreational activities such as swimming, paddling, boating, or watersports, and particularly for activities where there is a high likelihood of water or water vapour being ingested or inhaled.</u></p> <p><u>Note: the identified sites are shown on Map 85.</u></p>
FW	<p><u>Recognised Nitrogen Risk Assessment Tool</u></p> <p><u>The tool that provides a quantitative assessment of risk of diffuse nitrogen discharge from rural land that has been approved for use as a recognised risk assessment tool by the Wellington Regional Council.</u></p>
	<p><u>Redevelopment</u></p> <p><u>For the purpose of assessment of a proposal involving the redevelopment of an existing urbanised property (i.e brownfield development, upgrades to existing roads etc.) in relation to stormwater effects, this includes the replacement, reconstruction or addition (new) of impervious surfaces. Excludes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>minor maintenance or repairs to roads, carparking areas, driveways and paving</u> • <u>installation, maintenance or repair of underground infrastructure or network utilities requiring trenching and resurfacing</u> • <u>activities that only involve the re-roofing of existing buildings.</u>
FW	<p><u>Registration</u></p> <p><u>Is the process described in Schedule 35 (farm registration)</u></p>
FW	<p><u>Registered forestry adviser</u></p> <p><u>Means a person registered under s63Q or s63T of Forests (Regulation of Log Traders and Forestry Advisers) Amendment Act 2020 that is authorised to give advice that relates to:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>the establishment, management, or protection of a forest, and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>the management or protection of land used, or intended to be used, for any purpose in connection with a forest or proposed forest, including biophysical and land use topics described in <i>Ministry for Primary Industries, 2023, Guidance: What is a forestry adviser?</i>, and</u></p> <p>(c) <u>the beneficial effects of forests, including how they contribute to environmental outcomes.</u></p>
FW	<p><u>Replanting</u></p> <p><u>Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017</i>.</u></p>

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1



<p><u>Sacrifice paddocks</u></p>	<p>Has the meaning given in the section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020</i>.</p>
<p><u>Small stream riparian programme</u></p>	<p>A programme prepared in compliance with Schedule 36 (farm environment plan – additional).</p>
<p><u>Stabilisation</u></p>	<p>Means the earthworks site is inherently resistant to erosion or rendered resistant to erosion through the application of the methods of stabilisation specified in E3 of the <i>Greater Wellington Regional Council Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021)</i>. The definition of stabilisation only applies in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.</p>
<p>Stormwater</p>	<p>Runoff that has been intercepted, channelled, diverted, intensified or accelerated by human modification of a land surface, or runoff from the external surface of any structure, as a result of precipitation and including any contaminants contained therein. For the avoidance of doubt, stormwater excludes discharges associated with earthworks, vegetation clearance, break-feeding and cultivation that are managed under rules in sections 5.3, 8.2 and 9.2 of the Plan.</p>
<p><u>Stormwater catchment or sub-catchment</u></p>	<p><u>The area where the stormwater flows, including via the stormwater network, to a discharge point at a surface water body or the coast. A stormwater catchment may include a number of sub-catchments which discharge at various locations in the same vicinity.</u></p>
<p>Stormwater management strategy</p>	<p>A strategic document, required by Rule R53, that links stormwater asset management and land use planning (including state highways) with water quality and quantity outcomes. A stormwater management strategy describes how sub-catchments within a stormwater network will be managed, through time, in accordance with any relevant objectives identified in the Plan. <u>For Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, the stormwater management strategy requirements are set out in Schedule 31 (stormwater strategy – whaitua). For all other whaitua, the requirements are set out in Schedule N (stormwater strategy).</u></p>
<p>Stormwater network</p>	<p>The network of devices designed to capture, detain, treat, transport and or discharge stormwater, including but not limited to stormwater treatment systems, kerbs, intake structures, pipes, soak pits, sumps, swales and constructed ponds and wetlands, and that serves a road or more than one property.</p>
<p><u>Stormwater treatment system</u></p>	<p><u>A device, structure or system used to remove stormwater contaminants and/or to reduce stormwater volume and flows prior to discharge. These include (but are not limited to):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>rain gardens</u> • <u>green infrastructure</u> • <u>infiltration trenches</u> • <u>bioretention devices</u> • <u>vegetated swales</u> • <u>sand filters</u> • <u>green roofs</u> • <u>constructed wetlands</u>

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>proprietary devices.</u> 																																																																
<u>Stocking rate</u>	<u>The highest number of stock units per hectare carried on a farm at any time within a 12-month period.</u>																																																																
<u>Stock unit</u>	<p><u>The metric used to describe livestock of different types and ages classes in terms of their equivalent annual feed requirements. These are as follows:</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>BEEF CATTLE</u></th> <th><u>STOCK UNITS</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>Mixed Age Cows</u></td> <td><u>5.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Heifers 2.5 Yr</u></td> <td><u>5.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Heifers 1.5 Yr</u></td> <td><u>4.4</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Heifers Weaner</u></td> <td><u>3.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Bulls Weaner</u></td> <td><u>4.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Steers Weaner</u></td> <td><u>4.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Steers 1.5 Yr</u></td> <td><u>5.0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Steers 2.5 Yr</u></td> <td><u>5.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Bull Beef 1.5 Yr+</u></td> <td><u>5.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Bulls Breeding</u></td> <td><u>5.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <th><u>NON LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE</u></th> <th><u>STOCK UNITS</u></th> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Non Lactating Dairy Cattle</u></td> <td><u>4.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <th><u>DAIRY CATTLE</u></th> <th><u>STOCK UNITS</u></th> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Jersey Cows</u></td> <td><u>6.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Friesian Cows</u></td> <td><u>8.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Other Jersey Stock</u></td> <td><u>3.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Other Friesian Stock</u></td> <td><u>4.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Calves</u></td> <td><u>2.0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Bulls</u></td> <td><u>5.0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <th><u>DEER</u></th> <th><u>STOCK UNITS</u></th> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Hinds, breeding</u></td> <td><u>1.9</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Hinds, 1.5 year</u></td> <td><u>1.8</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Hinds, weaner</u></td> <td><u>1.2</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Stags, weaner</u></td> <td><u>1.4</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Stags, 1.5 year</u></td> <td><u>1.8</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Stags 2.5 year +</u></td> <td><u>2.2</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Stags, master</u></td> <td><u>2.2</u></td> </tr> <tr> <th><u>PIGS</u></th> <th><u>STOCK UNITS</u></th> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Pig</u></td> <td><u>1.6</u></td> </tr> <tr> <th><u>HORSES AND PONIES</u></th> <th><u>STOCK UNITS</u></th> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Horses</u></td> <td><u>6.5</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>BEEF CATTLE</u>	<u>STOCK UNITS</u>	<u>Mixed Age Cows</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>Heifers 2.5 Yr</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>Heifers 1.5 Yr</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>Heifers Weaner</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>Bulls Weaner</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>Steers Weaner</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>Steers 1.5 Yr</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>Steers 2.5 Yr</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>Bull Beef 1.5 Yr+</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>Bulls Breeding</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>NON LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE</u>	<u>STOCK UNITS</u>	<u>Non Lactating Dairy Cattle</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>DAIRY CATTLE</u>	<u>STOCK UNITS</u>	<u>Jersey Cows</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>Friesian Cows</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>Other Jersey Stock</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>Other Friesian Stock</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>DEER</u>	<u>STOCK UNITS</u>	<u>Hinds, breeding</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>Hinds, 1.5 year</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>Hinds, weaner</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>Stags, weaner</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>Stags, 1.5 year</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>Stags 2.5 year +</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>Stags, master</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>PIGS</u>	<u>STOCK UNITS</u>	<u>Pig</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>HORSES AND PONIES</u>	<u>STOCK UNITS</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>6.5</u>
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	<p><u>Ponies</u> <u>2.5</u></p> <p>GOATS STOCK UNITS</p> <p><u>Milking Goats</u> <u>1.5</u></p> <p><u>Dry Goats</u> <u>0.75</u></p> <p>SHEEP STOCK UNITS</p> <p><u>Ewes and Rams</u> <u>1</u></p> <p><u>Hoggets and Wethers</u> <u>0.7</u></p>
<u>Unplanned greenfield development</u>	<p><u>Greenfield development within areas identified as ‘unplanned greenfield area’ on maps 86, 87, 88 and 89 which also require an underlying zone change (from rural/non-urban/open space to urban) through a District Plan change to enable the development.</u></p> <p><u>Note: Unplanned greenfield areas are those areas that do not have an urban or future urban zone at the time of Plan Change 1 notification, 30th October 2023.</u></p>
<u>Vegetation clearance</u> (for the purposes of Rules WH.R20, WH.R21 and P.R19, P.R20)	<p><u>Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.</i></u></p>
<u>Wastewater network catchment or sub-catchment</u>	<p><u>The wastewater pipes, pumpstations, storage tanks, manholes and associated devices located upstream of or prior to a wastewater treatment plant. A wastewater network catchment may be split into a number of sub-catchments.</u></p>
<u>Wet weather overflows</u>	<p><u>Constructed or uncontrolled overflow discharges of wastewater from a wastewater network catchment or stormwater network that occur during wet weather as a result of rainfall or groundwater entering the network either directly or indirectly.</u></p>
Whaitua	<p>A traditional term for a specific area. The Plan utilises the term whaitua to describe a group of catchments or sub-catchment managed as an integrated system. <u>There are five whaitua:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ruamāhanga Whaitua</u> • <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara</u> • <u>Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</u> • <u>Kāpiti Coast Whaitua</u> • <u>Wairarapa Coast Whaitua</u>
<u>Winter stocking rate</u>	<p><u>The average number of stock units per hectare carried on a farm over the months of June, July and August.</u></p>



Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region: Amendments to Chapter 3 – Objectives

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1


Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

The amendments proposed in Proposed Plan Change 1 to the operative Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region are shown in this document as ~~strike through~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion).

List of provisions that will no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara or Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

See Appendix 1 for full text

Objective O2

Objective O5 

Objective O6

Objective O17

Objective O20

Objective O34

Objective O35

Objective O36

Objective O37

Objective O38

3.6 Water quality

Objective O18



Rivers, lakes, **natural wetlands** and coastal water are suitable for contact recreation and **Māori customary use**, including by:

- (a) maintaining water quality, or
- (b) improving water quality in:
 - (i) **significant contact recreation freshwater bodies** and sites with significant **mana whenua** values identified in Schedule C and **Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa** identified in Schedule B to meet, as a minimum and within reasonable timeframes, the primary contact recreation objectives in Table 3.1, and
 - (ii) coastal water and sites with significant **mana whenua** values identified in Schedule C and **Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa** identified in Schedule B to meet, as a minimum and within reasonable

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timeframes, the contact recreation objectives in Table 3.3, and

- (iii) all other rivers and lakes and **natural wetlands** to meet, as a minimum and within reasonable timeframes, the secondary contact recreation objectives in Table 3.2.

Note

For the purposes of this objective 'a reasonable timeframe' is a date for the applicable water body or coastal marine area inserted into this Plan through the plan change/s required by the RMA to implement the *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020*, or 2050 if no other date is specified by 31 December 2026.

Objective O18 does not apply to rivers, lakes, groundwater or coastal water within **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**. Objective O18 only applies to **natural wetlands** within **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**.

Contact recreation and Māori customary use objectives



Table 3.1 Primary contact recreation and Māori customary use objectives in freshwater bodies										
Water body type	<i>E. coli</i>	Cyanobacteria		Māori customary use ¹	Toxicants and irritants ²	Water clarity	Sediment cover ³	Heterotrophic growths	Only applies to primary contact recreation freshwater water bodies identified in Schedule H1	
		Planktonic	Benthic						Periphyton % weighted composite cover (PeriWCC)	Nuisance macrophytes % cover of channel water surface
Statistic ⁴	95th percentile	80th percentile	N/A	N/A	N/A	50th percentile	N/A	N/A	Annual maximum	Maximum
Units	cfu/100mL	mm ³ /L	N/A	N/A	N/A	m	%	N/A	%	%
Rivers	≤ 540 at all flows below 3x median flow, September to April inclusive		Low risk of health effects from exposure	Freshwater is safe and supports Māori customary use by the achievement of the huanga identified by mana whenua .	Concentrations of toxicants or irritants do not pose a threat to water users	≥1.6m	<25	No bacterial or fungal slime growths visible to the naked eye as plumose growths or mats	<30	≤50
Lakes	≤ 540 September to April inclusive	< 1.8mm ³ /L biovolume equivalent of potentially toxic cyanobacteria OR < 10mm ³ /L total biovolume of all cyanobacteria								

¹ E.coli is a factor for some **Māori customary use** so E.coli levels may be important to meet this objective outside of the September to April period specified for E.coli

² For guidance refer to the default guideline values (recreation and aesthetics) of the *Australia and New Zealand guidelines for fresh and marine water quality (2018)*

³ Only applies to naturally hard bottomed rivers and streams

⁴ Percentile derived using the Hazen method, all statistics to be assessed from a minimum of 30 data points collected over three years.

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Table 3.2 Secondary contact and Māori customary use recreation objectives in freshwater bodies ⁵				
Water body type	<i>E. coli</i> cfu/100mL median ⁶	Cyanobacteria		Māori customary use
		Planktonic ¹¹	Benthic	
Rivers 	≤ 1,000		Low risk of health effects from exposure	Freshwater supports Māori customary use by the achievement of the huanga identified by mana whenua .
Lakes 		< 1.8 mm ³ /L biovolume equivalent of potentially toxic cyanobacteria OR < 10 mm ³ /L total biovolume of all cyanobacteria		
Natural wetlands	≤ 1,000			



Table 3.3 Contact recreation and Māori customary use objectives in coastal water ⁷			
Coastal water type	Pathogens Indicator bacteria/100mL 95 th percentile ⁸	Māori customary use	Shellfish quality
Estuaries ⁹	≤ 540 <i>E. coli</i>	Coastal water supports Māori customary use by the achievement of the huanga identified by mana whenua	Concentrations of contaminants, including pathogens, are sufficiently low for shellfish to be safe to collect and consume where appropriate
Open coast and harbours ¹⁰	≤ 500 enterococci		

⁵ For guidance on the *E. coli*, cyanobacteria and toxicants and irritants objectives in Table 3.2 refer to Table 3.3 of the Technical guidance document: Aquatic ecosystem health and contact recreation outcomes in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Wellington Regional Council, 2015, GW/ESCI-T-15/45.

⁶ Based on a minimum of 12 data points collected over three years

⁷ For guidance on the pathogens and shellfish quality objectives in Table 3.3 refer to Table 3.6 of the Technical guidance document: Aquatic ecosystem health and contact recreation outcomes in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Wellington Regional Council, 2015, GW/ESCI-T-15/45.

⁸ Derived using the Hazen method from a minimum of 30 data points collected over three years

⁹ Excludes Te Awarua o Porirua Harbour and includes Lake Onoke. Estuaries, including river mouth estuaries, should be treated as an estuary when they are dominated by saline water, in which case Table 3.3 applies, and as rivers when they are dominated by fresh water, in which case Table 3.1 or 3.2 applies.

¹⁰ Includes Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) and Te Awarua o Porirua Harbour. Excludes the Commercial Port Area delineated in Maps 51, 52 and 53.

3.7 Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai

Objective O19



Biodiversity, **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai** in freshwater bodies and the coastal marine area are safeguarded such that:

- (a) water quality, flows, water levels and aquatic and coastal habitats are managed to maintain biodiversity **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai**, and
- (b) where an objective in Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 or 3.8 is not met, a freshwater body or coastal marine area is meaningfully improved so that the objective is met within a reasonable timeframe, and
- (c) **restoration** of **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai** is encouraged.

Note

For the purposes of this objective 'a reasonable timeframe' is a date for the applicable water body or coastal marine area inserted into this Plan through the plan change/s required by the RMA to implement the *NPS-FM 2020*, or 2050 if no other date is specified by 31 December 2026.

Objective O19 does not apply to rivers, lakes, groundwater or coastal water within **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**. Objective O19 only applies to **natural wetlands** within **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**.

Aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai objectives



Table 3.4 Rivers and streams ¹¹														
Attribute		Nuisance macrophytes	Periphyton biomass ¹²		Periphyton cover		Invertebrates				Fish		Mahinga kai species	Toxicants ¹³
Statistic ¹⁴		%Maximum	See footnote 15		Annual Maximum		Median ¹⁵				Score on latest data		N/A	N/A
Unit		%	mg/m ² chlorophyll a		Periphyton % weighted composite cover (PeriWCC)		Macroinvertebrate Community Index		Quantitative Macroinvertebrate Community Index		Index of Biotic Integrity		N/A	N/A
River class ^{16,17}			All rivers	Significant rivers	All rivers	Significant rivers	All rivers	Significant rivers	All rivers	Significant rivers	All rivers	Significant rivers		
1	Steep, hard sedimentary	≤50% channel cross sectional area or volume	≤ 50	≤ 50	<20%	<20%	≥ 120	≥ 130	≥6	≥6.5	≥48	≥48	Fish communities are resilient and their structure composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health	Mahinga kai species, including taonga species, are present in quantities, size and of a quality that is appropriate for the area and reflective of a healthy functioning ecosystem ¹⁸ Hanga of mahinga kai as identified by mana whenua are achieved.
2	Mid-gradient, coastal and hard sedimentary		≤ 120	≤ 50	<40%	<20%	≥ 105	≥ 130	≥5.5	≥6.5	≥38	≥48		
3	Mid-gradient, soft sedimentary		≤ 120*	≤ 50*	<40%	<20%	≥ 105	≥ 130	≥5.5	≥6.5	≥38	≥48		
4	Lowland, large, draining ranges		≤ 120	≤ 50	<40%	<20%	≥ 110	≥ 130	≥5.5	≥6.5	≥38	≥48		
5	Lowland, large, draining plains and eastern Wairarapa		≤ 120*	≤ 50*	<40%	<20%	≥ 100	≥ 120	≥5	≥6	≥38	≥48		
6	Lowland, small		≤ 120*	≤ 50*	<40%	<20%	≥ 100	≥ 120	≥5	≥6	≥38	≥48		

¹¹ For guidance on the macrophytes, periphyton biomass, invertebrates and fish objectives in Table 3.4 refer to Table 2.4 of the Technical guidance document: Aquatic ecosystem health and contact recreation outcomes in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Wellington Regional Council, 2015, GW/ESCI-T-15/45.

¹² The periphyton biomass objective shall not be exceeded by more than 17% of samples in 'productive' rivers and; 8% of samples in all other rivers, based on a minimum of three years of monthly sampling. Rivers are categorised as productive according to types in the River Environment Classification (REC). Productive rivers are those that fall within the REC "Dry" Climate categories (i.e., Warm-Dry (WD) and Cool-Dry (CD)) and the REC Geology categories that have naturally high levels of nutrient enrichment due to their catchment geology (i.e., Soft-Sedimentary (SS), Volcanic Acidic (VA) and Volcanic Basic (VB)). Therefore, productive rivers are those that belong to the following REC defined types: WD/SS, WD/VB, WD/VA, CD/SS, CD/VB, CD/VA.

¹³ Nitrate and ammonia to be assessed against the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 attribute states; all other Toxicants to be assessed against the ANZG (2018) Default Guideline Values unless site/catchment specific thresholds are available for use (see Step 4 of the ANZG (2018) Water Quality Management Framework).

¹⁴ Unless otherwise stated, based on 5 years of data.

¹⁵ In naturally soft-bottomed rivers and streams assessment against the objectives shall be based on the soft bottom versions of the indices.

¹⁶ Shown on Maps 29 to 33.

¹⁷ Significant rivers are rivers or streams with high macroinvertebrate community health, identified in column 2 of Schedule F1(rivers/lakes)

¹⁸ Appropriate for the area means consistent with what would be expected when the ecosystem is in a natural healthy condition.



Table 3.5 Lakes													
Lake type	Macroalgae	Macrophytes (invasive score) Lake Submerged Plant: Invasive Impact Index - % of maximum potential score	Macrophytes (native score) Lake Submerged Plant Indicators: Native Condition Index - % of maximum potential score	Phytoplankton Annual median mg chl- <i>a</i> / m ³	Phytoplankton Annual maximum mg chl- <i>a</i> / m ³	Total Nitrogen Annual median mg/ m ³		Total Phosphorus Annual median mg/ m ³	Lake Bottom Dissolved Oxygen Annual minimum g/m ³	Mid-Hypolimnion Dissolved oxygen ¹⁹ Annual minimum g/m ³	Sediment	Fish	Mahinga kai species
						Seasonally stratified and brackish	Polymictic						
Significant lakes ²⁰		0	≥75	≤2	≤10	≤160	≤300	≤10	≥7.5	≥7.5			
All other lakes ²²	The algae community is reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health with a low frequency of nuisance blooms ²³	≤25	≥50	≤5	≤25	≤350		≤20	≥2.0	≥5.0	Anthropogenic sediment loads, suspended sediment concentrations, and sedimentation on the lake bed are such that aquatic ecosystem health is reflective of a good state.	Fish communities are resilient and their structure composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health	Mahinga kai species, including taonga species, are present in quantities, size and of a quality that is appropriate for the area and reflective of a healthy functioning ecosystem ²¹ Huanga of mahinga kai as identified by mana whenua are achieved.

¹⁹ Mid-hypolimnion dissolved oxygen objective only applies to seasonally stratified lakes.

²⁰ Parangarahu Lakes and Lake Pounui is a significant lakes

²¹ Appropriate for the area means consistent with what would be expected when the ecosystem is in a natural healthy condition.

²² Monitoring data should be analysed separately for closed periods and open periods for intermittently closed and open lakes or lagoons (ICOLLs), such as Lake Ōnoke

²³ The macroalgae objective only applies to Lake Ōnoke

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Table 3.6 Groundwater ²⁴	
Water quality and quantity	Saltwater intrusion
Water quality and quantity achieves a good state of health (including no toxic effects) in groundwater and connected surface water ecosystems. This includes ecosystem processes, aquatic life (including microbial and stygofaunal community composition in groundwater) and physical habitat.	The boundary between salt and fresh groundwater does not migrate between freshwater and salt water aquifers

Table 3.7 Natural wetlands ²⁵					
Wetland type	Flora	Fauna	Mahinga kai species	Nutrient status	Hydrology
Bog	Indigenous plant communities are appropriate ²⁶ to wetland type, are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are within an acceptable range of that expected under natural conditions	Indigenous faunal communities (including those of birds, fish, lizards and invertebrates) are appropriate ³⁵ to wetland type, are resilient and their structure composition and diversity are within an acceptable range of that expected under natural conditions	Mahinga kai species , including taonga species , are present in, or are migrating through, the wetland and are in quantities, size and of a quality that is appropriate to the area ²⁷ and reflective of a healthy functioning ecosystem Huanga of mahinga kai as identified by mana whenua are achieved.	Low or very low	Water table depth and hydrologic regime is appropriate to the wetland type
Fen				Low to moderate	
Seepage				Low to high	
Saltmarsh²⁸				Moderate to high	
Swamp				Moderate to high	
Marsh				Moderate to high	

²⁴ For guidance on the nitrate, quantity and saltwater intrusion objectives in Table 3.6 refer to Table 2.10 of the Technical guidance document: Aquatic ecosystem health and contact recreation outcomes in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Wellington Regional Council, 2015, GW/ESCI-T-15/45.

²⁵ For guidance on the flora, fauna, nutrient status and hydrology objectives in Table 3.7 refer to Table 2.13 of the Technical guidance document: Aquatic ecosystem health and contact recreation outcomes in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Wellington Regional Council, 2015, GW/ESCI-T-15/45.

²⁶ Appropriate refers to communities naturally found in the different wetland types, and indigenous species that are native to the area (i.e. species expected present based on natural distribution and habitat

²⁷ Appropriate for the area means consistent with what would be expected when the ecosystem is in a natural healthy condition.

²⁸ Refers to terrestrial component of saltmarshes, coastal saltmarsh is provided for by Table 3.8

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Table 3.8 Coastal waters ²⁹							
Coastal water type	Macroalgae	Seagrass and saltmarsh	Invertebrates	Mahinga kai species	Fish	Sedimentation rate	Mud content
Open coast		NA				NA	
Estuaries and harbours ³¹	The algae community is reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health with a low frequency of nuisance blooms	Seagrass, saltmarsh and brackish water submerged macrophytes are resilient and diverse and their cover is sufficient to support invertebrate and fish communities	Invertebrate communities are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health	Mahinga kai species, including taonga species , are present in quantities, sizes and of a quality that is appropriate for the area and reflective of a healthy functioning ecosystem ³⁰ Huanga of mahinga kai as identified by mana whenua are achieved.	Fish communities are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health	The sedimentation rate is within an acceptable range of that expected under natural conditions	The mud content and areal extent of soft mud habitats is within a range of that found under natural conditions

²⁹ For guidance on the flora, fauna, nutrient status and hydrology objectives in Table 3.8 refer to Table 2.16 of the Technical guidance document: Aquatic ecosystem health and contact recreation outcomes in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Wellington Regional Council, 2015, GW/ESCI-T-15/45.

³⁰ Appropriate for the area means consistent with what would be expected when the ecosystem is in a natural healthy condition.

³¹ Monitoring data should be analysed separately for closed periods and open periods for intermittently closed and open lakes or lagoons (ICOLLs), such as Lake Ōnoke.

3.8 Sites with significant values

Objective O25



Outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies) and their significant values are protected and restored. Where the significant values relate to biodiversity, **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai, restoration** is to a healthy functioning state including as defined by Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8.

Note

Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.8 do not apply to **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**, and are therefore not relevant to defining a healthy functioning state within these **whaitua**.

Objective O28



Ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected from the adverse effects of use and development, and where appropriate restored to a healthy functioning state including as defined by Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8.

Note

Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.8 do not apply in **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**, and are therefore not relevant to defining a healthy functioning state within these **whaitua**.


Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region: Amendments to Chapter 4 – Policies

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

The amendments proposed in Proposed Plan Change 1 to the operative Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region are shown in this document as ~~struckthrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion).


Provisions that will no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara or Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Policy P65: National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management requirements for discharge consents FW

Policy P70: Minimising effects of rural land use activities

Policy P71: Managing the discharge of nutrients


Policy P72: Priority Catchments FW

Policy P73: Implementation of farm environment plans in priority catchments FW

Policy P74: Avoiding an increase in adverse effects of rural land use activities and associated diffuse discharges of contaminants

Policy P76: Consent duration for rural land use in priority catchments

Policy P77: Improving water quality for contact recreation and Māori customary use

Policy P79: Quality of point source discharges to rivers FW

Policy P82: Avoiding inappropriate discharges to water

Policy P83: Minimising adverse effects of stormwater discharges

Policy P84: Managing land use impacts on stormwater

Policy P85: Development of a stormwater management strategy for first-stage local authority and state highway network consents

Policy P86: Second-stage local authority and state highway network consents

Policy P87: Minimising wastewater and stormwater interactions


Policy P88: Assessing resource consents to discharge stormwater containing wastewater

Provisions that will no longer apply to Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Policy P118: Water takes at minimum flows and minimum water levels FW

Policy P121: Core allocation for rivers FW

4.6 Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai

Policy P30: Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai 

Manage the adverse effects of use and development on biodiversity, **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai** to:

Hydrology

- (a) maintain or where practicable restore natural flow characteristics and hydrodynamic processes and the natural pattern and range of water level fluctuations in rivers, lakes and **natural wetlands**, and

Water quality

- (b) maintain or improve water quality including to assist with achieving the objectives in Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 of Objective O19 or within **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**, the objectives in Chapters 8 and 9, respectively, and

Aquatic habitat diversity and quality

- (c) maintain or where practicable restore aquatic habitat diversity and quality, including:
 - (i) the form, frequency and pattern of pools, runs, and riffles in rivers, and
 - (ii) the natural form of rivers, lakes, **natural wetlands** and the coastal marine area, and
- (d) where practicable restore the connections between fragmented aquatic habitats, and

Critical habitat for indigenous aquatic species and indigenous birds

- (e) maintain or where practicable restore habitats that are important to the life cycle and survival of indigenous aquatic species and the habitats of indigenous birds in the coastal marine area, **natural wetlands** and the beds of lakes and rivers and their margins that are used for breeding, roosting, feeding, and migration, and

Critical life cycle periods

- (f) avoid, **minimise** or remedy adverse effects on aquatic species at times which will most affect the breeding, spawning, and dispersal or migration of those species, including timing the activity, or the adverse effects of the activity, to avoid times of the year when adverse effects may be more significant, and


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Riparian habitats

- (g) maintain or where practicable restore riparian habitats, and

Pests

- (h) avoid the introduction, and restrict the spread, of aquatic pest plants and animals³².

Policy P36: Restoring ~~Te Awarua o Porirua Harbour, Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) and~~ Wairarapa Moana 

The ecological health and significant values of ~~Te Awarua o Porirua Harbour, Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) and~~ **Wairarapa Moana** will be restored including by:

- (a) managing activities, **erosion-prone land**, and **riparian margins** to reduce sedimentation rates and pollutant inputs, to meet the water quality, **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai** objectives set out in Tables 3.4 to 3.8, and
- (b) undertaking planting and pest management programmes in harbour and lake habitats and ecosystems.

4.7.3 Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity value

Policy P45: Protecting trout habitat 

Particular regard shall be given to the protection of trout habitat in rivers with important trout habitat identified in Schedule I (trout habitat). The effects of use and development in and around these rivers shall be managed to:

- (a) maintain or improve water quality, in accordance with the objectives in Table 3.4 and Table 3.5 of Objective O19, Table 8.4 of Objective WH.09 and Table 9.2 of Objective P.06, and
- (b) **minimise** changes in flow regimes that would otherwise prevent trout from completing their life cycle, and
- (c) maintain the amount of pool, run and riffle habitat, and
- (d) **minimise** adverse effects on the beds of trout spawning waters identified in Schedule I (trout habitat).

³² Pests for the Wellington region are defined in the Wellington Regional Pest Management Strategy

4.9.1 Discharges to land and water

Policy P78: Managing point source discharges for aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai



Where an objective in Table 3.4, Table 3.5, Table 3.6, Table 3.7 or Table 3.8 of Objective O19 is not met, **point source discharges** to water shall be managed in the following way:

- (a) for an existing discharge that contributes to the objective(s) not being met, the discharge is only appropriate if:
 - (i) at a minimum an application for a resource consent includes a defined programme of work for upgrading the discharge, in accordance with **good management practice**, within the term of the resource consent, and
 - (ii) conditions on the resource consent require the adverse effects of the discharge to be **minimised** in order to improve water quality in relation to the objective(s) not met, and
 - (iii) in determining the improvement to water quality required in (ii), and the timeframe in which it is to be achieved, consideration will be given to the discharge's contribution to the objective(s) not being met,
- (b) for a new discharge, the discharge is inappropriate if the discharge would cause the affected freshwater body or area of coastal water to decline in relation to the objective(s), except that a new temporary discharge to coastal water from a **wastewater network** or **wastewater** treatment plant to facilitate maintenance, repair, replacement or **upgrade** work that has temporary adverse effects may not be inappropriate.

Note:

This policy only applies in **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua** in regard to **natural wetlands** (Table 3.7).

Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region: Amendments to Chapter 5.1 – Air quality rules

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

The amendments proposed in Proposed Plan Change 1 to the operative Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region are shown in this document as ~~strikethrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion).

Note that in Section 5.1, some changes are to the application of the rule to the coastal marine area (CMA). Where a provision no longer applies to the CMA, the coastal icon is shown in strikethrough ~~COASTAL~~.

5.1.2 Outdoor burning

Rule R1: Outdoor burning – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from **outdoor burning** is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property** or in the coastal marine area, and
- (b) there is no burning of **specified materials**.

Note

Outdoor burning is also controlled by provisions in district plans and bylaws.

Rule R3: Outdoor burning for firefighter training – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from the burning of a building, **specified materials**, vegetation and fuels for the purpose of firefighter training or research is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property** or in the coastal marine area, and
- (b) the fire shall be under the control of Fire and Emergency New Zealand, Department of Conservation, New Zealand Defence Force, any airport fire service or other industry brigade, or any other nationally

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recognised body authorised to undertake firefighting research or fire training activities, and

- (c) the relevant territorial authority and the Wellington Regional Council is notified in writing at least seven days before the fire begins and the notification is to include; the location of the fire, the duration of the fire, and the contact details of the person(s) overseeing the fire.

5.1.4 Large scale combustion activities

Rule R7: Natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from a **large scale generator** not exceeding a maximum generating capacity of 5MW, from the combustion of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) when the maximum generating capacity is more than 1MW, the discharge shall occur via a chimney stack or chimney at least 9.5m above ground level, or at least 3m above the ridge line of the roof or building or other structure, whichever is the highest, within a radius of 50m of the chimney stack or chimney, and
- (c) the discharge shall be directed vertically into air, and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the chimney stack or chimney that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and
- (d) rain excluders shall not impede the vertical discharge of combustion gases, and
- (e) the fuel burning equipment is maintained by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and presented to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R8: Diesel or kerosene blends – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from any **large scale generator** not exceeding a maximum generating capacity of 2MW, from the combustion of diesel or kerosene blends outside a **polluted airshed** is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and

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- (b) the sulphur content of the kerosene shall not exceed 0.5% by weight, and
- (c) when the maximum generating capacity is more than 1MW, the discharge shall occur via a chimney stack or chimney at least 9.5m above ground level, or at least 3m above the ridge line of the roof or building or other structure, whichever is the highest, within a radius of 50m of the chimney stack or chimney, and
- (d) the discharge shall be directed vertically into air, and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the chimney stack or chimney that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and
- (e) rain excluders shall not impede the vertical discharge of combustion gases, and
- (f) the discharge shall not at any time increase the concentration of PM₁₀ (calculated as a 24-hour mean) by more than 2.5µg/m³ in any part of a **polluted airshed**, and
- (g) the fuel burning equipment is maintained by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and presented to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R9: Biogas – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from any **large scale generator** not exceeding a maximum generating capacity of 2MW, from the combustion of **biogas** outside a **polluted airshed** is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) the sulphur content of the **biogas** shall not exceed 0.5% by weight, and
- (c) when the maximum generating capacity is more than 1MW, the discharge shall occur via a chimney stack or chimney at least 9.5m above ground level, or at least 3m above the ridge line of the roof or building or other structure, whichever is the highest, within a radius of 50m of the chimney stack or chimney, and
- (d) the discharge shall be directed vertically into air, and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the chimney stack or chimney that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and
- (e) rain excluders shall not impede the vertical discharge of combustion gases, and

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- (f) the discharge shall not at any time increase the concentration of PM₁₀ (calculated as a 24-hour mean) by more than 2.5µg/m³ in any part of a **polluted airshed**, and
- (g) the fuel burning equipment is maintained by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and presented to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R10: Untreated wood – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from any **large scale generator** not exceeding a maximum generating capacity of 1MW, from the combustion of untreated wood outside a **polluted airshed** is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) the moisture content of the wood to be burned shall not exceed 25%, and
- (c) the discharge shall occur via a chimney stack or chimney of at least 9.5m above ground level, or at least 3m above the ridge line of the roof or building, land or other structure, whichever is the highest, within a radius of 50m of the chimney stack or chimney, and
- (d) the discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the chimney stack or chimney that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and
- (e) rain excluders shall not impede the vertical discharge of combustion gases, and
- (f) the discharge shall not at any time increase the concentration of PM₁₀ (calculated as a 24-hour mean) by more than 2.5µg/m³ in any part of a **polluted airshed**, and
- (g) the fuel burning equipment is maintained by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and presented to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R11: Coal, light fuel oil, and petroleum distillates of higher viscosity – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants from any **large scale generator** not exceeding a maximum generating capacity of 500kW, from the combustion of coal, light fuel oil, and petroleum distillates of higher viscosity outside a **polluted airshed** is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

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- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) the discharge shall occur via a chimney stack or chimney of at least 9.5m above ground level, or at least 3m above the ridge line of the roof or building, land or other structure, whichever is the highest, within a radius of 50m of the chimney stack or chimney, and
- (c) the discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the chimney stack or chimney that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and
- (d) rain excluders shall not impede the vertical discharge of combustion gases, and
- (e) the discharge shall not at any time increase the concentration of PM₁₀ (calculated as a 24-hour mean) by more than 2.5µg/m³ in any part of a **polluted airshed**, and
- (f) the fuel burning equipment is maintained by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and presented to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R12: Emergency power generators – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from combustion equipment not exceeding a maximum generating capacity of 300kW, but up to 2MW in (a) applies from the combustion of diesel, petrol, natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, to provide emergency power generation, when:

- (a) the electricity network is disrupted through weather, accidents, or any unforeseen circumstances, or
- (b) the person operating the equipment is undertaking necessary maintenance or testing of the device, or
- (c) the electricity connection is not available due to planned outages, or load shedding/peak load generation is required

is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (d) the discharge into air shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (e) the discharge shall not at any time increase the concentration of PM₁₀ (calculated as a 24-hour mean) by more than 2.5µg/m³ in any part of a **polluted airshed**.

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5.1.5 Chemical and metallurgical processes

Rule R14: Spray coating within an enclosed space – permitted activity

~~666~~

The discharge of contaminants into air from the spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers, or water-based paints within a spray booth and/or room is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) the spray booth and/or room is fitted with an extraction system that vertically discharges all contaminants and exhaust air to a vent, and
- (c) all vents shall be 3m above the building roof and shall discharge vertically, and
- (d) the discharge is not impeded by any obstruction above the vent that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and
- (e) the discharge shall be filtered by an extraction system that removes more than 95% of particulate matter from the discharge. The filtration system shall be maintained to 95% efficiency at all times by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and available to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Note

The spray booth and/or room is in accordance with the *AS/NZS 4114.1:2003 2020 Spray painting booths, designated spray painting areas and paint mixing rooms, Part 1: Design, construction and testing*.

Rule R15: Spray coating not within an enclosed space – permitted activity

~~666~~

The discharge of contaminants into air from the spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers not within a spray booth and/or room is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**, and

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- (c) the discharge shall be located at least 10m away from a **sensitive activity** or **sensitive areas**.

Rule R16: Printing processes – permitted activity ~~666~~

The discharge of contaminants into air from printing processes is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (c) the undiluted water based inks, dyes and additives shall contain less than 5% volatile organic compounds by weight, and
- (d) the vent shall be 3m above the roof of the building and shall discharge vertically, and
- (e) the discharge is not impeded by any obstruction above the vent that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and
- (f) the total discharge of hydrocarbon solvents shall not exceed 5kg per day, and a record of the amount of solvents used is held by the operator and available to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R17: Dry cleaning – permitted activity ~~666~~

The discharge of contaminants into air from dry cleaning processes is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (c) the discharge shall contain no chlorofluorocarbons, and
- (d) maximum daily organic solvent used in the dry cleaning process shall not exceed 100kg per day, and
- (e) the recovery of organic solvents from the refrigerated condenser unit is more than 95% efficiency at all times. The control equipment is maintained by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and available to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

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Rule R18: Fume cupboards – permitted activity ~~666~~

The discharge of contaminants into air from a fume cupboard is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) the discharge shall occur from a vent 3m above the height of the ridge line of the roof of the building, and
- (c) the vent shall be 15m or more from a public access area.

Note

Laboratory fume cupboard shall comply with *AS/NZS 2243.8: 2014 Safety in Laboratories – Part 8: –Fume cupboards (2006)*.

Rule R19: Workplace ventilation – permitted activity ~~666~~

The discharge of contaminants into air from windows, doors and vents as a result of the ventilation of buildings is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**.

Note

The ventilation system shall be in accordance with the *Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Indices (1994)*, Department of Labour, and comply with *AS/NZS 3666.3 Air handling and water systems of buildings – Microbial control – Part 3: Performance based maintenance of cooling water system*.

Rule R20: Mechanical processing of metals – permitted activity ~~666~~

The discharge of contaminants into air from the mechanical processing of metals, including but not limited to, mechanical grinding, cutting and shaping by heat, machining, welding, soldering and arc air gouging is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**, and

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- (c) the discharge into air from mechanical shredding of scrap metal indoors is through emission control equipment that achieves a particulate emission rate of no more than 10mg/m³ (STP, dry gas basis and 12% CO₂ by volume). The control equipment shall be maintained at all times by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and available to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R21: Thermal metal spraying – permitted activity ~~CSA~~

The discharge of contaminants into air from thermal spraying of metal including the melting of metal or metal alloy is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (c) the discharge is through control equipment that achieves a particulate emission rate of no more than 30mg/m³ (Standard Temperature and Pressure, dry gas basis and 12% CO₂ by volume). The control equipment shall be maintained at all times by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and available to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

5.1.7 Dust generating activities

Rule R25: Abrasive blasting within an enclosed booth – permitted activity ~~CSA~~

The discharge of contaminants into air from dry or wet abrasive blasting undertaken in an enclosed booth is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) the enclosed booth is fitted with an air extraction system that discharges vertically all contaminants and exhaust air into a vent, and
- (c) the discharge is from a vent and the vent shall be 5m from a **sensitive activity** established prior to the commencement of the abrasive blasting operation, and
- (d) the free silica content of a sample of the blasting material is less than 5% by weight, and

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- (e) the discharge is filtered by an extraction system that removes more than 95% of particulate matter and shall be maintained to 95% efficiency at all times. The filtration system shall be maintained at all times by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and available to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R26: Abrasive blasting outside an enclosed area – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from dry or wet abrasive blasting outside an enclosed area is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property or in the coastal marine area**, and
- (b) the operation of a mobile abrasive blasting unit used at one **property or in the coastal marine area** is no more than 10 days in any 12 month period (except for abrasive blasting of the **National Grid**), and
- (c) abrasive blasting shall only be undertaken when it is impracticable to remove or dismantle or transport a fixed object or structure to be cleaned in an abrasive blasting booth, and
- (d) if the blasting is dry abrasive blasting, the blasting materials shall only be garnet, sodium bicarbonate, crushed glass, or agricultural materials including crushed corn cobs or walnuts, and
- (e) if the blasting is wet abrasive blasting, the blasting shall only use water, and
- (f) the free silica content of a sample of the blasting material shall not exceed 5% by weight, and
- (g) all work areas and surrounding areas are kept clean and substantially free of accumulations of deposited material and other debris.

Rule R27: Handling of bulk solid materials – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from the handling of **bulk solid materials** including from the activities of quarrying, mining, cleanfilling, blasting, extraction, crushing, screening, processing, stockpiling, handling, conveying, sorting, and storage is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) for the **Commercial Port Area** shown on Map 51 and Map 52 any discharge into air shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or

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objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **Commercial Port Area** on Map 51 and Map 52, and

- (b) for all other areas, the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**.

Note

In relation to (b) above, all other areas include the Operational Port Area as defined in the Wellington City District Plan outside the **Commercial Port Area** as defined on Maps 51 and 52.

Rule R28: Cement storage – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from the storage, handling, redistribution or packing of cement in fully enclosed silos and conveyance systems is a permitted activity, provided the following condition is met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property** or in the coastal marine area.

5.1.8 Food, animal or plant matter manufacturing and processing

Rule R29: Alcoholic beverage production – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from alcoholic beverage production is a permitted activity, provided the following condition is met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**.

Rule R30: Coffee roasting – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from roasting of coffee is a permitted activity, provided the following condition is met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**.

Rule R31: Food, animal or plant matter manufacturing and processing – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from food, animal or plant matter manufacturing and processing including any process incidental to the cooking of food such as deep fat frying, oil frying, roasting, drying, curing by smoking and the slaughter or skinning of animals:

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- (a) not exceeding 250kg/hour of product, or
- (b) not exceeding 2 tonnes per hour of drying milk products to produce milk powders

is a permitted activity, provided the following condition is met:

- (c) the discharge does not cause offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**.

5.1.9 Fuel storage

Rule R33: Petroleum storage or transfer facilities – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from the storage or transfer of petroleum products including but not limited to, volatile organic compounds, solvent vapours, ventilation of solvents and displacement of solvents is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge does not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property** or in the coastal marine area, and
- (b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property** or in the coastal marine area that does, or is likely to, cause adverse effects on human health, ecosystems, ~~or~~ property or the coastal marine area.

5.1.10 Mobile sources

Rule R34: Mobile source emissions – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from a **mobile source** is a permitted activity.

5.1.11 Gas, water and wastewater processes

Rule R35: ~~Gas, w~~Water and wastewater processes – permitted activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from ~~the enclosed storage, conveyance and/or pumping of gas (including the flaring and venting of natural gas from gas distribution and transmission networks)~~, water and **wastewater** processes including pump stations and venting is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions ~~are~~ is met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause offensive or objectionable odour at the boundary of a **sensitive activity**, ~~and~~
- (b) ~~for venting and flaring of natural gas:~~

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- (i) ~~the discharge is required for operational, maintenance or repair purposes, and~~
- (ii) ~~any equipment used is specifically designed for that purpose and in the case of flaring, provides for an unimpeded vertical discharge from an emission stack, and~~
- (iii) ~~there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property** that does, or is likely to, cause adverse effect on human health, ecosystems or **property**.~~

Rule R35A: Gas processes – permitted activity

The discharge of contaminants into air from the enclosed storage, conveyance and/or pumping of gas (including the flaring and venting of natural gas from gas distribution and transmission networks) is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause offensive or objectionable odour at the boundary of a **sensitive activity**, and
- (b) the discharge is required for operational, maintenance or repair purposes, and
- (c) any equipment used is specifically designed for that purpose and in the case of flaring, provides for an unimpeded vertical discharge from and emission stack, and
- (d) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property** that does, or is likely to, cause adverse effect on human health, ecosystems or **property**.

5.1.12 Drying and kiln processes

Rule R36: Drying and heating of minerals – permitted activity

~~666~~

The discharge of contaminants into air from drying and heating of clay or cement based products or firing in kilns heated by electricity or combustion of natural gas or liquid petroleum gas is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**, and

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- (c) the total **property** production capacity from the drying and heating of clay or cement based products shall not exceed 5 tonnes of finished product per day, and
- (d) the kiln heating capacity shall not exceed 500kW per day.

5.1.13 Discharge of agrichemicals

General conditions for the discharge of agrichemicals 

General conditions for the discharge of **agrchemicals** into air, or onto or into land where it may enter water, or into water are that:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property** or in the coastal marine area, and
- (b) there is no discharge directly into the coastal marine area or a **surface water body**, unless the **agrchemical** is approved by the Environmental Protection Agency for use into water, and
- (c) there is no discharge into water:
 - (i) in a surface water **community drinking water supply protection area** as shown on Map 39, or
 - (ii) two kilometres upstream of a surface water intake for a **group drinking water supply**, and
 - (iii) the applicator shall notify every person taking water for potable supply within 1km downstream of the proposed discharge 12 hours before the discharge begins, and
- (d) the **agrchemical** is approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, and
- (e) the discharge shall be undertaken in accordance with the directions on the **agrchemical** product label, or the manufacturer's instructions and safety data sheets, or as specifically approved by the Environmental Protection Authority, and
- (f) in public places, including alongside roadways,
 - (i) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash on any **property** adjacent to where the discharge originates, and
 - (ii) the applicator must display prominent signage advising that **agrchemical** spraying is taking place.

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Note

Some substances require that a permission be sought from the Environmental Protection Authority under section 95A of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Rule R37: Handheld discharge of agrichemicals – permitted activity ~~666~~

The discharge of **agrichemicals** into air, or onto or into land where it may enter water, or into water, using a handheld and hand-pumped sprayer with a capacity of 20 litres or less is a permitted activity, provided the following condition is met:

- (a) the discharge of **agrichemicals** shall comply with the general conditions of Section 5.1.13.

Rule R38: Motorised and aerial discharge of agrichemicals – permitted activity ~~666~~

The discharge of **agrichemicals** into air, or onto or into land where it may enter water, or into water, using a motorised sprayer or aerial discharge is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge of **agrichemicals** shall comply with the general conditions of Section 5.1.13, and
- (b) the applicator holds a qualification in accordance with section ~~5.3.6~~ 5.2.7 and Appendix ~~H5D~~ of *NZS 8409: ~~2004~~2021 Management of Agrichemicals*, and
- (c) there is no discharge onto a roof used for rain water collection, and
- (d) aerial applicators must keep GPS records of aerial discharge of **agrichemicals** for at least three years and provide these to the Wellington Regional Council on request. The records must include the spray swath and secondary flight paths, and
- (e) where the discharge is in or adjacent to a **sensitive area**, the landowner of a **property**:
 - (i) shall prepare and follow a spray plan, and
 - (ii) shall notify adjacent neighbours likely to be affected by the discharge of **agrichemicals**, and
 - (iii) shall, where the discharge is onto or into water in a **surface water body**, notify the relevant iwi authority, and
 - (iv) in relation to (i) to (iii) may contract out the responsibility to the applicator, and

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- (f) the spray plan required under condition (e) shall be prepared in accordance with Appendix ~~M4 G~~ of NZS 8409: ~~2004~~2021 *Management of Agrichemicals*, and
- (g) where the discharge of **agrchemicals** is in a public place the notification of all persons likely to be affected by the discharge of **agrchemicals** must be undertaken as follows:
 - (i) placing a public notice in a local newspaper or letter drop in the area to be sprayed at least seven working days prior to the discharge date, or
 - (ii) placing signs in the immediate vicinity of the spraying during the spray period and any required stand-down period afterwards, or where spraying is occurring on or alongside roads, any vehicle associated with the spraying must display a sign on the front and the rear of the vehicle advising that spraying is in occurring.

Note

For the purposes of (e)(iii) Wellington Regional Council maintains a list of the contact details for iwi authorities.

Rule R39: Agrichemicals not permitted – restricted discretionary activity



The discharge of **agrchemicals** into air or onto or into land where it may enter water or into water that is not permitted by Rule R37 or Rule R38, is a restricted discretionary activity.

Matters for discretion

1. The substance to be discharged including its toxicity and volatility and the carrying agent (formulation)
2. The proposed method of discharge, including the type of spray equipment to be used, the spray volume and droplet size, the direction of spraying and the height of release above the ground
3. The nature of any training undertaken by the operator
4. Measures to avoid **agrchemical** spray drift beyond the target site
5. The extent to which the use or discharge complies with NZS8409: ~~2004~~2021 *Management of Agrichemicals*
6. The proximity of the discharge to **sensitive areas**
7. The timing of the discharge in relation to weather conditions
8. Communication requirements for the discharge

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9. Measures to avoid adverse effects on human drinking water quality

5.1.14 Fumigation

Rule R40: Fumigation – permitted activity



The discharge of **fumigants** into air excluding ethylene dibromide, ethylene oxide, methyl bromide, hydrogen cyanide, phosphine or chloropicrin is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**.

5.1.15 All other discharges

Rule R42: All other discharges – discretionary activity



The discharge of contaminants into air from activities which are ~~either~~:

- (a) from an industrial or trade premise; or
- (b) do not comply with one or more conditions of permitted rules R1, R2, R3, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, R20, R21, R25, R27, R28, R29, R30, R31, R33, R35, R35A, R36, R37, R38 and R40;

And are not expressly classified as a ~~that are not~~ permitted, controlled, discretionary, non-complying or prohibited activity in the plan is a discretionary activity.

Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region: Amendments to Chapter 5.2 and 5.3 – Discharges to land and water and Land use rules

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

The amendments proposed in Proposed Plan Change 1 to the operative Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region are shown in this document as ~~strike through~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion).

List of provisions that will no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara or Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

See Appendix 1 for full text

Rule R48: Stormwater from an individual property – permitted activity

Rule R49: Stormwater from new subdivision and development – permitted activity

Rule R50: Stormwater from new subdivision and development – restricted discretionary activity


Rule R51: Stormwater to land – permitted activity

Rule R52: Stormwater from a local authority or state highway network – controlled activity

Rule R53: Stormwater from a local authority or state highway network with a stormwater management strategy – restricted discretionary activity

Rule R54: Stormwater from a port or airport – restricted discretionary activity

Rule R55: All other stormwater – discretionary activity

Rule R56: Water races – discretionary activity 

Rule R57: Existing pumped drainage schemes – permitted activity

Rule R58: All other pumped drainage schemes – discretionary activity

Rule R65: Wastewater discharges to coastal and freshwater – discretionary activity

Rule R66: Discharges of wastewater to freshwater – non-complying activity 

Rule R68: Discharge of treated wastewater from a wastewater network – restricted discretionary activity

Rule R101: Earthworks – permitted activity

Rule R102: Construction of a new farm track – permitted activity 


Rule R103: Construction of a new farm track – controlled activity 

Rule R104: Vegetation clearance on erosion prone land – permitted activity 


Rule R105: Vegetation clearance on erosion prone land in accordance with a Freshwater Farm Plan – permitted activity


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Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

Rule R106: Earthworks and vegetation clearance for renewable energy generation – restricted discretionary activity 

Rule R107: Earthworks and vegetation clearance – discretionary activity

Rule R110: Use of rural land in priority catchments – permitted activity 

Rule R111: Use of rural land in priority catchments – controlled activity 

Rule R112: Use of rural land in priority catchments – discretionary activity 

Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region: Amendments to Chapter 5.4 – Rules: Wetlands and beds of lakes and rivers

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

The amendments proposed in Proposed Plan Change 1 to the operative Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region are shown in this document as ~~striketrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion).

Provisions identified with the symbol  are part of the freshwater planning instrument which will proceed in the Freshwater Planning Process under Schedule 1 (Part 4) of the RMA.

5.4.4 Uses of beds of lakes and rivers general conditions

Beds of lakes and rivers general conditions

Beds of lakes and rivers general conditions for uses of the beds of lakes and rivers that apply as specified in Rules R122 to R129:

- (a) except where the discharge is expressly allowed by the activity description of a rule in this chapter there shall be no discharge of contaminants (including but not limited to oil, petrol, diesel, paint, solvent, heavy metals or other toxicants) to water or the bed, except where this is the result of the disturbance of sediment and other materials already existing in the water or bed, and
- (b) no cleaning or refuelling of machinery or equipment, or storage of fuel shall take place in, or within 10m of, a river or lake bed, or at any location where fuel can enter any water body, and
- (c) all machinery, equipment and materials used for the activity shall be removed from the river or lake bed every night and on completion of the activity. This includes any excess material from the construction operation, any materials used during construction of any structure but not part of that structure, and any material removed or demolished from any structure, and
- (d) structures are designed, installed and maintained, and activities are carried out in a manner to ensure that fish passage is maintained at all times, except:
 - (i) as required for the operation of backflow devices during heavy rainfall events, or

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- (ii) a temporary restriction of no more than 48 hours is required for construction or maintenance activities,

unless the structure is a culvert or weir, other than a customary weir, installed after 2 September 2020, then

- (iii) the placement, use, alteration, extension or reconstruction of the culvert or weir in, on, over or under the bed of any river or connected area must provide for the same passage of fish upstream and downstream as would exist without the structure, except as required to carry out the construction works.

The design, installation, maintenance and use of all structures shall avoid any aggradation or scouring of the bed of the river or lake that may inhibit fish passage, and

- (e) in any part of the river bed identified as inanga spawning habitat in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), no bed disturbance, diversions of water or sediment discharge shall occur between 1 January and 31 May, except that material accumulated at the outlet of a **stormwater** discharge pipe may be removed between 1 January and 1 March, so long as there is no associated trimming or removal of vegetation (including weeds) on the bed or banks, and
- (f) in any part of the river or lake bed covered by water, which is identified as trout spawning waters in Schedule I (trout habitat), disturbance of the bed or diversions of water shall not take place during the spawning period of between 31 May and 31 August, and
- (g) all reasonable steps shall be taken to **minimise** the generation and release of sediment from the activity, and the discharge of any sediment to water from any activity in, on, over or under the bed of a river or lake must not, after reasonable mixing, result in any conspicuous change in the colour of water in the receiving water or change in horizontal visibility of greater than 30%, and
- (h) car bodies or demolition rubble shall not be used for any purpose on the bed of any river or lake, and
- (i) all reasonable steps shall be taken to **minimise** the duration of the diversion of water, and any diversion of water required to undertake the activity shall:
 - (i) only be temporary and for a period no longer than that required to complete the activity, and
 - (ii) must not involve a lake, and

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- (iii) any diversion channel required must have sufficient capacity to carry the same flow as the original channel, so as not to cause flooding or erosion of any neighbouring **property**, and
- (j) the activity shall not result in erosion or scour of the river banks or shall not result in flooding of any neighbouring **property**, and
- (k) any structure, other than a **stormwater** intake structure or debris arrestor, shall be designed so that it does not reduce the ability of the river to convey flood flows. All structures shall be maintained to manage **flood debris** accumulated against the structure and the conveyance of flood flows, and
- (l) any structure shall not alter the natural course of the river, including any diversion of water from the natural course during floods. Tree planting or **vegetative bank edge protection** works that are limited to the banks of the river and do not extend into the active channel are not considered to alter the course of the river for the purpose of this condition, and
- (m) the river or lake bed shall not be disturbed to a depth or an extent greater than that required to undertake the activity, and
- (n) in any part of a river or lake bed identified in Schedule F2a (birds-rivers) or Schedule F2b (birds-lakes), no structure shall be constructed, and no disturbance shall take place, ~~during the critical period if the named birds~~ identified in Schedule F2a (birds-rivers) or Schedule F2b (birds-lakes) ~~if the named birds~~ are identified as nesting, roosting ~~and/or~~ foraging at the work site, and
- (o) beds of lakes and rivers general conditions (a) to (m) that apply as specified in Rule R127 to R137 do not cover any activities regulated by Sub-Part 4 – River crossings and Sub-Part 10 – General provisions in the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017*.

Note

Any activity that results in fish passage being impeded may require approval from the Director General of Conservation under the *Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983*.

5.4.5 Uses of beds of lakes and rivers



Rule R128: New structures – permitted activity

The placement of a new ~~structure, including~~ sediment retention weirs, pipelines (such as a natural gas pipeline) with an external diameter no greater than 400mm, ducts, cables, hydrological and water quality monitoring equipment, fences, ~~erosion protection structures, debris arrestor structures or a~~ and structures associated with **vegetative bank edge protection** ~~except a~~

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~~structure permitted by Rules R125, R126 and R127 and passive flap gates, that is fixed in, on, under, or over the bed of any river or lake, excluding activities regulated by the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017* except general condition 5.4.4(n), including any associated:~~

- (a) disturbance of the river or lake bed, and
- (b) deposition on the river or lake bed, and
- (c) diversion of water, and
- (d) discharge of sediment to water, and
- (e) temporary damming of water,

excluding activities regulated by the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017* except when general condition 5.4.4(n) applies,

is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (f) the activity shall comply with the beds of lakes and rivers general conditions specified above in Section 5.4.4, and
- (g) the activity does not occur within a site identified in Schedule C (mana whenua), ~~excluding adding pipelines~~ or cables to an existing structure or providing for fish refuge, and
- (h) the activity does not occur in or on any part of the river bed identified as inanga spawning habitat in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), and
- (i) the structure does not occupy a bed area any greater than 10m², except for where the structure is associated with **vegetative bank edge protection**, or a pipeline, duct, fence or cable which is located over or under the bed where no bed occupancy limits apply, and
- (j) the catchment upstream of any sediment retention weir is not greater than 200ha, and
- (k) the height of any sediment retention weir from the upstream base to the crest of the weir at the time of construction shall be no more than 0.5m, and
- (l) the placement of a weir other than a customary weir, in, on over or under the bed of any river or connected area must also comply with the following:
 - (i) the fall height of the weir must be no more than 0.5m, and

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- (ii) the slope of the weir must be no steeper than 1:30, and
 - (iii) the face of the weir must have roughness elements that are mixed grade rocks of 150 to 200mm diameter and irregularly spaced no more than 90mm apart to create a hydraulically diverse flow structure across the weir (including any wetted margins), and
 - (iv) the weir's lateral profile must be V-shaped, sloping up at the banks, and with a low-flow channel in the centre, with the lateral cross-section slope between 5° and 10°, and
- (m) for all new weirs (except customary weirs), non-passive flap gates, aprons and ramps, placed in rivers or connected areas, the information requirements of Regulations 62, 64, 65, and 68 as relevant for the structure, of the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020* shall be provided as set out in the regulations.

Note

~~The placement of a passive flap gate in, on, over or under the bed of any river or connected area is a non-complying activity regulated by the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020*.~~



Rule R132: Minor sand and gravel extraction – permitted activity

The excavation or other disturbance of the bed of a river for the purpose of extracting gravel or other bed material, excluding activities regulated by the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017* except general condition 5.4.4(n) including any associated:

- (a) deposition on the river ~~or lake~~ bed

is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (b) the activity shall comply with the beds of lakes and rivers general conditions specified above in Section 5.4.4, and
- (c) extraction in any 12 month period shall be limited to whichever is the lesser of:
 - (i) 15m³ for an individual's needs, or
 - (ii) 50m³ for use on the **property** on which the river bed occurs or is adjacent to, or

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- (iii) 1m³ where the material is removed from Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, which must be collected by non-mechanical means, and
- (d) the extraction site is not covered by water at the time of extraction, and
- (e) the extraction shall not extend to a level deeper than whichever is the greater of the following:
 - (i) 0.1m above the water level adjacent to the extraction site, or
 - (ii) 0.5m below the original height of the beach where the extraction is occurring, and
- (f) no machinery shall operate in the area of the river bed covered in water, except for crossings to access and haul gravel. River crossing for this purpose shall be limited to one crossing point at each gravel extraction location, and
- (g) there shall be no stockpiling of extracted gravel on the bed of the river, and
- (h) the extraction site shall be set back more than 150m upstream from any established water level recorder, more than 50m upstream and downstream from any established weir, ford, culvert, bridge, dam, surface water intake structure or network utility structure, and more than 50m upstream or downstream from any existing flood control structures located in the bed of the river, and
- (i) the extraction site shall be groomed upon completion of the extraction so that there are no mounds, depressions, steep cut banks or edges left on the river bed, and
- (j) the activity does not occur within a site identified in Schedule C (mana whenua).

Note

General condition 5.4.4(n) prevails over the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017*.



Rule R133: Gravel extraction for flood protection purposes or erosion mitigation inside sites of significance – discretionary activity

~~Destruction, damage, Excavation, deposition,~~ or disturbance associated with gravel extraction for flood protection purposes or erosion mitigation inside a site or habitat identified in Schedule C (mana whenua) or Schedule F1 (rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), Schedule F5 (coastal habitats) or Schedule J (geological features) in the bed of a lake or river, including any associated:

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- (a) ~~deposition on the river or lake bed, and~~
- (b) discharge of sediment to water, and
- (c) diversion of water

is a discretionary activity.

5.4.7 All other uses of the beds of lakes and rivers

Rule R145: All other uses of river and lake beds – discretionary activity

All other uses that would otherwise contravene section 13(1) or 13(2) of the RMA and any associated activities under sections 14 or 15 of the RMA in, on, under or over river and lake beds that is not permitted, controlled or restricted discretionary by Rule R122 to Rule R129 is a discretionary activity, except for **reclamation**, damming and diverting of water.

Note

The placement of a passive flap gate in, on, over or under the bed of any river or connected area is a non-complying activity regulated by the Resource Management (National Environment Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020.

5.4.8 Damming and diverting water



Rule R151A: Ongoing diversion of a river – permitted activity

The diversion of a river as a result of:

- (a) an existing permanent diversion, that is not associated with existing structures, that was lawfully established by way of a resource consent as at the date of this rule becoming operative on (insert date), or
- (b) a permanent diversion, that is not associated with existing structures, that has been lawfully established by way of a resource consent after the operative date of this rule,

is a permitted activity subject to the following conditions:

- (c) the permanent diversion has been in place for at least 10 years, and
- (d) all of the conditions of the resource consent to lawfully establish the diversion have been complied with, and
- (e) the activity does not occur within a site identified in Schedule C (mana whenua), and
- (f) the activity shall comply with the beds of lakes and rivers general condition (j) specified above in Section 5.4.4.

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Note


Diversion of water in association with existing structures is subject to permitted activity rule R122 (Maintenance, repair, replacement, **upgrade** or use of existing structures (excluding the Barrage Gates) – permitted activity).

Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region: Amendments to Chapter 5.5 – Water allocation rules

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

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Provisions identified with the symbol  are part of the freshwater planning instrument which will proceed in the Freshwater Planning Process under Schedule 1 (Part 4) of the RMA.


Provisions that will no longer apply to Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua


See Appendix 1 for full text

Rule R152: Take and use of water – permitted activity 

Rule R153: Farm dairy washdown and milk-cooling water – permitted activity 

Rule R154: Water races – permitted activity 

Rule R157: Take and use of water – controlled activity 


Rule R158: All other take and use – discretionary activity 

Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region: Amendments to Chapter 6 – Other methods

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

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Provisions identified with the symbol  are part of the freshwater planning instrument which will proceed in the Freshwater Planning Process under Schedule 1 (Part 4) of the RMA.

6.16 Freshwater Action Plan programme



Method M36: Freshwater Action Plan programme

Wellington Regional Council will implement a programme to prepare, deliver, monitor and review Freshwater Action Plans for all **part Freshwater Management Units** identified in Schedule 27.

Freshwater Action Plans will be:

- (a) developed in partnership with **mana whenua**, and be informed by engagement with catchment communities, territorial authorities and stakeholders, and
- (b) prepared and published for all **Freshwater Management Units** and/or **part Freshwater Management Units** in the Wellington region by December 2026, and
- (c) prepared for all attributes identified in Schedule 27 A2.

Freshwater Action Plans may also be prepared for, or incorporate, actions for any other relevant target attribute state or **environmental outcome** identified in partnership with **mana whenua** or with the community.

Wellington Regional Council, in partnership with **mana whenua**, and informed by engagement with catchment communities, territorial authorities and stakeholders, may make changes or additions to any Freshwater Action Plan, at any time, for the purpose of achieving the target attribute states and/or **environmental outcomes** set in this Plan.

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Wellington Regional Council will monitor the effectiveness of the Freshwater Action Plans as appropriate and, at a minimum of 5 yearly intervals from the date of publication.

All relevant Wellington Regional Council work programmes that impact on the achievement of target attribute states, and other freshwater objectives in this Plan will be integrated into the delivery of Freshwater Action Plans. Any programme external to Wellington Regional Council that will assist in achieving target attributes states may be included in the relevant Freshwater Action Plans.



Method M37: Freshwater Action Plan for the Parangarahu Lakes

Wellington Regional Council will, in partnership with **mana whenua**, prepare and implement a Freshwater Action Plan for the Parangarahu Lakes (Lake Kōhangaterā and Lake Kōhangapiripiri) to contribute to achieving the target attribute states in Objective WH.O3 Table 8.2 and **environmental outcomes** identified in Objective WH.O3, and including the **huanga** of **mahinga kai** and **Māori customary use** as identified with **mana whenua**.

In accordance with Schedule 27, the Parangarahu Lakes Freshwater Action Plan will identify, in detail, the actions, including actions to support effective regulation, to contribute to achieving those target attribute states in Objective WH.O3 Table 8.2, and relevant **environmental outcomes** in Objective WH.O3.



Method M38: Freshwater Action Plan for the Rangituhi catchment

Wellington Regional Council will, in partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, prepare a Freshwater Action Plan for the Rangituhi catchment to contribute to achieving the target attribute states identified in Objectives P.O3 Table 9.1 and P.O6 Table 9.2 and relevant **environmental outcomes** identified in Objective P.O3 and P.O6, and including the **huanga** of **mahinga kai** and **Māori customary use** as identified by Ngāti Toa Rangatira.

In accordance with Schedule 27, the Rangituhi Freshwater Action Plan will identify, in detail, the actions, including actions to support effective regulation, to achieve the target attribute states and **environmental outcomes** in Objectives P.O3 and P.O6.

The Rangituhi Freshwater Action Plan will include:

- (a) **prioritising improvements to hotspot areas of elevated metal concentrations within the harbour, and**
- (b) **implementing a targeted pollution prevention programme, and**
- (c) **identifying areas of piped stream in the lower reaches of the Rangituhi catchment that could be daylighted.**

Method M39: Freshwater Action Plan for nationally threatened freshwater species within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua



Wellington Regional Council will, in partnership with **mana whenua**, prepare and implement a Freshwater Action Plan for the **nationally threatened freshwater species** within **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**, comprising species-specific modules that will set out actions to contribute to achieving Objectives WH.O4 and P.O4. These modules will also identify indicators and measures of **nationally threatened freshwater species** for:

- (a) habitat extent and condition, focusing on the critical habitat attributes identified in Schedules A2, F1, F2 and F3, and
- (b) population abundance, composition, condition and distribution.



Method M40: Fish passage action plan programme for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Wellington Regional Council will, in partnership with **mana whenua**, prepare and deliver a fish passage action plan programme for **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**. This will include:

- (a) identifying all fish passage barriers on public land by within 5 years of the notification of this plan and, as far as practicable, on all private land by 1 November 2033, and
- (b) prioritising remediation of fish passage (if appropriate to protect species) in locations highly valued for their indigenous fish and **mahinga kai** species, and
- (c) regular public reporting on the progress of identification and remediation of fish passage.



Method M41: Identifying and responding to degradation in freshwater bodies within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Wellington Regional Council will identify degradation of freshwater bodies within **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**. This programme will, at least once every five years, publish information identifying degrading trends for waterbodies. Any such analysis may be part of a plan effectiveness or action plan review or part of any other process.

Where degradation is identified and confirmed as not being due to a naturally occurring process, Wellington Regional Council will take action to halt degradation and improve the health of that waterbody towards the relevant target attribute state or **environmental outcome** by preparing and delivering a

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Freshwater Action Plan and/or undertaking a review of regulations and effectiveness of their implementation.

Where it is determined that a regulatory response is required to halt degradation, Wellington Regional Council will undertake a plan change for the relevant area as soon as practicable after degradation is confirmed.

6.17 Small farm property registration



Method M42: Small farm property registration within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Wellington Regional Council will, by 1 August 2025, provide a fit for purpose system to receive, audit and review the **registration** of small **farms** as required by Rules WH.R26 and P.R25, and in accordance with Schedule 35 (farm registration).

6.168 Supporting improved water quality outcomes

Method M43: Supporting the health of urban waterbodies



Wellington Regional Council will undertake programme(s) to support the health of waterbodies, including rivers and streams, estuaries and harbours, impacted by urban activities, including to:

(a) develop and deliver a pollution prevention programme to support effective regulation of **stormwater** discharges, particularly from any **high risk industrial or trade premise**, through active engagement with owner/operators and with a focus on preventing contaminants reaching the **stormwater network**, and

(b) partner with Wellington Water Limited to:

(i) develop **stormwater** education materials and a programme(s) to support:

1. uptake of **water sensitive urban design**, including through improved **best management practice** guidance and process (e.g. use of contaminant load model), and

2. good practice around new aspects of **stormwater** management e.g. 'deemed to comply' proprietary **stormwater** filtration devices, and

3. working with industry organisations (e.g. painters and cleaners) to reinforce or improve standards, communication and training for best industry practice in **stormwater** management, and

(ii) investigate options to reduce the hydrological impacts on freshwater bodies of **stormwater** capture and discharge,

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including through incentivising and supporting the retrofitting of rainwater tanks at **property** or catchment scale, and

(iii) encourage and provide opportunities to develop innovative practice and investing in research and development, and

(c) develop a strategic compliance approach to ensure effective regulation of urban land uses and discharges, including to address permitted activity enforcement, consent reviews and the review of charging policies.

Method M44: Supporting the health of rural waterbodies



Wellington Regional Council, working with primary sector organisations, will undertake a programme(s) to support the health of waterbodies, including rivers, streams, estuaries and harbours, impacted by rural activities, including to:

(a) investigate financial support and rates relief options for accelerating retirement/revegetation of pastoral and **plantation forestry** land uses, and

(b) support the effective uptake and implementation of **Farm Environment Plans**, and

(c) promote uptake of **good management practice** in rural land uses, including for pastoral farming and **plantation forestry**, and

(d) develop and deliver a specific programme of engagement and education with small (<20ha) landowners.

Method M45: Funding of wastewater and stormwater network upgrades



Wellington Regional Council will work with territorial authorities and the relevant water authority to identify additional sources of funding for **stormwater network** and **wastewater network catchment** upgrades required to achieve the target attribute states and coastal water objectives within the timeframes set in the objectives, and advocate with central government for additional funding tools and sources.

Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Figure 8.1 Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

The amendments proposed in Proposed Plan Change 1 to the operative Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region are shown in this document as ~~strikethrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion).

Provisions identified with the symbol FW are part of the freshwater planning instrument which will proceed in the Freshwater Planning Process under Schedule 1 (Part 4) of the RMA.

8 Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

~~Minimum flows, minimum water levels and core allocation referred to in the Plan are interim to the extent that they will be reviewed by whaitua committees and may be amended by plan changes or variations following recommendations of whaitua committees.~~

8.1 Objectives

In addition to Objectives WH.O1 to WH.O9 in this Chapter, the objectives in Chapter 3 of the Plan also apply in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara, unless the objective in Chapter 3 is specifically identified as not applying to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.

Objective WH.O1



The health of ~~all freshwater bodies rivers and lakes and their margins, natural wetlands, groundwater~~ and the coastal marine area within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara is progressively improved and is wai ora by 2100.

Note

In the wai ora state:

- Āhua (natural character) is restored where deteriorated and freshwater bodies exhibit their natural quality, rhythms, range of flows, form, hydrology and character
- All ~~freshwater bodies rivers and lakes~~ have planted margins, where practicable

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- All ~~freshwater bodies~~ rivers and lakes and their margins, **natural wetlands**, **groundwater** and coastal waters have healthy functioning ecosystems and their water conditions and habitat support the presence, abundance, survival and recovery of At-risk and Threatened species and **taonga species**
- **Mahinga kai** and kaimoana species are healthy, plentiful enough for long term harvest and are safe to harvest and eat or use, including for manuhiri and to exercise manaakitanga
- **Mana whenua** are able to undertake customary practices ~~at a range of places~~ throughout the catchment.
- Water is able to be used for social and economic use benefits, provided that the health and well-being of waterbodies, freshwater ecosystems and coastal waters is not compromised.

Note: Objectives WH.O2 to WH.O9 set out what is needed to achieve progressive implementation of this long-term objective up to 2040. Therefore, resource consent applicants do not need to demonstrate their proposed activities align with this objective.



Objective WH.O2

The health and wellbeing of Te Whanganui-a-Tara's groundwater, rivers and **natural wetlands** and their margins are on a trajectory of **measurable** improvement towards wai ora, such that by 2040:

- water quality, habitats, **aquatic life**, water quantity and ecological processes are at a level where the state of **aquatic life ecosystem health** is maintained, or meaningful progress has been made towards improvement where degraded **in accordance with WH.O9**, and
- natural form and character is maintained, or where degraded, improvement has been made to the hydrology of rivers, and erosion processes, including bank stability, are improved and** sources of sediment are reduced **to a more natural level, and the extent and condition of indigenous riparian vegetation is increased and improved, supporting ecosystem health, and**
- ~~the extent and condition of indigenous riparian vegetation is increased and improved, and~~
- the diversity, abundance, composition, structure and condition of **mahinga kai** species and communities are increased, and
- ~~**huanga of mahinga kai and Māori customary use for locations identified in Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa) are maintained or improved, and**~~

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- (f) mana whenua can more safely connect with freshwater and enjoy a wider range of customary and cultural practices, including mahinga kai gathering, and
- (g) mana whenua and communities can more safely connect with freshwater and enjoy a wider range of activities, including swimming, and fishing, kayaking and rafting food gathering, and
- (h) freshwater of a suitable quality is available for the health needs of people, and
- (i) people and communities can provide for social and economic use benefits, provided that the health and well-being of waterbodies and ecosystems is not compromised.

Objective WH.03



The health and wellbeing of c Coastal water quality, and the health and wellbeing of ecosystems and habitats in Te Whanganui-a-Tara is maintained, or improved where deteriorated, to achieve the coastal water objectives set out in Table 8.1 and 8.1A, and by 2040:

- (a) sediment inputs into Mākara Estuary are reduced, and
- ~~(b) high contaminant concentrations, including around discharge points, are reduced, and~~
- (c) diversity, abundance, composition, structure and condition of mahinga kai species and communities has increased, and
- (d) huanga of mahinga kai and Māori customary use for locations identified in Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa) are maintained or improved, and
- (e) the extent and condition of estuarine seagrass, saltmarsh and brackish water submerged macrophytes are increased and improved to support abundant and diverse biota, and
- (f) coastal areas support healthy functioning ecosystems, and their water conditions and habitats support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of At-risk and Threatened species and taonga species, and
- ~~(g) mana whenua can safely connect with the coastal marine area and enjoy a wider range of customary and cultural practices, including mahinga kai gathering and tauranga waka, and~~
- (h) mana whenua and communities can safely connect with use the coastal marine area and enjoy a wider range of activities, including

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food gathering, ~~and~~ swimming, paddling, Māori customary use and tikanga, and

(i) for coastal areas not covered by Table 8.1, in addition to relevant matters in (a)-(h) above:

- fish and benthic invertebrate communities are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are maintained, and
- there is no increase in the frequency of nuisance macroalgal blooms, and
- phytoplankton levels are maintained and monitored in applicable areas of point source discharges and locations that experience riverine mouth closures with limited water mixing.

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Table 8.1: Coastal water objectives

Parameter	Unit	Statistic	Timeframe	Coastal Water Management Units (Map 83)						
				Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Harbour and estuaries)		Mākara Estuary		Wainuiomata Estuary-Other Estuaries		Wai-Tai
				Current state	Target	Current state	Target	Current state	Target	
<u>Benthic marine invertebrate diversity</u>	<u>Subjective – State of ecosystem health and level of disturbance</u>		By 2040	<u>Maintain or improve</u>						<u>Maintain or improve</u>
<u>Macroalgae</u>	<u>EQR</u>	<u>Latest score</u>		<u>N/A</u>	<u>M N/A</u>	<u>no data</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>no data</u>	<u>M</u>	
<u>Phytoplankton</u>	<u>mg chl a/m³</u>			<u>Maintain or improve</u>						
<u>Copper in sediment</u>	<u>mg/kg</u>	<u>Mean of replicate samples</u>		<u>13.7</u>	<u>M <32.5</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Maintain or improve N/A</u>	<u>no data</u>	<u>M</u>	
<u>Zinc in sediment</u>	<u>mg/kg</u>			<u>113.8</u>	<u>M <200</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Maintain or improve N/A</u>	<u>no data</u>	<u>M</u>	
<u>Muddiness</u>	<u>>50% mud</u>	<u>Latest score</u>		<u>no data</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>no data</u>	<u>≤5</u>	<u>no data</u>	<u>M</u>	
	<u>% of sample</u>			<u>62.3</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>no data</u>	<u><10</u>	<u>no data</u>	<u>M</u>	
<u>Sedimentation rate</u>	<u>Current: Natural mm/year</u>	<u>5-year mean</u>		<u>no data</u>	<u>M N/A</u>	<u>no data</u>	<u>≤2:1 Improve</u>	<u>no data</u>	<u>M</u>	
<u>Enterococci</u>	<u>cfu/100 mL</u>	<u>95th %ile</u>		<u>≤200</u>		<u>Maintain or improve</u>		<u>Maintain or improve</u>		

M = Maintain; Maintenance in the state of a target will be assessed through:

- Benchmarking against the baseline threshold and trend analysis or appropriate statistical analysis; and
- Taking the impact of climate and human activity into account.

All current state data = most recent available as at 2025

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Table 8.1A: Coastal water enterococci objectives

<u>Site</u>	<u>Current State¹</u>	<u>Target²</u>
<i>Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Harbour and estuaries)</i>		
<u>Petone Beach at Water Ski Club</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>200-500</u>
<u>Petone Beach at Sydney Street</u>	<u>920</u>	<u>200-500</u>
<u>Petone Beach at Kiosk</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>200-500</u>
<u>Sorrento Bay</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Lowry Bay at Cheviot Road</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>York Bay</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Days Bay at Wellesley College</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Days Bay at Wharf</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Days Bay at Moana Road</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Rona Bay at N end of Cliff Bishop Park</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>200-500</u>
<u>Rona Bay at Wharf</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Robinson Bay at HW Shortt Rec Ground</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Robinson Bay at Nikau Street</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Wellington City Waterfront at Shed 6</u>	<u>1365</u>	<u>200 50% improvement towards meeting 500</u>
<u>Whairepo Lagoon</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>200-500</u>
<u>Wellington Harbour at Taranaki St Dive Platform</u>	<u>1800</u>	<u>200 50% improvement towards meeting 500</u>
<u>Oriental Bay at Freyberg Beach</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Oriental Bay at Wishing Well</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Oriental Bay at Band Rotunda</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>200-500</u>
<u>Balaena Bay</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Hataitai Beach</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Shark Bay</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Mahanga Bay</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Scorching Bay</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Worser Bay</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Seatoun Beach at Wharf</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Seatoun Beach at Inglis Street</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>Breaker Bay</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>200</u>
<i>Wai Tai</i>		
<u>Lyall Bay at Tirangi Road</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>Maintain or improve 500</u>
<u>Lyall Bay at Onepu Road</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>Maintain or improve 200</u>
<u>Lyall Bay at Queens Drive</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>Maintain or improve 200</u>
<u>Princess Bay</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>Maintain or improve 200</u>
<u>Island Bay at Surf Club</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>Maintain or improve 500</u>
<u>Island Bay at Reef St Recreation Ground</u>	<u>896</u>	<u>Maintain or improve 500</u>
<u>Island Bay at Derwent Street</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>Maintain or improve 200</u>
<u>Ōwhiro Bay</u>	<u>1051</u>	<u>Maintain or improve 50% improvement towards meeting 500</u>
<i>Mākara and Wainuiomata Estuaries</i>		

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<u>No monitoring sites</u>	<u>no data</u>	<u>Maintain or improve</u>
<i>Any other locations</i>		
<u>No monitoring sites</u>	<u>no data</u>	<u>Maintain or improve</u>

1. As at 17 December 2024, 5-year summer 95th percentile CfU/100 ml
2. Cfu/100 ml 95th %ile

M = Maintain; Maintenance in the state of a target will be assessed through:

- Benchmarking against the baseline threshold and trend analysis or appropriate statistical analysis; and
- Taking the impact of climate and human activity into account.

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Objective WH.04



The extent, condition, and connectivity of habitats of nationally threatened freshwater species are increased, and the long-term population numbers of these species and the area over which they occur are increased, improving their threat classification status.



Objective WH.05

By 2040 the health and wellbeing of the Parangarahu Lakes and associated natural wetlands are on a trajectory of improvement towards wai ora, such that:

- (a) water quality, habitats, water quantity and ecological processes are at a level where the state of aquatic life is maintained, or meaningfully improved where degraded, to achieve the target attribute states in Table 8.2 to provide for ecosystem health, and
- ~~(b) the lakes are not impacted by submerged invasive plants and support healthy native aquatic plants, and~~
- ~~(c) the lakes function as a productive nursery with breeding habitats of indigenous species, and~~
- (d) riparian vegetation is present around the perimeter of each lake, and
- (e) the diversity, abundance, composition, structure and condition of mahinga kai species and communities has increased, and
- (f) mana whenua can safely connect with and enjoy waterbodies to undertake a wider range of customary and cultural practices, including mahinga kai gathering, and
- (g) huanga of mahinga kai and Māori customary use for locations identified in Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa) are maintained or improved.

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Table 8.2: Target attribute states for lakes

Parameter	Unit	Statistic	Timeframe	Part Freshwater Management Units (Map 80)								Other lakes default TAS ¹				
				Lake Kōhangatera				Lake Kōhangapiripiri								
				Baseline		TAS ¹		Baseline		TAS ¹						
Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State									
Phytoplankton ²	mg chl-a/m ³	Median	By 2040	5.0	C	≤2	A	1.5	A	M	A	M				
		Maximum		35	≤10		6.0									
Total nitrogen ²	mg/m ³	Median		480	B	M	B	660	C	≤500	B					
Total phosphorus ²	mg/m ³	Median		40	C	≤20	B	43	C	≤20	B					
Ammonia (toxicity) ²	mg/L	Median		0.005	A	M	A	0.003	A	M	A					
		95 th %ile		0.024	0.005											
Escherichia coli (E. coli) ²	/100mL	Median		125	A			A	23				A	M	A	
		%>260/100mL		174					0							
		%>540/100mL		0					0							
		95 th %ile		350					186							
Cyanobacteria (planktonic) ²	Total biovolume mm ³ /L	80 th %ile		0.248	A			A	0.008				A			A
Submerged plants (natives)	Native Condition Index (% of max)	Latest		81.4	A			A	35.7				C	≥75	A	
Submerged plants (invasive species)	Invasive Impact Index (% of max)	Latest	15.6	B	B			61.5	C			≤25	B			
Lake-bottom dissolved oxygen ³	mg/L	Annual minimum	Insufficient data		≥7.5 A M			A	Insufficient data			≥7.5 A M	A			

3 ¹ M = Maintain; I = Improve. Maintenance, improvement or deterioration in the state of an attribute will be assessed through:

- Benchmarking against the TAS thresholds and trend analysis or appropriate statistical analysis; and
- Taking the impact of climate and human activity into account.

4 ² Baseline state based on limited data collected over a period that is inconsistent with the monitoring requirements and baseline period defined in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020.

³ Baseline state unknown; further monitoring needed to determine whether the attribute needs to be improved to the TAS or be maintained at a better state.



Objective WH.06

~~Groundwater flows and levels, and water quality, are maintained at levels that Groundwater health and integrity, including the confining layers of the aquifer system, are maintained and protected such that:~~

- (a) ~~ensure~~ base flows or levels in **surface water bodies** and springs are supported, and
- (b) salt-water intrusion is avoided ~~and there is no landward movement of the salt-water/freshwater interface, and~~
- (~~bc~~) ~~protect groundwater quality and~~ groundwater dependent ecosystems are maintained, or improved where degraded, and
- (~~cd~~) ~~protect~~ ecosystems in connected **surface water bodies** are maintained, or improved where degraded, and
- (~~de~~) ~~ensure that~~ groundwater is of sufficient quality for human and stock drinking water, and
- (~~ef~~) ~~ensure~~ there is not a long-term decline in mean annual groundwater levels, ~~including artesian pressures, and~~
- (~~fg~~) ~~avoid~~ **aquifer** consolidation is avoided, and
- (h) **aquifer** pressures are maintained, and
- (i) ~~social and economic use benefits are enabled where (a)-(h) are not compromised.~~



~~Objective WH.07~~

~~The physical integrity of aquitards is protected so that confined **aquifer** pressures are maintained.~~



Objective WH.08

Primary contact sites within Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, Pākuratahi River, Akatarawa River and Wainuiomata River are suitable for primary contact by ensuring that by 2040:

- (a) Escherichia coli concentrations are at least maintained, or improved where the target attribute states in Table 8.3 are not met, and
- (b) there is low risk of health effects from exposure to benthic cyanobacteria.

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Table 8.3: Primary contact site objectives in rivers

Parameter		<i>Escherichia coli</i> September to April inclusive			
Unit		cfu/100 mL			
Statistic		95th percentile			
		Baseline*		TAS	
Water body	Primary contact site (Map 85)	Numeric	State	Numeric	State
Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River	@Birchville	122	Excellent	M	Excellent
	@Maoribank Corner	123	Excellent	M	Excellent
	@Poets Parks	117	Excellent	M	Excellent
	@Upstream Silverstream Bridge	164	Good	M	Good
	@Taita Rock	Insufficient data 178**	Good	Maintain at or improve to M	Good
	@Melling Bridge	704	Poor	≤540	Fair
Pākūratahi River	@Hutt Forks	199	Good	M	Good
	@Kaitoke Campground	Insufficient data >3000**	Poor	Maintain at or improve to ≤540	Fair
Akatarawa River	@Hutt Confluence	420	Fair	M	Fair
Wainuiomata River	@Richard Prouse Park	966	Poor	≤540	Fair

* baseline states as at 7 September 2017, except where indicated

** current state, as at October 2023



Objective WH.09

Water quality, habitats, natural form and character water quantity and ecological processes of rivers are maintained or improved by ensuring that:

- (a) where a target attribute state in Table 8.4 is not met, the state of that attribute is improved ~~throughout in all rivers and river reaches in the part Freshwater Management Unit~~ so that the target attribute state is met within the timeframe indicated within Table 8.4, and
- (b) where a target attribute state in Table 8.4 is met, the state of that attribute is at least maintained in all rivers within the **part Freshwater Management Unit**, and
- (c) where any attribute in any river or river reach is in a better state than the target attribute state, that attribute is **at least** maintained at the better state ~~in every river or river reach~~, and
- ~~(d) where a **huanga of mahinga kai and Māori customary use** for locations identified in Schedule B (**Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa**) and is not achieved, the state of the river or river reach is improved.~~

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- (d) where improvements are required to existing wastewater or stormwater networks:

 - (i) prioritise *E.coli*/enterococci reductions that contribute to achieving the targets for **primary contact site** locations in Table 8.3, ahead of coastal targets in Table 8.1A and then the broader **part Freshwater Management Unit *E.coli*** targets in Table 8.4.
 - (ii) prioritise dissolved copper and dissolved zinc reductions in locations where macroinvertebrate target attribute state(s) in Table 8.4 are not met once the priorities in clause (i) above have been addressed.

- (e) the targets in Table 8.4 are managed and monitored at a **part Freshwater Management Unit** level, by the Council on behalf of mana whenua and the wider community, and, where specific policies and rules are included in this chapter of the plan to manage an activity, and:

 - (i) when the specific policies and rules are fully satisfied, then the target attribute states can be considered to be consistent with this objective; or
 - (ii) when the specific policies and rules are not satisfied, then an assessment of the impact of an activity or discharge on the achievement of the target attribute states will be required; or
 - (iii) where policies and rules are not included in this chapter to manage the proposed activity, then an assessment of the impact of an activity or discharge on the achievement of the target attribute states will be required.

Table 8.4: Target attribute states for rivers

Part Freshwater Management Units for Te Awa Kairangi, Ōrongorongo and Wainuiomata (Map 79)*																						
			Ōrongorongo, Te Awa Kairangi and Wainuiomata small forested and Te Awa Kairangi forested mainstems				Te Awa Kairangi lower mainstem				Te Awa Kairangi rural streams and rural mainstems				Te Awa Kairangi urban streams							
			Whakatikei R. @ Riverstone		Part FMU default IAS ¹	Hutt R. @ Boulcott		Part FMU default IAS ¹	Mangaroa R. @ Te Marua		Part FMU default IAS ¹	Hulls Ck adj. Reynolds Bach Dr.		Part FMU default IAS ¹								
			Baseline	TAS ¹		Baseline	TAS ¹		Baseline	TAS ¹		Baseline ²	TAS ¹									
Parameter	Unit	Statistic	Timeframe	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State			
Periphyton biomass ²	mg chl-a/m ²	92 nd %ile	By 2040	Insufficient data		≤50	A	284	D	≤120	B	220	D	≤120	B	Insufficient data		≤200	C			
Ammonia (toxicity)	mg/L	Median		0.002	A		A	0.002	A		A	0.002	A	A	A	0.008	A	A	A			
		95 th %ile		0.004				0.003	M ¹	M	0.01	M ¹	M	0.012								
Nitrate (toxicity)	mg/L	Median		0.1	A		A	0.2	A		A	0.4	A	A	A	0.2	A	M ¹	A			
		95 th %ile		0.3				0.3			0.6			0.4								
Suspended fine sediment	Black disc (m)	Median		4	A	M ¹	A	2.4	C	≥2.95	A	1.5	D	≥2.22 1.67	GD	1.2	A	A	A			
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	/100mL	Median		22	A	M ¹	A	58	D	≤58	C	170	D	≤130	B,C	1.100	E	≤130 260	GD			
		%>260/100mL		5				≤18		35		≤30 34		100		≤34 50						
		%>540/100mL		3				≤8		18		≤40 20		79		≤20 30						
		95 th %ile		290				≤1,200		2,450		≤1,000 1200		13,000		≤1,200 13,000						
Fish	Fish-IBI	Latest		Insufficient data		≥34	A	Insufficient data		≥34	A	Insufficient data		≥34	A	Insufficient data		A**	≥34	A		
Fish community health (abundance, structure and composition)		Expert assessment ³		Insufficient data		N/A ³	A	Insufficient data		N/A ³	B	Insufficient data		N/A ³	B	Insufficient data		N/A ³	C			
Macroinvertebrates (1 of 2)	MCI	Median		129.6	B	≥130	A	109.1	C	110	B	118.3	C	≥118.3	B	93.2**	D**	≥90	C			
	QMCI	Median		7.0		≥7		5.5		5.5		5.7		≥5.7		3.3**		≥4.5				
Macroinvertebrates (2 of 2)	ASPM	Median		0.56	B	≥0.6	A	0.4	B	M ¹	B	0.5	B	M ¹	B	0.31**	C**	≥0.3	C			
Deposited fine sediment ²	%cover	Median		25	C	≤13	A	5	A		A	0	A		A	11	B	M ¹	B			
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	1-day minimum		Insufficient data		≥7.5	A	Insufficient data		≥7.5	A	Insufficient data		≥7.5	A	Insufficient data		≥7.5	A			
		7-day mean minimum		Insufficient data		≥8.0		Insufficient data		≥8.0		Insufficient data		≥8.0		Insufficient data		≥8.0				
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen ⁴	mg/L	Median		0.15		M ¹		0.2				0.44		M ¹		0.24						
Dissolved reactive phosphorus ⁴	mg/L	Median		0.008		≤0.006 0.008		0.004		M ¹		0.010		≤0.006		0.018		M ¹				
		95 th %ile	0.011		≤0.011		0.008				0.015		≤0.015		0.027							
Dissolved copper	µg/L	Median	Insufficient data		≤1	A	0.3	A		A	Insufficient data		≤1	A	1.9	C	≤1.4 n/a	B Improve within C band				
		95 th %ile	Insufficient data		≤1.4		0.6		M ¹		Insufficient data		≤1.4		3.6		≤1.8 n/a					
Dissolved zinc	µg/L	Median	Insufficient data		≤2.4	A	0.5	A		A	Insufficient data		≤2.4	A	8.0	C	≤8 n/a	B Improve within C band				
		95 th %ile	Insufficient data		≤8		1.9				Insufficient data		≤8		19.2		≤15 n/a					
Ecosystem metabolism ⁵	g-O ₂ -m ⁻² -d ⁻¹	N/A ⁵																				

Part Freshwater Management Units for Te Awa Kairangi, Ōrongorongo and Wainuiomata (Map 79)*															Part Freshwater Management unit for South-west coast, Mākara and Ōhariu catchment and Parangarahu Lakes (Map 79)*						
			Waiwhetū Stream				Wainuiomata urban streams				Wainuiomata rural streams				Parangarahu catchment streams and South-west coast rural streams						
			Waiwhetū S. @ Whites Line East		Part FMU default TAS ⁺	Black Ck @ Rowe Parade		Part FMU default TAS ⁺	Wainuiomata River D/S of White Br.		Part FMU default TAS ⁺	Mākara S. @ Kennels		Part FMU default TAS ⁺							
			Baseline			TAS ⁺			Baseline ²			TAS ⁺			Baseline		TAS ⁺				
Parameter	Unit	Statistic	Timeframe	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State		
Periphyton biomass ²	mg chl-a/m ²	92 nd %ile	By 2040	Insufficient data		≤200	GB	Insufficient data		≤200	C	324	D	≤200	GB	Insufficient data		≤200	C		
Ammonia (toxicity)	mg/L	Median		0.027	B	≤0.02	AB	0.025	B	≤0.03	AB	0.004	A	M ¹	A	0.005	A	M ¹	A		
		95 th %ile		0.076		≤0.05		0.066		≤0.05		0.025			0.023						
Nitrate (toxicity)	mg/L	Median		0.5	A	M ¹	A	0.4	A	M ¹	A	0.2	A	A	0.4	A	A	A	A		
		95 th %ile		0.9			0.7		0.4												
Suspended fine sediment	Black disc(m)	Median		1.1	A		A	1.3	D	≥2.22	C	2.1	D	≥2.22	C	1.6	D	≥2.22	C		
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	/100mL	Median		495	E	≤130	GD	1250	E	≤130	GD	100	B	≤100	A	375	E	≤260	D		
		%>260/100mL		73		≤34		86		≤34		18		≤18		62		≤50			
		%>540/100mL		42		≤20		71		≤20		7		≤5		32		≤30			
		95 th %ile		5.800		≤1200		4.360		≤1200		1.000		≤540		6.500		≤3.850			
Fish	Fish-IBI	Latest		Insufficient data		≥34	A	Insufficient data 30**		B**	≥34	A	Insufficient data		≥34	A	Insufficient data 46**		A**	≥34	A
Fish community health (abundance, structure and composition)		Expert assessment ³		Insufficient data		N/A ³	G	Insufficient data		N/A ³	G	Insufficient data		N/A ³	B	Insufficient data		N/A ³	G		
Macroinvertebrates (1 of 2)	MCI	Median		55.4	D	≥90	C	99**	D**	≥90	C	109.5	C	≥110	B	107.3	C	M ¹	C		
	QMCI	Median		2.2		≥4.5		4.1**		≥4.5		4.9		≥5.5		5.1					
Macroinvertebrates (2 of 2)	ASPM	Median		0.1	D	≥0.3	C	0.40**	B**	≥0.3	C	0.4	B	≥0.6	A	0.4	B		B		
Deposited fine sediment ²	%cover	Median		30	D	≤29	C	11	A	M ¹	A	20	C	≤13	A	85	D	≤27	C		
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	1-day minimum		Insufficient data		≥7.5	A	Insufficient data		≥7.5	A	Insufficient data		≥7.5	A	Insufficient data		≥7.5	A		
		7-day mean minimum		Insufficient data		≥8.0		Insufficient data		≥8.0		Insufficient data		≥8.0		Insufficient data		≥8.0			
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen ⁴	mg/L	Median		0.56		M ¹		0.5		M ¹		0.17		M ¹		0.42		M ¹			
Dissolved reactive phosphorus ⁴	mg/L	Median		0.024		≤0.018	0.024	0.021		≤0.018		0.011		≤0.012		0.027		≤0.018	0.025		
		95 th %ile	0.049		≤0.049	0.042	0.035		≤0.035		0.023		≤0.023	0.017	0.064		≤0.054	0.064			
Dissolved copper	µg/L	Median	1.0		≤1	AC	1.0		C	M ¹	C	Insufficient data	≤1	A	Insufficient data	≤1	A				
		95 th %ile	4.0		≤1.4	4.3	2.0		C		≤1.4			≤1.4							
Dissolved zinc	µg/L	Median	18.3		≤8	18.3	11.2		≤11.2		Insufficient data	≤2.4	A	Insufficient data	≤2.4	A					
		95 th %ile	51.5		≤46	42	71.2		≤42			≤8			≤8						
Ecosystem metabolism	g-O ₂ -m ⁻² -d ⁻¹	N/A ⁵	M																		

Parameter	Unit	Statistic	Timeframe	Part Freshwater Management Unit for Korokoro catchment (Map 79)*				Part Freshwater Management Unit for Wellington urban catchment (Map79)*								Island rivers part Freshwater Management Unit TAS ¹					
				Korokoro Stream				Kaiwharawhara Stream				Wellington urban									
				Korokoro S. @ Cornish St. Br.		Part FMU default TAS ¹	Kaiwharawhara S. @ Ngaio Gorge		Part FMU default TAS ¹	Karori S. @ Mākara Peak		Part FMU default TAS ¹									
				Baseline	TAS ¹		Baseline	TAS ¹		Baseline	TAS ¹										
Numeric**	State**	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State												
Periphyton biomass ²	mg chl-a/m ²	92 nd %ile	By 2040	Insufficient data		≤120	B		191	D	≤200	C		‡	Insufficient data	≤200	C		M		
Ammonia (toxicity)	mg/L	Median		0.002	A	≤0.03	A		0.004	A		A		0.009	A	M ¹	A			M	
		95 th %ile		0.007		≤0.05			0.031					0.026							
Nitrate (toxicity)	mg/L	Median		0.51	A	≥1	A		1.1	B	M ¹	B		1.3	B	≤1.0	B			M	
		95 th %ile		0.93		≥≤1.5			1.5					1.6		M	B				
Suspended fine sediment	Black disc (m)	Median		3.8	A	≥2.95	A		3.2	A		A		3.2	A	M	A				
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	/100mL	Median		40		≤130			530		≤130	260		1400		≤130	260			‡	
		%>260/100mL		18%	B	≤30	B		73	E	≤34	50		97	E	≤34	50				‡
		%>540/100mL		9%		≤10			50		≤20	30		83		≤20	30				
		95 th %ile		965		≤1,000			5,150		≤1,200	5,150		4,550		≤1,200	4,550				
Fish	Fish-IBI	Latest		36	A	≥34	A	M	Insufficient data 36**	A**	≥34	A	M	Insufficient data 24**	C**	≥34	A	M			
Fish community health (abundance, structure and composition)		Expert assessment³				N/A ³	C		Insufficient data	N/A ³	C		Insufficient data	N/A ³	C						
Macroinvertebrates (1 of 2)	MCI	Median		113	C	≥130	A	‡	81.9	D	≥92.4	C	‡	91.8	D	≥91.8	C			‡	
	QMCI	Median		5.1		≥6.5			2.8		≥4.5			3.1		≥4.5					
Macroinvertebrates (2 of 2)	ASPM	Median		0.57	B	≥0.6	A		0.25	D	≥0.3	C		0.29	D	≥0.3	C				
Deposited fine sediment ²	%cover	Median		6%	A	≤13	A		20	C	≤13	A	‡	25	C	≤19	B				
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	1-day minimum		Insufficient data		≥7.5	A	M	Insufficient data		≥7.5	A	M	Insufficient data		≥7.5	A			M	
		7-day mean minimum			≥8.0						≥8.0					≥8.0					
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen ⁴	mg/L	Median		0.51		≤0.26			1.14		M ¹			1.29						M	
Dissolved reactive phosphorus ⁴	mg/L	Median		0.015	C	≤0.006		‡	0.037		≤0.018	0.025		0.035		M ¹				M	
		95 th %ile	0.020		≤0.021			0.064		≤0.054	0.064		0.062								
Dissolved copper	µg/L	Median	0.3	A	≤1	A	M	1.3	C	≤1.3	n/a	B	1.3	D	≤1.3	C		‡			
		95 th %ile	0.5		≤1.4			2.8		≤1.8	n/a	Improve within C band	5.9		≤4.3						
Dissolved zinc	µg/L	Median	0.5	A	≤2.4	A		6.1	B	≤2.4	6.1	AB	16.2	D	≤16.2	C		‡			
		95 th %ile	0.5		≤8			12.8		≤8	12.8		43.0		≤42						
Ecosystem metabolism	g O ₂ m ⁻² d ⁻¹	N/A ⁵								M											

¹ M = Maintain; I = Improve. Maintenance, improvement or deterioration in the state of an attribute will be assessed through:

- Benchmarking against the TAS thresholds and trend analysis or appropriate statistical analysis; and
- Taking the impact of climate and human activity into account.

² Baseline state based on limited data.

³ The A, B, C and D states to be assigned on the basis of fish community health reflecting an excellent, good, fair and poor state of aquatic ecosystem health respectively.

⁴ Median concentration targets reflect the nutrient outcomes required by Clause 3.13 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020

⁵ Further monitoring needed to define baseline state and develop attribute state framework.

* Baseline states as at 7 September 2017, except where indicated

** Current state, as at 30 June 2024

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Objective WH.O10



By 2030, there is no further decline of the health and wellbeing of Te Whanganui-a-Tara's lakes and rivers.

8.2 Policies

In addition to the policies in this Chapter, the policies in Chapter 4 of the Plan also apply in **Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara**, unless the policy in Chapter 4 is specifically identified as not applying to **Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara**.

8.2.1 Ecosystem health and water quality

Policy WH.P1: Improvement of aquatic ecosystem health



Aquatic ecosystem health will be improved, *where deteriorated*, by:

- (a) progressively reducing the load or concentration of contaminants, particularly sediment, nutrients, pathogens and metals, entering water, and
- (b) restoring habitats, and
- (c) enhancing the natural flow regime of rivers and managing water flows and levels, including where there is interaction of flows between surface water and groundwater, and
- (d) ~~co-ordinating and prioritising work programmes promoting non-regulatory methods that seek to improve aquatic ecosystem health, in accordance with M36-M45 of the plan in catchments that require changes to land use activities that impact on water.~~

~~Policy WH.P2 Management of activities to achieve target attribute states and coastal water objectives~~



~~Target attribute states and coastal water objectives will be achieved by regulating discharges and land use activities in the Plan, and non-regulatory methods, including Freshwater Action Plans, by:~~

- ~~(a) prohibiting **unplanned greenfield development** and for other greenfield developments **minimising** the contaminants and requiring financial contributions as to offset adverse effects from residual **stormwater** contaminants, and~~
- ~~(b) encouraging **redevelopment** activities within existing urban areas to reduce the existing urban contaminant load, and~~
- ~~(c) imposing **hydrological controls** on urban development and **stormwater** discharges to rivers~~
- ~~(d) requiring a reduction in contaminant loads from urban **wastewater** and **stormwater networks**, and~~

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- ~~(e) stabilising stream banks by excluding livestock from waterbodies and planting riparian margins with indigenous vegetation, and~~
- ~~(f) requiring the active management of earthworks, forestry, cultivation, and vegetation clearance activities, and~~
- ~~(g) soil conservation treatment, including revegetation with woody vegetation, of land with high erosion risk, and~~
- ~~(h) requiring farm environment plans (including Freshwater Farm Plans) to improve farm practices that impact on freshwater.~~



Policy WH.P3: Freshwater Action Plans role in the health and wellbeing of waterways

The Wellington Regional Council shall, in partnership with mana whenua, prepare and deliver Freshwater Action Plans in accordance with Schedule 27 (Freshwater Action Plan). The first iteration of Freshwater Action Plans, to cover all rivers and lakes in the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara, shall be completed by December 2026. Freshwater Action Plans shall identify, in detail, the actions, including to support effective regulation, to achieve the target attribute states, and support relevant environmental outcomes, set in this Plan.



Policy WH.P4: Achievement of the visual clarity target attribute states

To achieve the visual clarity target attribute states in Table 8.4 in part Freshwater Management Units where the target attribute state is:

- (a) met, the mean annual sediment load must be at least maintained, and
- (b) where it is not met, a percentage reduction in the mean annual sediment load must be achieved reduced as set out in Table 8.5.

5 Table 8.5: Sediment load reductions required to achieve the visual clarity target attribute states

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<u>Part Freshwater Management Unit</u>	<u>Target attribute state site</u>	<u>Timeframe</u>	<u>Median visual clarity 'baseline' 2012-2017 (m)</u>	<u>Baseline dSedNet mean annual load (t/year)</u>	<u>% reduction in baseline dSedNet mean annual load Suspended sediment load reduction to meet visual clarity target</u>
<u>Te Awa Kairangi rural streams and rural mainstems</u>	<u>Mangaroa River at Te Marua</u>	<u>2040</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>10,965</u>	<u>-51% -17%</u>
<u>Te Awa Kairangi lower mainstem</u>	<u>Hutt River at Boulcott</u>	<u>2040</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>102,303</u>	<u>-24% -25%</u>
<u>Wainuiomata urban streams</u>	<u>Black Creek at Rowe Parade end</u>	<u>2040</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>-50%</u>
<u>Wainuiomata rural streams</u>	<u>Wainuiomata River downstream of White Bridge</u>	<u>2040</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>12,243</u>	<u>-7% -8%</u>
<u>Parangārehu catchment streams and south-west coast rural streams</u>	<u>Mākara Stream at Kennels</u>	<u>2040</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>4,437</u>	<u>-34% -38%</u>

8.2.1 Discharges to water

Policy WH.P5: Localised adverse effects of point source discharge

The localised adverse effects of point source discharges to freshwater and coastal water beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing** are avoided or **minimised**, including by avoiding:

- (a) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
- (b) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or
- (c) any emission of objectionable odour, or
- (d) the rendering of freshwater unsuitable for consumption by **farm animals**, or
- (e) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life including through:
 - (i) change in temperature, or
 - (ii) reduced dissolved oxygen in **surface water bodies**, or
 - (iii) increased toxicity effects.

Policy WH.P6: Cumulative adverse effects of point source discharges



The cumulative adverse effects of point source discharges, excluding **stormwater network** and **wastewater** discharges, to water are avoided and:

- (a) any new discharge is inappropriate if contaminants in the discharge would cause the affected freshwater body to decline in relation to the target attribute state(s) for that **part Freshwater Management Unit(s)** and/or coastal water objective(s), and
- (b) all existing discharges in **part Freshwater Management Units** or **coastal water management units** where the target attribute states and/or coastal water objectives are met are only appropriate if:
 - (i) at a minimum, an application for a resource consent includes a defined programme of work for upgrading the discharge, in accordance with **good management practice**, within the term of the resource consent, and
- (c) all existing discharges in **part Freshwater Management Units** or **coastal water management units** where the target attribute states and/or coastal water objectives are not met are only appropriate if:

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- (i) the conditions on a resource consent require reduction of the adverse effects and improve the discharge at a level consistent with the degree of over allocation required to be reduced within that **part Freshwater Management Unit** and/or the **coastal water management unit**, and
- (ii) in determining the improvement to water quality required in (ii), and the timeframe in which it is to be achieved, consideration will be given to the discharge’s contribution to the target attribute state(s) for that **part Freshwater Management Unit** and/or coastal water objective not being met.



Policy WH.P7: Discharges to groundwater


All discharges to land that may enter groundwater, and discharges to groundwater, shall not degrade the quality of groundwater, and where the quality of groundwater is degraded, existing discharges shall be managed to improve groundwater quality.

Policy WH.P8: Avoiding discharges of specific products and waste 

Avoid discharges to freshwater and coastal water, including where this is via the **stormwater network**, of:

- (a) chemical cleaning products, paint, solvents, fuels and coolant, oil, wet cement products and drill cooling water, or
- (b) **animal effluent** from an **animal effluent** storage facility or from an area where animals are confined, or
- (c) untreated industrial or trade waste, or
- (d) untreated organic waste or leachate from storage of organic material.

8.2.2 Stormwater

Policy WH.P9: General stormwater policy to achieve the target attribute states and coastal water objectives 

Stormwater discharges to a **surface water body** or coastal water, or into or onto land in a manner that may enter freshwater or coastal water, are managed so that the baseline water quality state for copper and zinc is maintained, or improved where degraded, including in the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** or **coastal water management unit**, in order for the coastal water objectives and target attribute states to be met by the timeframes set out in Tables 8.1 and 8.4.

Policy WH.P10: Managing adverse effects of stormwater discharges 

All **stormwater** discharges and associated land use activities shall be managed by:

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- (a) using source control to **minimise** contaminants in the **stormwater** discharge and **maximise**, to the extent practicable, the removal of contaminants from **stormwater**, including through the use of **water sensitive urban design** measures, and
- (b) using **hydrological control** and **water sensitive urban design** measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of **stormwater** quantity and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and
- (c) installing, where practicable, a **stormwater treatment system** for **stormwater** discharges from a **property** or **properties** taking into account:
 - (i) the treatment quality (load reduction factor), and
 - (ii) opportunities for the retention or detention of **stormwater** flows or volume, including any flood storage volume required, and
 - (iii) any potential adverse effects that may arise as a result of the **stormwater treatment system** or discharge, including erosion and scour, and localised adverse water quality effects, and
 - (iv) inspections, monitoring and ongoing maintenance, including costs, to maintain functionality in terms of treatment quality and capacity, and
 - (v) existing or proposed communal **stormwater treatment systems** in the **stormwater catchment** or **sub-catchment**, or **part Freshwater Management Unit**.

Note

If the installation of a **stormwater treatment system** includes infrastructure in the bed of a lake or river, resource consent may be required for the placement of the infrastructure under section 5.5 of this Plan.

Policy WH.P11: Discharges of contaminants in stormwater from high risk industrial or trade premises



The discharge of **stormwater** to water, including discharges via the **stormwater network**, from a **high risk industrial or trade premise** shall be managed by:

- (a) having procedures and equipment in place to contain any spillage of **hazardous substances** for storage or removal, and
- (b) avoiding contaminants or **hazardous substances** being entrained in **stormwater** and discharged to a **surface water body** or coastal water, including via the **stormwater network**, or where avoidance is not practicable, implementing **good management practice** to avoid or

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minimise adverse effects on the environment, including reducing contaminant volumes and concentrations as far as practicable, and applying measures, including secondary containment, treatment, management procedures, and monitoring, and

- (c) installing an interceptor where there is a risk of petroleum hydrocarbons entering into the **stormwater network**, a **surface water body** or coastal water, and
- (d) avoiding or mitigating adverse effects of **stormwater** discharges on groundwater quality.

Policy WH.P12: Managing stormwater from a port or airport



The adverse effects, including on **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai**, contact recreation and **Māori customary use**, of the discharge of **stormwater** from a port, or airport, where the discharge will enter water, including via a local authority or state highway **stormwater network**, shall be avoided or **minimised** by:

- (a) identifying priorities for improvement, including methods and timeframes for improvement, and
- (b) having particular regard to protecting sites with identified significant or outstanding values, and
- (c) implementing **good management practice** including reducing contaminant volumes and concentrations as far as practicable, and applying measures, including secondary containment, treatment, management procedures, and monitoring, and
- (d) where required to reduce localised adverse effects, or to meet the target attribute states and coastal water objectives, progressively improving discharge quality over time.

Policy WH.P13: Managing stormwater network discharges through a Stormwater Management Strategy



Stormwater discharges from local authority and state highway networks shall be managed by:

- (a) reducing the copper and zinc loads in discharges to **coastal water management units** to contribute to meeting the coastal water objectives to maintain or improve, and
- (b) reducing the concentration and contaminant loads of copper and zinc from discharges to surface water bodies in order to maintain, and in degraded **part Freshwater Management Units** improve, the water quality state for dissolved copper and zinc to contribute to meeting

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the target attribute states in those **part Freshwater Management Units**, and

- (c) supporting the achievement of any other relevant target attribute states or coastal water objectives including for ecosystem health, nutrients, visual clarity and *Escherichia coli* or enterococci, and
- (d) implementing a **stormwater management strategy** and **stormwater management plans** prepared in accordance with the information and requirements set out in Schedule 31 (stormwater strategy – whaitua), and
- (e) monitoring and modelling the **stormwater network** to identify **catchments to be prioritised**, the copper and zinc concentrations and loads in the discharge, and changes in discharge volume and quality over time following improvements in the network infrastructure, and
- (f) prioritising the reduction, removal, and/or treatment of **stormwater discharges** to Schedule A (outstanding water bodies) or Schedule C (mana whenua) sites, or **mahinga kai**.

Policy WH.P14: Stormwater discharges from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces



The adverse effects of **stormwater** discharges from new greenfield development shall be **minimised**, and adverse effects of **stormwater** discharges from existing urban areas reduced to the extent practicable, upon **redevelopment**, through implementing:

- (a) an on-site **stormwater treatment system** or an off-site communal **stormwater treatment system** that is designed to:
 - (i) receive at least 85% of the mean annual runoff volume **stormwater** generated from new and redeveloped **impervious surfaces** of the **property**, and
 - (ii) achieve copper and zinc load reductions factors equivalent to that of a raingarden/bioretention device, and
- (b) where **stormwater** discharges will enter a river, **hydrological controls** either on-site, or off-site via a communal **stormwater treatment system**.

Policy WH.P15: Stormwater contaminant offsetting for new greenfield development



The adverse effects of residual (post-treatment) **stormwater** contaminants from new greenfield development, roads (not already captured as part of a greenfield development) and state highways where the discharge will enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including via an existing or new

stormwater network, are to be offset by way of a financial contribution in accordance with Schedule 30 (financial contribution).

Policy WH.P16: Stormwater discharges from new unplanned greenfield development



Avoid all new stormwater discharges from unplanned greenfield development where the discharge will enter a surface water body or coastal water, including through an existing local authority stormwater network.

8.2.3 Wastewater

Policy WH.P17: General wastewater policy to achieve target attribute states and coastal objectives



Wastewater discharges to a surface water body or coastal water, or into or onto land in a manner that may enter freshwater or coastal water are managed so that the baseline water quality state for *Escherichia coli* or enterococci is maintained, or improved where degraded, including in the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit or coastal water management unit, in order for the target attribute states and coastal water objectives to be met by the timeframes set out in Tables 8.1 and 8.4.



Policy WH.P18: Progressing works to meet *Escherichia coli* target attribute states

Works shall be progressed as soon as practicable in order for the *Escherichia coli* target attribute state to be achieved by the timeframe in Table 8.4 through:

- (a) implementing improvements to reduce or remove wastewater network catchment discharges based on the best information available at the time, and
- (b) not unduly delaying improvements because of uncertainty about the quality or quantity of information available on the state of the network or the cause of dry weather discharges, and
- (c) using the information from works and investigations to inform updates to the Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy (as set out in Schedule 32) and support further improvements within the part FMU or whaitua.

Policy WH.P19: Managing wastewater network catchment discharges



All wastewater network catchment discharges, including those which discharge via a stormwater network, shall be managed by:

- (a) progressively reducing the frequency and/or volume of wet weather overflow events to meet or exceed the containment standard of no more than 2 per year through the implementation of the

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methodologies set out in a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 32 (wastewater strategy), and

- (b) prioritising the removal of **wet weather overflows** in **wastewater network sub-catchments** where **wet weather overflows** are discharging to Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule H (contact recreation and **Māori customary use**) sites, and **primary contact sites** in Map 85, and **mahinga kai**, or where they may affect **group drinking water supplies** and **community drinking water supplies**, and
- (c) progressively reducing the frequency and/or volume of **dry weather discharges** or the potential for these discharges through the implementation of a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 32 (wastewater strategy) to contribute to meeting the target attribute states for *Escherichia coli* in Table 8.4 and the coastal water objectives for enterococci in Table 8.1, and
- (d) implementing an inflow and infiltration programme to proactively **upgrade** the pipe network to progressively reduce **stormwater** and groundwater infiltration and inflow into the **wastewater network catchment**, and
- (e) engaging with **mana whenua** on their values and interests in relation to discharges and receiving waters, including adverse effects on **Māori customary use** and **mahinga kai**, and
- (f) avoiding **wastewater network catchment** discharges entering private property or educational facilities, and
- (g) avoiding increasing the frequency and/or volume of **wastewater network catchment** discharges as a result of climate change, or new urban development and intensification, and
- (h) monitoring and modelling the **wastewater network catchment** to identify catchments to be prioritised, the *Escherichia coli* or enterococci concentration in the discharge, and changes in discharge frequency, volume and quality over time following improvements in the network infrastructure.

Policy WH.P20: Managing existing wastewater treatment plant discharges



All **existing wastewater discharges** from a treatment plant shall be managed by:

- (a) maintaining or reducing the *Escherichia coli* or enterococci load in the discharge where the target attribute state for *Escherichia coli* in Table

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8.4 or the coastal water objectives for enterococci in Table 8.1 are met, and

- (b) monitoring the discharge to identify trends over time, the *Escherichia coli* or enterococci concentration and load in the discharge, and changes to receiving water quality at the **zone of reasonable mixing** over time, and
- (c) engaging with **mana whenua** on their values and interests in relation to the discharge and receiving water, including adverse effects on **Māori customary use** and **mahinga kai**, and
- (d) assessing the adequacy of existing and planned capacity of **wastewater** treatment plant systems, and
- (e) maintaining and upgrading existing **wastewater** treatment plants to provide for population growth and climate change, and
- (f) monitoring **mahinga kai** health within and at the outer extent of the **zone of reasonable mixing**, and
- (g) investigating technological improvements and other methods to reduce or remove **wastewater** discharges to water.

Note

Kaitiaki monitoring teams within the **Whaitua** must be engaged with and be provided the opportunity to undertake the kaitiaki monitoring.

8.2.4 Rural land use and earthworks



Policy WH.P21: Managing diffuse discharges of nutrients and *Escherichia coli* from farming activities

Reduce diffuse discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus and *Escherichia coli* from farming activities by:

- (a) capping, minimising and reducing diffuse discharges from individual rural properties in accordance with WH.P22, WH.P23 and WH.P24, and
- (b) applying target attributes states as **limits** on rural land use change and on the intensification of farming activities, and
- (c) progressively establishing and maintaining woody vegetation on **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** as a **limit** on land use, and
- (d) excluding stock from water bodies as a **limit** on land use, and
- (e) supporting **good management practice** through Wellington Regional Council's environmental **restoration** programmes.



Policy WH.P22: Capping, minimising and reducing diffuse discharges of nitrogen from farming activities

Diffuse nitrogen discharges from large rural properties and from smaller rural properties that are intensively farmed, are capped, **minimised** and, on large properties and horticultural properties, reduced where necessary by ensuring that:

- (a) the risk of diffuse discharge of nitrogen is assessed objectively using a **recognised nitrogen risk assessment tool** to determine the **nitrogen discharge risk**, and
- (b) the **nitrogen discharge risk** determined for each property in accordance with (a) above, does not increase over time, and
- (c) for **pastoral land use** or **arable land use** on 20 hectares or more of land, or **horticultural land use** on 5 hectares or more of land:
 - (i) **farm environment plans** are prepared and complied with, and
 - (ii) the **nitrogen discharge risk** is **minimised** by the adoption of **good management practices**, and by the phasing out of any poor management practices, and
 - (iii) in **part Freshwater Management Units** where Table 8.4 shows that the baseline state of dissolved inorganic nitrogen or nitrate exceeds the target attribute state, the **nitrogen discharge risk** is reduced to the extent reasonably practicable.



Policy WH.P23: Achieving reductions in sediment discharges from farming activities on land with high risk of erosion

Reduce discharges of sediment from farming activities on high erosion risk land and highest erosion risk land by:

- (a) identifying **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** and **high erosion risk land (pasture)**, and
- (b) requiring that **farm environment plans** prepared for **farms with highest erosion risk land (pasture)** and/or **high erosion risk land (pasture)** include an **erosion risk treatment plan**, and
- (c) ensuring **erosion risk treatment plans**:
 - (i) deliver permanent woody vegetation cover on at least 50% of **highest risk erosion land (pasture)** that is in pasture on a **farm** within 10 years and appropriate erosion control treatment for the remaining **highest risk erosion land (pasture)** and **high erosion risk land (pasture)** that is in pasture on the **farm**, and

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- (ii) identify and respond to risks of sediment loss on **high erosion risk land (pasture)** associated with grazing **livestock, earthworks or vegetation clearance**, by using effective erosion control treatment, and
- (d) Wellington Regional Council providing support to landowners to implement **erosion risk treatment plans**.

Policy WH.P24: Phasing of farm environment plans

Farm environment plans required in accordance with Policy WH.P22 and Policy WH.P23 shall be provided according to a phased timetable that prioritises those **part Freshwater Management Units** where Table 8.4 shows that suspended fine sediment has a baseline state of D and/or where dissolved inorganic nitrogen is shown as being in need of improvement, and so that, in all cases, **farm environment plans** are prepared and certified by 30 June 2027.



Policy WH.P25: Managing rural land use change

Manage the actual and potential adverse effects of changing land use from low to higher intensity rural land use by:

- (a) controlling rural land use change that is greater than 4ha and associated diffuse discharge where there is a risk the diffuse discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or *Escherichia coli* may increase, and
- (b) only granting resource consent for such a change in land use when, in accordance with Policy P75, the diffuse discharge of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and *Escherichia coli* of the more intensive activity is demonstrated to be the same or less than the activities being replaced.



Policy WH.P26: Managing livestock access to small rivers

In addition to national stock exclusion regulations and the region-wide stock access requirements of Rule R98, Rule R99 or Rule R100 in this Plan, restrict **livestock** access to a river in the Mākara Stream and Mangaroa River catchments where the baseline state for the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** is below the national bottom line for visual clarity.



Policy WH.P27: Promoting ~~stream shading~~ riparian planting to improve aquatic ecosystem health

Contribute to the achievement of **aquatic ecosystem health** by promoting riparian planting to:

- (a) stabilise stream banks to reduce stream bank erosion; and
- (b) ~~the progressively shading of~~ streams where nutrient reductions alone will be insufficient to achieve the periphyton target attribute states in Table 8.4.



Policy WH.P28: Achieving reductions in sediment discharges from plantation forestry

Reduce discharges of sediment from **plantation forestry** by:

- (a) identifying **highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry)**, and
- (b) improving management of **plantation forestry** by requiring **erosion and sediment management plans** to be prepared and complied with, and
- (c) requiring that on **highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry)**, **plantation forestry** is not established or continued beyond the harvest of existing plantation forest.

Policy WH.P29: Management of earthworks



The risk of sediment discharges from **earthworks** shall be managed by:

- (a) requiring retention of soil and sediment on the land using **good management practices** for erosion and sediment control measures that are appropriate to the scale and nature of the activity, and in accordance with the *GWRC Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for the Wellington Region (2021)*, for the duration of the land disturbance, and
- (b) limiting the amount of land disturbed at any time, and
- (c) designing and implementing **earthworks** with knowledge of the existing environmental site constraints, specific engineering requirements and implementation of controls to limit the discharge of sediment to receiving environments, and
- (d) requiring erosion and sediment control measures to be installed prior to, and during **earthworks** and ensuring those controls remain in place and are maintained until the land is **stabilised** against erosion.

Policy WH.P30: Discharge standard for earthworks



The discharge of sediment from **earthworks** over an area greater than 3,000m² shall:

- (a) not exceed 100g/m³ at the point of discharge where the discharge is to a **surface water body**, coastal water, **stormwater network** or to an artificial watercourse, except that when the discharge is to a river with background total suspended solids that exceed 100g/m³, the discharge shall not, after the **zone of reasonable mixing**, decrease the visual clarity in the receiving water by more than:

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- (i) 20% in **River class 1** and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
- (ii) 30% in any other river, and
- (b) be managed using **good management practices** in accordance with the *GWRC Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region (2021)*, to achieve the discharge standard in (a), and
- (c) be monitored by a suitably qualified person, and the results reported to the Wellington Regional Council.

Policy WH.P31: Winter shut down of earthworks



Earthworks over 3,000m² in area shall:

- (a) be shut down from 1st June to 30th September each year, and
- (b) prior to shut down, be **stabilised** against erosion and have sediment controls in place using **good management practices** in accordance with the *GWRC Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for the Wellington Region (2021)*.

8.2.5 Water allocation



Policy WH.P132: Minimum flows and minimum water levels in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara
Minimum flows and minimum water levels in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara are:

- (a) for rivers (including **tributaries**) the **minimum flows** in Table 8.47, and
- (b) for rivers not in Table 8.47, 90% of the **mean annual low flow**, and
- (c) for **natural lakes**, existing **minimum water levels**.



Policy WH.P233: Core allocation in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

The maximum amount of water available for allocation from rivers (and **tributaries**) and groundwater in the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, Wainuiomata River catchment and Ōrongorongo River catchments, at the time an application is made for resource consent to take and use water, shall not exceed whichever is the greater of:

- (a) the total amount allocated by resource consents, or
- (b) the allocation amounts identified in Tables 8.28-8.39

except for the taking and use of water identified in Policy P124 at flows above the **median flow**.

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Where the total amount allocated by resource consents exceeds the allocation amounts in Tables 8.28 and 8.39 that does not imply that an existing consented **community drinking water supply** is an over allocation, which will be a matter considered through the **Whaitua Implementation Programme**.

8.3 Rules

8.23 Rules

If a single activity is covered by more than one rule, then the rule that applies is the rule that is more specific for the relevant activity, area or resource. This does not apply where a proposal includes a number of activities that trigger separate specific rules. In that case, all rules are considered when assessing the proposal. An activity needs to comply with all relevant rules in the Plan, including those in Chapter 5.

In addition to the rules in this Chapter, the rules in Chapter 5 of the Plan also apply in **Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara**, unless the rule in Chapter 5 is specifically identified as not applying to **Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara**.

Many activities relating to the operation, maintenance, upgrading, relocation or removal of an electricity transmission line and ancillary structures that existed prior to 14 January 2010 are controlled by the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009* (NESETA), separate to this Plan. Where the provisions of this Plan conflict with the requirements of the NESETA, the provisions of the NESETA apply.

8.3.1 Discharges of contaminants

Rule WH.R1: Point source discharges of specific contaminants – prohibited activity



The point source discharge of:

- (a) chemical cleaning products including vehicle cleaning products, detergents, bleach and disinfectant, or
- (b) paint and other substances used for the purpose of protecting surfaces (including stain and paint wash), or
- (c) solvents including paint stripper, or
- (d) liquid fuels, including diesel, petrol, oil, grease, except where these have been treated by an interceptor system to collect hazardous contaminants and the treated discharge does not contain more than 15 milligrams per litre of total petroleum hydrocarbons, or
- (e) radiator coolant, or
- (f) cooking oil, or
- (g) cement wash, cement slurry and concrete cutting waste, or

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(h) drill cooling water

into water or onto or into land, including via a **stormwater network**, where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water is a prohibited activity.

8.3.2 Stormwater



Rule WH.R2: Stormwater to land – permitted activity

The discharge of **stormwater** onto or into land, including where contaminants may enter groundwater:

- (a) that is not from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, or
- (b) that does not discharge from, or to, a local authority **stormwater network**,

is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (c) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and
- (d) the discharge shall not cause or exacerbate the flooding of any other **property**, and
- (e) the discharge is not located within 20m of a **bore** used for water abstraction for potable supply or stock water.

Note

In respect of a discharge from an existing **high risk industrial or trade premise** refer to Rule WH.R4, and for discharges from new or redeveloped premises refer to Rule WH.R11. For existing discharges from or into a local authority **stormwater network** refer to Rule WH.R9.

Rule WH.R3: Stormwater from an existing individual property to surface water or coastal water – permitted activity



The discharge of **stormwater** from an existing individual **property** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water,

- (a) that is not from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, or
- (b) that is not from a port, airport or state highway, or
- (c) that does not discharge from, or to, a local authority **stormwater network**,

is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

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- (d) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and
- (e) the discharge does not contain **wastewater**, and
- (f) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:

 - (i) 50g/m³ where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), or Schedule H1 (contact recreation), or
 - (ii) 100g/m³ where the discharge enters any other water, and
- (g) the discharge shall not cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and
- (h) the discharge shall not give rise to the following effects beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing**:

 - (i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
 - (ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or
 - (iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than

 1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 2. 30% in any other river, or
 - (iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or
 - (v) the freshwater is unsuitable for consumption by **farm animals**, or
 - (vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Note

In respect of the discharge from an existing **high risk industrial or trade premise** refer to Rule WH.R4. Discharges from a port or airport refer to Rule WH.R8. For discharges from an existing individual property into the **stormwater network** refer to Rule WH.R9.

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Rule WH.R4: Stormwater from an existing high risk industrial or trade premise – permitted activity



The discharge of **stormwater** from an existing **high risk industrial or trade premise**, that is not a port or airport, into water, or onto or into land where it may enter water, including via an existing local authority **stormwater network**, is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and
- (b) the discharge does not contain **wastewater**, and
- (c) if the discharge is to land where it may enter groundwater,
 - (i) the discharge cannot cause or exacerbate the flooding of any other **property**, and
 - (ii) the discharge is not located within 20m of a **bore** used for water abstraction for potable supply or stock water, and
- (d) any contaminants stored or used on site, or **hazardous substances**, cannot be entrained in **stormwater** and enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including via the **stormwater network**, or
 - (i) there is a containment system in place to intercept and contain any spillage of hazardous substances for storage and removal, or
 - (ii) the **stormwater** contains no **hazardous substances** except petroleum hydrocarbons, and in that situation, the **stormwater** is treated by an interceptor and the treated discharge does not contain more than 15 milligrams per litre of total petroleum hydrocarbons, and
- (e) if the discharge is into a **surface water body**, coastal water or via an existing local authority **stormwater network**, the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:
 - (i) 50g/m³ where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), or Schedule H1 (contact recreation), or
 - (ii) 100g/m³ where the discharge enters any other water,

and where the discharge is not via an existing local authority **stormwater network** the discharge shall also not:

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- (f) cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and
- (g) give rise to the following effects beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing**:
 - (i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
 - (ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or
 - (iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than
 1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 2. 30% in any other river, or
 - (iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or
 - (v) the freshwater is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or
 - (vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Note

For the creation of new or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** for **high risk industrial and trade premises** and the associated discharge of stormwater, refer to WH.R11

Rule WH.R5: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces – permitted activity



The use of land for the creation of new, or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** (including greenfield development and **redevelopment** activities of existing urbanised property) and the associated discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing or new local authority **stormwater network**, that is not a **high risk industrial or trade premise** or **unplanned greenfield development**, is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the proposal involves the creation of new, or **redevelopment** of existing impervious areas of less than 1,000m² (baseline property existing impervious area as at 30 October 2023) and
- (b) all new building materials associated with the development shall not include exposed zinc (including galvanised steel) or copper roof, cladding and spouting materials, and

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- (c) the proposal provides **hydrological control** measures (for example rain tanks) onsite or offsite, where discharges will enter a **surface water body** (including via an existing local authority **stormwater network**):
 - (i) for all impervious areas associated with a greenfield development, or
 - (ii) for all redeveloped and new impervious areas involving greater than 30m² of impervious area of a **redevelopment** (of an existing urbanised property), and
 - (d) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and
 - (e) the discharge does not contain **wastewater**, and
 - (f) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:
 - (i) 50g/m³ where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), or Schedule H1 (contact recreation), or
 - (ii) 100g/m³ where the discharge enters any other water,
- and where the discharge is not via an existing or new local authority **stormwater network**:
- (g) the discharge shall not cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and
 - (h) the discharge shall not give rise to the following effects beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing**:
 - (i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
 - (ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or
 - (iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than
 1. 1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 2. 2. 30% in any other river, or

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- (iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or
- (v) the freshwater is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or
- (vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Note

Where a **property** connects to a local authority **stormwater network**, additional connection requirements and authorisations may be required by the network utility operator.

For the creation of new or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** for **high risk industrial and trade premises** and the associated discharge of stormwater, refer to WH.R11.

Rule WH.R6: Stormwater from new greenfield impervious surfaces – controlled activity



The use of land for the creation of new **impervious surfaces** for greenfield development and the associated discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing local authority **stormwater network**, that is not a **high risk industrial or trade premise** or **unplanned greenfield development**, is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the proposal involves the creation of new **impervious surfaces** of between 1,000m² and 3,000m² (baseline property existing impervious area as at 30 October 2023)
or,
- (b) the proposal involves the creation new **impervious surfaces** of less than 1,000m², but is not permitted under the conditions of Rule WH.R5,
and,
- (c) a financial contribution is paid for the purpose of offsetting the adverse effects of residual **stormwater** contaminants. The level of contribution and when it is required is set out in Schedule 30 (financial contributions), and
- (d) where **stormwater** directly or indirectly (through an existing local authority **stormwater network**) discharges to a river, **hydrological control** is provided either:
 - (i) on-site, or

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- (ii) off-site through an existing local authority **stormwater network** or privately owned **stormwater** network that has been sized to accommodate the proposed **stormwater** discharges, and
- (e) **stormwater** contaminant treatment is provided that captures 85% of the mean annual runoff and directs it to a **stormwater treatment system** that treats in accordance with Schedule 28 (contaminant treatment) and is provided either:

 - (i) on-site, or
 - (ii) off-site through an existing local authority **stormwater network** or privately owned **stormwater** treatment system that has capacity to treat contaminant loads from the site.

Matters of control

1. The design and layout of the on-site **stormwater treatment system**, including the ongoing operational and management measures necessary to ensure that **stormwater** quality will meet the requirements of condition (e) of this rule
2. The adequacy of **hydrological control** measures either on-site or off-site, where **stormwater** will enter a river
3. Where an off-site (or a combination of on-site and off-site) **stormwater treatment system** is utilised, whether this has capacity, availability (timing) and appropriate authorisations to connect into
4. The long-term operational, maintenance and ownership requirements of the **stormwater treatment system**
5. Whether sufficient use of **water sensitive urban design** measures have been applied to the site design and layout
6. A financial contribution as required by Schedule 30 (financial contributions)
7. Condition of consent to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with conditions (d) and (e) of this rule

Notification

In respect of Rule WH.R6, applications are precluded from limited and public notification (unless special circumstances exist).

Note

For the creation of new or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** for **high risk industrial and trade premises** and the associated discharge of stormwater, refer to WH.R11.

Rule WH.R7: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces of existing urbanised areas – controlled activity



The use of land for the creation of new and/or **redevelopment of impervious surfaces** of an existing urbanised property and the associated discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing local authority **stormwater network**, that is not a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the proposal involves the creation of new, or **redevelopment of impervious surfaces** of between 1,000m² and 3,000m² (baseline property existing impervious area as at 30 October 2023)

or,

(b) the proposal involves the creation of new, or **redevelopment of impervious areas** of less than 1,000m² but is not permitted under the conditions of Rule WH.R5,

and,

(c) where **stormwater** directly or indirectly (through an existing local authority **stormwater network**) discharges to a river, **hydrological control** is provided either:

(i) on-site, or

(ii) off-site through an existing local authority **stormwater network** or privately owned **stormwater network** that has been sized to accommodate the proposed **stormwater** discharges, and

(d) contaminant treatment of **stormwater** is provided either:

(i) on-site through a **stormwater treatment system**, or

(ii) off-site through an existing local authority **stormwater network** or privately owned **stormwater treatment system** that has capacity to treat contaminant loads from the site

Matters of control

1. Whether the design and layout of the on-site **stormwater treatment system** incorporates best practicable option measures to achieve (to the extent practicable) the capture of 85% of the mean annual **stormwater** runoff and treatment in accordance with Schedule 28 (contaminant treatment)

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

2. Whether the design and layout undertakes a best practicable option approach to the provision of **hydrological control** measures either onsite or offsite, where **stormwater** will enter a river
3. Where an off-site (or a combination of on-site and off-site) **stormwater treatment system** is utilised, whether this has capacity, availability (timing) and appropriate authorisations to connect into
4. The long-term operational, maintenance and ownership requirements of the **stormwater treatment system**
5. Whether there are topographical limitations influencing the provision of **stormwater hydrological control** and contaminant treatment
6. Whether sufficient use of **water sensitive urban design** methods have been applied to the site design and layout
7. Conditions to monitor compliance associated with any **stormwater treatment system** or hydrological control measures.

Notification

In respect of Rule WH.R7, applications are precluded from limited and public notification (unless special circumstances exist).

Note

For the creation of new or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** for **high risk industrial and trade premises** and the associated discharge of stormwater, refer to Rule WH.R11.

Rule WH.R8: Stormwater from a port or airport – restricted discretionary activity



The discharge of **stormwater** from a port or airport into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through a local authority **stormwater network**, is a restricted discretionary activity where the target attribute state for copper and zinc in Table 8.4 is met for a relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** or the coastal water objective for copper and zinc in Table 8.1 is met in the relevant **coastal water management unit**.

Matters for discretion

1. The management of the adverse effects of **stormwater** capture and discharge, including on **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai**, contact recreation and **Māori customary use**, and as required by Policy WH.P12
2. The management of effects on sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (indigenous biodiversity)

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

3. Minimisation of the adverse effects of **stormwater** discharges
4. Provision for **hydrological control** measures where discharges will enter a **surface water body** (including via an existing local authority **stormwater network**), and **water sensitive urban design**
5. Requirements of any relevant local authority **stormwater network** discharge consent

Rule WH.R9: Stormwater from a local authority or state highway network—restricted discretionary activity



The discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter water, from a local authority or state highway **stormwater network**, including discharges via another **stormwater network**, except those from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, or ports and airports, is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the resource consent application includes a **stormwater management strategy** prepared in accordance with Schedule 31 (stormwater strategy – whitua) to progressively improve discharge quality, including a reduction of copper and zinc commensurate with what is required in the receiving environment to meet the target attribute state in Tables 8.4 or coastal water objective in Table 8.1 for the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** or **coastal water management unit**.

Matters for discretion

1. The contents and implementation of a **stormwater management strategy** prepared in accordance with Schedule 31 (stormwater strategy - whitua)
2. The reduction of copper and zinc where required in order for the target attribute state or coastal water objective for these attributes to be met
3. Measures to achieve any other relevant target attribute states or coastal water objectives including for ecosystem health, nutrients, visual clarity and *Escherichia coli* or enterococci
4. Adverse effects, including cumulative and localised adverse effects, on:
 - (i) groundwater, **surface water** and coastal water, and particularly sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use), and
 - (ii) **group drinking water supplies** and **community drinking water supplies**

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

5. Methodology to prioritise the reduction, removal, and/or treatment of **stormwater** discharges, including information requirements and engagement with **mana whenua** and the community
6. The use of **hydrological control** and **water sensitive urban design** measures to mitigate adverse effects of **stormwater** discharges, provide communal **stormwater** treatment, or offset discharges arising from new greenfield development
7. The programme and timeframes for implementing measures and/or capital works
8. Monitoring and modelling of the **stormwater** network

Notification

In respect of Rule WH.R9, applications are precluded from public notification (unless special circumstances exist). Relevant iwi authorities shall be determined to be an affected party to an application under this rule.

Note

For the discharge of **stormwater** from an existing **high risk industrial or trade premise**, or the discharge of **stormwater** from a port or airport refer to Rules WH.R4 and WH.R8 respectively. Other existing discharges of **stormwater** into a local authority **stormwater network** will be managed under this rule by the local authority or the relevant water authority.

Rule WH.R10: Stormwater from new state highways – discretionary activity



The use of land for the creation of new **impervious surfaces** and the associated discharge of **stormwater** from a new state highway into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, is a discretionary activity, provided the resource consent application includes:

- (a) a Stormwater Management Plan and a draft **Stormwater Management Strategy** in accordance with Schedule 31 (stormwater strategy - whaitua), or
- (b) a Stormwater Management Plan prepared in accordance with a certified **Stormwater Management Strategy** (refer to Schedule 31 (**stormwater** strategy - whaitua)), and
- (c) a financial contribution for the purpose of offsetting the adverse effects of residual **stormwater** contaminants. The level of contribution and when it is required is set out in Schedule 30 (financial contributions).

Rule WH.R11: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces – discretionary activity



The use of land for the creation of new, or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** (including greenfield development and **redevelopment** of existing urbanised property) and the associated discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing local authority **stormwater network**, that is not permitted by Rule WH.R5, or a controlled activity under Rule WH.R6 or Rule WH.R7, or prohibited under WH.R13 is a discretionary activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the resource consent application includes a **Stormwater** Impact Assessment prepared in accordance with Schedule 29 (impact assessment), and
- (b) if the proposal is for greenfield development a financial contribution is paid for the purpose of offsetting the adverse effects of residual **stormwater** contaminants. The level of contribution and when it is required is set out in Schedule 30 (financial contributions).

Rule WH.R12: All other stormwater discharges – non-complying activity



The:

- (a) discharge of **stormwater** onto or into land, including where contaminants may enter groundwater, that is not permitted by Rule WH.R2, or
- (b) discharge of **stormwater** into water or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, that is not permitted by Rule WH.R3, or a restricted discretionary activity under Rules WH.R8 or WH.R9, or
- (c) discharge of **stormwater** from a **high risk industrial or trade premise** that is not permitted by Rule WH.R4, or the use of land for the creation of new or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** and the associated discharge of **stormwater** from a **high risk industrial or trade premise** that does not meet the conditions of Rule WH.R11, or
- (d) use of land for the creation of new or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** and the associated discharge of **stormwater** into water or onto or into land where it may enter water, that is not permitted by Rule WH.R5, or a controlled activity under Rule WH.R6 or WH.R7, or a discretionary activity under Rule WH.R10 or WH.R11, or a prohibited activity under WH.R13,

is a non-complying activity.

Rule WH.R13: Stormwater from new unplanned greenfield development – prohibited activity



The use of land and the associated discharge of **stormwater** from **impervious surfaces** from **unplanned greenfield development** direct into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing or proposed **stormwater network**, is a prohibited activity.

Note

Any **unplanned greenfield development** proposals will require a plan change to the relevant map (Map 86, 87, 88 or 89) to allow consideration of the suitability of the site and receiving catchment(s) for accommodating the water quality requirements of the *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020*, and the relevant freshwater and coastal water quality objectives of this Plan. Any plan change process should be considered concurrent with any associated change to the relevant district plan, to support integrated planning and assessment.

8.3.3 Wastewater

Rule WH.R14: Wastewater network catchment discharges – restricted discretionary activity



The **existing wastewater discharge** from a **wastewater network catchment** including via a **stormwater network** to a **surface water body** or coastal water or onto or into land where it may enter water, is a restricted discretionary activity provided the resource consent application includes a strategy to progressively reduce and remove **wastewater network catchment** discharges in relation to the consent sought, in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 32 (wastewater strategy), including a reduction of *Escherichia coli* or enterococci commensurate with what is required in the receiving environment to meet the target attribute state in Table 8.4 or coastal water objective in Table 8.1 for the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** or **coastal water management unit**.

Matters for discretion

1. The contents and implementation of a **wastewater network catchment** improvement strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 32 (wastewater strategy)
2. The reduction of **dry weather discharges** in order for the target attribute state for *Escherichia coli* and coastal water objectives for enterococci to be met, and/or the reduction of wet weather discharges in order for the **containment standard** to be met for the sub-catchment, as relevant to the consent sought
3. Measures to achieve reductions of **wastewater network catchment** discharges

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

4. Measures to achieve any other relevant target attribute states or coastal water objectives including for ecosystem health, nutrients, and visual clarity
5. Adverse effects as a result of **wastewater network catchment** discharges, including cumulative and localised adverse effects on:
 - (i) groundwater, **surface water** and coastal water, and particularly sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) and **primary contact sites** in Map 85, and
 - (ii) **mahinga kai**, and
 - (iii) **group drinking water supplies** and **community drinking water supplies**
6. Effects of population growth and climate change on the network
7. Methodology to prioritise the reduction and removal of **wastewater network catchment** discharges, including proposed information requirements and planned engagement with **mana whenua** and the community
8. The programme and timeframes for implementing improvement measures
9. Monitoring and modelling of the **wastewater network catchment** discharges

Notification

In respect of Rule WH.R14, applications are precluded from public notification (unless special circumstances exist). Relevant iwi authorities shall be determined to be an affected party to an application under this rule.

Rule WH.R15: Existing wastewater discharges from a treatment plant – discretionary activity



An **existing wastewater discharge** from a treatment plant into a **surface water body** or coastal water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water is a discretionary activity provided the overall *Escherichia coli* and enterococci load in the discharge does not increase from that previously consented under an **existing resource consent**.

Rule WH.R16: All other discharges of wastewater – non-complying activity



The discharge of **wastewater** into a **surface water body** or coastal water or onto or into land where it may enter water, that:

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- (a) does not comply with Rule WH.R14 or WH.R15, or
- (b) is a **new wastewater discharge** from a treatment plant or **wastewater network catchment** into a **surface water body** or onto or into land that may enter a **surface water body**.

is a non-complying activity.

8.3.4 Land uses



Rule WH.R17: Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land – permitted activity

Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) and any associated discharge of sediment to a **surface water body** is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the **vegetation clearance** is:
 - (i) to implement an action in the **erosion risk treatment plan** for the farm, or
 - (ii) for the control of pest plants, and
- (b) debris from the **vegetation clearance** is not placed where it can enter a **surface water body**.



Rule WH.R18: Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land – controlled activity

Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation), of more than a total area of 200m² per property in any consecutive 12-month period, and any associated discharge of sediment to a **surface water body** is a controlled activity provided an **erosion and sediment management plan** has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 33 (vegetation clearance plan) and submitted with the application for resource consent under this Rule.

Matters of control

1. The content of the **erosion and sediment management plan**, including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that discharge of sediment will not exceed that which occurred from the land prior to the **vegetation clearance** occurring
2. The area, location and method of **vegetation clearance**
3. **Stabilisation** and rehabilitation of the area cleared
4. The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

with the resource consent and the **erosion and sediment management plan**

5. The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the **erosion and sediment management plan**
6. The time and circumstances under which the resource consent conditions may be reviewed



Rule WH.R19: Vegetation clearance – discretionary activity

Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) and any associated discharge of sediment to a **surface water body** that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R17 or Rule WH.R18 is a discretionary activity.

Note

Rules WH.R20, WH.R21 and WH.R22 prevail over the following Regulations of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020:

Part 2 Regulation of plantation forestry activities

Subpart 1—Afforestation

Regulations 9(2), 10, 14(3), 15(5), 16(2), 17(1), 17(3), and 17(4)

Subpart 3—Earthworks

Regulations 24 to 35

Subpart 6—Harvesting

Regulation 64(1) and (2), as far as these apply to a Regional Council

Regulations 63(2) and (3), 64(3), 65 to 69, 70(3) and (4), and 71

Subpart 7—Mechanical land preparation

Regulations 73(2), 74, and 75

Subpart 8—Replanting

Regulations 77(2), 78(2) and (3), 80, and 81(3) and (4)

Subpart 9—Ancillary activities

Regulations 89 and 90

Regulation 95, as far as this applies to a Regional Council

Subpart 10—General provisions (including discharges of sediment)

Regulation 97(1)(a), (b), (c), (f) and (g)



Rule WH.R20: Plantation forestry – controlled activity

Afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, vegetation clearance or mechanical land preparation for **plantation forestry**, and any associated discharge of sediment to a **surface water body**, is a controlled activity providing the following conditions are met:

- (a) the land is not **high erosion risk land (pasture)** or **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** that was in pasture or scrub on 30 October 2023, and

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- (b) an **erosion and sediment management plan** has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 34 (forestry plan), certified by a **registered forestry adviser** and submitted with the application for resource consent under this rule, and
- (c) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge from the **plantation forestry** shall not exceed 100g/m³, except that, if at the time of the discharge the concentration of total suspended solids in the receiving water at or about the point of discharge exceeds 100g/m³, the discharge shall not, after the **zone of reasonable mixing**, decrease the visual clarity in the receiving water by more than:
- (i) 20% in **River class 1** and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
- (ii) 30% in any other river, and
- (d) the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates that the measure of visual clarity for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** set out in Table 8.4.

Matters of control

1. The content of the **erosion and sediment management plan**, including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that discharge of sediment will be **minimised**, and will not increase the average annual sediment load for the **part Freshwater Management Unit** in which the **plantation forestry** is located
2. The area, location and methods employed in the **plantation forestry**
3. The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the **erosion and sediment management plan**
4. The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the **erosion and sediment management plan**



Rule WH.R21: Plantation forestry – discretionary activity

Afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, vegetation clearance or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry and any associated discharge of sediment to a **surface water body** that does not comply with one or more of

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

the conditions of Rule WH.R20 and is not a prohibited activity under Rule WH.R22 is a discretionary activity.



Rule WH.R22: Plantation forestry on highest erosion risk land – prohibited activity

Afforestation, earthworks, or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry on highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry) is a prohibited activity.

8.3.5 Earthworks



Rule WH.R23: Earthworks – permitted activity

Earthworks is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the **earthworks** are to implement an action in the **erosion risk treatment plan** for the **farm**, or
- (b) the **earthworks** are to implement an action in the **farm environment plan** for the **farm**, or
- (c) the area of **earthworks** does not exceed 3,000m² per property in any consecutive 12-month period, and
 - (i) the **earthworks** shall not occur within 5m of a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, except for **earthworks** undertaken in association with Rules R122, R124, R130, R131, R134, R135, and R137, and
 - (ii) soil or debris from **earthworks** is not placed where it can enter a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, including via a **stormwater network**, and
 - (iii) the area of **earthworks** must be **stabilised** within six months after completion of the **earthworks**, and
 - (iv) there is no discharge of sediment from **earthworks** and/or flocculant into a **surface water body**, the coastal marine area, or onto land that may enter a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, including via a **stormwater network**, and
 - (v) erosion and sediment control measures shall be used to prevent a discharge of sediment where a preferential flow path connects with a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, including via a **stormwater network**.

Note

Earthworks management guidance is available within the *Greater Wellington Regional Council, Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021)*.

Rule WH.R24: Earthworks – restricted discretionary activity



Earthworks and the associated discharge of sediment and/or flocculant into a surface water body or coastal water, or onto or into land where it may enter a surface water body or coastal water, including via a stormwater network, that does not comply with Rule WH.R23 is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge from the earthworks shall not exceed 100g/m³, except that, if at the time of the discharge the concentration of total suspended solids in the receiving water at or about the point of discharge exceeds 100g/m³, the discharge shall not, after the zone of reasonable mixing, decrease the visual clarity in the receiving water by more than:
 - (i) 20% in River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 - (ii) 30% in any other river, and
- (b) earthworks shall not occur between 1st June and 30th September in any year.

Matters for discretion

1. The location, area, scale, volume, duration and staging and timing of works
2. The design and suitability of erosion of sediment control measures including consideration of hazard mitigation and the risk of accelerated soil erosion associated the staging of works and progressive stabilisation
3. The placement and treatment of stockpiled materials on the site, including requirements to remove material if it is not to be reused on the site
4. The proportion of unstabilised land in the catchment
5. The adequacy and efficiency of stabilisation devices for sediment control
6. Any adverse effects on:
 - (i) groundwater, surface water bodies and their margins, particularly surface water bodies within sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) or

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters)

- (ii) group drinking water supplies and community drinking water supplies
- (iii) mauri, water quality (including water quality in the coastal marine area), aquatic and marine ecosystem health, aquatic and riparian habitat quality, indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species
- (iv) the natural character of lakes, rivers, natural wetlands and their margins and the coastal environment
- (v) natural hazards, land stability, soil erosion, sedimentation and flood hazard management including the use of natural buffers

7. Duration of the consent

8. Preparation required for the close-down period (from 1st June to 30th September each year) and any maintenance activities required during this period

9. Monitoring and reporting requirements

Rule WH.R25: Earthworks – non-complying activity



Earthworks, and the associated discharge of sediment into a surface water body or coastal water or onto or into land where it may enter a surface water body or coastal water from earthworks, including via a stormwater network, that does not comply with Rule WH.R24 is a non-complying activity.

8.3.6 Nutrients and sediment from pastoral farming



Rule WH.R26: Farming activities on a property of between 4 hectares and 20 hectares – permitted activity

The use of land on a property of 4 hectares or more and less than 20 hectares for:

- (a) pastoral land use where the winter stocking rate is greater than 12 stock units per effective hectare, and/or
- (b) pastoral land use on highest erosion risk land (pasture) or high erosion risk land (pasture), and/or
- (c) arable land use,

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

and the associated discharge of contaminants into a **surface water body** or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (d) the **property** is registered with the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with Schedule 35 (farm registration) by 1 August 2025, and
- (e) the **nitrogen discharge risk** is assessed annually and provided to the Wellington Regional Council on request, and
- (f) the three-year rolling average of the **nitrogen discharge risk** for the land does not increase above the rate recorded at **registration**, and
- (g) if the property contains **highest erosion risk land (pasture)**, or **high erosion risk land (pasture)**:
 - (i) the area and of **pastoral land use on highest erosion risk land (pasture)** or **high erosion risk land (pasture)** does not increase above the area recorded at **registration**, and
 - (ii) the average **annual stocking rate** and the **winter stocking rate** on the **high erosion risk land (pasture)** or **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** do not increase above the area recorded for that land at **registration**.



Rule WH.R27: Farming activities on 20 hectares or more of land – permitted activity

The use of 20 hectares or more of land on a **farm** for **pastoral land use, arable land use**, or more than 5 hectares for **horticultural land use**, and the associated discharge of contaminants into a **surface water body** or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) a **farm environment plan** in respect of the land and associated land use is supplied to Wellington Regional Council by the date set out in Table 8.6 for the **part Freshwater Management Unit** in which the **farm** is located, and
- (b) if the **farm** used for **pastoral land use** contains **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** or **high erosion risk land (pasture)**, the **farm environment plan** includes an **erosion risk treatment plan**, that meets the requirements of Schedule 36 (farm environment plan - additional), and
- (c) a **farm environment plan certifier** certifies in writing that:
 - (i) the **farm environment plan** supplied to the Wellington

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Regional Council has been prepared in accordance with, and meets the requirements of Schedule Z (farm environment plan) and Schedule 36 (farm environment plan - additional), or

(ii) where the **farm environment plan** is certified under section 217G of Part 9A of the RMA, that the **farm environment plan** meets the requirements of condition (b), and

(d) the land use is undertaken in accordance with the **farm environment plan** provided under condition (a).

Table 8.6 – Phase-in of farm environment plans for part Freshwater Management Units

Part Freshwater Management Unit	Due Date
<u>Te Awa Kairangi rural streams and rural mainstems</u> <u>Parangārehu catchment streams and South-west coast rural streams</u> <u>Wainuiomata rural streams</u>	<u>30 Dec 2025</u>
<u>Te Awa Kairangi lower mainstem</u> <u>Korokoro Stream</u>	<u>30 Dec 2026</u>
<u>Ōrongorongo, Te Awa Kairangi and Wainuiomata small forested and</u> <u>Te Awa Kairangi forested mainstems</u>	<u>30 December 2027</u>



Rule WH.R28: Livestock access to a small river – permitted activity

From 30 December 2025 access by cattle (including **dairy cows**), farmed deer or farmed pigs to a river less than 1m wide in the Mākara Stream and Mangaroa River catchments, as shown on Maps 96 and 97, and any associated discharge to a **surface water body**, is a permitted activity provided:

(a) the access is only at a stock crossing point and the cattle (including **dairy cows**), farmed deer or farmed pigs are supervised and actively driven across the **surface water body**, and do not cross the same water body more than twice in any month, or

(b) the **farm environment plan** for the **farm** includes a **small stream riparian programme** that meets the requirements of Schedule 36 (farm environment plan - additional), and

(c) where the farm environment plan is certified under section 217G of Part 9A of the RMA, the farm environment plan certifier has certified that the farm environment plan meets the requirements of condition (b).

Note

Livestock access to, and exclusion from, a **surface water body** is also subject to:

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- the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020,
- the Resource Management (Stock Exclusion) Regulations 2020, and
- Rule R98, Rule R99 and Rule R100.



Rule WH.R29: Livestock access to a small river – discretionary activity

From 30 December 2025, access by cattle (including **dairy cows**), farmed deer or farmed pigs to a river less than 1m wide in the Mākara Stream and Mangaroa River catchments, as shown on Maps 96 and 97, and any associated discharge to a **surface water body** that does not meet Rule WH.R28 is a discretionary activity.



Rule WH.R30: The use of land for farming activities – discretionary activity

The use of land for the farming activities described in Rule WH.R26 or Rule WH.R27, and the associated discharge of contaminants into a **surface water body** or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater, that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R26 or Rule WH.R27 is a discretionary activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record at the time the application is lodged demonstrates that the concentration of dissolved inorganic nitrogen, dissolved reactive phosphorus, or measure of visual clarity, for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** set out in Table 8.4, and
- (b) if the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record at the time the application is lodged demonstrates that the concentration of *Escherichia coli*, for the relevant catchment exceeds the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** set out in Table 8.4, the land use change is not to **pastoral land use**.



Rule WH.R31: Change of rural land use – discretionary activity

The following changes in land use on a **property**, and the associated discharge of contaminants into a **surface water body** or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater are discretionary activities:

- (a) the change of land use from **plantation forestry** to **pastoral land use, arable land use, or horticultural land use** where the change exceeds a cumulative total of 4ha from that which was occurring on the property on 30 October 2023, or
- (b) the change of land use from **plantation forestry, arable land use, low intensity horticultural land use** or **pastoral land use** that is not **dairy farming**, to **dairy farming**, where the change exceeds a cumulative

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total of 4ha from that which was occurring on the property on 30 October 2023, or

- (c) the change of land use from **plantation forestry, arable land use, pastoral land use** or **low intensity horticultural land use** to **horticultural use** that is not **low intensity horticultural use** where the change exceeds a cumulative total of 4ha from that which was occurring on the property on 30 October 2023,

provided the following conditions are met:

- (d) the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates that the concentration of dissolved inorganic nitrogen, dissolved reactive phosphorus, or measure of visual clarity, for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** set out in Table 8.4, and
- (e) if the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates that the concentration of *Escherichia coli*, for the relevant catchment exceeds the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** set out in Table 8.4, the land use change is not to **pastoral land use**.



Rule WH.R32: Farming activities – non-complying activity

Any:

- (a) use of land for the activities described in Rule WH.R26 or Rule WH.R27 and the associated discharge of contaminants into a **surface water body** or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater, that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R30, or
- (b) change in land use described in Rule WH.R31 and the associated discharge of contaminants into a **surface water body** or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R31

is a **non-complying activity**.

8.3.7 Take and use of water



Rule WH.R331: Take and use of water in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a Tara – restricted discretionary activity

The take and use of water from any river (including **tributaries**) and groundwater in the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, Wainuiomata River and Ōrongorongo River catchments, that is not provided for in Rules R152, R153,

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R154, R155, R156, R157 or R159 is a restricted discretionary activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the take and use shall not occur below the **minimum flows** in Table 8.17, except that this condition does not apply to:
 - (i) water for the **health needs of people** as part of a **group drinking water supply** or a **community drinking water supply**, and
 - (ii) taking groundwater, and
- (b) in any **catchment management unit** in Tables 8.28 and 8.39, the amount of water taken and used, in addition to all **existing resource consents**, does not exceed whichever is the greater of:
 - (i) the maximum amount allocated by resource consents at the date the consent application is lodged, or
 - (ii) the allocation amounts in Tables 8.28 and 8.39except that this condition does not apply to the take and use of water at river flows above the **median flow**, and
- (c) at flows above **median flow**:
 - (i) the frequency of **flushing flows** that exceed three times the **median flow** of the river is not changed, and
 - (ii) for rivers (and their **tributaries**) listed in Table 1 of Schedule U no more than 50% of the portion of flow in the river above the **median flow** is taken at the point of abstraction, or
 - (iii) for rivers (and their **tributaries**) listed in Table 2 of Schedule U no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river is taken at the point of abstraction, or
 - (iv) for rivers (and their **tributaries**) not listed in either Table 1 or 2 of Schedule U no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river at the point of abstraction, and
- (d) the take and use is not from a river identified as outstanding in Schedule A1 (outstanding rivers).

Matters for discretion

1. The reasonable and efficient use of water, including the criteria in Schedule P (efficient use)

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2. The timing, amount, and rate of take of water, including instantaneous (L/sec), daily (m³/day), and seasonal requirements and duration and timing of peak daily take rate
3. For **group drinking water supplies** or **community drinking water supplies**, the amount and rate of water taken and used for the **health needs of people**
4. Reduction in the rate of take from surface water and **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater** at times of low flow and restrictions when rivers approach or fall below the **minimum flows or water level**
5. Effects due to local flow or water level depletion on wetlands, springs, or the downstream river reach in the same **catchment management unit**
6. Interference effects on existing lawful water takes
7. Prevention of salt water intrusion into the **aquifer**, or landward movement of the salt water/freshwater interface
8. For a take and use from groundwater, the degree of connectivity and category according to Table 4.1
9. Preventing fish from entering water intakes
10. Measuring and reporting, including the guideline in Schedule R (measuring takes)



Rule WH.R342: Take and use of water in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara – discretionary activity

The take and use of water that is not provided for in Rules R152, R153, R154, R155, R156, R157 or R159 in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara:

- (a) from any river or groundwater not in Table 8.28 and Table 8.29, and
- (b) from any lake other than an outstanding lake identified in Schedule A2 (outstanding lakes), and
- (c) from any river at flows above the **median flow** that does not meet condition (c) of Rule WH.R331, and
- (d) where not provided for in WH.R331, from Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River (including **tributaries**) below **minimum flows** in Table 8.17 down to 400L/s at the Kaitoke water supply intake for:

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- (i) maintenance of the **community drinking water supply** between October and March, in the event that one or more of the storage lakes at Te Marua is not operating due to necessary maintenance work, or
- (ii) emergency works

is a discretionary activity.



Rule WH.R35: Take and use of water from outstanding rivers or lakes – non-complying activity

The take and use of water from a river or lake in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ **Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara** identified as outstanding in Schedule A1 (outstanding rivers) or Schedule A2 (outstanding lakes) is a non-complying activity.



Rule WH.R364: Take and use of water exceeding minimum flows or core allocation – prohibited activity

The take and use of water from a river (including **tributaries**) or groundwater in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ **Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara** in Tables 8.28 and 8.39 that does not meet conditions (a) or (b) of Rule WH.R331 or WH.R342(d) is a prohibited activity.

Table 8.17: Minimum flows for rivers in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

River		Management point	Minimum flow (L/s)
Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River	Upstream of the confluence with the Pākuratahi River	Kaitoke water supply intake	600
	Downstream of the confluence with the Pākuratahi River	Birchville recorder	1,200
Wainuiomata River	Between Manuka Track and the confluence with Georges Creek	Manuka recorder	100
	Between Georges Creek and the boundary of the coastal marine area	Leonard Wood Park recorder	300
Ōrongorongo River upstream of the boundary with the coastal marine area		Truss Bridge recorder	100

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Table 8.28: Surface water allocation amounts for rivers and Category A groundwater and Category B groundwater in the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, Wainuiomata River and Ōrongorongo River catchments

Catchment management unit for the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River catchment (shown in Figures 8.1 and 8.2)	Allocation amount³³ (L/s)
Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River and tributaries , Upper Hutt or Lower Hutt Category A groundwater and Upper or Lower Hutt Category B groundwater (stream depletion) in the catchment management units shown in Figures 8.1 and 8.2	2,140
Wainuiomata River and tributaries	180
Orongorongo River and tributaries	95

Note

Where **Category B groundwater** is referred to in Table 8.28, the calculated stream depleting effect (described in Table 4.1) is included in the **surface water allocation** for the relevant **catchment management unit**, while the remainder is included in the **groundwater allocation** for the relevant **catchment management unit**.

Table 8.39: Groundwater allocation amounts for Category B groundwater and Category C groundwater in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

Catchment management units for the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River catchment (shown in Figures 8.1 and 8.2)	Allocation amount (m³/year)
Upper Hutt Category B groundwater and Upper Hutt Category C groundwater	770,000
Lower Hutt Category B groundwater	36,500,000 [Waiwhetu Aquifer and Taita Alluvium] ³⁴

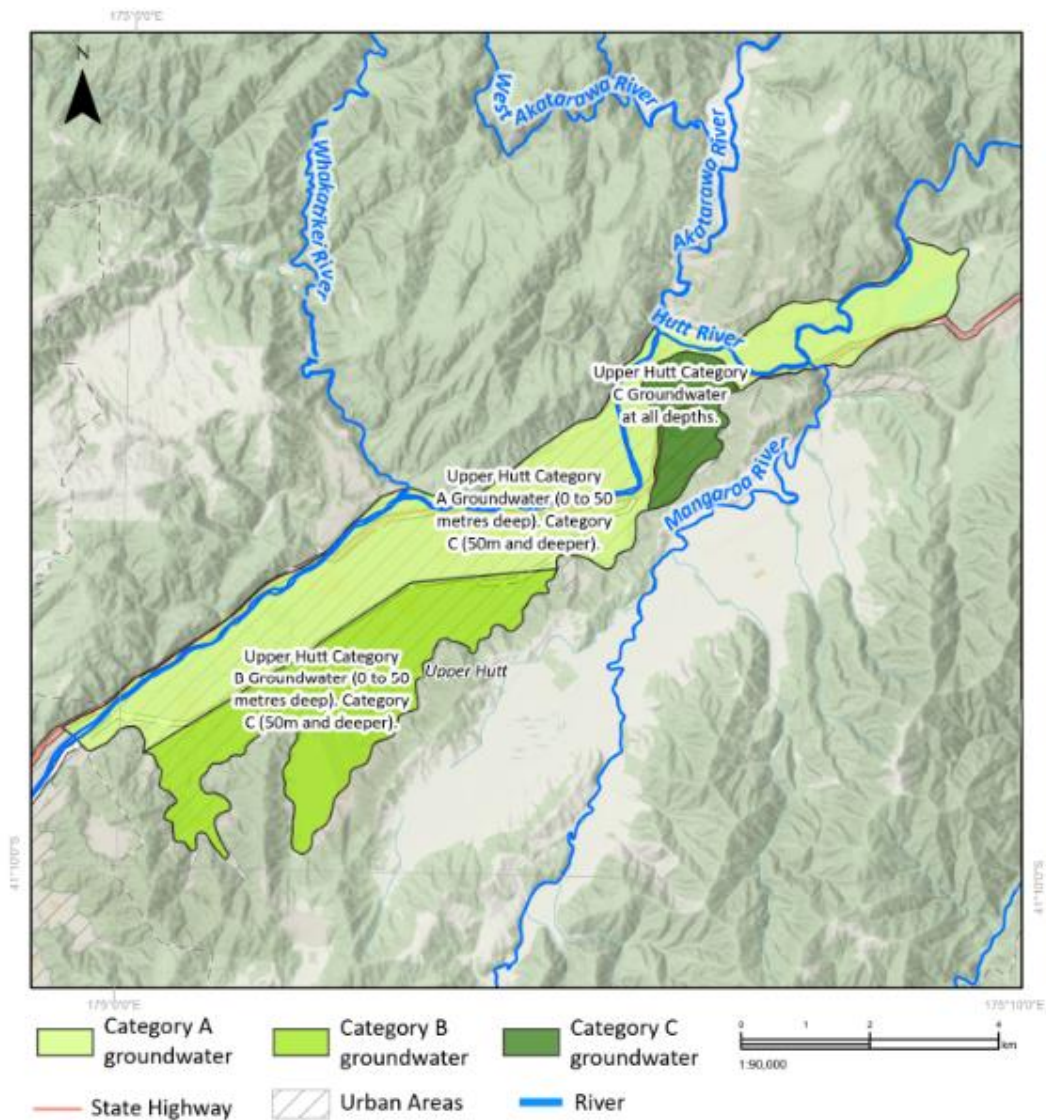
Note

Groundwater and surface water connectivity is managed by Policy P115. Allocation of groundwater amounts specified in Table 8.39 may be constrained by corresponding **surface water allocation** amounts in connected **catchment management units**. For Category B groundwater referred to in Table 8.39, the calculated stream depletion effect (described in Table 4.1) is included in the **surface water allocation** in Table 8.28 for the relevant **catchment management unit**, while the remainder is included in the **groundwater allocation** in Table 8.39 for the relevant **catchment management unit**.

³³ This **limit** has been derived as a default based upon one of two rules; for rivers with a mean flow of greater than 5,000 litres/sec, the allocation amount is equal to 50% of the **mean annual low flow (7d MALF)** and for rivers with a mean flow of less than 5,000 litres/sec, the allocation limit is equal to 30% of the 7d MALF.

³⁴ This allocation volume includes depletion equating to 600 L/sec from the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River.

Figure 8.1: Te Awa Kairangi/ Hutt River and Upper Hutt groundwater in Tables 8.8 and 8.9

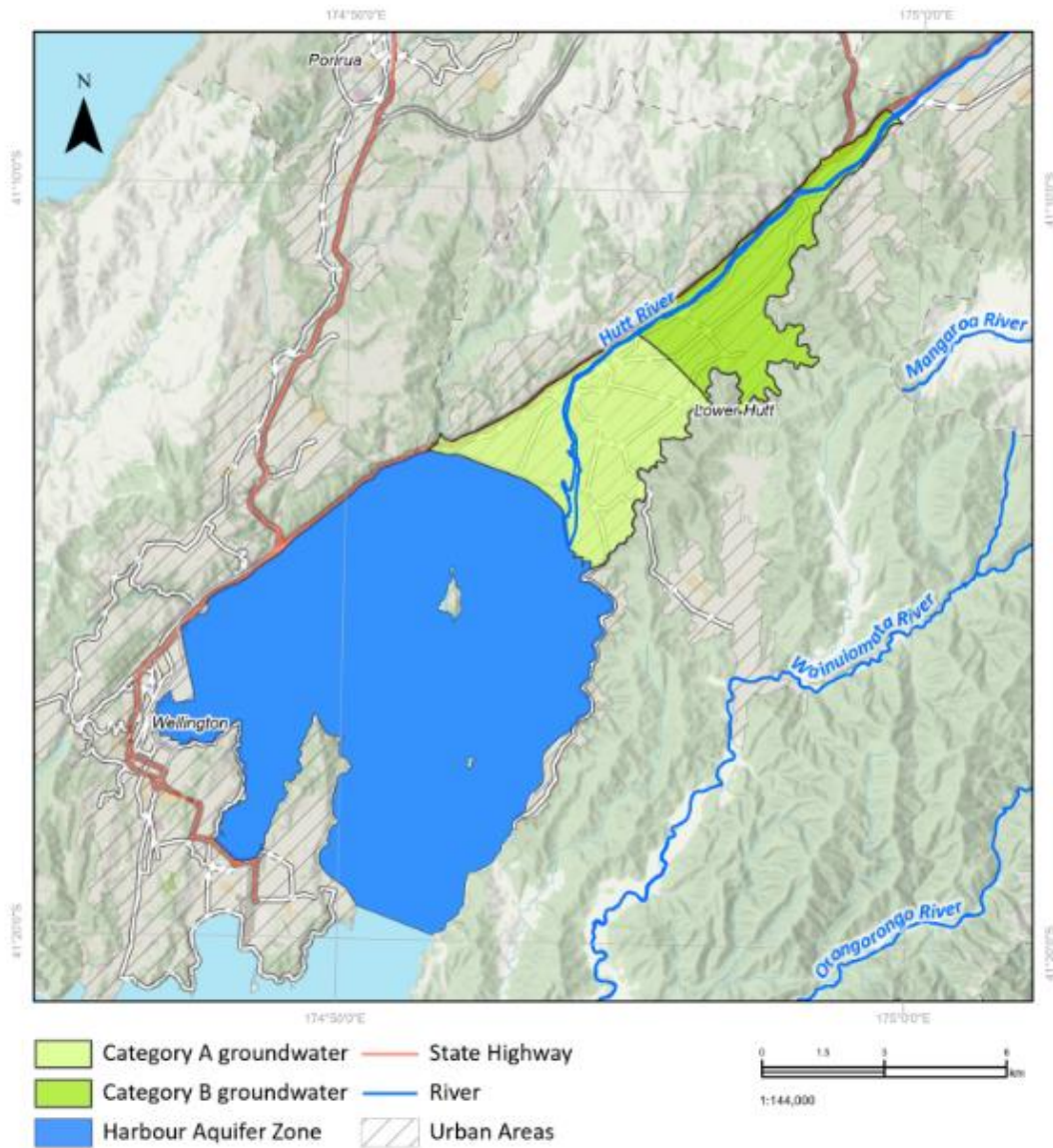


This version of the map is not complete. The version of this map available online through the online web map viewer shows the complete, detailed information on a GIS overlay that is not shown on this hard copy. The online version is available on the Council's website at <https://mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc/> (select theme Natural Resources Plan) and can be accessed from the Council offices or public library.

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Figure 8.2: Te Awa Kairangi/ Hutt River and Lower Hutt groundwater in Tables 8.8 and 8.9



This version of the map is not complete. The version of this map available online through the online web map viewer shows the complete, detailed information on a GIS overlay that is not shown on this hard copy. The online version is available on the Council's website at <https://mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc/> (select theme Natural Resources Plan) and can be accessed from the Council offices or public library.

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Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region: Amendments to Chapter 9 – Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

The amendments proposed in Proposed Plan Change 1 to the operative Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region are shown in this document as ~~striketrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion).

Provisions identified with the symbol  are part of the freshwater planning instrument which will proceed in the Freshwater Planning Process under Schedule 1 (Part 4) of the RMA.

9 Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

~~6 — Minimum flows or water levels referred to in the Plan are interim to the extent that they will be reviewed by whaitua committees and may be amended by plan changes or variations following recommendations of whaitua committees.~~

9.1 Objectives

7 In addition to Objectives P.O1 to P.O6 in this Chapter, objectives in Chapter 3 of the Plan also apply in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, unless the objective in Chapter 3 is specifically identified as not applying to Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.

Objective P.O1



The health of Te Awarua-o-Porirua's groundwater, rivers, lakes, natural wetlands, estuaries, harbours and coastal marine area is progressively improved and is wai ora by 2100.

Note

In the wai ora state:

- The values of Ngāti Toa Rangatira are upheld by way of revitalising and protecting Ngāti Toa Rangatira practices and tikanga associated with Te Awarua-o-Porirua is a taonga of Ngāti Toa Rangatira and must be respected by others
- Mauri is restored and waters are in a natural state, where possible
- Ecological health is excellent in freshwater and coastal water environments

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- Rivers flow naturally, with ~~ripples ripples~~, runs and pools, and the river beds are stony
- **Mahinga kai**, taonga, mahinga ika and kaimoana species are healthy, abundant, diverse, present across all stages of life, sizeable, and able to be culturally harvested by **mana whenua**
- **Mahinga kai**, taonga, mahinga ika and kai moana species are safe to harvest and eat or use, including for **mana whenua** to exercise manaakitanga
- **Mana whenua** and communities are able to undertake a full range of activities
- **Mana whenua** are able to undertake cultural activities and practices
- Water is able to be used for social and economic use benefits, provided that the health and well-being of waterbodies, freshwater ecosystems and coastal waters is not compromised.

Note: Objectives P.O2 to P.O6 set out what is needed to achieve progressive implementation of this long-term objective. Therefore, resource consent applicants do not need to demonstrate their proposed activities align with this objective.



Objective P.O2

Te Awarua-o-Porirua's groundwater, rivers, lakes and **natural wetlands**, and their margins are on a trajectory of **measurable** improvement towards wai ora, such that by 2040:

- (a) water quality, habitats, **aquatic life**, water quantity and ecological processes are at a level where the state of **aquatic life ecosystem health** is meaningfully improved in accordance with P.O6, and
- (b) **natural form and character is maintained, or where degraded, improvement has been made to limit erosion processes, including bank stability, are improved** to significantly reduce the sedimentation rate in the harbour ~~to a more natural level~~, and **the extent and condition of indigenous riparian vegetation is increased and improved, supporting ecosystem health, and**
- ~~(c) **the extent and condition of indigenous riparian vegetation is increased and improved, and**~~
- (d) the diversity, abundance and condition of **mahinga kai** are increased so that **mana whenua** are able to harvest healthy **mahinga kai** for their people, and
- ~~(e) **huanga of mahinga kai and Māori customary use for locations identified in Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa) are maintained or improved, and**~~
- (f) **mana whenua** are able to **more** safely connect with freshwater and are able to practice their customary and cultural practices, including **mahinga kai** gathering, and

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(g) mana whenua and communities can **more** safely connect with waterbodies and enjoy a wider range of activities, including swimming, paddling and **fishing food gathering**, and

~~(h) people and communities can provide for social and economic use benefits, provided that the health and well-being of waterbodies and ecosystems is not compromised.~~

the freshwater **environmental outcomes** must contribute to the:

(h) maintenance and improvement of the health and wellbeing of estuaries, harbours and open coastal areas, and

(i) protection and **restoration** of sites within significant values.

Objective P.03



~~The health and wellbeing of c~~ Coastal water quality, and the health and wellbeing of ecosystems and habitats in Pāuatahanui Inlet, Onepoto Arm and the open coastal areas of Te Awarua-o-Porirua is maintained, or improved where deteriorated, to achieve the coastal water objectives set out in Table 9.1 and 9.1A, and by 2040:

(a) sediment and metal loads entering the **harbour arm catchments** either via freshwater bodies or directly are significantly reduced, and

~~(b) high contaminant concentrations, including around discharge points, are reduced, and~~

(c) the diversity, abundance and condition of **mahinga kai** has increased so that **mana whenua** access to healthy **mahinga kai** has increased, and

(d) **huanga** of **mahinga kai** and **Māori customary use** for locations identified in Schedule B (**Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa**) are maintained or improved, and

(e) the extent and condition of estuarine seagrass, saltmarsh and brackish water submerged macrophytes are increased and improved to support abundant and diverse biota, and

(f) coastal areas support healthy functioning ecosystems, and their water conditions and habitats support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of **taonga species** and At-risk and Threatened species, and

~~(g) **mana whenua** are able to safely connect with and access the coastal marine area and practice their customary and cultural **tikanga**, and~~

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(h) mana whenua and communities can safely the coastal marine area and enjoy a wider range of activities, ~~connect with use~~ including food gathering, swimming ~~and~~ paddling, Māori customary use and tikanga, and

(i) for coastal areas not covered by Table 9.1, in addition to relevant matters in (a)-(h) above:

- fish and benthic invertebrate communities are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are maintained, and
- there is no increase in the frequency of nuisance macroalgal blooms, and
- phytoplankton levels are maintained and monitored in applicable areas of point source discharges and locations that experience riverine mouth closures with limited water mixing.

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Table 9.1: Coastal water objectives

Parameter	Unit	Statistic	Timeframe	Coastal Water Management Units (Map 82)								Open coast
				Onepotto Arm				Pāuatahanui Inlet				
				Intertidal		Subtidal		Intertidal		Subtidal		
				Current state	Target	Current state	Target	Current state	Target	Current state	Target	
<i>Enterococci</i>	cfu/100 mL	95 th %ile	2040	≤500				≤200				≤200
Macroalgae	EQR	Latest score	N/A 2040	0.71	M	no data	M	0.71	M	no data	M	Maintain or Improve
Copper in sediment	mg/kg	Mean of replicate samples		3.9	M <32.5	19.5	M <32.5	3.8	M <32.5	9.9	M <32.5	
Zinc in sediment	mg/kg			53.9	M <200	172.5	M <305	32.5	<100	74.7	<100	
Muddiness	% >50% mud	Latest score		13.5	M	no data	M	13.5	M	no data	M	
	% of sample			9.3	M	94.5	M	9.4	M	63.0	M	
Sedimentation rate	mm/year	5-year mean	2.7	1 ≤2.7	9.8	1 ≤2.7	1.9	2 ≤3.2	2.8	2 ≤3.2		

M = Maintain; Maintenance in the state of a target will be assessed through:

- Benchmarking against the baseline threshold and trend analysis or appropriate statistical analysis; and
- Taking the impact of climate and human activity into account.

All current state data = most recent available as at 2025

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Table 9.1A: Coastal water objectives - enterococci

<u>Site</u>	<u>Current state¹</u>	<u>Target²</u>
<i>Porirua Harbour</i>		
<u>Waka Ama</u>	<u>2680</u>	<u>500 50% improvement towards meeting 500</u>
<u>Rowing Club</u>	<u>1820</u>	<u>500 50% improvement towards meeting 500</u>
<u>Paremata Bridge</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>200 500</u>
<u>Water Ski Club</u>	<u>1083</u>	<u>500 50% improvement towards meeting 500</u>
<i>Open Coast</i>		
<u>Karehana Bay at Cluny Road</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>M 500</u>
<u>Plimmerton Beach at Bath Street</u>	<u>628</u>	<u>M 500</u>
<u>Plimmerton at South Beach</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>M 500</u>
<u>Titahi Bay at Bay Drive</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>M 200</u>
<u>Titahi Bay at Toms Road</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>M 200</u>
<u>Titahi Bay at South Beach Access Road</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>M 500</u>
<i>Any other locations</i>		
<u>No monitoring sites</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>M</u>

1. As at 17 December 2024, 5-year summer 95th %ile CfU/100 ml
2. Cfu/100 ml 95th %ile

M = Maintain; Maintenance in the state of a target will be assessed through:

- Benchmarking against the baseline threshold and trend analysis or appropriate statistical analysis; and
- Taking the impact of climate and human activity into account.

Objective P.04



The extent, condition, and connectivity of habitats of **nationally threatened freshwater species** are increased, and the long-term population numbers of these species and the area over which they occur are increased, improving their threat classification status.



Objective P.05

Groundwater flows and levels, and water quality, are maintained at levels that ~~protect~~ ensure that:

(a) groundwater dependent ecosystems ~~are maintained, or improved where degraded~~, and

(b) the values of connected **surface water bodies** in places where groundwater flows to surface water ~~are maintained, or improved where degraded~~.



Objective P.06

Water quality, habitats, ~~natural form and character~~, water quantity and ecological processes of rivers are maintained or improved by ensuring that:

(a) where a target attribute state in Table 9.2 is not met, the state of that attribute is improved ~~throughout in all rivers and river reaches in the part Freshwater Management Unit~~ so that the target attribute state is met within the timeframe indicated within Table 9.2, and

(b) where a target attribute state in Table 9.2 is met, the state of that attribute is at least maintained in all rivers within the **part Freshwater Management Unit**, and

(c) where any attribute in any river or river reach is in a better state than the target attribute state, that attribute is ~~at least~~ maintained ~~at the better state in every river or river reach~~, and

(d) ~~where a huanga of mahinga kai and Māori customary use for locations identified in Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa) is not achieved, the state of the river or river reach is improved.~~

(d) ~~where improvements are required to existing wastewater or stormwater networks:~~

(i) ~~prioritise E.coli/enterococci reductions that contribute to achieving the targets for coastal locations noted in Table 9.1As, ahead of broader part Freshwater Management Unit E.coli targets in Table 9.2.~~

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- (ii) prioritise dissolved copper and dissolved reductions in locations where macroinvertebrate target attribute state(s) in Table 8.4 are not met once the priorities in clause (i) above have been addressed.

- (e) the targets in Table 9.2 are managed and monitored at a **part Freshwater Management Unit** level, by the Council on behalf of mana whenua and the wider community, and, where specific policies and rules are included in this chapter of the plan to manage an activity, and:
 - (i) when the specific policies and rules are fully satisfied, then the target attribute states can be considered to be consistent with this objective; or

 - (ii) when the specific policies and rules are not satisfied these are not satisfied, then an assessment of the impact of an activity or discharge on the achievement of the target attribute states will be required; or

 - (iii) where policies and rules are not included in this chapter to manage the proposed activity, a specific assessment of the impact of an activity or discharge on the achievement of the target attribute states is required.

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Table 9.2: Target attribute states for rivers

Part Freshwater Management Units (Map 78)*																							
				Taupō				Pouewe				Wai-O-Hata				Takapū							
				Taupō S. @ Plimmerton Domain				Horokiri S. @ Snodgrass				Duck Ck @ Tradewinds Dr. Br.				Pāuatahanui S. @ Elmwood Br.							
				Baseline		TAS ⁺		Baseline		TAS ⁺		Baseline		TAS ⁺		Baseline		TAS ⁺					
Parameter	Unit	Statistic	Timeframe	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State				
Periphyton biomass	mg chl-a/m ²	92 nd %ile	By 2040	N/A ²				M	436 ³	D	≤12 0	B	‡	Insufficient data 31.8**	A* -	≤12 0	B	‡	Insufficient data	≤12 0	B	‡	
Ammonia (toxicity)	mg/L	Median		0.011	B ⁴	≤0.0 3	A	‡	0.002	A		A	‡	0.013	A ⁴	M ¹	A	M	0.005	A		A	‡
		95 th %ile		0.051		≤0.0 5		‡	0.013			A	‡	0.044				M	0.018			M ¹	A
Nitrate (toxicity)	mg/L	Median		0.4		≤1	A	‡	0.6	A	M ¹	A	‡	0.5	B ⁴	≤1	A	‡	0.3	A		A	‡
		95 th %ile		2.1	B ⁴	≤1.5	A	‡	1.1	A		A	‡	1.6		≤1.5	A	‡	0.8	A		A	‡
Suspended fine sediment	Black disc (m)	Median		1.2	A ⁴	≥0.9 3	A	M	2.3	C		C	‡	1.2	A ⁴	≥0.93	A	M	1.8	D	≥2.22	C	‡
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	/100mL	Median		735		≤13 0		‡	370		≤13 0		‡	703		≤13 0		‡	275		≤13 0		‡
		%>260/100 mL		96		≤30 34		‡	63		≤30 34		‡	92		≤30 34		‡	55		≤20		‡
		%>540/100 mL		62	E ⁴	≤40 20	C	‡	32	E	≤40 20	C	‡	59	E ⁴	≤40 20	C	‡	18	E	≤34	C	‡
		95 th %ile		5.299		≤1.0 00 1.20 0		‡	4.950		≤1.0 00 1.20 00		‡	4.783		≤1.200		‡	6.050		≤1.200		‡
Fish	Fish-IBI	Latest	Insufficient	A* -	M ¹	M	Insufficient	A* -	M ¹	M	Insufficient data	M ¹	M	Insufficient	A** -	M ¹	M	Insufficient	A** -	M ¹	M		

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			data 46**				data 42**					data 42**										
<u>Fish community health (abundance, structure and composition)</u>		<u>Expert assessment_s</u>	<u>Insufficient data</u>	<u>N/A⁵</u>	<u>B</u>		<u>Insufficient data</u>	<u>N/A_s</u>	<u>A</u>		<u>Insufficient data</u>	<u>N/A_s</u>	<u>B</u>		<u>Insufficient data</u>	<u>N/A_s</u>	<u>B</u>					
<u>Macroinvertebrates (1 of 2)</u>	<u>MCI</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>75.9**</u>	<u>D*</u>	<u>≥10</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>115.0</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>≥13</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>104**</u>	<u>D*</u>	<u>≥10</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>101.2</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>≥10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>!</u>	
	<u>QMCI</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>3.5**</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>≥5</u>		<u>6.0</u>		<u>≥6</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>4.3**</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>≥5</u>		<u>3.8</u>		<u>≥5</u>	<u>25</u>		<u>!</u>	
<u>Macroinvertebrates (2 of 2)</u>	<u>ASPM</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>0.17**</u>	<u>D*</u>	<u>≥0.4</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>M¹</u>	<u>B</u>		<u>0.34</u>	<u>C*</u>	<u>≥0.4</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>≥0.40</u>	<u>C</u>		<u>M</u>	
<u>Deposited fine sediment³</u>	<u>%cover</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>N/A⁶</u>				<u>10</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>M¹</u>	<u>A</u>		<u>6%</u>	<u>A*</u>			<u>60</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>≤27</u>	<u>C</u>		<u>!</u>	
<u>Dissolved oxygen</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>1-day minimum</u> <u>7-day mean minimum</u>	<u>Insufficient data</u>		<u>M¹</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>Insufficient data</u>					<u>Insufficient data</u>		<u>M¹</u>		<u>Insufficient data</u>						
<u>Dissolved inorganic nitrogen⁷</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>0.41⁴</u>		<u>≤1.03</u>	<u>!</u>	<u>0.64</u>		<u>M¹</u>			<u>0.48⁴</u>		<u>M¹</u>		<u>0.33</u>			<u>M¹</u>			
<u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus⁷</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>0.017⁴</u>		<u>M¹</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>0.011</u>					<u>0.018⁴</u>		<u>M¹</u>		<u>0.014</u>						
		<u>95th %ile</u>	<u>0.047⁴</u>					<u>0.026</u>				<u>0.05⁴</u>				<u>0.022</u>					<u>M</u>	
<u>Dissolved copper</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>0.61</u>		<u>≤1</u>		<u>0.03</u>			<u>A</u>		<u>0.47</u>		<u>≤1</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>0.06</u>		<u>A⁴</u>				
		<u>95th %ile</u>	<u>4.69</u>	<u>D⁴</u>	<u>≤1.8</u>	<u>B</u>		<u>0.12</u>	<u>A⁴</u>		<u>A</u>		<u>2.93</u>	<u>C⁴</u>	<u>≤1.4</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>0.27</u>		<u>A⁴</u>		<u>A</u>	
<u>Dissolved zinc</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>3.91</u>		<u>≤2.4</u>	<u>!</u>	<u>0.07</u>		<u>M¹</u>	<u>A</u>		<u>1.96</u>		<u>≤2.48</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>0.11</u>		<u>M¹</u>		<u>A</u>		
		<u>95th %ile</u>	<u>32.25</u>	<u>C⁴</u>	<u>≤8</u>	<u>A</u>		<u>0.23</u>	<u>A⁴</u>		<u>A</u>		<u>13.04</u>	<u>B⁴</u>	<u>≤8.15</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>0.48</u>		<u>A⁴</u>		<u>A</u>	
<u>Ecosystem metabolism</u>	<u>g O₂ m⁻² d⁻¹</u>	<u>N/A⁸</u>	<u>M</u>																			

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				Part Freshwater Management Units (Map 78)*				Island rivers TAS ¹
				Te Rio o Porirua and Rangituhi				
				Porirua S. @ Milk Depot		Part FMU default TAS ¹		
				Baseline		TAS ¹		
Parameter	Unit	Statistic	Timeframe	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	
Periphyton biomass	mg chl-a/m ²	92 nd %ile	By 2040	Insufficient data 45.6**	A**	≤120	B	‡
Ammonia (toxicity)	mg/L	Median		0.006	A	M ¹	A	M
		95 th %ile		0.034				
Nitrate (toxicity)	mg/L	Median		0.9	B	≤0.9	A	‡
		95 th %ile		1.6		≤1.5		
Suspended fine sediment	Black disc (m)	Median		1.7	A	M ¹	A	M
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	/100mL	Median		1400	E	≤130	C/D	‡
		%>260/100mL		95		≤20		
		%>540/100mL		83		≤34		
		95 th %ile		6950		≤1200 6,950		
Fish	Fish-IBI	Latest		Insufficient data		M ¹		M
Fish community health (abundance, structure and composition)		Expert assessment ⁵		Insufficient data		N/A ⁵	C	
Macroinvertebrates (1 of 2)	MCI	Median		87.0	D	≥90	C	‡
	QMCI	Median		4.3		≥4.5		
Macroinvertebrates (2 of 2)	ASPM	Median	0.3	D	≥0.3	C		
Deposited fine sediment ³	%cover	Median	20	C	M ¹	C	M	
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	1-day minimum	Insufficient data		M ¹		M	

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		7-day mean minimum			
<u>Dissolved inorganic nitrogen</u> ⁷	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>0.92</u>		
<u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u> ⁷	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>0.018</u>		
		<u>95th %ile</u>	<u>0.034</u>		
<u>Dissolved copper</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>M</u> ¹
		<u>95th %ile</u>	<u>2.6</u>		<u>C</u>
<u>Dissolved zinc</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>≤7.5</u>
		<u>95th %ile</u>	<u>58</u>		<u>≤42</u>
<u>Ecosystem metabolism</u>	<u>g-O₂m⁻²d⁻¹</u>	<u>N/A</u> ⁸	<u>M</u> ⁸		

¹ M = Maintain; I = Improve. Maintenance, improvement or deterioration in the state of an attribute will be assessed through:

- Benchmarking against the TAS thresholds and trend analysis or appropriate statistical analysis; and
- Taking the impact of climate and human activity into account.

² All rivers in **part Freshwater Management Unit** naturally soft bottomed and unlikely to support periphyton growth (River Environment Classification group = WW/L/SS).

³ Baseline state based on limited data.

⁴ Baseline state based on eWater Source model results. Further monitoring needed to confirm whether the attribute meets the TAS.

⁵ The A,B,C and D states to be assigned on the basis of fish community health reflecting an excellent, good, fair and poor state of aquatic ecosystem health respectively.

⁶ All rivers in **part Freshwater Management Unit** naturally soft bottomed (River Environment Classification group = WW/L/SS).

⁷ Median concentration targets reflect the nutrient outcomes required by Clause 3.13 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020

⁸ Further monitoring needed to define baseline state and develop attribute state framework.

* Baseline states as at 7 September 2017, except where indicated

** Current state, as at 30 June 2024

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1



Objective P.07

By 2030, there is no further decline of the health and wellbeing of Te Awarua-o-Porirua's rivers.

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~~8 In addition to policies on **minimum flows or water levels** that follow, policies in chapter 4 of the Plan also apply equally to **minimum flows or water levels** for the Te Awarua o Porirua Whaitua.~~

9 In addition to the policies in this Chapter, the policies in Chapter 4 of the Plan also apply in Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**, unless the policy in Chapter 4 is specifically identified as not applying to Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**.

9.2.1 **Ecosystem health and water quality**

Policy P.P1: Improvement of aquatic ecosystem health



Aquatic ecosystem health will be improved, **where deteriorated**, by:

- (a) progressively reducing the load or concentration of contaminants, particularly sediment, nutrients, pathogens and metals, entering water, and
- (b) restoring habitats, and
- (c) enhancing the natural flow regime of rivers and managing water flows and levels, including where there is interaction of flows between surface water and groundwater, and
- (d) ~~co-ordinating and prioritising work programmes promoting non-regulatory methods that seek to improve aquatic ecosystem health, in accordance with M36-M45 of the plan in catchments that require changes to land use activities that impact on water.~~

~~Policy P.P2 Management of activities to achieve target attribute states and coastal water objectives~~



~~Target attribute states and coastal water objectives will be achieved by regulating discharges and land use activities in the Plan, and non-regulatory methods, including Freshwater Action Plans, by:~~

- ~~(a) prohibiting **unplanned greenfield development** and for other greenfield developments **minimising** the contaminants and requiring financial contributions as to offset adverse effects from residual **stormwater** contaminants, and~~
- ~~(b) encouraging **redevelopment** activities within existing urban areas to reduce the existing urban contaminant load, and~~
- ~~(c) imposing **hydrological controls** on urban development and **stormwater** discharges to rivers, and~~
- ~~(d) requiring a reduction in contaminant loads from urban **wastewater** and **stormwater** networks, and~~
- ~~(e) stabilising stream banks by excluding **livestock** from waterbodies and planting riparian margins with indigenous vegetation, and~~

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~~(f) requiring the active management of earthworks, forestry, cultivation, and vegetation clearance activities, and~~

~~(g) soil conservation treatment, including revegetation with woody vegetation, of land with high erosion risk, and~~

~~(h) requiring farm environment plans (including Freshwater Farm Plans) to improve farm practices that impact on freshwater.~~



Policy P.P3: Freshwater Action Plans role in the health and wellbeing of waterways

Wellington Regional Council shall, in partnership with mana whenua, prepare and deliver Freshwater Action Plans in accordance with Schedule 27 (Freshwater Action Plan). The first iteration of Freshwater Action Plans, to cover all rivers and lakes in Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**, shall be completed by December 2026. Freshwater Action Plans shall identify, in detail, the actions, including to support effective regulation, to achieve the target attribute states, and support relevant **environmental outcomes**, set in this Plan.

Policy P.P4: Achievement of the visual clarity target attribute states 

To achieve the visual clarity target attribute states in Table 9.4 in **part Freshwater Management Units** where the target attribute state is:

(a) met, the mean annual sediment load must be at least maintained, and

(b) where it is not met, a percentage reduction in the mean annual sediment load must be achieved as set out in Table 9.4.

To achieve the coastal water objectives in Table 9.1 the Plan will manage land use activities and discharges into freshwater bodies and the coastal marine area to meet the sediment, zinc and copper load reductions for each **harbour arm catchment** as set out in Table 9.3.

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Table 9.3: Harbour arm catchment contaminant load reductions

<u>Coastal Water Management Unit (Map 82)</u>	<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Timeframe</u>	<u>% reduction in baseline total load</u>
10 <u>Onepoto Arm</u>	11 <u>Sediment</u>	12 <u>By 2040</u>	13 <u>40%</u>
	14 <u>Zinc</u>		15 <u>40%</u>
	16 <u>Copper</u>		17 <u>40%</u>
18 <u>Pāuatahanui Inlet</u>	19 <u>Sediment</u>		20 <u>40%</u>
	21 <u>Zinc</u>		22 <u>40%</u>
	23 <u>Copper</u>		24 <u>40%</u>

~~In addition to the harbour arm catchment load reductions, the mean annual sediment load must be reduced in the Takapū part Freshwater Management Unit as set out in Table 9.4 by 2040 to achieve the visual clarity target attribute states in Table 9.2.~~

Table 9.4: Part Freshwater Management Unit sediment load reductions required to achieve the visual clarity target attribute state

<u>Part-Freshwater Management Unit</u>	<u>Target attribute state site</u>	<u>Timeframe</u>	<u>Median visual clarity 'baseline' 2012-2017 (m)</u>	<u>Baseline dSedNet mean annual load (t/year)</u>	<u>% reduction in baseline dSedNet mean annual load Suspended sediment load reduction to meet visual clarity target</u>
<u>Takapū</u>	<u>Pāuatahanui Stream at Elmwood Bridge</u>	<u>By 2040</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2311</u>	<u>-24% -26%</u>

8.2.1 Discharges to water

Policy P.P5: Localised adverse effects of point source discharges



The localised adverse effects of point source discharges to freshwater and coastal water beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing** are avoided or **minimised**, including by avoiding:

- (a) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
- (b) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or
- (c) any emission of objectionable odour, or
- (d) the rendering of freshwater unsuitable for consumption by **farm animals**, or
- (e) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life including through:
 - (i) change in temperature, or
 - (ii) reduced dissolved oxygen in **surface water bodies**, or
 - (iii) increased toxicity effects.

Policy P.P6: Point source discharges



The cumulative adverse effects of point source discharges, excluding **stormwater network** and **wastewater** discharges, to water are avoided and:

- (a) any new discharge is inappropriate if contaminants in the discharge would cause the affected freshwater body to decline in relation to the target attribute state(s) for that **part Freshwater Management Unit(s)** and/or coastal water objective(s), and
- (b) all existing discharges in **part Freshwater Management Units** or **coastal water management units** where the target attribute state(s) and/or coastal water objective(s) are met are only appropriate if
 - (i) at a minimum, an application for a resource consent includes a defined programme of work for upgrading the discharge, in accordance with **good management practice**, within the term of the resource consent, and
- (c) all existing discharges in **part Freshwater Management Units** or **coastal water management units** where the target attribute states and/or coastal water objectives are not met are only appropriate if:

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- (i) the conditions on a resource consent require reduction of the adverse effects and improve the discharge at a level consistent with the degree of over allocation required to be reduced within that **part Freshwater Management Unit** and/or the **coastal water management unit**, and
- (ii) in determining the improvement to water quality required in (i), and the timeframe in which it is to be achieved, consideration will be given to the discharge’s contribution to the target attribute state(s) for that **part Freshwater Management Unit** and/or coastal water objective not being met.



Policy P.P7 Discharges to groundwater

All discharges to land that may enter groundwater, and discharges to groundwater, shall not degrade the quality of groundwater, and where the quality of groundwater is degraded, existing discharges shall be managed to improve groundwater quality.

Policy P.P8 Avoiding discharges of specific products and waste



Avoid discharges to freshwater and coastal water, including where this is via the **stormwater network**, of:

- (a) chemical cleaning products, paint, solvents, fuels and coolant, oil, wet cement products and drill cooling water, or
- (b) **animal effluent** from an **animal effluent** storage facility or from an area where animals are confined, or
- (c) untreated industrial or trade waste, or
- (d) untreated organic waste or leachate from storage of organic material.

9.2.2 Stormwater

Policy P.P9: General stormwater policy to achieve the target attribute states and coastal water objectives



Stormwater discharges to a **surface water body** or coastal water, or into or onto land in a manner that may enter freshwater or coastal water, are managed so that the baseline water quality state for copper and zinc is maintained, or improved where degraded, including in the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** or **coastal water management unit**, in order for the coastal water objectives and target attribute states to be met by the timeframes set out in Tables 9.1 and 9.2. For the **harbour arm catchments**, this will include meeting the copper and zinc load reductions set out in Table 9.3.

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Policy P.P10: Managing adverse effects of stormwater discharges 

All **stormwater** discharges and associated land use activities shall be managed by:

- (a) using source control to **minimise** contaminants in the **stormwater** discharge and **maximise**, to the extent practicable, the removal of contaminants from **stormwater**, including through the use of **water sensitive urban design** measures, and
- (b) using **hydrological control** and **water sensitive urban design** measures to avoid , remedy or mitigate adverse effects of **stormwater** quantity and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and
- (c) installing, where practicable, a **stormwater treatment system** for **stormwater** discharges from a **property** or **properties** taking into account:
 - (i) the treatment quality (load reduction factor), and
 - (ii) opportunities for the retention or detention of **stormwater** flows or volume, including any flood storage volume required, and
 - (iii) any potential adverse effects that may arise as a result of the **stormwater treatment system** or discharge, including erosion and scour, and localised adverse water quality effects, and
 - (iv) inspections, monitoring and ongoing maintenance, including costs, to maintain functionality in terms of treatment quality and capacity, and
 - (v) existing or proposed communal **stormwater treatment systems** in the **stormwater catchment** or **sub-catchment**, or **part Freshwater Management Unit**.

Note

If the installation of a **stormwater treatment system** includes infrastructure in the bed of a lake or river, resource consent may be required for the placement of the infrastructure under section 5.5 of this Plan.

Policy P.P11: Discharges of a contaminant in stormwater from high risk industrial or trade premises 

The discharge of **stormwater** to water from a **high risk industrial or trade premise** shall be managed by:

- (a) having procedures and equipment in place to contain any spillage of **hazardous substances** for storage or removal, and

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- (b) avoiding contaminants or **hazardous substances** being entrained in **stormwater** and discharged to a **surface water body** or coastal water, including via the **stormwater network**, or where avoidance is not practicable, implementing **good management practice** to avoid or **minimise** adverse effects on the environment including reducing contaminant volumes and concentrations as far as practicable, and applying measures, including secondary containment, treatment, management procedures, and monitoring, and
- (c) installing an interceptor where there is a risk of petroleum hydrocarbons entering into the **stormwater network**, a **surface water body** or coastal water, and
- (d) avoiding or mitigating adverse effects of **stormwater** discharges on groundwater quality.

Policy P.P12: Managing stormwater network discharges through a Stormwater Management Strategy



Stormwater discharges from local authority and state highway networks shall be managed by:

- (a) reducing the copper and zinc loads in discharges to the coastal water management units of Onepoto Arm and Pāuatahanui Inlet in Map 82 and the **harbour arm catchments** in Map 84 by 15% for copper and 40% for zinc to contribute to meeting the target attribute states and coastal water objectives for copper and zinc in the Onepoto Arm and Pāuatahanui Inlet of Te Awarua-o-Porirua, and
- (b) reducing the copper and zinc loads in discharges to the Open Coast **coastal water management units** to contribute to meeting the coastal water objectives to maintain or improve, and
- (c) reducing the concentration and contaminant loads of copper and zinc from discharges to surface water bodies in order to maintain, and in degraded **part Freshwater Management Units** improve, the water quality state for dissolved copper and zinc to contribute to meeting the target attribute states in those **part Freshwater Management Units**, and
- (d) supporting the achievement of any other relevant target attribute states or coastal water objectives including for ecosystem health, nutrients, visual clarity and *Escherichia coli* or enterococci, and
- (e) implementing a **stormwater management strategy** and **stormwater** management plans prepared in accordance with the information and requirements set out in Schedule 31 (stormwater strategy – whaitua), and

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- (f) monitoring and modelling the **stormwater** network to identify catchments to be prioritised, the copper and zinc concentrations and loads in the discharge, and changes in discharge volume and quality over time following improvements in the network infrastructure, and
- (g) prioritising the reduction, removal, and/or treatment of **stormwater** discharges to Schedule A (outstanding water bodies) or Schedule C (mana whenua) sites, or **mahinga kai**.

Policy P.P13: Stormwater discharges from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces



The adverse effects of **stormwater** discharges from new greenfield development shall be **minimised**, and adverse effects of **stormwater** discharges from existing urban areas reduced to the extent practicable upon **redevelopment**, through implementing:

- (a) an on-site **stormwater treatment system** or an off-site communal **stormwater treatment system** that is designed to:
 - (i) receive at least 85% of the mean annual runoff volume **stormwater** generated from new and redeveloped **impervious surfaces** of the **property**, and
 - (ii) achieve copper and zinc load reductions factors equivalent to that of a raingarden/bioretention device, and
- (b) where **stormwater** discharges will enter a river, **hydrological controls** either on-site, or off-site via a communal **stormwater treatment system**.

Policy P.P14: Stormwater contaminant offsetting for new greenfield development



The adverse effects of residual (post-treatment) **stormwater** contaminants from new greenfield development, roads (not already captured as part of a greenfield development) and state highways where the discharge will enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including via an existing or new **stormwater network**, are to be **offset** by way of a financial contribution in accordance with Schedule 30 (financial contribution).

Policy P.P15: Stormwater discharges from new unplanned greenfield development



Avoid all new **stormwater** discharges from **unplanned greenfield development** where the discharge will enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing local authority **stormwater network**.

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Note

Any **unplanned greenfield development** proposals will require a plan change to the regional plan alongside any required plan change to rezone land within the relevant district plan.

9.2.3 Wastewater

Policy P.P16: General wastewater policy to achieve target attribute states and coastal water objectives



Wastewater discharges to a **surface water body** or coastal water, or into or onto land in a manner that may enter freshwater or coastal water are managed so that the baseline water quality state for *Escherichia coli* or enterococci is maintained, or improved where degraded, including in the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** or **coastal water management unit**, in order for the target attribute states and coastal water objectives to be met by the timeframes set out in Tables 9.1 and 9.2.



Policy P.P17: Progressing works to meet *Escherichia coli* target attribute states

Works shall be progressed as soon as practicable in order for the *Escherichia coli* target attribute state to be achieved by the timeframe in Table 9.2 through:

- (a) implementing improvements to reduce or remove **wastewater network catchment** discharges based on the best information available at the time, and
- (b) not unduly delaying improvements because of uncertainty about the quality or quantity of information available on the state of the network or the cause of **dry weather discharges**, and
- (c) using the information from works and investigations to inform updates to the Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy (as set out in Schedule 32) and support further improvements within the **part Freshwater Management Unit** or **whaitua**.

Policy P.P18: Managing wastewater network catchment discharges



All **wastewater network catchment** discharges, including those which discharge via a **stormwater network**, shall be managed by:

- (a) progressively reducing the frequency and/or volume of **wet weather overflow** events to meet or exceed the **containment standard** of no more than 2 per year through the implementation of the methodologies set out in a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 32 (wastewater strategy), and

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- (b) prioritising the removal of **wet weather overflows** in **wastewater network sub-catchments** where **wet weather overflows** are discharging to Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule H (contact recreation and **Māori customary use**) sites and **mahinga kai**, and
- (c) progressively reducing the frequency and/or volume of **dry weather discharges** or the potential for these discharges through the implementation of a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 32 (wastewater strategy) to contribute to meeting the target attribute states for *Escherichia coli* in Table 9.2 and the coastal water objectives for enterococci as set out in Table 9.1, and
- (d) implementing an inflow and infiltration programme to proactively **upgrade** the pipe network to progressively reduce **stormwater** and groundwater infiltration and inflow into the **wastewater network catchment**, and
- (e) engaging with **mana whenua** on their values and interests in relation to discharges and receiving waters, including adverse effects on **Māori customary use** and **mahinga kai**, and
- (f) avoiding **wastewater network catchment** discharges entering private property or educational facilities, and
- (g) avoiding increasing the frequency and/or volume of **wastewater network catchment** discharges as a result of climate change, or new urban development and intensification, and
- (h) monitoring and modelling the **wastewater network catchment** to identify catchments to be prioritised, the *Escherichia coli* or enterococci concentration in the discharge, and changes in discharge frequency, volume and quality over time following improvements in the network infrastructure.

Policy P.P19: Managing existing wastewater treatment plant discharges



All **existing wastewater discharges** from a treatment plant shall be managed by:

- (a) maintaining or reducing the *Escherichia coli* or enterococci load in the discharge where the target attribute state for *Escherichia coli* in Table 9.2 or the coastal water objectives for enterococci as set out in Table 9.1 are met, and
- (b) monitoring the discharge to identify trends over time, the *Escherichia coli* or enterococci concentration and loads in the discharge, and

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

changes to receiving water quality at the **zone of reasonable mixing** over time, and

- (c) engaging with **mana whenua** on their values and interests in relation to the discharge and receiving water, including adverse effects on **Māori customary use** and **mahinga kai**, and
- (d) assessing the adequacy of existing and planned capacity of **wastewater** treatment plant systems, and
- (e) maintaining and upgrading existing **wastewater** treatment plants to provide for population growth and climate change, and
- (f) monitoring **mahinga kai** health within and at the outer extent of the **zone of reasonable mixing**, and
- (g) investigating technological improvements and other methods to reduce or remove **wastewater** discharges to water.

Note

Kaitiaki monitoring teams within the **Whaitua** must be engaged with and be provided the opportunity to undertake the kaitiaki monitoring.

9.2.4 Rural Land Uses and Earthworks



Policy P.P20: Managing diffuse discharges of nutrients and *Escherichia coli* from farming activities

Reduce diffuse discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus and *Escherichia coli* from farming activities by:

1. capping, minimising and reducing diffuse discharges from individual rural properties in accordance with Policies P.P21, P.P22 and P.P24, and
2. applying target attributes states as **limits** on rural land use change and on the intensification of farming activities, and
3. progressively establishing and maintaining woody vegetation on **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** as a **limit** on land use, and
4. excluding stock from water bodies as a **limit** on land use, and
5. supporting **good management practice** through Wellington Regional Council's environmental **restoration** programmes.



Policy P.P21: Capping, minimising and reducing diffuse discharges of nitrogen from farming activities

Diffuse nitrogen discharges from large rural properties and from smaller rural properties that are intensively farmed, are capped, **minimised** and, on large properties reduced where necessary by ensuring that:

- (a) the risk of diffuse discharge of nitrogen is assessed objectively using a **recognised nitrogen risk assessment tool** to determine the **nitrogen discharge risk**, and
- (b) the **nitrogen discharge risk** determined for each property in accordance with (a) above, does not increase over time, and
- (c) for **pastoral land use** or **arable land use** on 20 hectares or more of land, or **horticultural land use** on 5 hectares or more of land:
 - (i) **farm environment plans** are prepared and complied with, and
 - (ii) the **nitrogen discharge risk** is **minimised** by the adoption of **good management practices**, and by the phasing out of any poor management practices, and
 - (iii) in **part Freshwater Management Units** where Table 9.2 shows that the baseline state of dissolved inorganic nitrogen or nitrate exceeds the **target attribute state**, the **nitrogen discharge risk** is reduced to the extent reasonably practicable.



Policy P.P22: Achieving reductions in sediment discharges from farming activities on land with high risk of erosion

Reduce discharges of sediment from farming activities on high and highest erosion risk land by:

- (a) identifying **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** and **high erosion risk land (pasture)** used for **pastoral farming**, and
- (b) requiring that **farm environment plans** prepared for **farms** with **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** and/or **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** include an **erosion risk treatment plan**, and
- (c) ensuring **erosion risk treatment plans**:
 - (i) deliver permanent woody vegetation cover on at least 50% of any **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** that is in pasture on a **farm** within 10 years, and appropriate treatment for the remaining **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** that is in pasture on the **farm**, and

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(ii) identify and respond to risks of sediment loss on **high erosion risk land (pasture)** associated with grazing livestock, earthworks or vegetation clearance, by using effective erosion control treatment by 30 June 2040, and

(d) Wellington Regional Council providing support to landowners to implement **erosion risk treatment plans**.



Policy P.P23: Phasing of farm environment plans

Farm environment plans required in accordance with Policy P.P21 or Policy P.P22 shall be provided according to a phased timetable that prioritises those **part Freshwater Management Units** where Table 9.2 shows that suspended fine sediment has a baseline state of Dand/or where dissolved inorganic nitrogen is shown as being in need of improvement and so that, in all cases, **farm environment plans** are prepared and certified by 30 June 2027.



Policy P.P24: Managing rural land use change

Manage the actual and potential adverse effects of changing land use from low to higher intensity rural land use by:

(a) controlling rural land use change that is greater than 4ha and associated diffuse discharge where there is a risk the diffuse discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or *Escherichia coli* may increase, and

(b) only granting resource consent for such a change in land use when, in accordance with Policy P75, the diffuse discharge of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and *Escherichia coli* of the more intensive activity is demonstrated to be the same or less than the activities being replaced.



Policy P.P25: Promoting ~~stream shading~~ riparian planting to improve aquatic ecosystem health

Contribute to the achievement of **aquatic ecosystem health** by promoting ~~riparian planting to:~~

(a) ~~stabilise stream banks to reduce stream bank erosion; and~~

(b) ~~the progressively shading of~~ streams where nutrient reductions alone will be insufficient to achieve the periphyton target attribute states



Policy P.P26: Achieving reductions in sediment discharges from plantation forestry

Reduce discharges of sediment from **plantation forestry** by:

(a) identifying **highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry)**, and

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- (b) improving management of **plantation forestry** by requiring **erosion and sediment management plans** to be prepared and complied with, and
- (c) requiring that on **highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry)**, **plantation forestry** is not established or continued beyond the harvest of existing plantation forest.

Policy P.P27: Management of earthworks sites



The risk of sediment discharges from **earthworks** shall be managed by:

- (a) requiring retention of soil and sediment on the site using **good management practices** for erosion and sediment control measures that are appropriate to the scale and nature of the activity, and in accordance with the *Greater Wellington Regional Council Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021)*, for the duration of the land disturbance, and
- (b) limiting the amount of land disturbed at any time, and
- (c) designing and implementing **earthworks** with knowledge of the existing environmental site constraints, specific engineering requirements and implementation of controls to limit the discharge of sediment to receiving environments, and
- (d) requiring erosion and sediment control measures to be installed prior to, and during **earthworks** and ensuring those controls remain in place and are maintained until the land is **stabilised** against erosion.

Policy P.P28: Discharge standard for earthworks sites



The discharge of sediment from **earthworks** over an area greater than 3,000m² shall:

- (a) not exceed a discharge standard of 100g/m³ at the point of discharge where the discharge is to a **surface water body**, coastal water, **stormwater network** or to an artificial watercourse, except that when the discharge is to a river with background total suspended solids that exceed 100g/m³, the discharge shall not, after the **zone of reasonable mixing**, decrease the visual clarity in the receiving water by more than:
 - (i) 20% in **River class 1** and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 - (ii) 30% in any other river, and
- (b) be managed using **good management practices** in accordance with the *Greater Wellington Regional Council Erosion and Sediment Control*

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021), to achieve the discharge standard in (a), and

- (c) monitoring of the discharge shall be performed by a suitably qualified person, and the results reported to the Wellington Regional Council.

Policy P.P29: Winter shut down of earthworks



Earthworks over 3,000m² in area shall:

- (a) be shut down from 1st June to 30th September each year, and
- (b) prior to shut down, be **stabilised** against erosion and have sediment controls in place using **good management practices** in accordance with the *Greater Wellington Regional Council Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021)*.

9.2.5 Water allocation



Policy P.P130: Minimum flows and minimum water levels in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Minimum flows and **minimum water levels** in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua are:

- (a) for **catchment management units** in Table 9.6, the **minimum flows** in Table 9.6, and
- (b)(a) for rivers not in Table 9.6, 90% of the **mean annual low flow**, and
- (c)(b) for **natural lakes**, existing **minimum water levels**.



Policy P.P31: Water takes at minimum flows and minimum water levels

The take and use of water from a river, **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater (stream depletion)** shall not occur when flows or water levels fall below **minimum flows** or **minimum water levels** in Policy P.P30, with the exception that water is available below **minimum flows** or **minimum water levels**:

- (a) for firefighting, an individual's reasonable domestic needs and the reasonable needs of a person's animals for drinking water as provided for by section 14(3)(b) and 14(3)(e) of the RMA, or
- (b) as authorised by any existing resource consent.



Policy P.P32: Allocation in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

The maximum amount of water from rivers, **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater (stream depletion)** available for allocation by resource consent in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**, at the time an application is made for resource consent to take and use water, shall:

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- (a) for catchment management units in Table 9.7, not exceed the allocation amounts identified in Table 9.7, and
- (b) for rivers (and their tributaries) and Category A groundwater and Category B groundwater (stream depletion) not covered by (a), not exceed 20% of the mean annual low flow

except for the taking and use of water identified in Policy P124 at flows above median flow.

9.23 Rules

If ~~an~~ single activity is covered by more than one rule, then the rule that applies is the rule that is more specific for the relevant activity, area or resource rather than a more general rule. Where a proposal includes a number of activities ~~which~~ that trigger separate specific rules all of the relevant rules are considered when assessing the proposal. An activity needs to comply with all relevant rules in the Plan, including those in Chapter 5.

In addition to the rules in this Chapter, the rules in Chapter 5 of the Plan also apply in Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**, unless the rule in Chapter 5 is specifically identified as not applying to Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**.

Many activities relating to the operation, maintenance, upgrading, relocation or removal of an electricity transmission line and ancillary structures that existed prior to 14 January 2010 are controlled by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009 (NESETA), separate to this Plan. Where the provisions of this Plan conflict with the requirements of the NESETA, the provisions of the NESETA apply.

9.3.1 Discharges of contaminants

Rule P.R1: Point source discharges of specific contaminants – prohibited activity



The point source discharge of:

- (a) chemical cleaning products including vehicle cleaning products, detergents, bleach and disinfectant, or
- (b) paint and other substances used for the purpose of protecting surfaces (including stain and paint wash), or
- (c) solvents including paint stripper, or
- (d) liquid fuels, including diesel, petrol, oil, grease, except where these have been treated by an interceptor system to collect hazardous contaminants and the treated discharge does not contain more than 15 milligrams per litre of total petroleum hydrocarbons, or
- (e) radiator coolant, or
- (f) cooking oil, or

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- (g) cement wash, cement slurry and concrete cutting waste, or
- (h) drill cooling water

into water or onto or into land, including via a **stormwater network**, where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water is a prohibited activity.

9.3.2 Stormwater



Rule P.R2: Stormwater to land – permitted activity

The discharge of **stormwater** onto or into land, including where contaminants may enter groundwater

- (a) that is not from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, or
- (b) that does not discharge from, or to, a local authority **stormwater network**

is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (c) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and
- (d) the discharge shall not cause or exacerbate the flooding of any other **property**, and
- (e) the discharge is not located within 20m of a **bore** used for water abstraction for potable supply or stock water.

Note

In respect of a discharge from an existing **high risk industrial or trade premise** refer to Rule P.R4, and for new discharges refer to Rule P.R10. For existing discharges from or into a local authority **stormwater network** refer to Rule P.R5.

Rule P.R3: Stormwater from an existing individual property to surface water or coastal water – permitted activity



The discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, from an existing individual **property**

- (a) that is not from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, or
- (b) that is not from a state highway, or
- (c) that does not discharge from, or to, a local authority **stormwater network**

is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- (d) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and
- (e) the discharge does not contain **wastewater**, and
- (f) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:

 - (i) 50g/m³ where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), or Schedule H1 (contact recreation), or
 - (ii) 100g/m³ where the discharge enters any other water, and
- (g) the discharge shall not cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and
- (h) the discharge shall not give rise to the following effects beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing**:

 - (i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
 - (ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or
 - (iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than

 1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 2. 30% in any other river, or
 - (iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or
 - (v) the freshwater is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or
 - (vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Note

In respect of the discharge from an **high risk industrial or trade premise** refer to Rule P.R4. For discharges from an existing individual property into the **stormwater network** refer to Rule P.R5.

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Rule P.R4: Stormwater from an existing high risk industrial or trade premise – permitted activity



The discharge of **stormwater** from an existing **high risk industrial or trade premise**, into water, or onto or into land where it may enter water, including via an existing local authority **stormwater network**, is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and
- (b) the discharge does not contain **wastewater**, and
- (c) if the discharge is to land where it may enter groundwater,
 - (i) the discharge cannot cause or exacerbate the flooding of any other **property**, and
 - (ii) the discharge is not located within 20m of a **bore** used for water abstraction for potable supply or stock water, and
- (d) any contaminants stored or used on site, or **hazardous substances**, cannot be entrained in **stormwater** and discharged to a **surface water body** or coastal water, including via the **stormwater network**, or
 - (i) there is a containment system in place to intercept and contain any spillage of hazardous substances for storage and removal, or
 - (ii) the **stormwater** contains no **hazardous substances** except petroleum hydrocarbons, and in that situation, the **stormwater** is treated by an interceptor and the treated discharge does not contain more than 15 milligrams per litre of total petroleum hydrocarbons, and
- (e) if the discharge is into a **surface water body**, coastal water or via an existing local authority **stormwater network**, the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:
 - (i) 50g/m³ where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), or Schedule H1 (contact recreation), or
 - (ii) 100g/m³ where the discharge enters any other water,

and where the discharge is not via an existing local authority **stormwater network** the discharge shall also not:

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- (f) cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and
- (g) give rise to the following effects beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing**:
 - (i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
 - (ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or
 - (iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than
 - 1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 - 2. 30% in any other river, or
 - (iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or
 - (v) the freshwater is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or
 - (vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Note

For the creation of new or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** for **high risk industrial and trade premises** and the associated discharge of stormwater, refer to P.R10.

Rule P.R5: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces – permitted activity



The use of land for the creation of new, or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** (including greenfield development and **redevelopment** activities of existing urbanised property) and the associated discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing or new local authority **stormwater network**, that is not a **high risk industrial or trade premise** or **unplanned greenfield development**, is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the proposal involves the creation of new, or **redevelopment** of existing impervious areas of less than 1,000m² (baseline property existing impervious area as at 30th October 2023) and
- (b) all new building materials associated with the development shall not include exposed zinc (including galvanised steel) or copper roof, cladding and spouting materials and

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- (c) the proposal provides **hydrological control** measures (for example rain tanks) onsite or offsite, where discharges will enter a **surface water body** (including via an existing local authority **stormwater network**):
 - (i) for all impervious areas associated with a greenfield development, or
 - (ii) for all redeveloped and new impervious areas involving greater than 30m² of impervious area of a **redevelopment** (of an existing urbanised property), and
- (d) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and
- (e) the discharge does not contain **wastewater**, and
- (f) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:
 - (i) 50g/m³ where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), or Schedule H1 (contact recreation), or
 - (ii) 100g/m³ where the discharge enters any other water,
and where the discharge is not via an existing or new local authority **stormwater network**:
- (g) the discharge shall not cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and
- (h) the discharge shall not give rise to the following effects beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing**:
 - (i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
 - (ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or
 - (iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than
 1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 2. 30% in any other river, or

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- (iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or
- (v) the freshwater is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or
- (vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Note

Where a **property** connects to a local authority **stormwater network**, additional connection requirements and authorisations may be required by the network utility operator.

For the creation of new or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** for **high risk industrial and trade premises** and the associated discharge of stormwater, refer to Rule P.R10.

Rule P.R6: Stormwater from new greenfield impervious surfaces – controlled activity



The use of land for the creation of new **impervious surfaces** for greenfield development and the associated discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing local authority **stormwater network**, that is not a **high risk industrial or trade premise** or **unplanned greenfield development**, is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the proposal involves the creation of new **impervious surfaces** of between 1,000m² and 3,000m² (baseline property existing impervious area as at 30 October 2023)

or,

(b) the proposal involves the creation new **impervious surfaces** of less than 1,000m², but is not permitted under the conditions of Rule P.R6,

and,

(c) a financial contribution is paid for the purpose of offsetting the adverse effects of residual **stormwater** contaminants. The level of contribution and when it is required is set out in Schedule 30 (financial contributions), and

(d) where **stormwater** directly or indirectly (through an existing local authority **stormwater network**) discharges to a river, **hydrological control** is provided either:

- (i) on-site, or
- (ii) off-site through an existing local authority **stormwater network** or privately owned **stormwater network** that has

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

been sized to accommodate the proposed **stormwater** discharges, and

- (e) **stormwater** contaminant treatment is provided that captures 85% of the mean annual runoff and directs it to a **stormwater treatment system** that treats in accordance with Schedule 28 (contaminant treatment) and is provided either:
- (i) on-site, or
 - (ii) off-site through an existing local authority **stormwater network** or privately owned **stormwater treatment system** that has capacity to treat contaminant loads from the site.

Matters of control

1. The design and layout of the on-site **stormwater treatment system**, including the ongoing operational and management measures necessary to ensure that **stormwater** quality will meet the requirements of condition (e) of this rule
2. The adequacy of **hydrological control** measures either on-site or off-site, where **stormwater** will enter a river
3. Where an off-site (or a combination of on-site and off-site) **stormwater treatment system** is utilised, whether this has capacity, availability (timing) and appropriate authorisations to connect into
4. The long-term operational, maintenance and ownership requirements of the **stormwater treatment system**
5. Whether sufficient use of **water sensitive urban design** measures have been applied to the site design and layout
6. A financial contribution as required by Schedule 30 (financial contributions)
7. Condition of consent to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with conditions (d) and (e) of this rule

Notification

In respect of Rule P.R6, applications are precluded from limited and public notification (unless special circumstances exist).

Note

For the creation of new or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** for **high risk industrial and trade premises** and the associated discharge of stormwater, refer to Rule P.R10.

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Rule P.R7: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces of existing urbanised areas – controlled activity



The use of land for the creation of new and/or redevelopment of impervious surfaces of an existing urbanised property and the associated discharge of stormwater into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a surface water body or coastal water, including through an existing local authority stormwater network, that is not a high risk industrial or trade premise, is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the proposal involves the creation of new, or redevelopment of impervious surfaces of between 1,000m² and 3,000m² (baseline property existing impervious area as at 30 October 2023)

or,

(b) the proposal involves the creation of new, or redevelopment of impervious areas of less than 1,000m² but is not permitted under the conditions of Rule P.R6,

and,

(c) where stormwater directly or indirectly (through an existing local authority stormwater network) discharges to a river, hydrological control is provided either:

(i) on-site, or

(ii) off-site through an existing local authority stormwater network or privately owned stormwater network that has been sized to accommodate the proposed stormwater discharges, and

(d) contaminant treatment of stormwater is provided either:

(i) on-site through a stormwater treatment system, or

(ii) off-site through an existing local authority stormwater network or privately owned stormwater treatment system that has capacity to treat contaminant loads from the site

Matters of control

1. Whether the design and layout of the on-site stormwater treatment system incorporates best practicable option measures to achieve (to the extent practicable) the capture of 85% of the mean annual stormwater runoff and treatment in accordance with Schedule 28 (contaminant treatment)

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2. Whether the design and layout undertakes a best practicable option approach to the provision of **hydrological control** measures either on-site or off-site, where **stormwater** will enter a river
3. Where an off-site (or a combination of on-site and off-site) **stormwater treatment system** is utilised, whether this has capacity, availability (timing) and appropriate authorisations to connect into
4. The long-term operational, maintenance and ownership requirements of the **stormwater treatment system**
5. Whether there are topographical limitations influencing the provision of **stormwater hydrological control** and contaminant treatment
6. Whether sufficient use of **water sensitive urban design** methods have been applied to the site design and layout
7. Conditions to monitor compliance associated with any **stormwater treatment system** or hydrological control measures.

Notification

In respect of Rule P.R(NEWRULE), applications are precluded from limited and public notification (unless special circumstances exist).

Note

For the creation of new or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** for **high risk industrial and trade premises** and the associated discharge of **stormwater**, refer to refer to Rule P.R8.

Rule P.R8: Stormwater from a local authority or state highway network – restricted discretionary activity



The discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter water, from a local authority or state highway **stormwater network**, including discharges via another **stormwater network**, except those from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the resource consent application includes a **stormwater management strategy** prepared in accordance with Schedule 31 (stormwater strategy - whaitua) to progressively improve discharge quality, including a reduction of copper and zinc commensurate with what is required in the receiving environment to meet the target attribute state in Tables 9.2 or coastal water objective in Table 9.1 for the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** or **coastal water management unit**.

Matters for discretion

1. The contents and implementation of a **stormwater management strategy** prepared in accordance with Schedule 31 (stormwater strategy - whaitua)

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2. The reduction of copper and zinc where required in order for the target attribute state or coastal water objective for these attributes to be met
3. Measures to achieve any other relevant target attribute states or coastal water objectives including for ecosystem health, nutrients, visual clarity and *Escherichia coli* or enterococci
4. Adverse effects, including cumulative and localised adverse effects, on:
 - (i) groundwater, **surface water** and coastal water, and particularly sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use), and
 - (ii) **group drinking water supplies** and **community drinking water supplies**
5. Methodology to prioritise the reduction, removal, and/or treatment of **stormwater** discharges, including information requirements and engagement with **mana whenua** and the community
6. The use of **hydrological controls** and **water sensitive urban design** measures to mitigate adverse effects of **stormwater** discharges, provide communal **stormwater** treatment, or offset discharges arising from new greenfield development
7. The programme and timeframes for implementing measures and/or capital works
8. Monitoring and modelling of the **stormwater** network

Notification

In respect of Rule P.R8, applications are precluded from public notification (unless special circumstances exist). Relevant iwi authorities shall be determined to be an affected party to an application under this rule.

Note

In respect of the discharge from an existing **high risk industrial or trade premise**, refer to Rule P.R4. Other existing discharges of **stormwater** into the local authority **stormwater network** will be managed under this rule by the local authority or the relevant water authority.

Rule P.R9: Stormwater from new state highways – discretionary activity



The use of land for the creation of new **impervious surfaces** and the associated discharge of **stormwater** from a new state highway into water, or onto or into

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land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, is a discretionary activity, provided the resource consent application includes:

- (a) a Stormwater Management Plan and a draft **Stormwater Management Strategy** in accordance with Schedule 31 (stormwater strategy - whitua), or
- (b) a Stormwater Management Plan prepared in accordance with a certified **Stormwater Management Strategy** (refer to Schedule 31 (stormwater strategy - whitua)), and
- (c) a financial contribution for the purpose of offsetting the adverse effects of residual **stormwater** contaminants. The level of contribution and when it is required is set out in Schedule 30 (financial contributions).

Rule P.R10: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces – discretionary activity



The use of land for the creation of new or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** (including greenfield development and **redevelopment** of existing urbanised property) and the associated discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including via an existing local authority **stormwater network**, that is not permitted by Rule P.R5, or a controlled activity under Rule P.R6 or Rule P.R7, or prohibited under P.R12 is a discretionary activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the resource consent application includes a **Stormwater Impact Assessment** prepared in accordance with Schedule 29 (impact assessment), and
- (b) if the proposal is for greenfield development, a financial contribution is paid for the purpose of offsetting the adverse effects of residual **stormwater** contaminants. The level of contribution and when it is required is set out in Schedule 30 (financial contributions).

Rule P.R11: All other stormwater discharges – non-complying activity



The:

- (a) discharge of **stormwater** onto or into land, including where contaminants may enter groundwater, that is not permitted by Rule P.R2, or
- (b) discharge of **stormwater** into water or onto or into land where it may enter water, that is not permitted by Rule P.R3, or a restricted discretionary activity under Rule P.R8, or

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

- (c) discharge of **stormwater** from a **high risk industrial or trade premise** that is not permitted by Rule P.R4, or the use of land for the creation of new or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** and the associated discharge of **stormwater** from a **high risk industrial or trade premise** that does not meet the conditions of Rule P.R10, or
- (d) use of land for the creation of new or **redevelopment** of existing **impervious surfaces** and the associated discharge of **stormwater** water or onto or into land where it may enter water, that is not permitted by Rule P.R5, or a controlled activity under Rules P.R6 or P.R7, or a discretionary activity under Rule P.R9, or a prohibited activity under Rule P.R12,

is a non-complying activity.

Rule P.R12: Stormwater discharges from new unplanned greenfield development – prohibited activity



The use of land and the associated discharge of **stormwater** from **impervious surfaces** from **unplanned greenfield development** direct into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing or proposed **stormwater network**, is a prohibited activity.

Note

Any **unplanned greenfield development** proposals will require a plan change to the relevant map (Map 86, 87, 88 or 89) to allow consideration of the suitability of the site and receiving catchment(s) for accommodating the water quality requirements of the *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020*, and the relevant freshwater and coastal water quality objectives of this Plan. Any plan change process should be considered concurrent with any associated change to the relevant district plan, to support integrated planning and assessment.

9.3.3 Wastewater

Rule P.R13: Wastewater network catchment discharges to water – restricted discretionary activity



The **existing wastewater discharge** from a **wastewater network catchment**, including via a **stormwater network**, to a **surface water body** or coastal water or onto or into land where it may enter water, is a restricted discretionary activity provided the resource consent application includes:

- (a) a strategy to progressively reduce and remove **wastewater network catchment** discharges in relation to the consent sought, in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 32 (wastewater strategy), and
- (b) the reduction of *Escherichia coli* or enterococci proposed in the strategy is commensurate with what is required in the receiving environment to meet the target attribute state in Table 9.2 or coastal

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

water objective in Table 9.1 for the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** or **coastal water management unit**.


Matters for discretion

1. The contents and implementation of a **wastewater network catchment** improvement strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 32 (wastewater strategy)
2. The reduction of **dry weather discharges** in order for the target attribute state for *Escherichia coli* and coastal water objectives for enterococci to be met, and/or the reduction of wet weather discharges in order for the **containment standard** to be met for the sub-catchment, as relevant to the consent sought
3. Measures to achieve reductions of **wastewater network catchment discharges**
4. Measures to achieve any other relevant target attribute states or coastal water objectives including for ecosystem health, nutrients, and visual clarity
5. Adverse effects as a result of **wastewater network catchment discharges**, including cumulative and localised adverse effects on:
 - (i) groundwater, **surface water** and coastal water, and particularly sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) and
 - (ii) **mahinga kai**, and
 - (iii) **group drinking water supplies** and **community drinking water supplies**
6. Effects of population growth and climate change on the network
7. Methodology to prioritise the reduction and removal of **wastewater network catchment discharges**, including proposed information requirements and planned engagement with **mana whenua** and the community
8. The programme and timeframes for implementing improvement measures
9. Monitoring and modelling of the **wastewater network catchment discharges**

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Notification

In respect of Rule P.R13, applications are precluded from public notification (unless special circumstances exist). Relevant iwi authorities shall be determined to be an affected party to an application under this rule.

Rule P.R14: Existing wastewater discharges from a treatment plant to coastal and freshwater – discretionary activity 

An **existing wastewater discharge** from a treatment plant into a **surface water body** or coastal water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water is a discretionary activity provided the *Escherichia coli* load and enterococci load in the discharge does not increase from that previously consented under an **existing resource consent**.

Rule P.R15: All other discharges of wastewater – non-complying activity 

The discharge of **wastewater** into a **surface water body** or coastal water, or onto or into land where it may enter water, that:

- (a) does not comply with Rules P.R13 or P.R14, or
- (b) is a **new wastewater discharge** from a treatment plant or **wastewater network catchment** into a **surface water body** or onto or into land that may enter a **surface water body**

is a non-complying activity.

9.3.4 Land uses



Rule P.R16: Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land – permitted activity

Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) and any associated discharge of sediment to a **surface water body** is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the **vegetation clearance** is:
 - (i) to implement an action in the **erosion risk treatment plan** for the **farm**, or
 - (ii) for the control of pest plants, and
- (b) debris from the **vegetation clearance** is not placed where it can enter a **surface water body**.



Rule P.R17: Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land – controlled activity

Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation), of more than a total area of 200 m² per property in any consecutive 12-month

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

period, and any associated discharge of sediment to a **surface water body**, is a controlled activity provided an **erosion and sediment management plan** has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 33 (vegetation clearance plan) and submitted with the application for resource consent under this rule.

Matters of control

1. The content of the **erosion and sediment management plan**, including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that discharge of sediment will not exceed that which occurred from the land prior to the **vegetation clearance** occurring
2. The area, location and method of **vegetation clearance**
3. **Stabilisation and rehabilitation of the area cleared**
4. The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the **erosion and sediment management plan**
5. The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the **erosion and sediment management plan**
6. The time and circumstances under which the resource consent conditions may be reviewed



Rule P.R18: Vegetation clearance – discretionary activity

Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) and any associated discharge of sediment to a **surface water body that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R16 or Rule P.R17 is a discretionary activity.**

Note

Rules P.R19, P.R20 and P.R21 prevail over the following Regulations of the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020*:

Part 2 Regulation of plantation forestry activities

Subpart 1—Afforestation

Regulations 9(2), 10, 14(3), 15(5), 16(2), 17(1), 17(3), and 17(4)

Subpart 3—Earthworks

Regulations 24 to 35

Subpart 6—Harvesting

Regulation 64(1) and (2), as far as these apply to a Regional Council

Regulations 63(2) and (3), 64(3), 65 to 69, 70(3) and (4), and 71

Subpart 7—Mechanical land preparation

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Regulations 73(2), 74, and 75

Subpart 8—Replanting

Regulations 77(2), 78(2) and (3), 80, and 81(3) and (4)

Subpart 9—Ancillary activities

Regulations 89 and 90

Regulation 95, as far as this applies to a Regional Council

Subpart 10—General provisions (including discharges of sediment)

Regulation 97(1)(a), (b), (c), (f) and (g)



Rule P.R19: Plantation forestry – controlled activity

The use of land for **afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry**, and any associated discharge of sediment to a **surface water body**, is a controlled activity providing the following conditions are met:

- (a) the land is not **high erosion risk land (pasture) or highest erosion risk land (pasture)** that was in pasture or scrub on 30 October 2023, and
- (b) an **erosion and sediment management plan** has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 34 (forestry plan), certified and submitted with the application for resource consent under this rule, and
- (c) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge from the **plantation forestry** shall not exceed 100g/m³, except that, if at the time of the discharge the concentration of total suspended solids in the receiving water at or about the point of discharge exceeds 100g/m³, the discharge shall not, after the **zone of reasonable mixing**, decrease the visual clarity in the receiving water by more than:
 - (i) 20% in **River class 1** and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 - (ii) 30% in any other river, and
- (d) the most recent Council monitoring record demonstrates that the measure of visual clarity for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** set out in Tables 9.1 and 9.2.

Matters of control

1. The content of the **erosion and sediment management plan**, including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that discharge of sediment will be **minimised**, and will not increase the average annual sediment load for the **part Freshwater Management Unit** in which the **plantation forestry** is located

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

2. The area, location and methods employed in the **plantation forestry**
3. The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the **erosion and sediment management plan**
4. The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the **erosion and sediment management plan**



Rule P.R20: Plantation forestry – discretionary activity

Afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, vegetation clearance or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R19 is a discretionary activity.



Rule P.R21: Plantation Forestry on highest erosion risk land – prohibited activity

Afforestation, earthworks, or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry on highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry) is a prohibited activity.

9.3.5 Earthworks



Rule P.R22: Earthworks – permitted activity

Earthworks is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the **earthworks** are to implement an action in the **erosion risk treatment plan** for the **farm**, or
- (b) the **earthworks** are to implement an action in the **farm environment plan** for the **farm**, and
- (c) the area of **earthworks** does not exceed 3,000m² per property in any consecutive 12-month period, and
 - (i) the **earthworks** shall not occur within 5m of a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, except for **earthworks** undertaken in association with Rules R122, R124, R130, R131, R134, R135, and R137, and
 - (ii) soil or debris from **earthworks** is not placed where it can enter a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, including via a **stormwater network**, and
 - (iii) the area of **earthworks** must be **stabilised** within six months after completion of the **earthworks**, and

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(iv) there is no discharge of sediment from **earthworks** and/or flocculant into a **surface water body**, the coastal marine area, or onto land that may enter a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, including via a **stormwater network**, and

(v) erosion and sediment control measures shall be used to prevent a discharge of sediment where a preferential flow path connects with a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, including via a **stormwater network**.

Note

Earthworks management guidance is available within the *Greater Wellington Regional Council, Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021)*.

Rule P.R23: Earthworks – restricted discretionary activity



Earthworks and the associated discharge of sediment and/or flocculant into a **surface water body** or coastal water or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including via a **stormwater network**, that does not comply with Rule P.R22 is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge from the **earthworks** shall not exceed 100g/m³, except that, if at the time of the discharge the concentration of total suspended solids in the receiving water at or about the point of discharge exceeds 100g/m³, the discharge shall not, after the **zone of reasonable mixing**, decrease the visual clarity in the receiving water by more than:

(i) 20% in **River class 1** and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or

(ii) 30% in any other river, and

(b) **earthworks** shall not occur between 1st June and 30th September in any year.

Matters for discretion

1. The location, area, scale, volume, duration and staging and timing of works

2. The design and suitability of erosion of sediment control measures including consideration of hazard mitigation and the risk of accelerated soil erosion associated the staging of works and progressive **stabilisation**

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3. The placement and treatment of stockpiled materials on the site, including requirements to remove material if it is not to be reused on the site
4. The proportion of un stabilised land in the catchment
5. The adequacy and efficiency of **stabilisation** devices for sediment control
6. Any adverse effects on:
 - (i) groundwater, **surface water bodies** and their margins, particularly **surface water bodies** within sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) or Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters)
 - (ii) **group drinking water supplies** and **community drinking water supplies**
 - (iii) **mauri**, water quality (including water quality in the coastal marine area), aquatic and marine ecosystem health, aquatic and riparian habitat quality, indigenous biodiversity values, **mahinga kai** and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species
 - (iv) the **natural character** of lakes, rivers, **natural wetlands** and their margins and the coastal environment
 - (v) natural hazards, land stability, soil erosion, sedimentation and flood hazard management including the use of natural buffers
7. Duration of the consent
8. Preparation required for the close-down period (from 1st June to 30th September each year) and any maintenance activities required during this period
9. Monitoring and reporting requirements

Rule P.R24: Earthworks – non-complying activity



Earthworks, and the associated discharge of sediment into a **surface water body** or coastal water or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including via a **stormwater network**, that does not comply with Rule P.R23 is a non-complying activity.

9.3.6 Nutrients and sediment from pastoral farming



Rule P.R25: Farming activities on properties of between 4 hectares and 20 hectares – permitted activity

The use of land on a **property** of 4 hectares or more and less than 20 hectares for:

- (a) **pastoral land use** where the **winter stocking rate** is greater than **12 stock units per effective hectare**, and/or
- (b) **pastoral land use on highest erosion risk land (pasture) or high erosion risk land (pasture)**, and/or
- (c) **arable land use**
and the associated discharge of contaminants into a **surface water body** or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:
- (d) the **property** is registered with the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with Schedule 35 (farm registration) by 1 August 2025, and
- (e) the three-year rolling average of the **nitrogen discharge risk** is assessed annually and provided to the Wellington Regional Council on request, and
- (f) the **nitrogen discharge risk** for the land does not increase above the rate recorded at registration, and
- (g) if the property contains **highest erosion risk land (pasture)**, or **high erosion risk land (pasture)**:
 - (i) the area and of **pastoral land use** on the **highest erosion risk land (pasture) or high erosion risk land (pasture)** does not increase above the area recorded at registration, and
 - (ii) the **average annual stocking rate** and the **winter stocking rate** on the **high erosion risk land (pasture) or highest erosion risk land (pasture)** do not increase above the area recorded for that land at registration.



Rule P.R26: Farming activities on 20 hectares or more of land – permitted activity

The use of 20 hectares or more of land on a **farm** for **pastoral land use, arable land use**, or more than 5 hectares for **horticultural land use**, and the associated discharge of contaminants into a **surface water body** or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) a **farm environment plan** in respect of the land and associated land

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use is supplied to Wellington Regional Council, no later than the date specified in Table 9.5 for the part **Freshwater Management Unit** where the land is located, and

- (b) if the **farm** contains **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** or **high erosion risk land (pasture)**, the **farm environment plan** includes an **erosion risk treatment plan**, that meets the requirements Schedule 36 (farm environment plan - additional), and
- (c) a **farm environment plan certifier** certifies in writing that:
 - (i) the **farm environment plan** supplied to the regional council has been prepared in accordance with, and meets the requirements of Schedule Z (farm environment plan) and Schedule 36 (farm environment plan - additional), or
 - (ii) where the **farm environment plan** is certified under section 217G of Part 9A of the RMA, that the **farm environment plan** meets the requirements of condition (b), and
- (d) the land use is undertaken in accordance with the **farm environment plan** provided under condition (a).

Table 9.5 – Phase-in of farm environment plans for Part Freshwater Management Units

<u>Part Freshwater Management Unit</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
25 <u>Taupō</u> 26 <u>Takapū</u>	27 <u>30 Dec 2025</u>
28 <u>Pouewe</u> 29 <u>Wai-O-Hata</u>	30 <u>30 Dec 2026</u>



Rule P.R27: The use of land for farming activities – discretionary activity

The use of land for the farming activities described in Rule P.R25 or Rule P.R26, and the associated discharge of contaminants into a **surface water body** or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater, that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R25 or Rule P.R26 is a discretionary activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record at the time the application is lodged demonstrates that the concentration of **dissolved inorganic nitrogen, dissolved reactive phosphorus, or measure of visual clarity**, for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** set out in Table 9.2, and

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- (b) if the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record at the time the application is lodged demonstrates that the concentration of *Escherichia coli*, for the relevant catchment exceeds the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** set out in Table 9.2, the use of land under Rule P.R26 is not changed to **pastoral land use**.



Rule P.R28: Change of rural land use – discretionary activity

The following changes in land use on a **property**, and the associated discharge of contaminants into a **surface water body** or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater are discretionary activities:

- (a) the change of land use from **plantation forestry to pastoral land use, arable land use, or horticultural land use** where the change exceeds a cumulative total of 4ha from that which was occurring on the property on 30 October 2023.
- (b) the change of land use from **plantation forestry, arable land use, low intensity horticultural land use** or **pastoral land use** that is not **dairy farming**, to **dairy farming** where the change exceeds a cumulative total of 4ha from that which was occurring on the property on 30 October 2023, and
- (c) the change of land use from **plantation forestry, arable land use, pastoral land use** or **low intensity horticultural land use** to **horticultural use** that is not **low intensity horticultural use** where the change exceeds a cumulative total of 4ha from that which was occurring on the property on 30 October 2023,

provided the following conditions are met:

- (d) the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates that the concentration of dissolved inorganic nitrogen, dissolved reactive phosphorus, or measure of visual clarity, for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** set out in Table 9.2, and
- (e) if the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates that the concentration of *Escherichia coli*, for the relevant catchment exceeds the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** set out in Table 9.2, the land use change is not to **pastoral land use**.



Rule P.R29: Farming activities – non-complying activity

Any:

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- (a) use of land for the activities described in Rule P.R25 or Rule P.R26, and the associated discharge of contaminants into a **surface water body** or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater, that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R27, or
- (b) change in land use described in Rule P.R28 and the associated discharge of contaminants into a **surface water body** or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R28

is a **non-complying activity**.

9.3.7 Take and use of water

- 31 The take and use of water for:
- 32 1. reasonable domestic needs or reasonable needs for animal drinking is provided for by section 14(3)(b) of the RMA where the taking or use does not, or is not likely to have an adverse effect on the environment, and
- 33 2. emergency or training purposes in accordance with section 48 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 is provided for by section 14(3)(e) of the RMA
- 34 The following rules provide for water to be taken and used in addition to those purposes.



Rule P.R30: Take and use of water – permitted activity

The take and use of water from a **surface water body** or groundwater is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the total take and use per **property** shall not exceed 2.5 L/s, 5 m³/day and 10m³ in any calendar month, and
- (b) the take and use of water shall not occur from a river, **Category A groundwater** or **Category B groundwater** when flows or water levels fall below minimum flows or minimum water levels in Table 9.6, and
- (c) the take of groundwater does not adversely affect reliability of supply from lawfully established, properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning nearby bores, and
- (d) where the take and use is from a **surface water body**:
 - (i) a fish screen with a maximum mesh size of 3mm shall be installed to prevent fish entering the intake, and
 - (ii) the fish screen shall be constructed of smooth material to prevent damage to any fish coming into contact with the screen, and
 - (iii) the fish screen shall be placed parallel to river flow and located to **minimise** the length of river bed affected by its placement, and
- (e) the water is not taken from a **natural wetland**, or from within 50m of a **natural wetland**, and
- (f) no water shall run to waste.

Note

With respect to clause (b), the compliance flow data for each of the three management points in Table 9.6. can be accessed at Wellington Regional Council's website <http://graphs.gw.govt.nz/#complianceFlows>



Rule P.R31: Take and use of water – restricted discretionary activity

In any **catchment management unit** listed in Tables 9.6 and 9.7 the take and use of water from a river, **Category A Groundwater** and **Category B Groundwater**, that is not provided for in Rules R155, R156, R159, R160 or P.R30, or is not a discretionary activity under Rule P.R32, is a restricted discretionary activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the take and use shall not occur below the **minimum flows** in Table 9.6, and
- (b) the amount of water taken and used, in addition to all existing resource consents, shall not exceed the **allocation amounts** in Table 9.7. This condition does not apply to the take and use of water at river flows above the **median flow**, and
- (c) at flows above **median flow**:
 - (i) the frequency of flushing flows that exceed three times the median flow of the river is not changed, and
 - (ii) for rivers (and their tributaries) listed in Table 2 of Schedule U (supplementary allocation) no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river is taken at the point of abstraction, or
 - (iii) for rivers (and their tributaries) not listed in Table 2 of Schedule U (supplementary allocation) no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river at the point of abstraction.

Matters for discretion

1. The reasonable and efficient use of water, including the criteria in Schedule P (efficient use)
2. The timing, amount, and rate of taking of water, including instantaneous (L/sec), daily (m³/day), and seasonal requirements and duration and timing of peak daily take rate
3. For **group drinking water supplies** or **community drinking water supplies**, the amount and rate of water taken and used for the **health needs of people**
4. Reduction in the rate of take from surface water and **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater** at times of low flow and restrictions when rivers approach or fall below the **minimum flows**
5. Effects due to local flow or water level depletion on wetlands, springs, or downstream river reaches in the **catchment management unit**

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6. Whether the amount of water taken and used, in addition to all existing resource consents, would exceed 20% of the **mean annual low flow** of the **tributary** from which the water will be abstracted
7. Interference effects on existing lawful water takes
8. Prevention of salt water intrusion into the **aquifer**, or landward movement of the salt water/freshwater interface
9. For a take and use from groundwater, the degree of connectivity and category according to Table 4.1 (classifying and managing groundwater and surface water connectivity) in Policy P115
10. Preventing fish from entering water intakes
11. Measuring and reporting, including the guideline in Schedule R (measuring takes)



Rule P.R132: Take and use of water – discretionary activity

The take and use of water from any river, lake or groundwater that is not provided for in Rules ~~R152, R153, R154~~, R155, R156, ~~R157 or R159~~, R160, P.R30 or P.R31, or is not a prohibited activity under Rule P.R33 in Te Awarua-o-Porirua ~~Whaitua~~ is a discretionary activity.



Rule P.R33: Taking and use of water that exceeds minimum flows or allocation amounts – prohibited activity

In any **catchment management unit** listed in Table 9.6 the take and use of water from a river, **Category A groundwater** or **Category B groundwater**, that does not meet conditions (a) or (b) of Rule P.R31 is a prohibited activity.

Table 9.6: Minimum flows for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

<u>Catchment management unit*</u>	<u>Management point</u>	<u>Minimum flow (L/s)</u>
35 <u>Porirua Stream</u>	36 <u>Town Centre</u>	37 <u>128</u>
38 <u>Pāuatahanui Stream</u>	39 <u>Gorge</u>	40 <u>101</u>
41 <u>Horokiri Stream</u>	42 <u>Snodgrass</u>	43 <u>82</u>

Table 9.7: Surface water allocation amounts for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

<u>Catchment management unit*</u>	<u>Allocation amount (L/s)</u>
44 <u>Porirua Stream</u>	45 <u>40</u>
46 <u>Pāuatahanui Stream</u>	47 <u>22</u>
48 <u>Horokiri Stream</u>	49 <u>18</u>

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Note

The boundaries of Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Catchment Management Units** are shown on Map 81 in Chapter 13.

Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region: Amendments to Chapter 12 – Schedules

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

The amendments proposed in Proposed Plan Change 1 to the operative Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region are shown in this document as ~~strikethrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion).

Amendments to Schedules F1 and F2a, F2b and F2c have additional explanation at the state of each of the schedules.

Provisions identified with the symbol FW are part of the freshwater planning instrument which will proceed in the Freshwater Planning Process under Schedule 1 (Part 4) of the RMA.

List of provisions that will no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara or Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

See Appendix 1 for full text

Schedule N: Stormwater management strategy

Schedule A: Outstanding water bodies

Schedule A2: Lakes with outstanding indigenous ecosystem values

Shown on Map 1

Lakes listed in Schedule A2 as having outstanding indigenous ecosystem values meet the following criteria:

- indigenous fish diversity (habitat for six or migratory indigenous fish species); and
- threatened fish species (habitat for nationally threatened fish species).

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Schedule A2: Lakes with outstanding indigenous ecosystem values		
Lakes	Values	<u>Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua)</u>
Lake Kohangapiripiri	Aquatic plants Indigenous fish diversity Threatened fish species	<u>Aquatic herb (Plant) <i>Althenia bilocularis</i>:</u> <u>Shallow freshwater close to coast, habitat free of exotic aquatic pest plants.</u>
Lake Kohangatera	Aquatic plants Indigenous fish diversity Threatened fish species	<u>Aquatic herb (Plant) <i>Althenia bilocularis</i>:</u> <u>Shallow freshwater close to coast, habitat free of exotic aquatic pest plants.</u>
Lake Wairarapa	Wildlife habitat	

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Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

The amendments proposed in Schedule F1 are shown as ~~strikethrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion) except:

- Amendments to the conversation status in column 6 of Schedule F1 are shown in **red**. Redfin Bully is no longer “At Risk” so the underline has been removed ~~redfin-bully~~ **redfin bully** and Giant Bully is now “At Risk” so is now underlined ~~giant-bully~~ giant bully
- Amendments that introduce a new indigenous fish species to column 6 of Schedule F1 are shown in **red** with either underline for At Risk or bold for **Nationally Vulnerable**.

Schedule F: Ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values

Ecosystems and habitats listed as having significant indigenous biodiversity values are those that meet at least one of the criteria set down in Policy 23 of the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region 2013 for representativeness, rarity, diversity and ecological context.

Ecosystems and habitats meeting the criteria for **mana whenua** value are addressed in

Schedule C, sites with significant **mana whenua** values.

Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems

Shown on Maps 17, 18 and 19.

Note that the table is arranged geographically from the west of the region to the east and **tributary** streams are listed within the appropriate catchment.

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Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
All rivers on Kāpiti Island	All rivers					
Waitohu Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu, black flounder, brown mudfish common bully, common smelt, giant kokopu, inanga, koaro, lamprey, longfin eel, redfin-bully redfin bully, shortfin eel, shortjaw kokopu, torrentfish</i> and upland bully	
Ōtaki River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu, common bully, dwarf galaxias, giant kokopu, koaro, longfin eel, redfin-bully redfin bully, shortfin eel, shortjaw kokopu</i> and <i>torrentfish</i>	
Mangaone Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu, common bully, inanga, koaro, longfin eel, redfin-bully redfin bully, shortfin eel, shortjaw kokopu</i> and upland bully	
Waimeha Stream (Ngarara Stream)		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu, common bully, Cran’s bully, giant-bully giant bully, giant kokopu, inanga, longfin eel, redfin-bully redfin bully</i> and shortfin eel	

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Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Waikanae River	River and all tributaries above, and including the Ngatiawa Stream	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu</i> , <i>bluegill bully</i> , <i>brown mudfish</i> , <i>common bully</i> , <i>common smelt</i> , <i>dwarf galaxias</i> , <i>giant bully</i> <i>giant bully</i> , <i>giant kokopu</i> , <i>inanga</i> , <i>koaro</i> , <i>lamprey</i> , <i>longfin eel</i> , <i>redfin bully</i> <i>redfin bully</i> , <i>shortfin eel</i> , <i>shortjaw kokopu</i> and <i>torrentfish</i>	
Wharemaukū Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		<i>Banded kokopu</i> , <i>koaro</i> , <i>longfin eel</i> , <i>redfin bully</i> <i>redfin bully</i> , <i>shortfin eel</i> and <i>shortjaw kokopu</i>	
Whareroa Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu</i> , <i>common bully</i> , <i>giant kokopu</i> , <i>inanga</i> , <i>koaro</i> , <i>lamprey</i> , <i>longfin eel</i> , <i>redfin bully</i> <i>redfin bully</i> and <i>shortfin eel</i>	
Wainui Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		<i>Banded kokopu</i> , <i>common bully</i> , <i>giant kokopu</i> , <i>koaro</i> , <i>longfin eel</i> , <i>redfin bully</i> <i>redfin bully</i> , <i>shortfin eel</i> and <i>torrentfish</i>	
Taupō Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu</i> , <i>giant kokopu</i> , <i>inanga</i> , <i>longfin eel</i> , <i>redfin bully</i> <i>redfin bully</i> and <i>shortfin eel</i>	

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Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of "At Risk" and "Nationally Vulnerable" species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Kākaho Stream			Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu, common bully, common smelt, giant bully <u>giant bully</u>, grey mullet, <u>inanga</u>, <u>longfin eel</u>, redfin bully <u>redfin bully</u> and <u>shortfin eel</u></i>	

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Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Horokiri Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<p><i>Banded kokopu, black flounder, common bully, common smelt, giant bully <u>giant bully</u>, <u>giant kokopu</u>, <u>inanga</u>, <u>koaro</u>, <u>lamprey</u>, <u>longfin eel</u>, redfin bully <u>redfin bully</u>, <u>shortfin eel</u>, <u>shortjaw kokopu</u> and <u>torrentfish</u></i></p>	<p><u>Kōkopu/shortjaw kokopu (Fish) <i>Galaxias postvectis</i>:</u> Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris, and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. <u>Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u></p> <p><u>Piharau/lamprey (Fish) <i>Geotria australis</i>:</u> Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris, and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. <u>Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u></p>

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Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of "At Risk" and "Nationally Vulnerable" species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Little Waitangi Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		<i>Banded kokopu, common bully, common smelt, <u>giant kokopu</u>, <u>inanga</u>, <u>lamprey</u>, <u>longfin eel</u>, redfin bully <u>redfin bully</u>, <u>shortfin eel</u> and <u>shortjaw kokopu</u></i>	<p><u>Kōkopu/shortjaw kokopu (Fish) <i>Galaxias postvectis</i>:</u> Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris, and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: <u>Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u></p> <p><u>Piharau/lamprey (Fish) <i>Geotria australis</i>:</u> Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris, and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: <u>Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u></p>

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Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Pāuatahanui Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu, common bully, common smelt, <u>giant kokopu</u>, <u>inanga</u>, <u>lamprey</u>, <u>longfin eel</u>, redfin-bully <u>redfin bully</u> and <u>shortfin eel</u></i>	Kōkopu/shortjaw kokopu (Fish) <u>Galaxias postvectis</u> : Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: <u>Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u>
Duck Creek		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu, common bully, common smelt, <u>giant kokopu</u>, <u>inanga</u>, <u>koaro</u>, <u>lamprey</u>, <u>longfin eel</u>, redfin-bully <u>redfin bully</u>, and <u>shortfin eel</u> and <u>shortjaw kokopu</u></i>	Kōkopu/shortjaw kokopu (Fish) <u>Galaxias postvectis</u> : Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: <u>Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u>

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Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
						<u>Piharau/lamprey (Fish) <i>Geotria australis</i></u> : Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris, and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.
Porirua Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu, common bully, common smelt, <u>giant kokopu, inanga, koaro, longfin eel, redfin bully redfin bully, shortfin eel</u></i> and upland bully	
Makara Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu, black flounder, <u>bluegill bully, common smelt, giant kokopu, inanga, koaro lamprey, longfin eel, redfin bully redfin bully, shortfin eel</u></i> and upland bully	<u>Piharau/lamprey (Fish) <i>Geotria australis</i></u> : Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.

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Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Unnamed stream draining to the sea at easting 1739490 and northing 5432570	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed stream draining to the sea at easting 1735840 and northing 5430540	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed stream draining to the sea at easting 1735270 and northing 5429070	Stream and all tributaries					
Oteranga Stream	Stream and all tributaries		Stream and all tributaries		<i>Banded kokopu, common smelt, <u>inanga</u>, <u>koaro</u>, <u>longfin eel</u>, redfin-bully <u>redfin bully</u> and <u>shortfin eel</u></i>	
Karori Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		<i>Banded kokopu, <u>inanga</u>, <u>koaro</u>, lamprey, <u>longfin eel</u>, <u>shortfin eel</u> and upland bully</i>	<u>Piharau/lamprey (Fish) <i>Geotria australis</i>: Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut</u>

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Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
						<u>banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u>
Ōwhiro Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu, common bully, giant kokopu, inanga, koaro, longfin eel, redfin bully redfin bully, shortfin eel and shortjaw kokopu</i>	<u>Kōkopu/shortjaw kokopu (Fish) <i>Galaxias postvectis</i>: Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u>
Kaiwharawhara Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries	<u>Reach of tidal influence</u>	<i>Banded kokopu, bluegill bully, common bully, giant bully giant bully, giant kokopu, inanga, koaro, lamprey, longfin eel, redfin bully redfin bully, shortfin eel, and shortjaw kokopu</i>	<u>Kōkopu/shortjaw kokopu (Fish) <i>Galaxias postvectis</i>: Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat:</u>

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Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of "At Risk" and "Nationally Vulnerable" species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
						<p><u>Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u></p> <p><u>Piharau/lamprey (Fish) <i>Geotria australis</i>:</u> <u>Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u></p> <p><u>Freshwater snail (Invertebrate) <i>Potamopyrgus oppidanus</i>:</u> <u>Spring-fed gully streams, riparian vegetation, minimisation of sediment run-off.</u></p> <p><u>Freshwater invertebrate <i>Echyridella aucklandica</i>:</u> <u>Good quality water and substrate that</u></p>

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Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of "At Risk" and "Nationally Vulnerable" species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
						<u>is not too silty, as can clog the gills.</u> <u>Presence of native host fish species required for the larval stage and key to recruitment</u>
Korokoro Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		<i>Banded kokopu, bluegill bully, common bully, common smelt, giant kokopu, inanga, koaro, longfin eel, redfin bully redfin bully</i> and <i>shortfin eel</i>	
Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River	Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, and all tributaries above and including the Pakuratahi River	Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, and all tributaries above and including the Pākuratahi River	Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Bluegill bully, common bully, Cran's bully, dwarf galaxias, giant bully giant bully, giant kokopu, inanga, koaro, lamprey, longfin eel, redfin bully redfin bully, shortjaw kokopu</i> and <i>shortfin eel</i>	<u>Large-egged polychaete (Invertebrate) <i>Boccardiella magniovata</i>:</u> <u>Brackish water, maintenance of existing habitat structure.</u> <u>Kōkopu/shortjaw kokopu (Fish) <i>Galaxias postvectis</i>:</u> <u>Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat:</u>

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
						<p><u>Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u></p> <p><u>Piharau/lamprey (Fish) <i>Geotria australis</i>: Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobble substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u></p>
Unnamed tributary of the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River entering at easting 1764760 and northing 5441110	Stream and all tributaries					
Speedy’s Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		<p><i>Banded kokopu, bluegill bully, common bully, giant-bully giant bully, giant kokopu, lamprey, longfin eel, redfin-bully redfin bully and shortfin eel</i></p>	<p><u>Piharau/lamprey (Fish) <i>Geotria australis</i>: Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobble substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water.</u></p>

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
						<u>Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u>
Moonshine Stream		Stream and all tributaries			<i>Giant kokopu, inanga, longfin eel, redfin bully redfin bully and shortfin eel</i>	
Whakatikei River	River and all tributaries above the Wainui Stream					
Akatarawa River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries		<i>Banded kokopu, bluegill bully, Cran’s bully, dwarf galaxias, koaro, lamprey, longfin eel, redfin bully redfin bully and shortfin eel</i>	<u>Piharau/lamprey (Fish) <i>Geotria australis</i>: Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u>
Unnamed tributary of the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River entering at easting	Stream and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
1780190 and northing 5451470						
Kororipo Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Pakuratahi River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries			<i>Bluegill bully</i> , Cran’s bully, <u>dwarf galaxias</u> , <u>koaro</u> , <u>longfin eel</u> , redfin bully <i>redfin bully</i> , <i>shortfin eel</i> and upland bully	
Unnamed tributary of the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River entering at easting 1781450 and northing 5452060	Stream and all tributaries					
Putaputa Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed tributary of the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River entering at easting 1783080 and northing 5452930	Stream and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Unnamed tributary of the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River entering easting 1783750 and northing 5452360	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed tributary of the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River entering at easting 1783750 and northing 545236	Stream and all tributaries					
Stokes Valley Stream		Stream and all tributaries			<i>Banded kokopu, common bully, <u>giant kokopu, longfin eel</u> and <u>shortfin eel</u></i>	<u>Caddisfly (Invertebrate) <i>Hydrochorema sp. W.</i></u> : <u>Stony streams and rivers, riparian vegetation cover, may be highly sensitive to water quality.</u>
Unnamed tributary of the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River entering at easting	Stream and all tributaries upstream of Te Marua Lakes					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>)
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
1782100 and northing 5451920						
Days Bay Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		<i>Banded kokopu</i> , <i>bluegill bully</i> , <i>inanga</i> , <i>koaro</i> , <i>longfin eel</i> , <i>redfin-bully</i> <i>redfin bully</i> , <i>shortfin eel</i> and <i>shortjaw kokopu</i>	<u>Kōkopu/shortjaw kokopu (Fish) <i>Galaxias postvectis</i>:</u> <u>Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u>
Unnamed stream draining to the sea at easting 1780070 and northing 5450170	Stream and all tributaries					
Lake Kohangapiripiri and Cameron Creek		Lake Kohangapiripiri and tributaries			<i>Common bully</i> , <i>giant bully</i> <i>giant bully</i> and <i>giant kokopu</i>	

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Lake Kohangatera and Gollans Stream	Gollans Stream	Lake Kohangatera, Gollans Stream and all tributaries	Lake Kohangatera, Gollans Stream and all tributaries		<i>Banded kokopu, common bully, giant bully <u>giant bully</u>, <u>giant kokopu</u>, <u>inanga</u>, <u>lamprey</u>, <u>longfin eel</u> and redfin bully <u>redfin bully</u> and <u>shortfin eel</u></i>	Piharau/lamprey (Fish) <u>Geotria australis</u> : Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.
Paiaka Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Wainuiomata River	River and all tributaries above Black Creek	River and all tributaries excluding Black Creek	River and all tributaries excluding Black Creek	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu, bluegill bully, common bully, dwarf galaxias, giant bully <u>giant bully</u>, <u>giant kokopu</u>, <u>inanga</u>, <u>koaro</u>, <u>lamprey</u>, <u>longfin eel</u>, redfin bully <u>redfin bully</u>, <u>shortfin eel</u> and <u>shortjaw kokopu</u></i>	Piharau/lamprey (Fish) <u>Geotria australis</u> : Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles. Piharau/lamprey (Fish) <u>Geotria australis</u> :

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
						<u>Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</u>
Unnamed tributary of the Wainuiomata River entering at easting 1758660 and northing 5420140	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed tributaries of the Wainuiomata River entering between easting 1759700, northing 5423050 and easting 1759710, northing 5421710	Streams and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Unnamed tributaries of the Wainuiomata River entering between easting 1762140, northing 5426120 and easting 1760640, northing 5424010	Streams and all tributaries					
Unnamed tributaries of the Wainuiomata River entering between easting 1763020, northing 5428840 and easting 1762840, northing 5426870	Streams and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Unnamed tributaries of the Wainuiomata River entering between easting 1761920, northing 5425410 and easting 1763190, northing 5426050	Streams and all tributaries					
Unnamed tributary of the Wainuiomata River entering at easting 1761060 and northing 5423770	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed tributary of the Wainuiomata River entering at easting 1760250 and northing 5423260	Stream and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Unnamed tributaries of the Wainuiomata River entering between easting 1760150, northing 5421120 and easting 1760140, northing 5421570	Streams and all tributaries					
Unnamed tributary of the Wainuiomata River entering at easting 1758680 and northing 5418700	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed tributary of the Wainuiomata River entering at easting 1757330 and northing 5415710	Stream and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Orongorongo River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries		<p><i>Banded kokopu</i>, <i>bluegill bully</i>, <i>common smelt</i>, <i>giant kokopu</i>, <i>inanga</i>, <i>koaro</i>, <i>longfin eel</i>, <i>redfin bully</i> <i>redfin bully</i>, <i>shortjaw kokopu</i> and <i>shortfin eel</i></p>	<p>Caddisfly (Invertebrate) <i>Cryptobiosella spinosa</i>: Small spring-fed streams, riparian vegetation.</p> <p>Kōkopu/shortjaw kokopu (Fish) <i>Galaxias postvectis</i>: Small to medium-sized streams and rivers with large boulders and cobbly substrate, instream woody debris and undercut banks. Swiftly flowing clean, clear water. Catchments with native forest cover and intact riparian margins. Spawning habitat: Riparian vegetation and gravels or boulders and cobbles.</p> <p>Stonefly (Invertebrate) <i>Omanuperia hollowayae</i>: Subalpine and alpine streams.</p>

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Unnamed stream draining to the sea at easting 1759700 and northing 5411630	Stream and all tributaries					
Waimarara Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed stream draining to the sea at easting 1761800 and northing 5412600	Stream and all tributaries					
Barney’s Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed stream draining to the sea at easting 1762910 and northing 5413440	Stream and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Unnamed stream draining to the sea at easting 1764430 and northing 5414030	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed stream draining to the sea at easting 1764040 and northing 5413990	Stream and all tributaries					
Mukamukaiti Stream	Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries			<i>Banded kokopu, <u>inanga</u>, <u>koaro</u>, <u>longfin eel</u> and shortjaw kokopu</i>	
Unnamed streams draining to the sea between easting 1767200, northing 5416070 and easting 1766360, northing 5415680	Streams and all tributaries					
Mukamuka Stream	Stream and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Unnamed streams draining to the sea between easting 1769380, northing 5416730 and easting 1770530, northing 5417660	Streams and all tributaries					
Corner Creek	Creek and all tributaries					
Un-named stream draining to the sea at easting 1771660 and northing 5417900	Stream and all tributaries					
Wharekauhau Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Wharepapa River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries			<i>Bluegill bully</i> , <i>dwarf galaxias</i> , <i>koaro</i> , <i>longfin eel</i> , <i>redfin bully</i> <i>redfin bully</i> and <i>torrentfish</i>	
Pounui Stream and Lake Pounui	All tributaries above Lake Pounui	Stream and all tributaries,	Stream and all tributaries,		<i>Banded kokopu</i> , <i>brown mudfish</i> , <i>common bully</i> , <i>common smelt</i> , <i>giant</i>	

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
		including Lake Pounui	including Lake Pounui		<i><u>kokopu</u></i> , <i><u>inanga</u></i> , <i><u>longfin eel</u></i> , <i><u>redfin-bully</u></i> <i><u>redfin bully</u></i> , <i><u>shortfin eel</u></i> and <i><u>torrentfish</u></i>	
Battery Stream	Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries			<i><u>Longfin eel</u></i> , <i><u>redfin-bully</u></i> <i><u>redfin bully</u></i> , <i><u>shortfin eel</u></i> , <i><u>shortjaw kokopu</u></i> and <i><u>torrentfish</u></i>	
Unnamed tributary of Boundary Creek entering at easting 1778190 and northing 5422740	Stream and all tributaries					
Lake Wairarapa		Lake Wairarapa	Lake Wairarapa		<i><u>Banded kokopu</u></i> , <i><u>black flounder</u></i> , <i><u>common bully</u></i> , <i><u>common smelt</u></i> , <i><u>giant kokopu</u></i> , <i><u>grey mullet</u></i> , <i><u>inanga</u></i> , <i><u>lamprey</u></i> , <i><u>longfin eel</u></i> , <i><u>shortfin eel</u></i> and <i><u>torrentfish</u></i>	
Waiorongomai River	River and all tributaries					
Burlings Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		<i><u>bluegill bully</u></i> , <i><u>common bully</u></i> , <i><u>inanga</u></i> , <i><u>koaro</u></i> , <i><u>lamprey</u></i> , <i><u>longfin eel</u></i> , <i><u>redfin-bully</u></i> <i><u>redfin bully</u></i> , <i><u>shortfin eel</u></i> and <i><u>torrentfish</u></i>	

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Unnamed tributaries of Lake Wairarapa entering between easting 1782860, northing 5434430 and easting 1784040, northing 5435260	All rivers					
Brocketts Stream	Stream and all tributaries		Stream and all tributaries		<i>Banded kokopu</i> , <i>bluegill bully</i> , <i>common bully</i> , <i>longfin eel</i> , <i>redfin bully</i> <i>redfin bully</i> , <i>shortfin eel</i> and <u><i>torrentfish</i></u>	
Unnamed tributary of Lake Wairarapa entering at easting 1782310, northing 5437060	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed tributary of Lake Wairarapa entering at easting 1787380, northing 5437820	Stream and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

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River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Cross Creek	Creek and all tributaries					
Owhanga Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Abbotts Creek	Creek and all tributaries	Creek and all tributaries			<i>Common bully, common smelt, Cran’s bully, <u>giant kokopu</u>, <u>longfin eel</u> and <u>shortfin eel</u></i>	
Tauherenikau River	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries		<i>Common bully, common smelt, <u>dwarf galaxias</u>, giant bully <u>giant bully</u>, <u>inanga</u>, <u>lamprey</u>, <u>longfin eel</u>, redfin bully <u>redfin bully</u>, <u>shortfin eel</u> and <u>torrentfish</u></i>	
Ruamāhanga River		Ruamāhanga River and all tributaries above, but not including the Kopuaranga River	River and all tributaries above, but not including the Kopuaranga River	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu, <u>bluegill bully</u>, <u>brown mudfish</u>, common bully, common smelt, Cran’s bully, <u>giant kokopu</u>, <u>koaro</u>, <u>lamprey</u>, <u>longfin eel</u>, redfin bully <u>redfin bully</u>, <u>shortfin eel</u>, <u>torrentfish</u> and upland bully</i>	

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Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Waiohine River up to, and including, the Mangatarere Stream	River and all tributaries above, but not including, the Mangatarere stream	River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries		<i>Brown mudfish, common bully, Cran’s bully, dwarf galaxias, giant kokopu, inanga, lamprey, longfin eel, redfin-bully redfin bully, shortfin eel, torrentfish</i> and upland bully	
Waingawa River	River and all tributaries					
Waipoua River		River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries		<i>Brown mudfish, common bully, common smelt, Cran’s bully, dwarf galaxias, inanga, lamprey, longfin eel, redfin-bully redfin bully, shortfin eel, torrentfish</i> and upland bully	
Ruakokoputuna River		River and all tributaries			<i>Common bully, giant kokopu, longfin eel, shortfin eel, torrentfish</i> and upland bully	
Waihora Stream	Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries			<i>Dwarf galaxias, longfin eel</i> and upland bully	
Parapara Stream		Stream and all tributaries			<i>Giant kokopu</i>	

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Whangaehu Stream		Stream and all tributaries			<i>Banded kokopu, giant kokopu, longfin eel</i> and upland bully	
Tauanui Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		<i>Common bully, giant kokopu, inanga, koaro, longfin eel, redfin-bully redfin bully, shortfin eel, torrentfish</i> and upland bully	
Turanganui River		River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries		<i>Banded kokopu, common bully, common smelt, giant kokopu, inanga, koaro, longfin eel, redfin-bully redfin bully, shortfin eel, torrentfish</i> and upland bully	
Hurupi Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed river draining at easting 1785400, northing 5409230	Stream and all tributaries					
Putangirua Stream	Stream and all tributaries		Stream and all tributaries		<i>Banded kokopu, common bully, inanga, koaro, longfin eel, redfin-bully redfin bully, shortfin eel</i> and <i>torrentfish</i>	
Te Ika Pakeke	Stream and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Whatarangi Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Wakapirihika Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Makotukutuku Stream	Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries			<i>Common bully, koaro, longfin eel, redfin bully redfin bully, and shortjaw kokopu</i>	
Pararaki Stream	Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries			<i>Giant kokopu, koaro, longfin eel, redfin bully redfin bully, and shortjaw kokopu</i>	
Otakaha Stream	Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries			<i>Banded kokopu, Cran’s bully, koaro, longfin eel, redfin bully redfin bully, shortjaw kokopu</i> and upland bully	
Waiahero Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Mangatoetoe Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Little Mangatoetoe	Stream and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Unnamed stream draining to the sea at easting 1789900, northing 5390850	Stream and all tributaries					
Kirikiri Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Te Roro Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Waitetuna Stream	Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries			<i>Koaro</i> , <i>longfin eel</i> , <i>redfin-bully</i> <i>redfin bully</i> and <i>shortjaw kokopu</i>	
Unnamed streams draining to the sea between easting 1796880, northing 5394660 and easting 1794380, northing 5391970	Streams and all tributaries					
Waiarakeke Stream	Stream and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of "At Risk" and "Nationally Vulnerable" species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Oterei River		River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu</i> , <i>common bully</i> , <i>giant kokopu</i> , <i>inanga</i> , <i>koaro</i> , <i>longfin eel</i> , <u><i>redfin bully</i></u> <i>redfin bully</i> and <i>shortjaw kokopu</i>	
Hapukura Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed stream draining to the sea at easting 1820740, northing 5408660	Stream and all tributaries					
Okoropunga Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed stream draining to the sea at easting 1822150, northing 5410140	Stream and all tributaries					
Unnamed stream draining to the sea at easting 1824890, northing 5412470	Stream and all tributaries					
Devils Creek	All rivers					

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Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of "At Risk" and "Nationally Vulnerable" species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Pahaoa River	Orepu Creek and all tributaries			Reach of tidal influence		
	Unnamed tributary of the Pahaoa River draining at easting 2736097, northing 5978693					
	Teneriffe Creek					
	Makahiki Stream					
	Unnamed tributary of the Pahaoa River draining at easting 1826900, northing 5427670					
	Mangatoi Creek					
	Unnamed tributary of the Pahaoa River draining at easting 1826900, northing 5427670					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of "At Risk" and "Nationally Vulnerable" species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>)
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
	Unnamed tributary of the Pahaoa River draining at easting 1825990, northing 5419190					
	Moy Hill Creek					
	Unnamed tributary of the Pahaoa River draining at easting 1826720, northing 5417010					
	Unnamed tributary of the Pahaoa River draining at easting 1827590, northing 5416050					
Glendhu Rocks Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Waiuru Stream	Stream and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of “At Risk” and “Nationally Vulnerable” species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Huatokitoki Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Kaimokopuna Stream	Stream and all tributaries					
Motuwaireka Stream			Stream and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Banded kokopu, inanga, koaro, longfin eel, redfin bully redfin bully</i> and <i>shortfin eel</i>	
Whareama River		River and all tributaries	River and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Common bully, Cran’s bully, <u>giant kokopu, inanga, lamprey, longfin eel</u> and shortfin eel</i>	
Castlepoint Stream		Stream and all tributaries	Stream and all tributaries		<i>Banded kokopu, black flounder, common bully, inanga, koaro, lamprey, longfin eel</i> and redfin bully redfin bully	
Whakataki River			River and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Black flounder, common bully, inanga, koaro, longfin eel, redfin bully redfin bully, shortfin eel</i> and <u>torrentfish</u>	
Okau Stream	Stream and all tributaries					

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of "At Risk" and "Nationally Vulnerable" species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
Unnamed rivers draining to the coast between easting 1874670, northing 5476300 and easting 1874960, northing 5477820	All rivers					
Mataikona River	Unnamed tributaries of the Pakowai River between easting 1867620, northing 5490050 and easting 1869990, northing 5489740		Rivers and all tributaries	Reach of tidal influence	<i>Common bully, common smelt, inanga, koaro, longfin eel, redfin-bully redfin bully, shortfin eel, torrentfish</i> and upland bully	

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F1: Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems						
River or Lake	Criteria that identify rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems				Indigenous fish species recorded in catchment (Migratory species are indicated in italics and the conservation status of "At Risk" and "Nationally Vulnerable" species are underlined and in bold, respectively)	Nationally Threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes for <u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua</u>
	High macroinvertebrate community health	Habitat for indigenous threatened/at risk fish species	Habitat for six or more migratory indigenous fish species	Inanga spawning habitat		
	Unnamed tributaries on the true left bank of the Mataikona River between easting 1872560, northing 5489140 and easting 1874470, northing 5485940					

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Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

The amendments proposed in Schedule F2a are shown as ~~strikethrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion) except amendments that identify species that are within the operative version of Schedule F2a that also meet the definition of Nationally threatened freshwater species are **bolded in red**.

Note: Amendments are proposed and shown in ~~strikethrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion) to order the list of species in column 4 in alphabetical order.

Schedule F2a: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in rivers

Shown on Map 22

Schedule F2: Significant habitats for indigenous birds; Schedule F2a: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in rivers					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (<u>Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold</u>)	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes</u> (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua <u>whaitua</u>)
Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River (mouth to 1.3km upstream)	5433024	1759180	Five Six Nationally Threatened or at Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: B black shag, little black shag, kōtuku , red-billed gull , royal spoonbill, and variable oystercatcher and red-billed gull .	None	<u>Bird: Kōtuku/white heron (<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>)</u> <u>Foraging habitat: shallow water in wetlands, rivers, and streams. Food source: small fish, invertebrates, and reptiles.</u>
Opouawe River (braided river habitat)	5399877	1802408	This site provides breeding habitat for 25% of the regional population of banded dotterels.	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding	

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Schedule F2: Significant habitats for indigenous birds; Schedule F2a: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in rivers					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (<u>Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold</u>)	Critical periods	Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)
Ōtaki River (mouth to downstream end of Ōtaki Gorge)	5485889	1777649	<p>Seven <u>Eight</u> Nationally Threatened or <u>At Risk</u> species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Banded dotterel, pied stilt, <u>black-fronted dotterel</u>, black shag, Caspian tern, pied shag, <u>NZ pipit</u>, <u>red-billed gull</u> and white-fronted tern, red-billed gull and NZ pipit.</p> <p>This site supports the largest breeding populations of both banded dotterels and black-fronted dotterels on the west coast of the North Island south of the Manawatu River.</p>	<p>1 August – 1 February</p> <p><u>Banded dotterel and black-fronted dotterel breeding season: 1 August – 1 February</u></p>	
Pahaoa River (upstream of Glendhu bridge)	5417063	1826500	<p>Four <u>Three</u> Nationally Threatened or <u>At Risk</u> species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Banded dotterel, <u>pied stilt</u>, <u>NZ pipit</u> and variable oystercatcher and NZ pipit.</p>	None	
Ruamahānga River/upper section (Rathkeale College to Te Ore Ore Rd bridge)	5453423	1822722	<p>This site provides breeding habitat for the entire population of black-billed gulls present in the Wellington Region.</p> <p><u>Five</u> Nationally Threatened or <u>At Risk</u> species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>Banded dotterel</u>, <u>Black-billed gull</u>, <u>banded dotterel</u>, <u>black-fronted dotterel</u>, black shag, <u>pied stilt</u> and NZ pipit.</p>	<p>1 August – 1 February</p> <p><u>Banded dotterel and black-fronted dotterel breeding season: 1 August – 1 February</u></p>	

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F2: Significant habitats for indigenous birds; Schedule F2a: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in rivers					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (<u>Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold</u>)	Critical periods	Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua <u>whaitua</u>)
				1 September – 1 February Black-billed gull breeding: <u>1 September – 1 February.</u>	
Ruamāhanga River/lower section (Wardell’s bridge to Gladstone bridge) and Waingawa River (Totara Park Drive to Ruamāhanga Confluence)	5458500	1820980	Five Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>Banded dotterel, black-billed gull, black-fronted dotterel, black shag, pied stilt, black-billed gull</u> and NZ pipit. This site provides breeding habitat for 20% <u>16%</u> of the regional population of banded dotterels. This site provides breeding habitat for <u>11%</u> of the regional breeding population of <u>black-fronted dotterels</u>	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel and <u>black-fronted dotterel</u> breeding season: <u>1 August – 1 February</u>	
Waiohine River (railway bridge to SH2 bridge)	5451541	1805966	Five Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>Banded dotterel, black-billed gull, black-fronted dotterel, black shag, pied stilt, black-billed gull</u> and NZ pipit.	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel and <u>black-fronted dotterel</u> breeding season: <u>1 August – 1 February</u>	

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

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The amendments proposed in Schedule F2a are shown as ~~strikethrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion) except amendments that identify species that are within the operative version of Schedule F2a that also meet the definition of Nationally threatened freshwater species are **bolded in red**.

Note: Amendments are proposed and shown in ~~strikethrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion) to order the list of species in column 4 in alphabetical order.

Schedule F2b: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in lakes

Shown on Map 23

Schedule F2b Significant habitats for indigenous birds in lakes					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical Periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes</u> (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua <u>whaitua</u>)
Parangarahu Lakes, Lake Kohangapiripiri and Lake Kohangatera (including adjacent wetlands)	Kohangatera: 5419043 Kohangapiripiri: 5419617	Kohangatera: 1756400 Kohangapiripiri: 1755494	Seven Five <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk</u> species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>Banded dotterel, black shag, little black shag, NZ dabchick, pied shag, black shag, banded dotterel, and NZ pipit and spotless crane.</u> This site is one of only a handful of sites in the Wellington Region to support a breeding population of NZ dabchick .	Banded dotterel breeding season: 1 August – 1 February <u>All year round Black shag breeding season: All year round</u>	<u>Bird: Weweia/New Zealand dabchick (Poliiocephalus rufopectus)</u> <u>Breeding habitat: dense vegetation surrounding shallow water in lakes. Foraging habitat: open water of lakes. Food source invertebrates, molluscs and small fish. Roosting, moulting habitat: small, sheltered wetland ponds.</u>

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F2b Significant habitats for indigenous birds in lakes					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (<u>Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold</u>)	Critical Periods	Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua <u>whaitua</u>)
			This site supports the second- largest of only a handful of black shag nesting colonies known in the Wellington Region.	<p><u>New Zealand dabchick breeding season: 1 August – 1 April</u></p> <p><u>Spotless crane breeding season: 1 August to 1 February</u></p>	
Lake Wairarapa	5434401	1787657	<p>Lake Wairarapa provides winter (non-breeding) habitat for close to 100% of the regional populations of black-billed gulls, banded dotterels and black-fronted dotterels and up to 60% of the regional population of pied stilts.</p> <p>It also provides summer (non-breeding) habitat for close to 100% of the regional population of bar-tailed godwits, Pacific golden plovers, sharp-tailed sandpipers and pectoral sandpipers.</p> <p>This habitat provides foraging and roosting habitat for close to 100% of the Wellington Region's breeding population of Caspian terns.</p> <p><u>This site provides breeding, foraging and roosting habitat for almost 100% of the regional breeding populations of black-billed gulls.</u></p>	<p>All year round Important summer habitat for Arctic-breeding shorebirds; important winter habitat for NZ<u>New Zealand</u>-breeding shorebirds; <u>important year-round moulting and feeding site for indigenous wildfowl and important year-round habitat for breeding Australasian bittern</u></p>	

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Schedule F2b Significant habitats for indigenous birds in lakes					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (<u>Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold</u>)	Critical Periods	Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua <u>whaitua</u>)
			<p><u>This site provides non-breeding habitat for almost 100% of the regional population of Arctic-breeding migrant shorebirds, including bar-tailed godwits, Pacific golden plovers, sharptailed and pectoral sandpipers.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides non-breeding foraging and roosting habitat for >50% of the regional breeding population of banded dotterels.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides non-breeding foraging and roosting habitat for >33% of the regional breeding population of pied stilts.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides foraging and roosting habitat for >25% of the regional breeding population of Caspian tern.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides non-breeding foraging and roosting habitat for >10% of the regional breeding population of black-fronted dotterel.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional population of Australasian bittern.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides moulting, foraging and roosting habitat for nationally and/or</u></p>		

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Schedule F2b Significant habitats for indigenous birds in lakes					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)	Critical Periods	Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)
			<p>regionally significant populations of indigenous waterfowl species including black swans, paradise shelducks, grey teal and Australasian shoveler.</p> <p>At least twelve Sixteen Nationally Threatened or At Risk are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Australasian bittern, banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, black-billed gull, black-fronted dotterel, black-fronted tern, NZ dabchick, Australasian bittern, white heron, royal spoonbill, black shag, Caspian Tern, little black shag, grey duck, kotuku, New Zealand dabchick, royal spoonbill, South Island pied oystercatcher, banded dotterel, variable oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwit, black-billed gull and, and, wrybill.</p> <p>Indigenous diadromous fish migrating to and from the rivers draining to Lake Wairarapa pass through the lake during their migration. Burlings Stream, Brocketts Stream, the Taukerenikau River and their tributaries are recognised for their migratory indigenous fish values (Schedule F1).</p>		

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Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

The amendments proposed in Schedule F2a are shown as ~~strikethrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion) except amendments that identify species that are within the operative version of Schedule F2a that also meet the definition of Nationally threatened freshwater species are **bolded in red**.

Note: Amendments are proposed and shown in ~~strikethrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion) to order the list of species in column 4 in alphabetical order.

Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area

Shown on Maps 24




Any site with this icon meets the criteria of NZCPS policy 11(a)


Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)	Critical periods	Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whitua)
Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui coastline, including the Wainuiomata River Estuary (Baring Head/Ōrua-	5414476	1756737	This site provides breeding habitat for 5% of the regional breeding population of banded dotterels. Nine Eight Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: B banded dotterel,	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season: 1 August – 1 February	Bird: Taranui/Caspian tern (<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>) Foraging habitat: open water of wetlands and lakes with small fish. Roosting habitat: shingle/sand spits at river mouths.




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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)	Critical periods	Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)
pouanui, Wainuiomata River mouth and foreshore)			<p>black shag, variable oystercatcher, white-fronted tern, Caspian tern, New Zealand pipit, pied shag, red-billed gull, pied stilt, black shag, pied shag and New Zealand pipit variable oystercatcher, and white fronted tern.</p> <p>This site is one of less than half a dozen sites along the south Wellington coastline that supports a breeding population of banded dotterels.</p>	<p>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September – 1 April</p>	
Castlepoint Reef & adjacent foreshore 	5466743	1871684	<p>This site provides breeding habitat for 45% of the regional breeding population of red-billed gulls.</p> <p>This site provides breeding habitat for 50% of the regional breeding population of white-fronted terns.</p> <p>This site supports the largest of only a handful of known nesting colonies of red-billed gulls in the Wellington Region, comprising up to 80% of the regional breeding population of this species.</p> <p>This site also supports one of the largest nesting colonies of white-fronted terns in the Wellington Region, comprising up to 50% of the regional breeding population of this species.</p> <p>Five Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular</p>	<p>1 August – 1 March</p> <p>Red-billed gull breeding season: 1 August – 1 March</p> <p>1 October – 1 March</p> <p>White-fronted tern breeding season: 1 October – 1 March</p> <p>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September – 1 April</p>	



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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
			visitors to occur at this site: Black shag, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, white-fronted tern, black shag, and variable oystercatcher and New Zealand pipit.		
Flat Point coastline, including the Arawhata Stream mouth 	5429055	1845351	Six <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk</u> species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black shag, variable oystercatcher, New Zealand pipit, pied stilt, white-fronted tern, black shag, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern. and New Zealand pipit.	None Banded dotterel breeding season: 1 August – 1 February Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September – 1 April	



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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
Kāpiti Island foreshore 	5475442	1760365	<p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for 21% of the regional breeding population of red-billed gulls.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for 47% of the regional breeding population of white-fronted terns.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of reef heron.</u></p> <p>Eight Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Black shag, Caspian tern, little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, reef heron, black shag, variable oystercatcher, pied shag, and white-fronted tern and Caspian tern.</p> <p>This site provides little penguins with access to one of less than half a dozen relatively large and secure nesting colonies remaining in the Wellington Region.</p> <p>This site also supports one of only a handful of known nesting colonies of red-billed gulls in the Wellington Region.</p>	<p>1 July – 1 March</p> <p><u>Little penguin breeding season: 1 July – 1 March</u></p> <p>1 August – 1 March</p> <p><u>Red-billed gull breeding season: 1 August – 1 March</u></p> <p><u>White-fronted tern breeding season: 1 October – 1 March</u></p> <p><u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September – 1 April</u></p>	


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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (<u>Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold</u>)	Critical periods	Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua <u>whaitua</u>)
Lake Onoke 	5416836	1778200	<p>At least Fifteen Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site:</p> <p>Australasian bittern, banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, black shag, black-billed gull, black-fronted dotterel, black-fronted tern, Caspian tern, little black shag, New Zealand dabchick, pied shag, red-billed gull, royal spoonbill, wrybill and white-fronted tern. NZ dabchick, pied shag, black shag, little black shag, banded dotterel, pied stilt, black-billed gull, red-billed gull, Caspian tern and white-fronted tern.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>Banded dotterel breeding season: 1 August to 1 February</p> <p>Caspian tern breeding season: 1 September to 1 February</p>	
Makara Estuary 	5435217	1743726	<p>Five Nationally Six Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Black shag, pied shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, Caspian tern and white-fronted tern, black shag, pied stilt and variable oystercatcher.</p> <p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for 10% of the regional breeding population of pied shags.</u></p> <p>This site supports one of only a handful of known nesting colonies of pied shags in the Wellington Region.</p>	<p>All year round</p> <p>Pied shag breeding season: <u>All year round</u></p> <p><u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September – 1 April</u></p>	<p>Bird: Taranui/Caspian tern (<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>)</p> <p><u>Foraging habitat: open water of wetlands and lakes with small fish. Roosting habitat: shingle/sand spits at river mouths.</u></p>


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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
Makaro/Ward Island foreshore 	5426904	1756702	<p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional breeding population of little penguins.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for 17% of the regional breeding population of white-fronted terns.</u></p> <p>Four Nationally Threatened or a At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Little penguin, white-fronted tern, red-billed gull, and white-fronted tern <u>variable oystercatcher.</u></p> <p>This site provides little penguins with access to one of less than half a dozen relatively large and secure nesting colonies remaining in the Wellington Region.</p>	<p>1 July – 1 March</p> <p><u>Little penguin breeding season: 1 July – 1 March</u></p> <p>1 September – 1 April</p> <p><u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September – 1 April</u></p> <p><u>White-fronted tern breeding season: 1 October – 1 March</u></p>	
Mana Island foreshore 	5450081	1749430	<p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional breeding population of little penguins.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for 19% of the regional breeding population of red-billed gulls.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for 23% of the regional breeding population of white-fronted terns</u></p>	<p>1 October – 1 March</p> <p><u>Shore plover breeding</u></p> <p>1 July – 1 March</p> <p><u>Little penguin breeding season: 1 July – 1 March</u></p>	



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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
			<p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for 14% of the regional breeding population of reef heron.</u></p> <p>This site supports the only breeding population of shore plover in the Wellington Region, comprising up to 20% of the global population of this species.</p> <p>Five Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>shore plover, Little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, reef heron, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern and pied shag.</u></p> <p>This site provides little penguins with access to one of less than half a dozen relatively large and secure nesting colonies remaining in the Wellington Region.</p>	<p><u>Red-billed gull breeding season: 1 August – 1 March</u></p> <p><u>White-fronted tern breeding season: 1 October – 1 March</u></p> <p><u>Reef heron breeding season: 1 September to 1 February</u></p> <p><u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September – 1 April</u></p>	
Mataikona River mouth 	5480237	1875783	<p>Six Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>Banded dotterel, black shag, New Zealand dotterel, red-billed gull, pied stilt, banded dotterel, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern</u> red-billed gull.</p>	<p>None</p> <p><u>Banded dotterel and New Zealand dotterel breeding seasons: 1 August – 1 February</u></p>	

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
				Variable oystercatcher breeding season: <u>1 September – 1 April</u>	
Matiu/Somes Island foreshore 	5430913	1756191	<p>This site provides little penguins with access to one of less than half a dozen relatively large and secure nesting colonies remaining in the Wellington Region, supporting at least 10% of the regional population of this species.</p> <p>This site provides foraging & roosting habitat adjacent to one of only two sites at which reef herons have been recorded breeding in recent years.</p> <p>Matiu/Somes Island supports at least 10% of the regional population of this species.</p> <p>This site provides roosting habitat adjacent to the largest nesting colony of spotted shags present in the Wellington Region. Matiu/Somes Island supports 67% of the regional population of this species.</p> <p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional breeding population of little penguins.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for 14% of the regional breeding population of reef herons.</u></p>	<p>1 July – 1 March Little penguin breeding season: <u>1 July – 1 March</u></p> <p>1 September – 1 February Reef heron breeding season: <u>1 September – 1 February</u></p> <p>All year round Spotted shag breeding season: <u>All year round</u></p> <p>1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season: <u>1 September – 1 April</u></p>	



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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
			<p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for >67% of the regional breeding population spotted shags.</u></p> <p>Six <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk</u> species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>Black shag, little penguin, red-billed gull, reef heron, variable oystercatcher, black shag, red-billed gull and white-fronted tern.</u></p>	<p><u>White-fronted tern breeding season: 1 October – 1 March</u></p>	
<p>Mokopuna Island foreshore</p> 	5431671	1756246	<p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional breeding population of little penguins.</u></p> <p>Four <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk</u> species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>Little penguin, variable oystercatcher, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern.</u></p> <p>This site provides little penguins with access to one of less than half a dozen relatively large and secure nesting colonies remaining in the Wellington Region.</p>	<p>1 July – 1 March</p> <p><u>Little penguin breeding season: 1 July – 1 March</u></p> <p>1 September – 1 April</p> <p><u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September – 1 April</u></p>	
<p>Onoke Spit Barrier</p> 	5415934	1776979	<p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for 100% of the regional breeding population of Caspian terns.</u></p>	<p>1 September – 1 February</p>	




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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
			<p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of banded dotterels.</u></p> <p><u>This site supports the only nesting colony of caspian terns in the Wellington Region (and lower North Island).</u></p> <p><u>This site also supports the largest coastal breeding population of banded dotterels in the Wellington Region, comprising at least 10% of the regional breeding population of this species.</u></p> <p><u>Twelve Nationally At least eight tThreatened or aAt rRisk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Banded dotterel, cCaspian tern, banded dotterel, little black shag, New Zealand pipit, pied shag, red-billed gull, royal spoonbill, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern, black shag, little black shag and NZ pipit.</u></p>	<p><u>eCaspian tern breeding season: 1 September – 1 February</u></p> <p><u>1 August – 1 February</u></p> <p><u>Banded dotterel breeding season: 1 August – 1 February</u></p> <p><u>1 September – 1 April</u></p> <p><u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September – 1 April</u></p> <p><u>1 August – 1 March</u></p> <p><u>Red-billed gull breeding season: 1 August – 1 March</u></p>	



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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
				Royal spoonbill breeding season: 1 October – 1 April	
Ōtaki River mouth 	5485828	1777633	Nine Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>Banded dotterel, black shag, Caspian tern, pied shag, red-billed gull, royal spoonbill, variable oystercatcher, black shag, pied shag, banded dotterel, pied stilt, red-billed gull and white-fronted tern and wrybill.</u>	None <u>Banded dotterel breeding season: 1 August – 1 February</u> <u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September – 1 April</u>	
Pahaoa Estuary and Pahaoa Scientific Reserve 	5413278	1827215	Eight Nationally At least seven Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel, black shag, grey duck, New Zealand dotterel, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, and red-billed gull, black shag, pied stilt, white-fronted tern and NZ pipit.</u> This site supports one of only a handful of known nesting colonies of red-billed gulls in the Wellington Region.	<u>Banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel and New Zealand dotterel breeding seasons: 1 August – 1 February</u> 1 August – 1 March Red-billed gull breeding season: <u>1 August – 1 March</u> <u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September – 1 April</u>	


S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (<u>Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold</u>)	Critical periods	Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua <u>whaitua</u>)
Paraparaumu Beach 	5471985	1767075	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Caspian tern , red-billed gull , variable oystercatcher, red-billed gull, caspian tern and white-fronted tern.	None Variable oystercatcher breeding season: <u>1 September – 1 April</u>	
Pencarrow foreshore 	5418424	1755469	<u>This site provides breeding habitat for 5% of the regional breeding population of banded dotterels.</u> Seven Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black shag, New Zealand pipit, pied shag, red-billed gull, banded dotterel, variable oystercatcher, and red-billed gull, white-fronted tern and NZ pipit. <u>This site is the largest of less than half a dozen sites along the south Wellington coastline that supports a coastal breeding population of banded dotterels.</u>	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season: <u>1 August – 1 February</u> <u>Pied shag breeding season: All year around</u> 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season: <u>1 September – 1 April</u>	
Pukerua Bay 	5456329	1758517	Five Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Black shag , pied shag , red-billed gull , variable oystercatcher, <u>and</u>	None Variable oystercatcher breeding season: <u>1 September – 1 April</u>	



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Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
			red-billed gull, white-fronted tern, black shag and pied shag.		
Riversdale Beach & Motuwaireka Stream mouth 	5447344	185871	<p>This is the only site in the Wellington Region that supports a breeding population of NZ dotterels.</p> <p>Ten Nationally Threatened or At Risk Eight species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, black-billed gull, black shag, Caspian tern, New Zealand dotterel, red-billed gull, banded dotterel, variable oystercatcher, pied stilt, bar-tailed godwit, black shag, white-fronted tern and wrybill and red-billed gull.</p> <p>This site also supports one of the largest coastal breeding populations of banded dotterels on the Wairarapa coast.</p>	<p>1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel and New Zealand dotterel breeding seasons: <u>1 August – 1 February</u></p> <p>1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding</p> <p>1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season: <u>1 September – 1 April</u></p> <p>1 July – 1 January Pied stilt breeding</p>	
Stony Bay 	5403007	1812418	<p>This site provides breeding habitat for 22% of the regional breeding population of white-fronted terns.</p> <p>This site provides breeding habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of red-billed gulls.</p>	Red-billed gull breeding season: <u>1 August – 1 March</u>	

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Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
			<p>Four <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species</u> are known to occur at this site: <u>Black shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher and white-fronted tern.</u></p> <p>This site supports one of only a handful of nesting colonies of red-billed gulls in the Wellington Region, comprising approximately 12% of the regional population of this species.</p>	<p><u>White-fronted tern breeding season: 1 October – 1 March</u></p> <p>1 August – 1 March</p> <p>Red-billed gull breeding</p>	
<p>Taputeranga Island foreshore</p> 	5420873	1748318	<p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for 14% of the regional breeding population of reef herons.</u></p> <p>This site provides foraging & roosting habitat adjacent to one of only two sites at which reef herons have been recorded breeding in recent years.</p> <p>Taputeranga Island supports at least 50% of the regional population of this species.</p> <p>Five <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk</u> species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>reef heron, Little penguin, variable oystercatcher, red-billed gull, reef heron, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern.</u></p>	<p><u>Little penguin breeding season: 1 July to 1 March</u></p> <p>1 September – 1 February</p> <p>Reef heron breeding season: <u>1 September – 1 February</u></p> <p><u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September – 1 April</u></p>	




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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (<u>Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold</u>)	Critical periods	Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)
Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour – Onepoto Arm 	5446709	1755415	<p>Ten Nationally At least nine Threatened or at Risk indigenous bird species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Australasian bittern, Banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, black shag, royal spoonbill, pied shag, black shag, Caspian tern, pied shag, red-billed gull, royal spoonbill, South Island pied oystercatcher, , and variable oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwit, pied stilt, banded dotterel, red-billed gull and caspian tern.</p> <p>The Onepoto Arm This site is one of only a handful of few relatively large estuaries in the Wellington Region and is therefore a regionally important stop-over site for several migrant shorebird species such as including NZ South Island pied oystercatcher and bar-tailed godwit.</p>	<p>All year round</p> <p>Important summer habitat site for Arctic breeding shorebirds such as bar-tailed godwit; important winter habitat site for NZ breeding shorebirds such as South Island pied oystercatcher</p>	<p>Matuku-hūrepo/Australasian bittern (Bird) <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>:</p> <p>Foraging habitat: shallow water in wetlands and water bodies. Food source: Mainly fish, but also insects, molluscs, and reptiles.</p> <p>Taranui/Caspian tern (Bird) <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>:</p> <p>Foraging habitat: open water of wetlands and lakes with small fish. Roosting habitat: shingle/sand spits at river mouths.</p>
Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour – Pauatahanui Arm 	5446709	1755415	<p>This site provides breeding habitat for >25% of the regional breeding population of fernbird.</p> <p>Thirteen Nationally At least eleven Threatened or at Risk indigenous bird species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this habitat site: Australasian bittern, Banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, black shag, Caspian tern, fern bird, little black shag, pied shag, red-billed gull, royal spoonbill, South Island pied</p>	<p>Fernbird breeding season: 1 November to 1 March</p> <p>Pied shag breeding season: All year around</p>	<p>Matuku-hūrepo/Australasian bittern (Bird) <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>:</p> <p>Foraging habitat: shallow water in wetlands and water bodies. Food source: Mainly fish, but also insects, molluscs, and reptiles.</p> <p>Taranui/Caspian tern (Bird) <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>:</p>


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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
			<p>oystercatcher, <u>spotless crane</u>, and variable oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwit, pied stilt, banded dotterel, red-billed gull, black shag, pied shag, royal spoonbill, little black shag & caspian tern.</p> <p><u>Pauatahanui Arm</u> This site is one of only a handful of <u>few</u> relatively large estuaries in the Wellington Region and is therefore a regionally important stop-over for several migrant shorebird species such as including NZ-South Island pied oystercatcher and bar-tailed godwit.</p>	<p><u>Spotless crane breeding season: 1 August to 1 February</u></p> <p>All year round</p> <p>Important summer habitat for Arctic-breeding shorebirds <u>such as bar-tailed godwit</u>; important winter habitat for NZ-breeding shorebirds <u>such as South Island pied oystercatcher</u></p>	<p><u>Foraging habitat: open water of wetlands and lakes with small fish. Roosting habitat: shingle/sand spits at river mouths.</u></p>


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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (<u>Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold</u>)	Critical periods	Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua <u>whaitua</u>)
Tokomapuna (Aeroplane) Island foreshore 	5472670	1762368	Six Nationally Four <u>Threatened or aAt r</u> Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>Black shag, little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, red-billed gull and white-fronted tern.</u> <u>This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional breeding population of little penguins.</u> This site provides little penguins with access to one of less than half a dozen relatively secure nesting colonies remaining in the Wellington Region.	1 July – 1 March <u>Little penguin breeding season: 1 July – 1 March</u> <u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September to 1 April</u>	
Tora foreshore 	5397956	1806302	Seven Nationally Five <u>Threatened or aAt r</u> Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>Black shag, Caspian tern, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, pied shag, black shag, red-billed gull and white-fronted tern. NZ pipit.</u>	None <u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September to 1 April</u>	
Turakirae Head 	5411733	1760690	Five Nationally <u>Threatened or aAt r</u> Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Black shag, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, variable	None <u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September to 1 April</u>	



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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
			oystercatcher, red-billed gull, and white-fronted tern and NZ pipit.		
Waikanae Estuary 	5473284	1768804	<p>Fifteen Nationally At least twelve Threatened or a At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: banded dotterel, New Zealand dotterel, NI fernbird, NZ dabchick, SI pied oystercatcher, variable oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwit, brown teal, wrybill, greyclad, pied stilt, black shag, pied shag, red-billed gull, white-fronted tern and Caspian tern.</p> <p>Banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, black shag, brown teal, Caspian tern, NI fernbird, New Zealand dabchick, New Zealand dotterel, grey duck, pied shag, red-billed gull, South Island pied oystercatcher, variable oystercatcher, bar-tailed godwit, pied stilt, black shag, pied shag, red-billed gull, white-fronted tern and wrybill Caspian tern.</p> <p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional breeding population of fernbirds.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides breeding habitat for 13% of the regional breeding population of pied shags.</u></p>	<p><u>Fernbird breeding season: 1 November to 1 March</u></p> <p><u>Pied shag breeding season: All year around</u></p> <p>All year round</p> <p>Important summer site for Arctic-breeding shorebirds such as <u>bar-tailed godwit</u>; important winter site for <u>New Zealand-breeding shorebirds</u> such as <u>South Island pied oystercatcher</u>; <u>year-round habitat for NI fernbird.</u></p>	

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
			<p>This site is one of only two sites in the Wellington Region to support a breeding population of NI fernbird, comprising at least 50% of the regional population of this species.</p> <p>The Waikanae Estuary This site is one of only a handful of <u>few</u> relatively large estuaries in the Wellington Region and is therefore a regionally important stop-over site for several migrant shorebird species such as NZ the South Island pied oystercatcher and bar-tailed godwit.</p>		
Waitohu Stream mouth 	5489272	1779143	<p>Six Nationally Five <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk</u> are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>Banded dotterel, black-billed gull, Caspian tern, Australasian bittern</u>, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, <u>white-fronted tern</u> and <u>wrybill</u>. banded dotterel, pied stilt and caspian tern</p>	<p>None</p> <p><u>Banded dotterel breeding season: 1 August to 1 February</u></p> <p><u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September to 1 April</u></p>	

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)	Critical periods	Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)
Wellington south coast (Sinclair Head/Te Rimurapa to Owhiro Bay) 	5421200	1748110	This site provides habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of reef herons. Five-Eight Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: Black shag, little penguin, New Zealand pipit, pied shag, red-billed gull, reef heron, variable oystercatcher, red-billed gull, and white-fronted tern and NZ pipit.	None <u>Little penguin breeding season: 1 July to 1 March</u> <u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September to 1 April</u>	
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Pencarrow sewer outfall to Burdan's Gate 	5419043	1756400	Seven-Nine Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this habitat site: Banded dotterel, black shag, Caspian tern, little black shag, New Zealand pipit, variable oystercatcher, pied shag, red-billed gull, pied shag, black shag, little black shag-variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern-NZ pipit. This habitat is one of less than half a dozen along the south Wellington coastline that supports a coastal breeding population of banded dotterels.	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season: 1 August – 1 February <u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September to 1 April</u>	<u>Taranui/Caspian tern (Bird) <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>:</u> <u>Foraging habitat: open water of wetlands and lakes with small fish. Roosting habitat: shingle/sand spits at river mouths</u>
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; northern end of	5430275	1759779	Five-Seven Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this habitat site: Banded dotterel, black shag, little black shag, pied shag, variable oystercatcher, red-billed gull, variable	None <u>Banded dotterel breeding season: 1 August to 1 February</u>	





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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
Day's Bay to Point Howard			oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern shag, little black shag and pied shag.	<u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September to 1 April</u>	
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Point Howard to eastern shore of Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River mouth 	5431764	1759418	Four <u>Five</u> Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this habitat site: <u>Black shag, pied shag, red-billed gull, royal spoonbill, and variable oystercatcher, black shag and pied shag.</u>	None <u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September to 1 April</u>	


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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; western shore of Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River mouth to Petone Beach rowing club 	5434008	1757429	Five Six Nationally Threatened or a At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at or visit this habitat site : <u>Black shag, red-billed gull, South Island pied oystercatcher, variable oystercatcher, wrybill NZ pied oystercatcher, black shag and white-fronted tern.</u>	None	<u>Ngutu-pare/wrybill (Bird) <i>Anarhynchus frontalis</i>:</u> <u>Foraging habitat: mudflats. Food source: invertebrates, molluscs, and small fish.</u>
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Petone Beach rowing club to Ngauranga railway station 	5430275	1759779	Six Nationally Threatened or a At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this habitat site : <u>Black shag, little black shag, pied shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, red-billed gull, black shag, little black shag, pied shag and white-fronted tern.</u>	None	
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Ngauranga 	5433462	1753734	Five Nationally Threatened or a At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this habitat site : <u>Black shag, little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, fluttering</u>	None <u>Little penguin breeding season: 1 July to 1 March</u>	



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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
railway station to Interislander ferry terminal			shearwater, and variable oystercatcher, red-billed gull, black shag and pied shag.		
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Point Jenningham to Point Halswell 	5426115	1751621	Six Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this habitat site: <u>Little black shag, fluttering shearwater, little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, red-billed gull, little black shag, pied shag and white-fronted tern.</u>	None <u>Little penguin breeding season: 1 July to 1 March</u> <u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September to 1 April</u>	
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Point Halswell to Worsler Bay boat club 	5426425	1753421	Five Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this habitat site: <u>Little black shag, little penguin, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, red-billed gull, little black shag and white-fronted tern.</u>	None <u>Little penguin breeding season: 1 July to 1 March</u> <u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September to 1 April</u>	


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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Worsler Bay boat club to Point Dorset 	5423790	1753504	<u>This site provides breeding habitat for 9% of the regional breeding population of white-fronted terns.</u> Four Six <u>Nationally Threatened or aAt rRisk</u> species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this habitat site: <u>Little black shag, little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, red-billed gull, pied shag, and white-fronted tern.</u>	None <u>White-fronted tern breeding season: 1 October – 1 March</u> <u>Little penguin breeding season: 1 July to 1 March</u> <u>Red-billed gull breeding season: 1 August – 1 March</u> <u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September to 1 April</u>	



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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Palmer Head to Lyall Bay excluding the seawall at the southern and south-western end of the Wellington International Airport as shown 	5421979	1750808	Four <u>Six</u> Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this habitat site : <u>Banded dotterel, little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern.</u>	None <u>Banded dotterel breeding season: 1 August to 1 February</u> <u>Little penguin breeding season: 1 July to 1 March</u> <u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September to 1 April</u>	
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Te Raekaihau Point to Ohiro Bay road end 	5421200	1748110	<u>This site provides habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of reef herons.</u> Five <u>Six</u> Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this habitat site : <u>Black shag, little penguin, red-billed gull, reef heron, variable oystercatcher, and black shag, white-fronted tern.</u>	None <u>Little penguin breeding season: 1 July to 1 March</u> <u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season: 1 September to 1 April</u>	

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<p>Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) – inland waters</p> 	<p>5428317</p>	<p>1754912</p>	<p>Five Ten Nationally Threatened or at risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) occur at this site: Black shag, Caspian tern, little penguin, fluttering shearwater, little black shag, little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, reef heron, variable oystercatcher, and caspian tern & white-fronted tern.</p> <p><u>This site provides foraging habitat for almost 100% of the regional breeding population of spotted shags.</u></p> <p><u>The harbour provides foraging habitat for the majority of the regional population of spotted shags.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides foraging habitat for >25% of the regional breeding population of little penguins.</u></p> <p><u>This site provides winter foraging and roosting habitat for large numbers (up to several thousand) fluttering shearwaters. These birds comprise a large, but unknown proportion of the Cook Strait breeding population of this species, including a large number of birds breeding in islands of the Marlborough Sounds.</u></p> <p>Large numbers (up to several thousand) fluttering shearwaters enter the harbour during winter months to rest and feed, at times comprising a large, but unknown proportion of the Cook Strait population of this species.</p> <p>Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) provides foraging habitat and access for little penguins to several large, secure nesting colonies on</p>	<p>All year round Year-round foraging habitat for spotted shags</p> <p>Winter Important winter habitat for fluttering shearwaters</p> <p>1 July – 1 March Little penguin breeding nesting period</p>	<p><u>Taranui/Caspian tern (Bird) <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>:</u> <u>Foraging habitat: open water of wetlands and lakes with small fish. Roosting habitat: shingle/sand spits at river mouths.</u></p>
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S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description of <u>Nationally Threatened or At Risk species (Nationally threatened freshwater species are bold)</u>	Critical periods	<u>Nationally threatened Freshwater Species and their critical habitat attributes (for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua)</u>
			<p>Matiu/Somes, Mokopuna and Makaro/Ward Islands.</p> <p>Indigenous diadromous fish migrating to and from the rivers draining to the harbour pass through the harbour during their migration. The Kaiwharawhara Stream, the Korokoro Stream, Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River and their tributaries are recognised for their migratory indigenous fish values (Schedule F1).</p>		
Whareama River mouth 	5454819	1861310	<p>Four <u>Six</u> Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>Banded dotterel, black shag, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, banded dotterel, pied stilt, and white-fronted tern NZ pipit.</u></p>	<p>None</p> <p><u>1 September to 1 April</u></p> <p><u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season</u></p>	
White Rock to Te Kaukau Point including White Rock beach and Opouawe River mouth 	5395390	1801190	<p>Four <u>Eight</u> Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to occur at this site: <u>Banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel, black shag, Caspian tern, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, pied stilt, variable oystercatcher, and <u>white-fronted tern</u> NZ pipit.</u></p>	<p>None</p> <p><u>1 August to 1 February</u></p> <p><u>Banded dotterel breeding season</u></p> <p><u>1 September to 1 April</u></p> <p><u>Variable oystercatcher breeding season</u></p>	

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Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area 

Shown on Map 27






The sites in Schedule F4 are mapped as polygons on Map 27. The point referenced in the NZTM 2000 Northings and Eastings columns of this table refers to the centre of the polygon for that site.

Any site with this icon meets the criteria of NZCPS Policy 11(a)







Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description/values
Awhea River Mouth/Estuary 	5402147	1810217	Awhea Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for three species of threatened indigenous fish: longfin eel, inanga, and redfin bully.
Castlepoint reef 	5466743	1871684	Castlepoint reef is the only known location for bull kelp in the North Island. Bull kelp forests are highly productive systems, contributing vast quantities of organic matter and nutrients to coastal food chains
Cook Strait shelf-edge canyons	5403070	1759848	Canyon habitat and associated biological communities are rare in the territorial sea. Canyons provide a diversity of habitat types in the short distance from shelf edge to floor, with distinct assemblages of benthic organisms. Cook Strait canyons provide important breeding habitat for hoki, and are expected to have high fish diversity.
Duck Creek Estuary 	5447670	1759591	The estuary provides habitat for a nationally-critical species of polychaete worm, <i>Boccardiella magniovara</i> . The Duck Creek Estuary provides seasonal habitat for six species of threatened, indigenous fish: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully and lamprey.
Duck Creek Scenic Reserve 	5447674	1759604	The Duck Creek Scenic Reserve was established under the Reserves Act (1977) in 1971. The reserve contains significant saltmarsh, rare plants and wildlife, and fragile habitats. A variety of estuarine birds use the reserve for feeding and nesting.
Horokiri Wildlife Management Reserve 	5449001	1760129	The Horokiri Wildlife Management Reserve is a Government Purpose Reserve established under the Reserves Act (1977). The reserve contains significant saltmarsh, rare plants and wildlife, and







S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description/values
			fragile habitats. A variety of estuarine birds use the reserve for feeding and nesting.
<u>Horse mussel beds (Evans Bay and Kapiti Island)</u> 	<u>5424820</u> <u>5473734</u>	<u>1750741</u> <u>1762205</u>	<u>These beds located in southern Evans Bay of Wellington Harbour, and the channel between Kapiti Island and Paraparaumu, are representative of this habitat type, are not protected within marine protected areas elsewhere in the region, are considered regionally rare, and support high biodiversity.</u>
Hutt River mouth/estuary 	5433024	1759180	The Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River mouth/estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for seven species of threatened indigenous fish: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, bluegill bully and lamprey. It is a nursery area for juvenile flatfish, and nationally-significant habitat for the polychaete <i>Boccardiella magniovara</i> .
Kaiwharawhara Stream mouth/Estuary 	5430665	1750002	Kaiwharawhara Stream mouth provides seasonal or core habitat, specifically passage to and from the catchment, for seven threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, bluegill bully.
Kaiwhata River mouth/ Estuary 	5435139	1850637	Kaiwhata River mouth provides seasonal or core habitat for three indigenous migratory fish species: longfin eel, inanga and redfin bully.
<u>Kāpiti Island anemone beds</u>	<u>5472921</u>	<u>1761965</u>	<u>The anemone <i>Anthoethoe albocincta</i> forms large meadows on the south east corner of Kapiti Island. No other anemone beds of this scale are known from elsewhere in NZ, making these meadows both representative and incredibly rare.</u>
<u>Kāpiti Island black coral colony</u> 	Withheld	Withheld	<u>This is the only black coral colony known in the region making it regionally significant, rare, and representative. All corals are protected, and it is illegal to remove any part of a coral or damage it. This colony is outside of the marine reserve and particularly vulnerable to anchoring, potting, and fishing. Black corals can live for several hundred years and are well documented to support unique biodiversity often associated with snake stars, which are thought to keep the colony clear of sediment and encrusting organisms.</u>




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Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description/values
Kāpiti Island Marine Reserve 	5475346	1764353	The Kāpiti Island Marine Reserve was established under the Marine Reserves Act (1971) in 1992. The reserve provides protection for examples of a wide range of southern North Island marine habitats, a mixture of northern and southern species and areas of outstanding underwater scenery. Bryozoan beds within the western reserve and rhodolith beds within the eastern reserve are unique to the region. The reserve is also believed to be unique on New Zealand's west coast in that it contains four distinct seabed habitat zones in close proximity. The reserve provides seasonal or core habitat for little blue penguin, black shag, variable oyster catcher and <u>Caspian</u> tern, and is a haulout site for New Zealand fur seals. Another unique feature is the connectivity that the reserve provides between a special protected island (Kāpiti Nature Reserve) and protected estuarine system (Waikanae Estuary Scientific Reserve). The reserve has representative features of the North Cook Strait bioregion's habitats and ecosystems.
<u>Kāpiti Island Rhodolith beds</u> 	<u>5472931</u> <u>5471554</u>	<u>1760824</u> <u>1762113</u>	<u>Rhodoliths are free-living calcareous coralline algae, not attached to any fixed substrate. These beds are typical of those found elsewhere in the world, are not represented in marine protected areas elsewhere, are regionally rare, and are expected to support high biodiversity.</u>
Lake Kohangapiripiri estuary 	5419587	1755276	Lake Kohangapiripiri is on rare occasion open to the sea and still possesses some estuarine characteristics such as brackish, shallow water and saltmarsh vegetation. There are various Threatened or At Risk plant species present in the estuarine system. Other plants of interest are gratiola, mudwort, kuāwa, prickly couch and swamp buttercup. Lake Kohangapiripiri provides seasonal or core habitat for two threatened indigenous fish species that are longer-lived species and require only intermittent recruitment, such as the longfin eel and giant kōkopu.
Lake Kohangatera estuary 	5418787	1756076	Lake Kohangatera is periodically open to the sea and still possesses estuarine characteristics such as brackish, shallow water and saltmarsh vegetation. There are various Threatened or At Risk plant species present in the estuarine system. Other plants of interest are gratiola, mudwort, kuāwa, prickly couch and swamp buttercup.







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Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description/values
			Lake Kohangatera provides seasonal or core habitat for six threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully and lamprey.
Korokoro Estuary 	5434534	1756023	Korokoro Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for six threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully and bluegill bully.
Lake Onoke 	5416834	1778167	<p>The Lake Wairarapa Wetland Conservation Area is a Stewardship Area established under the Conservation Act (1987). The Lake Onoke estuarine portion of this is home to a large number of rare and threatened plants and animals. There are diverse habitats including searush, saltmarsh ribbonwood, flax and giant umbrella sedge.</p> <p>Lake Onoke is an internationally-recognised site for birdlife, provides nationally-significant wetland and salt marsh habitat, and is of national importance to fisheries. Lake Onoke provides seasonal or core habitat for habitat for both shortfin and the longfin eel, and for eight threatened indigenous migratory fish species: giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, bluegill bully, torrentfish and lamprey.</p>
Makara Estuary 	5435400	1743794	Salt marsh in the Makara Estuary provides habitat for feeding and nesting birds, and provides seasonal or core habitat for seven threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, bluegill bully and lamprey.
Mangaone Estuary 	5482547	1775833	Mangaone Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for five threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga and redfin bully.
Mataikona reefs 	5479868	1876149	The unusual morphology of the Mataikona reefs has created a diversity of microhabitats over small spatial scales which provide supportive environments for a particularly rich algal flora.
<u>Mataikona Reef seagrass</u> 	<u>5480334</u>	<u>1875752</u>	<u>Intertidal areas of the seagrass <i>Zostera muelleri</i> are found on the dissected reef platforms at Mataikona. These meadows are representative of the habitat but are rare in being the only meadows on the open coast of the region, as opposed to within sheltered estuaries such as Porirua and Wellington harbours. Seagrass is widely known to support high biodiversity and</u>







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Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description/values
			<u>provide ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration.</u>
Mataikona River mouth/Estuary 	5480334	1875752	Mataikona River mouth provides seasonal or core habitat for five threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, inanga, kōaro, redfin bully and torrentfish.
Motuwaireka Stream mouth/Estuary 	5447325	1858629	Motuwaireka River Mouth provides seasonal or core habitat for five indigenous fish species: longfin eel, inanga, kōaro, redfin bully, and giant kōkopu.
Ngakauau Estuary 	5464455	1868215	Ngakauau Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for two threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eels and inanga.
Okau Stream mouth/Estuary 	5473101	1873454	Okau Stream mouth provides seasonal or core habitat for three threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, inanga and redfin bully.
Opouawe Estuary 	5395587	1802112	Opouawe Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for four threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro and redfin bully.
Opouawe Bank methane seeps	5378240 5370330	Tui (NE seep): 1803917E Piwakawaka 1797122	Methane seeps are a nationally-significant habitat type which is rare in the territorial sea. They support unique faunal communities reliant on chemosynthetic production. Some species are new to science, some are probably endemic to New Zealand, and some vent species may be very long lived.
Ōtaki River mouth/Estuary 	5485828	1777633	Ōtaki River mouth Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for seven threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully and torrentfish.
Oterei River mouth/Estuary 	5404423	1815108	Oterei River mouth provides seasonal or core habitat for six threatened indigenous fish: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga and redfin bully.
<u>Outer Cook Strait Seamounts (Seamounts 310 & 516)</u> 	<u>5420226</u> <u>5452572</u>	<u>1867095</u> <u>1734428</u>	<u>These seamounts are the only two within the regions territorial sea and so represent a rare habitat type. Sampling on seamount 310 indicates the taxa present there are similar to those found on nearby seamounts, slope, and canyon habitats. Limited sampling and camera surveys have been carried out on Seamount 516 (also known as Fishermans Rock), and it has been found to support a rich benthic community.</u>







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Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description/values
Pahaoa Estuary 	5413884	1827625	Pahaoa Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for three threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, inanga and kōaro.
Pauatahanui Wildlife Reserve 	5448227	1760733	The Pauatahanui Wildlife Reserve is a Government Purpose Reserve established under the Reserves Act (1977) in 1984. The reserve contains the most significant saltmarsh in the lower North Island, rare plants and wildlife, and fragile habitats. A large variety of estuarine birds use the reserve for feeding and nesting.
Pauatahanui Wildlife Refuge 	5448646	1759692	The Pauatahanui Wildlife Refuge was established under the Wildlife Act (1953) in 1956. The reserve contains significant saltmarsh, rare plants and wildlife, and fragile habitats. A large variety of estuarine birds use the reserve for feeding and nesting
<u>Sponge Gardens (Mana and Kapiti Islands)</u> 	<u>5449547</u> <u>5462821</u>	<u>1747856</u> <u>1752716</u>	<u>Sponges are sedentary, filter feeding animals that can encrust hard surfaces, or anchor themselves in mud, sand, or gravel. Hotspots of species diversity, density, richness, or endemism are known as sponge gardens. Sponge gardens create three-dimensional biogenic habitat for associated flora and fauna and support large numbers of invertebrate species (e.g., starfish, bryozoans, tunicates) and in turn, fish species that shelter, feed and breed in these habitats. Recent surveys have mapped the extent of several sponge reefs near Mana Island and south of Kapiti Island. These gardens are important for vulnerable life stages of indigenous species, act as ecological corridors for dispersal of larvae along the coastline, and support recreational fishing activities.</u>
Taputeranga Marine Reserve 	5420178	1747887	The Taputeranga Marine Reserve was established under the Marine Reserves Act (1971) in 2008. It protects a unique and richly varied mixture of warm, cold, temperate, and subantarctic fauna and flora. The area is representative of the North Cook Strait bioregion's habitats and ecosystems.
Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour – Pauatahanui Inlet 	5446709	1755415	The Pauatahanui Estuary is nationally significant, containing a diverse range of regionally significant marine habitats which supports rich plant and animal assemblages. It provides a nursery area for juvenile elephant fish, rig, sand flounder, and kahawai which support important customary, recreational and commercial fisheries on the west coast of the North Island. The estuary also provides seasonal or core habitat for eight threatened indigenous fish: longfin eel,

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Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description/values
			giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, torrentfish and lamprey.
Taupō Estuary 	5449986	1756836	Taupō Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for four threatened indigenous migratory fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, inanga, and redfin bully.
Waikanae Estuary and Waikanae Scientific Reserve 	5473129	1768876	<p>The Waikanae Estuary Scientific Reserve was established under the Reserves Act (1977) in 1987. The reserve contains rare plants and wildlife, and fragile habitats. A large variety of estuarine birds use the reserve for feeding and nesting. The Waikanae Estuary Scientific Reserve, Kāpiti Marine Reserve and Kāpiti Island Nature Reserve provide a rare sequence of protection for animals which move between river, sea and land habitats.</p> <p>Waikanae Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for nine threatened indigenous migratory fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, bluegill bully, torrentfish and lamprey.</p> <p>Waikanae Estuary is one of only a few sites in the lower North Island with a sizable are of saltmarsh (10-20ha), and includes two threatened saltmarsh species: sea sedge and swamp buttercup.</p>
Waimeha Estuary 	5475100	1770980	Waimeha provides seasonal or core habitat for four threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, inanga, and redfin bully.
Wainui Stream mouth/ Estuary 	5462369	1764890	Wainui Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for five threatened indigenous migratory fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, redfin bully and torrentfish.
Wainuiomata Estuary 	5413763	1757299	Wainuiomata Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for eight threatened indigenous migratory fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, bluegill bully and lamprey.
Waitohu Stream mouth/ Estuary 	5489241	1779160	<p>Waitohu Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for eight threatened indigenous migratory fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, inanga, kōaro, redfin bully, torrentfish and lamprey.</p> <p>The Estuary is one of only a few providing estuarine wetland habitats in the district.</p>

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Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	NZTM 2000 Northings	NZTM 2000 Eastings	Description/values
Waiwhetū Estuary 	5433307	1759494	Waiwhetū Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for four threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro and inanga.
<u>Wellington Harbour Adamsiella beds</u> 	<u>5424978</u>	<u>1750740</u>	<u>Dense meadows of this habitat-forming red algae are found in southern Evans Bay. These meadows are representative of this habitat type, are not protected within marine protected areas elsewhere in the region, are considered regionally rare, and support high biodiversity.</u>
Whakataki River mouth/ Estuary 	5470568	1872024	Whakataki Estuary has an intact saltmarsh vegetation sequence from margin through to terrestrial tussockland. It provides seasonal or core habitat for five threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, inanga, kōaro, redfin bully and torrentfish.
Whareama River mouth/Estuary 	5454917	1861271	Whareama Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for four threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, inanga and lamprey.
Wharemaukū Estuary 	5468538	1766568	Wharemaukū Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for seven threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, inanga, kōaro, redfin bully and torrentfish.
Whareroa Stream mouth/Estuary 	5464262	1765703	Whareroa Stream mouth provides seasonal or core habitat for six threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully and lamprey.

Schedule F5: Habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area







Any site with this icon meets the criteria of NZCPS Policy 11(a)




Schedule F5: Habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area		
Habitat	General descriptor	Known locations
<p><i>Adamsiella</i> algal beds</p>	<p><u><i>Adamsiella</i> beds in this region have been surveyed and found to are known to harbour support high biodiversity, and provide nursery, spawning, and feeding habitat. a range of associated species in other areas of New Zealand but Wellington studies are lacking.</u></p>	<p>Evans Bay, Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) 41°18.83'S 174°48.10'E</p>
<p><u>Black coral colonies</u></p>	<p><u>There is only one black coral colony that has been formally identified in the region making it regionally significant, rare, and representative. All corals are protected, and it is illegal to remove any part of a coral or damage it. There are anecdotal reports of other colonies inside and outside of the Kapiti Marine Reserve.</u></p> <p><u>Black corals can live for several hundred years and are well documented to support unique biodiversity often associated with snake stars, which are thought to keep the colony clear of sediment and encrusting organisms.</u></p>	<p><u>Kāpiti Island – north end</u></p>
<p>Deep-sea woodfall habitat</p>	<p>Woodfalls are reducing environments undergoing a prolonged decay process during which a diverse range of organisms comes to be associated with it. Molluscs are the principal group represented (also including chitons and gastropods), followed by crustaceans, polychaetes and echinoderms. The fauna is frequently closely related to the fauna around hydrothermal vents, cold seeps, and whale falls.</p>	<p>1100m off Wairarapa coast</p>
<p><u>Horse mussel beds</u></p>	<p><u>Horse mussel beds are considered habitats of particular significance due to their associated biodiversity, their roles as ecosystem engineers, and their vulnerability to disturbance. Horse mussels are vulnerable to the impacts of a range of human activities, including physical disruption from trawling, dredging, and anchoring as well as from sedimentation and deterioration in water quality.</u></p>	<p><u>Evans Bay, Kāpiti Island</u></p>
<p>Giant kelp, <i>Macrocystis</i>, beds</p>	<p><i>Macrocystis</i> beds are considered to sustain one of the most diverse, productive and dynamic ecosystems of the planet. Kelp beds provide three dimensional habitat space and structuring in areas of rocky reef and are critical to food chains.</p> <p>The beds in the Wellington region are patchily distributed and known to vary in size and position over time.</p>	<p>Point Howard to Hinds Point, and Worser Bay to Kau Bay, Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson)</p>

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Schedule F5: Habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area		
Habitat	General descriptor	Known locations
Inanga spawning habitat 	<p>Inanga are the adult life stage of the most abundant whitebait species <i>Galaxias maculatus</i>. It spawns gregariously on spring tide events during late summer and autumn amongst tidally influenced riparian vegetation.</p> <p>Preferred habitat is the moist litter-layer, on the banks of rivers and streams, inundated by the spring tide.</p> <p>In pastoralised areas, ungrazed pasture grasses, especially tall fescue, Yorkshire fog and creeping bent provide suitable conditions. Native plants such as flax, raupo, and native rushes in low salinity areas are also suitable.</p>	<p>Known locations include the tidally inundated vegetation near the mouths of the Wainuiomata River, Ōtaki River, Makara Stream, Whangaimoana Stream, and Oterei Stream.</p> <p>See Schedule F1b for a list of rivers where inanga spawning habitat has been identified.</p>
Kelp beds	<p>Kelp beds provide three dimensional habitat space and structuring to the environment in rocky reef habitats. Kelp beds are known to harbour high biodiversity and are critical to food chains.</p>	<p>Kelp beds occur on exposed rocky reefs region wide.</p>
Rhodolith Beds 	<p>Biota associated with rhodolith beds and other biogenic habitats are usually highly diverse.</p> <p>Rhodolith beds in the region have not been studied so the extent and specific biodiversity values are unknown.</p>	<p>The rhodolith bed within the Kāpiti Island Marine Reserve is protected, but the bed extends to the East and <u>South</u> of Kāpiti Island beyond the reserve boundaries, and potentially in other locations.</p>
Saltmarsh 	<p>A variety of saltmarsh species (scrub, sedge, tussock, grass, reed and herb fields) grow in the upper margins of most NZ estuaries where this vegetation stabilises sediments transported by tidal flows. Saltmarshes have high biodiversity and are amongst the most productive habitats on earth.</p> <p>Saltmarshes are sensitive to a large range of pressures, including reclamation, margin development, flow regulation, grazing, sea level rise, wastewater contaminants and weed invasion.</p>	<p>Saltmarsh occurs at the margins of estuaries region wide, though the historical extent and quality of saltmarsh has been severely depleted in most estuaries.</p>
Seagrass 	<p>Seagrass grows in soft sediments in NZ estuaries where its presence enhances estuarine biodiversity. Seagrass is highly valued ecologically for the ecosystem services it supports, such as, primary production, nutrient recycling, sediment stabilisation, and as a nursery for fish and invertebrates. Seagrass is also an important forerunner to the establishment of healthy saltmarsh on tidal flats.</p> <p>Though tolerant of a wide range of conditions, seagrass is vulnerable to high levels of suspended sediments, high levels of nitrogen, and poor sediment quality.</p>	<p>The largest seagrass beds in the region are in Pauatahanui inlet, <u>both arms of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour.</u> Seagrass occurs as small remnant beds in many other estuaries region wide <u>Lowry Bay, Wellington Harbour, and on the open coast at Mataikona.</u></p>

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Schedule F5: Habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area		
Habitat	General descriptor	Known locations
Seal haul-outs	<p>Seals need to come onto land to rest and breed. While they may be above mean high water springs for some of the time, they need unencumbered access to the foreshore and water.</p> <p>Seals are particularly sensitive to disturbance during the breeding season (mid November to mid-January), but will be disturbed by loud noises, construction activity and vehicles at all times when they are ashore.</p>	Known seal haul outs in the region include Pariwhero/Red Rocks, Turakirae Head and Cape Palliser
Sponge gardens 	<p>Sponges are sedentary, filter feeding metazoans that can encrust hard surfaces, or anchor themselves in mud, sand, or gravel. Hotspots of species diversity, density, richness, or endemism are known as sponge gardens.</p> <p>Sponge gardens create three-dimensional biogenic habitat for associated flora and fauna.</p>	Pukerua Bay <u>Hunters Bank</u> <u>Mana Island</u> <u>Fishermans Rock</u> <u>Wellington Harbour</u> <u>(Taputeranga Island, Shark Tooth Rock, Arabella Rock)</u>
Subtidal rocky reefs	<p>Subtidal rocky reefs generally have high levels of species richness because of the large number of microhabitats. This richness is frequently augmented by biogenic 3-dimensional habitats created by reef species as well as high levels of biotic interaction.</p>	<p>Subtidal rocky reefs occur along the majority of coast in the Wellington region.</p> <p>Notable exceptions are the sandy beaches north of Paekakariki and in Palliser Bay.</p>



Schedule 27: Freshwater Action Plan requirements

A. Freshwater Action Plans

Freshwater Action Plans will be prepared and implemented to address each attribute in each **part Freshwater Management Unit** identified in A2 and A3 below. Freshwater Action Plans will include or address each of the aspects in B, C and D below, as relevant.

A1 Purpose

1. The purpose of a Freshwater Action Plan is to:
 - (a) identify, in detail, the actions that, together with the **limits** and other rules set by this plan, will achieve:
 - (i) the target attribute states for rivers within the **part Freshwater Management Units** in Tables 8.3, 8.4 and 9.2 of Chapters 8 and 9 of the plan, and
 - (ii) the target attribute states for lakes in Table 8.2, and
 - (iii) the load reduction targets for estuaries in Tables 8.1 and 9.1, including any **environmental outcomes** relevant to those target attribute states within the relevant Freshwater Management Unit, **part Freshwater Management Unit**, catchment or waterbody, and
 - (b) demonstrate how the target attribute state for each **part Freshwater Management Unit** or waterbody in Tables A2 and A3 below will be achieved, and
 - (c) describe how the planning and delivery of activities will be undertaken to achieve those target attribute states and **environmental outcomes**.

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A2 Freshwater Action Plans required in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

<u>Rivers</u>	
<u>Part Freshwater Management Unit</u>	<u>Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared</u>
<u>Ōrongorongo, Te Awa Kairangi and Wainuiomata small forested and Te Awa Kairangi forested mainstems</u>	<u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u> <u>Fish community health</u>
<u>Te Awa Kairangi lower mainstem</u>	<u>Periphyton biomass</u> <u>Suspended fine sediment</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Fish community health</u>
<u>Te Awa Kairangi rural streams and rural mainstems</u>	<u>Periphyton biomass</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Fish (IBI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u>
<u>Te Awa Kairangi urban streams</u>	<u>Fish (IBI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 2 (ASPM)</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Waiwhetū Stream</u>	<u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 2 (ASPM)</u> <u>Deposited fine sediment</u> <u>Dissolved oxygen</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Wainuiomata urban streams</u>	<u>Ammonia (toxicity)</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 2 (ASPM)</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>

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<u>Wainuiomata rural streams</u>	<u>Suspended fine sediment</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 2 (ASPM)</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u>
<u>Parangarahu catchment streams and South-west coast rural streams</u>	<u>E. coli</u> <u>Deposited fine sediment</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u>
<u>Korokoro Stream</u>	<u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 2 (ASPM)</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u>
<u>Rivers</u>	
<u>Part Freshwater Management Unit</u>	<u>Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared</u>
<u>Kaiwharawhara Stream</u>	<u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Wellington urban</u>	<u>E. coli</u> <u>Deposited fine sediment</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Lakes</u>	
<u>Waterbody</u>	<u>Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared</u>
<u>Lake Kōhangaterā</u>	<u>Phytoplankton (trophic state)</u> <u>Total phosphorus (trophic state)</u>
<u>Lake Kōhangapiripiri</u>	<u>Total phosphorus (trophic state)</u> <u>Total nitrogen (trophic state)</u> <u>Submerged plants (natives)</u> <u>Submerged plants (invasive species)</u>

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A3. Freshwater Action Plans required in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

<u>Rivers</u>	
<u>Part Freshwater Management Unit</u>	<u>Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared</u>
<u>Pouewe</u>	<u>Periphyton biomass</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI)</u>
<u>Takapū</u>	<u>Periphyton biomass</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Deposited fine sediment</u>
<u>Taupō</u>	<u>Nitrate (toxicity)</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (ASPM)</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Te Rio o Porirua and Rangituhi</u>	<u>Periphyton biomass</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Wai-O-Hata</u>	<u>Periphyton biomass</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (ASPM)</u> <u>Fish community health</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Estuaries</u>	
<u>Waterbody</u>	<u>Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared</u>
<u>Onepoto arm</u>	<u>Sediment load</u> <u>Copper load</u>
<u>Pāuatahanui Inlet</u>	<u>Sediment load</u> <u>Copper load</u>

B. **Freshwater Action Plan requirements**

B1. **Principles**

Freshwater Action Plans will:

1. be prepared in partnership with **mana whenua**, and
2. include non-regulatory actions, and identify where these actions need to interface with regulatory actions (including consenting, compliance and enforcement of rules in this plan) including actions to support effective regulation, and
3. clearly identify who is responsible for the planning, funding and implementation of each action, including timeframes for the implementation of actions, and
4. follow and promote best practice in planning and implementation, including as determined in partnership with **mana whenua**, and
5. be prepared at different scales (e.g. **part Freshwater Management Units**, whole **Freshwater Management Units** or smaller sub-catchments) according to the scale most useful to implementing action and the needs of **mana whenua** and the affected community, and
6. ground-truth the state and trends of attributes, as appropriate, to identify and prioritise necessary actions. If in the preparation of a Freshwater Action Plan it is determined that the current state of the waterbody where improvement is sought now meets the target attribute state, then no further action is required, and
7. address the health of all waterways within the area of the Freshwater Action Plan and not be limited to only achieving the target attributes in the monitored waterbody, and
8. recognise the value and necessity of integrated management planning and delivery.

B2. **General content**

1. A Freshwater Action Plan will, as a minimum:
 - (a) identify each relevant target attribute state, and any **environmental outcome** in this plan relevant to those target attribute states, for the freshwater bodies covered by the Freshwater Action Plan, and
 - (b) identify the timeframes by which the target attribute states and **environmental outcomes** will be met, and
 - (c) demonstrate how each relevant target attribute state identified in Section A2 and A3 will be achieved, and

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- (d) include those necessary actions identified in C or D below, or substitute other appropriate actions for these, to achieve the relevant target attribute state, and
 - (e) identify how programmes will be funded and delivered, including identifying roles and responsibilities of those involved, and
 - (f) identify the timeframes for each action to be undertaken.
2. A Freshwater Action Plan may:
- (a) contain any other attribute or **environmental outcome** identified in partnership with **mana whenua** or through consultation with local communities, provided any additional goals do not detract or prevent the relevant target attribute states identified to be achieved, and
 - (b) outline a spatial and temporal prioritisation of actions, including indications of stepwise actions, and
 - (c) be a standalone document or be integrated with other document(s) and be presented in the format best suited to the people, place and environmental goals it is addressing, and
 - (d) include a monitoring plan.

B3. Necessary actions

Freshwater Action Plans prepared in **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua** will include the following necessary actions as applicable:

- 1. For suspended fine sediment, deposited fine sediment and dissolved reactive phosphorus attributes, nitrate (toxicity) and sediment load reductions:
 - (a) Undertake a programme(s) to actively support the revegetation of, and sediment management on, **highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), highest erosion risk land (pasture) and high erosion risk land (pasture)**, unless not reasonably practicable or safe to revegetate, including:
 - (i) Prioritising the urgent revegetation and/or **best management practice** sediment management of Wellington Regional Council-owned land, and
 - (ii) Providing planning, financial and logistical support for revegetation and best practice sediment management on private land.

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- (b) Investigate opportunities for rates relief or other forms of financial support for private landowners to promote and accelerate revegetation of **highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), highest erosion risk land (pasture), high erosion risk land (pasture),** and
- (c) Investigate and implement opportunities to improve sediment loss from Wellington Regional Council-owned **plantation forestry** land, such as review of cutting rights or other means of implementing land use change, and
- (d) Develop and implement a forestry good practice programme alongside strategic compliance for effective forestry regulation.
- 2. For the *E. coli* attribute:

 - (a) Develop and implement a **farm environment plan** programme, support riparian management and undertake enforcement of permitted activity stock access Rule R98, and
 - (b) Deliver education and permitted activity monitoring to support onsite **wastewater** discharges.
 - (c) Undertake a partnered programme with territorial authorities to review and enforce on-site domestic **wastewater** treatment system discharges affecting sites of recreation in any **significant contact recreation freshwater body.**
- 3. For macroinvertebrate, periphyton and fish attributes:

 - (a) Plan and deliver a riparian **restoration** programme, including:

 - (i) Prioritise the urgent revegetation of riparian margins on Wellington Regional Council-owned land, and
 - (ii) Provide planning, financial and logistical support for riparian planting on private land, and
 - (b) Investigate options to improve fish community health state, including in association with any actions under a fish passage action plan as part of Method M40.
- 4. To meet the dissolved copper and dissolved zinc attributes and the total copper and zinc load reductions:

 - (a) Work with the Ministers for the Environment and Transport, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and the territorial authorities to promote source control for copper from vehicles, and

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- (b) Run a pollution prevention and best practice programme for industrial, trade or commercial premises, with a focus on **high risk industrial or trade premises**, and
- (c) Run a programme to support **water sensitive urban design** capability.

C. Freshwater Action Plans in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

Freshwater Action Plans will be prepared in **Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara** for all locations and for all target attribute states identified in section A2 of this Schedule by:

1. applying the principles in B1 and following the requirements of B2 of this schedule, and
2. including actions identified in B3 above, or substituting other appropriate actions for these, to achieve the relevant target attribute state, and
3. reflecting the direction and recommendations of *Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Programme* and *Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao*, and
4. Integrating other actions such as under the fish passage action plan Method M40, and
5. Delivering the following further actions:
 - (a) In the Mākara and Mangaroa catchments, identify and enhance uptake of **good management practices** for rural land use and support the implementation of **farm environment plans**, particularly in relation to minimising stock access to waterways and/or the potential effects of stock access to waterways, and encourage revegetation opportunities at property and catchment scales, and
 - (b) Te Awa Kairangi lower mainstem **part Freshwater Management Unit**, investigate options to reduce periphyton and improve macroinvertebrate community health attributes, and
 - (c) In the Wainuiomata urban streams **part Freshwater Management Unit**, investigate sources/causes of high ammonia levels in order to identify options for the improvement of the ammonia (toxicity) target attribute state.

D Freshwater Action Plans in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Freshwater Action Plans will be prepared in Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua** for all locations and for all target attribute states identified in section A3 and for the Rangituhi catchment by:

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

1. applying the principles in B1 and following the requirements of B2 of this schedule, and
2. including necessary actions identified in B3 above, or substituting other appropriate actions for these, to achieve the relevant target attribute state, and
3. reflecting the direction and recommendations of *Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme* and associated *Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme 2019: Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement*, and
4. Integrating other actions such as under the fish passage action plan Method M40, and
5. Delivering the following further action:
 - (a) Undertake nitrogen source studies in Taupō, Pouewe and Takapū **part Freshwater Management Units** to establish fit for purpose information on the relative sources of nitrogen to freshwater, including from gorse, small-block (<20 hectare) land holding activities and discharges from on-site domestic **wastewater** treatment systems.

Schedule 28: Stormwater Contaminant Treatment

This schedule relates to Rules WH.R6, WH.R7, P.R6 and P.R7.

Target Load Reductions

To minimise the negative effect of stormwater discharges from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces on the achievement of the target attribute states for dissolved copper and zinc (Table 8.4 and Table 9.2) and the coastal objectives for copper and zinc in sediment (Table 8.1 and Table 9.1), All new and redeveloped impervious surfaces are to be treated to meet an equivalent target load reduction for copper and zinc to those set out for a raingarden/bioretention device, as per Table 1.

Table 1: Target Load Reductions for Copper and Zinc

<u>Treatment Device</u>	<u>Copper</u>	<u>Zinc</u>
<u>Bioretention (rain garden)</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>90%</u>

Equivalent Target Load Reduction

A treatment train approach may be used to achieve an Equivalent Target Load Reduction set out in Table 1. The equation below provides an example of how the total load reduction factor of a given treatment chain can be calculated:

$$R = A + B - [(A \times B)/100]$$

Where:

R = Total load reduction factor

A = Load reduction factor or the first or upstream treatment device

B = Load reduction factor or the second or downstream treatment device

Additional Device Load Reductions

Where alternative treatment devices to that of a bioretention/raingarden device are utilised, the specified load reduction factors set out in Table 2 must be used to determine whether an Equivalent Target Load Reduction (i.e inputs for A and B) is achieved to that of the Target Load Reduction specified in Table 1.

Table 2: Additional Devices and Specified Load Reductions for Copper and Zinc

<u>Treatment Device</u>	<u>Copper</u>	<u>Zinc</u>
<u>Constructed Wetland</u>	<u>80%</u>	<u>80%</u>
<u>Swales</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>65%</u>

Schedule 29: Stormwater Impact Assessments

A **stormwater** impact assessment shall include the following analysis:

- 50 1. Site evaluation: the site must be assessed for its topography, soil type, land use, drainage patterns (including wetlands/water courses), natural features, topographical and geotechnical constraints and potential flood areas.
- 51 2. Catchment evaluation: analyse catchment wide characteristics and requirements (utilising existing local authority **stormwater management strategies** where available) to consider the proposed development in a broader **stormwater** discharge and receiving environment context to understand relevant catchment issues, including flooding, climate change projections (frequency and volume), water quality and any additional design or mitigation measures required to address wider catchment matters.
- 52 3. **Stormwater** discharge calculation: calculation of **stormwater** discharge volumes and flow rates along with analysis of **stormwater** contaminant generation from and new and/or redeveloped **impervious surfaces**.
- 53 4. Identification of actual and potential **stormwater** impacts: undertake evaluation of the actual and potential impacts on the receiving environment, including water quality, natural flow regimes of waterways, soil erosion, flooding, changes in hydrology and climate change (frequency and volume).
- 54 5. Implementation of **Water Sensitive Urban Design** principles: provide an analysis of how **Water Sensitive Urban Design** measures have been identified and incorporated into the site design and layout, building and road/paving materials and features and how existing natural features and new **stormwater treatment systems** have been enhanced and integrated to mimic **natural processes**.
- 55 6. Mitigation measures: Assessment of proposed mitigations to reduce the effect of **stormwater** discharges on water quantity and quality, including the approach to treat in accordance with Schedule 28 (contaminant treatment) and implement hydrological control. Measures must support achieving relevant target attribute states (beyond zinc and copper) for ecosystem health, including nutrients, visual clarity and E. coli or enterococci.
- 56 7. Operation and maintenance of **stormwater management systems**: analyse the long-term (life-cycle) operational and maintenance requirements including funding mechanisms and identification of persons responsible for ongoing maintenance.
- 57 8. Cultural considerations: to be informed by engagement with **mana whenua**.

Where the application includes a **high risk industrial or trade premise** the **stormwater** impact assessment analysis must also consider the following:

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- 58 1. Procedures and equipment in place to contain any spillage of hazardous substances for storage or removal, to ensure these are not entrained in **stormwater**, and
- 59 2. Management practices proposed to avoid or **minimise** entrainment of contaminants into **stormwater**, including reducing contaminant volumes and concentrations as far as practicable, and applying measures, including secondary containment, treatment, management procedures, and monitoring.

Schedule 30: Financial Contributions

This schedule relates to Rules WH.R6, WH.R10, WH.R11, P.R6, P.R9, and P.R10.

A **Context**

Under section 108(2)(a) and (10) of the Resource Management Act 1991, a consent authority may impose a condition on a resource consent requiring a financial contribution to be made for the purpose of offsetting an environmental adverse effect.

The creation of **impervious surfaces** through new greenfield development, new roads (not directly associated with a greenfield development) and state highways will result in an increase of **stormwater** contaminants entering freshwater receiving environments. **Stormwater** contaminant treatment will be required of new development proposals, however, treatment of contaminants is only practicable for a portion of the contaminant load received from the site. This results in a residual contaminant load still entering freshwater and coastal water receiving environments.

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 requires freshwater quality to be maintained or improved. A financial contribution is required to offset the adverse environmental effects of the residual **stormwater** contaminants entering freshwater receiving environments where policy WH.P15 and P.P13 anticipates a deterioration of water quality could arise.

B **Purpose**

A financial contribution is required for all greenfield development, new roads and state highways requiring a resource consent to offset residual contaminant load from **stormwater** discharges entering freshwater and coastal water receiving environments to ensure the maintenance or improvement of water quality within the affected **whaitua**. Financial contributions collected will be utilised to fund and construct new, or **upgrade** existing, catchment scale **stormwater treatment systems** serving existing urban development, within the same **whaitua** and if practicable, the same **part Freshwater Management Unit**.

C **Definition of an Equivalent Household Unit**

An Equivalent Household Unit (EHU) is the basis for assessing the residual environmental impact (measured for copper and zinc contaminants in this instance) of the development of an average-sized residential unit for the purposes of calculating a financial contribution. Each average-sized new residential unit is deemed to create one unit of impact (one EHU).

Because non-residential developments and new roads/state highways (not in direct support of a greenfield development) also impact contaminant levels,

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but can vary dramatically in size, every 100m² of roofing or roading/hardstand area is deemed to create one unit of impact, rather than using the EHU unit of measure used for residential development.

Financial contributions are calculated based on the number of EHUs expected to be delivered in greenfield areas in the two **whaitua**. Non-residential and new road/state highway financial contributions are calculated based on the amount of roofing and roading/hardstand expected.

D **Calculation of level of contribution**

Financial contributions shall be calculated per EHU for residential greenfield development (Table D1), or per 100m² for non-residential greenfield development and new roads/state highways (not in direct support of a greenfield development) (Table D2).

Table D1. Financial contribution calculations for residential greenfield development

<u>Whaitua</u>	<u>Residential Financial Contribution per EHU*</u>
<u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara</u>	<u>\$4, 240</u>
<u>Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</u>	<u>\$4, 599</u>

*dwellings with <55m² of roof site coverage shall be charged at 0.6 of the financial contribution rate

Table D2. Financial contribution calculations for non-residential greenfield development and new roads/state highways

<u>Whaitua</u>	<u>Non-residential (i.e new commercial, industrial, town centre areas) Financial Contributions per 100m²</u>	<u>New roads and state highways (not in direct support of a new greenfield development) Financial Contribution per 100m²</u>
<u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara</u>	<u>\$858</u>	<u>\$360</u>
<u>Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</u>	<u>\$858</u>	<u>\$360</u>

Financial contributions shall be imposed as a condition of consent and will be collected prior to the consent being given effect to.

E **Use**

Financial contributions collected by Wellington Regional Council for a particular greenfield development shall only be invested in catchment scale **stormwater treatment system** projects within the same **whaitua** and if practicable, the same **part Freshwater Management Unit** as that from where the financial contribution was collected. Wellington Regional Council will distribute collected funds to a relevant **stormwater** network utility operator to undertake capital expenditure projects that allow improvements in **stormwater** quality

S42A, rebuttal and right of reply recommendations master track change version for use during the hearings – THIS IS NOT PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1

towards meeting the relevant target attribute states in Objectives WH.O3, WH.O8, P.O3 and P.O5.

Schedule 31: Stormwater Management Strategy – Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua

A stormwater management strategy for the local authority or state highway stormwater networks shall be prepared and implemented that:

1. manages the **stormwater network** in accordance with the relevant objectives and policies of the Plan, and
- 60 2. describes how the **stormwater network** will be managed through time, to improve the adverse acute, chronic and cumulative effects of **stormwater** discharges on **surface water bodies**, groundwater and coastal water, and
- 61 3. provides a strategy which includes management of first flush discharges, for how copper and zinc loads and concentrations in **stormwater** discharges will be reduced in order for the target attribute state or coastal objective for the relevant **part Freshwater Management Unit** or **coastal water management units** to be met, and
- 62 4. identifies the contaminant load and concentrations for copper and zinc arising from the applicable local authority or state highway **stormwater network** discharges using modelling and monitoring, and
- 63 5. identifies the reduction of copper and zinc needed in the **stormwater network** discharge that is commensurate with that required in the receiving environment to meet the target attribute state or coastal objective for the **part Freshwater Management Unit** or **coastal water management unit**, and
- 64 6. supports achieving any other relevant target attribute states including for ecosystem health, nutrients, visual clarity and *E. coli* or enterococci, and
- 65 7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of **hydrological controls** to avoid adverse effects of **stormwater** quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and
- 66 8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of **stormwater** flows or volumes, and
- 67 9. identifies the methodology, including engagement with mana whenua and the community, to prioritise **stormwater catchments, sub-catchments** or areas for implementation actions and/or mitigation measures, and
- 68 10. for discharges via another **stormwater network**, identifies the requirements of any downstream discharge consents and integrates the strategies to the extent practicable, and

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69 11. for discharges into the **stormwater network**, identify any requirements for any connections into the **stormwater network**.

As a minimum, a **stormwater management strategy** shall:

Catchment characteristics

70 (a) include plans and descriptions of the local authority or state highway **stormwater network** within each catchment or sub-catchment, including identifying:

- (i) catchment areas, major **stormwater** infrastructure and monitoring points, and
- (ii) constructed **wastewater** overflows, and pump stations which discharge to or from the **stormwater network**, and
- (iii) waterbodies subject to stormwater discharges, including any scheduled values of the waterbody in the Plan, and the relevant target attribute state for the **part Freshwater Management Unit** or coastal objective for the **coastal water management unit** in which the waterbody is located,
- (iv) rivers within the network which are partially piped as part of the piped **stormwater network** that are of significance to **mana whenua**, areas of **mahinga kai** and locations for kaitiaki monitoring, including those identified through engagement with **mana whenua**, and
- (v) existing and potential future land uses (including roads) and categorisation of these for their likely contribution of contaminants to **stormwater**, and
- (vi) areas of contaminated land and Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) activities with a high risk of contributing contaminants to **stormwater**, and
- (vii) the key risks associated with activities and land uses in the catchment or sub-catchment to receiving water quality from **stormwater** discharges, and
- (viii) locations of 'losing' reaches of open channels, streams and rivers to groundwater, and areas of unconfined aquifers, and
- (ix) locations of existing or proposed **stormwater treatment systems** where **hydrological control** and/or **water sensitive urban design** measures have been, and if known, will be implemented, and

Strategic actions

71 (b) set out the methodology, including information requirements and engagement with **mana whenua** and the community, to support the decision-making to be

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used to prioritise all catchments or sub-catchments for implementation actions and mitigation measures to maintain, or improve where degraded, the receiving water quality, including to meet the target attribute states or coastal objectives for copper and zinc and avoid or reduce the effects of **stormwater** discharges to Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua) and **mahinga kai** sites, and **group drinking water supplies** and **community drinking water supplies**, and

Management options

- 72 (c) identify options for minimising contaminant inputs into the local authority or state highway **stormwater network**, and
- 73 (d) identify options including communal **stormwater** treatment to reduce contaminant inputs from existing development to enable new greenfield and brownfield urban development or state highways to be constructed without exacerbating the adverse quality and quantity effects, in any **stormwater catchment**, or **part Freshwater Management Unit**, and
- 74 (e) identify options for the construction of new **stormwater** infrastructure, or the **upgrade** of existing infrastructure within **stormwater catchments** or **part Freshwater Management Units** which can offset new greenfield development to create contaminant ‘head room’ within a **stormwater catchment** or **part Freshwater Management Unit** where this is required to enable urban development while meeting the target attribute states and coastal objectives, and
- 75 (f) identify locations or opportunities for the retention or detention of **stormwater** flows or volumes, and
- 76 (g) describe the programme to investigate and reduce the number of illegal cross-connections, and
- 77 (h) describe the mātauranga monitoring, receiving environment monitoring, and monitoring to be undertaken to support the modelling, and
- 78 (i) state the timeframes and methods for implementing the actions, improvements or options in (c) to (g), and

Localised effects

- 79 (j) identify **stormwater** discharge points where there are more likely to be significant adverse effects as a result of a specific discharge, with consideration of the relevant receiving environment and propose an appropriate monitoring programme, and
- 80 (k) provide information about how the localised adverse effects of discharges from the local authority or state highway **stormwater networks** will be prioritised for reduction or remedied within timeframes that meet the objectives of the Plan

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and align with section 107 of the RMA, if the monitoring in (j) provides evidence of significant adverse effects resulting from a specific **stormwater** discharge.

Stormwater Management Plans

Stormwater Management Plans for each **stormwater catchment** shall provide details of the actions and locations of **stormwater treatment systems** to be implemented. These plans are intended to be prepared and implemented over time for each of the **stormwater catchments** or **sub-catchments**, or smaller geographical areas if deemed appropriate. Stormwater Management Plans shall be produced based on the prioritisation of sub-catchments or areas set out in the **Stormwater Management Strategy** and will set out how **stormwater** discharges in that area will be managed in order for the target attribute states and coastal water objectives for copper and zinc to be met.

Review of Stormwater Management Strategy

Stormwater Management Strategies will be adaptive and updated as catchment characteristics, monitoring data, and information changes, and new technology becomes available. A **Stormwater Management Strategy** must be reviewed and certified by Wellington Regional Council on a regular basis and at least once every 10 years. The actions needed to meet the target attribute states and coastal water objectives will be defined as far as practicable in the first iteration of the strategy and should be refined through regular reviews. The reviews shall be guided by modelling and monitoring undertaken by the consent holder, and monitoring undertaken by the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020.

Schedule 32: Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy

A **Wastewater Network Catchment** Improvement Strategy shall be prepared and implemented in relation to a consent sought under Rules WH.R15 and P.R14 that:

1. manages the **wastewater network catchment** in accordance with the relevant objectives and policies of the Plan, and
2. provides a strategy for how the **containment standard** for reducing **wastewater** overflows will be achieved or exceeded in all **wastewater network sub-catchments**, and
3. provides a strategy for how target attribute states for *Escherichia coli* and coastal objectives for enterococci will be achieved, including through reducing inflow, infiltration (groundwater into **wastewater** pipes), and exfiltration (**wastewater** leakage), and
4. identifies the methodology, including engagement with mana whenua and the community, to prioritise **wastewater network sub-catchments** and/or waterbodies for implementation actions and/or mitigation measures in order to reduce the number and volume of **wet weather overflows** and **dry weather discharges**, to improve water quality, and
5. includes a programme for increasing repairs and renewals of the public **wastewater network catchment** infrastructure to improve pipe condition, inflow and infiltration management, including through proactively identifying and replacing ageing pipe infrastructure, and
6. reduces pipe failures as a result of blockages within the network or due to aging infrastructure, and
7. supports achieving the target attribute states for nitrate, ammonia, phosphorus, dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) and dissolved reactive phosphorus (DRP), and
8. adopts an integrated catchment approach that recognises the interconnected nature of the catchment, the **wastewater network** and the receiving environments for these discharges.

As a minimum the **Wastewater Network Catchment** Improvement Strategy shall:

Wastewater Network Catchment management objectives

- (a) identify the relevant water quality objectives, target attribute states, and coastal objectives in this Plan that the **wastewater network catchment** is to be managed in accordance with, and

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- (b) identify the contaminant load of both **wet weather overflows** and **dry weather discharges** for the affected **part Freshwater Management Units** and **coastal water management units** through time using modelling and monitoring (volume of discharges may be used as a proxy for contaminant loads), and
- (c) identify the reduction in *Escherichia coli* needed commensurate with that required in the receiving environment to meet the target attribute state for *Escherichia coli* for the affected **part Freshwater Management Unit**, and
- (d) identify the current and target **containment standard** for each **wastewater network sub-catchment** for each waterbody or sub-catchment based on data from a network model, and
- (e) provide **population growth forecasts** and assess the implications for the **wastewater network catchment** discharges, and
- (f) provide an assessment of the existing and future **wastewater network catchment** performance using a dynamic network model, and monitoring records for calibration and validation, and

Receiving waterbody catchment characteristics

- (g) include plans and a description of waterbodies subject to **wet weather overflows** and **dry weather discharges**, including identifying:
 - (i) the locations and discharge points of constructed overflows, known **uncontrolled overflow points**, pump stations and other **wastewater infrastructure** and the **wastewater pipe network** or **wastewater network sub-catchment** that feeds into these locations, and
 - (ii) the waterbodies that the **wastewater network catchment** or **sub-catchment** discharges to, including any scheduled values of the waterbody in the Plan, **group drinking water supplies** and **community drinking water supplies**, and the relevant target attribute state for the **part Freshwater Management Unit** or coastal objective for the **coastal water management unit** in which the waterbody is located, and
 - (iii) the annual mean overflow volume, the number and/or frequency of **wet weather overflows** to a **wastewater network sub-catchment** or waterbody, and
 - (iv) the monitoring locations, including those used for calibration of the network model, and
 - (v) catchments where **wastewater infrastructure** is under capacity, at capacity or over capacity, for average dry weather flows as well as modelled predictions for 2030 and 2040, and

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Strategic actions

- (h) set out the methodology, including information requirements and engagement with **mana whenua** and the community, to support the decision-making to be used to prioritise all **wastewater network sub-catchments** or waterbodies for implementation actions and mitigation measures to maintain, or improve where degraded, the receiving water quality, including prioritising removing **wet weather overflows** in **wastewater network sub-catchments** where overflows are discharging to Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule H (contact recreation and Maori customary use) sites and **mahinga kai**, or may adversely affect **group drinking water supplies** or **community drinking water supplies**, and
- (i) Describe the actions to be taken to reduce the number of **wet weather overflows** through time to meet the objectives of the Plan and the **containment standard**, and
- (j) Describe the actions to be taken to reduce **dry weather discharges** through time, in order for the target attribute states for *Escherichia coli* and coastal objectives for enterococci to be met, and
- (k) Describe the **mātauranga monitoring**, receiving environment monitoring, frequency of **wet weather overflows** monitoring, and monitoring to be undertaken to support the modelling, and
- (l) Describe the monitoring and actions to be undertaken to reduce inflow and infiltration, and the number of pipe failures as a result of aging pipes and pipe blockages, and
- (m) Describe the programme to investigate and reduce the number of illegal cross-connections, and in **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara, prioritise audits for Kaiwharawhara Stream, Korokoro Stream, Wainuiomata River and Black Creek, and
- (n) Describe the monitoring and actions to reduce the number of pump station failures, and
- (o) Describe measures to improve the data held for **wastewater network catchment** discharges, including records of notifications of discharges from unconstructed overflows made by the public, and
- (p) Timeframes for the implementation of actions in (h) to (o), and

Reporting of the **Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy**

- (q) Details of annual reporting and six yearly reviews, including recommendations for any updates to the strategy and proposed actions, and

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- (r) Details of reactive reporting in response to **wet weather overflows** occurring, and
- (s) Details of reporting on the progress towards meeting the target attribute states for *Escherichia coli* and coastal objectives for enterococci in the Plan.

Sub-catchment Improvement Plans

Sub-catchment Improvement Plans shall be prepared and implemented for each of the sub-catchments that make up the **wastewater network catchment**, or smaller geographical areas. They will be produced over time based on the prioritisation of sub-catchments and will set out how **wet weather overflows** will be reduced in sub-catchments or areas to meet the **containment standard** and **dry weather discharges** will be reduced in order for the target attribute states or coastal objectives to be met. Each Sub-catchment Improvement Plan shall include as a minimum:

- (a) any targeted receiving environment investigations and modelling projects
- (b) proposed short, medium and long term options for improvement works
- (c) a programme of works and initiatives required in the sub-catchment to meet the objectives of the Strategy, including meeting the **containment standard** and contribute to meeting the target attribute states for *Escherichia coli* and coastal objectives for enterococci.

*Review of the **Wastewater Network Catchment** Improvement Strategy*

The intention of the **Wastewater Network Catchment** Improvement Strategy is that it will be adaptive as updated catchment characteristics, monitoring data, and information and technology become available. The strategy shall be reviewed and certified by Greater Wellington on a regular basis and no more than once every 10 years. The actions needed to meet the target attribute states will be defined as far as practicable in the first iteration of the strategy and refined through regular reviews. The reviews will be guided by the modelling and monitoring undertaken by the consent holder, and monitoring undertaken by the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020.



Schedule 33: Vegetation Clearance Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

A Purposes of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

The purpose of an Erosion and Sediment Management Plan is to:

- (a) Identify the risks of the loss of sediment from **vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation)**, and
- (b) identify management practices and mitigation measures to address these risks.

B Management objectives

The Erosion and Sediment Management Plan must demonstrate that the measures adopted to address the identified risks will:

- (a) minimise sediment loss from the **vegetation clearance** by adopting, as a minimum, **good management practice**, and
- (b) avoid an increase in risk of loss of sediment to water relative to the risk of loss that exists from the land in a natural state, and
- (c) minimise the discharge of water and sediment resulting from the **vegetation clearance** into a **surface water body**, and
- (d) provide for the land to be restored and revegetated with appropriate species.

C Requirements of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

C1 Contents of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

The Erosion and Sediment Management Plan shall contain as a minimum:

- (a) The following details that describe the land where the **vegetation clearance** is proposed:
 - (i) The full name, postal and physical address and contact details (including email addresses and telephone numbers) of the person responsible for **vegetation clearance** on the land, including the name of and contact details for the managers or contractors, and
 - (ii) The property location identifier, the cadastral and map references and GIS polygon reference, and
 - (iii) The legal description and ownership of each parcel of land if different from the person responsible for **vegetation clearance** on the land, and

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- (iv) The full name, postal and physical address and contact details (including email addresses and telephone numbers), qualifications and relevant experience of the person responsible for preparing the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan**.

Maps

- (b) The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** must include maps at a scale not less than 1:10 000 that include and show:
 - (i) the computer freehold register, the date, and a north arrow, and
 - (ii) the **vegetation clearance** and operational area boundaries, and
 - (iii) the public road(s) used for access, entry points to the land and rural number(s) of entry point(s), and
 - (iv) the external property boundaries within 200 m of the **vegetation clearance** areas, and
 - (v) the catchment and sub-catchment that the **vegetation clearance** area is within and a map showing the location of the **vegetation clearance** area within the catchment and sub-catchment, and
 - (vi) the location (and for named waterbodies, the names) of waterbodies on the property, including permanently or intermittently flowing including rivers, streams, drains; wetlands, lakes and springs, and specifically identifying any waterbodies where **vegetation clearance** activities are subject to *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020* or rules in the Plan, and
 - (vii) the location of any site or river included in Schedules B, C, F1 and F3 of this Plan that is within, or adjacent to, the **vegetation clearance** area, and
 - (viii) a 1m digital elevation model overlay of the terrain of the **vegetation clearance** area, and
 - (ix) the location of land with **highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation)**, any other critical source areas, and hotspots for sediment loss to surface water, and
 - (x) location of the proposed **vegetation clearance** operations

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including earthworks, land preparation, roads and formed tracks and access ways, water body entry or crossing, **harvesting** methods, skid and landing sites.

Operating systems and practices

(c) A description of the planned **vegetation clearance** operations and management practices. This shall be in sufficient detail to reflect the scale of any environmental risk and the measures in place, or to be undertaken, that will mitigate the risk of sediment loss from the land as a result of **vegetation clearance** activity.

At a minimum, this shall include a description of management practices to be used, including specific practices identified in relevant guidelines for:

(i) Planning and design for construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of roads, tracks, skid sites and landings; clearing and stripping of land; bulk earthworks; and fill placement and compaction, and

(ii) Erosion and sediment control measures, including structures and vegetation to manage erosion and **minimise** sediment loss, and

(iii) **Vegetation clearance** techniques and practices with particular regard for **highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation)**, and

(iv) Managing debris and slash, and

(v) Rehabilitation and revegetation of **highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation)**, and

(vi) Recording and monitoring of management practices and performance of mitigation measures, and

(vii) Monitoring of effects of activities on land stability and water quality,

(viii) Other practices necessary to assess and mitigate the risk of sediment loss.

(d) The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** shall set out the time period over which the **good management practices** and mitigation measures will be implemented and the methods by which their implementation will be recorded and performance and effects monitored.

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D Amendment of Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

Unless otherwise required by the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with any conditions of any resource consent held in respect of the **property**, changes can be made to the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** provided:

- (a) the purpose of the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** will continue to be achieved, and

- (b) the change to the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** does not contravene any mandatory requirement of any resource consent held in respect of the **property**, or any requirement of the Plan that is not already authorised, and

- (c) the nature of the change is documented in writing and made available to the Wellington Regional Council.



Schedule 34: Plantation Forestry Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

A Purpose of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

The purpose of an Erosion and Sediment Management Plan is:

- (a) to identify the risks of the loss of sediment from the **plantation forestry**, and
- (b) identify management practices and mitigation measures to address these risks.

B Management objectives

The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** must demonstrate that the measures adopted to address the identified risks will:

1. **minimise** sediment loss from activities in the **plantation forest** by adopting, as a minimum, **good management practice**, and
2. avoid an increase in risk of loss of sediment to water relative to the risk of loss that exists from the land in a natural state, and
3. achieve the discharge standard in Rule WH.R20(c) or Rule P.R19(c) for any discharge of water and sediment from **plantation forestry** into a **surface water body**, and
4. provide for **plantation forestry** on **highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry)** to progressively reduce and cease beyond the next harvest. This land is to be restored and revegetated with appropriate permanent woody species.

C Requirements of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

C1 Contents of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** shall contain as a minimum:

- (a) The following details that describe the land in **plantation forest**:
 - (i) Full name, postal and physical address and contact details (including email addresses and telephone numbers) of the person responsible for **plantation forestry** on the land, including the name of and contact details for the harvest or **earthworks** managers or contractors, and
 - (ii) The forest name or property location identifier, the cadastral and map references and GIS polygon reference, and
 - (iii) The legal description and ownership of each parcel of land if different from the person responsible for **plantation forestry**

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on the land, and

- (iv) The legal description of the land which is the subject of the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan**.

Maps

- (b) The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** must include maps at a scale not less than 1:10 000 that include and show:

- (i) the computer freehold register, the date, and a north arrow, and

- (ii) the **plantation forest** and operational area boundaries, and

- (iii) the public road(s) used for forest access, entry points to the forest and rural number(s) of entry point(s), and

- (iv) the external property boundaries within 200m of **plantation forest** activities, and

- (v) the catchment and sub-catchment that the **plantation forest** is within and a map showing the location of the **plantation forest** within the catchment and sub-catchment, and

- (vi) the location (and for named waterbodies, the names) of waterbodies on the property, including permanently or intermittently flowing including rivers, streams, drains; wetlands, lakes and springs, and specifically identifying any waterbodies where **plantation forestry** activities are subject to *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020* and this Plan, and

- (vii) the location of any site or river included in the Schedules B, C, F1 and F3 of this Plan that is within, or adjacent to, the **plantation forestry**, and

- (viii) a 1m digital elevation model overlay of the terrain of the **plantation forest**, and

- (ix) the location of land with **highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry)**, any other critical source areas, and hotspots for sediment loss to surface water, and

- (x) the location of the existing or proposed **plantation forestry** operations including earthworks, land preparation, forest roads and formed tracks and access ways, water body entry or crossing, **harvesting** methods, skid and landing sites.

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Operating systems and practices

(c) A description of the current and planned **plantation forestry** system, operations and management practices. This shall be in sufficient detail to reflect the scale of any environmental risk and the measures in place, or to be undertaken, that will mitigate the risk of sediment loss from the land as a result of **plantation forestry** activity.

At a minimum, this shall include a description of management practices to be used, including specific practices identified in industry guidelines such as *NZ Forest Owners Association Forest Practice Guide 2020*, for:

- (i) Planning and design for construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of roads, tracks, skid sites and landings; clearing and stripping of land; bulk earthworks; and fill placement and compaction, and
- (ii) Erosion and sediment control measures, including structures and vegetation to manage erosion and **minimise** sediment loss, and
- (iii) Harvest techniques and practices with particular regard for **highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry)**, and
- (iv) Managing harvest slash, and
- (v) Planting and **replanting** of **plantation forest**, and
- (vi) Rehabilitation and revegetation of **highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry)**, and
- (vii) Recording and monitoring of management practices and performance of mitigation measures, and
- (viii) Monitoring of effects of activities on land stability and water quality, and
- (ix) Other practices necessary to assess and mitigate the risk of sediment loss.

(b) The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** shall set out the time period over which the **good management practices** and mitigation measures will be implemented and the methods by which their implementation will be recorded and performance and effects monitored.

C2 Certification of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

1. The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan shall be certified by a**

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registered forestry adviser.

2. The certification process shall be to assess the effectiveness of the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** to meet the objectives of the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan**, and to recommend amendments to the Plan that will, in the opinion of a **registered forestry adviser**, increase the effectiveness of the measures in the Plan to achieve the objectives.

D **Amendment of Erosion and Sediment Management Plan**

Unless otherwise required by the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with any conditions of any resource consent held in respect of the **plantation forest** or **property**, changes can be made to the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** without triggering the need for a consent review or review by a **registered forestry adviser** provided:

- (a) the purpose of the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** will continue to be achieved, and
- (b) the change to the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** does not contravene any mandatory requirement of any resource consent held in respect of the **plantation forest** or **property**, or any requirement of the Plan that is not already authorised, and
- (c) the nature of the change is documented in writing and made available to the Wellington Regional Council.



Schedule 35: Small farm registration

Farms of 4 hectares or more but less than 20 hectares, that comprise land used for one of the activities listed in Rule P.R24 or WH.R26, must be registered with the Wellington Regional Council in the following manner:

1. Registration information set out in Clause 4, and where relevant in Clause 5, below must be provided.
2. Proof of registration must be provided to the Wellington Regional Council within 7 working days of a request by Wellington Regional Council being made.
3. Registration information must be updated:
 - 81 (a) Where property ownership changes, within 30 working days of the new owner taking possession of the property, or
 - 82 (b) At the request by the Wellington Regional Council.
- 83 4. All owners must provide the following information:
 - 84 (a) in respect of the property owner, and the person responsible for farming the land (if different from the property owner):
 - (i) Full name, and
 - (ii) Trading name (if applicable, where the owner is a company or other entity), and
 - (iii) Full postal and email address, and
 - (iv) Telephone contact details.
 - 85 (b) Legal description and certificate(s) of title references (computer freehold registers) for all the land contained within the farm.
 - 86 (c) Physical address of the farm.
 - 87 (d) A description of the land use activity or activities undertaken on the farm as at [1 November 2023] including the land area of each activity.
 - 88 (e) The total land area of the farm.
 - 89 (f) Where the land is used for grazing, the average annual stocking rate and winter stocking rate of animals grazed, at the time of registration on:
 - (i) On the property, and

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(ii) If different from (i) above, on any of **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** or **high erosion risk land (pasture)** shown on Map 90 or Map 93.

90 (g) If more than one **property** is farmed as part of a group, the addresses and owners of the other properties and the name of that group.

5. Farms that graze livestock must also provide a map showing the location of:

91 (a) **Property** boundaries, and

92 (b) Waterbodies where stock exclusion is required under Rule R98 and Rule WH.R12 or P.R12 within the property boundary and confirm the location of permanent fences adjacent to those waterbodies, and

93 (c) **Livestock** crossing points over those waterbodies and a description of any **livestock** crossing structures.



Schedule 36: Additional requirements for Farm Environment Plans in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

A Certification requirements under the *Resource Management (Freshwater Farm Plans) Regulations 2023*

1. This section applies from the date the *Resource Management (Freshwater Farm Plans) Regulations 2023* apply in the relevant **Freshwater Management Unit**.

2. When assessing whether the certification requirements are met for any **farm** in **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**, the certifier shall, in addition to the matters set out in Section 217 of the Act, recognise the requirements of:
 - 94 (a) The management objectives of Part B of Schedule Z and Part B of Schedule 36, and

 - 95 (b) The required content of the **farm environment plan** set out in Part C of Schedule Z and Part C of Schedule 36 that is additional to the matters set out in the *Resource Management (Freshwater Farm Plans) Regulations 2023*, and

 - 96 (c) The risk assessment requirements set out in Part C of Schedule Z and Part D of Schedule 36, and

 - 97 (d) The requirements in relation to an **erosion risk treatment plan** set out in Part E of Schedule 36, and

 - 98 (e) Any relevant rule in Chapter 8 or Chapter 9 of the Plan, and

 - 99 (f) Any other relevant provision of the Plan.

B Management objectives

In addition to the management objectives described in Part B of Schedule Z, the **farm environment plan** must demonstrate that the measures adopted to address the identified risks will result in the revegetation of **highest erosion risk land (pasture)**, and treatment to address erosion risks on other land including **high erosion risk land (pasture)**, with at least 50% of **highest erosion risk land (pasture)**, being revegetated by 30 December 2033, and the remaining **highest risk erosion land (pasture)** being revegetated by 30 December 2040, unless this is not reasonably practicable, and a certifier certifies that alternative erosion control treatment over the balance of the **property** will result in the same level of soil loss avoidance.

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C Content of a farm environment plan

In addition to the matters listed in Part C1 of Schedule Z, the **farm environment plan** shall contain:

1. Evidence of the **nitrogen loss risk** that:
 - 100 (a) was associated with the farming system on the **farm** in the 12 months preceding 1 November 2023, or as an annual average in the five-years prior to 1 September 2023, and
 - 101 (b) is predicted to occur on the **farm** (as a three-year rolling average) as a result of the implementation of the **good management practices** and mitigation measures specified in the **farm environment plan**, and
2. A map of the **farm** at 1:10,000 scale or larger that clearly shows any area of **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** or **high erosion risk land (pasture)**, and
3. An **erosion risk treatment plan** prepared in accordance with Part E below, and
4. Areas of existing and proposed riparian woody vegetation.

D Risk assessment and mitigation to address risk

In addition to the **farm** systems risk assessment described in Part C2(a) of Schedule Z:

1. the evidence required by C(4) above shall be provided by using a **recognised risk assessment tool**, and
2. the sediment loss risk shall be assessed by considering the risk factors and sediment transport risks set out in Table D1.

Table D1 – Sediment loss and transport risk factors		
<u>Sediment Generation Risk</u>		
<u>Source</u>	<u>Sediment loss risk factors</u>	<u>Farm practices and practice changes</u>
<u>Erosion</u>	<u>Stock</u>	<u>Stock type, livestock class and weight</u>
	<u>Grazing practices</u>	<u>Grazing density</u> <u>Stock access to river banks</u> <u>Bare ground with standing livestock</u> <u>Management of critical source areas</u> <u>Retirement from grazing of high erosion risk land</u>

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Table D1 – Sediment loss and transport risk factors		
	<u>Soil conservation treatment</u>	<u>Revegetation of highest or high erosion risk land by planting of woody species for permanent forest and/or encouraging natural revegetation by appropriate species and implementing effective control of plant and animal pests.</u> <u>Planting of poplar or willow poles on grazing land</u> <u>Construction of sediment detention structures</u> <u>Wetland construction and restoration</u>
<u>Earthworks</u>	<u>Mechanical land disturbance</u>	<u>Access roads, tracks, fence lines to be minimised and use good management practices for construction and maintenance.</u>
<u>Pasture renewal/Cropping</u>	<u>Cultivation</u>	<u>Location/slope of cultivated land</u> <u>Time in fallow</u> <u>Area of cultivated ground</u> <u>Timing of cultivation</u> <u>Type of tillage</u> <u>Method of harvest</u> <u>Use of ‘catch crops’</u> <u>Management of critical source areas</u>
<u>Sediment Transport Risk</u>		
<u>Sediment transport risk</u>	<u>Specific Risk factors</u>	
<u>Geology</u>	<u>The hardness and depth of the underlying rocks influences the tendency for erosion and loss of sediment.</u>	
<u>Topography</u>	<u>Slope and aspect – steep areas with northerly aspects are likely to have more runoff and erosion than shallow slopes with southerly aspects. Steep slopes without woody vegetation are more prone to hillslope and landslide erosion.</u>	
<u>Climate</u>	<u>Rainfall – seasonal amount and intensity.</u>	
<u>Land use</u>	<u>Type and extent of vegetation cover.</u> <u>Land disturbance from livestock and machinery.</u>	
<u>Soil type</u>	<u>Soil type can be a factor for erosion risk, with soils with silt-sized particles the most prevalent to erosion by water and wind.</u>	

E Erosion Risk Treatment Plan

A farm environment plan for a property that contains highest erosion risk land (pasture) or high erosion risk land (pasture) must include an erosion risk treatment plan that contains the following:

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1. A programme to ensure that 50% of the total area of any **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** on the property is in permanent woody vegetation within 10 years of the **farm environment plan** being certified, where permanent woody vegetation:
 - 102 (a) can reasonably be expected to reach canopy cover of at least 80% per hectare within 10 years of being established, and
 - 103 (b) is not **plantation forestry**, and
 - 104 (c) subject to meeting (a) and (b) above, may include appropriate planted species or species that may naturally regenerate.
2. A programme of mitigations to ensure that the management of sediment loss from **high erosion risk land (pasture)** meets the following management goals:
3. A programme of mitigations to ensure that the management of sediment loss from **high erosion risk land (pasture)** meets the following management goals:
 - (a) Goal 1 – The effects of stock grazing on sediment loss are **minimised** by managing grazing density and stock types/weights (particularly during winter months) to reflect the increased risk on **high erosion risk land (pasture)**.
 - 105 (b) Goal 2 – The risk of sediment loss from critical source areas is **minimised** through identification of these areas, management of vegetation in and around these areas, stock grazing practices, and location and use of **farm** infrastructure.
 - 106 (c) Goal 3 – Land has appropriate soil conservation treatment to provide effective erosion control.
 - 107 (d) Goal 4 – The risk of sediment loss as a result of any **earthworks** permitted by the regional plan is **minimised**, including by compliance with Rules WH.R22/P.R20.
 - 108 (e) Goal 5 – The risk of sediment loss as a result of any **vegetation clearance** is not increased from associated land surface disturbance, and appropriate vegetation is established on the area as soon as practicable following any **vegetation clearance**.
4. A description of how the benefits of erosion control treatments will be maintained over time including by:

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109 (a) Restricting stock access to ensure effective establishment and protection of the woody vegetation required by 1 above or mitigations implemented in accordance with 2 above, and

110 (b) Implementing an animal and/or plant pest management programme.

F Small stream riparian programme

A farm environment plan for a farm in the Mākara or Mangaroa catchment must include a small stream riparian programme that contains the following:

1. An assessment of the risk of stock access to rivers that are less than 1m wide and the associated risk of stream bank erosion, direct deposition of animal excreta and disturbance of beds.

2. An assessment of the:

(a) Options, and feasibility of those options, for excluding cattle, deer and pigs from small rivers where the risks identified in (1) above are assessed as high, and

(b) Any adverse effects of establishing permanent fencing and whether these effects outweigh the benefits of permanent fencing.

3. Where fencing is not practicable, or the adverse effects of fencing outweigh the benefits, the measures to be taken to **minimise** the necessity or propensity for stock to access rivers (including provision of reticulated drinking water and stock shelter/shading).


4. Where full stock exclusion from rivers is not achievable, a riparian revegetation enhancement programme is to be implemented as an offset measure for unavoidable effects.






Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region: Amendments to Chapter 13 – Maps contents

Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1









Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

The amendments proposed in Proposed Plan Change 1 to the operative Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region are shown in this document as ~~struckthrough~~ (proposed deletion) and underline (proposed insertion).

Maps identified on the maps contents page with the symbol  are part of the freshwater planning instrument which will proceed in the Freshwater Planning Process under Schedule 1 (Part 4) of the RMA.

Map names to insert into Map contents table	Map
Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area (Schedule F4)	27
<u>Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area (Schedule F4) Insert 1: (Kāpiti)</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area (Schedule F4) Insert 2: (Wellington Harbour)</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area (Schedule F4) Insert 3: Te Awarua-o-Porirua</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Habitats of nationally threatened freshwater species – Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Schedule F1)</u>	<u>77</u>
<u>Part freshwater management units and target attribute state sites (rivers) – Te Awarua-o-Porirua </u>	<u>78</u>
<u>Part freshwater management units and target attribute state sites (rivers) – Te Whanganui-a-Tara </u>	<u>79</u>
<u>Part freshwater management units and target attribute state sites (lakes) – Te Whanganui-a-Tara </u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Rivers and catchment management units for water takes – Te Awarua-o-Porirua </u>	<u>81</u>
<u>Coastal water management units – Te Awarua-o-Porirua</u>	<u>82</u>
<u>Coastal water management units – Te Whanganui-a-Tara</u>	<u>83</u>
<u>Harbour arm catchments – Te Awarua-o-Porirua</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>Primary contact sites – Te Whanganui-a-Tara </u>	<u>85</u>
<u>Unplanned greenfield areas – Porirua City Council</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>Unplanned greenfield areas – Wellington City Council</u>	<u>87</u>
<u>Unplanned greenfield areas – Upper Hutt City Council</u>	<u>88</u>
<u>Unplanned greenfield areas – Hutt City Council</u>	<u>89</u>

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Map names to insert into Map contents table	Map
<u>Highest and high erosion risk land (Pasture) – Te Awarua-o-Porirua</u> 	<u>90</u>
<u>Highest erosion risk land (Woody vegetation) – Te Awarua-o-Porirua</u> 	<u>91</u>
<u>Highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry) – Te Awarua-o-Porirua</u> 	<u>92</u>
<u>Highest and high erosion risk land (Pasture) – Te Whanganui-a-Tara</u> 	<u>93</u>
<u>Highest erosion risk land (Woody vegetation) – Te Whanganui-a-Tara</u> 	<u>94</u>
<u>Highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry) – Te Whanganui-a-Tara</u> 	<u>95</u>
<u>Mākara catchment</u> 	<u>96</u>
<u>Mangaroa catchment</u> 	<u>97</u>


Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan – Appendix 1: Provisions that no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and/or Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua


Interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1

Text in this box is to assist in the interpretation of Proposed Plan Change 1 and is not part the plan change.

Whaitua icons

Proposed Plan Change 1 proposes to limit the applicability of some operative provisions of the NRP. These provisions are set out in full below.


The inclusion of the  icon on a provision means that the provision does not apply within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.

The inclusion of the  icon on a provision means that the provision does not apply within Te Awarua o-Porirua Whaitua.




























The scope of Proposed Plan Change 1 in respect of the following operative provisions of the NRP is limited to whether the provisions should or should not continue to apply within the specified whaitua.

The scope of Proposed Plan Change 1 does not extend to any amendment to the text of the operative provisions. Changes to the text of the listed provisions are outside the scope of Proposed Plan Change 1.

The only change to the listed operative provisions within scope of Proposed Plan Change 1 is the inclusion of the:

-  icon, and/or
-  icon

on the provisions.

-   Objective O2 
The importance and contribution of air, land, water and ecosystems to the social, economic and cultural well-being and health of people and the community are recognised in the management of those resources.
-   Objective O5 
Sufficient fresh water of a suitable quality is available, for:
- (a) the **health needs of people**, and
 - (b) the reasonable needs of **livestock**.
-   Objective O6 
The social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of taking and using water are recognised, when managing water.
-   Objective O17 
The quality of groundwater, water in **surface water bodies**, and the coastal marine area is maintained or improved.
-   Objective O20 
The ecological, recreational, **mana whenua**, and amenity values of estuaries are protected, their sensitivity as **low energy receiving environments** is recognised, and their health and function is restored to a healthy functioning state as defined by Table 3.8 Coastal waters.
-   Objective O34 
The adverse effects on soil and water from land use activities are **minimised**, including to assist with achieving the outcomes and indicators of desired environmental states for water in Tables 3.1 to 3.8.
-   Objective O35 
The adverse effects of **livestock** access on **surface water bodies** are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
-   Objective O36 
The runoff or leaching of contaminants to water from discharges to land is **minimised**, including to assist with achieving the outcomes and indicators of desired environmental states for water in Tables 3.1 to 3.8.
-   Objective O37 
The amount of sediment-laden runoff entering water is **minimised**, including to assist with achieving the outcomes and indicators of desired environmental states for water in Tables 3.1 to 3.8.



Objective O38



The adverse quality and quantity effects of **stormwater** discharges from **stormwater networks** and urban land uses are reduced over time.



Policy P30(b): Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai



Manage the adverse effects of use and development on biodiversity, **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai** to:

Water quality

- (b) maintain or improve water quality including to assist with achieving the objectives in Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 of Objective O19, and



Policy P70: Minimising effects of rural land use activities



The adverse effects of rural land use activities, including any associated discharge that may enter water, shall be **minimised** through the use of regulatory and non-regulatory methods that promote, as a minimum, the use of **good management practices** including:

- (a) rules and methods in the Plan, and
- (b) development and implementation of **farm environment plans**, and
- (c) information gathering, monitoring, assessment and reporting, and
- (d) integrated catchment management within the Wellington Regional Council and with the involvement of **mana whenua**, territorial authorities, water users, farmers, households, industry, environmental groups and technical experts.



Policy P71: Managing the discharge of nutrients



Where one or more of the objectives in Tables 3.1, 3.2 or 3.4-3.8 of Objectives O18 and O19 is/are not met in a catchment or water body, when managing rural land use activities, including any associated discharge of contaminants into water or into or onto land where contaminants may enter water, the Regional Council will:

- (a) give particular consideration to the role nutrients play in those objectives not being met, and
- (b) where nutrients do play a significant role, impose conditions on resource consents granted that require phosphorus and nitrogen losses from activities to be managed to contribute to improving outcomes in relation to the objective(s), and
- (c) manage nutrients including by requiring **farm environment plans** in accordance with Policy P73.



Policy P72: Priority Catchments

Identify in Schedule Y **priority catchments** that are:

- (a) surface water catchments identified by Method M10 because of elevated nitrate and/or periphyton levels; and
- (b) surface water catchments that have water quality that exceeds:
 - (i) the A band for nitrate toxicity, or
 - (ii) the national bottom-line for periphyton

as set out in Appendix 2A of the *NPS-FM 2020*.



Policy P73: Implementation of farm environment plans in priority catchments

In **priority catchments** identified in Schedule Y require the development and implementation of **farm environment plans**, and the adoption of **good management practice**, to contribute to the **minimisation** of the potential for nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and *E.coli* contamination of **surface water bodies** and the coastal marine area from the following land uses:

- (a) the use of more than 20 ha of land for **arable land use, pastoral land use or low intensity horticultural use**, or
- (b) the use of more than 5 ha of land for **horticultural land use** that is not a **low intensity horticultural use**.



Policy P74: Avoiding an increase in adverse effects of rural land use activities and associated diffuse discharges of contaminants COASTAL

Any increase in adverse effects on water quality associated with the use of more than 20ha of land for **pastoral land use or arable land use or low intensity horticultural use** or 5ha for **horticultural land use** that is not **low intensity horticultural use**, that is:

- (a) irrigated with **new water**, or
- (b) in a **priority catchment**, and

the associated diffuse discharge of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and *E.coli* shall be avoided and, where reasonably practicable, effects reduced by ensuring that:

- (c) there is no increase in:
 - (i) contaminant loss risk from the land use, compared with the contaminant loss risk from the land as at 2 September 2020, or


- (ii) concentrations of contaminants in **surface water bodies** or other receiving environments (including the coastal marine area), compared with the concentrations as at 2 September 2020, and
- (d) when determining the losses as at 2 September 2020, no allowance shall be made for contaminant loss avoidable by the adoption of **good management practice**, and
- (e) the land use operates in accordance with **good management practice**.



Policy P76: Consent duration for rural land use in priority catchments

The duration of any resource consent for rural land use and associated discharge of contaminants into water or into or onto land where contaminants may enter water within **priority catchments** shall not extend beyond 31 December 2032.



Policy P77: Improving water quality for contact recreation and Māori customary use 

The quality of fresh water bodies and coastal water shall be improved to meet, over time and as a minimum, the objectives in Table 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, including by:

- (a) improving water quality in all first priority for improvement water bodies for secondary contact with water listed in Schedule H2 (priority water bodies) in accordance with Method M34, and
- (b) having particular regard to improving water quality in fresh water bodies and coastal water where contact recreation and/or **Māori customary use** are adversely affected by discharges from **stormwater networks**, **stormwater** from a port, or airport, **wastewater networks** and **wastewater** treatment plants.



Policy P79: Quality of point source discharges to rivers

The adverse effects of **point source discharges**, excluding **stormwater** and **wastewater** discharges, to rivers shall be **minimised** by the use of measures that result in the discharge as a minimum maintaining water quality and meeting the following water quality standards in the receiving water after the **zone of reasonable mixing**:

- (a) when measured below the discharge point compared to above the discharge point:
 - (i) a decrease in the Quantitative Macroinvertebrate Community Index of no more than 20%¹, and
 - (ii) a decrease in water clarity of no more than:

¹ At all times based on equivalence test using data from at least 5 Surber samples collected upstream and downstream of the discharge.

1. 20% in **River class 1** and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 2. 30% in any other river, and
- (iii) a change in temperature of no more than:
1. 20% in **River class 1** and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 2. 3°C in any other river, and`
- (b) the 7-day mean minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of no lower than 5 mg/L, and
- (c) the daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of no lower than 4mg/L.



Policy P82: Avoiding inappropriate discharges to water



Discharges to fresh and coastal water of:

- (a) untreated **wastewater**, except as a result of heavy rainfall event overflows, and
 - (b) **animal effluent** from an **animal effluent** storage facility or from an area where animals are confined, and
 - (c) untreated industrial or trade waste, and
 - (d) untreated organic waste or leachate from storage of organic material,
- shall be avoided.



Policy P83: Minimising adverse effects of stormwater discharges



The adverse effects of **stormwater** discharges shall be **minimised**, including by:

- (a) using **good management practice**, and
- (b) taking a **source control** and treatment train approach to new activities and land uses, and
- (c) implementing **water sensitive urban design** in new subdivision and development, and
- (d) progressively improving existing **stormwater, wastewater**, road and other public infrastructure, including during routine maintenance and **upgrade**, and

- (e) managing localised adverse effects, including by addressing particular attributes appropriate to the receiving environment.



Policy P84: Managing land use impacts on stormwater



Land use, subdivision and development, including **stormwater** discharges, shall be managed so that runoff volumes and peak flows:

- (a) avoid or **minimise** scour and erosion of stream beds, banks and coastal margins, and
- (b) do not increase risk to human health or safety, or increase the risk of inundation, erosion or damage to **property** or infrastructure,

including by retaining, as far as practicable, pre-development hydrological conditions in new subdivision and development.



Policy P85: Development of a stormwater management strategy for first-stage local authority and state highway network consents




The adverse effects of discharges from local authority and state highway **stormwater networks** during a controlled activity consent granted under Rule R52 or during the development of a **stormwater management strategy** shall be managed by:

- (a) managing the **stormwater networks** on a comprehensive basis whereby discharges from local authority and/or state highway **stormwater** devices are aggregated on a catchment or sub-catchment basis and authorised via a single 'global' consent, and
- (b) undertaking monitoring to identify the adverse quality and quantity effects of discharges from the **stormwater network** on:
 - (i) **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai**, and
 - (ii) contact recreation and **Māori customary use**, and
 - (iii) the values of areas with identified outstanding or significant values identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (indigenous biodiversity), and
 - (iv) water and sediment quality in the receiving environment, and the benthic habitat of **low energy receiving environments**,

in order to develop a prioritised programme for improvement of areas within the **stormwater network** that will form the basis of a **stormwater management strategy**, and

- (c) managing any acute adverse effects of discharges from the **stormwater network** detected during the monitoring under (b), including significant adverse effects on primary and secondary contact with water, by:
 - (i) implementing mitigation as soon as practicable after the effect is determined, and
 - (ii) identifying long-term options for remediation or mitigation, and
- (d) limiting resource consents granted under Rule R52 to a maximum of five years, and
- (e) including conditions in the resource consent to set timeframes for the development of a **stormwater management strategy** in accordance with Schedule N (stormwater strategy), and
- (f) developing a monitoring programme under (b) that:
 - (i) selects suitable representative sites where there are multiple discharge points to the same receiving environment, and
 - (ii) is proportional in scale and detail to the risk associated with the network and the sensitivity of the receiving environment, andin the Wairarapa,
 - (iii) focuses on state highways and the urban areas of Masterton, Carterton, Greytown, and Featherston, and
 - (iv) for **stormwater networks** in urban areas not listed in (ii), identifies key risks to receiving water quality from **stormwater** discharges in accordance with Schedule N(c) and (d) *Catchment characteristics*.



Policy P86: Second-stage local authority and state highway network consents 

When an application for resource consent is made with a **stormwater management strategy**, the adverse effects of discharges from local authority and state highway **stormwater networks** shall be **minimised** by:

- (a) identifying in the **stormwater management strategy** priorities for progressive improvement, and timeframes to achieve this improvement, in accordance with any relevant objectives identified in the Plan, and
- (b) where appropriate, developing catchment-specific **stormwater** management plans or other methods to identify and prioritise actions in accordance with any relevant objectives identified in the Plan, and

- (c) progressively implementing the **stormwater management strategy** and any actions identified under (b), and
- (d) for new **stormwater networks**, managing the adverse quality and quantity effects of post-development **stormwater** discharges in accordance with **good management practice** and Policies P83 and P84, and
- (e) progressively reducing the impact of untreated **wastewater** on fresh and coastal water in accordance with Policies P87 and P88, and
- (f) progressively improving existing **stormwater, wastewater**, road and other public infrastructure, including through routine maintenance and **upgrade**.



Policy P87: Minimising wastewater and stormwater interactions



The adverse effects of **wastewater** and **stormwater** interactions on fresh and coastal water shall be **minimised** by:

- (a) avoiding **wastewater** contamination of **stormwater** from new **wastewater networks** or connections authorised after the date of 31 July 2015, and
- (b) removal of existing **wastewater** contamination of **stormwater** progressively, and as soon as reasonably practicable, and
- (c) progressively reducing **stormwater** and groundwater infiltration and inflow into the **wastewater network**.



Policy P88: Assessing resource consents to discharge stormwater containing wastewater



A resource consent application under Rule R53 to discharge **stormwater** from a local authority **stormwater network** known to contain **wastewater** is inappropriate unless the application includes:

- (a) a plan of how Policy P87 will be achieved, including key milestones and dates, and
- (b) the results of consultation with **mana whenua** on their values and interests in relation to discharges and receiving waters.



Policy P89: Managing stormwater from a port or airport



The adverse effects, including the effects on **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai**, contact recreation and **Māori customary use**, of the discharge of **stormwater** from a port or airport, where the discharge will enter water, including through a local authority or state highway **stormwater network**, shall be **minimised** by:

- (a) identifying priorities for improvement, including methods and timeframes for improvement, in accordance with any relevant objectives identified in the Plan, and
- (b) having particular regard to protecting sites with identified significant or outstanding values, and
- (c) implementing **good management practice**, and
- (d) where required, progressively improving discharge quality over time.



Policy P90: Replacing wastewater discharge consents



Applicants replacing **existing resource consents** to discharge **wastewater** to fresh water and coastal water shall identify:

- (a) the objectives, limits, targets, discharge standards or other requirements set out in the Plan relevant to **wastewater** discharges to water, and
- (b) the results of consultation with the community and **mana whenua** on their values and interests in relation to discharges and receiving waters, including adverse effects on **Māori customary use** and **mahinga kai**, and
- (c) in response to consultation with the community and **mana whenua**, the short-term and long-term goals for **wastewater** discharges to water, where short-term goals are within the lifetime of the Plan and long-term goals are beyond the lifetime of the Plan, and
- (d) how the short- and long-term goals for **wastewater** discharges to water will satisfy provisions of the Plan, and
- (e) infrastructure changes needed to meet long-term goals for **wastewater** discharges to water, including key milestones and dates.



Policy P92: Minimising and improving wastewater discharges



The adverse effects of **existing wastewater discharges** to fresh water and coastal water shall be **minimised**, and:

- (a) in the case of **existing wastewater discharges** to fresh water from **wastewater** treatment plants, the quality of discharges shall be progressively improved and the quantity of discharges shall be progressively reduced, and
- (b) in the case of **existing wastewater discharges** to coastal water from **wastewater** treatment plants, the quality of discharges shall be progressively improved where the discharge contributes to an objective in Table 3.3 of Objective O18 or Table 3.8 of Objective O19 not being met, and

- (c) in the case of **existing wastewater discharges** to fresh water or coastal water from **wastewater network** overflows during or following rainfall events, the frequency and/or volume of discharges shall be progressively reduced.

Where improvements are required, these are undertaken within timeframes appropriate to the degree of improvement required and the level of effects of the discharge on the environment.



Policy P93: Quality of existing wastewater discharges to rivers



The quality of **existing wastewater discharges** to rivers shall be assessed in relation to the following water quality guidelines in the receiving water after the **zone of reasonable mixing**:

- (a) when measured below the discharge point compared to above the discharge point:
 - (i) a decrease in the Quantitative Macroinvertebrate Community Index of no more than 20%, and
 - (ii) a decrease in water clarity of no more than:
 - 1. 20% in **River class 1** and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 - 2. 30% in any other river, and
 - (iii) a change in temperature of no more than:
 - 1. 2°C in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 - 2. 3°C in any other river, and
- (b) consider the extent to which the discharge causes the following to be exceeded:
 - (i) the 7-day mean minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of no more than 5 mg/L, and
 - (ii) the daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of no lower than 4mg/L, and
 - (iii) soluble carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) of no more than 2mg/L at flows less than flood flows, and
 - (iv) particulate organic matter (POM) no more than 5 mg/L at flows less than median, and

- (v) nitrate toxicity of no more than:
 - 1. 1mg/L (annual median) and 1.5mg/L (annual 95th percentile from monthly samples) in outstanding waterbodies (Schedule A1), **River class 1** and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 - 2. 2.4mg/L (annual median) and 3.5mg/L (annual 95th percentile from monthly samples) in any other river, and
- (vi) ammonia toxicity (at pH 8 and 20°C) of no more than:
 - 1. 0.03mg/L (annual median) and 0.05mg/L (annual maximum from monthly samples) in outstanding waterbodies (Schedule A1), **River class 1** and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
 - 2. 0.24mg/L (annual median) and 0.4mg/L (annual maximum from monthly samples) in any other river.



Policy P95: Discouraging new discharges of treated wastewater to coastal water



New discharges of treated **wastewater** to coastal water are discouraged, unless:

- (a) adequate consideration of alternative methods and sites has been undertaken, and
- (b) discharge to land is not practicable, and
- (c) the adverse effects of the discharge are **minimised**, and
- (d) one or more of the following applies:
 - (i) it is a relocation of a previous freshwater discharge, or
 - (ii) it is a discharge from an existing **wastewater** treatment plant for an increased volume, or
 - (iii) it is a discharge from an existing **wastewater** treatment plant to a new location to assist with achieving Objectives O18 and O19.

When considering the practicability of discharges to land, regard shall be given to new and emerging technologies.



Policy P118: Water takes at minimum flows and minimum water levels

The take and use of water shall not occur when flows or water levels fall below **minimum flows or minimum water levels** in the **whaitua** chapters (chapters 7-11), with the exception that water is available below **minimum flows** or **minimum water levels**:

- (a) for firefighting, an individual's reasonable domestic needs and the reasonable needs of a person's animals for drinking water as provided for by section 14(3)(b) and 14(3)(e) of the RMA, or
- (b) for the take and use of water permitted by rules in the Plan, or
- (c) as authorised by any **existing resource consent**, or
- (d) for the replacement of an **existing resource consent** to take surface water for the same (or less) volume for the following purposes:
 - (i) the **health needs of people** as part of **group drinking water supply** or **community drinking water supply**, or
 - (ii) **water races** for the purpose of supplying water for the **health needs of people** and animal drinking water, or
 - (iii) permanent horticultural or viticultural root crops (excluding pasture species, animal fodder crops and maize), for the sole purpose of avoiding their death provided:
 - the water shall only be available five days (120 hours) after **minimum flow** or **minimum water level** cessation take restrictions are imposed and where no practical alternative sources of water are available or accessible, and
 - the amount of water needed shall be determined following consideration of the extent and type of crop(s) and the risk of crop death in drought situations, and
- (e) for the replacement of an **existing resource consent** for the same or less volume of **Category A groundwater** where the replacement consent includes conditions that require that the take is reduced to 50% of the consented volume when flows are at or below **minimum flow** or **minimum levels** except:
 - (i) a greater reduction will be required where the **existing resource consent** required a greater level of restriction than 50%, and

- (ii) unless another date is specified in the applicable **whaitua** chapter of this Plan, from 1 July 2029, for a directly connected **Category A groundwater**² take within the Ruamāhanga Whaitua:
 - a full cease take restriction will apply, except for takes specified in clause (d) above.
 - takes specified in clause (d) above will be assessed as if they were surface water takes, provided the take is reduced by at least 50% and that the level of restriction is no less than the level of restriction specified in the **existing resource consent**.
- (f) for the replacement of an **existing resource consent** for the same or less volume of **Category B groundwater**, where there is a stream depletion effect identified in Table 4.1 as potentially being subject to restrictions, in which case, a consent:
 - (i) may include conditions that require the take to be reduced commensurate with the level of surface water connectivity (as identified in Table 4.1), such that the higher the level of stream depletion effect the greater the level or reduction required at and below **minimum flow** or **minimum water levels**, and
 - (ii) may be limited to a term not extending beyond 2030 with particular regard to the **Whaitua Implementation Programme**
- (g) for any **consent** for **Category B groundwater** or **Category C groundwater** not subject to (f) above.

Note

For the avoidance of doubt, the exceptions provided in this policy to the **minimum flow** or **minimum water levels** do not apply to new resource consent applications to take and use surface water, **Category A groundwater** or **Category B groundwater** where there is a stream depletion effect identified in Table 4.1.



Policy P121: Core allocation for rivers

The maximum **allocation amounts** for rivers (and their **tributaries**) and **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater (stream depletion)** not listed in Rules R.R1, WH.R1 and K.R1 in the **whaitua** chapters of the Plan (chapters 7, 8 and 10) is:

- (a) for rivers with mean flows of greater than 5m³/sec, 50% of the **mean annual low flow**, or

² GWRC is undertaking work to determine the level of connection of groundwater takes in the Ruamāhanga Whaitua in order to confirm their classification as **Category A groundwater**

- (b) for rivers with mean flows of less than or equal to $5\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$, 30% of the **mean annual low flow**.



Rule R48: Stormwater from an individual property – permitted activity



The discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, from an individual **property** is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge does not originate from industrial or trade premises where **hazardous substances** are stored or used unless:
 - (i) **hazardous substances** cannot enter the **stormwater** system, or
 - (ii) the **stormwater** contains no **hazardous substances** except petroleum hydrocarbons, and the **stormwater** is passed through an interceptor and the discharge does not contain more than 15 milligrams per litre of total petroleum hydrocarbons prior to release, and
- (b) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and
- (c) the discharge is not from a local authority **stormwater network**, a port, airport or state highway, and
- (d) the discharge shall not contain **wastewater**, and
- (e) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:
 - (i) $50\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), or Schedule H1 (contact recreation), or
 - (ii) $100\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ where the discharge enters any other water, and
- (f) the discharge shall not cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and
- (g) the discharge shall not give rise to the following effects beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing**:
 - (i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or

- (ii) any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity, or
- (iii) any emission of objectionable odour, or
- (iv) the fresh water is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or
- (v) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Note

In respect of the discharge of sediment from **earthworks** activities refer to Rules R101 and R105.



Rule R49: Stormwater from new subdivision and development – permitted activity



The discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing local authority or state highway **stormwater network**, from:

- (a) a new urban subdivision or new urban development associated with **earthworks** up to a total area of 3,000m² per **property** per 12 month period, or
- (b) a new or redeveloped state highway associated with **earthworks** up to a total area of 3,000 m², or
- (c) a new urban subdivision or new urban development, or new or redeveloped state highway in an area where a **stormwater management strategy** in accordance with Schedule N (stormwater strategy) applies

is a permitted activity provided the following condition is met:

- (d) the discharge shall comply with the conditions of Rule R48 except condition R48(c).



Rule R50: Stormwater from new subdivision and development – restricted discretionary activity



The discharge of **stormwater** from a new urban subdivision or new urban development, or new or redeveloped state highway into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing local authority or state highway **stormwater network**, that is not permitted by Rule R49 is a restricted discretionary activity.

Matters for discretion

1. Measures to **minimise** the adverse effects of **stormwater** discharges in accordance with Policy P83, including the extent to which **water sensitive urban design** measures are employed

2. Measures to manage runoff volumes and peak flows in accordance with Policy P84
3. Requirements of any relevant local authority **stormwater network** discharge consent, including those set out in any relevant **stormwater management strategy** developed in accordance with Schedule N (stormwater strategy)



Rule R51: Stormwater to land – permitted activity



The discharge of **stormwater** onto or into land, including where contaminants may enter groundwater, is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and
- (b) the discharge shall not cause or exacerbate the flooding of any other **property**, and
- (c) the discharge is not located within 20m of a **bore** used for water abstraction for potable supply or stock water, and
- (d) the discharge does not originate from industrial or trade premises where **hazardous substances** are stored or used unless:
 - (i) **hazardous substances** cannot enter the **stormwater** system, or
 - (ii) the **stormwater** contains no **hazardous substances** except petroleum hydrocarbons, and the **stormwater** is passed through an interceptor and the discharge does not contain more than 15 milligrams per litre of total petroleum hydrocarbons prior to release.



Rule R52: Stormwater from a local authority or state highway network – controlled activity



The discharge of **stormwater**, including **stormwater** that may be contaminated by **wastewater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter water, from a local authority or state highway **stormwater network** is a controlled activity, provided the following condition is met:

- (a) the resource consent application is received prior to 31 December 2021.

Matters of control

1. Requirements to monitor and report on the quality of **stormwater** discharges to fresh and/or coastal water, including **stormwater network** discharges containing **wastewater**
2. Management of acute effects of **stormwater** on human health detected during monitoring

3. Duration of consent up to a maximum of five years
4. Timeframes for the development of a **stormwater management strategy** in accordance with Schedule N (stormwater strategy)

Notification

In respect of Rule R52 applications are precluded from public notification (unless special circumstances exist) and are precluded from limited notification.



Rule R53: Stormwater from a local authority or state highway network with a stormwater management strategy – restricted discretionary activity



The discharge of **stormwater**, including **stormwater** that may be contaminated by **wastewater**, into water, or onto or into land where it may enter water, from a local authority or state highway **stormwater network** that is not provided for by Rule R52 is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following condition is met:

- (a) the resource consent application includes a **stormwater management strategy** in accordance with Schedule N (stormwater strategy).

Matters for discretion

1. The contents and implementation of the **stormwater management strategy** in accordance with Schedule N (stormwater strategy)
2. Development and implementation of methods, such as catchment-specific **stormwater** management plan(s), in accordance with any relevant objectives identified in this plan, including any relevant **whaitua**-specific objectives
3. Management of adverse effects, including cumulative effects, on **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai**, contact recreation and **Māori customary use**
4. Management of adverse effects on sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (indigenous biodiversity)
5. Management of adverse effects on human health



Rule R54: Stormwater from a port or airport – restricted discretionary activity



The discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through a local authority **stormwater network**, from a port or airport is a restricted discretionary activity.

Matters for discretion

1. The management of the adverse effects of **stormwater** capture and discharge, including cumulative effects, of **stormwater** on **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai**, contact recreation and **Māori customary use**

2. The management of effects on sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (indigenous biodiversity)
3. **Minimisation** of the adverse effects of **stormwater** discharges
4. Requirements of any relevant local authority **stormwater network** discharge consent



Rule R55: All other stormwater – discretionary activity



The discharge of **stormwater**, including **stormwater** that may be contaminated by **wastewater** into water or onto or into land where it may enter water that is not permitted by Rules R48, R49 or R51, or controlled by Rule R52, or a restricted discretionary activity under Rules R50, R53, or R54 is a discretionary activity.



Rule R56: Water races – discretionary activity

The discharge of water or contaminants from a **water race** shown on Map 44 into water is a discretionary activity.



Rule R57: Existing pumped drainage schemes – permitted activity



The discharge of water or contaminants into a **surface water body**, or coastal water from an existing **pumped drainage scheme**, established prior to the date of 31 July 2015, is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the discharge shall not cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or coastal marine area, and
- (b) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:
 - (i) 50g/m³ where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites) or Schedule H1 (contact recreation),
 - (ii) 100g/m³ where the discharge enters any other water,
- (c) the discharge shall not cause the concentration of *E.coli* in a **significant contact recreation fresh water body** to exceed the limits in Table 3.1, or
- (d) the discharge shall not give rise to the following, after the **zone of reasonable mixing**:
 - (i) the daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of less than 4mg/L, or

- (ii) the 7-day mean minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of less than 5mg/L, or
- (iii) a change in the pH of ± 0.5 pH unit, or
- (iv) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
- (v) any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity, or
- (vi) any emission of objectionable odour, or
- (vii) fresh water is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or
- (viii) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.



Rule R58: All other pumped drainage schemes – discretionary activity



The discharge of water or contaminants into a **surface water body**, or coastal water, from a **pumped drainage scheme** established after the date of 31 July 2015, or from a **pumped drainage scheme** that is not permitted by Rule R57, is a discretionary activity.



Rule R65: Wastewater discharges to coastal and fresh water – discretionary activity



The discharge of **wastewater**:

- (a) into coastal water, or
- (b) that is an **existing wastewater discharge** into fresh water and meets the following conditions:
 - (i) the volume of the discharge is reduced from that previously consented, and
 - (ii) the loads of the contaminants monitored under the previous consent are reduced, or
- (c) that is an **existing wastewater discharge** into fresh water as a result of a heavy rainfall event overflow, and the application is accompanied by a management plan to demonstrate how the frequency and/or volume of the discharge will be progressively reduced,

is a discretionary activity.

Notification

Any resource consent application arising from Rules R65 and R66 may be publicly notified; but shall be notified to the relevant iwi authority where their written approval has not been obtained.



Rule R66: Discharges of wastewater to fresh water – non-complying activity

The discharge of **wastewater** into fresh water that is:

- (a) an **existing wastewater discharge** into fresh water that does not comply with Rule R65(b) or (c), or
- (b) a **new wastewater discharge** into fresh water

is a non-complying activity.



Rule R68: Discharge of treated wastewater from a wastewater network – restricted discretionary activity

The discharge of treated **wastewater** from a **wastewater network** onto or into land, or onto or into land where a contaminant may enter water, and the associated discharge of odour to air is a restricted discretionary activity.



Rule R101: Earthworks – permitted activity

The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from **earthworks** up to a total area of 3,000m² per **property** per 12 month period is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) soil or debris from **earthworks** is not placed where it can enter a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, and
- (b) **earthworks** will not create or contribute to instability or subsidence of a slope or another land surface at or beyond the boundary of the **property** where the **earthworks** occurs, and
- (c) any **earthworks** shall not, after the **zone of reasonable mixing**, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:
 - (i) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
 - (ii) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or
 - (iii) any emission of objectionable odour, or

- (iv) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by animals, or
 - (v) any significant adverse effect on aquatic life, and
- (d) **earthworks** shall not occur within 5m of a **surface water body** except for **earthworks** undertaken in association with Rules R122, R125, R126, R127, R128, R130, R131, R132, R134, R137 and R139, and
- (e) work areas are **stabilised** within six months after the completion of the **earthworks**.



Rule R102: Construction of a new farm track – permitted activity

The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from **earthworks** up to a total area of 10,000m² per **property** per 12 month period for the construction of a new **farm track** is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the side cutting height measured vertically is less than 2m, or over 2m for continuous length of no more than 150m, and
- (b) soil or debris from **earthworks** is not placed where it can enter a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, and
- (c) **earthworks** will not create or contribute to instability or subsidence of a slope or another land surface at or beyond the boundary of the **property** where the **earthworks** occurs, and
- (d) any **earthworks** shall not, after the **zone of reasonable mixing**, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:
 - (i) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
 - (ii) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or
 - (iii) any emission of objectionable odour, or
 - (iv) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by animals, or
 - (v) any significant adverse effect on aquatic life, and
- (e) **earthworks** shall not occur within 5m of a **surface water body** except for **earthworks** undertaken in association with Rules R122, R125, R126, R127, R128, R130, R131, R132, R134, R137 and R139, and

- (f) work areas must be **stabilised** as soon as reasonably practicable and until the work area is **stabilised**, erosion and sediment control measures shall be used where a preferential flow path connects with a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area.

Note

Guidance on erosion and sediment control measures is available from <http://www.gw.govt.nz/good-management-practice/>



Rule R103: Construction of a new farm track – controlled activity

The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from **earthworks** for the construction of a new **farm track** that is not permitted by Rules R101 or R102 is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) **earthworks** shall not occur within 5m of a **surface water body** except for **earthworks** undertaken in association with Rules R122, R125, R126, R127, R128, R130, R131, R132, R134, R137 and R139, and
- (b) a maximum side cutting height measured vertically is no more than 3m for a continuous length of no more than 100m.

Matters of control

1. The location, duration and timing of the **earthworks**
2. The need for increased **surface water body** setbacks to manage erosion risk and sediment loss
3. The design, suitability, monitoring and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures
4. Monitoring and reporting requirements
5. Effects on **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai**
6. The effects, after the **zone of reasonable mixing**, in receiving waters including:
 - (i) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
 - (ii) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or
 - (iii) any emission of objectionable odour, or

- (iv) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by animals, or
- (v) any significant adverse effect on aquatic life



Rule R104: Vegetation clearance on erosion prone land – permitted activity

The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from **vegetation clearance** up to a total area of 2ha per **property** per 12 month period on **erosion prone land** is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) any soil or debris from the **vegetation clearance** is not placed where it can enter a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, and
- (b) any soil disturbances associated with the **vegetation clearance** shall not after the **zone of reasonable mixing**, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:
 - (i) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
 - (ii) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or
 - (iii) any emission of objectionable odour, or
 - (iv) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by animals, or
 - (v) any significant effect on aquatic life, and
- (c) **vegetation clearance** shall not occur within 5m of a **surface water body** except for **vegetation clearance** undertaken in association with by Rules R122, R125, R126, R127, R128, R130, R131, R132, R134, R137 and R139.



Rule R105: Vegetation clearance on erosion prone land in accordance with a Freshwater Farm Plan – permitted activity



The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from or **vegetation clearance** on **erosion prone land** is a permitted activity where it is expressly allowed for in a Freshwater Farm Plan certified under section 217G of the RMA.



Rule R106: Earthworks and vegetation clearance for renewable energy generation – restricted discretionary activity

The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from **earthworks** not permitted by Rule R101 or **vegetation clearance** on **erosion prone land** that is not permitted by Rule R104 associated with the

use, development, operation, maintenance and **upgrade of renewable energy generation** is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the **earthworks** or **vegetation clearance** and associated discharge are associated with the following construction activities:
 - (i) the formation of access tracks,
 - (ii) the formation of laydown areas and stockpile areas,
 - (iii) the formation of wind turbine platforms, including foundation formation,
 - (iv) foundations for any operations building or transmission line,
 - (v) placement of excess fill associated with any of the activities listed in (i) to (iv) above,
 - (vi) ancillary works necessary to construct or maintain any erosion and sediment control measures associated with (i) to (v) above, and
- (b) the activity does not occur within the **coastal marine area**, and
- (c) soil or debris from **earthworks** or **vegetation clearance** is not placed where it can enter a **surface water body** or the **coastal marine area**, and
- (d) the **earthworks** or **vegetation clearance** will not create or contribute to instability or subsidence of a slope or another land surface at or beyond the boundary of the **property** where the **earthworks** or **vegetation clearance** occurs, and
- (e) work areas are **stabilised** within six months after the completion of the **earthworks**, and
- (f) any **earthworks** shall not, after the **zone of reasonable mixing**, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:
 - (i) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or
 - (ii) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or
 - (iii) any emission of objectionable odour, or
 - (iv) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by animals, or
 - (v) any significant effect on aquatic life, and

- (g) the **earthworks** or **vegetation clearance** shall not, occur within 10m of a **surface water body** or coastal marine area.

Matters for discretion

1. The location, area, scale, volume, duration and timing of works
2. The design and suitability of erosion and sediment control measures including consideration of hazard mitigation and the risk of accelerated soil erosion associated with
3. Staging of works and progressive **stabilisation**:
4. Adverse effects on:
 - (i) groundwater, **surface water bodies** and their margins, particularly **surface water bodies** within sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) or Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters)
 - (ii) group and **community drinking water supplies**
 - (iii) **mauri**, water quality (including water quality in the coastal marine area), **aquatic** and marine **ecosystem health**, aquatic and riparian habitat quality, indigenous biodiversity values, **mahinga kai** and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species
 - (iv) the **natural character** of lakes, rivers, **natural wetlands** and their margins and the coastal environment
 - (v) natural hazards, land stability, soil erosion, sedimentation and flood hazard management including the use of natural buffers
5. The placement and treatment of stockpiled materials on the site, including requirements to remove material if it is not to be reused on the site
6. The benefits to be derived from the use and development of **renewable energy generation**
7. Monitoring and reporting requirements



Rule R107: Earthworks and vegetation clearance – discretionary activity



The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from **earthworks**, or **vegetation clearance** on **erosion prone land** that is not permitted by Rules R101, R102, R104 and R105, and not controlled by Rule R103, or not restricted discretionary by Rule R106 is a discretionary activity.



Rule R110: Use of rural land in priority catchments – permitted activity

Until 31 December 2028, in the **priority catchments** listed in Schedule Y the use of:

- (a) 20 ha or more of land for **arable land use, pastoral land use or low intensity horticultural use**, or
- (b) 5 ha or more of land for **horticultural land use** that is not a **low intensity horticultural use**,

is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (c) no later than the applicable date specified in Table 1 a **farm environment plan** in respect of the land and associated land use is supplied to Wellington Regional Council, and
- (d) a **Farm Environment Plan Certifier** certifies in writing that the **farm environment plan** supplied to the Wellington Regional Council has been prepared in accordance with, and meets the requirements of, Schedule Z, and
- (e) the land use is undertaken in accordance with the **farm environment plan** certified under condition (d).

Table 1 – Phase-in of priority catchments listed in Schedule Y

Location	Due Date
Land in the Waitawa and Parkvale catchments	30 Dec 2023
Land in the Otukura, Mangatarere, Waipoua catchments	30 Sep 2024
Land in the Kōpuaranga, Makakaha and Taueru catchments	30 June 2025



Rule R111: Use of rural land in priority catchments – controlled activity

In the **priority catchments** listed in Schedule Y the use of:

- (a) 20 ha or more of land for **arable land use, pastoral land use or low intensity horticultural use**, or
- (b) 5 ha or more of land for **horticultural land use** that is not a **low intensity horticultural use**,

and the associated discharge of contaminants into water or into or onto land where contaminants may enter water after 31 December 2028, or that does not meet condition (c) of Rule R110, is a controlled activity provided that the following conditions are met:

- (c) A **farm environment plan** for the **farm** has been prepared for the land, and
- (d) A **Farm Environment Plan Certifier** certifies in writing that the **farm environment plan** lodged with the application has been prepared in accordance with, and meets the requirements of, Schedule Z, and
- (e) The land use is undertaken in accordance with the **farm environment plan** certified under condition (d), and
- (f) Full electronic access to any software or assessment tool that models or records diffuse contaminant losses or loss risk for the activity authorised by this rule is granted to the Wellington Regional Council, and if requested, any analysis produced by an approved software or assessment tool is provided to the Wellington Regional Council.

Matters of control

1. The content of the **farm environment plan** including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that the discharge of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and *E.coli* is **minimised** and accords with **good management practice**.
2. The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and **farm environment plan**
3. The time and circumstances under which the resource consent conditions may be reviewed
4. The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the **farm environment plan**

Notification

In respect of Rule R111, applications are precluded from public and limited notification (unless special circumstances exist).



Rule R112: Use of rural land in priority catchments – discretionary activity

From the applicable date in Table 1 of Rule R110, the use of land for **pastoral land use**, **arable land use**, or **horticultural land use** within a catchment listed in Schedule Y and the associated discharge of contaminants into water or into or onto land where contaminants

may enter water that does not meet condition (c), (d) or (e) of Rule R110 or is not controlled by Rule R111, is a discretionary activity.



Rule R152: Take and use of water – permitted activity

The take and use of water from a **surface water body** (other than a **water race** that is permitted by Rule R154) or groundwater is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the total take and use per **property** shall not exceed the following rates and volumes, and

Property size	Rate	Volume per day
Greater than 20ha	2.5L/s	20m ³
Less than 20ha	2.5L/s	10m ³

- (b) the take of groundwater does not adversely affect reliability of supply from properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning nearby **bores**, and
- (c) where the take and use is from a **surface water body**:
 - (i) a fish screen with a maximum mesh size of 3mm shall be installed to prevent fish entering the intake, and
 - (ii) the fish screen shall be constructed of smooth material to prevent damage to any fish coming into contact with the screen, and
 - (iii) the fish screen shall be placed parallel to river flow and located to **minimise** the length of river bed affected by its placement, and
- (d) the water is not taken from a **natural wetland**, or from within 50m of a **natural wetland**, and
- (e) no water shall run to waste, and
- (f) at the written request of the Wellington Regional Council a water meter is installed and daily water use records are kept and provided to the Wellington Regional Council.



Rule R153: Farm dairy washdown and milk-cooling water – permitted activity

The take and use of water from a **surface water body** (other than a **water race** that is permitted by Rule R154) or groundwater for the purpose of **farm** dairy washdown and milk cooling on a dairy milking platform is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the take shall be for a single **property**, and
- (b) the total take shall be no more than 70L per day per head based on the maximum herd size on the **property** at any time during the three years prior to 31 July 2015, and
- (c) the take of groundwater does not adversely affect reliability of supply from properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning nearby **bores**, and
- (d) where the take and use is from a **surface water body**:
 - (i) a fish screen with a maximum mesh size of 3mm shall be installed to prevent fish entering the intake, and
 - (ii) the fish screen shall be constructed of smooth material to prevent damage to any fish coming into contact with the screen, and
 - (iii) the fish screen shall be placed parallel to river flow and located to **minimise** the length of river bed affected by its placement, and
- (e) the water is not taken from a **natural wetland**, or from within 50m of a **natural wetland**, and
- (f) all practicable measures for recycling of uncontaminated milk-cooling water are implemented, and
- (g) at the written request of the Wellington Regional Council a water meter is installed and daily water use records are kept and provided to the Wellington Regional Council.

Note

Water taken for **farm** dairy washdown and cooling water may be taken in addition to water taken under Rule R152.

In respect of condition (b) the Wellington Regional Council holds a record of the maximum herd size on the **property** using information obtained from the **property** owner in compliance with a resource consent obtained under Rule R73.



Rule R154: Water races – permitted activity

The take and use of water from a **water race** by a single **property** (that is not already permitted by Rule R152 or Rule R153) is a permitted activity, provided the take and use is authorised within the resource consent held by the territorial authority controlling the **water race**.

Note

Water races shown on Map 44 are under territorial authority control and the approval of the relevant territorial authority is required to take water from a **water race**.



Rule R157: Take and use of water – controlled activity

The take and use of water from a **surface water body** or groundwater is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the take and use was in existence on a **property** less than 20ha in size on the date of 31 July 2015, and
- (b) the total take and use per **property**, in combination with permitted activity Rule R152, shall not exceed 20m³ per day at a rate of no more than 2.5L/s, and
- (c) the take of groundwater does not adversely affect reliability of supply from properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning nearby **bores**, and
- (d) where the take and use is from a **surface water body**:
 - (i) a fish screen with a maximum mesh size of 3mm shall be installed to prevent fish entering the intake, and
 - (ii) the fish screen shall be constructed of smooth material to prevent damage to any fish coming into contact with the screen, and
 - (iii) the fish screen shall be placed parallel to river flow and located to **minimise** the length of river bed affected by its placement, and
- (e) the water is not taken from a **natural wetland** or within 50m of a **natural wetland**, and
- (f) no water shall run to waste.

Matters of control

1. Supply and contents of water use records



Rule R158: All other take and use – discretionary activity

The take and use of water that would otherwise contravene sections 14(2) or 14(3) of the RMA and is not a permitted, controlled, restricted discretionary, discretionary, non-complying or prohibited activity is a discretionary activity.



Schedule N: Stormwater management strategy

The purpose of a **stormwater management strategy** for a local authority or state highway **stormwater network** is to:

- provide a strategy for how sub-catchments within the **stormwater network** will be managed in accordance with any relevant objectives identified in this Plan, including any relevant **whaitua**-specific objectives, and
- describe how the **stormwater network** will be managed in accordance with **good management practice**, that evolves through time, to **minimise** the adverse acute, chronic and cumulative effects of **stormwater** discharges on fresh and coastal water.

The detail of a **stormwater management strategy** shall correspond with the level of risk to receiving water quality arising from **stormwater** discharges in each catchment or sub-catchment. Detailed asset information and management strategies need not be included in the **stormwater management strategy** where this is set out in a related asset, or other, management plan that is provided to the Wellington Regional Council.

At a minimum, a **stormwater management strategy** shall:

Management objectives

- (a) identify the relevant water quality objectives in this Plan that the local authority or state highway **stormwater network** is to be managed in accordance with, and
- (b) identify any other relevant objectives for which the local authority or state highway **stormwater network** will be managed, and
- (c) for discharges via another **stormwater network**, identify the requirements of any relevant discharge consents for the receiving network and integrate the strategies to the extent practicable, and

Catchment characteristics

- (d) include plans and descriptions of the local authority or state highway **stormwater network** within each catchment or sub-catchment, including identifying:
 - (i) catchment areas, boundaries, major **stormwater** infrastructure and monitoring points, and
 - (ii) piped streams within the network that are of significance to **mana whenua**, as identified with **mana whenua**, and
 - (iii) constructed overflows, pump stations and other wastewater infrastructure for local authority **stormwater networks**, and

- (iv) existing and potential future land uses (including roads) and categorisation of these for their likely contribution of contaminants to **stormwater**, and
 - (v) contaminated land and *Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL)* activities at a high risk of contributing contaminants to **stormwater**, and
- (e) using the above to identify the key risks associated with activities and land uses in the catchment or sub-catchment to receiving water quality from **stormwater** discharges, and

Strategic actions

- (f) prioritise all catchments or sub-catchments covered by the consent for implementation actions or mitigation measures, based on monitoring carried out in accordance with Policy P85 and the assessment of effects, in order to maintain or improve the receiving water quality, and
- (g) where relevant, describe how water quality will be improved in any water body identified as a priority for improvement in Schedule H2 or in any fresh or coastal water body that fails to meet a national bottom line for a relevant value in the National Objectives Framework, and
- (h) describe how discharges from the local authority or state highway **stormwater network** will be maintained or improved, through time, to meet the objectives described in (a), (b) and (c), including any relevant targets, timeframe and methods, and

Management options

- (i) describe how **stormwater** discharges from new impervious surfaces from greenfields and brownfields development and/or new or redeveloped roads will be managed to **minimise** the adverse quality and quantity effects of post-development **stormwater** discharges, including in accordance with Policies P83 and P84, and
- (j) identify options for minimising contaminant inputs into the local authority or state highway **stormwater network** from land use activities at high risk of generating **stormwater** contaminants, such as contaminated land, road intersections, interchanges and overpasses with high traffic volumes, areas with significant galvanised steel roofing and HAIL activities, and
- (k) describe how for local authority **stormwater networks**, the adverse effects of **wastewater** interaction with **stormwater** will be **minimised** in accordance with Policies P87 and P88, and

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Localised effects

- (l) using a risk based approach, identify **stormwater** discharge points where there are more likely to be significant adverse effects as a result of a specific discharge, with consideration of attributes that are targeted to the relevant receiving environment and implement an appropriate monitoring programme.

- (m) when the monitoring in (l) above provides evidence of significant adverse effects resulting from a specific **stormwater** discharge, describe how the localised adverse effects of discharges from the local authority or state highway **stormwater networks** will be prioritised for reduction.