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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

This report summarises the compliance monitoring undertaken across the Region during the 2000/2001 financial year.

Compliance Monitoring refers to the monitoring of granted resource consents to determine whether the consent holder is undertaking the consented activity in accordance with their consent conditions. Compliance monitoring is a combination of compliance inspections undertaken at the site where the activity is occurring, and the review of monitoring information provided by the consent holder.

Over the past few years we have increased our focus on compliance monitoring. Compliance monitoring is crucial to ensuring the effects of consented activities are minimised.

This is the first year a region-wide compliance summary has been produced. In previous years the Wairarapa and Environment Divisions have produced separate reports.

1.2 Classifying Compliance

Wellington Regional Council rates compliance on the following scale:

<i>Fully Complying</i>	100% compliance with all consent conditions at all times.
<i>Mainly Complying</i>	Compliance with all conditions relating to environmental effects during the year. However, there may be minor non-compliance with administrative-type conditions e.g. late (but by no more than one month) submission of management reports. All administrative conditions are met at the end of the financial year.
<i>Partially Complying</i>	Compliance with all conditions relating to environmental effects during the year. However, there may be non-compliance with administrative-type conditions e.g. late submission of management reports. The Consent Holder needs to be prompted by Wellington Regional Council before such administrative conditions are met at the end of the financial year.
<i>Non-Complying</i>	Non-compliance with condition(s) relating to environmental effects during the financial year (this includes any confirmed complaints) and/or not all administrative-type conditions met at the end of the financial year.

1.3 The Compliance Monitoring Programme

Depending on the scale and type of activity, the Council carries out the following compliance monitoring functions:

- Site visits and inspections;
- Review of monitoring information provided by the consent holder;
- Reporting on the outcome of the monitoring back to the consent holder;
- Taking samples, measurements and analyses.

Inspections are undertaken for all those activities which have a potential environmental impact. The frequency of inspections is recommended in the Resource Management Charging Policy 2001. The policy allows for changes to the frequency depending on the compliance history.

Different types of inspections are carried out:

- Routine inspections which have generally been pre-arranged with the consent holder;
- Random inspections, where the consent holder has not been notified that the Council will be inspecting;
- Surveillance inspections which have resulted from a history of non-compliance at a site;
- Inspections as a result of someone raising concerns about the consented activity.

1.4 Compliance Summary 2000/2001

Over the year a total of 1,030 consents were monitored. A summary of the compliance ratings given to those consents is provided in Table 1.

Table 1.1: Compliance Grading

Fully Complying	Mainly Complying	Partially Complying	Non Complying	Not Rated
768	98	43	86	35
75%	10%	4%	8%	3%

2. Landfills

2.1 Compliance Overview – Western Region

The Western Wellington Region has seven operative landfills that accept municipal and some special wastes.

There are outstanding issues at most municipal landfills that will need to be addressed during the next financial year. However, given the nature of refuse disposal and its associated effects this is not unexpected. Overall, the level of compliance this year has been reasonable, although the number of complying municipal landfills is down from three to two.

Table 2.1

Year	No. Operations Inspected	Fully Complying	Partially Complying	Non Complying
2000/2001	13	5	4	4
1999/2000	18	7	2	9
1998/1999	16	6	7	3

2.1.1 Poor Compliance

2.1.1.1 C&D Demolition Landfill, Happy Valley, Wellington

1 Non Complying Consent

This landfill had continued compliance issues in relation to what could and what could not be disposed of. In 1999 the Wellington Regional Council laid information in the District Court alleging that Burrell Demolition Ltd, its director, and site operator did discharge non demolition fill, did breach abatement notices and an Interim Enforcement Order, and did undertake unlawful works in a watercourse.

A declaration concerning the nature of waste material allowed under the terms of the resource consent was heard in the Environment Court on 8 December 2000. The Environment Court refused to make the Declarations. On 30 April 2001 the High Court overturned the decision of the Environment Court and made Declarations in the Wellington Regional Council's favour. Subsequently the High Court granted Burrell Demolition Ltd and its director leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal.

The proceedings to hear the charges in the District Court are expected in the 2001/2002 financial year.

2.1.1.2 Spicer Valley Landfill, Kenepuru, Porirua City Council

3 Complying and 1 Non Complying Consents

Porirua City Council has four resource consents that authorise operation of the landfill. Three of these, including the permit to discharge municipal wastes to land, and water permits to divert stormwater, and to take leachate, were in Full Compliance.

However, one complaint of odour from the landfill was confirmed in the 2000/2001 year, which contravened the terms of the remaining permit for the discharge of landfill gas, odour and dust to air.

The landfill's Operational Management Plan was reviewed this year and some minor changes were made including a proposed weigh-bridge expected to be operational in 2002, and redesign of the final levels.

Monitoring results provided to June 2001 show that water quality in Mitchell Stream and groundwater in perimeter bores generally complied with the consent limits for all parameters except for iron levels recorded in the stream on some occasions. However, the landfill does not appear to be the source of that iron because the water quality sampling indicated iron was also elevated in Mitchell Stream above the landfill at those times. The permit holder is also investigating some instances of elevated iron and manganese in a groundwater monitoring bore. Biological monitoring of the stream was also undertaken throughout the year.

Porirua City Council has engaged consulting engineers, Tonkin & Taylor Ltd, to review its current practice of disposing of dewatered sewage sludge at the landfill, and to assure itself of its continued compliance with the consent conditions relating to sludge co-disposal.

2.1.1.3 Otaki Landfill, Otaki, Kapiti Coast District Council

3 Complying and 2 Non Complying Consents

The Otaki Landfill closed in 1996 when it was replaced with a refuse transfer station. Municipal waste dumped at the refuse transfer station is compacted and disposed of at the Otaihanga Landfill. Consents covering taking groundwater affected by leachate for treatment and monitoring, discharging contaminants to groundwater, discharges to air, diversion of stormwater, and discharge of stormwater from Otaki Landfill are still operative.

The discharge to air, and the diverting and discharging of stormwater permits were in Full Compliance with consent conditions.

The remaining two resource consents, for the taking of groundwater affected by leachate for treatment and monitoring, and the discharging of contaminants to groundwater, were judged to be Non Complying. Both consents have a condition that requires the permit holder to monitor pH, conductivity and temperature on a monthly basis at bores B1, O2, O3 and O4. On three occasions the monthly conductivity reading in monitoring bore O4 exceeded the 1500 μ S/cm limit specified in Condition 18.

2.1.1.4 Northern Landfill, Churton Park, Wellington City Council

4 Complying and 2 Non Complying Consents

Compliance with the various consents held for the Northern Landfill has improved during the last compliance year. Four of the consents are now rated as Fully Complying. Two consents, (WGN 930139) and (WGN 930140) are still rated as Non Complying.

Non Compliance relates primarily to monitoring requirements, including some water quality monitoring, water level monitoring in bores at the landfill, landfill gas evolution monitoring, and the provision of monitoring reports to organisations as required by the consent conditions. We expect these matters will be addressed in the 2001/2002 compliance year.

2.1.1.5 T & T Landfills, Happy Valley, Wellington

3 Non Complying and 3 Partially Complying Consents

The landfill is generally well managed and operated, T & T Landfills have adopted some commendable measures onsite. Construction of the earthworks for the drainage system required by various consents has started. Surface water monitoring results indicate the landfill is not having an adverse effect on the tributaries of the Owhiro Stream. No complaints relating to dust emissions have been recorded this year.

However, some outstanding compliance issues which mostly relate to reporting requirements and to financial contributions. Most Non Compliance issues will be addressed in the final application for change of consent conditions, which is expected to be lodged shortly.

2.1.1.6 Wainuiomata Landfill, Wainuiomata, Hutt City Council

9 Fully Complying and 1 Non Complying Consents

The landfill continues to be well managed and as a result there are only a few compliance issues that need addressing. The landfill has a Partially Complying rating this year only because the requirements of Condition 17 of WGN 950052 (08)¹ were not met.

Surface water quality monitoring results indicate iron (except above the landfill) and zinc exceed guideline levels at all surface water sites. Mercury² was the only determinant exceeding the guideline levels in the annual surface water-monitoring programme. Continued monitoring will be required to determine the significance of this result.

Analysis of Borehole 2 shows manganese and ammonia have exceeded guideline levels on a regular basis but groundwater quality at Borehole 1 continues to be acceptable with no determinants being exceeded. Leachate from the site meets the conditions of the Hutt City Council trade waste discharge permit.

¹ Condition 17 of WGN950052 (08) requires the volume of leachate discharged to the sewer to be measured monthly. This has not happened for most of this year because of a faulty recorder; the situation is being addressed.

² The annual surface water survey measures certain determinants once yearly such as Mercury, quarterly determinants are not measured.

2.1.1.7 Southern Landfill, Happy Valley, Wellington City Council

3 Fully Complying and 1 Non Complying Consents

The consent holder has made progress over all in complying with consent conditions since the review under Section 128 of the Resource Management Act last year. The most significant area of improvement has been in the day to day running of the landfill. Odour sprayers, covering malodorous waste immediately, covering the landfill face with appropriate cover overnight, and an improvement in general landfill practices have contributed to reducing the number of odour complaints the Council has received since the review. There have been no confirmed odour incidents this financial year.

Condition 23^{[1]3} of WGN 940045 (02) is the only area of major non-compliance this year. The “Southern Landfill Quality and Procedures Manual” does not adequately identify specific procedures to ensure remedial works, including the excavation of buried refuse do not result in Condition 15(a)⁴ of the permit being contravened.

The diversion of Carey’s Gully Stream is now complete; this has been of concern in the past and was the most significant area of Non Compliance in previous years.

2.1.1.8 Waikanae Landfill, Waikanae, Kapiti Coast District Council

3 Fully Complying and 2 Non Complying Consents

The Waikanae Landfill has now become a transfer station only and a cleanfill management plan has been prepared by Montgomery Watson and is in place. In previous years there has been concern about the groundwater monitoring and the ongoing exceedance of ammonia levels, this is still a problem. Refuse is no longer deposited on site at the landfill so we are therefore dealing with an old leachate problem. A closure plan is expected from Kapiti Coast District Council in the next compliance year.

2.1.2 Commendable Compliance

2.1.2.1 Otaihanga Landfill, Otaihanga, Kapiti Coast District Council

6 Fully Complying Consents

The landfill was fully complying with all conditions of its consents and there were no problems or complaints registered against it.

³ Condition 23¹ states: “Remedial works, including excavation of buried refuse, which could result in Condition 15(a) of this permit being contravened, shall be undertaken in accordance with the odour plan required by Condition 15(b) of this permit”.

⁴ Condition 15(a) states: “There shall be no discharges to air resulting from the exercise of this permit that are noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable at or beyond the boundary of the site as defined by designation 61 of the (Wellington) District Plan (see Appendix 1B to Chapter 24)”.

Monitoring results for the period up to April 2001 indicate that the groundwater moving away from the site towards the eastern branch of the Mazengarb Stream, continued to contain slightly elevated iron and variable ammonia and boron levels. Although these contaminants in groundwater could simply reflect natural background levels within the substrate of peats, they also suggest landfill leachate may be moving towards the Mazengarb Stream. No significant landfill gas has been detected in any monitoring bores.

Kapiti Coast District Council has approached Wellington Regional Council and Public Health in relation to the beneficial use of treated sewage sludge as a rehabilitation layer at Otaihanga Landfill. The results of sludge trials at the landfill have been encouraging and problems such as odour and vector control, and run-off have proven negligible. The sludge trials are ongoing to monitor the growth and survival of native plantings and grass cover.

2.1.2.2 Silverstream Landfill, Lower Hutt, Hutt City Council

7 Fully Complying Consents

The consent holder is operating the landfill in accordance with the conditions of their consent and appears to be well maintained and is regularly monitored. Daily records of the volumes and nature of material deposited at the landfill have been recorded and reported in the quarterly monitoring reports as required. The consent holder carried out regular inspections of tip stream during the 2000/2001 compliance year and the results of the inspections were included in the quarterly reports. Observations during the year noted the absence of any foam, scum or odour.

Replacement Borehole 2 became operational in August 2000. Iron and pH exceeded the guidelines (there is no requirement for Hutt City Council to comply with the guideline) after the new borehole became operational. Monitoring in the last quarter also showed that pH continued to exceed guideline values.

2.1.2.3 Living Earth Limited, Southern Landfill, Wellington

1 Fully Complying Consent

In the first year of operation LEL had several significant compliance targets to meet including the preparation and approval of a Distributor Training Manual, Quality Manual, Production Distribution and Application Manual along with product labels, advice notes and information brochures. With all these documents approved and targets met by the end of 1999, the 2000/2001 compliance year largely involved minor improvements to only a few of these documents.

LEL has been particularly diligent in regard to keeping Wellington Regional Council informed of any event that had the potential to breach a condition of their consent or cause any adverse environmental effect. No offensive or objectionable odours have been confirmed beyond the Living Earth Limited plant boundary.

2.1.2.4 Nova Gas Ltd, Southern Landfill, Wellington

1 Fully Complying Consent

Two flares are operating to combust landfill gas extracted from the Southern Landfill until such time as the landfill gas purification plant is built. The plant has never been constructed and because of the restrictive situations where landfill gas can be discharged under (WGN 940112) a new resource consent (WGN 990228) was applied for and granted (for two years), allowing Nova Gas to continuously discharge contaminants to air from two candle flares. Further delays in the construction of the processing plant, have meant that Nova Gas have applied for and been granted a longer term resource consent to replace (WGN 990228).

2.1.2.5 Dry Creek Quarry Cleanfill, Lower Hutt, Winstone Aggregates

1 Fully Complying Consent

The cleanfill is being operated in accordance with the conditions of the consent and there have been no issues relating to the discharge to air consent. The consent holder was fully complying with the conditions of their consent this financial year.

2.2 Compliance Overview – Wairarapa

There are four operating landfills in the Wairarapa. The District Councils have been actively closing down small rural landfills, and replacing them with transfer stations. Most of these closed landfills had been granted resource consents while they were still operating, and the consents have been varied to reflect the closed status of the sites.

During the year, the Martinborough Landfill was granted a resource consent, and the Greytown Landfill was closed.

There continued to be significant compliance problems at the two largest landfills, as detailed below.

2.2.1 Poor Compliance

2.2.1.1 Masterton Landfill, Masterton District Council

2 Non Complying and 2 Mainly Complying Consents

There was further environmental Non Compliance during the year with the groundwater quality being below the standard specified in the consent. The annual report for the year, which is required to be provided by the consent holder, was behind schedule again. This meant Wellington Regional Council staff were auditing activities which happened up to 24 months in the past. Hazardous waste is accepted at the landfill, and Wellington Regional Council are not satisfied that it is disposed of appropriately. The volume of municipal solid waste discharged at the site continues to exceed the volume allowed by the consent.

The District Council has stated it intends applying for a variation of the consent to address the Non Compliance with the volume. The issues of hazardous waste management and groundwater contamination are yet to be addressed.

2.2.1.2 Riversdale Transfer Station and Closed Landfill, Masterton District Council

2 Partially Complying and 2 Fully Complying Consents

Although there was a visible discharge of leachate to the adjacent waterway, the water quality standards set by the consent have continued to be complied with. The only aspects of Non Compliance at the site relate to the transfer station. A drain which leads from the transfer station has the potential to discharge into the waterway. The resource consent requires a soakage area for the drain to discharge into.

There have been occasions when the type of waste discharged at the transfer station is not permitted. These have generally been one-off events on a small scale.

2.2.1.3 Carterton Landfill, Carterton District Council

1 Mainly Complying and 2 Non Complying Consents

Despite having made a number of significant improvements to the management of waste at the site, the Carterton Landfill was given a Non Complying grade based primarily on the groundwater contamination detected during monitoring. There were other issues of Non Compliance, which added to the low grading. Specifically, liquid waste continues to be managed in a way which may contribute to groundwater contamination, and the monitoring of the bores was not successfully carried out during the year. The bores were dry for most of the year, and the District Council are proposing deepening the bores to allow for a better monitoring programme.

The leachate collection system is in the process of being connected to the sewer, and it is anticipated that leachate from the new cells will no longer discharge to groundwater.

2.2.2 Commendable Compliance

2.2.2.1 Hastwell Hardfill and Closed Landfill, Masterton District Council

3 Fully Complying and 1 Mainly Complying Consents

Surface water monitoring to date has indicated no significant effect downstream of the site. This is despite a visually distinct discharge of leachate from the site. The site now receives very little material, and the discharge that occurs is a result of historic activity.

Water temperature was not measured during the year. Apart from this minor omission, the site otherwise complied fully with all the consent conditions.

2.2.2.2 Mauriceville Transfer Station and Closed Landfill, Masterton District Council

3 Fully Complying and 1 Mainly Complying Consents

Surface water monitoring to date has indicated no significant effect downstream of the site. The site complies with all conditions of the resource consent except for the omission of field measurements of water temperature.

2.2.2.3 Castlepoint Transfer Station and Closed Landfill, Masterton District Council

4 Fully Complying Consents

Water testing at the site showed it fully complied with conditions of the resource consents. There were no instances of any Non Compliance recorded for the year.

2.3 Compliance Rating not Determined

2.3.1 Martinborough Landfill, South Wairarapa District Council

Compliance not determined.

3. Discharge to Air Permits

3.1 Compliance Overview – Western Region

There are 78 current discharge to air permits in the western part of the Wellington Region. 59 of those permits were inspected during the 2000/2001 financial year. Of the 19 permit holders that were not inspected:

- 4 were mobile abrasive blasters not recently operating within the region;
- 10 did not exercise their permits in the 2000/2001 compliance year;
- 5 did not require inspections in the last financial year due to the nature of the discharge and excellent compliance history.

Of the 59 permits inspected:

- 44 were Fully Complying;
- 5 were Partially or Mainly Complying; and
- 10 were Non Complying.

The 44 fully compliant permits represent 75% Full Compliance. This is only slightly down on the 78% of Full Compliance registered in the previous year. The majority of permit holders demonstrated a responsible attitude towards consent compliance.

As with previous years, partial compliance is mainly due to administrative Non Compliance such as late submission of reports, while Non Compliance relates to issues such as odour and smoke emissions and failure to submit monitoring reports. The compliance of permit holders during the 2000/2001 financial year is compared with that of the 1999/2000, 1998/1999 and 1997/1998 years in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1

	Fully Complying	Mainly Complying	Partially Complying	Non Complying	Total
2000/2001	44	0	5	10	59
1999/2000	35	0	12	3	50

An increased number of permits holders were inspected during the 2000/2001 year compared with the 1999/2000 year. The proportion of fully complying permits this year (75%) is less than last year. The total number of Partially/Mainly Complying and Non Complying permits is slightly less this year.

The reasons for Partial and Non Compliance appear to be similar between the financial years. Administrative infringements are again prevalent this year and continue to highlight an area where attention could be focussed. The number of cases of Non Compliance due to non-consented discharges is roughly the same as last year.

3.1.1 Poor Compliance

The 10 cases of Non Compliance were limited to the following companies: Taylor Preston Limited, Chemwaste Industries (Wellington) Limited, Medical Waste Limited, New Zealand Fish Products Limited, MKL Asphalts Limited, Dulux New Zealand Limited, Works Infrastructure Limited, Castrol NZ Limited, Pacific Wallcoverings Limited, and WR Grace Limited (trading as Cryo Vac). The issues involved with these companies and the action taken in each case is discussed further below.

3.1.1.1 Taylor Preston

Status: Non Complying

Taylor Preston operates an abattoir and rendering plant in Ngauranga Gorge, Wellington. The company was granted a discharge to air permit in 1996 for discharges associated with the abattoir and the rendering processes.

Taylor Preston Limited are in Non Compliance with its consent conditions this year. The degree of Non Compliance has deteriorated, with Non Compliance relating to Conditions 7, 10, 11 and 12. Four confirmed breaches of the consent condition relating to odour were recorded, when offensive or objectionable odour was experienced beyond the boundary of the plant's premises. On one occasion putrescible material was stored outside. The afterburner was not always found to be operating at 750°C, and notification of incidents that may cause odour to the Wellington Regional Council was poor. Problems at the plant were generally identified as a result of public complaints.

Some improvements have been noticeable at the plant however. Changes are being made in the way that the bins are dealt with which should decrease the chances of odour beyond the premises as a result of disposal of unusable product. A night shift foreman has been employed who has responsibility for the rendering plant, particularly in relation to ensuring that the conditions of the consent are met. A second temperature gauge has been installed beside the afterburner to try to avoid the problems that occurred last year. Taylor Preston Limited are also initiating total production maintenance and have already noticed a significant reduction in breakdowns. The stockyards have a regular cleaning schedule and are kept as clean as possible bearing in mind the movement of stock through them.

As has been reported in previous years, complaints increased over summer, although this year the number of complaints received in January-February was substantially decreased over previous years.

3.1.1.2 Chemwaste Industries (Wellington) Limited

Status: Non Complying

Chemwaste Industries (Wellington) Limited operate an industrial waste treatment plant in Waterman Street, Seaview. The company was granted a discharge to air permit in 2000 to discharge contaminants to air associated with industrial waste treatment.

There have been several incidents of Non Compliance with Condition 2 (relating to the discharge of sawdust and shavings) in the 2000/2001 compliance year. An abatement notice was issued on 14 December 2000. Two infringement notices were issued as a result of several incidents on 16 May 2001.

The company has not complied with Condition 1 (relating to the construction and commissioning of a new treatment plant by 18 November 2000). The deadline was not met and the consent will remain Non Complying until the new plant is commissioned.

3.1.1.3 Medical Waste Wellington Limited

Status: Non Complying

Medical Waste Wellington Limited operate a medical and quarantine waste incinerator on Shelly Bay Road, Miramar. The company was granted a discharge to air permit in 1995 for emissions from the incinerator.

Over the 2000/2001 financial year the Wellington Regional Council received 7 complaints relating to the discharge of smoke and odour from the plant. On 1 occasion the discharge was confirmed to be in breach of the company's discharge permit (the Non Compliance relates to a discharge which was offensive, objectionable, noxious and/or dangerous). An infringement notice was issued for this breach.

Under the review completed in the 1999/2000 compliance year the company was set interim emission limits and stricter limits which became effective on 1 August 2001. Until 1 August 2001 the company was required to undertake several additional measures, these include:

- three monthly emission testing;
- installation of additional emission monitoring equipment;
- accurately logging volumes of waste material incinerated;
- preparation of plant decommissioning reports; and
- the establishment of a community liaison group.

Medical Waste staff have made a commendable effort in meeting the requirements of the revised consent and was Fully Complying at the time of the compliance inspection in April 2001. The subsequent confirmed breach of the condition relating to odour on 8 May 2001 means that the company's compliance rating for the 2000/2001 compliance year is Non Complying.

3.1.1.4 New Zealand Fish Products Limited

Status: Non Complying

New Zealand Fish Products has two discharge to air consents – for discharges to air associated with the operation of a fish rendering plant (granted January 1998), and for discharges to air from the processing and drying of blood products (granted October 2000).

The Wellington Regional Council received 24 complaints from members of the public relating to the discharge of offensive or objectionable odours from the plant. Incidents included:

- a sewer blockage;
- problems with the decanter system;
- failure of the extractor fan that directs air through the biofilter;
- 9 bins of fish waste left outside;
- replacement of an old decanter with new models; and
- blood product missing a preservative ingredient.

Two of the above incidents were assessed as a confirmed breach on consent condition relating to the discharge of offensive or objectionable odours. Much of the odour from this operation in the last year has been a result of mechanical breakdown, and the consent holder has upgraded their plant quickly to remedy these problems.

3.1.1.5 Roadex Development Limited (formerly MKL Asphalts and CEH Construction Limited)

Status: Non Complying

Roadex Development Limited operate an asphalt plant in Kinleith Grove, Porirua. The company was granted a discharge to air permit in 1999 for emissions from the asphalt plant.

During the 2000/2001 compliance year Wellington Regional Council enforcement officers have confirmed 21 incidents involving offensive and objectionable odour beyond the boundary of Roadex. Each of these incidents constitutes a breach of Condition 6 of the resource consent relating to the discharge of offensive and objectionable odour.

During the past compliance year Roadex has been issued with two infringement notices for breaches of Condition 6. Roadex also received two abatement notices relating to the ongoing odour problems and failure to undertake stack testing as required by Conditions 9 and 11 of their consent. Stack testing was subsequently undertaken and the results provided to the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with the terms of the abatement notice.

Enforcement proceedings were initiated by Wellington Regional Council against Roadex in February 2001 due to the ongoing odour problems and were subsequently withdrawn on 23 April 2001 after an agreement was reached between the two parties.

Roadex have expressed concern at the ongoing odour problem and have installed two products in an attempt to address the problem. Both 'Asphalt Solutions', a cherry smelling additive, and then 'Ecosorb' were installed at Roadex during the past year with limited success. Roadex are continuing to consider potential solutions to the ongoing issues at the plant.

3.1.1.6 Dulux Gracefield

Status: Non Complying

Dulux New Zealand Limited operate a paint blending operation on Gracefield Road, Seaview, Lower Hutt. The company was granted a discharge to air permit in 1996 for discharges of chemical fumes associated with the preparation of paint formulations for sale.

The compliance inspection carried out on 11 June 2001 indicated compliance with most conditions, however, there were no emission testing results available for assessment.

Initial emission testing was carried out in November 1998, and further testing with reporting to the Wellington Regional Council was required in 1999 and 2000. No emission testing results have been received for this site since 1998.

Dulux management were under the impression that they had applied for a variation to change emission monitoring requirements to biannually. The Wellington Regional Council received no such application and therefore Dulux did not comply with the reporting requirements of the consent. Had the variation been applied for and granted, the latest round of monitoring should have been completed in November 2000 and Dulux would still have failed to comply with the conditions of the consent.

3.1.1.7 Works Infrastructure Limited

Status: Non Complying

Works Infrastructure operate a hotmix asphalt plant at Kiwi Point Quarry, Ngauranga Gorge, Wellington. The company was granted a discharge to air permit in 2000 to discharge contaminants associated with the operation of an asphalt plant.

The annual monitoring report required under the consent has been provided to the Wellington Regional Council but failed to arrive before the annual deadline specified.

3.1.1.8 Castrol NZ Limited

Status: Non Complying

Castrol NZ Limited operates a transformer oil regeneration operation on Port Road, Seaview, Lower Hutt. The company was granted a discharge to air permit in July 2000 for the discharge of combustion gases from a Transformer Oil Regeneration Plant to air.

An incinerator was installed in October and commissioned during November 2000. During January 2001 a new gas supply was installed. A total of four complaints were lodged with Castrol NZ Limited in the two months leading up to the installation of the pollution control equipment. Since its installation the number of complaints about odour beyond the boundary of the plant have greatly reduced. Castrol NZ Limited has received one complaint since November 2000. An abatement notice was issued during this year but was subsequently withdrawn based on a commitment to meet timeframes previously specified. However, a number of deadlines were not met.

Due to the unavailability of one of the reagents, the methyl mercaptan results are still outstanding. Wellington Regional Council has therefore, yet to receive the final monitoring report as required by Condition 8.

3.1.1.9 Pacific Wallcoverings

Status: Non Complying

Pacific Wallcoverings operate a wallpaper manufacturing plant in Mohuia Crescent, Porirua. The plant was granted a discharge to air permit resource consent in February 1996 for emissions associated with the manufacturing process.

The consent holders have installed additional manufacturing and pollution control equipment from a plant decommissioned in Auckland. As the consent requires the plant to be operated in accordance with the consent application, the installation of the new equipment places the plant out of compliance with the current consent. Several conditions of the consent also refer aspects that are no longer undertaken as a result of the plant changes.

Annual emission monitoring is required by Condition 14 of the consent. Particulate monitoring has not been carried out in previous years, however consultants for the Pacific Wallcoverings have carried out testing, and the results are to be provided to the Wellington Regional Council as soon as they are available.

Despite the plant alterations (and consequently the non-compliant rating) it is unlikely that the changes have resulted in any adverse effects on the environment. Plant discharges now pass through a biofilter, which appears to be operating efficiently. The Wellington Regional Council is currently seeking an application from Pacific Wallcoverings to vary the current conditions to reflect the plant changes. This may also cover changes to the current monitoring regime based on the results obtained to date.

3.1.1.10 W R Grace Limited

Status: Non Complying

WR Grace (NZ) Limited (now trading as Cryo-Vac) operate a plastic film extrusion and printing process in Prosser Street, Porirua. The company was granted a discharge to air permit in March 1997 for discharges to air associated with their operation.

The annual monitoring report required under the consent has been provided to the Wellington Regional Council but failed to arrive before the annual deadline specified. Monitoring of the ozone and VOC emission rates indicates the limits specified by the consent have been exceeded.

Increased production at the plant has required installation of additional process and associated equipment and means that the operation is no longer operating in accordance with the original consent application. The company is currently evaluating options for ozone and VOC treatment and changing the conditions on the consent to account for the increased production volumes.

3.2 Compliance Overview – Wairarapa

Apart from the landfills, there were only two discharge to air consents inspected in the Wairarapa. The other consents had been put on a three yearly inspection cycle as a result of good compliance and minimal effect.

Of the two operations inspected, one – Juken Nissho Ltd, was fully complying, and the other, Blue Star Print, was Non Complying. Details of these two sites are discussed below.

During the year, staff determined the consent requirements for some other industries which were specified in the Air Quality Management Plan. Pig and poultry farms, quarries, and sewage plants were all inspected to determine whether or not discharge to air consents were required. As a result, three major pig farms, one poultry farm, three quarries and two cement plants were granted consents during the year. In addition, applications have been made for discharge to air consents for all the municipal oxidation ponds.

3.2.1 Poor Compliance

3.2.1.1 Blue Star Print Group, Masterton

Status: Non Complying

There has been a history of odour complaints from neighbouring properties to the Blue Star Print site. Some of these complaints have been confirmed as offensive or objectionable odour. After a closer look at some of the background information provided for the consent application, Wellington Regional Council staff identified some inaccuracies in the modelling figures provided. As a result, Blue Star has completed a review of the dispersion modelling during the year. The review showed the true extent of the impact of the discharge.

It was also identified during the year that some of the previous testing methodologies had been faulty, which may have had a bearing on the company's compliance with the odour limit on the consent.

Further olfactometry testing, which is required by the consent conditions, is overdue.

The company has committed to install further pollution control equipment by June 2002. Although the company has been given a Non Complying rating, the Wellington Regional Council acknowledges that the company is committed to improvements to its environmental performance. The Wellington Regional Council considers a good outcome has been achieved without having to take formal enforcement action.

3.2.2 Commendable Compliance

3.2.2.1 Juken Nissho Ltd, Waingawa

Status: Fully Complying

There were no instances of Non Compliance with the discharge to air consent during the year. There were no verified complaints about dust, odour or smoke.

During the year the company installed a log conditioning process which appears to have improved the drying process of the veneer. Wellington Regional Council staff have perceived an improvement in the emissions of blue haze from the driers since the installation of the process.

The two yearly meeting of submitters and interested parties was held during the year. There were no concerns raised by those people present at the meeting.

The monthly reporting continues to be completed with diligence.

4. Wastewater Treatment Plants

4.1 Compliance Overview – Western Region

The Wellington region currently has 11 wastewater treatment plants and one sludge dewatering plant that treat a mixture of domestic and industrial wastes. Discharges of sewage overflows in the Hutt Valley are also authorised by resource consent.

Compliance was poor for six wastewater treatment plants, there does not appear to have been any improvement in the number of plants that were in Full Compliance compared with previous years (e.g. 5 of the 11 wastewater treatment plants complied).

Table 4.1: Summary of Compliance – Wastewater Treatment Plants

	Number of treatment plants monitored	Number Fully Complying	Number Mainly complying	Number Partially Complying	Number in Non Compliance
2000/2001	11	5	0	4	2
1999/2000	11	5	1	0	5

Two of the more significant wastewater treatment plants in the region failed to comply with all conditions of their consents. Although ongoing odour problems in relation to Moa Point Wastewater Treatment Plant and its neighbouring pumping station were investigated, only one incident was confirmed and there was a noticeable reduction in the number of odour complaints received by Council concerning that treatment operation. However, effluent criteria levels for bacteria were exceeded in the Moa Point discharge in the 2000 year. Porirua Wastewater Treatment Plant also slipped into Non Compliance.

In contrast, the smaller wastewater treatment plants and wastewater overflows, including Western Wastewater Treatment Plant, Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant, and Wainuiomata Wastewater Treatment Plant, either had an improved compliance status or were Fully Complying.

4.1.1 Poor Compliance

4.1.1.1 Moa Point Wastewater Treatment Plant, Wellington City Council

3 Non Complying consents

The Moa Point Wastewater Treatment Plant is run by Anglian Water International NZ (Ltd) and operates under three discharge permits. Wellington City Council hold the consents for discharges of deodorised air from the treatment plant stack and the discharge of secondary treated disinfected effluent to water. Anglian Water International NZ (Ltd) hold a permit to discharge contaminants to air from the operation of a wastewater pumping station.

There was one confirmed odour complaint from the treatment plant in the 2000/2001 year breaching a condition of WGN 910096. However, there has been a noticeable reduction in the number of odour complaints received by Wellington Regional Council. Anglian Water International has gained permission from Wellington City Council to install a venturi device to the main stack to promote dilution and further dispersion of the emissions in order to reduce odour. The venturi was installed in July after several tracer gas tests were carried out around the boundary of the site. These tests will also be carried out post installation to determine whether the venturi is effective at reducing stack odour. A condition of the consent issued by Wellington City Council required that the device be removed if it was found that it was ineffective.

There have been continued exceedances in the total reduced sulphur levels (TRS) from the outlet at the pumping station, which contravenes a condition of WGN 960094. There have still been complaints about odour from the pumping station and Anglian Water International has indicated that they are looking at methods to reduce this odour. An application to reduce TRS monitoring and to change from monthly H₂S sampling to online monitoring has been placed on hold pending a further information request by the Wellington Regional Council.

Effluent criteria for faecal coliforms were exceeded in the last year, breaching a condition of WGN900025. Wellington City Council applied successfully to change the faecal coliform sampling method for effluent from composite to grab. The effluent quality exceeded its bacterial limits under composite sampling but is meeting grab sample requirements.

4.1.1.2 Porirua Wastewater Treatment Plant – WGN 980083

1 Non Complying consent and 2 Fully Complying consents

Non Compliance with the conditions of consent has continued. The areas of Non Compliance include the biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids limits, limits set for phenol and cyanide in the effluent, effects in the receiving water, shellfish sampling, and steps to be taken in the event of a breach of consent conditions. The main area of concern is the Non Compliance with biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids limits. This has generally resulted due to operational problems with the plant, particularly as a result of the discharge of a toxic substance to the plant in November 2000. The results for the final quarter of the 2000/2001 compliance year showed the biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids levels to be within the requirements of the consent conditions, and it is hoped that this can be continued.

The consent holder has instituted a programme of shellfish sampling, and has improved procedures for informing both the Wellington Regional Council and Regional Public Health of problems with the plant.

Full Compliance with the conditions of consents WGN 980083 (02) and WGN 980083 (03) has been achieved in the period since the consents were granted in mid-1999.

4.1.2 Partial Compliance

4.1.2.1 Hutt Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant

1 Non Complying consent and 1 Fully Complying consent

WGN 950208 to discharge contaminants to air at the Seaview milliscreening plant was rated Non Complying. A Wellington Regional Council officer confirmed one instance of a discharge of offensive and objectionable odour on 18 January 2001. There have been no other breaches.

WGN 950162 (02) for the discharge of effluent to the Waiwhetu Stream from the Seaview Treatment Plant during extreme wet weather events was rated Fully Complying.

Commissioning of the new plant at Seaview is expected to be September/October 2001 with a 3 month trial. After the trial, Hutt City Council are allowed 6 months from the time sewage is received by the plant on a regular basis, to have the plant fully commissioned and operating in accordance with consent conditions.

4.1.2.2 Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant, Kapiti Coast District Council

2 Fully Complying consents and 1 Non Complying consent

Kapiti Coast District Council has been operating the wastewater plant under five replacement consents since March 2000 when the Environment Court ordered the appeals on the consents be allowed, subject to negotiated conditions.

The four discharge permits that authorise discharge of contaminants to air, and wastewater, supernatant, and sludge to land, were fully complied with. Wellington Regional Council received only one complaint in September 2000 about the treatment plant in relation to offensive and objectionable odours. However, no breaches of resource consents were confirmed. The decreased number of complaints compared with the previous years, and in particular the 1998/99 summer is probably because the permit holder ceased using the unlined sludge lagoons at Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant and currently transports fresh sludge to its Otaki Wastewater Treatment Plant for stabilisation. Kapiti Coast District Council has also constructed covers over odourous inlet channel to the plant.

Monitoring results for the period up to 31 March 2001 undertaken by the consent holder show that low bacteria levels in the discharge were consistently achieved throughout the 2000/2001 year.

However, ammonia levels in the effluent exceeded the consent limit at times during summer 2000 and therefore contravened the terms of the remaining permit for the discharge of treated effluent to Mazengarb Stream WGN 970255 (05). The District Council thoroughly investigated these ammonia levels but was unable to identify any substance that was affecting the nitrifying bacteria. Recent monitoring results show that the plant is currently meeting the consent limit for ammonia levels in the effluent.

4.1.2.3 Western Wastewater Treatment Plant, Wellington City Council

2 Fully Complying consents and 2 Partially Complying consents

The Western Treatment Plant is run by Anglian Water International (NZ) Limited and operates under four discharge permits.

Two of these, the coastal discharge and the air discharge permits, were in Partial Compliance with consent conditions. Both breaches involved the permit holder not monitoring at the frequency specified in the consent condition. Condition 8 of discharge to air permit WGN 920138 required the permit holder to monitor the moisture content of the soil filter on a weekly basis. This was not done on a number of occasions. Condition 7 of coastal permit WGN 890009 required that the quality of the discharge be determined based on no fewer than 20 samples. In September 2000 suspended solids and faecal coliform results were based on 19 and 17 samples respectively.

The remaining two resource consents are for the occasional discharge of sewage overflows during significant wet weather events to both the coast and Karori Stream. These consents were not exercised during the 2000/2001 compliance year and both expired on 30 June 2001. An application was received in advance of six months of the expiry date so Wellington City Council may continue to operate under the original resource consents until the application for the new resource consent and any appeals has been determined.

4.1.2.4 Wainuiomata Wastewater Treatment Plant

1 Partially Complying consent and 1 Fully Complying consent

The Hutt City Council has contracted Hutt Valley Waste Services to design, build and operate the new Hutt Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant at Seaview and to also decommission the Wainuiomata Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Wastewater from Wainuiomata will be pumped to Seaview through an upgraded pipe and pump station system to be treated with Hutt Valley effluent. The combined treated effluent will then be disposed via the existing Pencarrow outfall to the sea.

WGN 990084 (01) to discharge secondary treated effluent to the Wainuiomata River was only rated Partially Complying due to an exceedence of the effluent quality criteria for suspended solids in September 2000.

Hutt City Council have notified the Wellington Regional Council under WGN 990084 (01) of the processing times for the decommissioning of the Wainuiomata Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Discharge permit WGN 990084 (02) for the discharge of contaminants to air from the treatment plant was fully complied with.

4.1.3 Commendable Compliance

4.1.3.1 Careys Gully Dewatering Plant, Wellington City Council

2 Fully Complying consents

Wellington City Council holds the discharge to air permit for the black boxes, and a soil filter at the dewatering plant at Careys Gully. The plant is operated by Anglian Water International and the consents were Fully Complying.

However, there was a spill of sewage and kaldues material from the black boxes in November 2000, but this incident is not linked to compliance with the discharge to air consents. Nevertheless, the Plant Management Plan has since been updated for the discharge to air permit to also address better emergency management practices and mitigation methods at the site. The spillage incident has been dealt with by the Wellington Regional Council, Resource Investigations.

4.1.3.2 Overflow Consents, Hutt City Council

7 Fully Complying consents

The Hutt City Council started the year with eight consents that authorise the discharge of sewage overflows to water including the Hutt River, Awamutu Stream, Waiwhetu Stream and Hulls Creek.

However, the Hutt City Council surrendered overflow consent WGN 960002 (05) for discharges to Hulls Creek on 24 November 2000.

All seven active consents were all Fully Complying.

4.1.3.3 Otaki Wastewater Treatment Plant

3 Fully Complying consents

The Otaki Sewage Treatment Plant has again been consistently operating within the conditions of consent. Monitoring was carried out on time, and there have been no breaches of conditions in relation to any consent parameters.

4.1.3.4 Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant

4 Fully Complying consents

The Waikanae Sewage Treatment Plant operated in Full Compliance with its resource consent this year. There were some issues in relation to ponding of spray irrigated effluent, and solutions for dealing with the ponding situations focussed on resting irrigation cells. Attempts have been made to improve the

capacity of cells to accept irrigated effluent by reworking the soil, but have met with limited success.

In accordance with consent conditions relating to the decommissioning of this plant, a program of investigation has been prepared by Kapiti Coast District Council consultants outlining options for the decommissioning of the plant, including options for rehabilitation of the site.

It is worth noting that although the discharge permit to discharge to treated wastewater to land and Black Drain expires on 31 March 2002, Kapiti Coast District Council has indicated that it may not be possible to meet this milestone. In addition, consent conditions require that any resource consent associated with the decommissioning and rehabilitation of the Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant need to be lodged with the Wellington Regional Council no later than 31 March 2002.

4.1.3.5 Maymorn Wastewater Treatment Plant

1 Fully Complying consent

The Maymorn Sewage Treatment Plant continued to operate in Full Compliance this year. This plant will be decommissioned by December 2001 in accordance with consent conditions, and will be replaced with a pump station and reticulation to connect with the existing city sewer reticulation in Te Marua.

4.2 Compliance Overview – Wairarapa

There are five municipal sewage plants in Wairarapa. All of them hold a single consent to discharge sewage to water. All of them treat the sewage in oxidation ponds. Three of the five consents have expired and are in varying stages of being renewed. Two of the plants – Carterton and Greytown, have renewed the consents in the last two years.

4.2.1 Poor Compliance

4.2.1.1 Masterton Oxidation Ponds

1 Non Complying consent

Masterton District Council discharges from the Masterton Oxidation Ponds under the previous Right No. 860009, which is currently in the renewal process. Conditions relate to discharge rate, BOD₅ loadings, and dissolved oxygen levels in the oxidation pond.

Non Compliance with the maximum permitted discharge rate has continued, with a median flow of 396m³/hour (maximum permitted is 284m³/hour). This is a 39% exceedence of the permitted volume of sewage being discharged, and reflects a poor retention/treatment time in the ponds. Assessment of BOD₅ compliance was not possible due to lack of data. Compliance with dissolved oxygen levels in the effluent was observed, with the minimum recorded dissolved oxygen at 5.6mg/L (lower limit in consent is 4mg/L).

4.2.1.2 Carterton Oxidation Ponds

1 Non Complying consent

The consent for discharge to water from Carterton Oxidation Ponds (WAR 950148) was granted in June 1999. Water quality conditions relate to both effluent and receiving water quality.

The discharge rate from the pond is within the maximum permitted discharge rate. Compliance with conditions for BOD₅ and suspended solid levels in the effluent is also good. Non Compliance with maximum permitted faecal coliform count is currently occurring. This is causing concern, and possible reasons for faecal coliform exceedances are being investigated.

Conditions on receiving water quality following mixing with the effluent relate to water clarity, temperature, water quality for farm animal consumption, effects on aquatic life and undesirable biological growths. Poor compliance has been observed for some of these conditions. Turbidity is increased significantly downstream of the outfall, hence Non Compliance with the water clarity condition is assumed. Compliance with nitrate-N levels for livestock watering was achieved but faecal coliform count compliance was poor on occasions. There is evidence (following macroinvertebrate sampling) that the discharge may be causing significant adverse effects on aquatic life. Compliance with the condition relating to the encouragement of undesirable biological growths cannot be assessed due to lack of data. Compliance with the temperature condition was good.

The monitoring and reporting by the consent holder has been very well done.

4.2.1.3 Greytown Oxidation Ponds

1 Non Complying consent

Effluent discharge to Papawai Stream from Greytown Oxidation Ponds occurs under consent WAR 960286, which was granted in June 2001. Therefore this report will discuss compliance for 2000/2001 with the previous consent (Right No. 870057).

The old consent specifies effluent water quality standards and discharge rates. From the flow information available, compliance with the maximum permitted discharge rate was observed. Compliance with the BOD₅ limit was good. The conditions for suspended solids and dissolved oxygen were only partially complied with, with one exceedance of the suspended solids limit over the year and 2 months of the year when dissolved oxygen standards were not met. Compliance with the total phosphorus limit was poor, with Non Compliance occurring during 8 months of the year.

4.2.2 Other

4.2.2.1 Martinborough Oxidation Pond

1 Mainly Complying consent

Consent for the discharge to water from Martinborough Oxidation Pond (Right No. 860077) has expired, and an application to renew the consent has been made. Conditions of the expired consent relate to discharge rate, BOD₅ loadings and dissolved oxygen levels in pond effluent and receiving waters.

Compliance with the discharge rate condition was good, as was compliance with the condition for dissolved oxygen levels in the receiving waters (Ruamahanga River). Dissolved oxygen levels in the pond partially complied with the condition, with 3 of the 12 samples below the lower limit of 4mg/L. Due to lack of data, compliance with BOD₅ loadings of the effluent was unable to be assessed.

4.2.2.2 Featherston Oxidation Ponds

1 Mainly Complying consent

Consent for discharge to water from Featherston Oxidation Ponds (previous Right No. 860047) is currently in the renewal process. Conditions of the expired consent relate to discharge rate, BOD₅ loadings and dissolved oxygen levels in pond effluent and receiving waters.

Records to assess outfall flow from the treatment plant are only available from June 2001, when a flow meter was installed. These show compliance with the maximum permitted discharge rate. The BOD₅ loading condition is unable to be assessed due to lack of data. Dissolved oxygen levels in the effluent mostly complied with the lower limit, with only one sample during the year below 4mg/L. Dissolved oxygen levels in the receiving waters (Donald's Creek) consistently complied with the lower limit of 5mg/L.

5. Agricultural Discharges

5.1 Compliance Overview – Western Region

During the 2000/2001 compliance year Council officers inspected the effluent discharge systems at 32 operations, which consisted of 31 dairy farms and 1 piggery.

Officers from the Resource Investigations and Consents Management Department's inspected the operations between January and June. The results of the inspections show that 91% (29 of 32) of the operations inspected were Fully Complying

The results for the past 2 years are shown in Table 5.1. This comparison shows the percentage of operations Fully Complying is significantly higher than the previous year. As in previous years, those operations that already had a record of 3 years good compliance were not inspected.

Table 5.1: Comparison with Previous Years Results

	Fully Complying	Mainly Complying	Partially Complying	Non-Complying
2000/2001	29	-	1	2
1999/2000	24	1	-	5

During the previous compliance year (1999/2000) both the Regional Plan for Discharge to Land and the Regional Air Quality Management Plan became operative. Therefore discharges to land that were previously permitted by the Council's Transitional Regional Plan should now have consent. Similarly, discharge to air permits may now also be required for some of these operations.

In the 2000/2001 year five consents for agricultural discharges were granted, this included the replacement of expired consents and issuing consents for new operations. During the 2000/2001 year, two discharge to water consents were replaced with discharge to land consents. The 2000/2001 inspections also indicated that a number of other consent holders who are currently discharging to water, were also considering changing their operations to a discharge to land system.

The Wellington Regional Council has been encouraging discharges of effluent to land rather than water because the effects are more easily managed. Discharges to water can potentially have an adverse effect on water quality of the receiving waters. Discharges to land can potentially cause contamination of groundwater, although this can be managed by ensuring adequate land area and lag time between applications. The trend toward discharging to land rather than water is considered to be a positive one.

5.1.1 Poor Compliance

5.1.1.1 Dairying Operations

Inspection of the 31 consented dairy discharges showed that 29 complied with the conditions of their resource consent. Details of the two operations that were not Fully Complying are shown in Figure 5.2.

Table 5.2: Operations that did not comply with the conditions of resource consent.

Consent Number	Consent Holder	Compliance Rating	Reason for Non Compliance	Further Action
WGN 010203	N B and C Everton	Non Complying	The spray irrigator had not been moved regularly and ponding had occurred.	The new sharemilker had identified the problem and is now regularly moving the irrigator.
WGN 980065	Sandyhills Farming Partnership	Partially Complying	Only one set of samples were collected and tested from the four sampling bores.	The sampling was discussed with the consent holder. A letter was also sent to the consent holder outlining the action required.

5.1.1.2 Piggery Operations

One large scale piggery in Mangaroa Valley was inspected in the past year. The consent holder has installed an effluent treatment system utilising anaerobic and aerobic ponds followed by a land treatment system consisting of several plots of eucalyptus trees in parallel followed by artificial wetlands. This system has been operational since February 2000.

The compliance rating for this operation is Non Complying for the 2000/2001 year for several reasons.

First, Condition 7 was breached when on 4 February 2001 a discharge to the stream occurred outside the permitted times specified under the consent. The discharge was due to a failure of the riser pipe on the final outlet from the wetland system.

Second, sampling results provided by New Zealand Environmental Technologies on behalf of the consent holder, indicated a breach of the consent condition in regard to the levels of BOD, faecal coliforms and ammoniacal nitrogen.

During the 2000/2001 inspection, it was noted that a series of bunds had been created to retain the effluent in the eucalyptus plots and allow overflow into the final 'wetland area'. The bunds however, were unsuccessful and channelled the effluent directly into the final wetland area, effectively by passing the majority of the treatment system. On a subsequent visit a Council officer confirmed that the bunds had been removed, as requested.

The consent holder has been advised that the system needs to be adequately maintained and that any discharges to the stream should be sampled as per the conditions of the consent. The consent holder has also been advised to identify and implement methods that would improve the number of plants in both the eucalyptus plots and the wetlands to improve the quality of the effluent.

5.1.2 Commendable Compliance

The current charging policy of the Wellington Regional Council allows consent holders discharging to land to benefit from a record of good compliance. In general, agricultural discharges to land are inspected annually. However, if the consent holder achieves a record of 3 years good compliance, the inspection frequency is reduced to once in every 3 years and the annual charge is also reduced accordingly.

This year a number of operations were not inspected due to recording three years of good compliance.

From the 2000/2001 inspections an additional four dairy operations will benefit from a record of three years good compliance. Figure 5.5 below details the four customers who should be applauded for their consistent good compliance over the past three years.

Table 5.3: Operations with a record of three years good compliance

Consent Number	Consent Holder	Operation
WGN990068	E Cobb	Dairy
WGN990069	E Cobb	Dairy
WGN990017	William Hunt	Dairy
WGN990055	T J F Richmond	Dairy

5.1.3 Other Compliance Issues

5.1.3.1 Poultry Operations

No poultry operations were inspected in the western Wellington region in the 2000/2001 year because the operations all had a record of three years good compliance. Therefore the inspection frequency has been reduced to once every three years. The next inspections will take place in the 2001/2002 year.

All poultry operations have systems to discharge effluent to land. In addition, twelve of the operations have discharge to air consents. These air consents allow the discharge of dust and odour. Now the Regional Air Quality Management Plan for the Wellington region is operative all poultry operations require resource consents for discharges to air.

5.1.3.2 Un-consented Dairying Operations

When the Regional Discharges to Land Plan became operative in December 1999 there were seven un-consented operations discharging effluent without a resource consent. The majority of these operations have since been granted resource consent to continue their activity. The Council's Resource Investigations Department is currently following up any dairy operations that are now considered to be illegally operating without resource consent.

5.1.3.3 Groundwater Nitrate Levels

Discharges to land can potentially cause contamination of groundwater. During the 1997 and 1998 inspections those operations irrigating effluent to land and also taking water from a bore were analysed for nitrate nitrogen (NO₃-N) contamination.

Because previous results show that all samples tested during the 'Agricultural Survey' were within the New Zealand water standard limits, no extra testing was done during the 2000/2001 inspections. This issue will be re-visited during the 2001/2002 year.

Contamination of groundwater is likely to be affected by a number of different sources and is therefore investigated on a wider scale. The Resource Investigations Department is continuing to monitor the nitrate nitrogen (NO₃-N) levels from bores in the region. There are approximately nine sites currently monitored on the Hautere Plain and samples are taken quarterly.

5.1.3.4 Effluent Quality Testing of Discharges to Water

Discharges of agricultural effluent to water can potentially have an adverse effect on the water quality of receiving waters. During the inspections, samples were taken from seven operations discharging to water. Where practical, samples were taken directly from the effluent stream as well as upstream and downstream of the discharge point.

During the 2000/2001 inspections seven operations were tested in this manner. The samples were analysed for 5-day biological oxygen demand, nitrate nitrogen, and number of faecal coliforms.

Unlike discharges to land, contamination of watercourses caused by direct discharges can be monitored on a case by case basis. Therefore the Consents Management Department continue to test effluent quality of discharges to water at the time of inspection.

5.2 Compliance Overview – Wairarapa

The effluent systems at 105 properties were inspected over the year. This is significantly less than the number of inspections undertaken in previous years. There are approximately 230 dairy farms in the Wairarapa, almost all of which have a long history of compliance monitoring inspections. As a result, many of them have been put on a three yearly inspection cycle because of a good compliance history and minimal environmental effect.

During the inspections, nitrate levels are measured in those aquifers considered at risk of pollution, and receiving waters are tested at those farms still discharging effluent to water. The majority of farms do not require any testing of water quality, and the inspection is simply a check to ensure the consent conditions are being met.

During the 2000/2001 year, another nine farms were put on a three yearly cycle. This means 132 properties are now on a three yearly cycle, and 98 properties are still inspected yearly.

Of those inspected during the year, results are summarised in Table 5.6.

Table 5.4: Compliance Ratings, Wairarapa

Fully Complying	Mainly Complying	Partially Complying	Non-Complying
30	37	22	16

5.2.1 Poor Compliance

Three dairy farmers were issued abatement notices during the year in relation to their effluent systems. A prosecution against one dairy farmer was initiated during the year in relation to his effluent discharge.

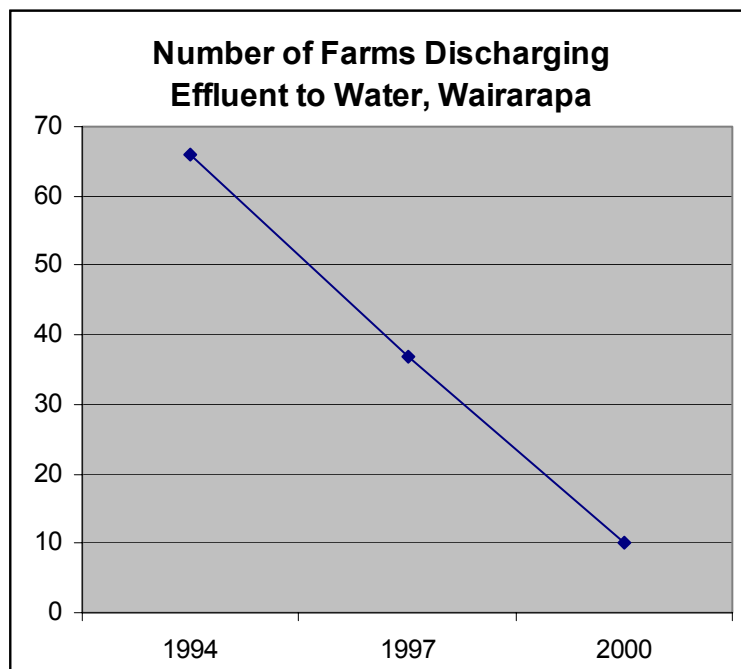
The 16 Non Complying farms have had follow-up inspections, and will be given an additional inspection in the following season.

5.2.2 Other

The number of farms discharging effluent to water continues to drop. By the end of the financial year, only 10 farms continued to discharge effluent to water. All of these farms have a non-renewable consent for discharging to water. It is anticipated that no farms will be discharging to water after the 2003 season.

A summary of the numbers of discharges to water is provided in Graph 1.

Graph 1: Discharges to Water



6. Miscellaneous Discharge Permits

6.1 Compliance Overview – Western Region

There are 55 current miscellaneous discharges in the western part of the Wellington region. 34 of those permits were inspected during the 2000/2001 financial year. Of the 21 permits that were not inspected:

- 7 have not been exercised to date;
- 8 were not exercised in the 2000/2001 compliance year;
- 4 demonstrated good compliance during previous annual inspections and therefore are only inspected once every three years; and
- 2 will be inspected once the activity has been completed.

Of the 34 permits inspected:

- 30 were Fully Complying;
- 4 were Non Complying.

The 30 Fully Complying consents represent 88% compliance; this is an improvement on the numbers and proportion complying from the preceding two years.

Table 6.1: Annual Compliance during the 2000/2001 and 1999/2000 Financial Years

	Fully Complying	Mainly Complying	Partially Complying	Non Complying	Total
2000/2001	30	0	0	4	34
1999/2000	21	4	4	3	32

6.1.1 Poor Compliance

6.1.1.1 Brian Long Catering Limited, Pauatahanui

Non Complying

Brian Long Catering Limited operate The Lodge on Paekakariki Hill Road, Pauatahanui. The Lodge was granted a consent for the discharge from a sewage treatment system to a small tributary to Horokiwi Stream.

The annual compliance inspection indicated that the system was generally well maintained, operated and in compliance with most consent conditions.

However, the most recent monitoring report (October 2000) indicated that nitrate levels in the discharge from the wetland associated with the treatment system exceeded the consented maximum. All other parameters measured were below the levels specified in the consent.

6.1.1.2 Horokiwi Quarries Limited

Non Complying

Horokiwi Quarries Limited operate a quarry on Horokiwi Road, Wellington. The company was granted a discharge to water permit in 1999 for a discharge of treated aggregate wash water to the Horokiwi Stream.

On 15 May 2001 there was a discharge to Horokiwi Stream attributable to the Horokiwi Quarries operation that resulted in a suspended solids level that significantly exceeded the limits specified by the consent. This incident remains under investigation.

Since May, changes have been made to the water handling systems in the crushing plant to reduce the potential for a similar discharge to occur in the future. At the time of the annual compliance inspection, there was a significant quantity of surface water around the crushing plant as a result of modification work on the plant. This was being effectively contained and directed through the water treatment plant for re-use on site.

6.1.1.3 Rushes Restaurant, Pauatahanui

Non Complying

Rushes Restaurant were granted a sewage discharge permit for the discharge from a septic tank system to land via trickle irrigation in 1997.

The two principal areas of Non Compliance are the failure to establish a monitoring programme and the failure to submit to Wellington Regional Council an annual report. Compliance with several other conditions could not be assessed because they relate to aspects of the effluent monitoring programme.

At the inspection for 1999/2000 the restaurant had come under new ownership. The new owner has been made aware of the requirements under the consent and given until 30 June 2001 to comply. No effluent monitoring results were received by this date.

6.2 Compliance Overview – Wairarapa

There are a number of non-agricultural discharges from various properties and industries in the Wairarapa. The types of waste are primarily septic waste, winery waste, gravel processing water and miscellaneous industrial wastes.

There was some difficulty in inspecting all those consents which had received a compliance charge. Many of the discharges are intermittent, and were not always operating when inspected.

Of the eleven consents inspected, there was an overall good level of compliance, although one industrial site had an abatement notice issued requiring changes to the way it operated.

7. Water Treatment Plants and Water Permits

7.1 Compliance Overview – Western Region

There were no significant compliance issues associated with water permits to take and dam water during the 2000/2001 financial year. In general, the Kapiti Coast District Council and the Water Group of Wellington Regional Council continue to operate their water treatment plants in accordance with their consent conditions.

The number of consents in Full Compliance has decreased from 89% in the 1999/2000 year to 79% in the 2000/2001 year. Non Compliance has increased from 5.5% in 1999/2000 to 11% in the 2000/2001 year.

Compliance is summarised and compared to the last financial year in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Compliance Summary

	Fully Complying	Mainly Complying	Partially Complying	Not Complying	Total
2000/2001	35	3	1	5	44
1999/2000	44	0	7	3	54

7.1.1 Poor Compliance

7.1.1.1 Wainuiomata Water Treatment Plant

2 Non Complying and 1 Fully Complying consents

The Water Group of Wellington Regional Council has generally run this plant well in regard to its water abstraction and discharge to air from the lime transfer blowers. However, the supernatant discharge is Non Complying because the applicant has not been using the requested aluminium test method. The discharge of partially treated river water is also Non Complying due to the permit holder not satisfying Condition 14 which requires an annual fisheries report to be undertaken.

7.1.1.2 Waikanae Water Treatment Plant

1 Non Complying consent

The consent holder has breached step down limits imposed by Condition 10 several times in the last 12 months. This has been as a result of low water levels not providing enough water to cover demand. Kapiti Coast District Council notified Wellington Regional Council about this breach, which was in order to meet public demand.

7.1.1.3 Winstone Aggregates Limited

1 Non Complying consent

Abstraction rates have exceeded the consented volumes. Winstone's have applied for a variation to reflect the current abstraction rates.

7.1.2 Commendable Compliance

7.1.2.1 Waiwhetu Artesian Aquifer Pump Stations

3 Fully Complying consents

Both the Gear Island and Waterloo Pump Stations were rated Fully Complying this year. Due to the dry summer and high public demand and maintenance activities, the Gear Island Pump Station was used to help meet aggregate public demand in accordance with consent conditions.

7.1.2.2 Te Marua Water Treatment Plant

5 Fully Complying consents

The Water Group of Wellington Regional Council operated this plant in Full Compliance with consent conditions in the 2000/2001 financial year.

7.1.2.3 Paekakariki Water Supply

1 Fully Complying consent

Kapiti Coast District Council continues to operate this plant in Full Compliance with consent conditions.

7.1.2.4 Waitohu Water Treatment Plant

3 Fully Complying consents

Kapiti Coast District Council continues to operate this plant in Full Compliance with consent conditions.

7.2 Compliance Overview – Wairarapa

In total 44 water permits were inspected in 2000/2001. There were many random inspections completed on water permits that were restricted or suspended during low flow periods that have not been included in the total above. As shown in Table 7.2, 66% of the permits inspected were Fully Complying with their consent conditions, while 13.5% of the permits were Not Complying with their consent conditions. The remaining permits met all conditions of consents relating to environmental effects however administrative type conditions may not have been met i.e. reporting and notification.

Table 7.2: Compliance Overview – Water Takes – Wairarapa

	Fully Complying	Mainly Complying	Partially Complying	Not Complying	Total
2000/2001	29	6	3	6	44
Percentage	66	13.5	7	13.5	100

7.2.1 Poor Compliance

Two of the Wairarapa water races showed Poor Compliance this year – the Taratahi Water Race (operated by the Carterton District Council) and Longwood Water Race (operated by South Wairarapa District Council). Both water races exceeded maximum take limits on their permits. No enforcement action has been taken by the Wellington Regional Council, however both District Council's have been requested to comply with maximum take limits in the future, otherwise enforcement action may be taken.

Four permits for irrigation purposes were Not Complying with conditions of their consents. Of these four breaches, one resulted in the issuing of an infringement notice, which is now the subject of a hearing before the District Court. No enforcement action has been taken relating to the other breaches, however appropriate follow-up action has been taken in each case e.g. additional monitoring.

7.2.2 Commendable Compliance

The public water supplies for Masterton, Greytown-Featherston, and Martinborough have all regularly reported monitoring results to the Wellington Regional Council, which is pleasing to see. The Carterton public water supply is likely to be required to upgrade monitoring reporting when their consent is renewed next year.

The remaining four water races in the region were in the main, Fully Complying with their consent conditions. This is also pleasing to see as last year the majority of water races were Non Complying with maximum take limits.

Inspections undertaken for water permits for irrigation activities in the main showed good levels of compliance.

7.2.3 Other

7.2.3.1 Water Restrictions

This year there were a number of water restrictions and suspensions placed on permits for taking water in the Wairarapa due to low river and stream flows. A summary of restrictions and suspensions of water use issued in various catchments is shown in Table 7.2.3 below.

Table 7.3

Catchment	Action Taken
Lower Ruamahanga River	Restrictions (50% cutback) imposed on all irrigation takes from 1 March to end of irrigation season. Temporarily lifted between 30 March and 9 April.
Tauherenikau River	Longwood Water Race restricted (50% cutback) from 1 March to 3 May.
Taueru River	One irrigation take suspended from 9 February to end of irrigation season.
Upper Ruamahanga River	Restrictions and suspensions placed on irrigation takes at various times from 1 March to end of irrigation season.

Catchment	Action Taken
Parkvale Stream	Restrictions (50% cutback) imposed on all irrigation takes from 2 March to end of irrigation season.
Otakura Stream/ Battersea Drain	Restrictions (50% cutback) imposed on all irrigation takes from 9 February to end of irrigation season.
Waipoua River	Private diversion for recreational lake suspended from 22 February.
Waiohine River	All irrigation takes suspended from 1 March to end of irrigation season. Moroa Water Race and Greytown-Featherston water supply restricted periodically between 1 March and 3 May.
Waingawa River	Masterton water supply and Taratahi Water Race restricted from 16 February until beginning of May.

There were a couple of instances of Non Compliance observed (as noted earlier) however the level of compliance of consent holders whose takes were restricted or suspended in general was very good, particularly given the dry conditions experienced in the region over the summer and autumn period.

8. Land Use Consents

8.1 Compliance Overview – Western Region

A total of 96 land use consents were exercised during the 2000/2001 compliance year. This includes 24 land use consents for bores, which were not inspected in accordance with the 1997 Charging Policy. 72 land use consents were therefore inspected during the 2000/2001 compliance year.

The majority of land use consents caused few compliance issues. Of the 72 consents inspected, 58 were Fully Complying, 1 was classified as Mainly Complying, and 4 were Partially Complying. The reasons for consents receiving a Mainly or Partially Complying rating were either that 48 hours notice of commencement of the works was not given, or in one case an ‘as-built’ plan was submitted late.

Table 8.1: Annual Compliance Ratings

Financial Year	Fully Complied	Mainly Complied	Partially Complying	Non-Complied	Total
2000/2001	58	1	4	9	72
1999/2000	84	13	13	11	121

Roading and Forestry Land Use Consents

The major consent holders in relation to forestry operations in the western region include Plantation Forest Department of Wellington Regional Council, Rayonier New Zealand Limited, and the Department of Conservation. The regional consents mainly authorise culverting and roading/tracking activities. As a whole all operations complied with the terms of their consents. However, Council’s compliance officers did note small areas where environmental performances could be improved, which have been taken up on a case by case basis with the consent holder.

Throughout the 2000/2001 year, the major ongoing roading works in the western region have been the Rural Section Upgrade of State Highway 1, north of Wellington. Transit NZ holds seven resource consents to authorise activities associated with the construction, operation, maintenance and repair of the Rural Section Upgrade. These activities cover the management of ground and surface waters, air quality management, works in watercourses, soil disturbances and disposition of excess material at dump sites on farmland. Taupo Swamp is a site of significant natural value which extends along about two-thirds of the Rural Section’s western flank; the terms of resource consents seek to protect and sustain this wetland. During the 2000/2001 year, Transit has been Mainly Compliant with its seven regional consents for the project.

8.1.1 Poor Compliance

Nine consents were categorised as Non Complying in the 2000/2001 compliance year. The Non Compliance related to works not being in accordance with the application, sites being left untidy, works not being completed satisfactorily, part of the works not being completed, and stream bank erosion.

Two cases of Non Compliance were due to works being completed without a resource consent. While some of the Non Compliance did not result in significant adverse environmental effects, a number of consents will need to be re-visited during the 2001/2002 compliance year to ensure that adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

8.1.1.1 Upper Hutt Developments Ltd, WGN 010158

Non Complying

Culverting and associated diversion of four streams was commenced in February/March 2001 by Upper Hutt Developments Limited without resource consents. Retrospective resource consents were issued as it was considered that potential downstream sedimentation if the works were stopped would have more significant adverse effects on the environment than completing the works. In issuing the consents however, it was noted that it was not possible to assess the effects on the aquatic life and habitat in the streams due to the substantial works that had already been undertaken. Both Upper Hutt Development Limited and its contractor R E Lendrum & Associates were given final warnings as works have previously been carried out without the necessary resource consents.

8.1.1.2 Wellington City Council, WGN 010145

Non Complying

Wellington City Council constructed a settlement chamber in the bed of an unnamed stream at Aro Valley, Mitchelstown, without the necessary resource consents. The works were undertaken to provide flood protection for a property in Holloway Road, and would not have caused adverse environmental effects.

Once Wellington City Council realised that resource consents should have been obtained, it made the necessary applications. No enforcement action on the part of the Wellington Regional Council was deemed to be necessary.

8.1.2 Commendable Compliance

The majority of minor land use consents continue to be exercised in accordance with all consent conditions and with minor effects on the environment. While there are no outstanding examples of commendable compliance, the net result is that consented works are routinely conducted with minimal effects on the environment.

Transit's contractor, Hayes Earthmoving Services Ltd, has implemented a number of initiatives to ensure discharges of silt to Taupo Stream and swamp are minimised. These initiatives include using super-silt fences to protect Taupo Stream from erosion of soft clay-rich batters. The contractor has also been prepared to trial new (and more costly) hydroseed products, which have most effectively stabilised difficult ground and minimised erosion.

8.1.3 Poor Compliance

Poor compliance in the 2000/2001 year was in respect of failures to optimise water treatment efficiency of silt retention ponds and other improperly installed water treatment devices for roading activities. The methods implemented to minimise suspended solid contents in discharges have not always been adequate and the quality of discharges during moderate storm events has at times been poor. For example, during an annual rainfall event (2 October 2000) water sampling indicated the sediment retention ponds that serviced the dump site for 500,000m³ of surplus fill (Site A) achieved only 50% reduction in total suspended solids. There can be no doubt that the record dry weather over the last year has significantly helped the contractor minimise discharges of sediment-contaminated stormwater.

8.2 Compliance Overview – Wairarapa

Most land use consents only require one inspection to ensure conditions of the consent are being complied with.

The table below summarises land use compliance monitoring undertaken in the Wairarapa part of the region during the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

Table 8.2: Wairarapa Annual Compliance Ratings

Inspection Type	Fully Complying	Mainly Complying	Partially Complying	Non Complying	Total Number of Inspections
Bed Disturbance/ Riverworks	11	3	-	-	14
Logging/ Vegetation Disturbance	1	3	-	-	4
Tracking/ Soil Disturbance	7	1	-	-	8
Gravel Extraction	50	22	-	3	75
TOTALS	69	29	0	3	101

From the table above we can see that the majority of inspections were undertaken to assess compliance with conditions on consents to extract gravel from rivers.

Not all consents processed during the year have been inspected. The consents inspected above only include those where the work had begun or had been completed during the 2000/2001 financial year.

Whilst overall compliance in all areas was good, there were some disappointing performances by a few of the smaller gravel extractors in the South Wairarapa district.

Encouraging better compliance requires ongoing vigilance and a strong presence in the field by Council Staff. The movement of the management of the Ruamahanga catchment gravel extraction to the Operations Department of the Wellington Regional Council will ensure tighter management of where and when gravel is extracted within the valley, as well as give consents staff more time to undertake compliance inspections in the field.

Of concern in all areas was the failure of many consent holders to contact the Council before, during, or after the activity had been completed as required by their consent conditions. This has led in some cases to inspections being undertaken retrospectively. As a consequence any adverse effects, which might have occurred while the work was being undertaken, could not be assessed. Compliance reports sent to consent holders have highlighted this concern. Phone calls and letters to consent holders emphasising this condition will also be undertaken in the future.

8.2.1 Poor Compliance

There were three incidents of Non Compliance with gravel extraction consents over the past year. One involved a contractor who was found extracting on a Saturday in the Waiohine River contrary to consent conditions. They were issued a warning in this instance. Another incident involved poor rehabilitation following extraction in Dry River south of Martinborough. In this incident the contractor was contacted and instructed to tidy up the site or face enforcement procedures. A subsequent site inspection showed the site to be well rehabilitated. In a third incident a small site downstream of Waihenga Bridge, north of Martinborough was found to be left in an untidy condition by an unknown contractor. Two large flood events during October 2000 naturally rehabilitated the site.

A trend that has emerged over the last two years is that there is generally good compliance with large extractions and among the larger contractors. This would indicate that the larger contractors are leading the industry in terms of adhering to the standard gravel conditions placed on all gravel consents two years ago.

In contrast, sites of very small extractions in the order of 20m³ - 30m³ are not left in as good condition. These are not easy to follow up and require a flood to remedy the impacts.

One incident involving the discovery of illegal river works led to the processing of a consent allowing the landowner to undertake certain durable bank protection works on his property (as opposed to the expensive and ineffective control works that he was trying to undertake). The processing of the consent in this instance was the preferred option to prosecuting the landowner for the illegal works. Subsequent inspections of the river works constructed under this consent showed an excellent level of compliance.

8.2.2 Commendable Compliance

Inspections showed a good level of compliance and tidiness with consents to undertake bed disturbance and river work activities. Bank protection works and channel realignments all appeared to be functioning well, and culverts installed correctly. A trend noticed this year was an upturn in the number of consents processed for heavy protection works. The availability of heavy rock has made this form of protection work more popular.

All logging consents inspected showed a good level of compliance with environmental conditions. Most however did not achieve Full Compliance due to the consent holders failure to notify the Council prior to the work being undertaken as required by their consent conditions.

Almost all tracking and soil disturbance consents achieved Full Compliance. This is possibly due to the fact that the organisations involved in these activities generally have a strong commitment to environmental management and also have a close working relationship with Consents and Soil Conservation staff within the Wellington Regional Council.

Compliance with gravel extraction consents has generally been very good with sites left tidy and well rehabilitated. Although most achieved a Fully Complying rating, some were degraded to Mainly Complying due to their failure to notify the Wellington Regional Council prior to extraction. The majority of these were contractors who had small one-off extractions as opposed to those who had consents over a term of one year or more.

Despite a large proportion of contractors who did not notify us prior to extraction, routine inspections revealed that sites had been left generally tidy and in the correct areas. It was particularly encouraging this year to find sites that have traditionally been problem areas in the past such as the Huangarua River and the Lower Ruamahanga River left in generally tidy conditions.

9. Coastal Permits

9.1 Compliance Overview – Western Region

There are 376 coastal permits that require inspections. During the 2000/2001 financial year 217 coastal permits were inspected (including the boatsheds). In addition to this the compliance for the 139 swing moorings was also carried out. The remaining 20 coastal permits were not inspected because works have not yet commenced.

Table 9.1: Compliance Summary of all Coastal Permits for the last three years

Year	Fully Complying	Mainly Complying	Partially Complying	Non Complying	Total
2000/2001	323	6	6	21	356
1999/2000	222	11	7	125	365

9.1.1 Poor Compliance

9.1.1.1 Telstra Saturn

Telecommunications cable between Titahi Bay and Paraparaumu Beach and between Waikanae and the northern boundary of Wellington Regional Council.

Compliance Summary for the Titahi Bay to Paraparaumu Beach leg of the cable

Status: Non Complying

Under the conditions of the consent, Telstra Saturn were required to submit to Wellington Regional Council several documents prior to works commencing. The required documents included a programme for installation and the results of a visual survey and manual probing survey. Telstra Saturn was also required to set up a liaison group for residents concerned about the Fossilised Forest at Titahi Bay.

Telstra Saturn did not meet all of these pre-conditions prior to works commencing at both the Paraparaumu Beach and Titahi Bay landing sites. On completion of the works at the Titahi Bay and Paraparaumu landing sites, Wellington Regional Council was satisfied that no significant environmental effect had occurred as a result of Telstra Saturn's actions. However, Telstra Saturn disregard for Conditions 5, 24, W(25), W(25A), W(27) and W28 was unacceptable and Telstra Saturn were issued with an infringement notice on 22 May 2001 as a result.

Compliance Summary for the Waikanae to the northern boundary of Wellington Regional Council leg of the cable

Status: Partially Complying

Telstra Saturn failed to submit the cable installation programme 14 working days prior to the commencement of works and therefore were considered to be only in Partial Compliance with Condition 5 of their resource consent.

The subsequent cable installation works were carried out in accordance with the conditions of the consent.

9.1.1.2 Swing Moorings

There are currently 139 Swing Moorings in the Wellington region. Individual mooring owners are required to send the Wellington Regional Council confirmation of their annual swing mooring inspection. This year 90% of swing mooring owners sent us confirmation of their annual inspection and were Fully Complying, compared with the previous two years where in 1999/2000 year only 10% complied and in 1998/1999 only 37% complied.

9.1.1.3 Boatsheds

This year due to the upcoming boatsheds appeal to the Environment Court a decision was made not to carry out internal boatshed inspections. External inspections only were carried out. All except four boatsheds were Fully Complying on the day of inspection. Two were Partially Complying due to unauthorised sink discharges into the coastal marine area and two were Mainly Complying because 48 hours notice was not given prior to the commencement of construction.

9.2 Compliance Overview – Wairarapa

During the year, the five coastal discharges in the Wairarapa were surrendered as a result of the activity becoming permitted under the Coastal Plan. These discharges were from live crayfish and paua tanks and ponds.

There were no instances of Non Compliance found with the remaining consents.

Only five coastal consents were inspected in Wairarapa. One was Fully Complying, and four were Mainly Complying.

10. Formal Enforcement Taken against Consent Holders

Table 10.1: Summary of Enforcement Action

	Abatement Notices	Infringement Notices	Enforcement Orders	Prosecutions
Wairarapa	6	3	0	1
Wellington	6	6	0	0
TOTAL	12	9	0	1

10.1 Abatement Notices

Three abatement notices were issued to dairy farmers in the Wairarapa for not complying with the consents for the discharge of effluent. All three notices required upgrading of the systems used for management of effluent.

One abatement notice was issued to a Wairarapa dairy farmer for an illegal take of surface water. The notice required the irrigation to stop immediately.

One abatement notice was issued to a dairy farmer in the Wairarapa for undertaking river works outside the conditions on his consent.

One abatement notice was issued to a company in Wairarapa, which discharged chemical waste in an area, which had a consent to accept only cleanfill. An infringement notice was also issued for the same offence.

One abatement notice was issued to Chemwaste Industries (Wellington) Limited for discharges that were deemed offensive and objectionable beyond the site boundary on 29 November 2000.

One abatement notice to Burrell Demolition Limited and its company director, Alex Burrell for works not in accordance with the consent application and not paying a bond.

Two separate abatement notices were issued to MKL Asphalt Limited for offensive objectionable odour beyond the site boundary, and for failing to complete a stack discharge test and submit the results to the Wellington Regional Council within one month of that test being completed.

One abatement notice was issued to T & T Landfills for a breach of Condition 17 requiring a bond to be paid to Wellington Regional Council.

10.2 Infringement Notices

One infringement notice was issued to a company in Wairarapa for an illegal chemical discharge into a site, which had a consent for the discharge of cleanfill only.

One infringement notice was issued to a Wairarapa dairy farmer who the Council believes was acting outside his consent to take irrigation water. That notice was appealed, and the appeal has yet to be fully heard before the Court.

One infringement notice was issued to a Wairarapa dairy farmer who the Council believed was acting outside the conditions of his consent to take irrigation water. After an explanation by the farmer, Council withdrew the notice.

One infringement notice was issued to Chemwaste Industries (Wellington) Limited for offensive and objectionable discharges of sawdust beyond the site boundary. An infringement notice was also issued to the Director of the company but was subsequently withdrawn.

One infringement notice was issued to TelstraSaturn Limited for not submitting a works programme for communications cable laying between Paraparaumu Beach and Titahi Bay.

Two infringement notices were issued to MKL Asphalt Limited for offensive and objectionable odour beyond the site boundary.

One infringement notice was issued to Medical Waste (Wellington) Limited for offensive and objectionable odour beyond the site boundary.

10.3 Prosecutions

A dairy farmer in Wairarapa had charges laid against him during the year in relation to a discharge of dairy effluent to a creek. This case has yet to be heard before the Court.