If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

Council

Thursday 17 August 2023, 1.00pm

Taumata Kōrero, Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council,
100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington

Quorum: *Seven Councillors*

Members

Councillors

Daran Ponter (Chair)

Adrienne Staples (Deputy Chair)

David Bassett

Ros Connelly

Quentin Duthie

Penny Gaylor

Chris Kirk-Burnnand

Ken Laban

David Lee

Thomas Nash

Hikitia Ropata

Yadana Saw

Simon Woolf

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council

Council

Thursday 17 August 2023, 1.00pm

Taumata Kōrero - Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council
100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington

Public Business

Council
17 August 2023
Report 23.362

For Decision

NATURAL RESOURCES PLAN, DRAFT PLAN CHANGE 1 PROVISIONS

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose

1. To provide the Natural Resources Plan, Draft Plan Change 1 to Council for approval to commence limited statutory consultation with Tangata Whenua (through iwi authorities), local authorities, Ministers, and Wellington Water Ltd.

He tūtohu
Recommendations

That Council:

1 **Approves** the Natural Resources Plan, Draft Plan Change 1 for limited statutory consultation.

2 **Notes** that this draft will be provided to territorial authorities in line with Schedule 1 of the RMA.

3 **Notes** that this draft will be provided to Ministers and Tangata Whenua (through iwi authorities) in line with Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

4 **Notes** that the draft will be provided to Wellington Water Ltd in line with Schedule 1 of the RMA as an important affected party to this Plan Change 1.

5 **Notes** that an options question box has been added into Draft Plan Change 1 (Attachment 1), at page 54, where Council wishes to consult on two timeline options for achievement of the *E.coli* target attribute state and Enterococci coastal water objective.

6 **Notes** that this version of Plan Change 1 is still a draft, and it will be amended through the outcomes of the statutory consultation, and from further refinement and integration of the provisions.

7 **Notes** that Officers will provide an update to Council on the feedback received through statutory consultation and how that feedback has been addressed, including any other amendments; this will be done before Council decides to notify the Natural Resources Plan, Proposed Plan Change 1 on 27 October 2023.

Te tāhū kōrero
Background

2. The Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region 2023 (NRP) is a single integrated plan under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to manage all the natural resources (which the Wellington Regional Council has a function to manage) across the entire Wellington Region. The NRP combines and updates five operative regional plans for air quality, freshwater, soil, discharges to land, and the coast.

3. The Natural Resources Plan was made operative on 28 July 2023.

4. The primary drivers for undertaking the Plan Change 1 is the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM), and a Stage 2 Global Stormwater Network resource consent application that was recently lodged, as well as consent applications for wastewater network overflows for Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata, Wellington and Karori, and Porirua and North Wellington. The relevant objectives and policies of Plan Change 1 once notified will need to be considered during the processing and decision for these consents.

5. Plan Change 1 implements the requirements of the NPS-FM and the recommendations for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara. It also includes a suite of region-wide amendments to the biodiversity schedules as new information has become available; minor changes to the rules for the beds of lakes and rivers; and updates to the air rules to give effect to the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010.

6. The objectives will implement the NPS-FM. In particular, the objectives will achieve the long-term freshwater vision objectives for Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara, which include environmental outcomes expressed as objectives(s) for all values and set target attribute states, including time frames for achievement.

7. The NPS-FM requires a new policy and rule framework, and for regional council to set limits as rules and develop action plans (non-regulatory measures) to achieve certain water quality target attribute states. The draft objectives, policies, rules, methods, schedules and maps have been primarily developed from the documents produced by the Whaitua Committees, and updated using modelling for land at risk of erosion, and recent changes to regulations, such as Freshwater Farm Plans.

8. Officers have shared drafting and management option documents with Ngāti Toa Rangatira. Taranaki Whānui were involved in the initial development of Plan Change 1, however they concentrated their resources on the policy and planning development of the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1 (mid 2022). Taranaki Whānui intend to remain involved in Plan Change 1 through this limited notification and full notification processes.

9. See **Attachment 1** for the full draft provisions of Plan Change 1.

Work to date

10. The Plan Change 1 in Attachment 1 incorporates feedback from the Council working group, and Council workshops. Plan Change 1 has recently been through an initial legal review. Officers have also been progressing the Section 32 report evaluation of the draft provisions. As refinements are made to the provisions in the coming months, the

Section 32 assessments will be made alongside. A full Section 32 report will accompany the Plan Change 1 for Council decisions around notification in October 2023.

11. Discussions have been ongoing with Council through the Council Working Group and in Council workshops on the question of the timeline for achieving the *E. coli* target attribute state and Enterococci coastal objective. The Whaitua recommendations to achieve target attribute state for *E.coli* is by 2040, however, officer discussions with Council have suggested a longer timeframe that places greater emphasis on feasibility and cost, being 2050 for Te Awarua o Porirua (Chapter 9) and 2060 for Te Whanganui a Tara (Chapter 8). An options question box has been placed into Attachment 1, at page 54, to seek specific feedback on these options in the limited release.

12. Officers have been working closely for over a year with Ngāti Toa Rangatira in developing the draft provisions. This work included regular meetings to discuss all the provisions, and detailed discussions on draft objectives (environmental outcomes), and new provisions for wastewater and stormwater. This work has proven invaluable to improving the provisions for wastewater.

13. Further regular work has continued with Wellington Water Ltd to discuss and assist in the drafting of the stormwater and wastewater provisions. There has also been engagement with territorial authorities, the Regional Planning Managers Group, Farming Reference Group, rural landowners in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) secretariat. Officers have continued to make amendments to improve provisions based on these engagements.

Statutory consultation

14. Schedule 1 of the RMA requires that, during the preparation of a proposed regional plan, the regional council shall consult:

    - the Minister for the Environment
    - other Ministers of the Crown who may be affected by Plan Change 1
    - local authorities who may be affected
    - the tangata whenua of the area, through iwi authorities
    - any customary marine title group in the area.

15. There are no groups in the Wellington Region that hold customary marine titles.

16. A copy of draft Plan Change 1 will be sent to Wellington Water Ltd as they are an important affected party to this plan change.

17. Following statutory consultation on the draft provisions, Officers will provide an update to Council on the feedback from the statutory consultation, and how the feedback has been incorporated into the plan change. Officers will continue to refine and integrate provisions to avoid any unnecessary duplication and error.

Ngā hua ahumoni
Financial implications

18. The current work programme for Plan Change 1 is approved through the Long-Term Plan. There are no immediate financial implications associated with this report.

19. It is anticipated that the overall implementation of Plan Change 1 will impact the future Long Term/Annual plan cycles.

20. Assessment of potential costs and benefits will be documented in the Section 32 report prepared as part of the RMA plan change documentation.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori
Implications for Māori

21. The decision to undertake statutory consultation on the Plan Change 1 has implications for Māori that must be considered. As a partner, Greater Wellington has a responsibility to adhere to Te Tiriti obligations and the principle of partnership that provides for rangatiratanga in the development of policies and plans. Greater Wellington also holds responsibilities and obligations under Te Tiriti to work in partnership with mana whenua. The implementation of the Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programmes (WIPs), Te Mahere Wai, and the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement into Plan Change 1 will have significant impact on both receiving environments (Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour, and Te Whanganui-a-Tara/Wellington Harbour).

22. The RMA Schedule 1 process requires that Tangata Whenua, through iwi authorities, are consulted on proposed plan changes. Wellington's six mana whenua partners will receive the pre-draft provisions and Plan Change 1 when approved by Council as part of the limited statutory consultation. They will have 10 working days to provide feedback through this process, as well as continuing to work with Officers on draft provisions ahead of the 26 October notification date.

Engagement

23. The scope for the Plan Change 1 primarily impacts Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua, therefore, the focus of our engagement has been with Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o Te Ika a Maui.

24. Kaupapa funding has been provided for both RPS Change 1 and Plan Change 1 in May 2022. The intent is to provide for our mana whenua partners to resource themselves to develop provisions and engage in plan development and decisions on policy direction.

25. Engagement is most progressed with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, with ongoing and detailed content discussions starting in August 2022. Officers began engagement with an overview of the whole plan change. Ngāti Toa Rangatira have identified their priorities and as a result have provided input into the drafting of the wastewater and stormwater provisions. Ngāti Toa Rangatira has also been directly involved in the drafting of the objectives (environmental outcomes) for the Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua chapter.

26. Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o Te Ika a Maui have provided significant direction through the previous RPS Plan Change 1 submissions and through the Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai. This work has been substantial and has played a fundamental role in the development of Plan Change 1. Further engagement with Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o Te Ika a Maui has been limited for several reasons, such as the overlap of work programmes for the RPS Change 1 and Plan Change 1, the limited policy planning resources available in the region, and the delayed scoping of Plan Change 1. Officers will continue to offer further support to Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o Te Ika a Maui in this

process. It should also be noted that there will be further opportunity for Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o Te Ika a Maui to input through the limited release feedback and later through the submission post notification.

27. Engagement on the region-wide changes has progressed with mana whenua partners. Officers have started discussions with Ngā Hapū-o-Ōtaki on the content that they identified as being a priority to them. Officers provided Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki with an overview of the Plan Change 1 and highlighted the regional changes that directly impact their rohe. Due to the timeline pressures Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki were unable to provide any immediate feedback on the regional amendments. However, Officers can assist with feedback as part of the limited notification process.

28. Officers have initiated early discussions with Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai on Plan Change 1. Officers provided Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai with an overview of Plan Change 1 and highlighted the regional changes that directly impact their rohe. Again, due to time constraints Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai were approached late in the process which did not leave sufficient time for in-depth discussions on the regional changes. The RPS Change 1 hearings occurring currently have placed additional pressures on mana whenua to fully engage. However, as indicated above, there is time made available under the limited notification process to make submissions and Officers can assist the iwi in this process.

29. Engagement with Rangitāne ō Wairarapa and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa has occurred but not to any depth. Both iwi partners have been provided information on Plan Change 1, and the region-wide changes. Rangitāne o Wairarapa is also involved in the RPS Change 1 hearings and other Greater Wellington processes that is placing additional resource pressure on the iwi.

30. Overall, Ngāti Toa are supportive of Plan Change 1. They are particularly supportive of the introduction of more stringent limits, especially prior to stormwater and wastewater applications being assessed. They have also expressed their desire for greater prominence of provisions to protect and enhance mahinga kai, as well as specific requirements for monitoring and implementation of WIPs and Te Mahere Wai that will enable kaitiakitanga.

Positive effects

31. The purpose of the Plan Change 1 is to give effect to the NPS-FM 2020 (and mana whenua and community expectations as articulated through our whaitua process). The NPS-FM 2020 requires that freshwater is managed in a way that 'gives effect' to Te Mana o te Wai, fundamentally through involving mana whenua in all elements of freshwater management. This will lead to improvements in overall water quality and will require active involvement of mana whenua. Plan Change 1 will result in better partnership practices with mana whenua moving forward through to implementation.

32. Plan Change 1 is focused on giving effect to the recommendations and mātauranga provided from the WIPs, Te Mahere Wai, and the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement that will provide for mana whenua aspirations for water quality in Te Whanganui-a-tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua.

33. Objectives relating to mahinga kai and Māori customary use have been included in Plan Change 1. There is also an objective that seeks that the huanga of mahinga kai and

Māori customary use identified by mana whenua are maintained or improved. Ongoing involvement in monitoring and action planning with mana whenua has been signalled in Plan Change 1 to further enable rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga.

Risks

34. Multiple planning processes occurring concurrently means that mana whenua have not been able to fully engage in each planning process, including Plan Change 1. There are opportunities to rectify this situation during the limited notification and full notification processes by assisting mana whenua with the submission processes.

35. Plan Change 1 will lead to increased costs on Māori businesses, landowners and future development opportunities.

36. The timeframes to meet the NPS-FM 2020 implementation deadline has placed pressures on iwi capacity to be completely involved in this planning process and may impact on our partnerships with mana whenua.

37. The region wide amendments in Plan Change 1 (including updates to the biodiversity schedules (mostly Schedule F), improvements to the beds of lakes and rivers rules, and changes to the air quality rules) are not acceptable to mana whenua. These amendments will require further engagement through the next phase of planning process to work through the issues for a better resolution.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi
Consideration of climate change

38. The NRP contains policies that direct how Greater Wellington considers climate change in the context of natural resource management and consenting. Most significant among these is Policy P29: Effects of climate change. The NRP also includes policy direction on ensuring that use and development in the coastal marine area and the beds of lakes and rivers accounts for natural processes (e.g., erosion) that are affected by climate change and sea level rise.

39. Plan Change 1, gives effect to the proposed RPS Change 1 for climate change. RPS Change 1, sets a regional direction on climate change matters, and the draft provisions of Plan Change 1 will improve climate resilience in each Whaitua, including reafforestation of highly erosion prone land, which is at particular risk from high rainfall events. Further new provisions for stormwater, and earthworks will ensure further resilience is introduced into these sectors to protect the assets from the effects of climate change and reducing the contaminant load entering rivers and receiving environments.

Decision-making process

40. This decision represents a formal decision for Council to approve the draft Plan Change 1 for limited statutory consultation.

41. This is an intermediary step, Council's core decision will be in determining whether to notify Plan Change 1 on 26 October 2023, having regard to Section 32 matters. Formal plan change documentation, including the Section 32 report, will be provided in October 2023 to inform this decision.

Te hiranga
Significance

42. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of this matter, considering Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington's Decision-making Guidelines. Officers recommend that this matter is of low significance. Although Plan Change 1 is important to the two Whaitua and have community interest, this decision relates only to the draft provisions for statutory consultation. The provisions will change prior to the decision to notify Plan Change 1.

Te whakatūtakitaki
Engagement

43. Plan Change 1 will be shared with:
    a Greater Wellington Regional Council's six mana whenua partners
    b The following Ministers:
        i Minister of Conservation
        ii Minister for the Environment
        iii Minister of Transport
        iv Minister for Primary Industries
        v Minister of Housing
        vi Minister of Forestry
    c Territorial authorities in the Wellington Region
    d Wellington Water Ltd.
44. Officers have consulted with territorial authorities though the Regional Planning Managers Group. Regular consultation has occurred with Wellington Water Ltd, given the importance of this stakeholder to the change.
45. Partnership work with mana whenua on provisions is covered above in Implications for Māori.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei
Next steps

46. If approved, draft Plan Change 1 will be shared with territorial authorities, Ministers of the Crown, mana whenua, and Wellington Water Ltd.
47. Officers will provide a summary of the feedback received through statutory consultation to Council in September, including how the feedback was addressed.
48. Formal documentation will be provided to Council on 26 October 2023, including the Section 32 report which will inform decision-making for the Plan Change 1 notification.
49. Council will then decide on whether to notify Plan Change 1.

Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments

Number	Title
1	Natural Resources Plan, Draft Plan Change 1 Provisions

Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories

Approvers	Matt Hickman, Kaiwhakahaere Matua Taiao, Manager, Policy Fathima Iftikar, Hautū Rautaki, Kaupapa Here me ngā Waeture, Director, Strategy, Policy and Regulation Lian Butcher, Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Rōpu Taiao, General Manager, Environment

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga **Summary of considerations**
Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference Council is responsible for the NRP under section 30 and Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Implications for Māori The purpose of the Plan Change 1 is to give effect to the NPS-FM 2020. The NPS-FM 2020 requires that freshwater is managed in a way that 'gives effect' to Te Mana o te Wai, fundamentally through involving mana whenua in all elements of freshwater management. This will lead to improvements in overall water quality and will require active involvement of mana whenua. Plan Change 1 will result in better partnership practices with mana whenua moving forward through to implementation. However, there have been risks identified in gaining enough resources across all mana whenua to contribute fully to the planning processes occurring at this time. This can be overcome to an extent by assisting mana whenua through the limited notification process and in the formal full notification in October 2023.
Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies The NRP is included in both the Annual Plan and Long Term.
Internal consultation Internal consultation has occurred with Officers from Land Management for rural and land use provisions, especially with the introduction of the new Freshwater Farm Plan requirements. Other internal engagement has occurred with Officers in Environmental Regulation and Environmental Operations (Parks).
Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc. Regional councils must publicly notify freshwater plans that give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 by 31 December 2024. Plan Change 1 is deemed medium-risk and is mitigated through data modelling and research to develop the suite of provisions for Plan Change 1.

Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Attachment 1:

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

Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Draft Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region – Amendments to Chapters 2-12 and maps contents page

Interpretation of draft Plan Change 1

The draft proposed changes to the operative Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region (NRP) are shown in this document as ~~strikethrough~~ (proposed deletion) and <u>underlined</u> (proposed insertion).

NRP provisions that are proposed as part of PC1 to no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara or Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua are identified in tables throughout PC1. In the notified version of PC1, it is anticipated that provisions with these exclusions will be indicated by a symbol.

Please note changes to provisions relating to the take and use of water as part of PC1 apply only to Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.

Amendments to Chapter 2 – Interpretation

Amendments to NRP provisions as part of PC1 are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and in underline for insertions.

2.2 Definitions

Allocation amount	The calculated amount of water available for allocation listed in Tables 7.3-7.5, Tables 8.2 and 8.3, Table 9.8 and Tables 10.2 and 10.3.
Annual stocking rate	The average number of stock units per hectare carried on a farm over a 12 month period.
Carparking area	Paved vehicle parking areas on a property (including those accessory to a primary land use activity on the site) where spaces are congregated/adjacent to one another. Includes all access and manoeuvring areas. Excludes • parking on legal road • parking spaces not aggregated in a single area
Catchment management unit	The water bodies (rivers, Lake Wairarapa or groundwater) in: (a) Tables 8.2-8.3 (Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley **Whaitua**); and (b) Tables 9.7-9.8 (Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua**) (c) Tables 10.2-10.3 (Kāpiti Coast **Whaitua**), and (d) Each **catchment management unit** row of Tables 7.3-7.5 (Ruamāhanga **Whaitua**).
Contaminant Load Model	A model used to estimate annual stormwater contaminant loads from different sources of existing or proposed impervious areas of a property.
Core allocation	The maximum amount of water available for allocation: (a) for the **catchment management unit** and **catchment management sub-unit** listed in the **whaitua** chapters (except for (c) below) shall not exceed whichever is the greater of: (i) The total amount allocated by resource consents at the time the resource consent application is lodged, or (ii) The **allocation amounts** provided for in Tables 7.3-7.5, Tables 8.2 and 8.3, Table 9.8 and Tables 10.2 and 10.3, or (b) for rivers (and their **tributaries**) and **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater (stream depletion)** not covered by (a) or (c): (i) 50% of the **mean annual low flow** for rivers with mean flows of greater than 5m^3/sec, or (ii) 30% of the **mean annual low flow** for rivers outside of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua with mean flows of less than or equal to 5m^3/sec, or (iii) 20% of the mean annual low flow for rivers within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua with mean flows of less than or equal to 5 m^3/sec, or (c) for any **catchment management unit** or **catchment management sub-unit** where the total amount allocated by resource consents at the time the resource consent application is lodged exceeds the **allocation amount** in Tables 7.3–7.5, shall not exceed:

	(i) up until 1 July 2029 unless another date is specified in the applicable **whaitua** chapter of this Plan, the total amount allocated by resource consents at the time the resource consent application is lodged, or (ii) from 1 July 2029 unless another date is specified in the applicable **whaitua** chapter of this Plan, the **allocation amounts** provided for in Tables 7.3-7.5.
Dry weather discharges	Constructed or uncontrolled discharges of **wastewater** from a **wastewater network** or **stormwater network** that occur during dry weather, often as a result of pipe blockage, pipe breakage, cross-connections or mechanical or power failure, in a network during periods of dry weather.
Earthworks Applies to Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua only	means the alteration or disturbance of land, including by moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts.
Effective hectares	The area of land used for grazing livestock, cropping or as a sacrifice paddock
Erosion and sediment management plan	(a) For **plantation forestry**, a plan prepared in compliance with Schedule 34; or (b) For **vegetation clearance** on **high erosion risk land** a plan prepared in compliance with Schedule 35.
Erosion risk treatment plan	A plan prepared in compliance with Schedule 32.
Existing wastewater discharge Applies to Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua only	**Wastewater** discharged into water or onto or into land in a manner that may enter water from a **wastewater** treatment plant or a **wastewater network catchment** that is: (a) already authorised by an **existing resource consent** at the time of application for a new resource consent (the replacement resource consent application may seek a different quality, and/or quantity, and/or discharge location within the same or a downstream waterbody), and/or (b) from a **wastewater network catchment** or **sub-catchment** that exists as of ### 2023 (date of notification).
High risk industrial or trade premise	An industrial or trade premise that stores, uses or generates contaminants or **hazardous substances** on-site that are exposed to rain and could become entrained in **stormwater.** Such activities could include: • boat construction and maintenance, • commercial cement, concrete or lime manufacturing or storage, • chemical manufacture, formulation or bulk storage, recovery, processing or recycling, • fertiliser manufacture or bulk storage,

	• storage of hazardous wastes including waste dumps or dam tailings associated with mining activities, • petroleum or petrochemical industries including a petroleum depot, terminal, blending plant or refinery, or facilities for recovery, reprocessing or recycling petroleum-based materials, • scrap yards including automotive dismantling, wrecking or scrap metal yards, • wood treatment or preservation, or bulk storage of treated timber, • mineral extraction, refining and reprocessing, storage, and use, • explosives and ordinances production, storage, and use, • electronics including the commercial manufacturing, reconditioning, or recycling of computers, televisions, and other electronic devices, • waste recycling, treatment, and disposal, • engineering workshops with metal fabrication, or electroplaters, • power stations, substations, or switchyards.
Highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry)	Land with highest risk of erosion in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua shown on Map 88 or in Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua shown on Map 91.
Highest erosion risk land (pasture)	Land with highest risk of erosion in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua shown on Map 86 or in Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua shown on Map 89.
High erosion risk land (pasture)	Land with high risk of erosion in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua shown on Map 87 or in Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua shown on Map 90, that is not highest erosion risk land.
Hydrological controls*	[To use the same definition as in the RPS once finalised]
Limit	A limit on resource use or a take limit.
Nitrogen discharge risk	The quantitative assessment of nitrogen loss risk as determined using a recognised risk assessment tool
Part Freshwater Management Unit (Part FMU)	Part Freshwater Management Units for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua are shown on Map 78 and for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara are shown on Maps 80 and 96.
Recognised Nitrogen Risk Assessment Tool	The tool published by the Ministry for the Environment for the assessment of nitrogen discharge risk from rural land and found at: [enter url – expected to be available before notification] Or Such other tool that provides a quantitative assessment of risk of diffuse nitrogen discharge from rural land that has been approved for use as a recognised risk assessment tool by the Wellington Regional Council.

Redevelopment	For the purpose of assessment of a brownfield development activity in relation to stormwater effects, this includes the replacement, construction, reconstruction or addition of impervious areas and surfaces. Excludes: • minor maintenance or repairs to roads, carparking areas, driveways and paving; and • installation, maintenance or repair of underground infrastructure or network utilities requiring trenching (excluding stormwater infrastructure) and resurfacing
Registration	Is the process described in Schedule 33
Registered forestry adviser	means a person registered under s63Q of Forests (Regulation of Log Traders and Forestry Advisers) Amendment Act 2020 that is authorised to give advice that relates to— i. the establishment, management, or protection of a forest: ii. the management or protection of land used, or intended to be used, for any purpose in connection with a forest or proposed forest, including biophysical and land use topics described in *MPI Guidance What is a forestry adviser?* (MPI 2023): iii. the beneficial effects of forests, including how they contribute to environmental outcomes.
Sacrifice paddocks	Has the meaning given in the section 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020.
Stabilisation	means the earthworks site is inherently resistant to erosion or rendered resistant to erosion through the application of the methods of stabilisation specified in E3 of the GWRC Erosion and sediment control guide for land disturbing activities in the Wellington Region (2021). The definition of stabilisation only applies in the Te Awarua o Porirua Whaitua and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.
Stormwater	Runoff that has been intercepted, channelled, diverted, intensified or accelerated by human modification of a land surface, or runoff from the external surface of any structure, as a result of precipitation and including any contaminants contained therein. For the avoidance of doubt, **stormwater** excludes discharges associated with **earthworks**, **vegetation clearance**, **break-feeding** and **cultivation** that are managed under rules in sections 5.3, 8.2 and 9.2 of the Plan.
Stormwater catchment or sub-catchment	The area where the stormwater flows, including via the **stormwater network**, to a discharge point at a **surface water body** or the coast. A stormwater catchment may include a number of sub-catchments which discharge at various locations in the same vicinity.
Stormwater management strategy - Whaitua	A strategic document that links **stormwater** asset management and land use planning (including state highways) with water quality and quantity outcomes. A **stormwater management strategy** describes how sub-catchments within a **stormwater network** will be managed, through time, in accordance with any relevant objectives identified in the Plan.
Stormwater network	The network of devices designed to capture, detain, treat, transport ~~and~~or discharge **stormwater**, including but not limited to **stormwater treatment systems**, kerbs, intake structures, pipes, soak pits, sumps, swales and constructed ponds and wetlands, and that serves a road or more than one **property**.

<table>
<tr><td>Stormwater treatment system</td><td>A device, structure or system used to remove stormwater contaminants and/or to reduce stormwater volume and flows prior to discharge. These include (but are not limited to) :
• rain gardens
• green infrastructure
• infiltration trenches
• bioretention devices
• vegetated swales
• sand filters
• green roofs
• constructed wetlands
• proprietary devices.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stocking rate</td><td>The highest number of stock units per hectare carried on a farm at any time within a 12-month period</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stock unit</td><td>The metric used to describe livestock of different types and ages classes in terms of their equivalent annual feed requirements. These are as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>BEEF CATTLE</th><th>STOCK UNITS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mixed Age Cows</td><td>5.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Heifers 2.5 Yr</td><td>5.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Heifers 1.5 Yr</td><td>4.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Heifers Weaner</td><td>3.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulls Weaner</td><td>4.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Steers Weaner</td><td>4.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Steers 1.5 Yr</td><td>5.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Steers 2.5 Yr</td><td>5.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bull Beef 1.5 Yr+</td><td>5.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulls Breeding</td><td>5.5</td></tr>
<tr><th>NON LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE</th><th>STOCK UNITS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Non Lactating Dairy Cattle</td><td>4.5</td></tr>
<tr><th>DAIRY CATTLE</th><th>STOCK UNITS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Jersey Cows</td><td>6.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Friesian Cows</td><td>8.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Jersey Stock</td><td>3.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Friesian Stock</td><td>4.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calves</td><td>2.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulls</td><td>5.0</td></tr>
<tr><th>DEER</th><th>STOCK UNITS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Hinds, breeding</td><td>1.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hinds, 1.5 year</td><td>1.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hinds, weaner</td><td>1.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stags, weaner</td><td>1.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stags, 1.5 year</td><td>1.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stags 2.5 year +</td><td>2.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stags, master</td><td>2.2</td></tr>
<tr><th>PIGS</th><th>STOCK UNITS</th></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

	Pig 1.6 HORSES AND PONIES STOCK UNITS Horses 6.5 Ponies 2.5 GOATS STOCK UNITS Milking Goats 1.5 Dry Goats 0.75 SHEEP STOCK UNITS Ewes and Rams 1 Hoggets and Wethers 0.7
Unplanned greenfield development	Greenfield development creating more than 1000m^2 of new impervious areas located outside of existing urban or future urban zoned land, as shown as 'unplanned' on Maps 92, 93, 94 and 95. Does not apply to the following activities: (a) Development or redevelopment of impervious areas in open space zones, and; (b) Development or redevelopment of impervious areas associated with a State Highway; and (c) Redevelopment of existing roads
Wastewater network catchment or **sub-catchment**	The **wastewater** pipes, pumpstations, storage tanks, manholes and associated devices located upstream of or prior to a **wastewater** treatment plant. A wastewater network catchment may be split into a number of sub-catchments.
Wet weather overflows	Constructed or uncontrolled overflow discharges of **wastewater** from a **wastewater network catchment** or **stormwater network** that occur during wet weather as a result of rainfall or groundwater entering the network either directly or indirectly.
Whaitua	A traditional term for a specific area. The Plan utilises the term **whaitua** to describe a group of catchments ~~**or sub-catchment**~~ managed as an integrated system. There are five **whaitua**: (a) Ruamāhanga Whaitua (a) Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara (b) Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua (c) Kāpiti Coast Whaitua (d) Wairarapa Coast Whaitua
Winter Stocking rate	The average number of stock units per hectare carried on a farm over the months of June, July and August.

Amendments to Chapter 3 – Objectives

Amendments to NRP provisions as part of PC1 are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and in underline for insertions.

NRP provisions that are proposed as part of PC1 to no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara or Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua are shown in the table below. In the notified version of PC1, provisions with this exclusion will be indicated by a symbol.

Provisions that will no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara or Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua
Objective O2
Objective O5
Objective O6
Objective O17
Objective O20
Objective O25
Objective O28
Objective O34
Objective O35
Objective O36
Objective O37
Objective O38

3.6 Water quality

Objective O18 COASTAL

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

(a) maintaining water quality, or

(b) improving water quality in:

(i) **significant contact recreation fresh water bodies** and sites with significant **mana whenua** values identified in Schedule C and **Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa** identified in Schedule B to meet, as a minimum and within reasonable timeframes, the primary contact recreation objectives in Table 3.1, and

(ii) coastal water and sites with significant **mana whenua** values identified in Schedule C and **Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa** identified in Schedule B to meet, as a minimum and within reasonable

timeframes, the contact recreation objectives in Table 3.3, and

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

Note

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

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

Contact recreation and Māori customary use objectives

Table 3.1 Primary contact recreation and Māori customary use objectives in freshwater bodies

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

[1] E.coli is a factor for some **Māori customary use** so E.coli levels may be important to meet this objective outside of the September to April period specified for E.coli
[2] For guidance refer to the default guideline values (recreation and aesthetics) of the *Australia and New Zealand guidelines for fresh and marine water quality (2018)*
[3] Only applies to naturally hard bottomed rivers and streams
[4] Percentile derived using the Hazen method, all statistics to be assessed from a minimum of 30 data points collected over three years.

Table 3.2 Secondary contact and Māori customary use recreation objectives in freshwater bodies[5]				
Water body type	***E. coli*** cfu/100mL median[6]	**Cyanobacteria**		**Māori customary use**
		Planktonic[11]	**Benthic**	
Rivers Does not apply to TWT and TAoP	≤ 1,000		Low risk of health effects from exposure	Fresh water supports **Māori customary use** by the achievement of the **huanga** identified by **mana whenua**.
Lakes Does not apply to TWT and TAoP		< 1.8 mm^3/L biovolume equivalent of potentially toxic cyanobacteria OR < 10 mm^3/L total biovolume of all cyanobacteria		
Natural wetlands	≤ 1,000			

Table 3.3 Contact recreation and Māori customary use objectives in coastal water[7]			
Coastal water type	**Pathogens** Indicator bacteria/100mL 95th percentile[8]	**Māori customary use**	**Shellfish quality**
Estuaries[9] Does not apply to TWT and TAoP	≤ 540 *E. coli*	Coastal water supports **Māori customary use** by the achievement of the **huanga** identified by **mana whenua**	Concentrations of contaminants, including pathogens, are sufficiently low for shellfish to be safe to collect and consume where appropriate
Open coast and harbours[10] Does not apply to TWT and TAoP	≤ 500 enterococci		

[5] For guidance on the E.coli, cyanobacteria and toxicants and irritants objectives in Table 3.2 refer to Table 3.3 of the Technical guidance document: Aquatic ecosystem health and contact recreation outcomes in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Wellington Regional Council, 2015, GW/ESCI-T-15/45.
[6] Based on a minimum of 12 data points collected over three years
[7] For guidance on the pathogens and shellfish quality objectives in Table 3.3 refer to Table 3.6 of the Technical guidance document: Aquatic ecosystem health and contact recreation outcomes in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Wellington Regional Council, 2015, GW/ESCI-T-15/45.
[8] Derived using the Hazen method from a minimum of 30 data points collected over three years
[9] ~~Excludes Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and I~~Includes Lake Onoke. Estuaries, including river mouth estuaries, should be treated as an estuary when they are dominated by saline water, in which case Table 3.3 applies, and as rivers when they are dominated by fresh water, in which case Table 3.1 or 3.2 applies.
[10] ~~Includes Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour.~~ Excludes the Commercial Port Area delineated in Maps 51, 52 and 53.

3.7 Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai

Objective O19 COASTAL

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

(a) water quality, flows, water levels and aquatic and coastal habitats are managed to maintain biodiversity **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai**, and

(b) where an objective in Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 or 3.8 is not met, a fresh water body or coastal marine area is meaningfully improved so that the objective is met within a reasonable timeframe, and

(c) **restoration** of **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai** is encouraged.

Note

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

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

Aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai objectives

Table 3.4 Rivers and streams[11] **Does not apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua**

Attribute		Nuisance macrophytes	Periphyton biomass[12]		Periphyton cover		Invertebrates				Fish			Mahinga kai species	Toxicants[13]
Statistic[14]		%Maximum	See footnote 15		Annual Maximum		Median[15]				Score on latest data		N/A	N/A	N/A
Unit		%	mg/m² chlorophyll a		Periphyton % weighted composite cover (PeriWCC)		Macroinvertebrate Community Index		Quantitative Macroinvertebrate Community Index		Index of Biotic Integrity				
River class[16 17]			All rivers	Significant rivers	All rivers	Significant rivers	All rivers	Significant rivers	All rivers	Significant rivers	All rivers	Significant rivers			
1	Steep, hard sedimentary	≤50% channel cross sectional area or volume	≤ 50	≤ 50	<20%	<20%	≥ 120	≥ 130	≥6	≥6.5	≥48	≥48	Fish communities are resilient and their structure composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of **aquatic ecosystem health**	**Mahinga kai** species, including **taonga species**, are present in quantities, size and of a quality that is appropriate for the area and reflective of a healthy functioning ecosystem[18] **Huanga** of **mahinga kai** as identified by **mana whenua** are achieved.	**River Class** 1 and rivers listed with high macroinvertebrate community health – 99% species protection All other rivers – 95% species protection
2	Mid-gradient, coastal and hard sedimentary		≤ 120	≤ 50	<40%	<20%	≥ 105	≥ 130	≥5.5	≥6.5	≥38	≥48			
3	Mid-gradient, soft sedimentary		≤ 120*	≤ 50*	<40%	<20%	≥ 105	≥ 130	≥5.5	≥6.5	≥38	≥48			
4	Lowland, large, draining ranges		≤ 120	≤ 50	<40%	<20%	≥ 110	≥ 130	≥5.5	≥6.5	≥38	≥48			
5	Lowland, large, draining plains and eastern Wairarapa		≤ 120*	≤ 50*	<40%	<20%	≥ 100	≥ 120	≥5	≥6	≥38	≥48			
6	Lowland, small		≤ 120*	≤ 50*	<40%	<20%	≥ 100	≥ 120	≥5	≥6	≥38	≥48			

[11] For guidance on the macrophytes, periphyton biomass, invertebrates and fish objectives in Table 3.4 refer to Table 2.4 of the Technical guidance document: Aquatic ecosystem health and contact recreation outcomes in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Wellington Regional Council, 2015, GW/ESCI-T-15/45.
[12] The periphyton biomass objective shall not be exceeded by more than 17% of samples in 'productive' rivers and; 8% of samples in all other rivers, based on a minimum of three years of monthly sampling. Rivers are categorised as productive according to types in the River Environment Classification (REC). Productive rivers are those that fall within the REC "Dry" Climate categories (i.e., Warm-Dry (WD) and Cool-Dry (CD)) and the REC Geology categories that have naturally high levels of nutrient enrichment due to their catchment geology (i.e., Soft-Sedimentary (SS), Volcanic Acidic (VA) and Volcanic Basic (VB)). Therefore, productive rivers are those that belong to the following REC defined types: WD/SS, WD/VB, WD/VA, CD/SS, CD/VB, CD/VA.
[13] Nitrate and ammonia to be assessed against the *NPS-FM* (2020) attribute states; all other Toxicants to be assessed against the *ANZG (2018)* Default Guideline Values unless site/catchment specific thresholds are available for use (see Step 4 of the *ANZG (2018)* Water Quality Management Framework.
[14] Unless otherwise stated, based on 5 years of data.
[15] In naturally soft-bottomed rivers and streams assessment against the objectives shall be based on the soft bottom versions of the indices.
[16] Shown on Maps 29 to 33.
[17] Significant rivers are rivers or streams with high macroinvertebrate community health, identified in column 2 of Schedule F1(rivers/lakes)
[18] Appropriate for the area means consistent with what would be expected when the ecosystem is in a natural healthy condition.

Table 3.5 Lakes Does not apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua													
Lake type	**Macroalgae**	**Macrophytes (invasive score)** Lake Submerged Plant: Invasive Impact Index - % of maximum potential score	**Macrophytes (native score)** Lake Submerged Plant Indicators: Native Condition Index - % of maximum potential score	**Phytoplankton Annual median** mg chl-*a*/ m^3	**Phytoplankton Annual maximum** mg chl-*a*/ m^3	**Total Nitrogen Annual median** mg/ m^3		**Total Phosphorus Annual median** mg/ m^3	**Lake Bottom Dissolved Oxygen Annual minimum** g/m^3	**Mid-Hypolimnion Dissolved oxygen**[19] **Annual minimum** g/m^3	**Sediment**	**Fish**	**Mahinga kai species**
						Seasonally stratified and brackish	**Polymictic**						
Significant lakes[20]		0	≥75	≤2	≤10	≤160	≤300	≤10	≥7.5	≥7.5	Anthropogenic sediment loads, suspended sediment concentrations, and sedimentation on the lake bed are such that **aquatic ecosystem health** is reflective of a good state.	Fish communities are resilient and their structure composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of **aquatic ecosystem health**	**Mahinga kai** species, including **taonga species**, are present in quantities, size and of a quality that is appropriate for the area and reflective of a healthy functioning ecosystem[21] **Huanga** of **mahinga kai** as identified by **mana whenua** are achieved.
All other lakes[22]	The algae community is reflective of a good state of **aquatic ecosystem health** with a low frequency of nuisance blooms[23]	≤25	≥50	≤5	≤25	≤350		≤20	≥2.0	≥5.0			

[19] Mid-hypolimnion dissolved oxygen objective only applies to seasonally stratified lakes.
[20] ~~Parangarahu Lakes and~~ Lake Pounui is a significant lake~~s~~
[21] Appropriate for the area means consistent with what would be expected when the ecosystem is in a natural healthy condition.
[22] Monitoring data should be analysed separately for closed periods and open periods for intermittently closed and open lakes or lagoons (ICOLLs), such as Lake Ōnoke
[23] The macroalgae objective only applies to Lake Ōnoke

Table 3.6 Groundwater[24] Does not apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua	
Water quality and quantity	**Saltwater intrusion**
Water quality and quantity achieves a good state of health (including no toxic effects) in groundwater and connected surface water ecosystems. This includes ecosystem processes, aquatic life (including microbial and stygofaunal community composition in groundwater) and physical habitat.	The boundary between salt and fresh groundwater does not migrate between fresh water and salt water **aquifers**

Table 3.7 Natural wetlands[25]					
Wetland type	**Flora**	**Fauna**	**Mahinga kai species**	**Nutrient status**	**Hydrology**
Bog	Indigenous plant communities are appropriate[26] to wetland type, are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are within an acceptable range of that expected under natural conditions	Indigenous faunal communities (including those of birds, fish, lizards and invertebrates) are appropriate[35] to wetland type, are resilient and their structure composition and diversity are within an acceptable range of that expected under natural conditions	**Mahinga kai species**, including **taonga species**, are present in, or are migrating through, the wetland and are in quantities, size and of a quality that is appropriate to the area[27] and reflective of a healthy functioning ecosystem **Huanga** of **mahinga kai** as identified by **mana whenua** are achieved.	Low or very low	Water table depth and hydrologic regime is appropriate to the wetland type
Fen				Low to moderate	
Seepage				Low to high	
Saltmarsh[28]				Moderate to high	
Swamp				Moderate to high	
Marsh				Moderate to high	

[24] For guidance on the nitrate, quantity and saltwater intrusion objectives in Table 3.6 refer to Table 2.10 of the Technical guidance document: Aquatic ecosystem health and contact recreation outcomes in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Wellington Regional Council, 2015, GW/ESCI-T-15/45.
[25] For guidance on the flora, fauna, nutrient status and hydrology objectives in Table 3.7 refer to Table 2.13 of the Technical guidance document: Aquatic ecosystem health and contact recreation outcomes in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Wellington Regional Council, 2015, GW/ESCI-T-15/45.
[26] Appropriate refers to communities naturally found in the different wetland types, and indigenous species that are native to the area (i.e. species expected present based on natural distribution and habitat
[27] Appropriate for the area means consistent with what would be expected when the ecosystem is in a natural healthy condition.
[28] Refers to terrestrial component of saltmarshes, coastal saltmarsh is provided for by Table 3.8

Table 3.8 Coastal waters[29] **Does not apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua**							
Coastal water type	**Macroalgae**	**Seagrass and saltmarsh**	**Invertebrates**	**Mahinga kai species**	**Fish**	**Sedimentation rate**	**Mud content**
Open coast	The algae community is reflective of a good state of **aquatic ecosystem health** with a low frequency of nuisance blooms	NA	Invertebrate communities are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of **aquatic ecosystem health**	**Mahinga kai** species, including **taonga species**, are present in quantities, sizes and of a quality that is appropriate for the area and reflective of a healthy functioning ecosystem[30] **Huanga** of **mahinga kai** as identified by **mana whenua** are achieved.	Fish communities are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of **aquatic ecosystem health**	NA	
Estuaries and harbours[31]		Seagrass, saltmarsh and brackish water submerged macrophytes are resilient and diverse and their cover is sufficient to support invertebrate and fish communities				The sedimentation rate is within an acceptable range of that expected under natural conditions	The mud content and areal extent of soft mud habitats is within a range of that found under natural conditions

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

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

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

3.8 Sites with significant values

Objective O25A COASTAL

In Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara the outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies) and their significant values are protected and restored.

Objective O28A COASTAL

In Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara the ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected from the adverse effects of use and development, and where appropriate restored.

Amendments to Chapter 4 – Policies

NRP provisions, or parts of NRP provisions, that are proposed as part of PC1 to no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara or Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua are shown in the tables below. In the notified version of PC1, provisions with these exclusions will be indicated by symbols.

Provisions that will no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara or Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua
Policy P30(b): Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai
Policy P70: Minimising effects of rural land use activities
Policy P71: Managing the discharge of nutrients
Policy P72: Priority Catchments
Policy P73: Implementation of farm environment plans in priority catchments
Policy P74: Avoiding an increase in adverse effects of rural land use activities and associated diffuse discharges of contaminants
Policy P76: Consent duration for rural land use in priority catchments
Policy P77: Improving water quality for contact recreation and Māori customary use
Policy P79: Quality of point source discharges to rivers
Policy P82: Avoiding inappropriate discharges to water
Policy P83: Minimising adverse effects of stormwater discharges
Policy P84: Managing land use impacts on stormwater
Policy P85: Development of a stormwater management strategy for first-stage local authority and state highway network consents
Policy P86: Second-stage local authority and state highway network consents
Policy P87: Minimising wastewater and stormwater interactions
Policy P88: Assessing resource consents to discharge stormwater containing wastewater
Policy P89: Managing stormwater from a port or airport
Policy P90: Replacing wastewater discharge consents
Policy P92: Minimising and improving wastewater discharges
Policy P93: Quality of existing wastewater discharges to rivers
Policy P95: Discouraging new discharges of treated wastewater to coastal water

Provisions that will no longer apply to Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua
Policy P118: Water takes at minimum flows and minimum water levels
Policy P121: Core allocation for rivers

Amendments to NRP provisions as part of PC1 are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and in <u>underline</u> for insertions.

4.6 Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai

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

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

(a) managing activities, **erosion-prone land,** and **riparian margin**s to reduce sedimentation rates and pollutant inputs, to meet the water quality, **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai** objectives set out in Tables 3.4 to 3.8, and

(b) undertaking planting and pest management programmes in harbour and lake habitats and ecosystems.

4.7.3 Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity value

Policy P45: Protecting trout habitat

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

(a) maintain or improve water quality, ~~in accordance with the objectives in Table 3.4 and Table 3.5 of Objective O19,~~ and

(b) **minimise** changes in flow regimes that would otherwise prevent trout from completing their life cycle, and

(c) maintain the amount of pool, run and riffle habitat, and

(d) **minimise** adverse effects on the beds of trout spawning waters identified in Schedule I (trout habitat).

4.9.1 Discharges to land and water

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

~~When considering any application for a discharge the consent authority shall have regard to the following matters:~~

~~(a) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water including on any ecosystem associated with fresh water, and~~

~~(b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effects on fresh water, and on any ecosystem associated with fresh water, resulting from the discharge would be avoided, and~~

~~(c) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their contact with fresh water, and~~

~~(d) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effects on the health of people and communities as affected by their contact with fresh water resulting from the discharge would be avoided.~~

~~This policy applies to the following discharges (including a diffuse discharge by any person or animal):~~

~~(a) a new discharge, or~~

~~(b) a change or increase in any discharge~~

~~of any contaminant into fresh water, or onto or into land in circumstances that may result in that contaminant (or, as a result of any **natural process** from the discharge of that contaminant, any other contaminant) entering fresh water.~~

~~Sections (a) and (b) of this policy do not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011. Sections (c) and (d) of this policy do not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 took effect (1 August 2014).~~

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

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

(a) for an existing discharge that contributes to the objective(s) not being met, the discharge is only appropriate if:

(i) at a minimum an application for a resource consent includes a defined programme of work for upgrading the discharge, in accordance with **good management practice**, within the term of the resource consent, and

(ii) conditions on the resource consent require the adverse effects of the discharge to be **minimised** in order to improve water quality in relation to the objective(s) not met, and

(iii) in determining the improvement to water quality required in (ii), and the timeframe in which it is to be achieved, consideration will be given to the discharge's contribution to the objective(s) not being met,

(b) for a new discharge, the discharge is inappropriate if the discharge would cause the affected fresh water body or area of coastal water to decline in relation to the objective(s), except that a new temporary discharge to coastal water from a **wastewater network** or **wastewater** treatment plant to facilitate maintenance, repair, replacement or **upgrade** work that has temporary adverse effects may not be inappropriate.

Note:

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

Amendments to Chapter 5.1 – Air quality rules

Interpretation *(text in this box is not part of PC1)*

Amendments to NRP provisions as part of PC1 are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and in underline for insertions.

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

5.1.2 Outdoor burning

Rule R1: Outdoor burning – permitted activity

COASTAL

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

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

(b) there is no burning of **specified materials**.

Note

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

Rule R3: Outdoor burning for firefighter training – permitted activity

COASTAL

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

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

(b) the fire shall be under the control of Fire and Emergency New Zealand, Department of Conservation, New Zealand Defence Force, any airport fire service or other industry brigade, or any other nationally recognised body authorised to undertake firefighting research or fire training activities, and

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

5.1.4 Large scale combustion activities

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

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

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

(b) when the maximum generating capacity is more than 1MW, the discharge shall occur via a chimney stack or chimney at least 9.5m above ground level, or at least 3m above the ridge line of the roof or building or other structure, whichever is the highest, within a radius of 50m of the chimney stack or chimney, and

(c) the discharge shall be directed vertically into air, and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the chimney stack or chimney that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and

(d) rain excluders shall not impede the vertical discharge of combustion gases, and

(e) the fuel burning equipment is maintained by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and presented to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R8: Diesel or kerosene blends – permitted activity

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

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

(b) the sulphur content of the kerosene shall not exceed 0.5% by weight, and

(c) when the maximum generating capacity is more than 1MW, the discharge shall occur via a chimney stack or chimney at least 9.5m above ground level, or at least 3m above the ridge line of the roof or building or other structure, whichever is the highest, within a radius of 50m of the chimney stack or chimney, and

(d) the discharge shall be directed vertically into air, and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the chimney stack or chimney that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and

(e) rain excluders shall not impede the vertical discharge of combustion gases, and

(f) the discharge shall not at any time increase the concentration of PM_{10} (calculated as a 24-hour mean) by more than 2.5µg/m^3 in any part of a **polluted airshed**, and

(g) the fuel burning equipment is maintained by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and presented to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R9: Biogas – permitted activity

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

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

(b) the sulphur content of the **biogas** shall not exceed 0.5% by weight, and

(c) when the maximum generating capacity is more than 1MW, the discharge shall occur via a chimney stack or chimney at least 9.5m above ground level, or at least 3m above the ridge line of the roof or building or other structure, whichever is the highest, within a radius of 50m of the chimney stack or chimney, and

(d) the discharge shall be directed vertically into air, and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the chimney stack or chimney that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and

(e) rain excluders shall not impede the vertical discharge of combustion gases, and

(f) the discharge shall not at any time increase the concentration of PM_{10} (calculated as a 24-hour mean) by more than 2.5µg/m^3 in any part of a **polluted airshed**, and

(g) the fuel burning equipment is maintained by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and presented to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R10: Untreated wood – permitted activity

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

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

(b) the moisture content of the wood to be burned shall not exceed 25%, and

(c) the discharge shall occur via a chimney stack or chimney of at least 9.5m above ground level, or at least 3m above the ridge line of the roof or building, land or other structure, whichever is the highest, within a radius of 50m of the chimney stack or chimney, and

(d) the discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the chimney stack or chimney that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and

(e) rain excluders shall not impede the vertical discharge of combustion gases, and

(f) the discharge shall not at any time increase the concentration of PM_{10} (calculated as a 24-hour mean) by more than 2.5µg/m^3 in any part of a **polluted airshed**, and

(g) the fuel burning equipment is maintained by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and presented to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

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

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

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

(b) the discharge shall occur via a chimney stack or chimney of at least 9.5m above ground level, or at least 3m above the ridge line of the roof or building, land or other structure, whichever is the highest, within a radius of 50m of the chimney stack or chimney, and

(c) the discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the chimney stack or chimney that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and

(d) rain excluders shall not impede the vertical discharge of combustion gases, and

(e) the discharge shall not at any time increase the concentration of PM_{10} (calculated as a 24-hour mean) by more than 2.5µg/m^3 in any part of a **polluted airshed**, and

(f) the fuel burning equipment is maintained by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and presented to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R12: Emergency power generators – permitted activity

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

(a) the electricity network is disrupted through weather, accidents, or any unforeseen circumstances, or

(b) the person operating the equipment is undertaking necessary maintenance or testing of the device, or

(c) the electricity connection is not available due to planned outages, or load shedding/peak load generation is required

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

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

(e) the discharge shall not at any time increase the concentration of PM_{10} (calculated as a 24-hour mean) by more than 2.5µg/m^3 in any part of a **polluted airshed**.

5.1.5 Chemical and metallurgical processes

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

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

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

(b) the spray booth and/or room is fitted with an extraction system that vertically discharges all contaminants and exhaust air to a vent, and

(c) all vents shall be 3m above the building roof and shall discharge vertically, and

(d) the discharge is not impeded by any obstruction above the vent that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and

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

Note

The spray booth and/or room is in accordance with the *AS/NZS 4114.~~1:2003~~ 2020 Spray painting booths, designated spray painting areas and paint mixing rooms~~, Part 1: Design, construction and testing~~*.

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

~~C C6~~ COATING

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

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

(b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**, and

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

Rule R16: Printing processes – permitted activity

~~C C6~~ COATING

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

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

(b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**, and

(c) the undiluted water based inks, dyes and additives shall contain less than 5% volatile organic compounds by weight, and

(d) the vent shall be 3m above the roof of the building and shall discharge vertically, and

(e) the discharge is not impeded by any obstruction above the vent that decreases the vertical efflux velocity, and

(f) the total discharge of hydrocarbon solvents shall not exceed 5kg per day, and a record of the amount of solvents used is held by the operator and available to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R17: Dry cleaning – permitted activity

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

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

(b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**, and

(c) the discharge shall contain no chlorofluorocarbons, and

(d) maximum daily organic solvent used in the dry cleaning process shall not exceed 100kg per day, and

(e) the recovery of organic solvents from the refrigerated condenser unit is more than 95% efficiency at all times. The control equipment is maintained by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and available to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R18: Fume cupboards – permitted activity

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

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

(b) the discharge shall occur from a vent 3m above the height of the ridge line of the roof of the building, and

(c) the vent shall be 15m or more from a public access area.

Note

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

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

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

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

(b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**.

Note

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

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

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

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

(b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**, and

(c) the discharge into air from mechanical shredding of scrap metal indoors is through emission control equipment that achieves a particulate emission rate of no more than 10mg/m^3 (STP, dry gas basis and 12% CO_2 by volume). The control equipment shall be maintained at all times by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and available to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

Rule R21: Thermal metal spraying – permitted activity

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

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

(b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**, and

(c) the discharge is through control equipment that achieves a particulate emission rate of no more than 30mg/m^3 (Standard Temperature and Pressure, dry gas basis and 12% CO_2 by volume). The control equipment shall be maintained at all times by a suitably qualified person at least once per annum, with a copy of the maintenance report held by the operator and available to the Wellington Regional Council on request.

5.1.7 Dust generating activities

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

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

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

(b) the enclosed booth is fitted with an air extraction system that discharges vertically all contaminants and exhaust air into a vent, and

(c) the discharge is from a vent and the vent shall be 5m from a **sensitive activity** established prior to the commencement of the abrasive blasting operation, and

(d) the free silica content of a sample of the blasting material is less than 5% by weight, and

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

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

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

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

(b) the operation of a mobile abrasive blasting unit used at one **property** is no more than 10 days in any 12 month period (except for abrasive blasting of the **National Grid**), and

(c) abrasive blasting shall only be undertaken when it is impracticable to remove or dismantle or transport a fixed object or structure to be cleaned in an abrasive blasting booth, and

(d) if the blasting is dry abrasive blasting, the blasting materials shall only be garnet, sodium bicarbonate, crushed glass, or agricultural materials including crushed corn cobs or walnuts, and

(e) if the blasting is wet abrasive blasting, the blasting shall only use water, and

(f) the free silica content of a sample of the blasting material shall not exceed 5% by weight, and

(g) all work areas and surrounding areas are kept clean and substantially free of accumulations of deposited material and other debris.

Rule R27: Handling of bulk solid materials – permitted activity

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

(a) for the **Commercial Port Area** shown on Map 51 and Map 52 any discharge into air shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash beyond the boundary of the **Commercial Port Area** on Map 51 and Map 52, and

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

Note

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

Rule R28: Cement storage – permitted activity

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

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

5.1.8 Food, animal or plant matter manufacturing and processing

Rule R29: Alcoholic beverage production – permitted activity

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

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

Rule R30: Coffee roasting – permitted activity

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

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

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

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

(a) not exceeding 250kg/hour of product, or

(b) not exceeding 2 tonnes per hour of drying milk products to produce milk powders

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

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

5.1.9 Fuel storage

Rule R33: Petroleum storage or transfer facilities – permitted activity

COASTAL

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

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

(b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property** that does, or is likely to, cause adverse effects on human health, ecosystems or **property**.

5.1.10 Mobile sources

Rule R34: Mobile source emissions – permitted activity

~~COASTAL~~

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

5.1.11 Gas, water and wastewater processes

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

~~COASTAL~~

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

(a) the discharge shall not cause offensive or objectionable odour at the boundary of a **sensitive activity**~~, and~~

(b) ~~for venting and flaring of natural gas:~~

(i) ~~the discharge is required for operational, maintenance or repair purposes, and~~

(ii) ~~any equipment used is specifically designed for that purpose and in the case of flaring, provides for an unimpeded vertical discharge from an emission stack, and~~

(iii) ~~there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property** that does, or is likely to, cause adverse effect on human health, ecosystems or **property**.~~

Rule R35A: Gas processes – permitted activity

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

(a) The discharge shall not cause offensive or objectionable odour at the boundary of a **sensitive activity**, and

(b) The discharge is required for operational, maintenance or repair purposes, and

(c) Any equipment used is specifically designed for that purpose and in the case of flaring, provides for an unimpeded vertical discharge from and emission stack, and

(d) There is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property** that does, or is likely to, cause adverse effect on human health, ecosystems or **property**.

5.1.12 Drying and kiln processes

Rule R36: Drying and heating of minerals – permitted activity ~~C66~~

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

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

(b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**, and

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

(d) the kiln heating capacity shall not exceed 500kW per day.

5.1.13 Discharge of agrichemicals

General conditions for the discharge of agrichemicals COASTAL

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

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

(b) there is no discharge directly into the coastal marine area or a **surface water body**, unless the **agrichemical** is approved by the Environmental Protection Agency for use into water, and

(c) there is no discharge into water:

  (i) in a surface water **community drinking water supply protection area** as shown on Map 39, or

  (ii) two kilometres upstream of a surface water intake for a **group drinking water supply**, and

  (iii) the applicator shall notify every person taking water for potable supply within 1km downstream of the proposed discharge 12 hours before the discharge begins, and

(d) the **agrichemical** is approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, and

(e) the discharge shall be undertaken in accordance with the directions on the **agrichemical** product label, the manufacturer's instructions and safety data sheets, or as specifically approved by the Environmental Protection Authority, and

(f) in public places, including alongside roadways,

  (i) the discharge shall not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke, vapours, droplets or ash on any **property** adjacent to where the discharge originates, and

  (ii) the applicator must display prominent signage advising that **agrichemical** spraying is taking place.

Note

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) the discharge of **agrichemicals** shall comply with the general conditions of Section 5.1.13, and

(b) the applicator holds a qualification in accordance with section ~~5.3.6~~ 5.2.7 and Appendix ~~H5~~D of *NZS 8409: ~~2004~~2021 Management of Agrichemicals*, and

(c) there is no discharge onto a roof used for rain water collection, and

(d) aerial applicators must keep GPS records of aerial discharge of **agrichemicals** for at least three years and provide these to the Wellington Regional Council on request. The records must include the spray swath and secondary flight paths, and

(e) where the discharge is in or adjacent to a **sensitive area**, the landowner of a **property**:

  (i) shall prepare and follow a spray plan, and

  (ii) shall notify adjacent neighbours likely to be affected by the discharge of **agrichemicals**, and

  (iii) shall, where the discharge is onto or into water in a **surface water body**, notify the relevant iwi authority, and

  (iv) in relation to (i) to (iii) may contract out the responsibility to the applicator, and

(f) the spray plan required under condition (e) shall be prepared in accordance with Appendix ~~M4~~ G of *NZS 8409: ~~2004~~2021 Management of Agrichemicals*, and

(g) where the discharge of **agrichemicals** is in a public place the notification of all persons likely to be affected by the discharge of **agrichemicals** must be undertaken as follows:

(i) placing a public notice in a local newspaper or letter drop in the area to be sprayed at least seven working days prior to the discharge date, or

(ii) placing signs in the immediate vicinity of the spraying during the spray period and any required stand-down period afterwards, or where spraying is occurring on or alongside roads, any vehicle associated with the spraying must display a sign on the front and the rear of the vehicle advising that spraying is in occurring.

Note

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

Rule R39: Agrichemicals not permitted – restricted discretionary activity

COASTAL

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

Matters for discretion

1. The substance to be discharged including its toxicity and volatility and the carrying agent (formulation)

2. The proposed method of discharge, including the type of spray equipment to be used, the spray volume and droplet size, the direction of spraying and the height of release above the ground

3. The nature of any training undertaken by the operator

4. Measures to avoid **agrichemical** spray drift beyond the target site

5. The extent to which the use or discharge complies with *NZS8409:~~2004~~ 2021 Management of Agrichemicals*

6. The proximity of the discharge to **sensitive areas**

7. The timing of the discharge in relation to weather conditions

8. Communication requirements for the discharge

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

5.1.14 Fumigation

Rule R40: Fumigation – permitted activity

~~COASTAL~~

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

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

(b) there is no emission of **hazardous air pollutants** as identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants) beyond the boundary of the **property**.

5.1.15 All other discharges

Rule R42: All other discharges – discretionary activity

COASTAL

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

(a) from an industrial or trade premise; or

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

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

Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Amendments to Chapter 5.2 and 5.3 – Discharges to land and water and Land use rules

Interpretation *(text in this box is not part of PC1)*

Amendments to NRP provisions as part of PC1 are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and in underline for insertions.

NRP provisions that are proposed as part of PC1 to no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara or Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua are shown in the table below. In the notified version of PC1, provisions with this exclusion will be indicated by a symbol.

In NRP section	Provisions that will no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara or Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua
5.2	Rule R48: Stormwater from an individual property – permitted activity Rule R49: Stormwater from new subdivision and development – permitted activity Rule R50: Stormwater from new subdivision and development – restricted discretionary activity Rule R51: Stormwater to land – permitted activity Rule R52: Stormwater from a local authority or state highway network – controlled activity Rule R53: Stormwater from a local authority or state highway network with a stormwater management strategy – restricted discretionary activity Rule R54: Stormwater from a port or airport – restricted discretionary activity Rule R55: All other stormwater – discretionary activity Rule R56: Water races – discretionary activity Rule R57: Existing pumped drainage schemes – permitted activity Rule R58: All other pumped drainage schemes – discretionary activity Rule R65: Wastewater discharges to coastal and fresh water – discretionary activity Rule R66: Discharges of wastewater to fresh water – non-complying activity Rule R68: Discharge of treated wastewater from a wastewater network – restricted discretionary activity
5.3	Rule R101: Earthworks – permitted activity Rule R102: Construction of a new farm track – permitted activity Rule R103: Construction of a new farm track – controlled activity Rule R104: Vegetation clearance on erosion prone land – permitted activity Rule R105: Vegetation clearance on erosion prone land in accordance with a Freshwater Farm Plan – permitted activity

	Rule R106: Earthworks and vegetation clearance for renewable energy generation – restricted discretionary activity Rule R107: Earthworks and vegetation clearance – discretionary activity Rule R110: Use of rural land in priority catchments – permitted activity Rule R111: Use of rural land in priority catchments – controlled activity Rule R112: Use of rural land in priority catchments – discretionary activity

5.3.3 Livestock access

Rule R98: Livestock access to a surface water body or the coastal marine area – permitted activity

COASTAL

Livestock access to a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, and any associated discharge to water, is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

(a) ~~From 31 July 2019, t~~There shall be no **livestock** access to a **Category 1 surface water body,** except that sheep may have access to a **natural wetland** if authorised by a resource consent pursuant to Rule R116.

(i) (aa) Notwithstanding condition (a), access by sheep to a Schedule F2a (birds-rivers) site is allowed provided:

(ii) (i) Access during the Critical period(s) for the site identified in Schedule F2a (birds-rivers);

(1) does not result in stocking density of sheep grazing exceeding 6 stock units per hectare, and excludes break-feeding, supplementary feeding, or intensive farming within the site; and

(2) where access is at a stock crossing point, the sheep are supervised, actively driven across the water body, and do not cross the same water body more than twice in any month during a Critical period; and

(ab) For Schedule F2a sites added after 28/07/2023, Condition (aa) applies from 1 July 2025.

(b) ~~From 31 July 2022, a~~Access by:

(i) cattle, farmed deer or farmed pigs to a **Category 2 surface water body**, (except for a Schedule F1 river that is less than 1m wide), and

(ii) **dairy cows** to a river that is not a **Category 1 or Category 2 surface water body** and has an **active bed** width of 1m or wider at the location of the access,

may occur provided the access is only at a **stock crossing point** and the cattle (including **dairy cows**), farmed deer or farmed pigs:

(iii) are supervised and actively driven across the water body, and

(iv) do not cross the same water body more than twice in any month.

(c) From 1 July 2025, access by:

(i) cattle, farmed deer or farmed pigs to a **Category 2 surface water body**, which is a Schedule F1 river that is less than 1m wide), and

(ii) cattle, farmed deer or farmed pigs to a **Category 2 surface water body** which is within that part of the Huangarua River catchment identified in Schedule I (trout spawning habitat), during the trout spawning season (31 May to 31 August),

may occur provided, the access is only at a **stock crossing point** and the cattle (including **dairy cows**), farmed deer or farmed pigs:

(iii) are supervised and actively driven across the water body, and

(iv) do not cross the same water body more than twice in any month.

(d) Access by **livestock**, excluding sheep, to all **surface water bodies** or the coastal marine area shall not result in:

(i) a conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity of water,

1. in a site with significant **mana whenua** values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua), or

2. in a lake, estuary or the coastal marine area, or

3. beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing** in a river, or

(ii) more than minor damage in a **natural wetland** provided that:

1. the **natural wetland** is 0.05 ha or more and is not identified as a **Category 1 surface water body**, or

2. stock exclusion from the **natural wetland** is not required by the *Resource Management (Stock Exclusion) Regulations 2020*, and

(iii) more than minor damage to the water body's bed and banks, including through bank collapse, except at a **stock crossing**

point where **livestock** are supervised and actively driven across the water body.

(e) In the **coastal marine area**:

(i) access by beef cattle shall not result in more than minor damage, and

(ii) beef cattle shall be supervised in, or driven across, land below mean high water springs in a Schedule F5 (coastal habitats) or Schedule J (geological features) site or habitat, and

(iii) cattle (other than beef cattle), farmed deer or farmed pigs shall be supervised in, or driven across, land below mean high water springs, and

(iv) where the quality of water in the coastal environment has deteriorated so that it is having a significant adverse effect on ecosystems, natural habitats, or water-based recreational activities, or is restricting existing uses, **livestock** access to the coastal marine area, adjoining intertidal areas and other water bodies and riparian margins in the coastal environment must be expressly allowed for in a Freshwater Farm Plan certified under section 271G of the RMA.

Note

Schedule F2a sites added or changed after 28/07/2023 are the 'Awhea River (Tuturumuri to River mouth)' and 'Pahaoa River (Ngakonui Bridge to Glendhu Bridge)' sites.

Fencing is one method of managing **livestock** access and fencing can be either permanent or temporary as long as it achieves the conditions of the rule.

Amendments to Chapter 5.4 – Rules: Wetlands and beds of lakes and rivers

Interpretation *(text in this box is not part of PC1)*

Amendments to NRP provisions as part of PC1 are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and in underline for insertions.

5.4.4 Uses of beds of lakes and rivers general conditions

COASTAL

Beds of lakes and rivers general conditions

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

(a) except where the discharge is expressly allowed by the activity description of a rule in this chapter there shall be no discharge of contaminants (including but not limited to oil, petrol, diesel, paint, solvent, heavy metals or other toxicants) to water or the bed, except where this is the result of the disturbance of sediment and other materials already existing in the water or bed, and

(b) no cleaning or refuelling of machinery or equipment, or storage of fuel shall take place in, or within 10m of, a river or lake bed, or at any location where fuel can enter any water body, and

(c) all machinery, equipment and materials used for the activity shall be removed from the river or lake bed every night and on completion of the activity. This includes any excess material from the construction operation, any materials used during construction of any structure but not part of that structure, and any material removed or demolished from any structure, and

(d) structures are designed, installed and maintained, and activities are carried out in a manner to ensure that fish passage is maintained at all times, except:

(i) as required for the operation of backflow devices during heavy rainfall events, or

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

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

(iii) the placement, use, alteration, extension or reconstruction of the culvert or weir in, on, over or under the bed of any river or connected area must provide for the same passage of fish upstream and downstream as would exist without the

structure, except as required to carry out the construction works.

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

(e) in any part of the river bed identified as inanga spawning habitat in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), no bed disturbance, diversions of water or sediment discharge shall occur between 1 January and 31 May, except that material accumulated at the outlet of a **stormwater** discharge pipe may be removed between 1 January and 1 March, so long as there is no associated trimming or removal or vegetation (including weeds) on the bed or banks, and

(f) in any part of the river or lake bed covered by water, which is identified as trout spawning waters in Schedule I (trout habitat), disturbance of the bed or diversions of water shall not take place during the spawning period of between 31 May and 31 August, and

(g) all reasonable steps shall be taken to **minimise** the generation and release of sediment from the activity, and the discharge of any sediment to water from any activity in, on, over or under the bed of a river or lake must not, after reasonable mixing, result in any conspicuous change in the colour of water in the receiving water or change in horizontal visibility of greater than 30%, and

(h) car bodies or demolition rubble shall not be used for any purpose on the bed of any river or lake, and

(i) all reasonable steps shall be taken to **minimise** the duration of the diversion of water, and any diversion of water required to undertake the activity shall:

(i) only be temporary and for a period no longer than that required to complete the activity, and

(ii) must not involve a lake, and

(iii) any diversion channel required must have sufficient capacity to carry the same flow as the original channel, so as not to cause flooding or erosion of any neighbouring **property**, and

(j) the activity shall not result in erosion or scour of the river banks or shall not result in flooding of any neighbouring **property**, and

(k) any structure, other than a **stormwater** intake structure or debris arrestor, shall be designed so that it does not reduce the ability of the river to convey flood flows. All structures shall be maintained to

manage **flood debris** accumulated against the structure and the conveyance of flood flows, and

(l) any structure shall not alter the natural course of the river, including any diversion of water from the natural course during floods. Tree planting or **vegetative bank edge protection** works that are limited to the banks of the river and do not extend into the active channel are not considered to alter the course of the river for the purpose of this condition, and

(m) the river or lake bed shall not be disturbed to a depth or an extent greater than that required to undertake the activity, and

(n) in any part of a river or lake bed identified in Schedule F2a (birds-rivers) or Schedule F2b (birds-lakes), no structure shall be constructed, and no disturbance shall take place~~, during the critical period~~ if the named birds identified in Schedule F2a (birds-rivers) or Schedule F2b (birds-lakes)~~ if the named birds~~ are identified as nesting, roosting and foraging at the work site, and

(o) beds of lakes and rivers general conditions (a) to (m) that apply as specified in Rule R127 to R137 do not cover any activities regulated by Sub-Part 4 – River crossings and Sub-Part 10 – General provisions in the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017*.

Note

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

5.4.5 Uses of beds of lakes and rivers

Rule R128: New structures – permitted activity

The placement of a new~~ structure, including~~ sediment retention weir~~s~~, pipeline~~s~~ (such as a natural gas pipeline), duct~~s~~, cable~~s~~, hydrological and water quality monitoring equipment, fence~~s~~, ~~erosion protection structures,~~ debris arrestor structures or a ~~and~~ structures associated with **vegetative bank edge protection** ~~except a structure permitted by Rules R125, R126 and R127 and passive flap gates,~~ that is fixed in, on, under, or over the bed of any river or lake, ~~excluding activities regulated by the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017* except general condition 5.4.4(n),~~ including any associated:

(a) disturbance of the river or lake bed, and

(b) deposition on the river or lake bed, and

(c) diversion of water, and

(d) discharge of sediment to water, and

(e) temporary damming of water,

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

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

(f) the activity shall comply with the beds of lakes and rivers general conditions specified above in Section 5.4.4, and

(g) the activity does not occur within a site identified in Schedule C (mana whenua), excluding adding pipelines or cables to an existing structure or providing for fish refuge, and

(h) the activity does not occur in or on any part of the river bed identified as inanga spawning habitat in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), and

(i) the structure does not occupy a bed area any greater than 10m², except for where the structure is associated with **vegetative bank edge protection**, or a pipeline, duct, fence or cable which is located over or under the bed where no bed occupancy limits apply, and

(j) the catchment upstream of any sediment retention weir is not greater than 200ha, and

(k) the height of any sediment retention weir from the upstream base to the crest of the weir at the time of construction shall be no more than 0.5m, and

(l) the placement of a weir other than a customary weir, in, on over or under the bed of any river or connected area must also comply with the following:

  (i) the fall height of the weir must be no more than 0.5m, and

  (ii) the slope of the weir must be no steeper than 1:30, and

  (iii) the face of the weir must have roughness elements that are mixed grade rocks of 150 to 200mm diameter and irregularly spaced no more than 90mm apart to create a hydraulically diverse flow structure across the weir (including any wetted margins), and

  (iv) the weir's lateral profile must be V-shaped, sloping up at the banks, and with a low-flow channel in the centre, with the lateral cross-section slope between 5° and 10°, and

(m) for all new weirs (except customary weirs), non-passive flap gates, aprons and ramps, placed in rivers or connected areas, the information requirements of Regulations 62, 64, 65, and 68 as relevant for the structure, of the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020* shall be provided as set out in the regulations.

~~*Note*~~

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

Rule R132: Minor sand and gravel extraction – permitted activity

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

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

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

(b) the activity shall comply with the beds of lakes and rivers general conditions specified above in Section 5.4.4, and

(c) extraction in any 12 month period shall be limited to whichever is the lesser of:

  (i) $15m^3$ for an individual's needs, or

  (ii) $50m^3$ for use on the **property** on which the river bed occurs or is adjacent to, or

  (iii) $1m^3$ where the material is removed from Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, which must be collected by non-mechanical means, and

(d) the extraction site is not covered by water at the time of extraction, and

(e) the extraction shall not extend to a level deeper than whichever is the greater of the following:

  (i) 0.1m above the water level adjacent to the extraction site, or

  (ii) 0.5m below the original height of the beach where the extraction is occurring, and

(f) no machinery shall operate in the area of the river bed covered in water, except for crossings to access and haul gravel. River crossing for this purpose shall be limited to one crossing point at each gravel extraction location, and

(g) there shall be no stockpiling of extracted gravel on the bed of the river, and

(h) the extraction site shall be set back more than 150m upstream from any established water level recorder, more than 50m upstream and downstream from any established weir, ford, culvert, bridge, dam, surface water intake structure or network utility structure, and more than 50m upstream or downstream from any existing flood control structures located in the bed of the river, and

(i) the extraction site shall be groomed upon completion of the extraction so that there are no mounds, depressions, steep cut banks or edges left on the river bed, and

(j) the activity does not occur within a site identified in Schedule C (mana whenua).

Note

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

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

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

~~(a) deposition on the river or lake bed, and~~

(b) discharge of sediment to water, and

(c) diversion of water

is a discretionary activity.

5.4.7 All other uses of the beds of lakes and rivers

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

COASTAL

All other uses that would otherwise contravene section 13(1) or 13(2) of the RMA and any associated activities under sections 14 or 15 of the RMA in, on,

under or over river and lake beds that is not permitted, controlled or restricted discretionary by Rule R122 to Rule R129 is a discretionary activity, except for **reclamation**, damming and diverting of water.

Note

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

5.4.8 Damming and diverting water

Rule R151A: Ongoing diversion of a river – permitted activity

The diversion of a river as a result of:

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

(b) a permanent diversion, that is not associated with existing structures, that has been lawfully established by way of a resource consent after the operative date of this rule,

is a permitted activity subject to the following conditions:

(c) the permanent diversion has been in place for at least 10 years, and

(d) all of the conditions of the resource consent to lawfully establish the diversion have been complied with."

Note

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

Amendments to Chapter 5.5 – Water allocation rules

Interpretation *(text in this box is not part of PC1)*

NRP provisions that are proposed as part of PC1 to no longer apply to Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua are shown in the table below. In the notified version of PC1, provisions with this exclusion will be indicated by a symbol.

In NRP section	Provisions that will no longer apply to Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua
5.5	Rule R152: Take and use of water – permitted activity Rule R153: Farm dairy washdown and milk-cooling water – permitted activity Rule R154: Water races – permitted activity Rule R157: Take and use of water – controlled activity Rule R158: All other take and use – discretionary activity

Amendments to Chapter 6 – Other methods

Amendments to NRP provisions as part of PC1 are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and in underline for insertions.

6.16 Freshwater Action Plan programme

Method M36: Freshwater Action Plan programme

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

Freshwater Action Plans will be:

(a) developed in partnership with **mana whenua**, and be informed by engagement with catchment communities, territorial authorities and stakeholders, and

(b) prepared and published for all FMUs and/or part FMUs in the Wellington region by December 2026, and

(c) prepared for all attributes and environmental outcomes identified in Schedule 27.

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

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

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

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

Method M37: Freshwater Action Plan for the Parangārehu Lakes

Wellington Regional Council will, in partnership with **mana whenua**, prepare and implement a Freshwater Action Plan for the Parangārehu Lakes (Lake Kōhangaterā and Lake Kōhangapiripiri) to contribute to achieving the target

attribute states in Objective WH.O3 Table 8.2 and environmental outcomes identified in Objective WH.O3.

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

Method M38: Freshwater Action Plan for the Rangituhi catchment

Wellington Regional Council will, in partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, prepare a Freshwater Action Plan for the Rangituhi catchment to contribute to achieving the target attribute states identified in Objectives P.O3 Table 9.1 and P.O5 Table 9.2 and relevant environmental outcomes identified in Objective P.O3 and P.O5, including the **huanga** of **mahinga kai** and **Māori customary use** as identified by Ngāti Toa.

In accordance with Schedule 27, the Rangituhi Freshwater Action Plan will identify, in detail, the actions, including actions to support effective regulation, to achieve the target attribute states and environmental outcomes in Objectives P.O3 and P.O5.

The Rangituhi Freshwater Action Plan will include:

(a) prioritising improvements to hotspot areas of elevated metal concentrations within the harbour, and

(b) implementing a targeted pollution prevention programme, and

(c) identifying areas of piped stream in the lower reaches of the Rangituhi catchment that could be daylighted.

Method M39: Fish passage action plan programme for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

Wellington Regional Council will, in partnership with **mana whenua**, prepare and deliver a fish passage action plan programme for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara, in accordance with the requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020. This will include:

(a) identifying all fish passage barriers on public land by within 5 years of the notification of this plan and, as far as practicable, on all private land by 1 November 2033, and

(b) prioritising remediation of fish passage (if appropriate to protect species) in locations highly valued for their indigenous fish and mahinga kai species, and

(c) regular public reporting on the progress of identification and remediation of fish passage.

Method M40: Identifying and responding to degradation in water bodies within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

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

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

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

6.17 Small farm property registration

Method M41: Small farm property registration within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

Wellington Regional Council will, by 1 August 2025, ensure a fit for purpose system is operating to receive, audit and review the registration of small farms as required by Rules P.R1 and WH.R1 and in accordance with Schedule 33.

Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Amendments to Chapter 8 – Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

Amendments to NRP provisions as part of PC1 are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and in underline for insertions.

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

Minimum flows, **minimum water levels** and **core allocation** referred to in the Plan are interim to the extent that they will be reviewed in 2024 ~~by **whaitua** committees~~ and may be amended by plan changes or variations ~~following recommendations of **whaitua** committees~~.

8.1 Objectives

In addition to Objectives WH.O1 to WH.O8, objectives in chapter 3 of the Plan also apply in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.

Council wishes to consult on two options for the timeline for achievement of the *E. coli* Target Attribute State and Enterococci coastal water objective (and an associated policy) and which option is the most efficient and effective approach.

The Council is seeking your specific feedback on whether the achievement timeline should be:

Option 1: Achievement of the *E.coli* Target Attribute State and Enterococci coastal water objective by 2040 (shortest timeframe recommended by the whaitua processes)

Option 2: Achievement of the *E.coli* Target Attribute State and Enterococci coastal water objective by 2060 (a longer timeframe that places greater emphasis on feasibility and cost)

The provisions affected are:

- **Objective WH.O2**
- **Objective WH.O3, Table 8.1**
- **Objective WH.O8, Table 8.4**
- **Policy WH.P5**

Objective WH.O1

COASTAL

By 2123 all fresh water bodies and coastal receiving environments within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara are wai ora.

In the wai ora state:

- *Waters are clear and pristine*
- *Āhua (natural character) is restored and freshwater bodies exhibit their natural rhythms, range of flows, natural form, hydrology and character*
- *All freshwater bodies have planted margins*
- *All freshwater bodies and coastal waters have healthy functioning ecosystems and their water conditions and habitat support the presence, abundance, survival and recovery of at-risk and **threatened species** and **taonga species***
- ***Mahinga kai** and kaimoana species are healthy, plentiful enough for long term harvest and are safe to harvest and eat or use, including for manuhiri and to exercise manaakitanga.*
- ***Mana whenua** are able to undertake a range of customary practices at a range of places throughout the catchment.*

Objective WH.O2

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

(a) by 2040:

(i) water quality, habitats, water quantity and ecological processes are at a level where the state of aquatic life is maintained or meaningfully improved, where degraded, and

(ii) the hydrology of rivers and erosion processes, including bank stability are improved to reduce the sources of sediment to a more natural level, and

(iii) the extent and condition of indigenous riparian vegetation is increased and improved, and

(iv) the diversity, abundance, composition, structure and condition of **mahinga kai** species and communities are increased, and

(v) **huanga** of **mahinga kai** and **Māori customary use** identified by **mana whenua** are maintained or improved, and

(b) by 2040 or 2060:

Option 1: Achievement of the *E.coli* target attribute state by 2040

Option 2: Achievement of the *E.coli* target attribute state by 2060

(i) communities can safely connect with and enjoy waterbodies to undertake a wider range of recreational activities, including swimming, and

(ii) **mana whenua** can safely connect with and enjoy waterbodies to undertake a wider range of customary and cultural practices, including **mahinga kai** gathering.

Objective WH.O3 COASTAL

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

(a) By 2040:

(i) sediment inputs into Mākara Estuary are reduced, and

(ii) contaminant concentrations within 'hotspot' areas are reduced, and

(iii) diversity, abundance, composition, structure and condition of **mahinga kai** species and communities has increased, and

(iv) **huanga** of **mahinga kai** and **Māori customary use** identified by **mana whenua** are maintained or improved, and

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

(vi) water conditions and habitats support the presence, abundance, survival and recovery of at-risk and threatened species and taonga species, and

(b) By 2040 or 2050

Option 1: Achievement of the Enterococci coastal water objective by 2040

Option 2: Achievement of the Enterococci coastal water objective by 2060

(i) **mana whenua** can safely connect with the coastal marine area and enjoy a wider range of customary and cultural practices, including **mahinga kai** gathering and tauranga waka, and

(ii) communities can safely connect with the coastal marine area and enjoy a wider range of recreational activities, including swimming, and

Table 8.1: Coastal waters objectives

				Coastal Water Management Units as shown on Map 83			
Parameter	**Unit**	**Statistic**	**Timeframe**	**Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Harbour and estuaries)**	**Mākara Estuary**	**Wainuiomata Estuary**	**Wai Tai**
Benthic marine invertebrate diversity	**Subjective - State of ecosystem health and level of disturbance**		By 2040	Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve	
Macroalgae	**EQR**	**Latest score**					
Phytoplankton	**mg chl-*a*/ m^3**						
Copper in sediment	**mg/kg**	**Mean of replicate samples**					
Zinc in sediment	**mg/kg**						
Muddiness	**% >50% mud**	**Latest score**			≤5		
	% of sample				<10		
Sedimentation rate	**Current:Natural**				≤2:1		
Enterococci	**cfu/100 mL**	**95th %ile**	**By 2040 or 2060**	≤200	Maintain or improve		

Option 1: Achievement of the Enterococci coastal water objective by 2040

Option 2: Achievement of the Enterococci coastal water objective by 2060

Objective WH.O4

COASTAL

By 2040 the health and wellbeing of the Parangārehu lakes and their tributaries and associated estuaries and **natural wetlands** are on a trajectory of improvement towards wai ora, such that:

(a) water quality, habitats, water quantity and ecological processes are at a level where the state of aquatic life is maintained or meaningfully improved, where degraded, to achieve the target attribute states in Table 8.2, and

(b) the lakes are not impacted by submerged invasive plants and support healthy native aquatic plants, and

(c) the lakes function as a productive nursery with breeding habitats of indigenous species, and

(d) riparian vegetation is present around the perimeter of each lake, and

(e) the diversity, abundance, composition, structure and condition of **mahinga kai** species and communities has increased, and

(f) mana whenua can safely connect with and enjoy waterbodies to undertake a wider range of customary and cultural practices, including mahinga kai gathering, and

(g) **huanga** of **mahinga kai** and **Māori customary use** identified by **mana whenua** are maintained or improved.

Table 8.2: Target attribute states for lakes

				Parangārehu Lakes as shown on Maps 96 and 97								Other lakes default TAS[1]
				Lake Kōhangatera				Lake Kōhangapiripiri[1]				
				Baseline		TAS[32]		Baseline		TAS		
Parameter	Unit	Statistic	Timeframe	Numeric	State	Value	State	Numeric	State	Numeric	State	
Phytoplankton	mg chl-a/m^3	Median	2040	TBC	TBC	≤2	A	TBC	TBC	≤2	A	M
		Maximum		TBC		≤10		TBC		≤10		
Total nitrogen	mg/m^3	Median		TBC	TBC	≤500	B	TBC	TBC	≤500	B	
Total phosphorus	mg/m^3	Median		TBC	TBC	≤20	B	TBC	TBC	≤20	B	
Ammonia (toxicity)	mg/L	Median		TBC	TBC	≤0.03	A	TBC	TBC	≤0.03	A	
		95th %ile		TBC		≤0.05		TBC		≤0.05		
E. coli	/100mL	Median		TBC	TBC	≤130	A	TBC	TBC	≤130	A	
		%>260/100mL		TBC		<20		TBC		<20		
		%>540/100mL		TBC		<5		TBC		<5		
		95th %ile		TBC		≤540		TBC		≤540		
Cyanobacteria (planktonic)	Total biovolume mm^3/L	80th %ile		TBC	TBC	≤0.5	A	TBC	TBC	≤0.5	B	
Submerged plants (natives)	Native Condition Index (% of max)	Latest		TBC	TBC	≥75	A	TBC	TBC	≥75	A	
Submerged plants (invasive species)	Invasive Impact Index (% of max)	Latest		TBC	TBC	≤25	B	TBC	TBC	≤25	B	
Lake-bottom dissolved oxygen	mg/L	Annual minimum		TBC	TBC			TBC	TBC			

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

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

Objective WH.O5

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

(a) ensure base flows or levels in **surface water bodies** and springs are supported and salt-water intrusion is avoided, and

(b) protect groundwater dependent ecosystems, and

(c) protect ecosystems in connected **surface water bodies**, and

(d) ensure that groundwater is of sufficient quality for human and stock drinking water, and

(e) ensure there is not a long-term decline in mean annual groundwater levels, including artesian pressures and

(f) avoid aquifer consolidation.

Objective WH.O6

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

Objective WH.O7

Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, Pakuratahi River, Akatarawa River and Wainuiomata River are suitable for contact recreation by ensuring that:

(a) *Escherichia coli* concentrations are maintained or improved to meet the primary contact site objectives in Table 8.3 and shown on Map 85, and

(b) water clarity, deposited sediment, plant growth, cyanobacteria, and other toxicants, are maintained or improved.

Table 8.3: Primary contact site objectives in rivers

Parameter		**E. coli September to April inclusive**	
Unit		**cfu/100 mL**	
Statistic		**95th percentile**	
		Baseline	**TAS - PLACEHOLDER**
Water body	**Primary contact site**		
Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River	@Birchville	TBC	≤ 540 or if in a better state maintain or improve
	@Maoribank Corner	TBC	≤ 540 or if in a better state maintain or improve
	@Poets Parks	TBC	≤ 540 or if in a better state maintain or improve
	@Silverstream Bridge	TBC	≤ 540 or if in a better state maintain or improve
	@Melling Bridge	TBC	≤ 540 or if in a better state maintain or improve
Pakuratahi River	@Hutt Forks	TBC	≤ 540 or if in a better state maintain or improve
Akatarawa River	@Hutt Confluence	TBC	≤ 540 or if in a better state maintain or improve
Wainuiomata River	@Richard Prouse Park	TBC	Improve to ≤ 540 or if in a better state maintain at baseline state

Objective WH.O8

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

(a) where a target attribute state in Table 8.4 is not met, the state of that attribute is improved in all rivers and river reaches in the part Freshwater Management Unit so that the target attribute state is met within the timeframe indicated within Table 8.4, and

(b) where a target attribute state in Table 8.4 is met, the state of that attribute is at least maintained in all rivers within the part Freshwater Management Unit, and

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

(d) where a **huanga** of **mahinga kai** and **Māori customary use** is identified by **mana whenua** and is not achieved, the state of the river or river reach is improved.

Table 8.4: Target attribute states for rivers

Note: Part Freshwater Management Units are shown on Map 80 and target attribute state sites are shown on Map 81.

Option 1: Achievement of the *E.coli* target attribute state by 2040

Option 2: Achievement of the *E.coli* target attribute state by 2060

				Te Awa Kairangi, Ōrongorongo and Wainuiomata																			
				Ōrongorongo, Te Awa Kairangi and Wainuiomata small forested and Te Awa Kairangi forested mainstems					Te Awa Kairangi lower mainstem					Te Awa Kairangi rural streams and rural mainstems					Te Awa Kairangi urban streams				
				Whakatikei R. @ Riverstone					Hutt R. @ Boulcott					Mangaroa R. @ Te Marua					Hulls Ck adj. Reynolds Bach Dr.				
				Baseline		TAS[33]		Part FMU default TAS[33]	Baseline		TAS[33]		Part FMU default TAS[33]	Baseline		TAS[33]		Part FMU default TAS[33]	Baseline[34]		TAS[33]		Part FMU default TAS[33]
Parameter	**Unit**	**Statistic**	**Timeframe**	**Numeric**	**State**	**Value**	**State**		**Numeric**	**State**	**Numeric**	**State**		**Numeric**	**State**	**Numeric**	**State**		**Numeric**	**State**	**Numeric**	**State**	
Periphyton biomass	**mg chl-a/m²**	92nd %ile	By 2040	N/A[35]		≤50	A	M	135.8	C	≤120	B	I	144.8	C	≤120	B	I	N/A[35]		≤200	C	M
Ammonia (toxicity)	**mg/L**	Median		0.001	A	M	A		0.002	A	M	A	M	0.002	A	M	A	M	0.01	A	M	A	
		95th %ile		0.004					0.003					0.01					0.01				
Nitrate (toxicity)	**mg/L**	Median		0.1	A		A		0.2	A		A		0.4	A		A		0.2	A		A	
		95th %ile		0.3					0.3					0.6					0.4				
Suspended fine sediment	**Black disc (m)**	Median		4	A		A		2.4	C	≥2.95	A	I	1.5	D	≥2.22	C	I	1.2	A		A	
E. coli	**/100mL**	Median	**By 2040 or 2060**	22	A		A		58	D	≤58	C		170	D	≤130	B		1100	E	≤130	C	I
		%>260/100mL		5					18		≤18			35		≤30			100		≤34		
		%>540/100mL		3					8		≤8			18		≤10			79		≤20		
		95th %ile		290					1250		≤1200			2450		≤1000			13000		≤1200		
Fish	**Fish-IBI**	Latest	By 2040	N/A[35]		≥34	A		N/A[35]		≥34	A	M	N/A[35]		≥34	A		N/A[35]		≥34	A	
Fish community health (abundance, structure and composition)		Expert assessment[36]		N/A[35]			A		N/A[35]			B	I	N/A[35]			B		N/A[35]			C	M
Macroinvertebrates (1 of 2)	**MCI**	Median		129.6	B	≥130	A	I	109.1	C	110	B		118.3	C	≥118.3	B		N/A[35]		≥90	C	
	QMCI	Median		7.0		≥7			5.5		5.5			5.7		≥5.7					≥4.5		
Macroinvertebrates (2 of 2)	**ASPM**	Median		0.56	B	≥0.6	A		0.4	B	M	B	M	0.5	B	M	B	M	N/A[35]		≥0.3	C	
Deposited fine sediment[34]	**%cover**	Median		25	C	≤13	A		5	A		A		0	A		A		11	B	M	B	
Dissolved oxygen	**mg/L**	1-day minimum		N/A[35]		≥7.5	A	M	N/A[35]		≥7.5	A		N/A[35]		≥7.5	A		N/A[35]		≥7.5	A	
		7-day mean minimum				≥8.0					≥8.0					≥8.0					≥8.0		
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen[37]	**mg/L**	Median		0.15		M			0.2		M		M	0.44		M			0.24		M		
Dissolved reactive phosphorus[37]	**mg/L**	Median		0.008		≤0.006		I	0.004					0.010		≤0.006		I	0.018				
		95th%ile		0.011		≤0.011			0.008					0.015		≤0.015			0.027				
Dissolved copper	**µg/L**	Median		N/A[35]		≤1	A	M	0.3	A	M	A	M	N/A[35]		≤1	A	M	1.9	C	≤1.4	B	I
		95th %ile				≤1.4			0.6							≤1.4			3.6		≤1.8		
Dissolved zinc	**µg/L**	Median		N/A[35]		≤2.4	A		0.5	A		A		N/A[35]		≤2.4	A		8.0	C	≤8	B	
		95th %ile				≤8			1.9							≤8			19.2		≤15		
Ecosystem metabolism[38]	**g O_2 m^{-2} d^{-1}**	N/A		M																			

[33] M = Maintain; I = Improve. Maintenance, improvement or deterioration in the state of an attribute will be assessed through:
- Benchmarking against the TAS thresholds and trend analysis or appropriate statistical analysis; and
- Taking the impact of climate and human activity into account.

[34] Baseline state based on limited data.
[35] Baseline state unknown; further monitoring needed to determine whether the attribute needs to be improved to the TAS, or be maintained at a better state.
[36] The A,B,C and D states to be assigned on the basis of fish community health reflecting an excellent, good, fair and poor state of aquatic ecosystem health respectively.
[37] Median concentration targets reflect the nutrient outcomes required by Clause 3.13 of the NPS-FM 2020
[38] Further monitoring needed to define baseline state and develop attribute state framework.

Option 1: Achievement of the *E.coli* target attribute state by 2040

Option 2: Achievement of the *E.coli* target attribute state by 2060

				Te Awa Kairangi, Ōrongorongo and Wainuiomata																South-west coast, Mākara and Ōhariu catchment and Parangārehu Lakes				
				Waiwhetū Stream					Wainuiomata urban streams					Wainuiomata rural streams					Parangārehu catchment streams and South-west coast rural streams				
				Waiwhetu S. @ Whites Line East				Part FMU default TAS[33]	Black Ck @ Rowe Parade				Part FMU default TAS[33]	Wainuiomata River D/S of White Br.				Part FMU default TAS[33]	Makara S. @ Kennels				Part FMU default TAS[33]
				Baseline		TAS[33]			Baseline[34]		TAS[33]			Baseline		TAS[33]			Baseline		TAS[33]		
Parameter	Unit	Statistic	Timeframe	Numeric	State	Value	State		Numeric	State	Numeric	State		Numeric	State	Numeric	State		Numeric	State	Numeric	State	
Periphyton biomass	mg chl-a/m^2	92nd %ile	By 2040	N/A[35]		≤200	C	M	N/A[35]		≤200	C	M	135	C		C		N/A[35]		≤200	C	
Ammonia (toxicity)	mg/L	Median		0.02	B	≤0.02	A	I	0.03	B	≤0.03	A	I	0.00	A	M	A	M	0.01	A	M	A	M
		95th %ile		0.08		≤0.05			0.07		≤0.05			0.03					0.02				
Nitrate (toxicity)	mg/L	Median		0.5	A	M	A	M	0.4	A	M	A	M	0.2	A		A		0.4	A	M	A	
		95th %ile		0.9					0.7					0.4					1.2				
Suspended fine sediment	Black disc(m)	Median		1.1	A		A		1.3	D	≥2.22	C		2.1	D	≥2.22	C		1.6	D	≥2.22	C	
E. coli	/100mL	Median	By 2040 or 2060	495	E	≤130	C	I	1250	E	≤130	C	I	100	B	≤100	A	I	375	E	≤260	D	I
		%>260/100mL		73		≤34			86		≤34			18		≤18			62		≤50		
		%>540/100mL		42		≤20			71		≤20			7		≤5			32		≤30		
		95th %ile		5800		≤1200			4360		≤1200			1000		≤540			6500		≤3850		
Fish	Fish-IBI	Latest	By 2040	N/A[35]		≥34	A	M	N/A[35]		≥34	A	M	N/A[35]		≥34	A	M	N/A[35]		≥34	A	M
Fish community health (abundance, structure and composition)		Expert assessment		N/A[35]			C	I	N/A[35]			C	I	N/A[35]			B	I	N/A[35]			C	M
Macroinvertebrates (1 of 2)	MCI	Median		55.4	D	≥90	C		N/A[35]		≥90	C		109.5	C	≥110	B		107.3	C	M	C	
	QMCI	Median		2.2		≥4.5					≥4.5			4.9		≥5.5			5.1				
Macroinvertebrates (2 of 2)	ASPM	Median		0.1	D	≥0.3	C		N/A[35]		≥0.3	C		0.4	B	≥0.6	A		0.4	B		B	
Deposited fine sediment[34]	%cover	Median		30	D	≤29	C		11	A	M	A		20	C	≤13	A		85	D	≤27	C	I
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	1-day minimum		N/A[35]		≥7.5	A		N/A[35]		≥7.5	A	M	N/A[35]		≥7.5	A	M	N/A[35]		≥7.5	A	M
		7-day mean minimum				≥8.0					≥8.0					≥8.0					≥8.0		
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen[37]	mg/L	Median		0.56		M		M	0.5		M			0.17		M			0.42		M		
Dissolved reactive phosphorus[37]	mg/L	Median		0.024		≤0.018		I	0.021		≤0.018		I	0.011		≤0.01		I	0.027		≤0.018		I
		95th%ile		0.049		≤0.049			0.035		≤0.035			0.023		≤0.023			0.064		≤0.054		
Dissolved copper	µg/L	Median		1.0	C	≤1	A	I	1.0	C	M	C	M	N/A[35]		≤1	A	M	N/A[35]		≤1	A	M
		95th %ile		4.0		≤1.4			2.0							≤1.4					≤1.4		
Dissolved zinc	µg/L	Median		18.3	D	≤8	B		11.2	D	≤11.2	C	I	N/A[35]		≤2.4	A		N/A[35]		≤2.4	A	
		95th %ile		51.5		≤15			71.2		≤42					≤8					≤8		
Ecosystem metabolism[38]	g O_2 m^{-2} d^{-1}	N/A		M																			

Option 1: Achievement of the *E.coli* target attribute state by 2040

Option 2: Achievement of the *E.coli* target attribute state by 2060

				Korokoro catchment					Wellington urban catchment									Island rivers TAS[33]
				Korokoro Stream					Kaiwharawhara Stream					Wellington urban				
				Korokoro S.[39]				Part FMU default TAS[33]	Kaiwharawhara S. @ Ngaio Gorge				Part FMU default TAS[33]	Karori S. @ Makara Peak				Part FMU default TAS[33]	
				Baseline		TAS[33]			Baseline		TAS[33]			Baseline		TAS[33]			
Parameter	**Unit**	**Statistic**	**Timeframe**	**Numeric**	**State**	**Value**	**State**		**Numeric**	**State**	**Numeric**	**State**		**Numeric**	**State**	**Numeric**	**State**		
Periphyton biomass	**mg chl-a/m²**	92nd %ile	By 2040	N/A[35]		≤200	C	M	171.4	C	M	C	M	N/A		≤200	C	M	M
Ammonia (toxicity)	**mg/L**	Median	By 2040	N/A[35]		≤0.03	A	M	0.004	A	M	A	M	0.01	A	M	A	M	M
		95th %ile				≤0.05			0.03					0.03					
Nitrate (toxicity)	**mg/L**	Median		N/A[35]		≥1	A		1.1	B		B		1.3	B		B		
		95th %ile				≥1.5			1.5					1.6					
Suspended fine sediment	**Black disc (m)**	Median		N/A[35]		≥2.95	A		3.2	A		A		3.2	A		A		
E. coli	**/100mL**	Median	**By 2040 or 2060**	N/A[35]		≤130	B	I	530	E	≤130	C	I	1400	E	≤130	C	I	
		%>260/100mL				≤30			73		≤34			97		≤34			
		%>540/100mL				≤10			50		≤20			83		≤20			
		95th %ile				≤1000			5150		≤1200			4550		≤1200			
Fish	**Fish-IBI**	Latest	By 2040	N/A[35]		≥34	A	M	N/A[35]		≥34	A	M	N/A[35]		≥34	A	M	M
Fish community health (abundance, structure and composition)		Expert assessment		N/A[35]			C	I	N/A			C	I	N/A[35]			C	I	
Macroinvertebrates (1 of 2)	**MCI**	Median		N/A[35]		≥130	A		81.9	D	≥92.4	C		91.8	D	≥91.8	C		
	QMCI	Median				≥6.5			2.8		≥4.5			3.1		≥4.5			
Macroinvertebrates (2 of 2)	**ASPM**	Median		N/A[35]		≥0.6	A		0.25	D	≥0.3	C	I	0.29	D	≥0.3	C		
Deposited fine sediment[34]	**%cover**	Median		N/A[35]		≤13	A	M	20	C	≤13	A		25	C	≤19	B		
Dissolved oxygen	**mg/L**	1-day minimum		N/A[35]		≥7.5	A		N/A[35]		≥7.5	A	M	N/A[35]		≥7.5	A		
		7-day mean minimum				≥8.0					≥8.0					≥8.0			
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen[37]	**mg/L**	Median		N/A[35]		≤0.263			1.03		M			1.29		M		M	
Dissolved reactive phosphorus[37]	**mg/L**	Median		N/A[35]		≤0.006		I	0.037		≤0.018			0.035		M			
		95th%ile				≤0.021			0.064		≤0.054			0.062					
Dissolved copper	**µg/L**	Median		N/A[35]		≤1	A	M	1.3	C	≤1.3	B	I	1.3	D	≤1.3	C	I	
		95th %ile				≤1.4			2.8		≤1.8			5.9		≤4.3			
Dissolved zinc	**µg/L**	Median		N/A[35]		≤2.4	A		6.1	B	≤2.4	A		16.2	D	≤16.2	C		
		95th %ile				≤8			12.8		≤8			43.0		≤42			
Ecosystem metabolism[38]	**g O_2 m^{-2} d^{-1}**	N/A		M															

[39] Site location to be confirmed.

5.1 Policies

8.~~1~~2 Policies

In addition to policies on **minimum flows, minimum water levels** and **core allocation** that follow, policies in chapter 4 of the Plan also apply equally to **minimum flows** and **core allocation** in the Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua.

8.2.1 General

Policy WH.P1: Improvement of ecosystem health

Ecosystem health will be improved by:

(a) progressively reducing the load or concentration of contaminants, particularly sediment, nutrients, pathogens and metals, entering water, and

(b) restoration of freshwater habitats, and

(c) management of water flows and levels, including where there is interaction of flows between surface water and groundwater, and

(d) co-ordinated and prioritised actions in catchments that require changes to land use activities that impact on freshwater.

Policy WH.P2 Management of activities to achieve target attribute states

Target attribute states will be achieved by regulating discharges and land-use activities, and non-regulatory methods (implemented through action plans) by:

(a) minimising the contaminants generated by new urban developments and requiring financial contributions from greenfield urban development, and

(b) encouraging brownfield urban redevelopment that will reduce the existing urban contaminant load, and

(c) requiring improved management of urban wastewater and stormwater networks, and reduce contaminant loads, and

(d) stabilising stream banks by excluding livestock from waterbodies and plant riparian margins with indigenous vegetation, and

(e) requiring additional stringency for the management of earthworks, forestry, cultivation, vegetation clearance, and

(f) retiring and planting high risk erosion prone land with woody vegetation, and

(g) requiring farm environment plans (including Freshwater Farm Plans) to improve farm practices that impact on freshwater, and

(h) regulating on-site wastewater systems and not allowing their use in urban areas.

Policy WH.P3: Freshwater action plans role in the health and wellbeing of waterways

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

Policy WH.P4: Sediment loads

To achieve the visual clarity target attribute states in Table 8.4, land use activities and discharges are managed through the sediment load reductions set out in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5: Part FMU sediment load reductions required to achieve the visual clarity target attribute state

Part FMU	Target attribute state site	Timeframe	Baseline dSedNet mean annual load (t/year)	% reduction in baseline dSedNet mean annual load
Mangaroa	Mangaroa River at Te Marua	2040	10,965	-45%
Te Awa Kairangi mainstem	Hutt River at Boulcott	2040	102,303	-7%
Wainuiomata urban streams	Black Creek at Rowe Parade end	2040	382	-50%
South-west coast rural streams	Makara Stream at Kennels	2040	4,437	-34%

Policy WH.P5: Reducing *Escherichia coli*

To achieve the objectives in this Plan, percentage improvements in *Escherichia coli* concentrations are required to achieve the *Escherichia coli* target attribute states in Table 8.4 by the time frames set out in Table 8.6.

Option 1: Load reductions to achieve *E.coli* target attribute state by 2040

Option 2: Load reductions to achieve *E.coli* target attribute state by 2060

Option 1 : Table 8.6: Part FMU *Escherichia coli* load reductions required

Timestep	% of total improvement required to achieve the E.coli target attribute states within each FMU
By 2030	PLACEHOLDER
By 2040	100%

Option 2: Table 8.6: Part FMU *Escherichia coli* load reductions required

Timestep	% of total improvement required to achieve the E.coli target attribute states within each FMU
By 2030	5%
By 2040	25%
By 2050	50%
By 2060	100%

Policy WH.P6: Point source discharges

COASTAL

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

(a) any new discharge is inappropriate if contaminants in the discharge would cause the affected freshwater body to decline in relation to the target attribute state(s) for that part FMU(s) and/or coastal water objective(s), and

(b) all existing discharges in part FMUs or coastal water management units where the target attribute states and/or coastal water objectives are met are only appropriate if:

  (i) at a minimum, an application for a resource consent includes a defined programme of work for upgrading the discharge, in accordance with **good management practice**, within the term of the resource consent, and

(c) all existing discharges in part FMUs or coastal water management units where the target attribute states and/or coastal water objectives are not met are only appropriate if:

  (i) the conditions on a resource consent must require reduction of the adverse effects and improve the discharge at a level consistent with the degree of over allocation required to be reduced within that part FMU and/or the coastal water management unit, and

  (ii) in determining the improvement to water quality required in (ii), and the timeframe in which it is to be achieved, consideration will be given

to the discharge's contribution to the target attribute state(s) for that part FMU and/or coastal water objective not being met.

Policy WH.P7: Discharges to groundwater

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

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

COASTAL

Discharges to fresh and coastal water, including where this is via the **stormwater network**, of:

(a) chemical cleaning products, paint, solvents, fuels and coolant, oil, wet cement products and drill cooling water, or

(b) **animal effluent** from an **animal effluent** storage facility or from an area where animals are confined, or

(c) untreated industrial or trade waste, or

(d) untreated organic waste or leachate from storage of organic material,

shall be avoided.

8.2.2 Stormwater

Policy WH.P9: General policy to achieve objectives for stormwater discharges

COASTAL

Stormwater discharges to freshwater or coastal water, or into or onto land in a manner that may enter freshwater or coastal water, are managed so that the baseline water quality state for copper and zinc is maintained, or improved where degraded, in the relevant part FMU or coastal water management unit, and every effort is made towards meeting the target attribute states or coastal objectives for copper and zinc for that part FMU or coastal water management unit, by the timeframes set out in Tables 8.1 and 8.4.

Policy WH.P10: Managing adverse effects of stormwater discharges

COASTAL

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

(a) using source control to minimise contaminants in the stormwater discharge and maximise, to the extent practicable, the removal of contaminants from stormwater, including through the use of **water sensitive urban design** principles and measures, and

(b) using **hydrological controls** and **water sensitive urban design** principles to avoid adverse effects of **stormwater** quantity and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and

(c) using, where practicable, a **stormwater treatment system** for stormwater discharges from a site taking into account:

(i) the treatment quality (load reduction factor), and

(ii) opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volume, including any flood storage volume required, and

(iii) any potential adverse effects that may arise as a result of the **stormwater treatment system**, including erosion and scour, and

(iv) inspections, monitoring and ongoing maintenance, including costs, to maintain functionality in terms of treatment quality and capacity; and

(v) existing or proposed communal **stormwater treatment systems** in the stormwater catchment or sub-catchment, or part FMU.

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

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

COASTAL

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

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

(b) avoiding contaminants or **hazardous substances** being entrained in stormwater and discharged to a **surface water body** or coastal water, including via the **stormwater network**, or

(c) where avoidance is not practicable, implementing **good management practice** to avoid or **minimise** adverse effects on the environment including reducing contaminant volumes and concentrations as far as practicable, and applying measures, including secondary containment, treatment, management procedures, monitoring, controls, and off-site disposal, and

(d) installing an interceptor where there is a risk of petroleum hydrocarbons entering into the **stormwater network,** a **surface water body** or coastal water,

(e) avoiding adverse effects on groundwater used for potable supply or stock water.

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

COASTAL

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

(a) identifying priorities for improvement, including methods and timeframes for improvement, and

(b) having particular regard to protecting sites with identified significant or outstanding values, and

(c) implementing **good management practice** to avoid or **minimise** adverse effects on the environment including reducing contaminant volumes and concentrations as far as practicable, and applying measures, including secondary containment, treatment, management procedures, monitoring, controls, and off-site disposal, and

(d) where required, including to meet the target attribute states and coastal water objectives, progressively improving discharge quality over time.

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

COASTAL

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

(a) reducing the copper and zinc loads in discharges to coastal water management units to contribute to meeting the coastal water objectives to maintain or improve, and

(b) reducing the concentration and contaminant loads of copper and zinc from discharges to surface water bodies in order to maintain, and in degraded part FMUs improve, the water quality state for dissolved copper and zinc to contribute to meeting the target attribute states in those part FMUs, and

(c) supporting the achievement of any other relevant target attribute states or coastal water objectives including for ecosystem health, nutrients, visual clarity and *Escherichia coli* or enterococci , and

(d) implementing a **stormwater management strategy** and stormwater management plans prepared in accordance with the information and requirements set out in Schedule 30 (stormwater strategy – whaitua) .

In determining the improvement to water quality required in (a) to (c), consideration will be given to the discharge's contribution to the target attribute state(s) for that part FMU and/or coastal water objective not being met.

Policy WH.P14: Stormwater discharges from new greenfield and brownfield development and redevelopment

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

(a) on-site or communal **stormwater treatment system** that is designed to:

(i) receive at least 85% of the stormwater generated from impervious surfaces of the site; and

(ii) achieve contaminant load reduction factors equal to or greater than those defined for bioretention/raingardens as specified in the Auckland Council Contaminant Load Model User Manual[40];

and

(b) where **stormwater** discharges will enter a stream or river, **hydrological controls** shall be implemented either on-site or off-site via a communal **stormwater treatment system**.

Note
The calculation of area of impervious surfaces for the purposes of this policy relate to those surfaces which do not have any other form of stormwater treatment that involves rainwater collection and reuse, such as green roofs and rain tanks.

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

The adverse effects of residual (post-treatment) **stormwater** contaminants from new greenfield development where the discharge will enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing or new **stormwater network,** are to be offset in the form of a financial contribution in accordance with Schedule 29 (financial contribution).

Note
The financial contribution will be utilised for the construction of new **stormwater** infrastructure, or the upgrade of existing infrastructure within the same **stormwater** catchment or part-FMU. The offset will allow the creation of contaminant 'head room' within a **stormwater** catchment or part-FMU to ensure that long term water quality outcomes are contribute to achieving Objectives WH.03 and WH.08 while also providing for new greenfield development.

[40] Auckland Regional Council (2010) Contaminant Load Model User's Manual. Auckland Regional Council Technical Report TR2010/003.

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

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

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

8.2.3 Wastewater

Policy WH.P17: General policy to achieve objectives for wastewater

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

Policy WH.P18: Managing existing wastewater treatment plant discharges

All existing **wastewater** treatment plant discharges shall be managed by

(a) maintaining or reducing the *Escherichia coli* or enterococci load in the discharge where the target attribute state for *Escherichia coli* in Table 8.2 or the coastal water objectives for enterococci as set out in Table 8.1 are met

(b) reducing the *Escherichia coli* load in the discharge where the target attribute state for *Escherichia coli* in Table 8.2 is not met, by as a minimum the percentage improvement required for the timesteps set out in Policy WH.P5, and

(c) monitoring the discharge to identify trends over time, the *Escherichia coli* or enterococci concentration in the discharge and load to the part FMU, and changes to receiving water quality at the **zone of reasonable mixing** over time, and

(d) engaging with **mana whenua** on their values and interests in relation to the discharge and receiving water, including adverse effects on **Māori customary use** and **mahinga kai**, and

(e) assessing and reporting on the adequacy of existing and planned capacity of wastewater treatment plant systems, and

(f) maintaining and upgrading existing wastewater treatment plants to provide for population growth and climate change, and

(g) monitoring **mahinga kai** health within and at the outer extent of the **zone of reasonable mixing**, and

(h) investigating and reporting on technological improvements and other methods to reduce or remove **wastewater** discharges to water.

Note

Kaitiaki monitoring team of the whenua must be engaged with and be provided the opportunity to undertake the kaitiaki monitoring.

Policy WH.P19: Discouraging new discharges of treated wastewater to coastal water

New discharges of treated **wastewater** to coastal water are discouraged, unless:

(a) adequate consideration of alternative methods and sites has been undertaken, and

(b) discharge to land is not practicable, and

(c) the discharge quality is optimised, and

(d) there are water quality benefits to be gained from relocating an **existing wastewater discharge** point to a new coastal location, and

(e) regard has been given to new and emerging technologies.

Policy WH.P20: Managing wastewater network catchment discharges

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

(a) progressively reducing the frequency and/or volume of **wet weather overflow** events to meet or exceed the containment standard of no more than 2 per year through the implementation of the methodologies set out in a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 31 (wastewater strategy), and

(b) prioritising the removal of wet weather overflows in **wastewater network sub-catchments** where **wet weather overflows** are discharging to Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule H (contact recreation and **Māori customary use**) sites and **mahinga kai**, and Kaiwharawhara Stream, Korokoro Stream, Wainuiomata River and Black Creek, and

(c) progressively reducing **dry weather discharges** or the potential for these discharges through the implementation of a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 31 (wastewater strategy) to contribute to meeting the target attribute states for *Escherichia coli* in Table 8.4 and the coastal water objectives for enterococci in Table 8.1, and

(d) implementing an asset management programme to proactively upgrade the pipe network to progressively reduce **stormwater** and groundwater infiltration and inflow into the **wastewater network catchment**, and

(e) engaging with **mana whenua** on their values and interests in relation to discharges and receiving waters, including adverse effects on **Māori customary use** and **mahinga kai,** and

(f) avoiding **wastewater network catchment** discharges from entering private property or educational facilities, and

(g) avoiding increasing the frequency/and or volume of **wastewater network catchment** discharges as a result of new urban development and intensification, and

(h) monitoring and modelling of the **wastewater network catchment** to identify catchments to be prioritised, the *Escherichia coli* or enterococci concentration in the discharge to any surface water body in a part FMU or coastal water management unit, and changes in freshwater and coastal water quality over time following improvements in the network infrastructure.

8.2.4 Rural land use and earthworks

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

Reduction in diffuse discharges of nutrients and *Escherichia coli* from farming activities shall be achieved by:

(a) capping, minimising and reducing diffuse discharges from individual rural properties in accordance with WH.P22, WH.P23 and WH.P24, and

(b) applying target attributes states as **limits** on rural land use change and intensification, and

(c) progressively establishing and maintaining woody vegetation on **highest erosion risk land** as a **limit** on land use in accordance with WH.P28, and

(d) excluding stock from water bodies as a **limit** on land use in accordance with Policy WH.P26, and

(e) supporting **good management practice** through Wellington Regional Council's non-regulatory programmes.

Policy WH.P22: Achieving reductions in diffuse discharges of nitrogen from farming activities

Diffuse nitrogen discharges from large rural properties and from smaller rural properties that are intensively farmed, are managed to ensure:

(a) the risk of diffuse discharge of nitrogen is assessed objectively using a **recognised nitrogen risk assessment tool;** and

(b) that the **nitrogen discharge risk** determined for each property in accordance with (a) above, does not increase over time; and

(c) For **pastoral land use** or **arable land use** on 20 hectares or more of land, or **horticultural land use** on 5 hectares or more of land:

  (i) **farm environment plans** are prepared and complied with, and

  (ii) the **nitrogen discharge risk** is minimised by the adoption of **good management practices**, and by the phasing out of any poor management practices, and

  (iii) in part FMUs where Table 8.4 shows that the baseline state of dissolved inorganic nitrogen or nitrate exceeds the **target attribute**

state, the **nitrogen discharge risk** is reduced to the extent reasonably practicable.

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

Reduction in discharges of sediment from farming activities on land with high risk of erosion shall be achieved by:

(a) identifying **high erosion risk land** and **highest erosion risk land**, and

(b) requiring that **farm environment plans** prepared for properties with **high erosion risk land** and **highest erosion risk land** include an **erosion risk treatment plan**, and

(c) ensuring **erosion risk treatment plans**:

(i) Establish programmes to deliver permanent woody vegetation cover on at least 50% of any **highest risk erosion land** that is in pasture on a property by 30 June 2034, and deliver appropriate treatment for the remaining **highest risk erosion land** that is in pasture on the property by 30 June 2040; and

(ii) Identify and respond to risks of sediment loss on **high erosion risk land** associated with grazing livestock, **earthworks** or **vegetation clearance**, by using effective erosion control treatment by 30 June 2040, and

(d) Wellington Regional Council providing support to landowners to implement **erosion risk treatment plans.**

Policy WH.P24: Phasing of Farm Environment Plans

Farm environment plans required in accordance with Policy WH.P22 or Policy WH.P23 shall be provided according to a phased timetable that prioritises those part FMUs where suspended fine sediment is below the national bottom line or where dissolved inorganic nitrogen is in need of improvement to meet periphyton target attribute states, and so that, in all cases, **farm environment plans** are prepared and certified by 30 June 2027.

Policy WH.P25: Rural land use change

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

(a) regulating rural land use change and associated diffuse discharge where there is a risk the diffuse discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or *Escherichia coli* may increase; and

(b) only granting consent for such land use change when, in accordance with Policy P75, the diffuse discharge of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and *Escherichia coli* of the more intensive activity is demonstrated to be the same or less than the activities being replaced.

Policy WH.P26: Livestock access

In addition to national stock exclusion regulations and the region-wide stock access requirements of Rule R98, Rule R99 or Rule R100 this Plan, restrict livestock access to a river in a catchment where the baseline state for the relevant part FMU is below the national bottom line for visual clarity.

Policy WH.P27: Stream shading

Contribute to the achievement of the aquatic ecosystem health outcomes by promoting the progressive shading of streams where nutrient reductions alone will be insufficient to achieve periphyton target attribute states.

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

Reduction in discharges of sediment from **plantation forestry** shall be achieved by:

(a) Identifying **highest erosion risk land;**

(b) Improving management of **plantation forestry** by requiring **erosion and sediment management plans** to be prepared and complied with; and

(c) Requiring that on **highest erosion risk land**, **plantation forestry** is not established or continued beyond harvest of existing plantation forest.

Policy WH.P29: Management of earthworks sites

All **earthworks** sites shall be managed by:

(a) retaining soil and sediment on the site using **good management practices** for erosion and sediment control measures that are appropriate to the scale and nature of the activity, and in accordance with the GWRC *Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for the Wellington Region* (2021), for the duration of the land disturbance, and

(b) controlling the amount of land disturbed at any one time, and

(c) designing and implementing **earthworks** with knowledge of the existing environmental site constraints, specific engineering requirements and implementation of controls to limit the discharge of sediment to receiving environments, and

(d) requiring erosion and sediment control measures to be installed prior to, and during **earthworks** and ensuring controls remain in place and are maintained until the site is **stabilised** against erosion.

Policy WH.P30: Discharge standard for earthworks sites

All **earthworks** sites over 3000m^2 are to:

(a) meet a discharge standard of 100gm/m^3 at the point of discharge, and where the discharge is to a **surface water body**, coastal water, **stormwater network** or to an artificial watercourse, except that when the discharge is to a river when the background total suspended solids in a river is greater than 100g/m^3, the water clarity standards in Policy P79(a)(ii) shall apply, and

(b) if a sediment retention pond is not the main device for sediment control, other methods of sediment control that will achieve a high level of sediment removal efficiency shall be installed at the **earthworks** site, and

(c) monitoring of the discharge shall be performed by a suitably qualified person, and the results reported to the Wellington Regional Council.

Policy WH.P31: Close-down for earthworks sites

All **earthworks** sites over 3000m^2 are to close-down from 1st June to 30th September each year. The site must be **stabilised** against erosion and have sediment controls in place using **good management practices** in accordance with the GWRC *Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for the Wellington Region* (2021).

8.2.5 Water allocation

Policy WH.P~~1~~32: Minimum flows and minimum water levels in ~~the Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

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

(a) for rivers (including **tributaries**) the **minimum flows** in Table 8.~~1~~7, and

(b) for rivers not in Table 8.~~1~~7, 90% of the **mean annual low flow**, and

(c) for **natural lakes**, existing **minimum water levels**.

Policy WH.P~~2~~33: Core allocation in ~~the Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

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

(a) the total amount allocated by resource consents, or

(b) the allocation amounts identified in Tables 8.~~2~~8-8.~~3~~9

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

Where the total amount allocated by resource consents exceeds the allocation amounts in Tables 8.~~2~~7 and 8.~~3~~8 that does not imply that an existing consented **community drinking water supply** is an over allocation, which will be a matter considered through the **Whaitua Implementation Programme**.

5.2 Rules

8.~~2~~3 Rules

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

8.3.1 Discharges of contaminants

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

COASTAL

The point source discharge of:

(a) chemical cleaning products including vehicle cleaning products, detergents, bleach and disinfectant,

(b) paint and other substances used for the purpose of protecting surfaces (including stain and paint wash),

(d) solvents including paint stripper,

(e) liquid fuels, including diesel, petrol, oil, grease, except where these have been treated by an interceptor system to collect hazardous contaminants and the treated discharge does not contain more than 15 milligrams per litre of total petroleum hydrocarbons,

(f) radiator coolant,

(g) cooking oil,

(h) cement wash, cement slurry and concrete cutting waste, or

(i) drill cooling water

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

8.3.2 Stormwater

Rule WH.R2: Stormwater to land – permitted activity

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

(a) that is not from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, or

(b) that does not discharge from, or to, a local authority **stormwater network,**

is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

(c) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land,** unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and

(d) the discharge shall not cause or exacerbate the flooding of any other **property**, and

(e) the discharge is not located within 20m of a **bore** used for water abstraction for potable supply or stock water.

Note

In respect of a discharge from a **high risk industrial or trade premise** refer to Rule WH.R4. For discharges from or into a local authority **stormwater network** refer to Rule WH.R6.

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

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

(a) that is not from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, or

(b) that is not from a port, airport or state highway, or

(c) that does not discharge from, or to, a local authority **stormwater network,**

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

(d) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and

(e) the discharge does not contain **wastewater**, and

(f) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:

(i) 50g/m^3 where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), or Schedule H1 (contact recreation), or

(ii) 100g/m^3 where the discharge enters any other water, and

(g) the discharge shall not cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and

(h) the discharge shall not give rise to the following effects beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing**:

(i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or

(ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or

(iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than

1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
2. 30% in any other river, or

(iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or

(v) the fresh water is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or

(vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Note

In respect of the discharge from an existing **high risk industrial or trade premise** refer to Rule WH.R4. Discharges from a port or airport refer to Rule WH.R5. For discharges from an existing individual property into the **stormwater network** refer to Rule WH.R6.

Rule WH.R4: Stormwater from an existing high risk industrial or trade premises

COASTAL

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

(a) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and

(b) the discharge does not contain **wastewater**, and

(c) the discharge shall not cause or exacerbate the flooding of any other **property**, and

(d) if the discharge is to land where it may enter groundwater, the discharge is not located within 20m of a **bore** used for water abstraction for potable supply or stock water, and

(e) any contaminants stored or used on site, or **hazardous substances**, cannot be entrained in **stormwater** and enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, or the **stormwater network**, or

(i) there is a containment system in place to intercept and contain any spillage of hazardous substances for storage and removal, or

(ii) the **stormwater** contains no **hazardous substances** except petroleum hydrocarbons, and in that situation, the **stormwater** is treated by an interceptor and the treated discharge does not contain more than 15 milligrams per litre of total petroleum hydrocarbons, and

(f) if the discharge is into a **surface water body**, coastal water or via an existing local authority **stormwater network**, the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:

(i) 50g/m^3 where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), or Schedule H1 (contact recreation), or

(ii) 100g/m^3 where the discharge enters any other water,

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

(g) cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and

(h) give rise to the following effects beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing**:

(i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or

(ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or

(iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than

1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
2. 30% in any other river, or

(iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or

(v) the fresh water is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or

(vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Rule WH.R5: Stormwater from a port or airport – restricted discretionary activity

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

Matters for discretion

1. The management of the adverse effects of **stormwater** capture and discharge, including cumulative effects, on **aquatic ecosystem health** and **mahinga kai**, contact recreation and **Māori customary use**, including as required by Policy WH.P12

2. The management of effects on sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (indigenous biodiversity)

3. **Minimisation** of the adverse effects of **stormwater** discharges

4. Provision for hydrological controls and **water sensitive urban design**

5. Requirements of any relevant local authority **stormwater network** discharge consent.

Rule WH.R6: Stormwater from a local authority or state highway network– discretionary activity

The discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter water, from a local authority or state highway **stormwater network**, including discharges into another **stormwater network** except those from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, or ports and airports, is a discretionary activity, provided the resource consent application includes a **stormwater management strategy** prepared in accordance with Schedule 30 (stormwater strategy - whaitua) to progressively improve discharge quality, including a reduction of copper and zinc commensurate with what is required in the

receiving environment to meet the target attribute state or coastal objective for the part FMU or coastal water management unit as set out in Tables 8.1 and 8.2.

Note

In respect of the discharge from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, or port or airports refer to Rules WH.R4 and WH.R5 respectively. Other existing discharges of stormwater into a **stormwater network** will be managed under this rule by the relevant **stormwater network** manager.

Rule WH.R7: Stormwater from new greenfield or brownfield redevelopment – permitted activity

COASTAL

The use of land and the associated discharge of **stormwater** from new greenfield urban development or brownfield **redevelopment** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing or new local authority **stormwater network,** is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the development or **redevelopment** involves the creation or redevelopment of impervious areas of less than 1,000m^2 (baseline property existing impervious area as at 1 November 2023 (notification date) and

(b) all new building materials associated with the development shall not include exposed zinc or copper roof, cladding or spouting materials, and

(c) the development or **redevelopment** does not involve the creation of an uncovered **carparking area** containing more than 25 carparks, and

(d) the development or **redevelopment** provides **hydrological control** onsite where discharges will enter a **surface water body** (including via an existing local authority **stormwater network**):

  (i) for all impervious areas associated with a greenfield development; or

  (ii) for all redeveloped or new impervious areas involving greater than 30m^2 of impervious area for brownfield development, and

(e) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and

(f) the discharge is not from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, and

(g) the discharge does not contain **wastewater**, and

(h) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:

  (i) 50g/m3 where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), or Schedule H1 (contact recreation), or

(ii) 100g/m3 where the discharge enters any other water,

and where the discharge is not via an existing or new local authority **stormwater network**:

(i) the discharge shall not cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and

(j) the discharge shall not give rise to the following effects beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing**:

(i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or

(ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or

(iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than

1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
2. 30% in any other river, or

(iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or

(v) the fresh water is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or

(vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

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

In respect of the discharge from a new **high risk industrial or trade premise** refer to Rule WH.R9.

Rule WH.R8 – Stormwater from new greenfield or brownfield redevelopment – restricted discretionary

COASTAL

The use of land and the associated discharge of **stormwater** from new greenfield urban development or brownfield **redevelopment** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing local authority **stormwater network,** is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the development or **redevelopment** involves the creation or redevelopment of impervious areas of between 1000m^2 and 3,000m^2 (baseline property existing impervious area as at 1 November 2023)

or,

(b) the development or **redevelopment** involves the creation or redevelopment of impervious areas of less than 1,000m^2 but is not permitted under the conditions of Rule WH.R7.

and,

(c) the discharge is not from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**,

and,

(d) where stormwater directly or indirectly (through an existing local authority **stormwater network**) discharges to a stream or **river**, **hydrological controls** are provided either:

(i) on-site, or

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

and,

(e) contaminant treatment and/or source control of stormwater is provided either:

(i) on-site, or

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

Matters for discretion

1. The suitability of the on-site **stormwater treatment system** to achieve contaminant treatment and **hydrological control** mitigation requirements to satisfy Policies WH.P10 and WH.P14

2. The capacity and availability of existing offsite **stormwater treatment system** or local authority **stormwater network** relied on to treat contaminants and provide hydrological controls to satisfy Policies WH.P10 and WH.P14

3. The long-term operational and maintenance requirements of the **stormwater treatment system**

4. Topographical limitations and engineering requirements for providing **hydrological control** and contaminant treatment of brownfield **redevelopment**

5. Opportunities and use of **water sensitive urban design**

6. A financial contribution where the proposal involves greenfield urban development.

Note

In respect of the discharge from a new **high risk industrial or trade premise** refer to Rule WH.R9.

Rule WH.R9: Stormwater from new greenfield or brownfield redevelopment – discretionary activity COASTAL

The use of land and the associated discharge of **stormwater** from new greenfield urban development or brownfield **redevelopment** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing local authority **stormwater network,** that is not permitted by Rule WH.R7, or a restricted discretionary activity under Rule WH.R8, or a discretionary under Rule WH.R10, or prohibited under WH.R11 is a discretionary activity provided the resource consent application includes a Stormwater Impact Assessment prepared in accordance with Schedule 28 (impact assessment).

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

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

(a) a Stormwater Management Plan and a draft **Stormwater Management Strategy** in accordance with Schedule 30 (stormwater strategy - whaitua)**,** or

(b) a Stormwater Management Plan prepared in accordance with a certified **Stormwater Management Strategy** (refer to Schedule 30 (stormwater strategy - whaitua)).

Rule WH.R11 – Stormwater discharges from new unplanned greenfield development – prohibited activity COASTAL

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

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

The:

(a) discharge of **stormwater** onto or into land, including where contaminants may enter groundwater, that is not permitted by Rule WH.R2, or

(b) discharge of **stormwater** into water or onto or into land where it may enter water**,** that is not permitted by Rule WH.R3, or a discretionary activity under Rules WH.R6 or WH.R10, or

(c) discharge of stormwater from a **high risk industrial or trade premise** that is not permitted by Rule WH.R4, or a discretionary activity under Rule WH.R9, or

(d) use of land and the associated discharge of stormwater water or onto or into land where it may enter water**,** that is not permitted by Rule WH.R7, or a restricted discretionary activity under Rule WH.R8, or a discretionary activity under Rule WH.R9, or a prohibited activity under WH.R11,

is a non-complying activity.

8.3.3 Wastewater

Rule WH.R13: Existing wastewater discharges to coastal and freshwater – discretionary activity

COASTAL

An **existing wastewater discharge**, excluding **wastewater network catchment** discharges, into a **surface water body** or coastal water, or onto or into land where it may enter coastal water or a surface water body is a discretionary activity provided the *Escherichia coli* load in the discharge to a surface water body or enterococci load in the discharge to coastal water does not increase from that previously consented.

Note
For existing **wastewater network catchment** discharges to water or to land refer to Rule P.R15.

Rule WH.R14: New wastewater discharges to coastal water – discretionary activity

COASTAL

A **new wastewater discharge** into coastal water, or onto or into land where it may enter coastal water is a discretionary activity if the coastal objective for enterococci in Table 8.1 is met at the point of the proposed discharge, and it is a relocation of an **existing wastewater discharge** to a new location to assist with achieving a target attribute state for *Escherichia coli* for a part FMU in Table 8.2.

Rule WH.R15: Wastewater network catchment discharges to water – discretionary activity

COASTAL

The **existing wastewater discharge** from a **wastewater network catchment** including via a **stormwater network** to water or onto or into land where it may enter water, is a discretionary activity provided the resource consent application includes a strategy to progressively reduce and remove **wastewater network catchment** discharges in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 31 (wastewater strategy), including a reduction of *Escherichia coli* or enterococci commensurate with what is required in the receiving environment to meet the target attribute state or coastal objective for the part FMU or coastal water management unit as set out in Tables 8.1 and 8.2.

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

COASTAL

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

(a) does not comply with Rule WH.R13, WH.R14 or WH.R15, or

(b) is a **new wastewater discharge** into a **surface water body** or onto or into land that may enter a **surface water body,**

is a non-complying activity.

8.3.4 Land uses

Rule WH.R17: Vegetation Clearance on land with high erosion risk – permitted activity

The use of land for **vegetation clearance** on **high erosion risk land** or **highest erosion risk land** is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are complied with:

(a) the **vegetation clearance** is:

(i) to implement an action in the **erosion risk treatment plan** for the property, or

(ii) for the control of pest plants, and

(b) debris from the **vegetation clearance** is not placed where it can enter a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area.

Rule WH.R18: Vegetation Clearance on land with high erosion risk – controlled activity

The use of land for **vegetation clearance** on **high erosion risk land** that is not **highest erosion risk land,** of more than a total area of 200 m^2 per property in any consecutive 12-month period, is a controlled activity providing the following condition is met:

(a) an **erosion and sediment management plan** has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 35 (vegetation clearance plan) and submitted with the application for resource consent under this Rule.

Matters for Control:

1. The content of the **erosion and sediment management plan**, including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that discharge of sediment will not exceed that which occurred from the land prior to the vegetation clearance occurring

2. The area, location and method of **vegetation clearance**

3. Stabilisation and rehabilitation of the area cleared

4. The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the **erosion and sediment management plan**

5. The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the **erosion and sediment management plan**

6. The time and circumstances under which the resource consent conditions may be reviewed

Rule WH.R19: Vegetation Clearance – discretionary activity

The use of land for **vegetation clearance** that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R17 or Rule WH.R18 is a discretionary activity.

Rule WH.R20: Plantation Forestry – controlled activity

The use of land for afforestation, harvesting, **earthworks**, vegetation clearance or mechanical land preparation for **plantation forestry**, is a controlled activity providing the following conditions are met:

(a) the land is not **high erosion risk land** or **highest erosion risk land** that was in pasture or scrub on 1 November 2023, and

(b) an **erosion and sediment management plan** has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 34 (forestry plan), certified by a **registered forestry adviser** and submitted with the application for resource consent under this Rule, and

(c) a **registered forestry adviser** certifies in writing that the **erosion and sediment management plan** submitted to the Wellington Regional Council has been prepared in accordance with, and meets the requirements of, Schedule 34 (forestry plan), and

(d) the most recent Council monitoring record demonstrates that the measure of visual clarity for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part FMU set out in Table 8.4.

Matters for Control:

1. The content of the **erosion and sediment management plan**, including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that discharge of sediment will be **minimised**, and will not increase the average annual sediment load for the part FMU in which the **plantation forestry** is located

2. The area, location and methods employed in the **plantation forestry**

3. The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the **erosion and sediment management plan**

4. The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the **erosion and sediment management plan**

5. The time and circumstances under which the resource consent conditions may be reviewed

Rule WH.R21: Plantation Forestry – discretionary activity

The use of land for **plantation forestry** that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R20 is a discretionary activity.

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

The use of land for afforestation, **earthworks**, or mechanical land preparation for **plantation forestry** on **highest erosion risk land** is a prohibited activity.

8.3.5 Earthworks

Rule WH.R23: Earthworks – permitted activity

The use of land for **earthworks** is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the **earthworks** are to implement an action in the **erosion risk treatment plan** for the **property**, or

(b) the **earthworks** are to implement an action in the **farm environment plan** for the **property**, and

(c) the **earthworks** are designed and managed in accordance with the *Greater Wellington Regional Council, Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021)*, and

(d) the area of **earthworks** shall not exceed 3000 m^2 per property in any consecutive 12-month period, and

(e) the **earthworks** shall not occur within 5m of a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, and

(f) soil or debris from **earthworks** is not placed where it can enter a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, and

(g) work areas must be **stabilised** as soon as reasonably practicable and until the work area is **stabilised**, and

(h) erosion and sediment control measures shall be used where a preferential flow path connects with a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area.

Rule WH.R24: Earthworks – restricted discretionary activity

The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment, and if used a contaminant for flocculation, into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from **earthworks** not permitted by Rule WH.R23 is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge from the site shall not exceed 100 g/m^3, except when the background concentration of total suspended solids in the receiving water is greater than 100g/m^3, the discharge, after the **zone of reasonable mixing**, shall not cause a decrease in water clarity of more than:

(i) 20% in **River class** 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or

(ii) 30% in any other river, and

(b) **earthworks** shall not occur between 1st June and 30th September in any year.

Matters for discretion

1. The location, area, scale, volume, duration and staging and timing of works

2. The design and suitability of erosion of sediment control measures including consideration of hazard mitigation and the risk of accelerated soil erosion associated the staging of works and progressive **stabilisation**

3. The placement and treatment of stockpiled materials on the site, including requirements to remove material if it is not to be reused on the site

4. The proportion of unstabilised catchment

5. The adequacy and efficiency of **stabilisation** devices for sediment control

6. Any adverse effects on:

(i) groundwater, **surface water bodies** and their margins, particularly **surface water bodies** within sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) or Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters)

(ii) group and community drinking water supplies

(iii) mauri, water quality (including water quality in the coastal marine area), aquatic and marine ecosystem health, aquatic and riparian habitat quality, indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species

(iv) the natural character of lakes, rivers, natural wetlands and their margins and the coastal environment

(v) natural hazards, land stability, soil erosion, sedimentation and flood hazard management including the use of natural buffers

7. Term of the consent

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

9. Monitoring and reporting requirements

10. Performance of the applicant and/or operator

Rule WH.R25: Earthworks – non-complying activity

The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from **earthworks** that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R24 is a non-complying activity.

8.3.6 Nutrient and sediment from pastoral farming

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

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

(a) **pastoral land use** where the **winter stocking rate** is greater than 12 stock units per **effective hectare**; and/or

(b) **pastoral land use** on **high erosion risk land** or **highest erosion risk land**; and/or

(c) **arable land use**; and/or

(d) **horticultural land use** that is not **low intensity horticultural use**,

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

(e) the **property** is registered with the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with Schedule 33 (farm registration) by 1 August 2025,

(f) the **nitrogen discharge risk** is assessed annually and provided to the Wellington Regional Council on request,

(g) the three-year rolling average of the **nitrogen discharge risk** for the land does not increase above the rate recorded at registration, and

(h) if the property contains **high erosion risk land**, or **highest erosion risk land**:

(i) the area and of **pastoral land use** on the **high erosion risk land** or **highest erosion risk land** does not increase above the area recorded at registration.

(ii) the **average annual stocking rate** and the **winter stocking rate** on the **high erosion risk land** or **highest erosion risk land** do not increase above the area recorded for that land at registration.

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

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

(a) by no later than the applicable date specified in Table 8.6, a **farm environment plan** in respect of the land and associated land use is supplied to Wellington Regional Council, and

(b) If the **property** contains **high erosion risk land** or **highest erosion risk land**, the **farm environment plan** includes an **erosion risk treatment plan**, that meets the requirements of Schedule 32 (farm plan - additional), and

(c) A **farm environment plan certifier** certifies in writing that:

(i) the **farm environment plan** supplied to the Wellington Regional Council has been prepared in accordance with, and meets the requirements of Schedule Z (farm plan) and Schedule 32 (farm plan - additional); or

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

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

Table 8.6 – Phase-in of farm environment plans for part FMUs

Part FMU	Due Date
Te Awa Kairangi rural streams and rural mainstems Parangārehu catchment streams and South-west coast rural streams Wainuiomata rural streams	30 Dec 2025
Te Awa Kairangi lower mainstem Korokoro Stream	30 Dec 2026
Ōrongorongo, Te Awa Kairangi and Wainuiomata small forested and Te Awa Kairangi forested mainstems	30 December 2027

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

From 1 July 2025, access by cattle, farmed deer or farmed pigs to a river in the Mangaroa River and Makara River catchments and any associated discharge to water, is a permitted activity provided the following condition is met:

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

Note

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

- the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020,
- the Resource Management (Stock Exclusion) Regulations 2020, with regulations to take effect on 03 September 2020 for new pastoral systems and from 01 July 2023 and 01 July 2025 for existing pastoral systems, and
- NRP Rule R98, Rule R99 and Rule R100.

Rule WH.R29: The use of land for farming activities – discretionary activity

The use of land for the farming activities described in Rule WH.R26, Rule WH.R27 or Rule WH.R28**,** and the associated discharge of contaminants into water or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter water, that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R26, Rule WH.R27 or Rule WH.R28 is a discretionary activity

provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates that the concentration of dissolved inorganic nitrogen, dissolved reactive phosphorus, or measure of visual clarity, for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part FMU set out in Table 8.4, and

(b) if the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates that the concentration of *Escherichia coli*, for the relevant catchment exceeds the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part FMU set out in Table 8.4, the use of land under Rule WH.R26 is not changed to **pastoral land use**.

Rule WH.R30: Change of rural land use – discretionary activity

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

(a) the conversion of land from **plantation forestry** to **pastoral land use, arable land use**, or **horticultural land use.**

(b) the conversion of land from **plantation forestry**, **arable land use, low intensity horticultural land use** or **pastoral land use** that is not **dairy farming,** to **dairy farming.**

(c) the conversion of land from **plantation forestry**, **arable land use**, **pastoral land use** or **low intensity horticultural land use** to **horticultural use** that is not **low intensity horticultural use**,

provided the following conditions are met:

(d) the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates that the concentration of dissolved inorganic nitrogen, dissolved reactive phosphorus, or measure of visual clarity, for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part FMU set out in Table 8.4, and

(e) if the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates that the concentration of *Escherichia coli*, for the relevant catchment exceeds the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part FMU set out in Table 8.4, the land use change is not to **pastoral land use**.

Rule WH.R31: Farming activities – non-complying activity

Any:

(a) use of land for the activities described in Rule WH.R26, Rule WH.R27 or Rule WH.R28**,** and the associated discharge of contaminants into water or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter water, that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R29; or

(b) change in land use described in Rule WH.R30 and the associated discharge of contaminants into water or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter water that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R30.

is a **non-complying activity**.

8.3.7 Take and use of water

Rule WH.R321: Take and use of water in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a Tara – restricted discretionary activity

The take and use of water from any river (including **tributaries**) and groundwater in the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, Wainuiomata River and Orongorongo River catchments, that is not provided for in Rules R152, R153, R154, R155, R156, R157 or R159 is a restricted discretionary activity provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the take and use shall not occur below the **minimum flows** in Table 8.~~1~~7, except that this condition does not apply to:

(i) water for the **health needs of people** as part of a **group drinking water supply** or a **community drinking water supply**, and

(ii) taking groundwater, and

(b) in any **catchment management unit** in Tables 8.~~2~~8 and 8.~~3~~9, the amount of water taken and used, in addition to all **existing resource consents**, does not exceed whichever is the greater of:

(i) the maximum amount allocated by resource consents at the date the consent application is lodged, or

(ii) the allocation amounts in Tables 8.~~2~~8 and 8.~~3~~9

except that this condition does not apply to the take and use of water at river flows above the **median flow**, and

(c) at flows above **median flow**:

(i) the frequency of **flushing flows** that exceed three times the **median flow** of the river is not changed, and

(ii) for rivers (and their **tributaries**) listed in Table 1 of Schedule U no more than 50% of the portion of flow in the river above the **median flow** is taken at the point of abstraction, or

(iii) for rivers (and their **tributaries**) listed in Table 2 of Schedule U no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river is taken at the point of abstraction, or

(iv) for rivers (and their **tributaries**) not listed in either Table 1 or 2 of Schedule U no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river at the point of abstraction, and

(d) the take and use is not from a river identified as outstanding in Schedule A1 (outstanding rivers).

Matters for discretion

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

2. The timing, amount, and rate of take of water; including instantaneous (L/sec), daily (m^3/day), and seasonal requirements and duration and timing of peak daily take rate

3. For **group drinking water supplies** or **community drinking water supplies**, the amount and rate of water taken and used for the **health needs of people**

4. Reduction in the rate of take from surface water and **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater** at times of low flow and restrictions when rivers approach or fall below the **minimum flows or water level**

5. Effects due to local flow or water level depletion on wetlands, springs, or the downstream river reach in the same **catchment management unit**

6. Interference effects on existing lawful water takes

7. Prevention of salt water intrusion into the **aquifer**, or landward movement of the salt water/fresh water interface

8. For a take and use from groundwater, the degree of connectivity and category according to Table 4.1

9. Preventing fish from entering water intakes

10. Measuring and reporting, including the guideline in Schedule R (measuring takes)

Rule WH.R33~~2~~: Take and use of water in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara – discretionary activity

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

(a) from any river or groundwater not in Table 8.~~2~~8 and Table 8.~~3~~9, and

(b) from any lake other than an outstanding lake identified in Schedule A2 (outstanding lakes), and

(c) from any river at flows above the **median flow** that does not meet condition (c) of Rule WH.R32~~1~~, and

(d) where not provided for in WH.R32~~1~~, from Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River (including **tributaries**) below **minimum flows** in Table 8.~~1~~7 down to 400L/s at the Kaitoke water supply intake for:

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

(ii) emergency works

is a discretionary activity.

Rule WH.R34: Take and use of water from outstanding rivers or lakes – non-complying activity

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

Rule WH.R35~~4~~: Take and use of water exceeding minimum flows or core allocation – prohibited activity

The take and use of water from a river (including **tributaries**) or groundwater in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara in Tables 8.~~2~~8 and 8.~~3~~9 that does not meet conditions (a) or (b) of Rule WH.R32~~1~~ or WH.R33~~2~~(d) is a prohibited activity.

Table 8.~~1~~7: Minimum flows for rivers in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

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

Table 8.~~2~~8: Surface water allocation amounts for rivers and Category A groundwater and Category B groundwater in the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, Wainuiomata River and Orongorongo River catchments

Catchment management unit for the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River catchment (shown in Figures 8.1 and 8.2)	**Allocation amount[41] (L/s)**
Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River and **tributaries**, Upper Hutt or Lower Hutt **Category A groundwater** and Upper or Lower Hutt **Category B groundwater (stream depletion)** in the **catchment management units** shown in Figures 8.1 and 8.2	2,140
Wainuiomata River and **tributaries**	180
Orongorongo River and **tributaries**	95

Note

Where **Category B groundwater** is referred to in Table 8.~~2~~8, the calculated stream depleting effect (described in Table 4.1) is included in the **surface water allocation** for the relevant **catchment management unit**, while the remainder is included in the **groundwater allocation** for the relevant **catchment management unit**.

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

Table 8.~~39~~39: Groundwater allocation amounts for Category B groundwater and Category C groundwater in the ~~Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley~~ Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

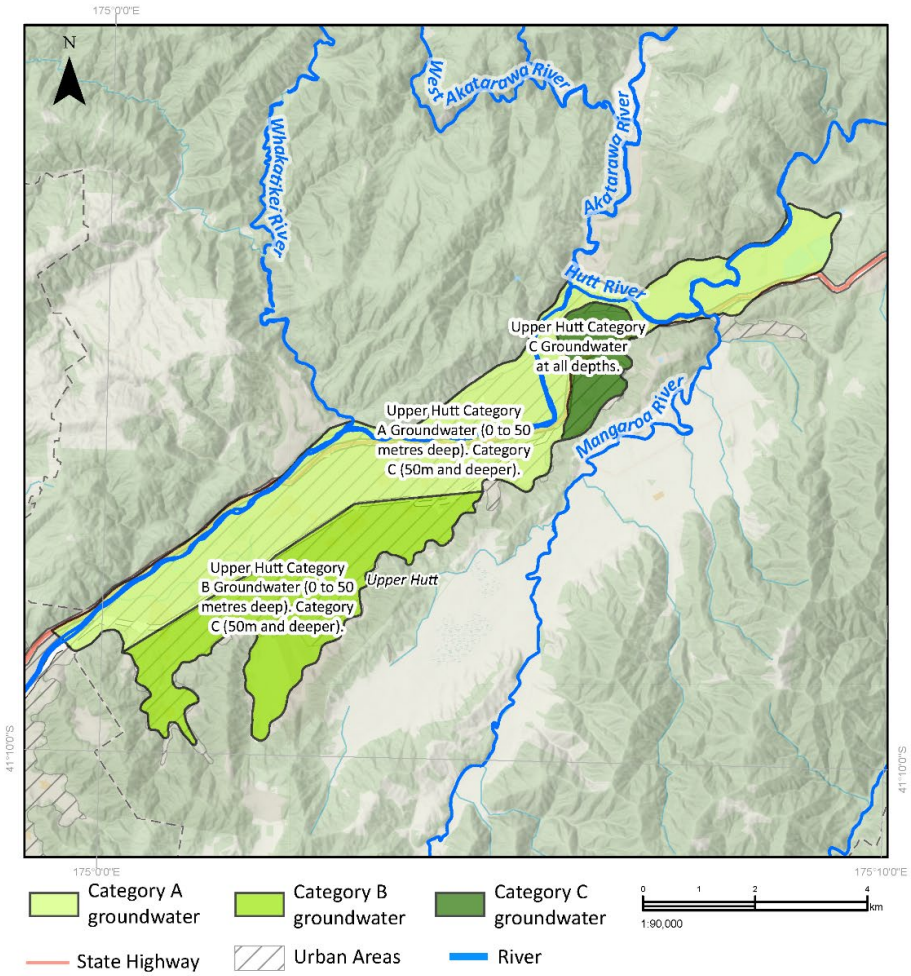
Catchment management units for the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River catchment (shown in Figures 8.1 and 8.2)	**Allocation amount (m^3/year)**
Upper Hutt **Category B groundwater** and Upper Hutt **Category C groundwater**	770,000
Lower Hutt **Category B groundwater**	36,500,000 [Waiwhetu Aquifer and Taita Alluvium][42]

Note

Groundwater and surface water connectivity is managed by Policy P108. Allocation of groundwater amounts specified in Table 8.~~39~~39 may be constrained by corresponding **surface water allocation** amounts in connected **catchment management units**. For Category B groundwater referred to in Table 8.~~39~~39, the calculated stream depletion effect (described in Table 4.1) is included in the **surface water allocation** in Table 8.~~28~~28 for the relevant **catchment management unit**, while the remainder is included in the **groundwater allocation** in Table 8.~~39~~39 for the relevant **catchment management unit**.

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

Figure 8.1: Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River and Upper Hutt groundwater in Tables 8.2 and 8.3



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

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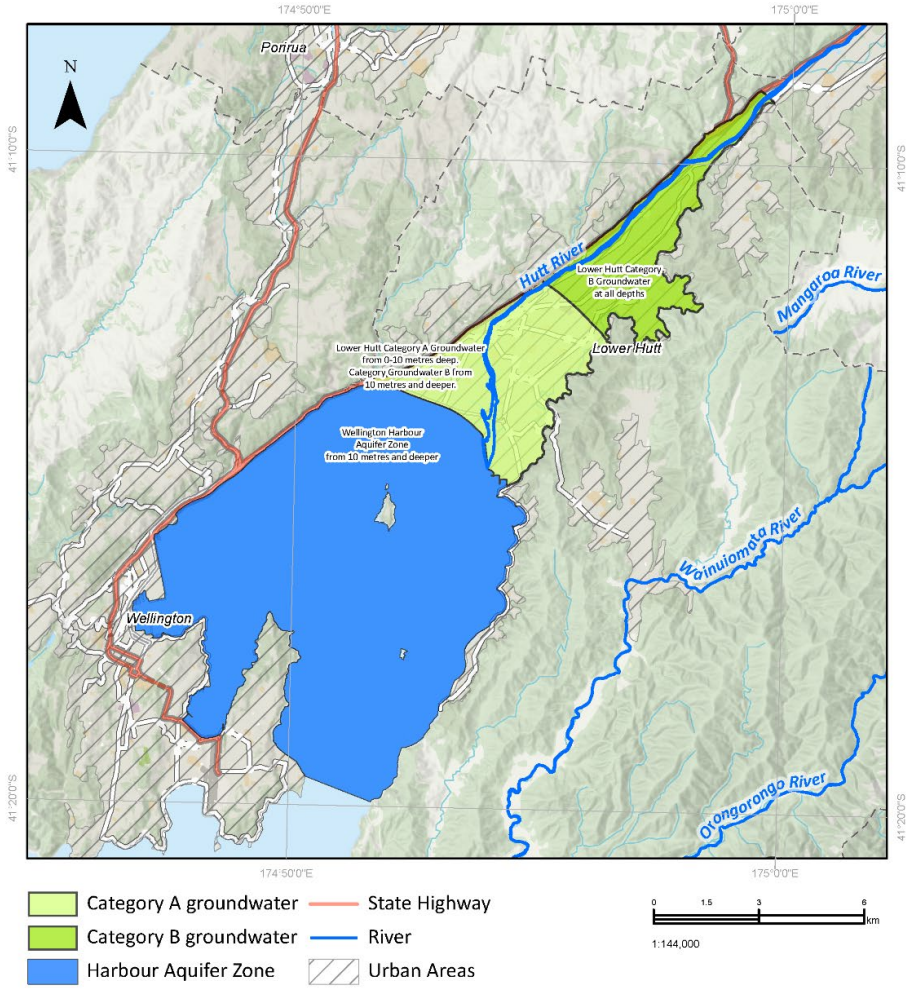
Figure 8.2: Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River and Lower Hutt groundwater in Tables 8.2 and 8.3



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

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Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Amendments to Chapter 9 – Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Amendments to NRP provisions as part of PC1 are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and in underline for insertions.

9 Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

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

9.1 Objectives

In addition to Objectives P.O1 to P.O5, objectives in chapter 3 of the Plan also apply in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Council wishes to consult one two options for the timeline for achievement of the *E. coli* Target Attribute State and Enterococci coastal water objective (and an associated policy) and which option is the most efficient and effective approach.

The Council is seeking your specific feedback on whether the achievement timeline should be:

Option 1: Achievement of the *E.coli* Target Attribute State and Enterococci coastal water objective by 2040 (as recommended by the whaitua processes)

Option 2: Achievement of the *E.coli* Target Attribute State and Enterococci coastal water objective by 2050 (a longer timeframe that places greater emphasis on feasibility and cost)

The provisions affected are:

- **Objective P.O2**
- **Objective P.O3, Table 9.1**
- **Objective P.O5, Table 9.2**
- **Policy P.P5**

Objective P.O1

COASTAL

By 2123, Te Awarua-o-Porirua's groundwater, rivers, lakes, natural wetlands, estuaries, harbours and coast are wai ora.
In the wai ora state:

- *Te Awarua-o-Porirua is a taonga Ngāti Toa Rangatira and must be respected by others*
- *Mauri is restored and waters are clear and pristine*
- *Ecological health is excellent in fresh water and coastal water environments*
- *Rivers flow naturally, with ripples and the river beds are stony*
- ***Mahinga kai**, taonga, mahinga ika and kaimoana species are healthy, abundant, diverse, present across all stages of life, sizeable, and able to be culturally harvested by mana whenua*
- ***Mahinga kai**, taonga, mahinga ika and kai moana species are safe to harvest and eat or use, including for mana whenua to exercise manaakitanga*
- *Communities and mana whenua are able to undertake a full range of recreational activities*
- *Mana whenua are able to undertake a full range of cultural activities and practices*

Objective P.O2

COASTAL

Te Awarua-o-Porirua's groundwater, rivers, lakes and **natural wetlands**, and their margins are on a trajectory of measureable improvement, such that:

(a) by 2040:

(i) water quality, habitats, water quantity and ecological processes are at a level where the state of aquatic life is meaningfully improved, and

(ii) erosion processes, including bank stability, are improved to significantly reduce the sedimentation rate in the harbour to a more natural level, and

(iii) the extent and condition of indigenous riparian vegetation is increased and improved to improve water quality, ecosystem health and habitats, and

(iv) the diversity, abundance and condition of **mahinga kai** are increased so that mana whenua are able to harvest healthy mahinga kai for their people, and

(v) **huanga** of **mahinga kai** and **Māori customary use** identified by **mana whenua** are maintained or improved, and

(b) by 2040 or 2050:

Option 1: Achievement of the *E.coli* target attribute state by 2040

Option 2: Achievement of the *E.coli* target attribute state by 2050

(i) mana whenua are able to safely connect with their waterbodies and are able to practice their customary and cultural practices, including mahinga kai gathering, and

(ii) communities and mana whenua can safely connect with waterbodies and enjoy a wider range of recreational activities, including swimming and paddling, and

the fresh water environmental outcomes must contribute to the:

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

(d) protection and restoration of sites within significant values.

Objective P.O3

COASTAL

The health and wellbeing of coastal water quality, ecosystems and habitats in Pauatahanui Inlet, Onepoto Arm and the open coastal areas of Te Awarua-o-Porirua is maintained or improved to meet the coastal water objectives set out in Table 9.1, and:

(a) By 2040:

(i) sediment and metal loads entering the harbours either via fresh water bodies or directly are significantly reduced, and

(ii) contaminant concentrations within 'hotspot' areas are reduced, and

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

(iv) **huanga** of **mahinga kai** and **Māori customary use** identified by **mana whenua** are maintained or improved, and

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

(vi) coastal areas support healthy functioning ecosystems and their water conditions and habitats support the presence, abundance, survival and recovery of taonga species and at-risk and threatened species, and

(b) By 2040 or 2050:

Option 1: Achievement of the Enterococci coastal water objective by 2040

Option 2: Achievement of the Enterococci coastal water objective by 2050

(vii) communities and mana whenua can safely connect with the coastal marine area and enjoy a wider range recreational activities, including shellfish gathering, swimming and paddling, and

(viii) mana whenua are able to safely connect with and access the coastal marine area and practice their customary and cultural tikanga.

Table 9.1: Coastal water objectives

				Coastal Water Management Units as shown on Map 82				
				Onepoto Arm		Pauatahanui Inlet		Open coast
Parameter	Unit	Statistic	Timeframe	Intertidal	Subtidal	Intertidal	Subtidal	
Enterococci	cfu/100 mL	95th %ile	By 2040 or 2050	≤500		≤200		≤200
Macroalgae	EQR	Latest score	N/A	Maintain or improve				Maintain or Improve
Copper in sediment	mg/kg	Mean of replicate samples						
Zinc in sediment	mg/kg							
Muddiness	% >50% mud	Latest score						
	% of sample							
Sedimentation rate	mm/year	5-year mean	By 2040	1		2		

Option 1: Achievement of the Enterococci coastal water objective by 2040

Option 2: Achievement of the Enterococci coastal water objective by 2050

Objective P.O4

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

(a) groundwater dependent ecosystems, and

(b) the values of connected **surface water bodies** in places where groundwater flows to surface water.

Objective P.O5

The health and wellbeing of rivers is maintained or improved by ensuring that:

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

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

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

(d) where a **huanga** of **mahinga kai** and **Māori customary use** is identified by **mana whenua** and is not achieved, the state of the river or river reach is improved.

Table 9.2: Target attribute states for rivers

Note: Part Freshwater Management Units are shown on Map 78 and target attribute state sites are shown on Map 79.

Option 1: Achieve Enterococci coastal water objective by 2040 **Option 2: Achieve Enterococci coastal water objective by 2050**				**Taupō**					**Pouewe**					**Wai-o-hata**					**Takapū**				
				Taupō S. @ Plimmerton Domain				**Part FMU default TAS[33]**	**Horokiri S. @ Snodgrass**				**Part FMU default TAS[33]**	**Duck Ck[43]**				**Part FMU default TAS[33]**	**Pauatahanui S. @ Elmwood Br.**				**Part FMU default TAS[33]**
				Baseline		**TAS[44]**			**Baseline**		**TAS[33]**			**Baseline**		**TAS[33]**			**Baseline**		**TAS[33]**		
Parameter	**Unit**	**Statistic**	**Timeframe**	**Numeric**	**State**	**Value**	**State**		**Numeric**	**State**	**Numeric**	**State**		**Numeric**	**State**	**Numeric**	**State**		**Numeric**	**State**	**Numeric**	**State**	
Periphyton biomass	**mg chl-a/m²**	92nd %ile	By 2040	N/A[45]				M	436[46]	D	≤120	B	I	N/A[47]		≤120	B	I	N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.		≤120	B	I
Ammonia (toxicity)	**mg/L**	Median	By 2040	0.02	B[48]	≤0.03	A	I	0.002	A	M	A	M	0.01	A[48]	M	A	M	0.005	A	M	A	M
		95th %ile		0.08		≤0.05			0.01	A		A		0.08					0.02				
Nitrate (toxicity)	**mg/L**	Median		0.6	C[48]	≤1	A		0.6	A		A		0.5	B[48]	≤1	A	I	0.3	A		A	
		95th %ile		3.6		≤1.5			1.1	A		A		1.6		≤1.5			0.8	A		A	
Suspended fine sediment	**Black disc (m)**	Median		1.2	A[48]	≥0.93	A	M	2.3	C		C		1.2	A[48]	≥0.93	A	M	1.8	D	≥2.22	C	
E. coli	**/100mL**	Median	**By 2040 or 2050**	1932	E[48]	≤130	B	I	370	E	≤130	B	I	703	E[48]	≤130	C	I	275	E	≤130	C	I
		%>260/100mL		100		≤30			63		≤30			92		≤20			55		≤20		
		%>540/100mL		100		≤10			32		≤10			59		≤34			18		≤34		
		95th %ile		100,066		≤1,000			4,950		≤1,000			4,783		≤1,200			6,050		≤1,200		
Fish	**Fish-IBI**	Latest	By 2040	N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.		M		M	N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.		M		M	N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.		M		M	N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.		M		M
Fish community health (abundance, structure and composition)		Expert assessment[49]		N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.			B	I	N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.			A	I	N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.			B	I	N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.			B	I
Macroinvertebrates (1 of 2)	**MCI**	Median		N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.		≥100	B		115.0	B	≥130	A		N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.		≥100	B		101.2	D	≥105	B	
	QMCI	Median				≥5			6.0		≥6.5					≥5			3.8		≥5.25		
Macroinvertebrates (2 of 2)	**ASPM**	Median		N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.		≥0.4	B		0.5	B	M	B		N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.		≥0.4	B		0.4	C	≥0.40	C	M
Deposited fine sediment[46]	**%cover**	Median		N/A[50]					10	A		A		N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.					60	D	≤27	C	I
Dissolved oxygen	**mg/L**	1-day minimum		N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.		M		M	N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.					N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.		M		M	N/A Error! Bookmark not defined.				
		7-day mean minimum																					
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen[51]	**mg/L**	Median		0.67[48]		≤1.03		I	0.64		M			0.48[48]					0.33		M		M
Dissolved reactive phosphorus[37]	**mg/L**	Median		0.012	C[48]	≤0.018	C	M	0.011					0.038[48]		≤0.018			0.014				
		95th%ile		0.019		≤0.054			0.026					0.067[48]		M			0.022				
Dissolved copper	**µg/L**	Median		0.8	D[48]	≤1	B		0.03	A[48]		A		0.5	C[48]	≤1	A	I	0.1	A[48]		A	
		95th %ile		6.7		≤1.8			0.12		M			2.9		≤1.4			0.9		M		
Dissolved zinc	**µg/L**	Median		9.3	D[48]	≤2.4	A		0.07	A[48]		A		2.0	B[48]	≤2.4	A		0.1	A[48]		A	
		95th %ile		84.2		≤8			0.23					13.0		≤8			2.6				

[43] Site location to be confirmed.
[44] M = Maintain; I = Improve. Maintenance, improvement or deterioration in the state of an attribute will be assessed through:
- Benchmarking against the TAS thresholds and trend analysis or appropriate statistical analysis; and
- Taking the impact of climate and human activity into account.

[45] All rivers in part FMU naturally soft bottomed and unlikely to support periphyton growth (River Environment Classification group = WW/L/SS).
[46] Baseline state based on limited data.
[47] Baseline state unknown; further monitoring needed to determine whether the attribute needs to be improved to the TAS, or be maintained at a better state.
[48] Baseline state based on model results. Further monitoring needed to confirm whether the attribute meets the TAS.
[49] The A,B,C and D states to be assigned on the basis of fish community health reflecting an excellent, good, fair and poor state of aquatic ecosystem health respectively.
[50] All rivers in part FMU naturally soft bottomed
[51] Median concentration targets reflect the nutrient outcomes required by Clause 3.13 of the NPS-FM 2020

Ecosystem metabolism[52]	g O_2 m^{-2} d^{-1}	N/A		M					

Option 1: Achieve Enterococci coastal water objective by 2040 **Option 2: Achieve Enterococci coastal water objective by 2050**				Te Rio o Porirua and Rangituhi					
				Porirua S. @ Milk Depot				Part FMU default TAS[33]	Island rivers TAS[33]
				Baseline		TAS[33]			
Parameter	**Unit**	**Statistic**	**Timeframe**	**Numeric**	**State**	**Value**	**State**		
Periphyton biomass	**mg chl-a/m^2**	92nd %ile	By 2040	N/A[Error! Bookmark not defined.]		≤120	B	I	M
Ammonia (toxicity)	**mg/L**	Median		0.01	A	M	A	M	
		95th %ile		0.03					
Nitrate (toxicity)	**mg/L**	Median		0.9	B	≤0.9	A	I	
		95th %ile		1.6		≤1.5			
Suspended fine sediment	**Black disc (m)**	Median		1.7	A	M	A	M	
E. coli	**/100mL**	Median	**By 2040 or 2050**	1400	E	≤130	C	I	
		%>260/100mL		95		≤20			
		%>540/100mL		83		≤34			
		95th %ile		6950		≤1200			
Fish	**Fish-IBI**	Latest	By 2040	N/A[Error! Bookmark not defined.]		M		M	
Fish community health (abundance, structure and composition)		Expert assessment		N/A[Error! Bookmark not defined.]			C	I	
Macroinvertebrates (1 of 2)	**MCI**	Median		87.0	D	≥90	C		
	QMCI	Median		4.3		≥4.5			
Macroinvertebrates (2 of 2)	**ASPM**	Median		0.3	D	≥0.3	C		
Deposited fine sediment[46]	**%cover**	Median		20	C	M	C	M	
Dissolved oxygen	**mg/L**	1-day minimum		N/A[Error! Bookmark not defined.]		M			
		7-day mean minimum							
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen[37]	**mg/L**	Median		0.92					
Dissolved reactive phosphorus[37]	**mg/L**	Median		0.018					
		95th%ile		0.034					
Dissolved copper	**µg/L**	Median		1.1	C	M	C		
		95th %ile		2.6					
Dissolved zinc	**µg/L**	Median		7.5	D	≤7.5	C	I	
		95th %ile		58		≤42			
Ecosystem metabolism	**g O_2 m^{-2} d^{-1}**	N/A		M[38]					

[52] Further monitoring needed to define baseline state and develop attribute state framework.

9.~~1~~2 Policies

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

9.2.1 General

Policy P.P1: Improvement of ecosystem health

Ecosystem health will be improved by:

(a) progressively reducing the load or concentration of contaminants, particularly sediment, nutrients, pathogens and metals, entering water, and

(b) restoration of freshwater habitats, and

(c) management of water flows and levels, including where there is interaction of flows between surface water and groundwater, and

(d) co-ordinated and prioritised actions in catchments that require changes to land use activities that impact on freshwater.

Policy P.P2 Management of activities to achieve target attribute states

Target attribute states will be achieved by regulating discharges and land-use activities, and non-regulatory methods (implemented through action plans) by:

(a) minimising the contaminants generated by new urban developments and requiring financial contributions from greenfield urban development, and

(b) encouraging brownfield urban redevelopment that will reduce the existing urban contaminant load, and

(c) requiring improved management of urban wastewater and stormwater networks, and reduce contaminant loads, and

(d) stabilising stream banks by excluding livestock from waterbodies and plant riparian margins with indigenous vegetation, and

(e) requiring additional stringency for the management of earthworks, forestry, cultivation, vegetation clearance, and

(f) retiring and planting high risk erosion prone land with woody vegetation, and

(g) requiring farm environment plans (including Freshwater Farm Plans) to improve farm practices that impact on freshwater, and

(h) regulating on-site wastewater systems and not allowing their use in urban areas.

Policy P.P3: Freshwater action plans role in the health and wellbeing of waterways

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

Policy P.P4: Contaminant load reductions

COASTAL

To achieve the coastal water objectives in Table 9.1 land use activities and discharges into fresh water bodies and the coastal marine area are managed to meet the sediment, zinc and copper load reductions set out in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3: Harbour arm contaminant load reductions

Coastal Water Management Unit	Contaminant	Timeframe	Baseline total load	% reduction in baseline total load
Onepoto harbour arm catchment	Sediment	2040	TBC	-40%
	Zinc	2040	TBC	-40%
	Copper	2040	TBC	-40%
Pauatahanui harbour arm catchment	Sediment	2040	TBC	-40%
	Zinc	2040	TBC	-40%
	Copper	2040	TBC	-40%

In addition to the harbour arm catchment load reductions, the sediment load reductions in Table 9.4 are required by 2040 to achieve the visual clarity target attribute states in Table 9.2.

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

Part-FMU	Target attribute state site	Baseline dSedNet mean annual load (t/year)	% reduction in baseline dSedNet mean annual load
Takapū	Pauatahanui Stream at Elmwood Bridge	2311	-13%

Policy P.P5: Reducing *Escherichia coli*

To achieve the objectives in this Plan, percentage improvements in *Escherichia coli* concentrations are required to achieve the *Escherichia coli* target attribute states in Table 9.2 by the time frames set out in Table 9.5.

Option 1: Load reductions to achieve *E.coli* target attribute state by 2040

Option 2: Load reductions to achieve *E.coli* target attribute state by 2050

Option 1: Table 9.5: Part FMU *Escherichia coli* load reductions required

Timestep	% of total improvement required to achieve the E.coli target attribute states within each FMU
By 2030	PLACEHOLDER
By 2050	100%

Option 2: Table 9.5: Part FMU *Escherichia coli* load reductions required

Timestep	% of total improvement required to achieve the E.coli target attribute states within each FMU
By 2030	5%
By 2040	25%
By 2050	100%

Policy P.P6: Point source discharges

COASTAL

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

(d) Any new discharge is inappropriate if contaminants in the discharge would cause the affected freshwater body to decline in relation to the target attribute state(s) for that part FMU(s) and/or coastal water objective(s), and

(e) All existing discharges in part FMUs or coastal water management units where the target attribute states and/or coastal water objectives are met are only appropriate if:

  (i) at a minimum, an application for a resource consent includes a defined programme of work for upgrading the discharge, in accordance with **good management practice**, within the term of the resource consent, and

(f) All existing discharges in part FMUs or coastal water management units where the target attribute states and/or coastal water objectives are not met are only appropriate if:

  (i) the conditions on a resource consent must require reduction of the adverse effects and improve the discharge at a level consistent with

the degree of over allocation required to be reduced within that part FMU and/or the coastal water management unit, and

(ii) in determining the improvement to water quality required in (i), and the timeframe in which it is to be achieved, consideration will be given to the discharge's contribution to the target attribute state(s) for that part FMU and/or coastal water objective not being met.

Policy P.P7 Discharges to groundwater

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

Policy P.P8 Avoiding discharges of specific products and waste

COASTAL

Discharges to fresh and coastal water, including to the **stormwater network**, of:

(a) chemical cleaning products, paint, solvents, fuels and coolant, oil, wet cement products and drill cooling water, or

(b) **animal effluent** from an **animal effluent** storage facility or from an area where animals are confined, or

(c) untreated industrial or trade waste, or

(d) untreated organic waste or leachate from storage of organic material,

shall be avoided.

9.2.2 Stormwater

Policy P.P9: General policy to achieve objectives for stormwater

COASTAL

Stormwater discharges to freshwater or coastal water, or into or onto land in a manner that may enter freshwater or coastal water, are managed so that the baseline water quality state for copper and zinc is maintained, or improved where degraded, in the relevant part FMU or coastal water management unit, and every effort is made towards meeting the target attribute states and coastal objectives for copper and zinc for that part FMU or coastal water management unit, by the timeframes in Tables 9.1 and 9.2. For the harbour arm catchments, this will be done through the copper and zinc load reductions set out in Table 9.3.

Policy P.P10: Managing adverse effects of stormwater discharges

COASTAL

All **stormwater** discharges shall be managed by:

(a) using source control to minimise contaminants in the stormwater discharge and maximise, to the extent practicable, the removal of contaminants from stormwater, including through the use of **water sensitive urban design** principles and measures, and

(b) using **hydrological controls** and **water sensitive urban design** principles to avoid adverse effects of **stormwater** quantity and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and

(c) using, where practicable, a **stormwater treatment system** which provide the best solution for the site taking into account:

(i) the treatment quality (load reduction factor)

(ii) opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volume, including any flood storage volume

(iii) any adverse effects as a result of the infrastructure, including erosion and scour

(iv) inspections, monitoring and ongoing maintenance, including costs, of the infrastructure to maintain functionality in terms of treatment quality and capacity; and

(v) existing or proposed communal **stormwater treatment systems** in the stormwater catchment or sub-catchment, or part Freshwater Management Unit.

Note

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

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

COASTAL

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

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

(b) avoiding contaminants or **hazardous substances** being entrained in stormwater and discharged to a **surface water body** or coastal water, including via the **stormwater network**, or

(c) where avoidance is not practicable, implementing **good management practice** to avoid or **minimise** adverse effects on the environment including reducing contaminant volumes and concentrations as far as practicable, and applying measures, including secondary containment, treatment, management procedures, monitoring, controls, and off-site disposal, and

(d) installing an interceptor where there is a risk of petroleum hydrocarbons entering into the **stormwater network,** a **surface water body** or coastal water, and

(e) avoiding adverse effects on groundwater used for potable supply or stock water.

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

COASTAL

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

(a) reducing the copper and zinc loads in discharges to harbour arm catchments by 15% for copper and by 40% for zinc to contribute to meeting the coastal objectives for copper and zinc in the Onepoto Arm and Pāuatahanui Inlet of Te Awarua-o-Porirua, and

(b) reducing the copper and zinc loads in discharges to the Open Coast coastal water management unit to contribute to meet the coastal water objectives to maintain or improve, and

(c) reducing the concentration and contaminant loads of copper and zinc from discharges to surface water bodies that are not within the harbour arm catchments in order to maintain, and in degraded part FMUs improve, the water quality state for dissolved copper and zinc to contribute to meeting the target attribute states in those part FMUs, and

(d) supporting the achievement of any other relevant target attribute states or coastal water objectives including for ecosystem health, nutrients, visual clarity and *Escherichia coli* or enterococci , and

(e) implementing a **stormwater management strategy** and **stormwater** management plans prepared in accordance with the information and requirements set out in Schedule 30 (stormwater strategy – whaitua) .

In determining the improvement to water quality required in (b) to (d), consideration will be given to the discharge's contribution to the target attribute state(s) for that part FMU and/or coastal water objective not being met.

Policy P.P13: Stormwater discharges from new greenfield and brownfield development and redevelopment

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

(a) on-site or communal **stormwater treatment system** that is designed to:

(iii) receive at least 85% of the stormwater generated from impervious surfaces of the site; and

(iv) achieve contaminant load reduction factors equal to or greater than those defined for bioretention/raingardens as specified in the Auckland Council Contaminant Load Model User Manual[53];

[53] Auckland Regional Council (2010) Contaminant Load Model User's Manual. Auckland Regional Council Technical Report TR2010/003.

and

(b) where **stormwater** discharges will enter a stream or river, **hydrological controls** shall be implemented either on-site or off-site via a communal **stormwater treatment system**.

Note
The calculation of area of impervious surfaces for the purposes of this policy relate to those surfaces which do not have any other form of stormwater treatment that involves rainwater collection and reuse, such as green roofs and rain tanks.

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

The adverse effects of residual (post-treatment) **stormwater** contaminants from new greenfield development where the discharge will enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing new **stormwater network,** are to be offset in the form of a financial contribution in accordance with Schedule 29 (financial contribution).

Note
The financial contribution will be utilised for the construction of new **stormwater** infrastructure, or the upgrade of existing infrastructure within the same **stormwater** catchment or part-FMU. The offset will allow the creation of contaminant 'head room' within a **stormwater** catchment or part-FMU to ensure that long term water quality outcomes remain consistent with Objectives P.O3 and P.O5, while also providing for new greenfield development.

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

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

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

9.2.3 Wastewater

Policy P.P16: General policy to achieve objectives for wastewater

COASTAL

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

Policy P.P17: Managing existing wastewater treatment plant discharges COASTAL

All existing **wastewater** treatment plant discharges shall be managed by

(a) maintaining or reducing the *Escherichia coli* or enterococci load in the discharge where the target attribute state for *Escherichia coli* in Table 9.2 or the coastal water objectives for enterococci as set out in Table 9.1 are met

(b) reducing the *Escherichia coli* load in the discharge where the target attribute state for *Escherichia coli* in Table 9.2 is not met, by as a minimum the percentage improvement required for the timesteps set out in Policy P.P5

(c) monitoring the discharge to identify trends over time, the *Escherichia coli* or enterococci concentration in the discharge and load to the part FMU, and changes to receiving water quality at the **zone of reasonable mixing** over time, and

(d) engaging with **mana whenua** on their values and interests in relation to the discharge and receiving water, including adverse effects on **Māori customary use** and **mahinga kai**, and

(e) assessing and reporting on the adequacy of existing and planned capacity of wastewater treatment plant systems, and

(f) maintaining and upgrading existing wastewater treatment plants to provide for population growth and climate change, and

(g) monitoring **mahinga kai** health within and at the outer extent of the **zone of reasonable mixing**, and

(h) investigating and reporting on technological improvements and other methods to reduce or remove **wastewater** discharges to water.

Note

Kaitiaki monitoring team of the whenua must be engaged with and be provided the opportunity to undertake the kaitiaki monitoring.

Policy P.P18: Discouraging new discharges of treated wastewater to coastal water COASTAL

New discharges of treated **wastewater** to coastal water are discouraged, unless:

(a) adequate consideration of alternative methods and sites has been undertaken, and

(b) discharge to land is not practicable, and

(c) the discharge quality is optimised, and

(d) there are water quality benefits to be gained from relocating an **existing wastewater discharge** point to a new coastal location, and

(e) regard has been given to new and emerging technologies.

Policy P.P19: Managing wastewater network catchment discharges

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

(a) progressively reducing the frequency and/or volume of **wet weather overflow** events to meet or exceed the containment standard of no more than 2 per year through the implementation of the methodologies set out in a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 31 (wastewater strategy), and

(b) prioritising the removal of wet weather overflows in **wastewater network sub-catchments** where **wet weather overflows** are discharging to Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule H (contact recreation and **Māori customary use**) sites and **mahinga kai**, and

(c) progressively reducing **dry weather discharges** or the potential for these discharges through the implementation of a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 31 (wastewater strategy) to contribute to meeting the target attribute states for *Escherichia coli* in Table 9.2 and the coastal water objectives for enterococci as set out in Table 9.1, and

(d) implementing an asset management programme to proactively upgrade the pipe network to progressively reduce **stormwater** and groundwater infiltration and inflow into the **wastewater network catchment**, and

(e) engaging with **mana whenua** on their values and interests in relation to discharges and receiving waters, including adverse effects on **Māori customary use** and **mahinga kai**, and

(f) avoiding **wastewater network catchment** discharges from entering private property or educational facilities, and

(g) avoiding increasing the frequency/and or volume of **wastewater network catchment** discharges as a result of new urban development and intensification, and

(h) Monitoring and modelling of the **wastewater network catchment** to identify catchments to be prioritised, the *Escherichia coli* or enterococci concentration in the discharge to any surface water body in a part FMU or coastal water management unit, and improvements in freshwater and coastal water quality in the discharge over time following improvements in the network infrastructure.

9.2.4 Rural Land Uses and Earthworks

Policy P.P20: Managing diffuse discharges of nutrients and Escherichia coli from farming activities

Reduction in diffuse discharges of nutrients and *Escherichia coli* from farming activities shall be achieved by:

(a) capping, minimising and reducing diffuse discharges from individual rural properties in accordance with Policies P.P21, P.P22 and P.P24, and

(b) applying target attributes states as **limits** on rural land use change and intensification, and

(c) progressively establishing and maintaining woody vegetation on **highest erosion risk land** as a **limit** on land use in accordance with P.P22, and

(d) excluding stock from water bodies as a **limit** on land use in accordance with Rule R98, and

(e) supporting **good management practice** through Wellington Regional Council's non-regulatory programmes.

Policy P.P21: Achieving reductions in diffuse discharges of nitrogen from farming activities

Diffuse nitrogen discharges from large rural properties and from smaller rural properties that are intensively farmed, are managed to ensure:

(a) the risk of diffuse discharge of nitrogen is assessed objectively using a **recognised nitrogen risk assessment tool;** and

(b) that the **nitrogen discharge risk** determined for each property in accordance with (a) above, does not increase over time; and

(c) For **pastoral land use** or **arable land use** on 20 hectares or more of land, or **horticultural land use** on 5 hectares or more of land:

(i) **farm environment plans** are prepared and complied with, and

(ii) the **nitrogen discharge risk** is minimised by the adoption of **good management practices**, and by the phasing out of any poor management practices, and

(iii) in Part FMUs where Table 9.2 shows that the baseline state of dissolved inorganic nitrogen or nitrate exceeds the **target attribute state**, the **nitrogen discharge risk** is reduced to the extent reasonably practicable.

Policy P.P22: Achieving reductions in sediment discharges from farming activities on land with high risk of erosion

Reduction in discharges of sediment from farming activities on land with high risk of erosion shall be achieved by:

(a) identifying **high erosion risk land** and **highest erosion risk land**, and

(b) requiring that **farm environment plans** prepared for properties with **high erosion risk land** and **highest erosion risk land** include an **erosion risk treatment plan**, and

(c) ensuring **erosion risk treatment plans**:

(i) establish programmes to deliver permanent woody vegetation cover on at least 50% of any **highest erosion risk land** that is in pasture on a property within 10 years, and deliver appropriate treatment for the remaining **highest erosion risk land** that is in pasture on the property by 2040, and

(ii) identify and respond to risks of sediment loss on **high erosion risk land** associated with grazing livestock, **earthworks**, vegetation clearance, using effective erosion control treatment, and

(d) Wellington Regional Council providing support to landowners to implement **erosion risk treatment plans**.

Policy P.P23: Phasing of Farm Environment Plans

Farm environment plans required in accordance with Policy P.P21 or Policy P.P22 shall be provided according to a phased timetable that prioritises those part FMUs where suspended fine sediment is below the national bottom-line or where dissolved inorganic nitrogen is in need of improvement to meet periphyton target attribute states, and so that, in all cases, **farm environment plans** are prepared and certified by 30 June 2027.

Policy P.P24: Rural land use change

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

(a) regulating rural land use change and associated diffuse discharge where there is a risk the diffuse discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or *Escherichia coli* may increase; and

(b) only granting consent for such land use change when, in accordance with Policy P75, the diffuse discharge of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and *Escherichia coli* of the more intensive activity is demonstrated to be the same or less than the activities being replaced.

Policy P.P25: Stream shading

Contribute to the achievement of the aquatic ecosystem health outcomes by promoting the progressive shading of streams where with nutrient reductions alone will be insufficient to achieve periphyton target attribute states.

Policy P.P26: Achieving reductions in sediment discharges from plantation forestry

Reduction in discharges of sediment from **plantation forestry** shall be achieved by:

(a) identifying **highest erosion risk land;**

(b) improving management of **plantation forestry** by requiring **erosion and sediment management plans** to be prepared and complied with; and

(c) requiring that on **highest erosion risk land**, **plantation forestry** is not established or continued beyond harvest of existing plantation forest.

Policy P.P27: Management of earthworks sites

All **earthworks** sites shall be managed by:

(a) retaining soil and sediment on the site using **good management practices** for erosion and sediment control measures that are appropriate to the scale and nature of the activity, and in accordance with the GWRC *Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for the Wellington Region* (2021), for the duration of the land disturbance, and

(b) controlling the amount of land disturbed at any one time, and

(c) designing and implementing **earthworks** with knowledge of the existing environmental site constraints, specific engineering requirements and implementation of controls to limit the discharge of sediment to receiving environments, and

(d) requiring erosion and sediment control measures to be installed prior to, and during **earthworks** and ensuring controls remain in place and are maintained until the site is **stabilised** against erosion.

Policy P.P28: Discharge standard for earthworks sites

All **earthworks** sites over 3000m^2 are to:

(a) meet a discharge standard of 100g/m^3 at the point of discharge where the discharge is to a **surface water body**, coastal water, **stormwater network** or to an artificial watercourse, except that when the discharge is to a river when the background total suspended solids in the a river is greater than 100g/m^3, the water clarity standards in Policy P79(a)(ii) shall apply, and

(b) if a sediment retention pond is not the main device for sediment control, other methods of sediment control that will achieve a high level of sediment removal efficiency shall be installed at the **earthworks** site, and

(c) monitoring of the discharge shall be performed by a suitably qualified person, and the results reported to the Wellington Regional Council.

Policy P.P29: Close-down for earthworks sites

All **earthworks** sites over 3000m^2 are to close-down from 1st June to 30th September each year. The site must be **stabilised** against erosion and have sediment controls in place using **good management practices** in accordance with the GWRC *Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for the Wellington Region* (2021).

9.2.5 Water allocation

Policy P.P130: Minimum flows and minimum water levels in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Minimum flows and **minimum water levels** in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua are:

(a) for **catchment management units** in Table 9.7, the **minimum flows** in Table 9.7, and

(b) for rivers not in Table 9.7, 90% of the **mean annual low flow**, and

(c) for **natural lakes**, existing **minimum water levels**.

Policy P.P31: Water takes at minimum flows and minimum water levels

The take and use of water from a river, **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater (stream depletion)** shall not occur when flows or water levels fall below **minimum flows** or **minimum water levels** in Policy P.P30, with the exception that water is available below **minimum flows** or **minimum water levels**:

(a) for firefighting, an individual's reasonable domestic needs and the reasonable needs of a person's animals for drinking water as provided for by section 14(3)(b) and 14(3)(e) of the RMA, or

(b) as authorised by any existing resource consent.

Policy P.P32: Allocation in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

The maximum amount of water from rivers, **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater (stream depletion)** available for allocation by resource consent in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, at the time an application is made for resource consent to take and use water, shall:

(a) for **catchment management units** in Table 9.8, not exceed the **allocation amounts** identified in Table 9.8, and

(b) for rivers (and their tributaries) and **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater (stream depletion)** not covered by (a), not exceed 20% of the **mean annual low flow**.

9.~~2~~3 Rules

If an activity is covered by more than one rule, then the rule that applies is the rule that is more specific for the relevant activity, area or resource rather than a more general rule. Where a proposal includes a number of activities which trigger separate specific rules all of the relevant rules are considered when assessing the proposal. An activity needs to comply with all relevant rules in the Plan, including those in Chapter 5.

9.3.1 Discharges of contaminants

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

COASTAL

The point source discharge of:

(a) chemical cleaning products including vehicle cleaning products, detergents, bleach and disinfectant,

(b) paint and other substances used for the purpose of protecting surfaces (including stain and paint wash),

(d) solvents including paint stripper,

(e) liquid fuels, including diesel, petrol, oil, grease, except where these have been treated by an interceptor system to collect hazardous contaminants and the treated discharge does not contain more than 15 milligrams per litre of total petroleum hydrocarbons,

(f) radiator coolant,

(g) cooking oil,

(h) cement wash, cement slurry and concrete cutting waste, or

(i) drill cooling water,

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

9.3.2 Stormwater

Rule P.R2: Stormwater to land – permitted activity

The discharge of **stormwater** onto or into land, including where contaminants may enter groundwater, that is not

(a) from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, or

(b) from, or discharges to, a local authority **stormwater network**

is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

(c) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land,** unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and

(d) the discharge shall not cause or exacerbate the flooding of any other **property**, and

(e) the discharge is not located within 20m of a **bore** used for water abstraction for potable supply or stock water.

Note

In respect of a discharge from a **high risk industrial or trade premise** refer to Rule P.R4. For discharges from or into a local authority **stormwater network** refer to Rule P.R5.

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

The discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, from an existing individual **property** that is not

(a) from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, or

(b) from a state highway, or

(c) from, or discharges to, a local authority **stormwater network**,

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

(d) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and

(e) the discharge does not contain **wastewater**, and

(f) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:

(i) 50g/m^3 where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), or Schedule H1 (contact recreation), or

(ii) 100g/m^3 where the discharge enters any other water, and

(g) the discharge shall not cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and

(h) the discharge shall not give rise to the following effects beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing**:

(i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or

(ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or

(iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than

1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
2. 30% in any other river, or

(iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or

(v) the fresh water is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or

(vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Note

In respect of the discharge from a **high risk industrial or trade premise** refer to Rule P.R4. For discharges from an existing individual property into the **stormwater network** refer to Rule P.R5.

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

COASTAL

The discharge of **stormwater** from an existing **high risk industrial or trade premise**, into water, or onto or into land where it may enter water, including via an existing local authority **stormwater network,** is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and

(b) the discharge does not contain **wastewater**, and

(c) the discharge shall not cause or exacerbate the flooding of any other **property**, and

(d) if the discharge is to land where it may enter groundwater, the discharge is not located within 20m of a **bore** used for water abstraction for potable supply or stock water, and

(e) any contaminants stored or used on site, or **hazardous substances**, cannot be entrained in **stormwater** and discharged to a **surface water body** or coastal water, or the **stormwater network**, or

(i) there is a containment system in place to intercept and contain any spillage of hazardous substances for storage and removal, or

(ii) the **stormwater** contains no **hazardous substances** except petroleum hydrocarbons, and in that situation, the **stormwater** is treated by an interceptor and the treated discharge does not contain more than 15 milligrams per litre of total petroleum hydrocarbons, and

(f) if the discharge is into a **surface water body**, coastal water or via an existing local authority **stormwater network**, the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:

(vii) 50g/m^3 where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), or Schedule H1 (contact recreation), or

(viii) 100g/m^3 where the discharge enters any other water,

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

(g) cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and

(h) give rise to the following effects beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing**:

(i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or

(ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or

(iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than

1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
2. 30% in any other river, or

(iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or

(v) the fresh water is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or

(vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Rule P.R5: Stormwater from a local authority or state highway network– discretionary activity

COASTAL

The discharge of **stormwater** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter water, from a local authority or state highway **stormwater network**, including discharges into another **stormwater network** except those from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, or ports and airports, is a discretionary activity, provided the resource consent application includes a **stormwater management strategy** prepared in accordance with Schedule 30 (stormwater strategy - whaitua) to progressively improve discharge quality, including a reduction of copper and zinc commensurate with what is required in the receiving environment to meet the target attribute state or coastal objective for the part FMU or coastal water management unit as set out in Tables 9.1 and 97867.2.

Note

In respect of the discharge from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, refer to Rule P.R4. Other existing discharges of stormwater into the stormwater network will be managed under this rule by the local authority or the relevant water authority.

Rule P.R6: Stormwater from new greenfield or brownfield redevelopment – permitted activity

COASTAL

The use of land and the associated discharge of **stormwater** from new greenfield urban development or brownfield **redevelopment** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing or new local authority **stormwater network,** is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the development or redevelopment involves the creation or redevelopment of impervious areas of less than 1,000m^2 (baseline property existing impervious area as at 1 November 2023) and

(b) all new building materials associated with the development shall not include exposed zinc or copper roof, cladding or spouting materials, and

(c) the development or **redevelopment** does not involve the creation of an uncovered **carparking area** containing more than 25 carparks, and

(d) the development or **redevelopment** provides **hydrological control** onsite where discharges will enter a **surface water body** (including via an existing local authority **stormwater network**):

  (i) for all impervious areas associated with a greenfield development or

  (ii) for all redeveloped or new impervious areas involving greater than 30m^2 of impervious area for brownfield development, and

(e) the discharge is not from, onto or into **SLUR Category III land**, unless the **stormwater** does not come into contact with **SLUR Category III land**, and

(f) the discharge is not from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**, and

(g) the discharge does not contain **wastewater**, and

(h) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:

(i) 50g/m3 where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), Schedule F3 (identified natural wetlands), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), or Schedule H1 (contact recreation), or

(ii) 100g/m3 where the discharge enters any other water,

and where the discharge is not via an existing or new local authority **stormwater network**:

(i) the discharge shall not cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and

(j) the discharge shall not give rise to the following effects beyond the **zone of reasonable mixing**:

(i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or

(ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or

(iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than

1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or
2. 30% in any other river, or

(iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or

(v) the fresh water is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or

(vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

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

In respect of the discharge from a new **high risk industrial or trade premise** refer to Rule P.R8.

Rule P.R7: Stormwater from new greenfield or brownfield redevelopment – restricted discretionary

COASTAL

The use of land and the associated discharge of **stormwater** from new greenfield urban development or brownfield **redevelopment** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing local

authority **stormwater network,** is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(e) the development or **redevelopment** involves the creation or redevelopment of impervious areas of between 1000m^2 and 3,000m^2 (baseline property existing impervious area as at 1 November 2023),

or,

(f) the development or **redevelopment** involves the creation or redevelopment of impervious areas of less than 1,000m^2 but is not permitted under the conditions of Rule P.R5,

and,

(g) the discharge is not from a **high risk industrial or trade premise**,

and,

(d) where stormwater directly or indirectly (through an existing local authority **stormwater network**) discharges to a stream or **river**, **hydrological controls** are provided either:

(i) on-site, or

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

and,

(e) contaminant treatment and/or source control of stormwater is provided either:

(i) on-site, or

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

Matters for discretion

1. The suitability of the onsite **stormwater treatment system** to achieve contaminant treatment and **hydrological control** mitigation requirements to satisfy Policies P.P10 and P.P13

2. The capacity and availability of the existing offsite **stormwater treatment system** or local authority **stormwater network** relied on to treat contaminants and provide hydrological controls to satisfy Policies P.P10 and P.P13

3. The long-term operational and maintenance requirements of the **stormwater treatment system**

4. Topographical limitations and engineering requirements for providing **hydrological control** and contaminant treatment of brownfield **redevelopment**

5. Opportunities and use of **water sensitive urban design**

6. A financial contribution where the proposal involves greenfield urban development

Note
In respect of the discharge from a new **high risk industrial or trade premise** refer to Rule P.R8.

Rule P.R8: Stormwater from new greenfield or brownfield redevelopment – discretionary activity

COASTAL

The use of land and the associated discharge of **stormwater** from new greenfield urban development or brownfield **redevelopment** into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a **surface water body** or coastal water, including through an existing local authority **stormwater network,** that is not permitted by Rule P.R5, or a restricted discretionary activity under Rule P.R6 or prohibited under P.R9 is a discretionary activity provided the resource consent application includes a Stormwater Impact Assessment prepared in accordance with Schedule 29 (impact assessment).

Rule P.R9: Stormwater from new state highways– discretionary activity

COASTAL

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

(a) a Stormwater Management Plan and a draft **Stormwater Management Strategy** in accordance with Schedule 30 (stormwater strategy - whaitua), or

(b) a Stormwater Management Plan prepared in accordance with a certified **Stormwater Management Strategy** (refer to Schedule 30 (stormwater strategy - whaitua)).

Rule P.R10: Stormwater discharges from new unplanned greenfield development – prohibited activity

COASTAL

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

Rule P.R11: All other stormwater discharges – non-complying activity

COASTAL

The:

(a) discharge of **stormwater** onto or into land, including where contaminants may enter groundwater, that is not permitted by Rule P.R2, or

(b) discharge of **stormwater** into water or onto or into land where it may enter water**,** that is not permitted by Rule P.R3, or a discretionary activity under Rules P.R5, or P.R9, or

(b) discharge of stormwater from a **high risk industrial or trade premise** that is not permitted by Rule P.R4, or a discretionary activity under Rule P.R8, or

(b) use of land and the associated discharge of stormwater water or onto or into land where it may enter water**,** that is not permitted by Rule P.R6, or a restricted discretionary activity under Rule P.R7, or a discretionary activity under Rule P.R8, or a prohibited activity under P.R10,

is a non-complying activity.

9.3.3 Wastewater

Rule P.R12: Existing wastewater discharges to coastal and freshwater – discretionary activity

COASTAL

An **existing wastewater discharge**, excluding **wastewater network catchment** discharges, into a **surface water body** or coastal water, or onto or into land where it may enter coastal water or a surface water body is a discretionary activity provided the *Escherichia coli* load in the discharge to a surface water body or enterococci load in the discharge to coastal water does not increase from that previously consented.

Note
For existing **wastewater network catchment** discharges to water or to land refer to Rule P.R14.

Rule P.R13: New wastewater discharges to coastal water – discretionary activity

COASTAL

A **new wastewater discharge** into coastal water, or onto or into land where it may enter coastal water is a discretionary activity if the coastal objective for enterococci in Table 9.1 is met at the point of the proposed discharge, and it is a relocation of an **existing wastewater discharge** to a new location to assist with achieving a target attribute state for *Escherichia coli* for a part FMU in Table 9.2.

Rule P.R14: Wastewater network catchment discharges to water – discretionary activity

COASTAL

The **existing wastewater discharge** from a **wastewater network catchment,** including via a stormwater network, to water or onto or into land where it may enter water, is a discretionary activity provided the resource consent application includes a strategy to progressively reduce and remove **wastewater network catchment** discharges in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 31 (wastewater strategy), including a reduction of *Escherichia coli* or enterococci commensurate with what is required in the receiving environment to meet the target attribute state or coastal objective for the part FMU or coastal water management unit as set out in Tables 9.1 and 9.2.

Rule P.R15: All other discharges of wastewater – non-complying activity COASTAL

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

(a) does not comply with Rules P.R12 or P.R13, or P.R14, or

(b) is a **new wastewater discharge** into a **surface water body** or onto or into land that may enter a **surface water body,**

is a non-complying activity.

9.3.4 Land uses

Rule P.R16: Vegetation clearance on land with highest erosion risk – permitted activity

The use of land for **vegetation clearance** on **high erosion risk land** or **highest erosion risk land** is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are complied with:

(a) the vegetation clearance is:

(i) to implement an action in the erosion risk treatment plan for the **property**, or

(ii) for the control of pest plants, and

(b) debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area.

Rule P.R17: Vegetation clearance on land with high erosion risk – controlled activity

The use of land for **vegetation clearance** on **high erosion risk land** that is not **highest erosion risk land,** of more than a total area of 200 m2 per property in any consecutive 12-month period, is a controlled activity providing the following condition is met:

(a) an **erosion and sediment management plan** has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 35 (vegetation clearance plan) and submitted with the application for resource consent under this Rule.

Matters for Control:

1. The content of the **erosion and sediment management plan**, including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that discharge of sediment will not exceed that which occurred from the land prior to the vegetation clearance occurring

2. The area, location and method of **vegetation clearance**

3. Stabilisation and rehabilitation of the area cleared

4. The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of

information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the **erosion and sediment management plan**

5. The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the **erosion and sediment management plan**

6. The time and circumstances under which the resource consent conditions may be reviewed

Rule P.R18: Vegetation clearance – discretionary activity

The use of land for **vegetation clearance** that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R16 or Rule P.R17 is a discretionary activity.

Rule P.R19: Plantation forestry – controlled activity

The use of land for afforestation, harvesting, **earthworks**, or mechanical land preparation for **plantation forestry**, is a controlled activity providing the following conditions are met:

(a) the land is not **high erosion risk land** or **highest erosion risk land** that was in pasture or scrub on 1 November 2023, and

(b) an **erosion and sediment management plan** has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 34 (forestry plan), certified and submitted with the application for resource consent under this Rule, and

(c) a **registered forestry adviser** certifies in writing that the **erosion and sediment management plan** submitted to the Wellington Regional Council has been prepared in accordance with, and meets the requirements of, Schedule 34 (forestry plan), and

(d) the most recent Council monitoring record demonstrates that the measure of visual clarity for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part FMU set out in Tables 9.1 and 9.2.

Matters for Control:

6. The content of the **erosion and sediment management plan**, including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that discharge of sediment will be minimised, and will not increase the average annual sediment load for the part-FMU in which the **plantation forestry** is located

7. The area, location and methods employed in the **plantation forestry**

8. The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of

information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the **erosion and sediment management plan**

9. The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the **erosion and sediment management plan**

10. The time and circumstances under which the resource consent conditions may be reviewed

Rule P.R20: Plantation Forestry – discretionary activity

The use of land for **plantation forestry** that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R19 is a discretionary activity.

Rule P.R21: Plantation Forestry on highest erosion risk land – prohibited activity

The use of land for afforestation, **earthworks**, or mechanical land preparation for **plantation forestry** on **highest erosion risk land** is a prohibited activity.

9.3.5 Earthworks

Rule P.R22: Earthworks – permitted activity

The use of land for **earthworks** is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the **earthworks** are to implement an action in the **erosion risk treatment plan** for the property, or

(b) the **earthworks** are to implement an action in the **farm environment plan** for the property, and

(c) the **earthworks** are designed and managed in accordance with the *Greater Wellington Regional Council, Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021)*, and

(d) the area of **earthworks** shall not exceed 3000 m^2 per property in any consecutive 12-month period, and

(e) the **earthworks** shall not occur within 5m of a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area, and

(f) soil or debris from **earthworks** is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and

(g) work areas must be **stabilised** as soon as reasonably practicable and until the work area is **stabilised**, against erosion, and

(h) sediment control measures shall be used where a preferential flow path connects with a **surface water body** or the coastal marine area.

Rule P.R23: Earthworks – restricted discretionary activity

The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment, and if used a contaminant for flocculation, into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from **earthworks** not permitted by Rule P.R20 is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge from the site shall not exceed 100 g/m^3, except when the background concentration of total suspended solids in the receiving water is greater than 100g/m^3, the discharge, after the **zone of reasonable mixing**, shall not cause a decrease in water clarity of more than:

(i) 20% in **River class** 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or

(ii) 30% in any other river, and

(b) **earthworks** shall not occur between 1st June and 30th September in any year.

Matters for discretion

1. The location, area, scale, volume, duration and staging and timing of works

2. The design and suitability of erosion of sediment control measures including consideration of hazard mitigation and the risk of accelerated soil erosion associated the staging of works and progressive **stabilisation**

3. The placement and treatment of stockpiled materials on the site, including requirements to remove material if it is not to be reused on the site

4. The proportion of unstabilised catchment

5. The adequacy and efficiency of **stabilisation** devices for sediment control

6. Any adverse effects on:

(i) groundwater, **surface water bodies** and their margins, particularly **surface water bodies** within sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) or Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters)

(ii) group and community drinking water supplies

(iii) mauri, water quality (including water quality in the coastal marine area), aquatic and marine ecosystem health, aquatic and riparian habitat quality, indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species

(iv) the natural character of lakes, rivers, natural wetlands and their margins and the coastal environment

(v) natural hazards, land stability, soil erosion, sedimentation and flood hazard management including the use of natural buffers

7. Term of the consent

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

9. Monitoring and reporting requirements

10. Performance of the applicant and/or operator

Rule P.R24: Earthworks – non-complying actvity

The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from **earthworks** that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R23 is a non-complying activity.

9.3.6 Nutrients and sediment from pastoral farming

Rule P.R24: Farming activities on properties of between 4 hectares and 20 hectares – permitted activity

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

(a) **pastoral land use** where the **winter stocking rate** is greater than 12 stock units per **effective hectare**; and/or

(b) **pastoral land use** on **high erosion risk land** or **highest erosion risk land**; and/or

(c) **arable land use**; and/or

(d) **horticultural land use** that is not **low intensity horticultural use**,

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

(e) the **property** is registered with the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with Schedule 33 (farm registration) by 1 August 2025,

(f) the three-year rolling average of the **nitrogen discharge risk** is assessed annually and provided to the Wellington Regional Council on request,

(g) the **nitrogen discharge risk** for the land does not increase above the rate recorded at registration, and

(h) if the property contains **high erosion risk land**, or **highest erosion risk land**:

(iii) the area and of **pastoral land use** on the **high erosion risk land** or **highest erosion risk land** does not increase above the area recorded at registration.

(iv) the **average annual stocking rate** and the **winter stocking rate** on the **high erosion risk land** or **highest erosion risk land** do not increase above the area recorded for that land at registration.

Rule P.R25: Farming activities on 20 hectares or more of land – permitted activity

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

(a) by no later than the applicable date specified in Table 9.6, a **farm environment plan** in respect of the land and associated land use is supplied to Wellington Regional Council, and

(b) if the property contains **high erosion risk land** or **highest erosion risk land**, the **farm environment plan** includes an **erosion risk treatment plan**, that meets the requirements Schedule 32 (farm plan - additional), and

(c) a **farm environment plan certifier** certifies in writing that:

(i) the **farm environment plan** supplied to the regional council has been prepared in accordance with, and meets the requirements of Schedule Z (farm plan) and Schedule 32 (farm plan - additional), or

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

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

Table 9.6 – Phase-in of farm environment plans for Part FMUs

Part FMU	Due Date
Taupō Takapū	30 Dec 2025
Pouewe Wai-o-hata	30 Dec 2026

Rule P.R26: The use of land for farming activities – discretionary activity

The use of land for the farming activities described in Rule P.R23 or Rule P.R24**,** and the associated discharge of contaminants into water or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter water, that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R23 or Rule P.R24 is a discretionary activity provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates that the concentration of dissolved inorganic nitrogen, dissolved reactive phosphorus, or measure of visual clarity, for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part FMU set out in Table 9.2; and

(b) if the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates that the concentration of *Escherichia coli*, for the relevant catchment exceeds the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part FMU set out in Table 9.2, the use of land under Rule P.R24 is not changed to pastoral land use.

Rule P.R27: Change of rural land use – discretionary activity

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

(a) the conversion of land from **plantation forestry** to **pastoral land use**, **arable land use**, or **horticultural land use**.

(b) the conversion of land from **plantation forestry**, **arable land use, low intensity horticultural land use** or **pastoral land use** that is not **dairy farming,** to **dairy farming.**

(c) the conversion of land from **plantation forestry**, **arable land use, pastoral land use** or **low intensity horticultural land use** to **horticultural use** that is not **low intensity horticultural use**.

provided the following conditions are met:

(d) the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates that the concentration of dissolved inorganic nitrogen, dissolved reactive phosphorus, or measure of visual clarity, for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part FMU set out in Table 9.2; and

(e) if the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates that the concentration of *Escherichia coli*, for the relevant catchment exceeds the target

attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part FMU set out in Table 9.2, the land use change is not to **pastoral land use**.

Rule P.R28: Farming activities – non-complying activity

Any:

(a) use of land for the activities described in Rule P.R23 or Rule P.R24, and the associated discharge of contaminants into water or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter water, that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R25; or

(b) change in land use described in Rule P.R26 and the associated discharge of contaminants into water or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter water that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R26,

is a non-complying activity.

9.3.7 Take and use of water

The take and use of water for:

- reasonable domestic needs or reasonable needs for animal drinking is provided for by section 14(3)(b) of the RMA where the taking or use does not, or is not likely to have an adverse effect on the environment, and
- emergency or training purposes in accordance with section 48 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 is provided for by section 14(3)(e) of the RMA

The following rules provide for water to be taken and used in addition to those purposes.

Rule P.R29: Take and use of water – permitted activity

The take and use of water from a **surface water body** or groundwater is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) The total take and use per **property** shall not exceed 2.5 L/s, 5 m^3/day and 10m^3 in any calendar month, and

(b) The take and use of water shall not occur from a river, **Category A groundwater** or **Category B groundwater** when flows or water levels fall below minimum flows or minimum water levels in Table 9.7, and

(c) The take of groundwater does not adversely affect reliability of supply from lawfully established, properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning nearby bores, and

(d) Where the take and use is from a **surface water body**:

(i) a fish screen with a maximum mesh size of 3mm shall be installed to prevent fish entering the intake, and

(ii) the fish screen shall be constructed of smooth material to prevent damage to any fish coming into contact with the screen, and

(iii) the fish screen shall be placed parallel to river flow and located to **minimise** the length of river bed affected by its placement, and

(e) the water is not taken from a **natural wetland**, or from within 50m of a **natural wetland**, and

(f) no water shall run to waste.

Note
With respect to clause (b), the compliance flow data for each of the three management points in Table 9.7. can be accessed at Wellington Regional Council's website http://graphs.gw.govt.nz/#complianceFlows

Rule P.R30: Take and use of water – restricted discretionary activity

In any **catchment management unit** listed in Table 9.2 the take and use of water from a river, **Category A Groundwater** and **Category B Groundwater**, that is not provided for in Rules R155, R156, R159, R160, P.R29 or is not a discretionary activity under Rule P.R31, is a restricted discretionary activity provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the take and use shall not occur below the **minimum flows** in Table 9.7, and

(b) the amount of water taken and used, in addition to all existing resource consents, shall not exceed the **allocation amounts** in Table 9.8. This condition does not apply to the take and use of water at river flows above the **median flow**, and

(c) at flows above **median flow**:

(i) the frequency of flushing flows that exceed three times the median flow of the river is not changed, and

(ii) for rivers (and their tributaries) listed in Table 2 of Schedule U (supplementary allocation) no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river is taken at the point of abstraction, or

(iii) for rivers (and their tributaries) not listed in Table 2 of Schedule U (supplementary allocation) no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river at the point of abstraction.

Matters for discretion

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

2. The timing, amount, and rate of taking of water; including instantaneous (L/sec), daily (m^3/day), and seasonal requirements and duration and timing of peak daily take rate

3. For **group drinking water supplies** or **community drinking water supplies**, the amount and rate of water taken and used for the **health needs of people**

4. Reduction in the rate of take from surface water and **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater** at times of low flow and restrictions when rivers approach or fall below the **minimum flows**

5. Effects due to local flow or water level depletion on wetlands, springs, or downstream river reaches in the **catchment management unit**

6. Whether the amount of water taken and used, in addition to all existing resource consents, would exceed 20% of the **mean annual low flow** of the tributary from which the water will be abstracted

7. Interference effects on existing lawful water takes

8. Prevention of salt water intrusion into the **aquifer**, or landward movement of the salt water/fresh water interface

9. For a take and use from groundwater, the degree of connectivity and category according to Table 4.1 (classifying and managing groundwater and surface water connectivity) in Policy P115

10. Preventing fish from entering water intakes

11. Measuring and reporting, including the guideline in Schedule R (measuring takes).

Rule P.R~~1~~31: Take and use of water – discretionary activity

The take and use of water from any river, lake or groundwater that is not provided for in Rules ~~R152, R153, R154,~~ R155, R156, ~~R157 or~~ R159, R160, P.R29 or P.R30, or is not a prohibited activity under Rule P.R32 ~~in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua~~ is a discretionary activity.

Rule P.R32: Taking and use of water that exceeds minimum flows or allocation amounts – prohibited activity

In any catchment management unit listed in Table 9.7 the take and use of water from a river, **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater**, that does not meet conditions (a) or (b) of Rule P.R30 is a prohibited activity.

Table 9.7: Minimum flows for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Catchment management unit*	Management point	Minimum flow (L/s)
Porirua Stream	Town Centre	128
Pauatahanui Stream	Gorge	101
Horokiri Stream	Snodgrass	82

Table 9.8: Surface water allocation amounts for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Catchment management unit*	Allocation amount (L/s)
Porirua Stream	40
Pauatahanui Stream	22
Horokiri Stream	18

Note

The boundaries of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Catchment Management Units are shown on Map 98 in Chapter 13.

Amendments to Chapter 12 – Schedules

NRP provisions that are proposed as part of PC1 to no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara or Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua are shown in the table below. In the notified version of PC1, provisions with this exclusion will be indicated by a symbol.

Provisions that will no longer apply to Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara or Te Awarua o Porirua Whaitua
Schedule N: Stormwater management strategy

Amendments to NRP provisions as part of PC1 are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and in underline for insertions.

Schedule F: Ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values

Schedule F2a: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in rivers

Shown on Map 22

Schedule F2: Significant habitats for indigenous birds; Schedule F2a: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in rivers					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
Awhea River (Tuturumuri to River mouth)			41°27’09”S 175°31’16”E	This site provides breeding habitat for 12% of the regional breeding population of black-fronted dotterels. Five Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur this site: Black-fronted dotterel, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern.	1 August – 1 February Black-fronted dotterel breeding season
Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River (mouth to 1.3km upstream)	~~5433024~~	~~1759180~~	41°14'01"S 174°53'59"E	Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Black shag, little black shag, red-billed gull, royal spoonbill, and variable oystercatcher ~~and red-billed gull~~.	None
Opouawe River	~~5399877~~	~~1802408~~	41°29’43”S 175°25’35”E	This site provides breeding habitat for 25% of the regional	1 August – 1 February

(braided river habitat)				breeding population of banded dotterels. This site provides breeding habitat for 6% of the regional breeding population of black-fronted dotterels. Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur this site: Banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel, black shag and New Zealand pipit.	Banded dotterel and black-fronted dotterel breeding seasons
Ōtaki River (mouth to downstream end of Ōtaki Gorge)	~~5485889~~	~~1777649~~	40°47'34"S 175°10'38"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of banded dotterels. ~~Seven~~ Eight Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel, black shag, Caspian tern, New Zealand pipit ~~pied stilt, black shag~~, pied shag, red-billed gull, and white-fronted tern~~, red-billed gull and NZ pipit~~. ~~This site supports the largest breeding populations of both banded dotterels and black-fronted dotterels on the west coast of the North Island south of the Manawatu River.~~	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel and black-fronted dotterel breeding seasons
Pahaoa River (~~upstream of~~ Ngakonui Bridge to Glendhu bridge)	~~5417063~~	~~1826500~~	41°21’20”S 175°41’50”E	This site provides breeding habitat for 19% of the regional breeding population of black-fronted dotterels. ~~Four threatened or at risk species are resident or regular visitors to this site: Banded dotterel, pied stilt, variable oystercatcher and NZ pipit.~~	~~None~~1 August – 1 February Black-fronted dotterel breeding season
Ruamāahaānga River/upper section (Rathkeale College to Te Ore Ore ~~Rd~~ bridge)	~~5453423~~	~~1822722~~	40°55’16”S 175°41’53”E	This site provides breeding habitat for the entire population of black-billed gulls present in the Wellington Region. Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel, ~~B~~black-billed gull,	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel and black-fronted dotterel breeding season 1 October~~Septe~~

				~~banded dotterel,~~ black shag, ~~pied stilt~~ and New Zealand pipit.	~~mber~~ – 1 February Black-billed gull breeding season
Ruamāhanga River/lower section (Wardell's bridge to Gladstone bridge) and Waingawa River (Totara Park Drive to Ruamāhanga Confluence)	~~5458500~~	~~1820980~~	41°02'22"S 175°38'58"E	This site provides breeding habitat for ~~20~~16% of the regional population of banded dotterels. This site provides breeding habitat for 11% of the regional breeding population of black-fronted dotterels. Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black-billed gull, black-fronted dotterel, black shag, ~~pied stilt, black-billed gull~~ and New Zealand pipit.	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel and black-fronted dotterel breeding seasons
Ruamāhanga River (Waiohine confluence to Pukio) and Huangarua River (White Rock Road Bridge to Ruamāhanga confluence)			41°11'54"S 175°27'38"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 22% of the regional breeding population of black-fronted dotterels. Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur this site: Banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel, black shag and New Zealand pipit.	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel and black-fronted dotterel breeding seasons
Waiohine River (railway bridge to SH2 bridge)	~~5451541~~	~~1805966~~	41°03'40"S 175°27'02"E	Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black-billed gull, black-fronted dotterel, black shag, ~~pied stilt, black-billed gull~~ and New Zealand pipit.	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel and black-fronted dotterel breeding seasons

Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Schedule F2b: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in lakes

Shown on Map 23

Schedule F2b: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in lakes					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical Periods**
Parangarahu Lakes, Lake Kohangapiripiri and Lake Kohangatera (including adjacent wetlands)	~~Kohangatera: 5419043~~ ~~Kohangapiripiri: 5419617~~	~~Kohangatera: 1756400~~ ~~Kohangapiripiri: 1755494~~	41°21'38"S 174°52'08"E	~~Five~~ Seven Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black shag, little black shag, New Zealand dabchick, ~~pied shag, black shag, banded dotterel and~~ New Zealand pipit, pied shag, and spotless crake. This site is one of only a handful of sites in the Wellington Region to support a breeding population of New Zealand dabchick. This site supports the second-largest of only a handful of black shag nesting colonies known in the Wellington Region.	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season All year round Black shag breeding 1 August – 1 April New Zealand dabchick breeding season 1 August to 1 February Spotless crake breeding season

Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Schedule F2b: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in lakes					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical Periods**
Lake Wairarapa	~~5434401~~	~~1787657~~	41°13'06"S 175°14'14"E	This site provides breeding, foraging and roosting habitat for almost 100% of the regional breeding populations of black-billed gulls. This site provides non-breeding habitat for almost 100% of the regional population of Arctic-breeding migrant shorebirds, including bar-tailed godwits, Pacific golden plovers, sharptailed and pectoral sandpipers. This site provides non-breeding foraging and roosting habitat for >50% of the regional breeding population of banded dotterels. This site provides non-breeding foraging and roosting habitat for >33% of the regional breeding population of pied stilts. This site provides foraging and roosting habitat for >25% of the regional breeding population of Caspian terns. This site provides non-breeding foraging and roosting habitat for >10% of the regional breeding population of black-fronted dotterel. This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional population of Australasian bitterns. This site provides moulting, foraging and roosting habitat for nationally and/or regionally significant populations of indigenous waterfowl species including black swans, paradise shelducks, grey teal and Australasian shoveler.~~Lake Wairarapa provides winter (non-breeding) habitat for close to 100% of the regional populations of black-billed gulls, banded dotterels and~~	All year round Important summer habitat for Arctic-breeding shorebirds; important winter habitat for New Zealand-breeding shorebirds; important year-round moulting and feeding site for indigenous wildfowl and important year-round habitat for breeding Australasian bittern

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Schedule F2b: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in lakes					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical Periods**
				~~black-fronted dotterels and up to 60% of the regional population of pied stilts.~~ ~~It also provides summer (non-breeding) habitat for close to 100% of the regional population of bar-tailed godwits, Pacific golden plovers, sharp-tailed sandpipers and pectoral sandpipers.~~ ~~This habitat provides foraging and roosting habitat for close to 100% of the Wellington Region's breeding population of Caspian terns.~~ ~~At least twelve~~Fourteen Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Australasian bittern, banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, black-billed gull, black-fronted dotterel, black-fronted tern, ~~NZ dabchick, Australasian bittern, white heron, royal spoonbill,~~ black shag, Caspian Tern, little black shag, New Zealand dabchick, royal spoonbill, South Island pied oystercatcher, ~~banded dotterel,~~ variable oystercatcher, ~~bar-tailed godwit,~~ pied stilt, ~~black-billed gull and~~ Caspian tern, and white heron. ~~Indigenous diadromous fish migrating to and from the rivers draining to Lake Wairarapa pass through the lake during their migration. Burlings Stream, Brocketts Stream, the Taukerenikau River and their tributaries are recognised for their migratory indigenous fish values (Schedule F1).~~	

Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area

Shown on Maps 24

Any site with this icon meets the criteria of NZCPS pol (a)

Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui coastline, including ~~the Wainuiomata River Estuary (Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui,~~ Wainuiomata River mouth ~~and foreshore)~~	~~5414476~~	~~1756737~~	41°24'29"S 174°52'38"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 5% of the regional breeding population of banded dotterels. ~~Nine~~ Eight Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: ~~B~~banded dotterel, black shag, ~~variable oystercatcher, white fronted tern,~~ Caspian tern, New Zealand pipit, pied shag, red-billed gull, ~~pied stilt, black shag, pied shag and New Zealand pipit~~variable oystercatcher, and white fronted tern. ~~This site is one of less than half a dozen sites along the south Wellington coastline that supports a breeding population of banded dotterels.~~	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Cape Palliser			41°36'31"S 175°16'09"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 5% of the regional breeding population of red-billed gulls.	1 August – 1 March Red-billed gull breeding season
Castlepoint Reef ~~& adjacent foreshore~~	~~5466743~~	~~1871684~~	40°54'14"S 176°13'37"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 45% of the regional breeding population of red-billed gulls. This site provides breeding habitat for 50% of the regional breeding population of white-fronted terns. ~~This site supports the largest of only a handful of known nesting colonies of red-billed gulls in the Wellington Region, comprising up to 80% of the~~	1 August – 1 March Red-billed gull breeding season

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
				~~regional breeding population of this species.~~ ~~This site also supports one of the largest nesting colonies of white- fronted terns in the Wellington Region, comprising up to 50% of the regional breeding population of this species.~~ Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Black shag, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, white-fronted tern, ~~black shag,~~and variable oystercatcher ~~and New Zealand pipit~~.	1 October – 1 March White-fronted tern breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Flat Point coastline, including the Arawhata Stream mouth	~~5429055~~	~~1845351~~	41°15'14"S 175°55'46"E	~~Six~~ Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: ~~b~~Banded dotterel, black shag~~variable oystercatcher~~, New Zealand pipit, ~~pied stilt, white-fronted tern, black shag~~variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern. ~~and New Zealand pipit.~~	~~None~~ 1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	~~**NZTM 2000 Northings**~~	~~**NZTM 2000 Eastings**~~	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
Glenburn Coast			41°19'37"S 175°50'44"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Black shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher and white-fronted tern.	1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Glendhu Coast			41°22'17"S 175°46'19"E	This site provides habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of reef heron. Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Black shag, red-billed gull, reef heron and variable oystercatcher.	1 September – 1 April (Variable oystercatcher breeding season)
Green Point			41°06'54"S 174°48'20"E	This site provides habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of reef heron. Six Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Caspian tern, pied shag, red-billed gull, reef heron, variable oystercatcher and white-fronted tern.	1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Honeycomb Rock and the Waihingaia River mouth			41°21'44"S 175°48'17"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 12% of the regional breeding population of New Zealand dotterels. This site provides breeding habitat for 12% of the regional breeding population of white-fronted terns. Seven Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black shag, New Zealand dotterel, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher and white-fronted tern.	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel and New Zealand dotterel breeding seasons 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season 1 October – 1 March White-fronted tern breeding season

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
Honeycomb Rock north			41°21'04"S 175°49'12"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher and white-fronted tern.	1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Kāpiti Island foreshore	~~5475442~~	~~1760365~~	40°51'23"S 174°54'09"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 21% of the regional breeding population of red-billed gulls. This site provides breeding habitat for 47% of the regional breeding population of white-fronted terns. This site provides habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of reef heron. ~~Seven~~ Eight Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Black shag, Caspian tern, little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, reef heron, ~~black shag,~~ variable oystercatcher, ~~pied shag,~~ and white- fronted tern ~~and Caspian tern~~. This site provides little penguins with access to one of less than half a dozen relatively large and secure nesting colonies remaining in the Wellington Region. ~~This site also supports one of only a handful of known nesting colonies of red-billed gulls in the Wellington Region.~~	1 July – 1 March Little penguin breeding season 1 August – 1 March Red-billed gull breeding season 1 October – 1 March White-fronted tern breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Lake Onoke	~~5416836~~	~~1778200~~	41°22’45”S 175°07’50”E	Fourteen ~~At least ten~~ Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Australasian bittern, banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, black shag, black-billed gull, black-fronted dotterel, black-fronted tern, Caspian tern, little black shag,	~~None~~ 1 August to 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
				New Zealand dabchick, pied shag, red-billed gull, royal spoonbill and white-fronted tern.~~NZ dabchick, pied shag, black shag, little black shag, banded dotterel, pied stilt, black- billed gull, red-billed gull, Caspian tern and white-fronted tern.~~	1 September to 1 February Caspian tern breeding season
Makara Estuary	~~5435217~~	~~1743726~~	41°13'17"S 174°42'53"E	~~Six~~ Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to~~ be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Black shag, pied shag, red- billed gull, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern~~, black shag, pied stilt and variable oystercatcher~~. This site provides breeding habitat for 10% of the regional breeding population of pied shags. ~~This site supports one of only a handful of known nesting colonies of pied shags in the Wellington Region.~~	All year round Pied shag breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Makaro/Ward Island foreshore	~~5426904~~	~~1756702~~	41°17'38"S 174°52'17"E	This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional breeding population of little penguins. This site provides breeding habitat for 17% of the regional breeding population of white-fronted terns. Four Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: ~~l~~Little penguin, ~~white-fronted tern,~~ red-billed gull, and white-fronted tern ~~variable oystercatcher~~. ~~This site provides little penguins with access to one of less than half a dozen relatively large and secure nesting colonies remaining in the Wellington Region.~~	1 July – 1 March Little penguin breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season 1 October – 1 March White-fronted tern breeding season

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
Mana Island foreshore	~~5450081~~	~~1749430~~	41°05'12"S 174°46'53"E	This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional breeding population of little penguins. This site provides breeding habitat for 19% of the regional breeding population of red-billed gulls. This site provides breeding habitat for 23% of the regional breeding population of white-fronted terns This site provides breeding habitat for 14% of the regional breeding population of reef heron. ~~This site supports the only breeding population of shore plover in the Wellington Region, comprising up to 20% of the global population of this species.~~ ~~Five~~ Six Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: ~~shore plover, l~~Little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, reef heron, variable oystercatcher, and white- fronted tern ~~and pied shag~~. ~~This site provides little penguins with access to one of less than half a dozen relatively large and secure nesting colonies remaining in the Wellington Region.~~	~~1 October – 1 March~~ ~~Shore plover breeding~~ 1 July – 1 March Little penguin breeding season 1 August – 1 March Red-billed gull breeding season 1 October – 1 March White-fronted tern breeding season 1 September to 1 February Reef heron breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Manurewa Point			41°30'06"S 175°31'50"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black shag, red-billed gull and white-fronted tern.	1 August – 1 February (Banded dotterel breeding season)
Mataikona coastline north			40°45'09"S 176°17'21"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Black shag, Caspian tern, red-billed gull and variable oystercatcher.	1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
					breeding season
Mataikona River mouth 	~~5480237~~	~~1875783~~	40°46'54"S 176°16'03"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 12% of the regional breeding population of New Zealand dotterels. ~~Five~~ Six Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black shag, New Zealand dotterel, red-billed gull, ~~pied stilt, banded dotterel,~~ variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern ~~red-billed gull~~.	~~None~~ 1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel and New Zealand dotterel breeding seasons 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Matiu/Somes Island foreshore 	~~5430913~~	~~1756191~~	41°15'29"S 174°51'51"E	This site provides little penguins with access to one of less than half a dozen relatively large and secure nesting colonies remaining in the Wellington Region, supporting at least 10% of the regional population of this species. ~~This site provides foraging & roosting habitat adjacent to one of only two sites at which reef herons have been recorded breeding in recent years.~~ ~~Matiu/Somes Island supports at least 10% of the regional population of this species.~~ ~~This site provides roosting habitat adjacent to the largest nesting colony of spotted shags present in the Wellington Region. Matiu/Somes Island supports 67% of the regional population of this species.~~ This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional breeding population of little penguins. This site provides breeding habitat for 14% of the regional	1 July – 1 March Little penguin breeding season 1 September – 1 February Reef heron breeding season All year round Spotted shag breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season 1 October – 1 March

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
				breeding population of reef herons. This site provides breeding habitat for >67% of the regional breeding population spotted shags. Six Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Black shag, little penguin, red-billed gull, reef heron, variable oystercatcher, ~~black shag, red-billed gull~~ and white- fronted tern.	White-fronted tern breeding season
Mokopuna Island foreshore	~~5431671~~	~~1756246~~	41°15'04"S 174°51'53"E	This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional breeding population of little penguins. Four Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: ~~l~~Little penguin, ~~variable oystercatcher,~~ red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern. ~~This site provides little penguins with access to one of less than half a dozen relatively large and secure nesting colonies remaining in the Wellington Region.~~	1 July – 1 March Little penguin breeding 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding
Mukamuka Stream mouth			41°23'20"S 175°00'44"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Banded dotterel, pied shag, variable oystercatcher and white fronted tern.	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	~~**NZTM 2000 Northings**~~	~~**NZTM 2000 Eastings**~~	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
Ngakauau Stream mouth			40°55'31"S 176°11'22"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 12% of the regional breeding population of New Zealand dotterels. Six Nationally Threatened and At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Black shag, Caspian tern, New Zealand dotterel, red-billed gull, royal spoonbill and variable oystercatcher.	1 August – 1 February New Zealand dotterel breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Ngawi foreshore north			41°34'22"S 175°13'24"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black shag, Caspian tern and variable oystercatcher.	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Ocean beach			41°22'49"S 175°04'31"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel, red-billed gull and white fronted tern.	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season
Onoke Spit ~~Barrier~~	~~5415934~~	~~1776979~~	41°23'19"S 175°07'01"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 100% of the regional breeding population of Caspian terns. This site provides breeding habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of banded dotterels. ~~This site supports the only nesting colony of caspian terns in the Wellington Region (and lower North Island).~~ ~~This site also supports the largest coastal breeding population of banded dotterels in the Wellington Region, comprising at least 10% of the~~	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season 1 September – 1 February ~~c~~Caspian tern breeding season 1 October to 1 April

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
				~~regional breeding population of this species.~~ ~~At least eight~~ Twelve Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to~~ be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Banded dotterel, ~~c~~Caspian tern, ~~banded dotterel,~~ little black shag, New Zealand pipit, pied shag, red-billed gull, royal spoonbill, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern~~, black shag, little black shag and NZ pipit~~.	Royal spoonbill breeding season ~~1 August – 1 February~~ ~~Banded dotterel breeding~~ 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season ~~1 August – 1 March~~ ~~Red-billed gull breeding~~
Open Bay			41°07'15"S 174°48'05"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: New Zealand pipit, pied shag, red-billed gull and variable oystercatcher.	1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Ōtaki River mouth	~~5485828~~	~~1777633~~	40°45'31"S 175°06'14"E	Seven Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black shag, pied shag, red-billed gull, royal spoonbill, variable oystercatcher, ~~black shag, pied shag, banded dotterel, pied stilt, red-billed gull~~ and white-fronted tern.	~~None~~ 1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Aohanga coastline south			40°43'18"S 176°18'31"E	This site provides habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of reef herons. Seven Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
				occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black shag, Caspian tern, red-billed gull, reef heron, variable oystercatcher and white-fronted tern.	breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Pahaoa Estuary and Pahaoa Scientific Reserve	~~5413278~~	~~1827215~~	41°23'45"S 175°43'17"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 18% of the regional breeding population of New Zealand dotterels. ~~At least seven~~ Eight Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: ~~b~~Banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel, black shag, New Zealand dotterel, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, and ~~red- billed gull, black shag, pied stilt,~~ white-fronted tern ~~and NZ pipit~~. This site supports one of only a handful of known nesting colonies of red-billed gulls in the Wellington Region.	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel and New Zealand dotterel breeding seasons 1 August – 1 March Red-billed gull breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Paraparaumu Beach	~~5471985~~	~~1767075~~	40°53'12"S 174°58'58"E	Four Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Caspian tern, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, ~~red-billed gull, caspian tern~~ and white-fronted tern.	~~None~~ 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Pekapeka Beach			40°49'35"S 175°03'29"E	Five Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Black-billed gull, pied shag, red-billed gull, South Island pied oystercatcher and variable oystercatcher.	1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
Pencarrow Head foreshore	~~5418424~~	~~1755469~~	41°22'10"S 174°51'33"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 5% of the regional breeding population of banded dotterels. Seven Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black shag, New Zealand pipit, pied shag, red-billed gull, ~~banded dotterel,~~ variable oystercatcher, and ~~red-billed gull,~~ white- fronted tern ~~and NZ pipit~~. ~~This site is the largest of less than half a dozen sites along the south Wellington coastline that supports a coastal breeding population of banded dotterels.~~	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season All year around Pied shag breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Pipinui Point			41°11'30"S 174°43'40"E	This site provides habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of reef herons. Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Pied shag, red-billed gull, reef heron and variable oystercatcher.	1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Pukerua Bay	~~5456329~~	~~1758517~~	41°05'07"S 176°04'43"E	This site provides habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of reef herons. Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Black shag, pied shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, and ~~red-billed gull,~~ white--fronted tern~~,~~ ~~black shag and pied shag~~.	~~None~~ 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Riversdale Beach & Motuwaireka Stream mouth	~~5447344~~	~~185871~~	41°05'07"S 176°04'43"E	~~This is the only site in the Wellington Region that supports a breeding population of NZ dotterels.~~ This site provides breeding habitat for 29% of the regional breeding population New Zealand dotterels.	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel and New Zealand dotterel breeding seasons

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
				~~Eight~~ Nine Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, black-billed gull, black shag, Caspian tern, New Zealand dotterel, red-billed gull, ~~banded dotterel,~~ variable oystercatcher, and ~~pied stilt, bar-tailed godwit, black shag,~~ white-fronted tern ~~and red-billed gull~~. ~~This site also supports one of the largest coastal breeding populations of banded dotterels on the Wairarapa coast.~~	~~1 August – 1 February~~ ~~Banded dotterel breeding~~ 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season ~~1 July – 1 January~~ ~~Pied stilt breeding~~
Rock Point			41°07'35"S 174°47'42"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: New Zealand pipit, pied shag, red-billed gull and variable oystercatcher.	1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Stony Bay	~~5403007~~	~~1812418~~	41°29'45"S 175°32'37"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 22% of the regional breeding population of white-fronted terns. This site provides breeding habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of red-billed gulls. Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Black shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher and white-fronted tern. ~~This site supports one of only a handful of nesting colonies of red-billed gulls in the Wellington Region, comprising approximately 12% of the regional population of this species.~~	1 August – 1 March Red-billed gull breeding season 1 October – 1 March White-fronted tern breeding season ~~1 August – 1 March~~ ~~Red-billed gull breeding~~

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
Tahoramaurea Island foreshore			40°53'22"S 174°54'08"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Pied shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher and white-fronted tern.	1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Taputeranga Island foreshore	~~5420873~~	~~1748318~~	41°20'59"S 174°46'22"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 14% of the regional breeding population of reef herons. ~~This site provides foraging & roosting habitat adjacent to one of only two sites at which reef herons have been recorded breeding in recent years.~~ ~~Taputeranga Island supports at least 50% of the regional population of this species.~~ Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: ~~reef heron,~~ ~~l~~Little penguin, ~~variable oystercatcher,~~ red- billed gull reef heron, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern.	1 July to 1 March Little penguin breeding season 1 September – 1 February Reef heron breeding season 1 September – 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Te Awaiti foreshore; Hapukura and Okoropunga Stream mouths			41°26'38"S 175°38'40"E	Six Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel, black shag, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull and variable oystercatcher.	1 August to 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour – Onepoto Arm	~~5446709~~	~~1755415~~	41°06'58"S 174°51'03"E	~~At least n~~Nine Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, black shag, ~~royal spoonbill, pied shag, black shag,~~ Caspian tern,	All year round Important summer ~~habitat~~ site for Arctic breeding shorebirds such as bar-

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
				pied shag, red-billed gull, royal spoonbill, South Island pied oystercatcher, and variable oystercatcher~~, bar-tailed godwit, pied stilt, banded dotterel, red-billed gull and caspian tern~~. ~~The Onepoto Arm~~ This site is one of only a ~~handful of~~ few relatively large estuaries in the Wellington Region and is therefore a regionally important stop-over site for several migrant shorebird species ~~such as~~ including ~~NZ~~ South Island pied oystercatcher and bar-tailed godwit.	tailed godwit; important winter ~~habitat~~ site for NZ breeding shorebirds such as South Island pied oystercatcher
Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour – Pauatahanui Arm	~~5446709~~	~~1755415~~	41°05'52"S 174°53'34"E	This site provides breeding habitat for >25% of the regional breeding population of fernbird. ~~At least eleven~~ Twelve Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to~~ be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this ~~habitat~~ site: Banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, black shag, Caspian tern, fern bird, little black shag, pied shag, red-billed gull, royal spoonbill, South Island pied oystercatcher, spotless crake, and variable oystercatcher~~, bar-tailed godwit, pied stilt, banded dotterel, red-billed gull, black shag, pied shag, royal spoonbill, little black shag & caspian tern~~. ~~Pauatahanui Arm~~ This site is one of only a ~~handful of~~ few relatively large estuaries in the Wellington Region and is therefore a regionally important stop-over for several migrant shorebird species ~~such as~~ including ~~NZ~~ South Island pied oystercatcher and bar-tailed godwit.	1 November to 1 March Fernbird breeding season All year around Pied shag breeding season 1 August to 1 February Spotless crake breeding season All year round Important summer habitat for Arctic-breeding shorebirds such as bar-tailed godwit; important winter habitat for NZ-breeding shorebirds

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
					such as South Island pied oystercatcher
Te Horo Beach south			40°48'09"S 175°04'29"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Pied shag, red-billed gull, South Island pied oystercatcher and variable oystercatcher	1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Te Kawakawa Point			41°36'15"S 175°14'19"E	Six Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black shag, pied shag, red-billed gull and variable oystercatcher and white-fronted tern	1 August to 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Tokomapuna (Aeroplane) Island foreshore	~~5472670~~	~~1762368~~	40°52'51"S 174°55'37"E	~~Four~~ Six Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Black shag, little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, ~~red-billed gull~~ and white-fronted tern. This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional breeding population of little penguins. ~~This site provides little penguins with access to one of less than half a dozen relatively secure nesting colonies remaining in the Wellington Region.~~	1 July – 1 March Little penguin breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Tokorakau Reef north			41°24'37"S 175°41'22"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Black shag, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull and variable oystercatcher.	1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Tongue Point			41°20'19"S 174°39'28"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to	1 August to 1 February

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
				occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black shag, pied shag and variable oystercatcher.	Banded dotterel breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Tora coast ~~foreshore~~	~~5397956~~	~~1806302~~	41°32'50"S 175°28'13"E	~~Five~~ Seven Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Black shag, Caspian tern, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, ~~pied shag, black shag, red-billed gull~~ and white-fronted tern. ~~NZ pipit.~~	~~None~~ 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Turakirae Head	~~5411733~~	~~1760690~~	41°25'47"S 174°55'17"E	Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: ~~b~~Black shag, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, ~~red-billed gull,~~ and white-fronted tern ~~and NZ pipit~~.	~~None~~ 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Uruti Point			41°07'36"S 176°03'56"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Black shag, Caspian tern, red-billed gull, and variable oystercatcher.	1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Waikanae Estuary	~~5473284~~	~~1768804~~	40°52'30"S 175°00'16"E	~~At least twelve~~ Thirteen Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: ~~b~~Banded dotterel, bar-tailed godwit, black shag, brown teal, Caspian tern, ~~NI~~ fernbird, New Zealand dabchick, New Zealand dotterel, pied shag, red-billed gull, South Island pied oystercatcher, variable oystercatcher, ~~bar-tailed godwit, pied stilt, black shag,~~	1 November to 1 March Fernbird breeding season All year around Pied shag breeding season All year round

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
				~~pied shag, red- billed gull,~~ and white-fronted tern ~~and Caspian tern~~. This site provides breeding habitat for >5% of the regional breeding population of fernbirds. This site provides breeding habitat for 13% of the regional breeding population of pied shags. ~~This site is one of only two sites in the Wellington Region to support a breeding population of NI fernbird, comprising at least 50% of the regional population of this species.~~ ~~The Waikanae Estuary~~ This site is one of only a ~~handful of~~ few relatively large estuaries in the Wellington Region and is therefore a regionally important stop-over site for several migrant shorebird species such as ~~NZ~~ the South Island pied oystercatcher and bar-tailed godwit.	Important summer site for Arctic-breeding shorebirds such as bar-tailed godwit; important winter site for New Zealand-breeding shorebirds such as South Island pied oystercatcher ~~; year-round habitat for NI fernbird.~~
Waikawa Beach south			40°42'11"S 175°08'02"E	Five Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Black-billed gull, pied shag, red-billed gull, South Island pied oystercatcher and variable oystercatcher.	1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Waikekino Stream mouth			41°17'28"S 175°52'06"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Black shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher and white-fronted tern.	1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Waimīmiha coastline			40°58'52"S 176°07'59"E	This site provides habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of reef herons Five Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Black shag, Caspian tern, red-billed gull,	1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
				reef heron and variable oystercatcher.	
Waitohu Stream mouth	~~5489272~~	~~1779143~~	40°43'39"S 175°07'19"E	~~Five~~ Six Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black-billed gull, Caspian tern, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern~~banded dotterel, pied stilt and caspian tern~~.	~~None~~ 1 August to 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Wellington south coast (Sinclair Head/Te Rimurapa to Owhiro Bay)	~~5421200~~	~~1748110~~	41°21'18"S 174°43'41"E	This site provides habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of reef herons. ~~Five~~ Eight Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: ~~b~~Black shag, little penguin, New Zealand pipit, pied shag, red-billed gull, reef heron, variable oystercatcher, ~~red-billed gull,~~ and white-fronted tern ~~and NZ pipit~~.	~~None~~ 1 July to 1 March Little penguin breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Pencarrow sewer outfall to Burdan's Gate	~~5419043~~	~~1756400~~	41°20'20"S 174°51'38"E	~~Seven~~ Nine Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this ~~habitat~~ site: ~~b~~Banded dotterel, black shag, Caspian tern, little black shag, New Zealand pipit, ~~variable oystercatcher,~~ pied shag, red-billed gull, ~~pied shag, black shag, little black shag~~ variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern ~~NZ pipit~~. This habitat is one of less than half a dozen along the south Wellington coastline that	1 August – 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
				supports a coastal breeding population of banded dotterels.	
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; northern end of Day's Bay to Point Howard	~~5430275~~	~~1759779~~	41°15'47"S 174°54'26"E	~~Five~~ Seven Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this ~~habitat~~ site: Banded dotterel, black shag, little black shag, pied shag, ~~variable oystercatcher,~~ red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern ~~black shag, little black shag and pied shag~~.	~~None~~ 1 August to 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Point Howard to eastern shore of Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River mouth	~~5431764~~	~~1759418~~	41°14'57"S 174°54'09"E	~~Four~~ Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this ~~habitat~~ site: Black shag, pied shag, red- billed gull, royal spoonbill, and variable oystercatcher ~~, black shag and pied shag~~.	~~None~~ 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; western shore of Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River mouth to Petone Beach rowing club	~~5434008~~	~~1757429~~	41°13'44"S 174°52'35"E	Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this ~~habitat~~ site: Black shag, red- billed gull, South Island pied oystercatcher, variable oystercatcher, ~~NZ pied oystercatcher, black shag~~ and white-fronted tern.	None
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Petone Beach	~~5430275~~	~~1759779~~	41°14'07"S 174°50'05"E	Six Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this ~~habitat~~ site: Black shag, little black shag, pied	None

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
rowing club to Ngauranga railway station				shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, ~~red-billed gull, black shag, little black shag, pied shag~~ and white-fronted tern.	
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Ngauranga railway station to Interislander ferry terminal	~~5433462~~	~~1753734~~	41°15'25"S 174°47'56"E	Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this ~~habitat~~ site: Black shag, little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, ~~fluttering shearwater,~~ and variable oystercatcher~~, red-billed gull, black shag and pied shag~~.	~~None~~ 1 July to 1 March Little penguin breeding season
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Point Jennington to Point Halswell	~~5426115~~	~~1751621~~	41°18'07"S 174°48'39"E	Six Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this ~~habitat~~ site: Little black shag, ~~fluttering shearwater,~~ little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, ~~red-billed gull, little black shag, pied shag~~ and white-~~-~~fronted tern.	~~None~~ 1 July to 1 March Little penguin breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Point Halswell to Worser Bay boat club	~~5426425~~	~~1753421~~	41°17'56"S 174°49'56"E	Five Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this ~~habitat~~ site: Little black shag, little penguin, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, ~~red-billed gull, little black shag~~ and white-fronted tern.	~~None~~ 1 July to 1 March Little penguin breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson)	~~5423790~~	~~1753504~~	41°19'21"S 174°50'02"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 9% of the regional	

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
foreshore; Worser Bay boat club to Point Dorset				breeding population of white-fronted terns. ~~Four~~ Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this ~~habitat~~ site: Little black shag, little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, ~~red-billed gull, pied shag,~~ and white-fronted tern.	~~None~~ 1 October – 1 March White-fronted tern breeding season 1 July to 1 March Little penguin breeding season 1 August – 1 March Red-billed gull breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Palmer Head to Lyall Bay excluding the seawall at the southern end of the Wellington International Airport as shown on the NRP GIS maps	~~5421979~~	~~1750808~~	41°20'22"S 174°48'08"E	~~Four~~ Six Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this ~~habitat~~ site: Banded dotterel, little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern.	~~None~~ 1 August to 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season 1 July to 1 March Little penguin breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
					breeding season
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) foreshore; Te Raekaihau Point to Ohiro Bay road end	~~5421200~~	~~1748110~~	41°20'49"S 174°46'13"E	This site provides habitat for 7% of the regional breeding population of reef herons. ~~Five~~ Six Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to~~ be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this~~ habitat~~ site: Black shag, little penguin, red-billed gull, reef heron, variable oystercatcher, and ~~black shag,~~ white- fronted tern.	~~None~~ 1 July to 1 March Little penguin breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) – inland waters	~~5428317~~	~~1754912~~	41°16'53"S 174°50'59"E	~~Five~~ Ten Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to be resident or regular visitors to~~ Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson)~~ this site: Black shag, Caspian tern, ~~little penguin,~~ fluttering shearwater, little black shag, little penguin, pied shag, red-billed gull, reef heron, variable oystercatcher, and ~~caspian tern &~~ white-fronted tern. This site provides foraging habitat for almost 100% of the regional breeding population of spotted shags. ~~The harbour provides foraging habitat for the majority of the regional population of spotted shags.~~ This site provides foraging habitat for >25% of the regional breeding population of little penguins. This site provides winter foraging and roosting habitat for large numbers (up to several thousand) fluttering shearwaters. These birds comprise a large, but unknown proportion of the Cook Strait breeding population of this species, including a large	All year round Year-round foraging habitat for spotted shags Winter Important winter habitat for fluttering shearwaters 1 July – 1 March Little penguin ~~breeding~~ nesting period

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
				number of birds breeding in islands of the Marlborough Sounds. Large numbers (up to several thousand) fluttering shearwaters enter the harbour during winter months to rest and feed, at times comprising a large, but unknown proportion of the Cook Strait population of this species. Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) provides foraging habitat and access for little penguins to several large, secure nesting colonies on Matiu/Somes, Mokopuna and Makaro/Ward Islands. Indigenous diadromous fish migrating to and from the rivers draining to the harbour pass through the harbour during their migration. The Kaiwharawhara Stream, the Korokoro Stream, Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River and their tributaries are recognised for their migratory indigenous fish values (Schedule F1).	
Whakataki River mouth			40°52'15"S 176°13'41"E	This site provides breeding habitat for 12% of the regional breeding population of New Zealand dotterels. Six Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Black shag, Caspian tern, New Zealand dotterel, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern.	1 August to 1 February New Zealand dotterel breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
Whareama River coastline south			41°02'33"S 176°05'52"E	Four Nationally Threatened or At Risk species are known to occur at this site: Black shag, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern.	1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season

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Schedule F2c: Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the coastal marine area					
Habitat extent	**~~NZTM 2000 Northings~~**	**~~NZTM 2000 Eastings~~**	**Latitude and Longitude (NZGD2000)**	**Description**	**Critical periods**
Whareama River mouth	~~5454819~~	~~1861310~~	41°00'49"S 176°06'08"E	~~Four~~ Six Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: Banded dotterel, black shag, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, variable oystercatcher, ~~banded dotterel, pied stilt,~~ and white-fronted tern ~~NZ pipit~~.	~~None~~ 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season
White Rock to Te Kaukau Point including White Rock beach and Opouawe River mouth	~~5395390~~	~~1801190~~	41°34'06"S 175°24'42"E	~~Four~~ Eight Nationally ~~t~~Threatened or ~~a~~At ~~r~~Risk species are known to ~~be resident or regular visitors to~~ occur at this site: ~~b~~Banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel, black shag, Caspian tern, New Zealand pipit, red-billed gull, ~~pied stilt,~~ variable oystercatcher, and white-fronted tern ~~NZ pipit~~ .	~~None~~ 1 August to 1 February Banded dotterel breeding season 1 September to 1 April Variable oystercatcher breeding season

Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area

Shown on Map 27

The sites in Schedule F4 are mapped as polygons on Map 27. The point referenced in the NZTM 2000 Northings and Eastings columns of this table refers to the centre of the polygon for that site.

Any site with this icon meets the criteria of NZCPS Policy

Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	**NZTM 2000 Northings**	**NZTM 2000 Eastings**	**Description/values**
Awhea River Mouth/Estuary	5402147	1810217	Awhea Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for three species of threatened indigenous fish: longfin eel, inanga, and redfin bully.
Cape Palliser / Mātakitaki-a-Kupe Streams (Makotukutuku, Pararaki, and Otakaha)	5403882 5399783 5397582	1784471 1784270 1785269	These three stream mouths provide seasonal or core habitat for five species of Threatened or 'At Risk: Declining' indigenous fish: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjawed kōkopu, koaro, and redfin bully.
Castlepoint reef	5466743	1871684	Castlepoint reef is the only known location for bull kelp in the North Island. Bull kelp forests are highly productive systems, contributing vast quantities of organic matter and nutrients to coastal food chains
Cook Strait shelf-edge canyons	5403070	1759848	Canyon habitat and associated biological communities are rare in the territorial sea. Canyons provide a diversity of habitat types in the short distance from shelf edge to floor, with distinct assemblages of benthic organisms. Cook Strait canyons provide important breeding habitat for hoki, and are expected to have high fish diversity.
Duck Creek Estuary	5447670	1759591	The estuary provides habitat for a nationally-critical species of polychaete worm, *Boccardiella magniovara*. The Duck Creek Estuary provides seasonal habitat for six species of threatened, indigenous fish: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully and lamprey.
Duck Creek Scenic Reserve	5447674	1759604	The Duck Creek Scenic Reserve was established under the Reserves Act (1977) in 1971. The reserve contains significant saltmarsh, rare plants and wildlife, and fragile habitats. A variety of

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Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	**NZTM 2000 Northings**	**NZTM 2000 Eastings**	**Description/values**
			estuarine birds use the reserve for feeding and nesting.
Horokiri Wildlife Management Reserve	5449001	1760129	The Horokiri Wildlife Management Reserve is a Government Purpose Reserve established under the Reserves Act (1977). The reserve contains significant saltmarsh, rare plants and wildlife, and fragile habitats. A variety of estuarine birds use the reserve for feeding and nesting.
Horse mussel beds (Evans Bay and Kapiti Island)	5424820 5473734	1750741 1762205	These beds located in southern Evans Bay of Wellington Harbour, and the channel between Kapiti Island and Paraparaumu, are representative of this habitat type, are not protected within marine protected areas elsewhere in the region, are considered regionally rare, and support high biodiversity.
Hutt River mouth/estuary	5433024	1759180	The Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River mouth/estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for seven species of threatened indigenous fish: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, bluegill bully and lamprey. It is a nursery area for juvenile flatfish, and nationally-significant habitat for the polychaete *Boccardiella magniovara*.
Kaiwharawhara Stream mouth/Estuary	5430665	1750002	Kaiwharawhara Stream mouth provides seasonal or core habitat, specifically passage to and from the catchment, for seven threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, bluegill bully.
Kaiwhata River mouth/ Estuary	5435139	1850637	Kaiwhata River mouth provides seasonal or core habitat for three indigenous migratory fish species: longfin eel, inanga and redfin bully.
Kāpiti Island anemone beds	5472921	1761965	The anemone *Anthoethoe albocincta* forms large meadows on the south east corner of Kapiti Island. No other anemone beds of this scale are known from elsewhere in NZ, making these meadows both representative and incredibly rare.

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Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	**NZTM 2000 Northings**	**NZTM 2000 Eastings**	**Description/values**
Kāpiti Island black coral colony 	Withheld	Withheld	This is the only black coral colony known in the region making it regionally significant, rare, and representative. All corals are protected, and it is illegal to remove any part of a coral or damage it. This colony is outside of the marine reserve and particularly vulnerable to anchoring, potting, and fishing. Black corals can live for several hundred years and are well documented to support unique biodiversity often associated with snake stars, which are thought to keep the colony clear of sediment and encrusting organisms.
Kāpiti Island Marine Reserve 	5475346	1764353	The Kāpiti Island Marine Reserve was established under the Marine Reserves Act (1971) in 1992. The reserve provides protection for examples of a wide range of southern North Island marine habitats~~, a mixture of northern and southern species and areas of outstanding underwater scenery. Bryozoan beds within the western reserve and rhodolith beds within the eastern reserve are unique to the region. The reserve is also believed to be unique on New Zealand's west coast in that it contains four distinct seabed habitat zones in close proximity~~. The reserve provides seasonal or core habitat for little blue penguin, black shag, variable oyster catcher and caspian tern, and is a haulout site for New Zealand fur seals. Another unique feature is the connectivity that the reserve provides between a special protected island (Kāpiti Nature Reserve) and protected estuarine system (Waikanae Estuary Scientific Reserve). The reserve has representative features of the North Cook Strait bioregion's habitats and ecosystems.
Kāpiti Island Rhodolith beds 	5472931 5471554	1760824 1762113	Rhodoliths are free-living calcareous coralline algae, not attached to any fixed substrate. These beds are typical of those found elsewhere in the world, are not represented in marine protected areas elsewhere, are regionally rare, and are expected to support high biodiversity.

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Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	**NZTM 2000 Northings**	**NZTM 2000 Eastings**	**Description/values**
Lake Kohangapiripiri estuary	5419587	1755276	Lake Kohangapiripiri is on rare occasion open to the sea and still possesses some estuarine characteristics such as brackish, shallow water and saltmarsh vegetation. There are various Threatened or At Risk plant species present in the estuarine system. Other plants of interest are gratiola, mudwort, kuāwa, prickly couch and swamp buttercup. Lake Kohangapiripiri provides seasonal or core habitat for two threatened indigenous fish species that are longer-lived species and require only intermittent recruitment, such as the longfin eel and giant kōkopu.
Lake Kohangatera estuary	5418787	1756076	Lake Kohangatera is periodically open to the sea and still possesses estuarine characteristics such as brackish, shallow water and saltmarsh vegetation. There are various Threatened or At Risk plant species present in the estuarine system. Other plants of interest are gratiola, mudwort, kuāwa, prickly couch and swamp buttercup. Lake Kohangatera provides seasonal or core habitat for six threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully and lamprey.
Korokoro Estuary	5434534	1756023	Korokoro Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for six threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully and bluegill bully.
Lake Onoke	5416834	1778167	The Lake Wairarapa Wetland Conservation Area is a Stewardship Area established under the Conservation Act (1987). The Lake Onoke estuarine portion of this is home to a large number of rare and threatened plants and animals. There are diverse habitats including searush, saltmarsh ribbonwood, flax and giant umbrella sedge. Lake Onoke is an internationally-recognised site for birdlife, provides nationally-significant wetland and salt marsh habitat, and is of national importance to fisheries. Lake Onoke provides seasonal or core habitat for habitat for both shortfin and the longfin eel, and for eight threatened indigenous migratory fish species: giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, bluegill bully, torrentfish and lamprey.

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Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	**NZTM 2000 Northings**	**NZTM 2000 Eastings**	**Description/values**
Makara Estuary	5435400	1743794	Salt marsh in the Makara Estuary provides habitat for feeding and nesting birds, and provides seasonal or core habitat for seven threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, bluegill bully and lamprey.
Mangaone Estuary	5482547	1775833	Mangaone Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for five threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga and redfin bully.
Mataikona reefs	5479868	1876149	The unusual morphology of the Mataikona reefs has created a diversity of microhabitats over small spatial scales which provide supportive environments for a particularly rich algal flora.
Mataikona Reef seagrass	5480334	1875752	Intertidal areas of the seagrass *Zostera muelleri* are found on the dissected reef platforms at Mataikona. These meadows are representative of the habitat but are rare in being the only meadows on the open coast of the region, as opposed to within sheltered estuaries such as Porirua and Wellington harbours. Seagrass is widely known to support high biodiversity and provide ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration.
Mataikona River mouth/Estuary	5480334	1875752	Mataikona River mouth provides seasonal or core habitat for five threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, inanga, kōaro, redfin bully and torrentfish.
Motuwaireka Stream mouth/Estuary	5447325	1858629	Motuwaireka River Mouth provides seasonal or core habitat for five indigenous fish species: longfin eel, inanga, kōaro, redfin bully, and giant kōkopu.
Ngakauau Estuary	5464455	1868215	Ngakauau Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for two threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eels and inanga.
Okau Stream mouth/ Estuary	5473101	1873454	Okau Stream mouth provides seasonal or core habitat for three threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, inanga and redfin bully.
Opouawe Estuary	5395587	1802112	Opouawe Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for four threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro and redfin bully.
Opouawe Bank methane seeps	5378240 5370330	Tui (NE seep): 1803917E	Methane seeps are a nationally-significant habitat type which is rare in the territorial sea. They support unique faunal communities reliant on

Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	**NZTM 2000 Northings**	**NZTM 2000 Eastings**	**Description/values**
		Piwakawaka 1797122	chemosynthetic production. Some species are new to science, some are probably endemic to New Zealand, and some vent species may be very long lived.
Ōtaki River mouth/ Estuary	5485828	1777633	Ōtaki River mouth Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for seven threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully and torrentfish.
Oterei River mouth/Estuary	5404423	1815108	Oterei River mouth provides seasonal or core habitat for six threatened indigenous fish: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga and redfin bully.
Outer Cook Strait Seamounts (Seamounts 310 & 516)	5420226 5452572	1867095 1734428	These seamounts are the only two within the regions territorial sea and so represent a rare habitat type. Sampling on seamount 310 indicates the taxa present there are similar to those found on nearby seamounts, slope, and canyon habitats. Limited sampling and camera surveys have been carried out on Seamount 516 (also known as Fishermans Rock), and it has been found to support a rich benthic community.
Pahaoa Estuary	5413884	1827625	Pahaoa Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for three threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, inanga and kōaro.
Pauatahanui Wildlife Reserve	5448227	1760733	The Pauatahanui Wildlife Reserve is a Government Purpose Reserve established under the Reserves Act (1977) in 1984. The reserve contains the most significant saltmarsh in the lower North Island, rare plants and wildlife, and fragile habitats. A large variety of estuarine birds use the reserve for feeding and nesting.
Pauatahanui Wildlife Refuge	5448646	1759692	The Pauatahanui Wildlife Refuge was established under the Wildlife Act (1953) in 1956. The reserve contains significant saltmarsh, rare plants and wildlife, and fragile habitats. A large variety of estuarine birds use the reserve for feeding and nesting
Sponge Gardens (Mana and Kapiti Islands)	5449547 5462821	1747856 1752716	Sponges are sedentary, filter feeding animals that can encrust hard surfaces, or anchor themselves in mud, sand, or gravel. Hotspots of species diversity, density, richness, or endemism are known as sponge gardens. Sponge gardens create three-dimensional biogenic habitat for associated flora and fauna and support large numbers of invertebrate species (e.g., starfish, bryozoans, tunicates) and in turn, fish species that shelter, feed and breed in these habitats. Recent surveys

Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	**NZTM 2000 Northings**	**NZTM 2000 Eastings**	**Description/values**
			have mapped the extent of several sponge reefs near Mana Island and south of Kapiti Island. These gardens are important for vulnerable life stages of indigenous species, act as ecological corridors for dispersal of larvae along the coastline, and support recreational fishing activities.
Taputeranga Marine Reserve	5420178	1747887	The Taputeranga Marine Reserve was established under the Marine Reserves Act (1971) in 2008. It protects a unique and richly varied mixture of warm, cold, temperate, and subantarctic fauna and flora. The area is representative of the North Cook Strait bioregion's habitats and ecosystems.
Te Kōwhai Stream Estuary	5478685	1773682	Te Kōwhai Stream Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for two threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, and inanga. This estuary also supports coastal Kanuka (At Risk) and 9 threatened bird species.
Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour – Pauatahanui Inlet	5446709	1755415	The Pauatahanui Estuary is nationally significant, containing a diverse range of regionally significant marine habitats which supports rich plant and animal assemblages. It provides a nursery area for juvenile elephant fish, rig, sand flounder, and kahawai which support important customary, recreational and commercial fisheries on the west coast of the North Island. The estuary also provides seasonal or core habitat for eight threatened indigenous fish: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, torrentfish and lamprey.
Taupō Estuary	5449986	1756836	Taupō Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for four threatened indigenous migratory fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, inanga, and redfin bully.

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Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	**NZTM 2000 Northings**	**NZTM 2000 Eastings**	**Description/values**
Waikanae Estuary and Waikanae Scientific Reserve 	5473129	1768876	The Waikanae Estuary Scientific Reserve was established under the Reserves Act (1977) in 1987. The reserve contains rare plants and wildlife, and fragile habitats. A large variety of estuarine birds use the reserve for feeding and nesting. The Waikanae Estuary Scientific Reserve, Kāpiti Marine Reserve and Kāpiti Island Nature Reserve provide a rare sequence of protection for animals which move between river, sea and land habitats. Waikanae Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for nine threatened indigenous migratory fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, bluegill bully, torrentfish and lamprey. Waikanae Estuary is one of only a few sites in the lower North Island with a sizable are of saltmarsh (10-20ha), and includes two threatened saltmarsh species: sea sedge and swamp buttercup.
Waimeha Estuary 	5475100	1770980	Waimeha provides seasonal or core habitat for four threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, inanga, and redfin bully.
Wainui Stream mouth/ Estuary 	5462369	1764890	Wainui Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for five threatened indigenous migratory fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, redfin bully and torrentfish.
Wainuiomata Estuary 	5413763	1757299	Wainuiomata Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for eight threatened indigenous migratory fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully, bluegill bully and lamprey.
Waitohu Stream mouth/ Estuary 	5489241	1779160	Waitohu Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for eight threatened indigenous migratory fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, inanga, kōaro, redfin bully, torrentfish and lamprey. The Estuary is one of only a few providing estuarine wetland habitats in the district.
Waiwhetū Estuary 	5433307	1759494	Waiwhetū Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for four threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro and inanga.
<u>Wellington Harbour Adamsiella beds</u> 	<u>5424978</u>	<u>1750740</u>	<u>Dense meadows of this habitat-forming red algae are found in southern Evans Bay. These meadows are representative of this habitat type, are not protected within marine protected areas</u>

Schedule F4: Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area			
Site name	**NZTM 2000 Northings**	**NZTM 2000 Eastings**	**Description/values**
			elsewhere in the region, are considered regionally rare, and support high biodiversity.
Whakataki River mouth/ Estuary	5470568	1872024	Whakataki Estuary has an intact saltmarsh vegetation sequence from margin through to terrestrial tussockland. It provides seasonal or core habitat for five threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, inanga, kōaro, redfin bully and torrentfish.
Whangaimoana Stream Estuary	5413383	1781973	Whangaimoana Stream Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for one threatened indigenous fish species: inanga. Banded dotterels nest in the area.
Whareama River mouth/Estuary	5454917	1861271	Whareama Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for four threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, inanga and lamprey.
Wharemaukū Estuary	5468538	1766568	Wharemaukū Estuary provides seasonal or core habitat for seven threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, shortjaw kōkopu, inanga, kōaro, redfin bully and torrentfish.
Whareroa Stream mouth/Estuary	5464262	1765703	Whareroa Stream mouth provides seasonal or core habitat for six threatened indigenous fish species: longfin eel, giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga, redfin bully and lamprey.

Schedule F5: Habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area

COASTAL

Any site with this icon meets the criteria of NZCPS Policy 1)

Schedule F5: Habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area		
Habitat	**General descriptor**	**Known locations**
Adamsiella algal beds	*Adamsiella* beds in this region have been surveyed and found to ~~are known to harbour~~ support high biodiversity, and provide nursery, spawning, and feeding habitat. ~~a range of associated species in other areas of New Zealand but Wellington studies are lacking.~~	Evans Bay, Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) ~~41°18.83'S 174°48.10'E~~
Black coral colonies	There is only one black coral colony that has been formally identified in the region making it regionally significant, rare, and representative. All corals are protected, and it is illegal to remove any part of a coral or damage it. There are anecdotal reports of other colonies inside and outside of the Kapiti Marine Reserve. Black corals can live for several hundred years and are well documented to support unique biodiversity often associated with snake stars, which are thought to keep the colony clear of sediment and encrusting organisms.	Kapiti Island – north end
Deep-sea woodfall habitat	Woodfalls are reducing environments undergoing a prolonged decay process during which a diverse range of organisms comes to be associated with it. Molluscs are the principal group represented (also including chitons and gastropods), followed by crustaceans, polychaetes and echinoderms. The fauna is frequently closely related to the fauna around hydrothermal vents, cold seeps, and whale falls.	1100m off Wairarapa coast
Horse mussel beds	Horse mussel beds are considered habitats of particular significance due to their associated biodiversity, their roles as ecosystem engineers, and their vulnerability to disturbance. Horse mussels are vulnerable to the impacts of a range of human activities, including physical disruption from trawling, dredging, and anchoring as well as from sedimentation and deterioration in water quality.	Evans Bay, Kapiti Island
Giant kelp, *Macrocystis*, beds	*Macrocystis* beds are considered to sustain one of the most diverse, productive and dynamic ecosystems of the planet. Kelp beds provide three dimensional habitat space and structuring in areas of rocky reef and are critical to food chains. The beds in the Wellington region are patchily distributed and known to vary in size and position over time.	Point Howard to Hinds Point, and Worser Bay to Kau Bay, Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson)

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Schedule F5: Habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area		
Habitat	**General descriptor**	**Known locations**
Inanga spawning habitat 	Inanga are the adult life stage of the most abundant whitebait species *Galaxias maculatus*. It spawns gregariously on spring tide events during late summer and autumn amongst tidally influenced riparian vegetation. Preferred habitat is the moist litter-layer, on the banks of rivers and streams, inundated by the spring tide. In pastoralised areas, ungrazed pasture grasses, especially tall fescue, Yorkshire fog and creeping bent provide suitable conditions. Native plants such as flax, raupo, and native rushes in low salinity areas are also suitable.	Known locations include the tidally indated vegetation near the mouths of the Wainuiomata River, Ōtaki River, Makara Stream, Whangaimoana Stream, and Oterei Stream. See Schedule F1b for a list of rivers where inanga spawning habitat has been identified.
Kelp beds	Kelp beds provide three dimensional habitat space and structuring to the environment in rocky reef habitats. Kelp beds are known to harbour high biodiversity and are critical to food chains.	Kelp beds occur on exposed rocky reefs region wide.
Rhodolith Beds 	Biota associated with rhodolith beds and other biogenic habitats are usually highly diverse. Rhodolith beds in the region have not been studied so the extent and specific biodiversity values are unknown.	The rhodolith bed within the Kāpiti Island Marine Reserve is protected, but the bed extends to the East and South of Kāpiti Island beyond the reserve boundaries, and potentially in other locations.
Saltmarsh 	A variety of saltmarsh species (scrub, sedge, tussock, grass, reed and herb fields) grow in the upper margins of most NZ estuaries where this vegetation stabilises sediments transported by tidal flows. Saltmarshes have high biodiversity and are amongst the most productive habitats on earth. Saltmarshes are sensitive to a large range of pressures, including **reclamation**, margin development, flow regulation, grazing, sea level rise, **wastewater** contaminants and weed invasion.	Saltmarsh occurs at the margins of estuaries region wide, though the historical extent and quality of saltmarsh has been severely depleted in most estuaries.
Seagrass 	Seagrass grows in soft sediments in NZ estuaries where its presence enhances estuarine biodiversity. Seagrass is highly valued ecologically for the ecosystem services it supports, such as, primary production, nutrient recycling, sediment stabilisation, and as a nursery for fish and invertebrates. Seagrass is also an important forerunner to the establishment of healthy saltmarsh on tidal flats. Though tolerant of a wide range of conditions, seagrass is vulnerable to high levels of suspended sediments, high levels of nitrogen, and poor sediment quality.	The largest seagrass beds in the region are ~~in Pauatahanui inlet,~~ both arms of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour. Seagrass occurs as small remnant beds in ~~many other estuaries region wide~~ Lowry Bay, Wellington Harbour, and on the open coast at Mataikona.
Seal haul-outs	Seals need to come onto land to rest and breed. While they may be above mean high water springs for some of the time, they need unencumbered access to the foreshore and water.	Known seal haul outs in the region include Pariwhero/Red Rocks, Turakirae Head and Cape Palliser

Schedule F5: Habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area		
Habitat	**General descriptor**	**Known locations**
	Seals are particularly sensitive to disturbance during the breeding season (mid November to mid-January), but will be disturbed by loud noises, construction activity and vehicles at all times when they are ashore.	
Sponge gardens 	Sponges are sedentary, filter feeding metazoans that can encrust hard surfaces, or anchor themselves in mud, sand, or gravel. Hotspots of species diversity, density, richness, or endemism are known as sponge gardens. Sponge gardens create three-dimensional biogenic habitat for associated flora and fauna.	Pukerua Bay Hunters Bank Mana Island Fishermans Rock Wellington Harbour (Taputeranga Island, Shark Tooth Rock, Arabella Rock)
Subtidal rocky reefs	Subtidal rocky reefs generally have high levels of species richness because of the large number of microhabitats. This richness is frequently augmented by biogenic 3-dimensional habitats created by reef species as well as high levels of biotic interaction.	Subtidal rocky reefs occur along the majority of coast in the Wellington region. Notable exceptions are the sandy beaches north of Paekakariki and in Palliser Bay.

Schedule 27: Freshwater Action Plan requirements

A Part-Freshwater Management Units and waterbodies requiring Freshwater Action Plans

A1 Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua rivers

Part-FMU Monitoring location	**Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared**
Pouewe Horokiri Stream at Snodgrass	Periphyton biomass *E. coli* Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI)
Takapū Pauatahanui Stream at Elmwood Bridge	Periphyton biomass Suspended fine sediment *E. coli* Deposited fine sediment Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI)
Taupō Taupō Stream at Plimmerton Domain	Nitrate (toxicity) *E. coli* Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI) Macroinvertebrates (ASPM)
Te Rio o Porirua and Rangituhi Porirua Stream at Milk Depot	Periphyton biomass *E. coli* Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI) Macroinvertebrates (ASPM)
Wai-o-hata Duck Creek	Periphyton biomass *E. coli* Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI) Macroinvertebrates (ASPM) Fish community health

A2 Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua estuaries

Part-FMU	**Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared**
Onepoto arm	Sediment load Copper load
Pauatahanui Inlet	Sediment load Copper load

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A3 Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara rivers

Part-FMU Monitoring location	**Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared**
Ōrongorongo, Te Awa Kairangi and Wainuiomata small forested and Te Awa Kairangi forested mainstems Whakatikei River at Riverstone	Dissolved reactive phosphorus Fish community health
Te Awa Kairangi lower mainstem Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River at Boulcott	Periphyton biomass Suspended fine sediment *E. coli* *E. coli* (primary contact sites) Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)
Te Awa Kairangi rural streams and rural mainstems Mangaroa River at Te Marua	Periphyton biomass *E. coli* Fish (IBI) Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)
Te Awa Kairangi urban streams Hulls Creek adjacent Reynolds Bach Drive	Fish (IBI)
Waiwhetū Stream Waiwhetū Stream at Whites Line East	Deposited fine sediment Dissolved oxygen Dissolved reactive phosphorus
Wainuiomata urban streams Black Creek at Rowe Parade end	Ammonia (toxicity) Nitrate (toxicity) Suspended fine sediment Dissolved reactive phosphorus
Wainuiomata rural streams Wainuiomata River downstream of White Bridge	Suspended fine sediment *E. coli* *E. coli* (primary contact) Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI) Macroinvertebrates 2 (ASPM) Dissolved reactive phosphorus

Part-FMU Monitoring location	**Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared**
Parangārehu catchment streams and South-west coast rural streams Makara Stream at Kennels	Suspended fine sediment *E. coli* Deposited fine sediment Dissolved reactive phosphorus
Kaiwharawhara Stream Kaiwharawhara Stream at Ngaio Gorge	Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI) Dissolved reactive phosphorus
Wellington urban Karori Stream at Makara Peak Mountain Bike Park	Deposited fine sediment

A4 Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara – Parangārehu Lakes

PLACEHOLDER

Waterbodies	**Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared**
Lake Kōhangaterā	
Lake Kōhangapiripiri	

B Freshwater Action Plan requirements

Freshwater Action Plans will be prepared and implemented to address each attribute in each part FMU identified in Schedule 27 (parts A1-A4 above). Freshwater Action Plans should include or address each of the aspects in B, C and D below as relevant.

B1 Purpose

The purpose of a Freshwater Action Plan is:

1. To identify, in detail, the actions that, together with the **limits** and other rules set by this plan, will achieve the target attribute states for

   (i) rivers within the part FMUs identified in Tables 8.3, 8.4 and 9.2 of Chapters 8 and 9 of the plan, and

   (ii) lakes as identified in Table 8.2, and

   (iii) estuaries as identified in Tables 8.1 and 9.1,

   including any environmental outcomes relevant to those target attribute states, and

1. To describe how the planning and delivery of activities will be undertaken to achieve those target attribute states and environmental outcomes.

B2. Principles

1. Each Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared in partnership with **mana whenua**, and

2. Freshwater Action Plans will include non-regulatory actions, and identify where these actions need to interface with regulatory actions (including consenting, compliance and enforcement of rules in this plan) including actions to support effective regulation, and

3. All Freshwater Action Plans will clearly identify who is responsible for the planning, funding and implementation of each action, including timeframes for the implementation of actions, and

4. Freshwater Action Plans will follow and promote best practice in planning and implementation, including as determined in partnership with **mana whenua**, and

5. Freshwater Action Plans may be prepared at different scales (e.g. part-FMUs, whole FMUs or smaller sub-catchments) according to the scale most useful to implementing action and the needs of **mana whenua** and the affected community.

B3. General content

1. A Freshwater Action Plan will, as a minimum:

    (i) Identify each relevant target attribute state, and any environmental outcome in this plan relevant to those target attribute states, for the freshwater bodies covered by the Freshwater Action Plan, and

    (i) Identify the timeframes by which the target attribute states and environmental outcomes will be met, and

    (ii) Demonstrate how each target attribute state will be achieved, and

    (iii) Include those necessary actions identified in C2 or D2 below, and

    (iv) Identify how programmes will be funded and delivered, including identifying roles and responsibilities of those involved, and

    (v) Identify the timeframes for each action to be undertaken.

2. A Freshwater Action Plan may:

   (i) Contain any other attribute or environmental outcome identified in partnership with **mana whenua** or through consultation with local communities, provided any additional goals do not detract or prevent the relevant target attribute states identified to be achieved, and

   (ii) Outline a spatial and temporal prioritisation of actions, including indications of stepwise actions, and

   (iii) Be a standalone document or be integrated with another document(s) and be presented in the format best suited to the people, place and environmental goals it is addressing.

C Specific content for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Freshwater Action Plans

Freshwater Action Plans will be prepared in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua for all locations and for all target attribute states identified in sections A1 and A2 and for the Rangituhi catchment by:

1. applying the principles in B1 of this schedule, and

2. including actions identified Section C1 below, or substituting other appropriate actions for these to achieve the applicable target attribute state, and

3. reflecting the direction and recommendations of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Plan and associated Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme – Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement.

C1. Necessary actions

Freshwater Action Plans prepared in Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua will include the following actions if that attribute is listed as triggering a Freshwater Action Plan the tables set out under sections A1 and A2 above:

1. For suspended fine sediment, deposited fine sediment and dissolved reactive phosphorus attributes, nitrate (toxicity) and the sediment load reductions to the harbour:

(a) Wellington Regional Council will undertake a programme(s) to actively support the revegetation of, and sediment management on, **highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), highest erosion risk land (pasture)** and **high erosion risk land (pasture)**, unless not reasonably practicable or safe to revegetate, including:

   (i) Prioritising the urgent revegetation and/or best practice sediment management of Wellington Regional Council-owned land, and

(ii) Providing planning, financial and logistical support for revegetation and best practice sediment management on private land.

(b) Wellington Regional Council will investigate opportunities for rates relief or other forms of financial support for private landowners to promote and accelerate revegetation of **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** and **high erosion risk land (pasture)**, and

(c) Wellington Regional Council will investigate and implement opportunities to improve forestry management on Wellington Regional Council-owned land, and

(d) Wellington Regional Council will operate a forestry good practice programme alongside strategic compliance and permitted activity charging for effective forestry regulation.

2. For the *E. coli* attribute:

(a) Wellington Regional Council will deliver the **farm environment plan** programme, support riparian management and undertake enforcement of the permitted activity stock access Rule R98, and

(b) Wellington Regional Council will deliver education and permitted activity monitoring to support onsite wastewater discharges.

3. For macroinvertebrate community health, periphyton and fish attributes:

(a) Wellington Regional Council will plan and deliver a riparian restoration programme, including:

(i) Prioritising the urgent revegetation of riparian margins on Wellington Regional Council owned land, and

(ii) Providing planning, financial and logistical support for riparian planting on private land.

(b) Wellington Regional Council will undertake nitrogen source studies in Taupō, Pouewe and Takapū part-FMUs to establish fit for purpose information on the relative sources of nitrogen to freshwater, including from gorse, small-block (<20 hectare) land holding activities and discharges from septic tanks.

4. To meet the dissolved copper and dissolved zinc attributes and the total copper and zinc load reductions to the harbour:

(a) Wellington Regional Council will work with Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and the territorial authorities to promote source control for copper from vehicles, and

(b) Wellington Regional Council will run a pollution prevention and best practice programme for industrial and trade and commercial premises, with a focus on high-risk activities, and

(c) Wellington Regional Council will run a programme to support water sensitive urban design capability.

C2. Requirements for Freshwater Action Plan for Rangituhi catchment

PLACEHOLDER

D Freshwater Action Plans in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

Freshwater Action Plans will be prepared in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara for all locations and for all target attribute states identified in sections A2 and A3 of this Schedule by:

1. applying the principles in B1 of this schedule, and

2. including actions identified Section D1 below, or substituting other appropriate actions for these to achieve the applicable target attribute state, and

3. reflecting the direction and recommendations of Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Plan and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao.

D1. Necessary actions

Freshwater Action Plans prepared for rivers and streams in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara will include the following actions if that attribute is listed as triggering a Freshwater Action Plan in A2 above:

PLACEHOLDER

4. For the *E. coli* attributes, including affecting **significant contact recreation freshwater body**:

(d) Wellington Regional Council will support effective regulation and enforcement of stock access rules, and

(e) Wellington Regional Council will deliver rural landowner support (liaison, education, financial support) to focus on identified part FMUs, and

(f) Wellington Regional Council will undertake a partnered programme with territorial authorities to undertaken effective review and enforcement of septic tank discharges affecting primary contact water bodies.

D2. Requirements for Freshwater Action Plan for Parangārehu Lakes

PLACEHOLDER

Schedule 28: Stormwater Impact Assessments

A **stormwater** impact assessment shall include the following analysis:

(a) Site evaluation: the site should be assessed for its topography, soil type, land use, drainage patterns (including wetlands/water courses), natural features, topographical and geotechnical constraints and potential flood areas.

(b) Catchment evaluation: analyse catchment wide characteristics and requirements (utilising existing local authority **stormwater management strategies** where available) to consider the proposed development in a broader **stormwater** discharge and receiving environment context to understand relevant catchment issues and any required design or mitigation measures.

(c) **Stormwater** discharge calculation: calculation of **stormwater** discharge volumes and flow rates along with an analysis of stormwater contaminant generation from the new/redeveloped impervious areas (roads, roofs, paved areas etc.):

(d) Identification of potential **stormwater** impacts: undertake an evaluation of the potential impacts on the receiving environment, including water quality, natural flow regimes of waterways, soil erosion, changes in hydrology etc.

(e) Implementation of **Water Sensitive Urban Design** principles: provide an analysis of how **Water Sensitive Urban Design** opportunities have been identified and incorporated into the site design and layout, building and road/paving materials and features and how existing natural features and new **stormwater treatment systems** have been enhanced and integrated to mimic natural processes.

(f) Mitigation measures: proposed to reduce the impact of **stormwater** discharges on the receiving environment, including contaminant treatment (including, but not limited to zinc and copper) and **hydrological controls** proposed as part of a **stormwater management system**.

(g) Operation and maintenance of **stormwater management systems**: analyse the long-term (life-cycle) operational and maintenance requirements including funding mechanisms and identification of persons responsible for ongoing maintenance required for any proposed **stormwater management system**.

(h) Cultural considerations: to be informed by engagement with **mana whenua**.

Schedule 29: Financial Contributions

PLACE HOLDER

Schedule 30: Stormwater Management Strategy – Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara

1. A **stormwater management strategy** for the local authority or state highway **stormwater networks** shall be prepared and implemented that:

   (a) Manages the **stormwater network** in accordance with the relevant objectives and policies of the Plan

   (b) Describes how the **stormwater network** will be managed through time, to improve the adverse acute, chronic and cumulative effects of **stormwater** discharges on **surface water bodies**, groundwater and coastal water

   (c) Provides a strategy for how copper and zinc loads and concentrations in **stormwater** discharges will be reduced, including through management of first flush discharges

   (d) Identifies the contaminant load for copper and zinc arising from the applicable local authority or state highway **stormwater network** discharge for the affected part FMUs and coastal water management units through time using modelling and monitoring

   (e) Identifies the reduction of copper and zinc needed commensurate with that required in the receiving environment to meet the target attribute state or coastal objective for the part FMU or coastal water management unit

   (f) Supports achieving any other relevant target attribute states including for ecosystem health, nutrients, visual clarity and *E. coli* or enterococci

   (g) Describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of **hydrological controls** to avoid adverse effects of **stormwater** quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows

   (h) Identifies locations and options for improvement where the capacity of **stormwater network** needs to be increased to **minimise** existing localised adverse **stormwater** flooding effects, or future locations as a result of additional development or climate change and sea level rise

   (i) For discharges via another **stormwater network**, identifies the requirements of any relevant discharge consents for the receiving network and integrate the strategies to the extent practicable.

2. As a minimum, a **stormwater management strategy** shall include the following supporting information:

Catchment characteristics

(a) plans and descriptions of the local authority or state highway **stormwater network** within each catchment or sub-catchment, including identifying:

(i) catchment areas, boundaries, major **stormwater** infrastructure and monitoring points, and

(ii) constructed overflows, and pump stations which form part of the **stormwater network**, and

(iii) streams within the network which are partially piped as part of the piped stormwater network that are of significance to **mana whenua**, as identified through engagement with **mana whenua**, and

(iv) existing and potential future land uses (including roads) and categorisation of these for their likely contribution of contaminants to **stormwater**, and

(v) areas of **high risk industrial or trade premises**, contaminated land and Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) activities with a high risk of contributing contaminants to **stormwater**, and

(vi) the key risks associated with activities and land uses in the catchment or sub-catchment to receiving water quality from **stormwater** discharges, and

(vii) locations of 'losing' reaches of the open channels, streams and rivers to groundwater, and areas of unconfined aquifers

(viii) locations of existing or proposed **stormwater** treatment systems using **water sensitive urban design** principles, and

(ix) locations where the capacity of the **stormwater network** is insufficient or will need additional capacity in the future as a result of additional development and/or climate change and sea level rise.

Strategic actions

(b) set out the methodology/information requirements, to support the decision-making to be used to prioritise all catchments or sub-catchments for implementation actions and mitigation measures to maintain, or improve where degraded, the receiving water quality to

meet the target attribute states or coastal objectives for copper and zinc

(c) describe the timeframes and methods for implementing improvements to meet (b) above,

Management options

(d) identify options for minimising contaminant inputs into the local authority or state highway **stormwater network** including from land use activities at high risk of generating **stormwater** contaminants, such as road intersections, interchanges and overpasses with high traffic volumes, areas with significant galvanised steel roofing, and HAIL activities

(e) identify options including communal **stormwater** treatment to reduce contaminant inputs from existing development to enable new greenfield and brownfield urban development or state highways to be constructed without exacerbating the adverse quality and quantity effects, in any **stormwater catchment**, or part-FMU

(f) identify options for the construction of new **stormwater** infrastructure, or the upgrade of existing infrastructure within **stormwater catchments** or part-FMUs which can offset new greenfield development to create contaminant 'head room' within a **stormwater catchment** or part-FMU where this is required to meet the target attribute states and coastal objectives,

(g) identify options for increasing the capacity of parts of the **stormwater network** to minimise existing or future locations of adverse **stormwater** quantity effects, as a result of additional development or climate change and sea level rise,

Localised effects

(h) using a risk based approach, identify **stormwater** discharge points where there are more likely to be significant adverse effects as a result of a specific discharge, with consideration of attributes that are targeted to the relevant receiving environment and implement an appropriate monitoring programme,

(i) when the monitoring in (h) above provides evidence of significant adverse effects resulting from a specific **stormwater** discharge, describe how the localised adverse effects of discharges from the local authority or state highway **stormwater networks** will be prioritised for reduction or remedied within timeframes that meet the target attribute states or coastal objectives and section 107 of the RMA.

***Stormwater** Management Plans*

3. **Stormwater** Management Plans for each **stormwater catchment** shall provide details of the actions and locations of **stormwater treatment systems** to be implemented. These plans are intended to be prepared and implemented over time for each of the **stormwater catchments** or **sub-catchments**, or smaller geographical areas if deemed appropriate. Stormwater Management Plans shall be produced based on the prioritisation of sub-catchments or areas set out in the Stormwater Management Strategy and will set out how **stormwater** discharges in that area will be treated to assist with meeting the target attribute states for copper and zinc. Stormwater Management Plans will also be produced for new development areas.

*Review of **Stormwater Management Strategy***

4. **Stormwater Management Strategies** may be adaptive and can be updated as catchment characteristics, monitoring data, and information changes and new technology becomes available. A **Stormwater Management Strategy** must be reviewed and certified by Wellington Regional Council on a regular basis and at least once every 10 years. The actions needed to meet the target attribute states will be defined as far as practicable in the first iteration of the strategy and should be refined through regular reviews. The reviews shall be guided by modelling and monitoring undertaken by the consent holder.

Schedule 31: Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy

1. A **Wastewater Network Catchment** Improvement Strategy shall be prepared and implemented that:

   (a) Manages the **wastewater network catchment** in accordance with the relevant objectives and policies of the Plan

   (b) Provides a strategy for how the containment standard[54] for reducing wastewater overflows will be achieved

   (c) Prioritises removing **wet weather overflows** in **wastewater network sub-catchments** where the overflows are discharging to Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule H (contact recreation and Maori customary use) sites and mahinga kai

   (d) Provides a strategy for how target attribute states for *Escherichia coli* and coastal objectives for enterococci will be achieved, including through reducing inflow, infiltration (groundwater into wastewater pipes), and exfiltration (wastewater leakage)

   (e) Increases repairs and renewals of the public **wastewater network catchment** infrastructure to improve pipe condition, and require asset management plans that proactively identify and replace ageing pipe infrastructure

   (f) Reduces pipe failures as a result of blockages within the network or aging infrastructure

   (g) Supports achieving the target attribute states for nitrate, ammonia, phosphorus, dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) and dissolved reactive phosphorus (DRP)

   (h) Adopts an integrated catchment approach that recognises the interconnected nature of the catchment, the wastewater network and the receiving environments for these discharges

2. As a minimum the **Wastewater Network Catchment** Improvement Strategy shall include the following supporting information:

   Wastewater Network Catchment management objectives

[54] A containment standard is a targeted frequency of wet weather overflows, to be achieved over time, expressed as the number of times per year that an overflow event occurs at each discharge location, and measured based on average annual weather conditions as simulated by a computer model that is calibrated and verified periodically.

(a) Identify the relevant water quality objectives, target attribute states, and coastal objectives in this Plan that the **wastewater network catchment** is to be managed in accordance with

(b) Identify the contaminant load of both wet weather and **dry weather discharges** for the affected part FMUs and coastal water management units through time using modelling and monitoring (volume of discharges may be used as a proxy for contaminant loads)

(c) Identify the reduction in *Escherichia coli* needed commensurate with that required in the receiving environment to meet the target attribute state for *Escherichia coli* for the affected part FMU , in accordance with the time steps set out in Policy WH.P5 for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara, or Policy P.P5 for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

(d) Identify the target containment standard for each **wastewater network sub-catchment** for each waterbody or sub-catchment based on data from a network model

(e) Provide population growth forecasts and assess the implications for the **wastewater network catchment** discharges

(f) Provide an assessment of the existing and future **wastewater network catchment** performance using a dynamic network model and monitoring records for calibration and validation

Receiving water body catchment characteristics

(g) Include plans and a description of waterbodies subject to **wet weather overflows** and **dry weather discharges**, including identifying:

(i) the locations and discharge points of constructed overflows, known uncontrolled overflow points, pump stations and other wastewater infrastructure and the wastewater pipe network or **wastewater network sub-catchment** that feeds into these locations

(ii) the **wastewater network catchment** or **sub-catchment** that the waterbody is located within, including any scheduled values of the waterbody in the Plan, and the relevant target attribute state for the part-FMU or coastal objective for the coastal water management unit in which the waterbody is located

(iii) the annual mean overflow volume, the number and/or frequency of **wet weather overflows** to a **wastewater network sub-catchment** or waterbody

(iv) the monitoring locations, including those used for calibration of the network model

(v) catchments where **wastewater** infrastructure is under capacity, at capacity or over capacity, for average dry weather flows as well as modelled predictions for 2030 and 2040

Strategic actions

(h) Identify the methodology to prioritise **wastewater network sub-catchments** and/or waterbodies for implementation actions and/or mitigation measures, in order to reduce the number and volume of **wet weather overflows** and **dry weather discharges**, to improve water quality

(i) Describe the actions to be taken to reduce the number of **wet weather overflows** through time to meet the objectives of the Plan and the containment standards

(j) Describe the actions to be taken to reduce **dry weather discharges** through time, to meet or assist with meeting the objectives of the Plan and target attribute states for *Escherichia coli* and coastal objectives for enterococci

(k) Describe the mātauranga monitoring, receiving environment monitoring, frequency of **wet weather overflows** monitoring, and monitoring to be undertaken to support the modelling

(l) Describe the monitoring and actions to be undertaken to reduce inflow and infiltration, and the number of pipe failures as a result of aging pipes and pipe blockages

(m) Describe the programme to investigate and reduce the number of illegal cross-connections

(n) Describe the monitoring and actions to reduce the number of pump station failures

(o) Describe measures to improve the data held for **wastewater network catchment** discharges, including records of notifications of discharges from unconstructed overflows made by the public

(p) Timeframes for the implementation of actions in (i) to (p)

*Reporting of the **Wastewater Network Catchment** Improvement Strategy*

(q) Details of annual reporting and six yearly reviews, including recommendations for any updates to the strategy and proposed actions

(r) Details of reactive reporting in response to **wet weather overflows** occurring

(s) Details of reporting on the progress towards meeting the target attribute states for *Escherichia coli* and coastal objectives for enterococci in the Plan

Sub-catchment Improvement Plans

3. Sub-catchment Improvement Plans shall be prepared and implemented for each of the sub-catchments that make up the **wastewater network catchment**, or smaller geographical areas. They will be produced over time based on the prioritisation of sub-catchments and will set out how **wet weather overflows** and **dry weather discharges** will be reduced in that sub-catchment or area to meet the **containment standard** and work towards meeting the target attribute states or coastal objectives. Each Sub-catchment Improvement Plan shall include as a minimum:

(a) any targeted receiving environment investigations and modelling projects

(b) proposed short, medium and long term options for improvement works

(c) the costs of the options for improvement works and other initiatives

(d) a programme of works and initiatives required in the sub-catchment to meet the objectives of the Strategy, including meeting the containment standard and working towards meeting the target attribute states or coastal objectives.

*Review of the **Wastewater Network Catchment** Improvement Strategy*

4. The intention of the **Wastewater Network Catchment** Improvement Strategy is that it will be adaptive as updated catchment characteristics, monitoring data, and information and technology become available. The strategy shall be reviewed and certified by Greater Wellington on a regular basis and no more than once every 10 years. The actions needed to meet the target attribute states will be defined as far as practicable in the first iteration of the strategy and refined through regular reviews. The reviews will be guided by the modelling and monitoring undertaken by the consent holder.

Schedule 32: Additional requirements for Farm Environment Plans in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

Additional requirements for Farm Environment Plans in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara (in addition to Schedule Z)

A Certification requirements under the Resource Management (Freshwater Farm Plans) Regulations 2023

1. This section applies from the date the Resource Management (Freshwater Farm Plans) Regulations 2023 apply in the relevant FMU.

2. When assessing whether the certification requirements are met for any farm in Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara FMUs, the certifier shall, in addition to the matters set out in Section 217 of the Act, recognise the requirements of:

   (a) The management objectives of Part B of Schedule Z and Part B of Schedule 32;

   (b) The required content of the **farm environment plan** set out in Part C of Schedule Z and Part C of Schedule 32 that is additional to the matters set out in the Resource Management (Freshwater Farm Plans) Regulations 2023;

   (c) The risk assessment requirements set out in Part C of Schedule Z and Part D of Schedule 32;

   (d) The requirements in relation to an **erosion risk treatment plan** set out in Part E of Schedule 32;

   (e) Any relevant rule in Chapter 8 or Chapter 9 of the Plan;

   (f) Any other relevant provision of the Plan.

B Management objectives

In addition to the management objectives described in Part B of Schedule Z, the **farm environment plan** must demonstrate that the measures adopted to address the identified risks will:

3. result in the revegetation of **highest erosion risk land (pasture)**, and treatment to address erosion risks on other land including **high erosion risk land (pasture)**, with at least 50% of **highest erosion risk land (pasture)**, being revegetated by 30 December 2033, and the remaining **highest risk erosion land (pasture)** being revegetated or having other appropriate treatment by 30 December 2040,

unless this is not reasonably practicable, and a certifier certifies that alternative erosion control treatment over the balance of the property will result in the same level of soil loss avoidance.

CContent of a farm environment plan

In addition to the matters listed in Part C1 of Schedule Z, the farm environment plan shall contain:

4. Evidence of the **nitrogen loss risk** that:

   (a) was associated with the farming system on the **farm** in the 12 months preceding 1 November 2023, or as an annual average in the five-years prior to 1 September 2023, and

   (b) is predicted to occur on the farm (as a three-year rolling average) as a result of the implementation of the **good management practices** and mitigation measures specified in the **farm environment plan**, and

5. A map of the **farm** at 1:10,000 scale or larger that clearly shows any area of **high erosion risk land (pasture)** or **highest erosion risk land (pasture)**.

6. An **erosion risk treatment plan** prepared in accordance with Part E below

7. Areas of existing and proposed riparian woody vegetation.

D Risk assessment and mitigation to address risk

In addition to the farm systems risk assessment described in Part C2 (a) of Schedule Z:

8. the evidence required by C (4) above shall be provided by using a **recognised risk assessment tool**.

9. the sediment loss risk shall be assessed by considering the risk factors and sediment transport risks set out in Table E1.

Table E1 – Sediment loss and transport risk factors		
Sediment Generation Risk		
Source	**Sediment loss risk factors**	**Farm practices and practice changes**
Erosion	Stock	Stock type, **livestock** class and weight
	Grazing practices	Grazing density Stock access to river banks Bare ground with standing **livestock** Management of critical source areas Retirement from grazing of high erosion risk land

	Soil conservation treatment	Revegetation of high erosion risk land by planting of woody species for permanent forest and/or encouraging natural revegetation by appropriate species and implementing effective control of plant and animal pests. Planting of poplar or willow poles on grazing land Construction of sediment detention structures Wetland construction and restoration
Earthworks	Mechanical land disturbance	Access roads, tracks, fence lines to be minimised and use **good management practices** for construction and maintenance.
Pasture renewal/Cropping	**Cultivation**	Location/slope of cultivated land Time in fallow Area of cultivated ground Timing of **cultivation** Type of tillage Method of harvest Use of 'catch crops' Management of critical source areas
Sediment Transport Risk		
Sediment transport risk	**Specific Risk factors**	
Geology	The hardness and depth of the underlying rocks influences the tendency for erosion and loss of sediment.	
Topography	Slope and aspect – steep areas with northerly aspects are likely to have more runoff and erosion than shallow slopes with southerly aspects. Steep slopes without woody vegetation are more prone to hillslope and landslide erosion.	
Climate	Rainfall – seasonal amount and intensity.	
Land use	Type and extent of vegetation cover. Land disturbance from **livestock** and machinery.	
Soil type	Soil type can be a factor for erosion risk, with soils with silt-sized particles the most prevalent to erosion by water and wind.	

E Erosion Risk Treatment Plan

A **farm environment plan** for a property that contains **high erosion risk land (pasture)** or **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** must include an **erosion risk treatment plan** that contains the following:

10. A programme to ensure that 50% of the total area of any **highest erosion risk land (pasture)** on the property is in permanent woody vegetation within 10 years of the **farm environment plan** being certified, where permanent woody vegetation:

    (c) Can reasonably be expected to reach canopy cover of at least 80% per hectare within 10 years of being established;

    (d) Is not **plantation forestry**;

    (e) Subject to meeting a and b above, may include appropriate planted species or species that may naturally regenerate.

11. A programme of mitigations to ensure that the management of sediment loss from **high erosion risk land (pasture)** meets the following management goals:

    (f) Goal 1 – The effects of stock grazing on sediment loss are minimised by managing grazing density and stock types/weights (particularly during winter months) to reflect the increased risk on **high erosion risk land (pasture)**.

    (g) Goal 2 – The risk of sediment loss from critical source areas is minimised through identification of these areas, management of vegetation in and around these areas, stock grazing practices, and location and use of **farm** infrastructure.

    (h) Goal 3 – Land has appropriate soil conservation treatment to provide effective erosion control.

    (i) Goal 4 – The risk of sediment loss as a result of any earthworks permitted by the regional plan is **minimised**, including by compliance with Rule P.R20/WH.R22.

    (j) Goal 5 – The risk of sediment loss as a result of any **vegetation clearance** is not increased from associated land surface disturbance, and appropriate vegetation is established on the area as soon as practicable following the clearance.

12. A description of how the benefits of erosion control treatments will be maintained over time including by:

    (k) Restricting stock access to ensure effective establishment and protection of the woody vegetation required by 1 above or mitigations implemented in accordance with 2 above.

(l) Implementing an animal and/or plant pest management programme.

Schedule 33: Small farm registration

Farms of 4 hectares or more, where land is used for one of the activities listed in Rule P.R23 or WH.R25 but the area used is less than 20ha, must be registered with the Wellington Regional Council in the following manner:

13. **Registration** information set out in Clause 4, and where relevant in Clause 5, below must be provided.

14. Proof of **registration** must be provided to the Wellington Regional Council within 7 working days of a request by Wellington Regional Council being made.

15. **Registration** information must be updated:

    (n) Where **property** ownership changes, within 30 working days of the new owner taking possession of the **property**, or

    (o) At the request by the Wellington Regional Council.

16. All owners must provide the following information:

    (p) in respect of the **property** owner, and the person responsible for farming the land (if different from the **property** owner):

        (i) Full name.

        (ii) Trading name (if applicable, where the owner is a company or other entity).

        (iii) Full postal and email address.

        (iv) Telephone contact details.

    (q) Legal description and certificate(s) of title references (computer freehold registers) for all the land contained within the **farm**.

    (r) Physical address of the **farm**.

    (s) A description of the land use activity or activities undertaken on the **farm** as at 31 August 2023 including the land area of each activity.

    (t) The total land area of the **farm**.

    (u) Where the land is used for grazing, the **average annual stocking rate** and **winter stocking rate** of animals grazed, at the time of **registration** on:

        (i) On the **property**; and

(ii) If different from (i) above, on any of **high erosion risk land** shown on Map 89 or **highest erosion risk land** shown on Map 90.

(v) If more than one **property** is farmed as part of a group, the addresses and owners of the other properties and the name of that group.

17. **Farms** that graze **livestock** must also provide a map showing the location of:

(w) **Property** boundaries; and

(x) Water bodies where stock exclusion is required under Rule R98 and Rule RWH.R12 or P.R12 within the property boundary and confirm the location of permanent fences adjacent to those water bodies; and

(y) **Livestock** crossing points over those water bodies and a description of any **livestock** crossing structures.

Schedule 34: Plantation Forestry Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

PLACE HOLDER

Schedule 35: Vegetation Clearance Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

PLACE HOLDER

Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Amendments to Chapter 13 – Maps contents

Amendments to NRP provisions as part of PC1 are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and in underline for insertions.

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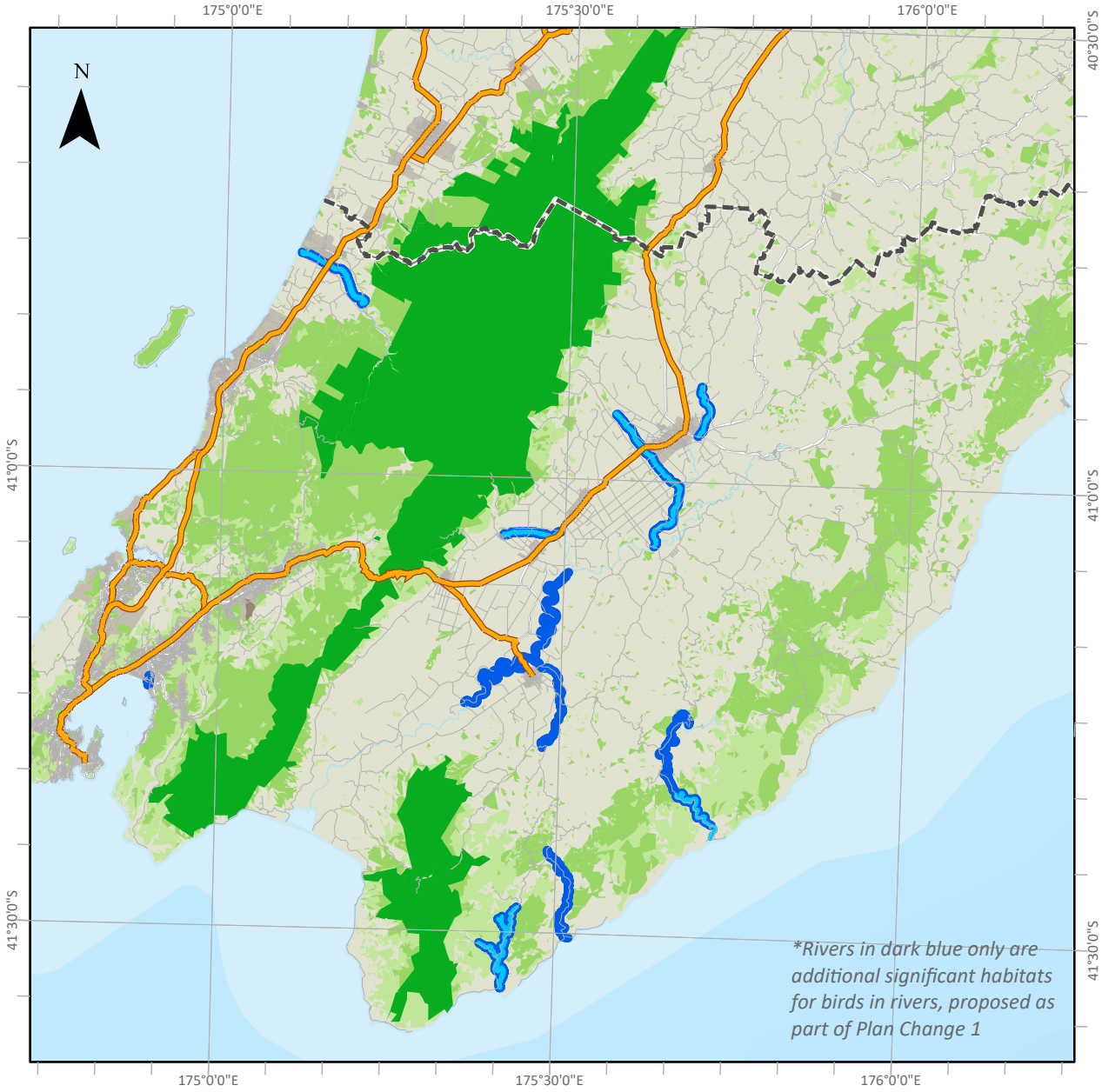
Significant habitats for indigenous birds in rivers (Schedule F2a)

Map #22



Indigenous Bird Habitat (rivers, plan change 1)

River*

Indigenous Bird Habitat (rivers, existing)

River

State Highways

Region Boundary Line

0 10 20 40 km

1:750,000

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Te Pane Matua Taiao

Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Significant habitats for indigenous birds in lakes Parangarehu Lakes (Schedule F2b)

Map #23a

Schedule F2b - Revised extent, Plan Change 1

Lake

Schedule F2b - Existing extent

Lake

0 0.4 0.8 1.6 km

1:30,000

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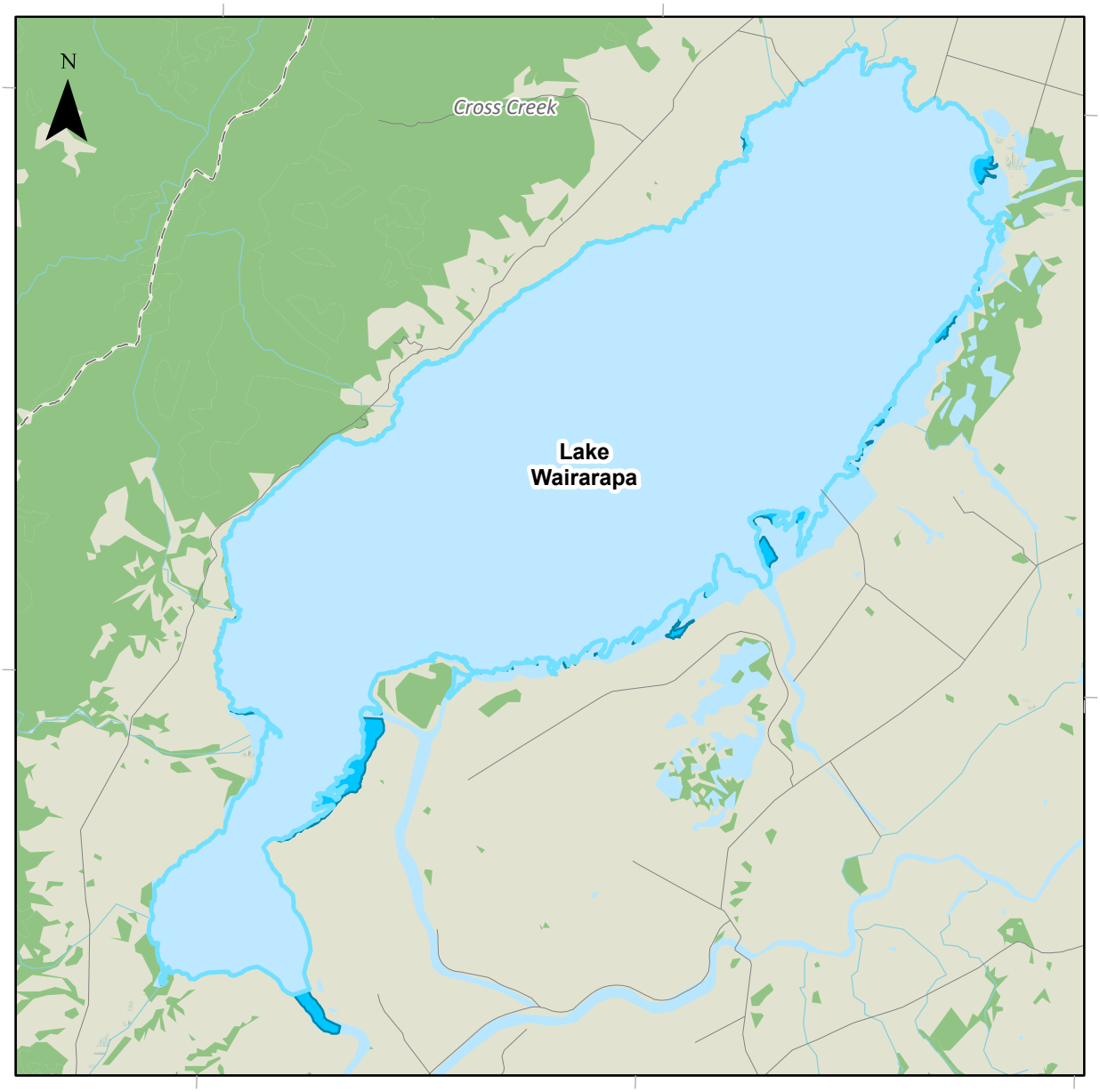
Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Significant habitats for indigenous birds in lakes Wairarapa Moana (Schedule F2b)

Map #23b



Schedule F2b - Revised extent, Plan Change 1

Lake

Schedule F2b - Existing extent

Lake

0 1.25 2.5 5 km

1:100,000

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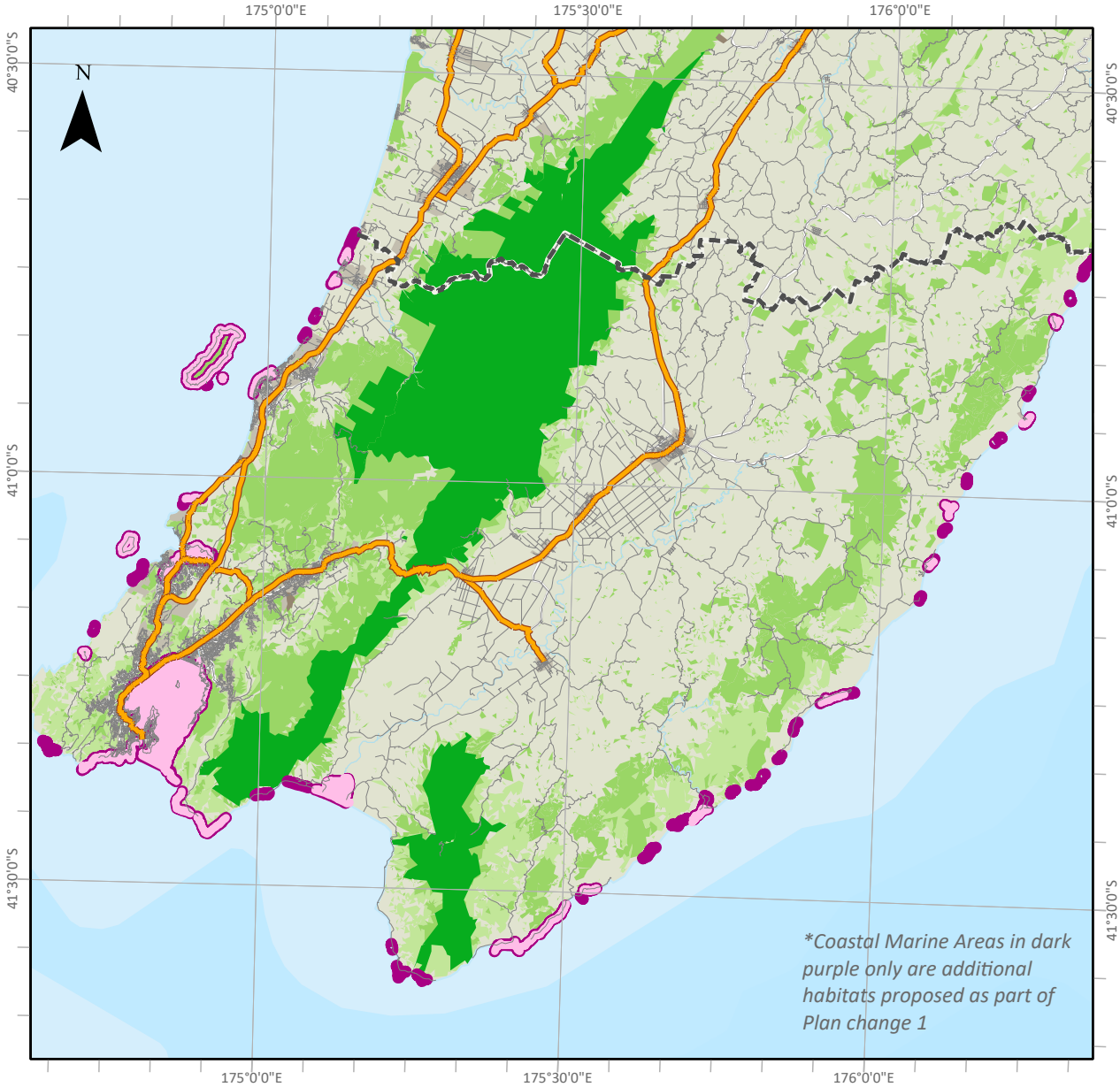
Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Significant habitats for indigenous birds in the Coastal Marine Area (Schedule F2c)

Map #24



Indigenous Bird Habitat, CMA (Additions, plan change 1)

Coastal Marine Area*

Indigenous Bird Habitat, CMA (Existing)

Coastal Marine Area

0 10 20 40 km

1:850,000

State Highways

Region Boundary Line

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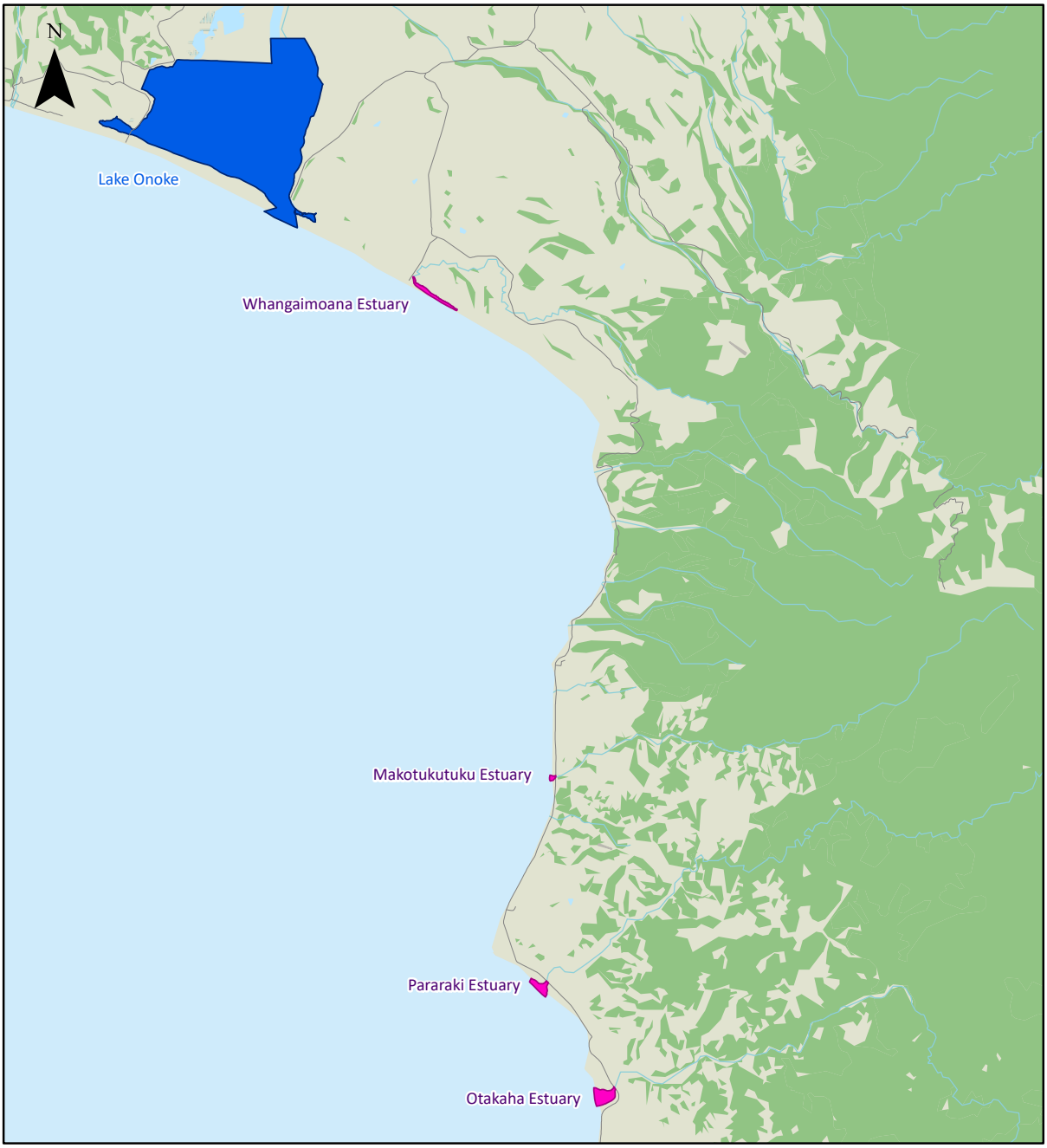
Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area (Schedule F4)

Map #27, Insert 1: Cape Palliser



Significant CMA site (plan change 1)

Significant CMA Site

0 1 2 4 km

Scale: 1:120,000

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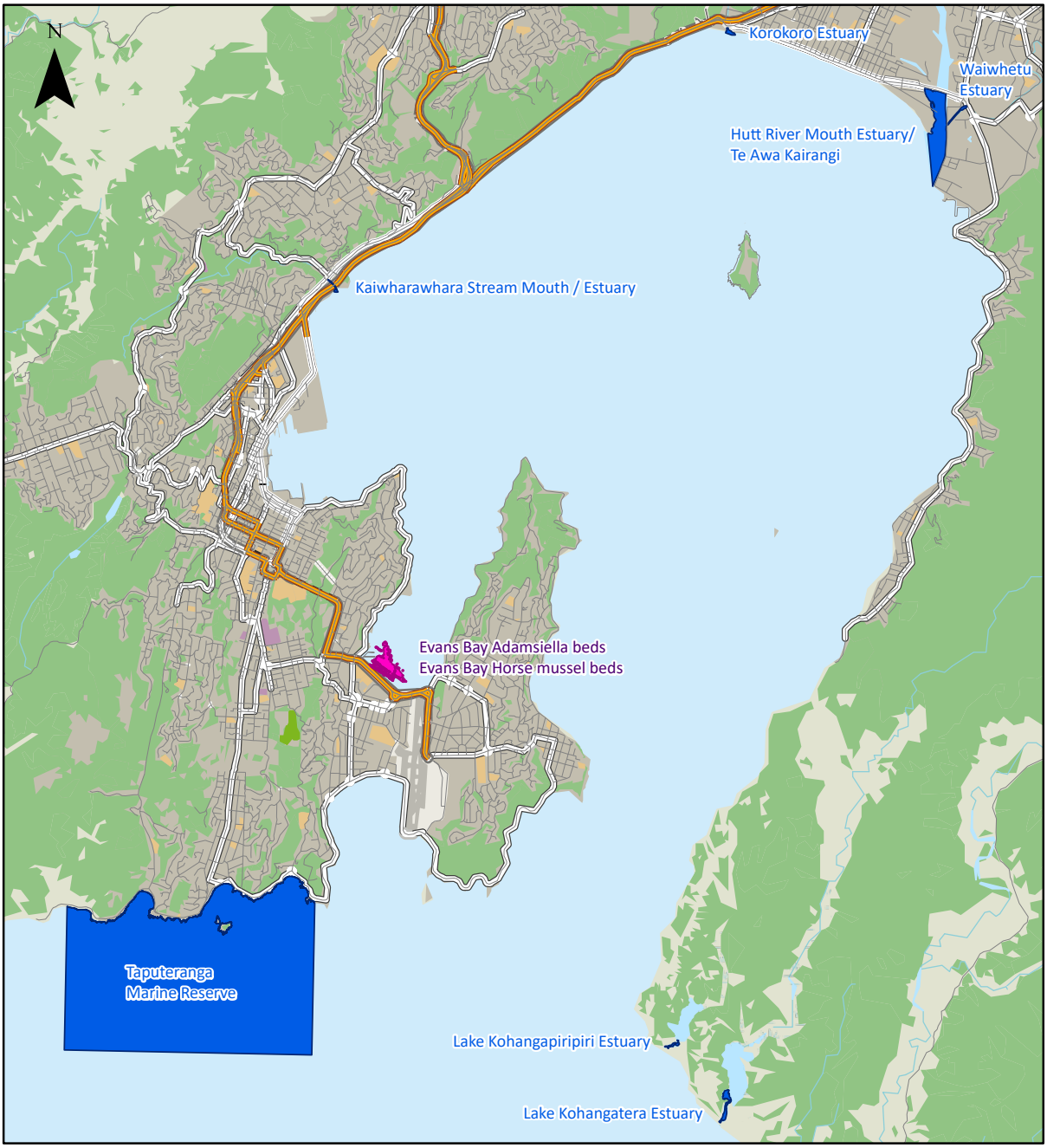
Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area (Schedule F4)

Map #27, Insert 2: Wellington Harbour



Significant CMA site (plan change 1)

Significant CMA Site

State Highways

0 0.75 1.5 3 km

Scale: 1:93,000

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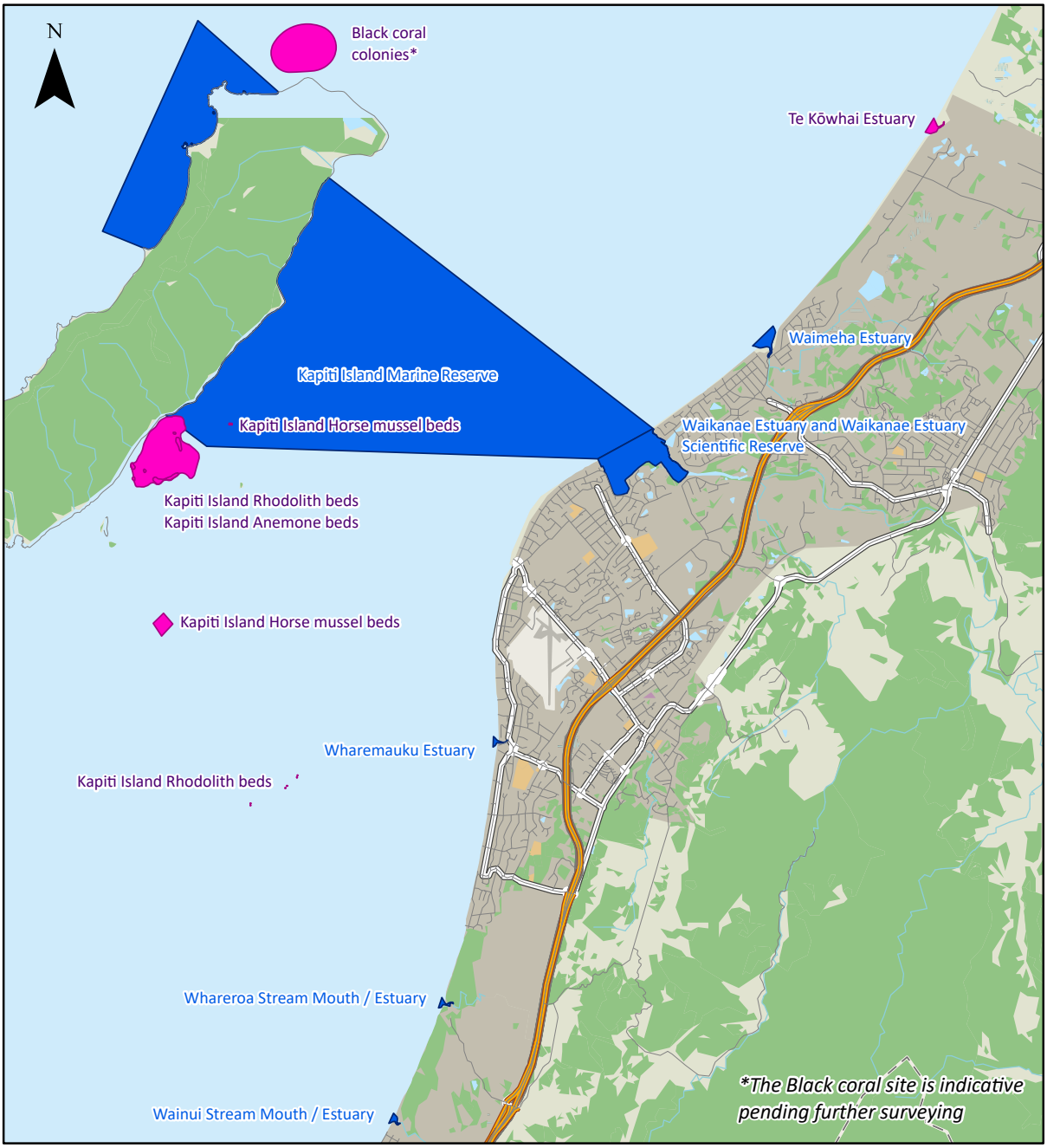
Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area (Schedule F4)

Map #27, Insert 3: Kapiti



Significant CMA site (plan change 1)

Significant CMA Site

State Highways

0 0.75 1.5 3 km

Scale: 1:100,000

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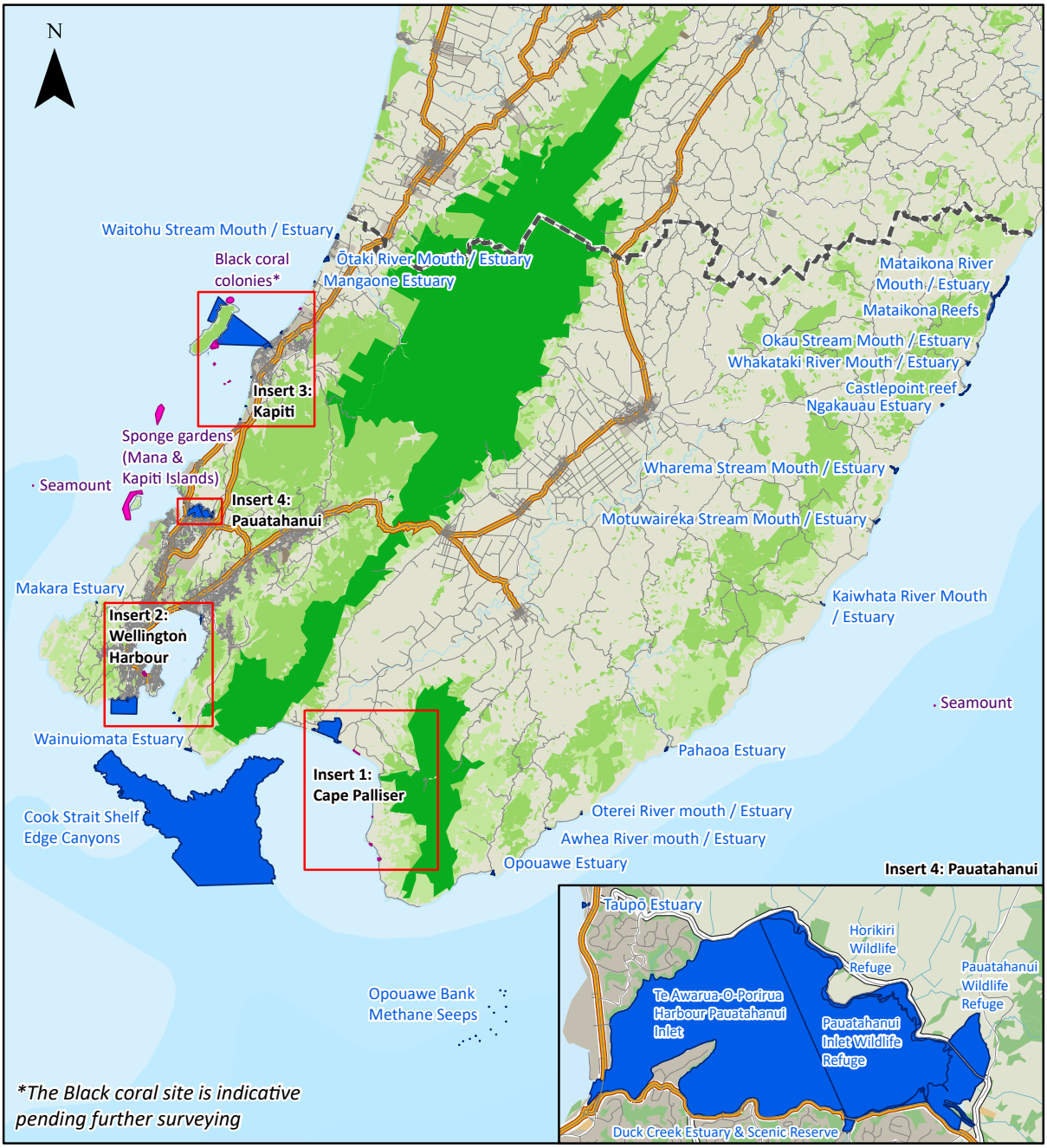
Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area (Schedule F4)

Map #27



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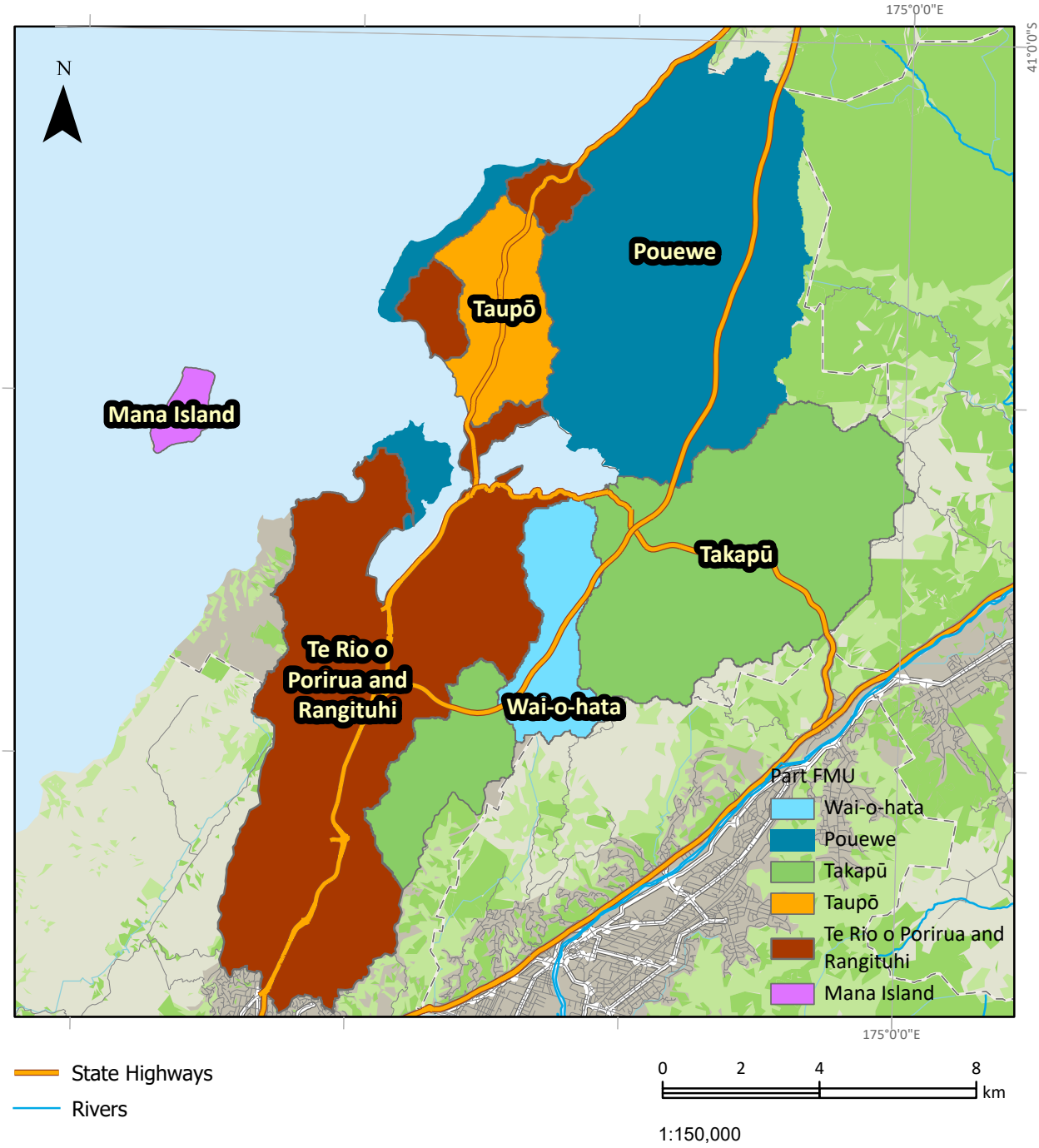
Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Part Freshwater Management Units (FMU) - Te Awarua-o-Porirua

Map #78



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

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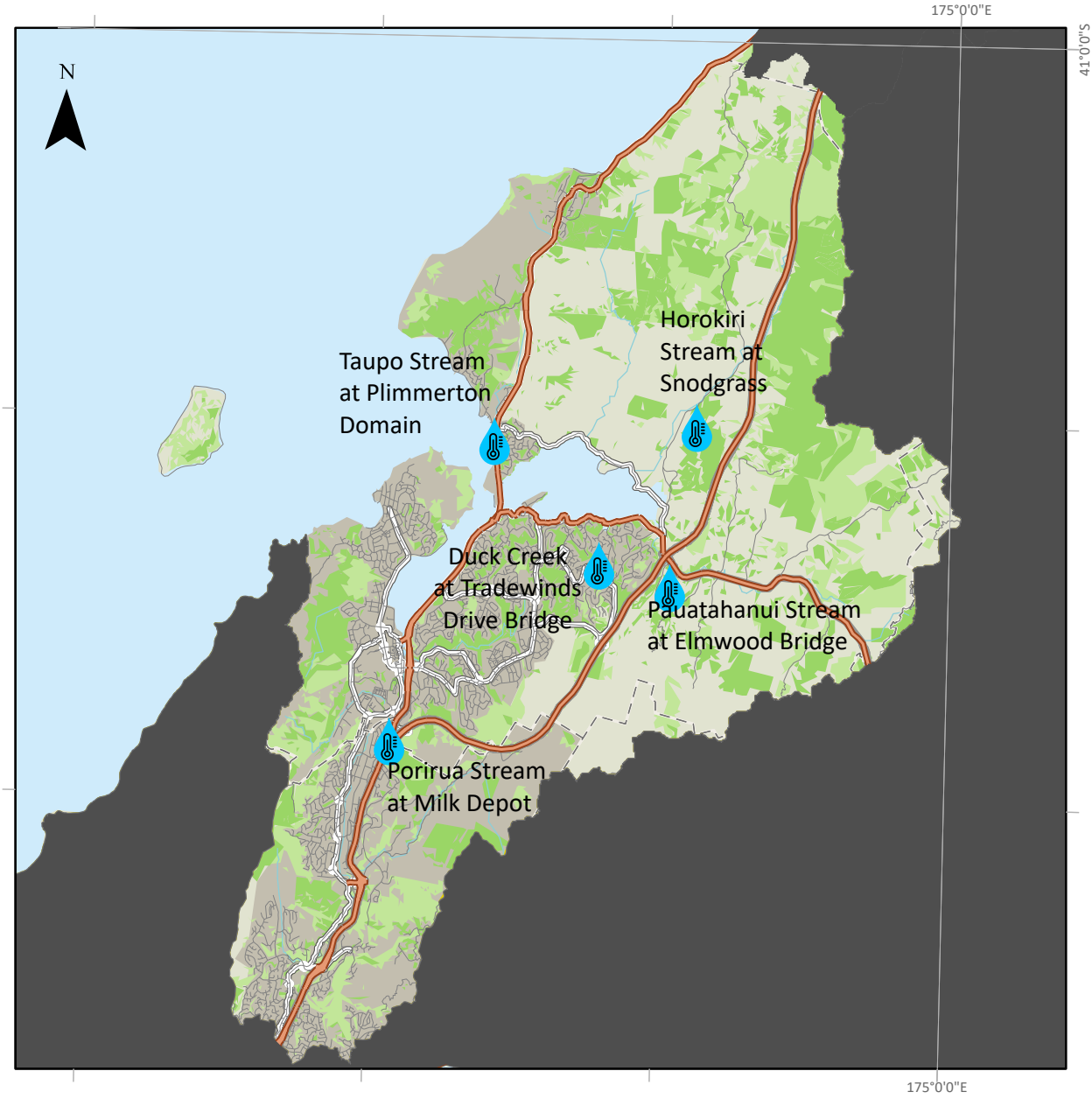
Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Target attribute state sites - Te Awarua-o-Porirua

Map #79



Target attribute state sites

State Highways

Te Awarua-o-Porirua boundary

0 2 4 8 km

1:150,000

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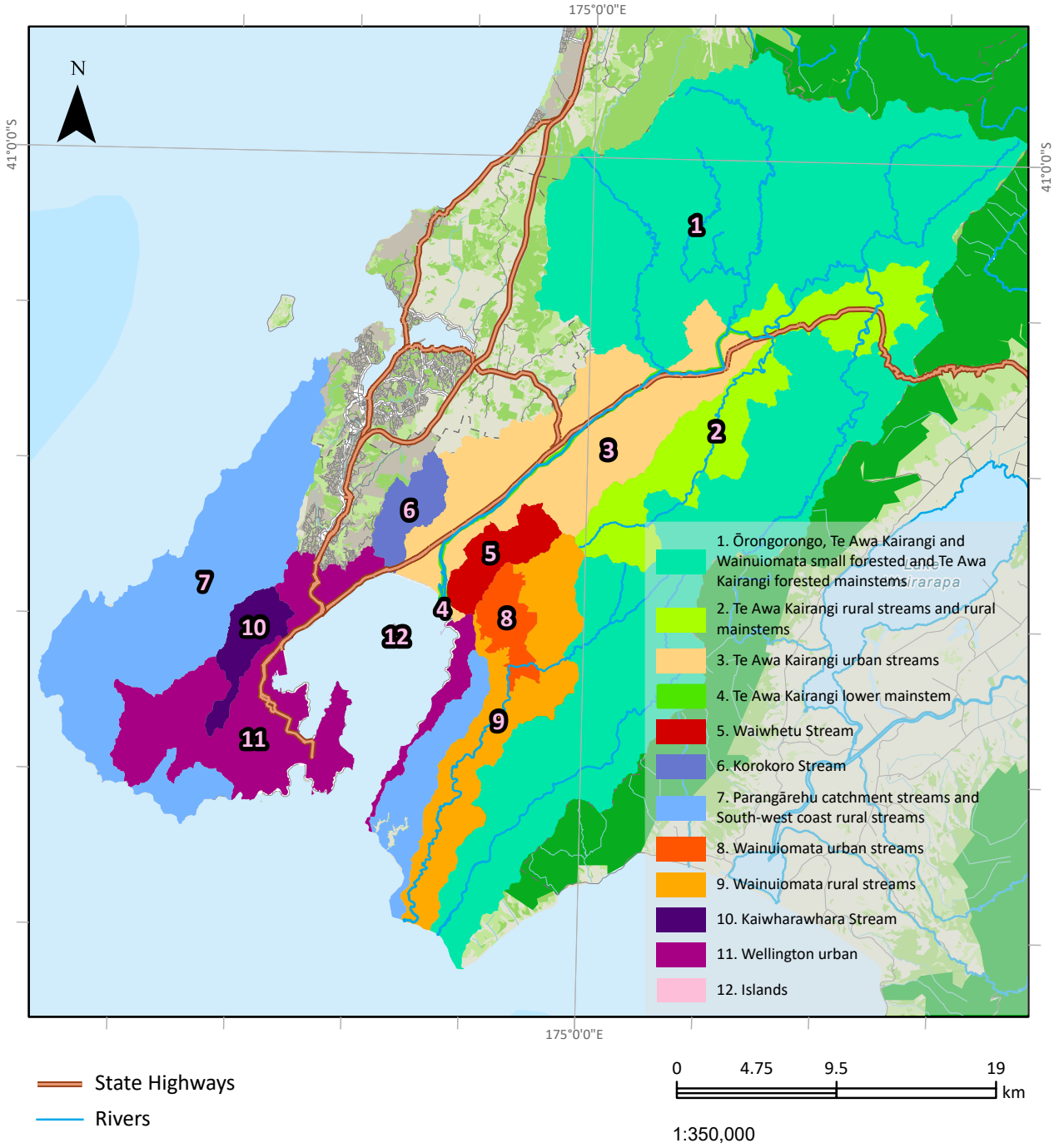
Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Part Freshwater Management Units - Te Whanganui-a-Tara

Map #80



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

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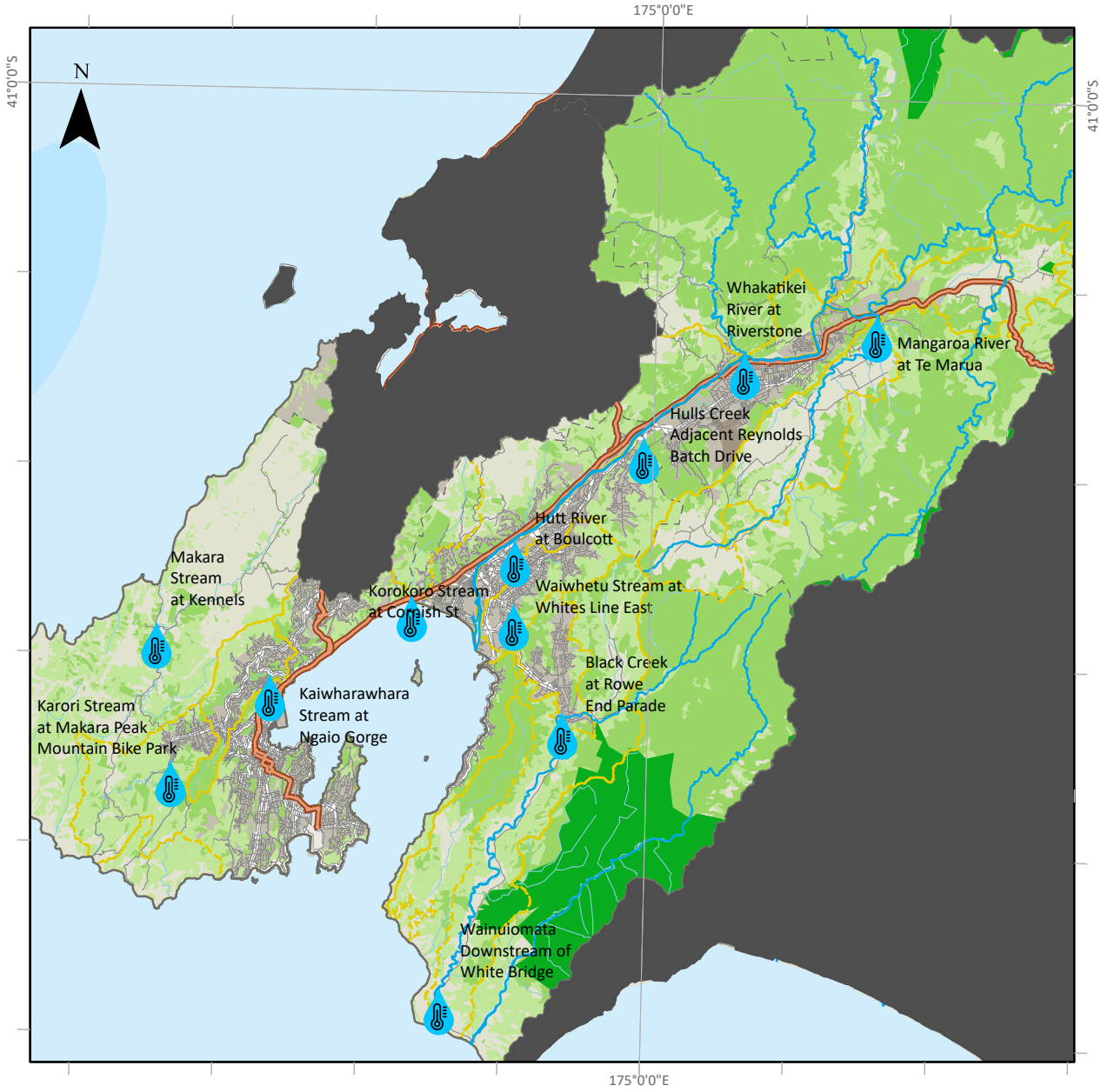
Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Target attribute state sites - Te Whanganui-a-Tara

Map #81



Target attribute state sites

State Highways

Te Whanganui-a-Tara boundary

Part FMU boundaries

0 4 8 16 km

1:300,000

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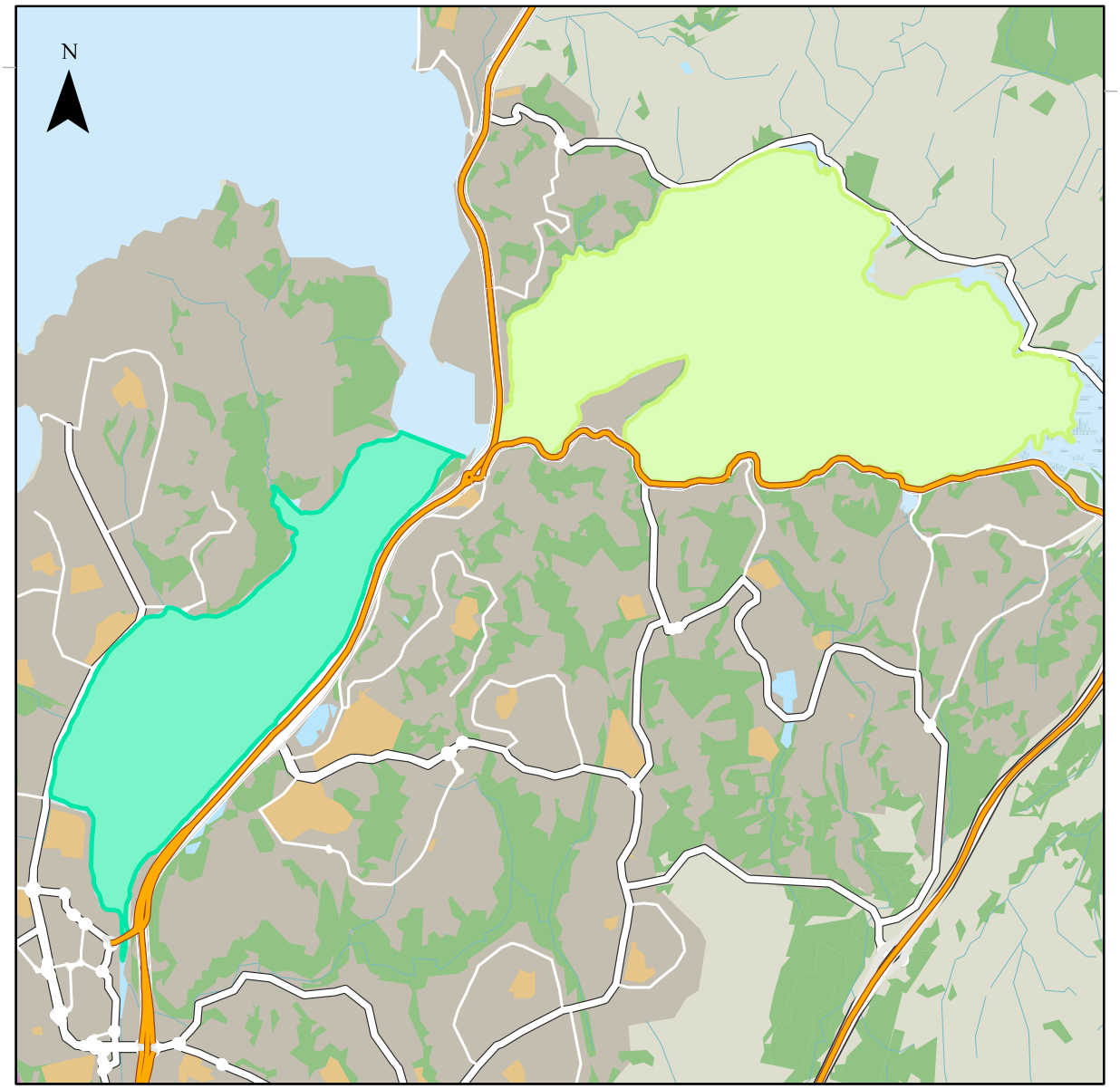
Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Harbour catchments - Te Awarua-o-Porirua

Map #84



Onepoto Arm
Pauatahanui Inlet
State Highways

0 0.5 1 2 km

1:40,000

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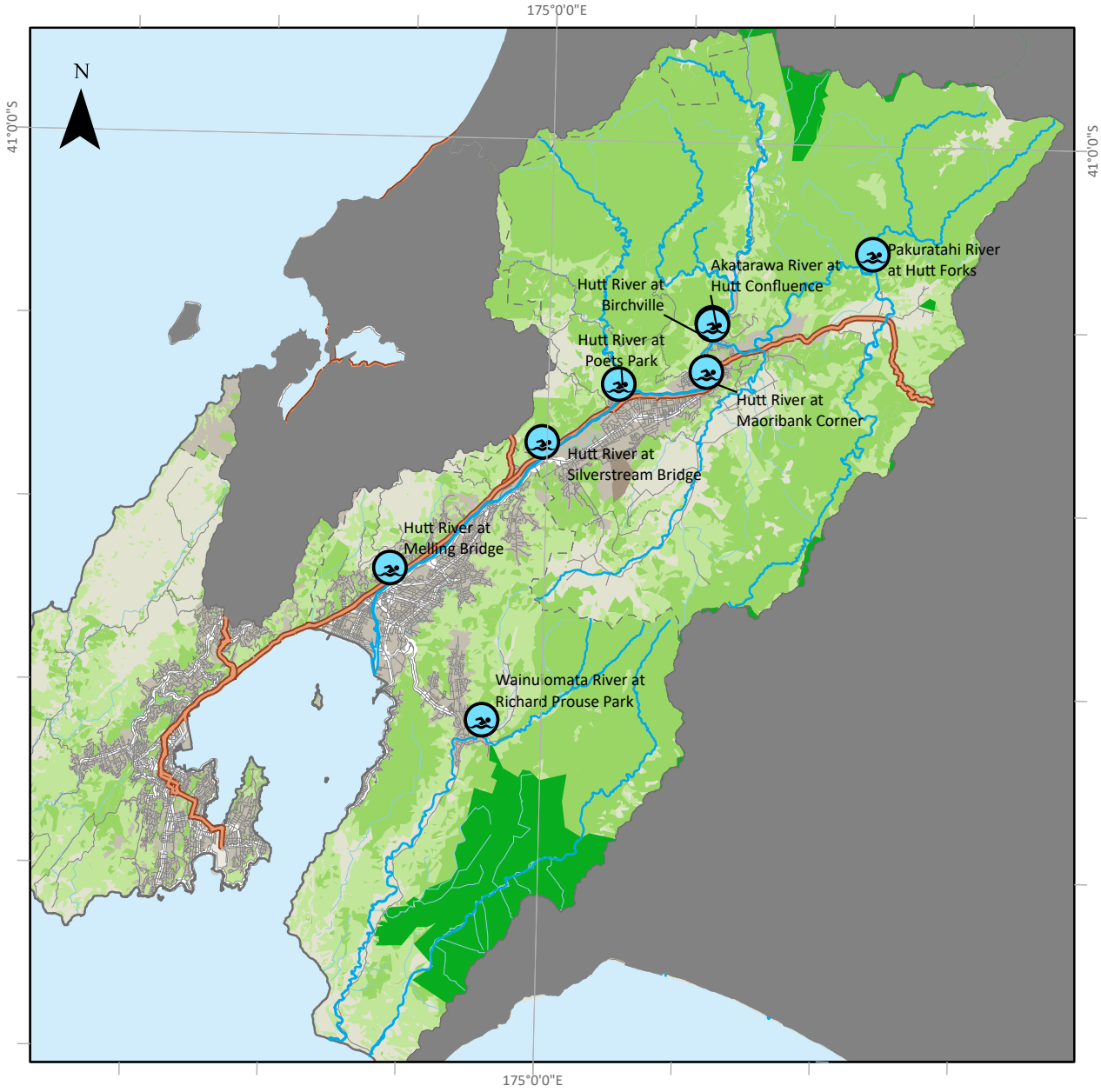
Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Primary contact sites - Te Whanganui-a-Tara

Map #85



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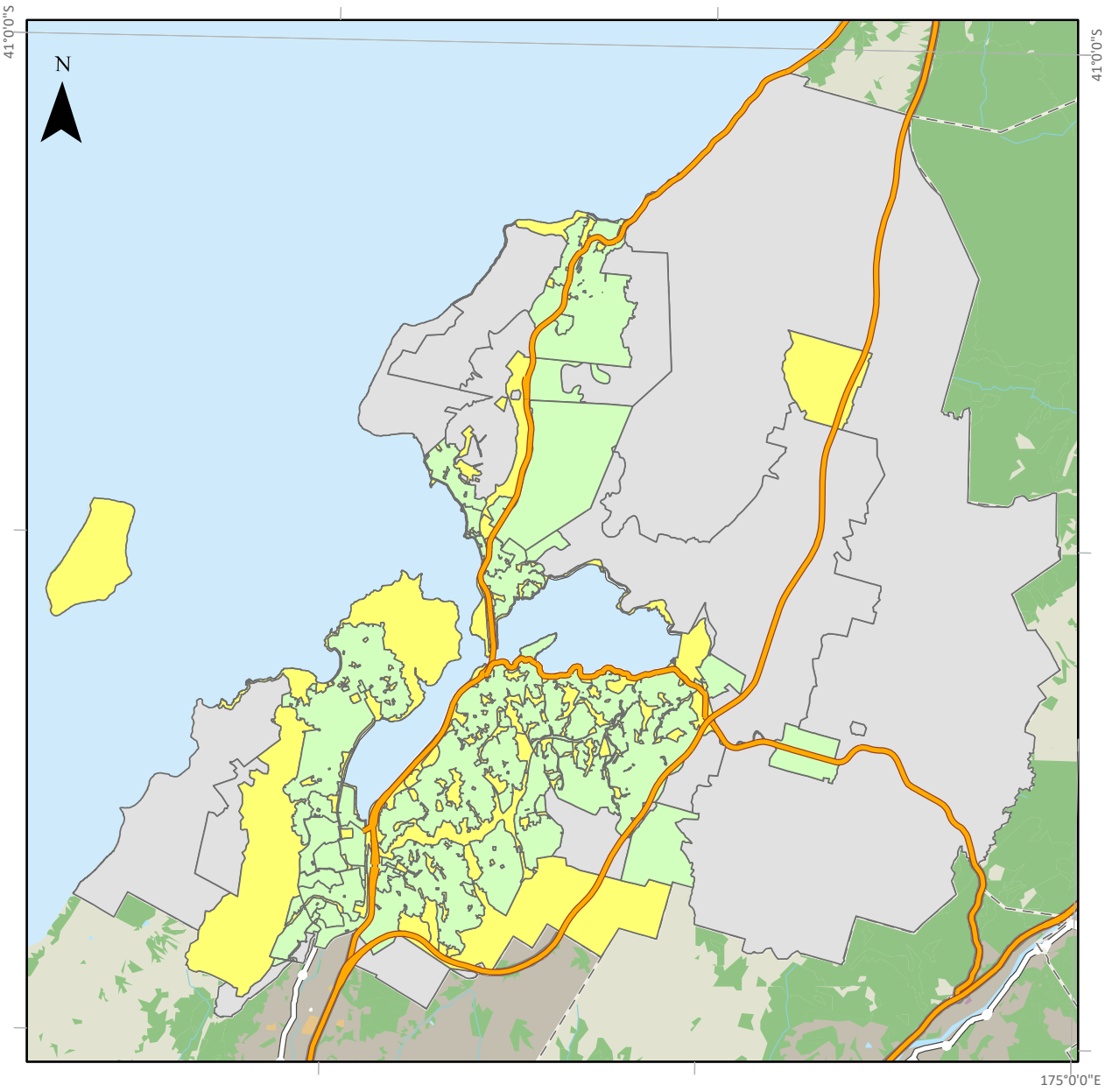
Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Unplanned Greenfield Areas - Porirua City Council

Map #92



District Plan Zone
- PCC Planned
- PCC Open Space
- PCC Unplanned

State Highways

0 1.5 3 6 km

1:115,000

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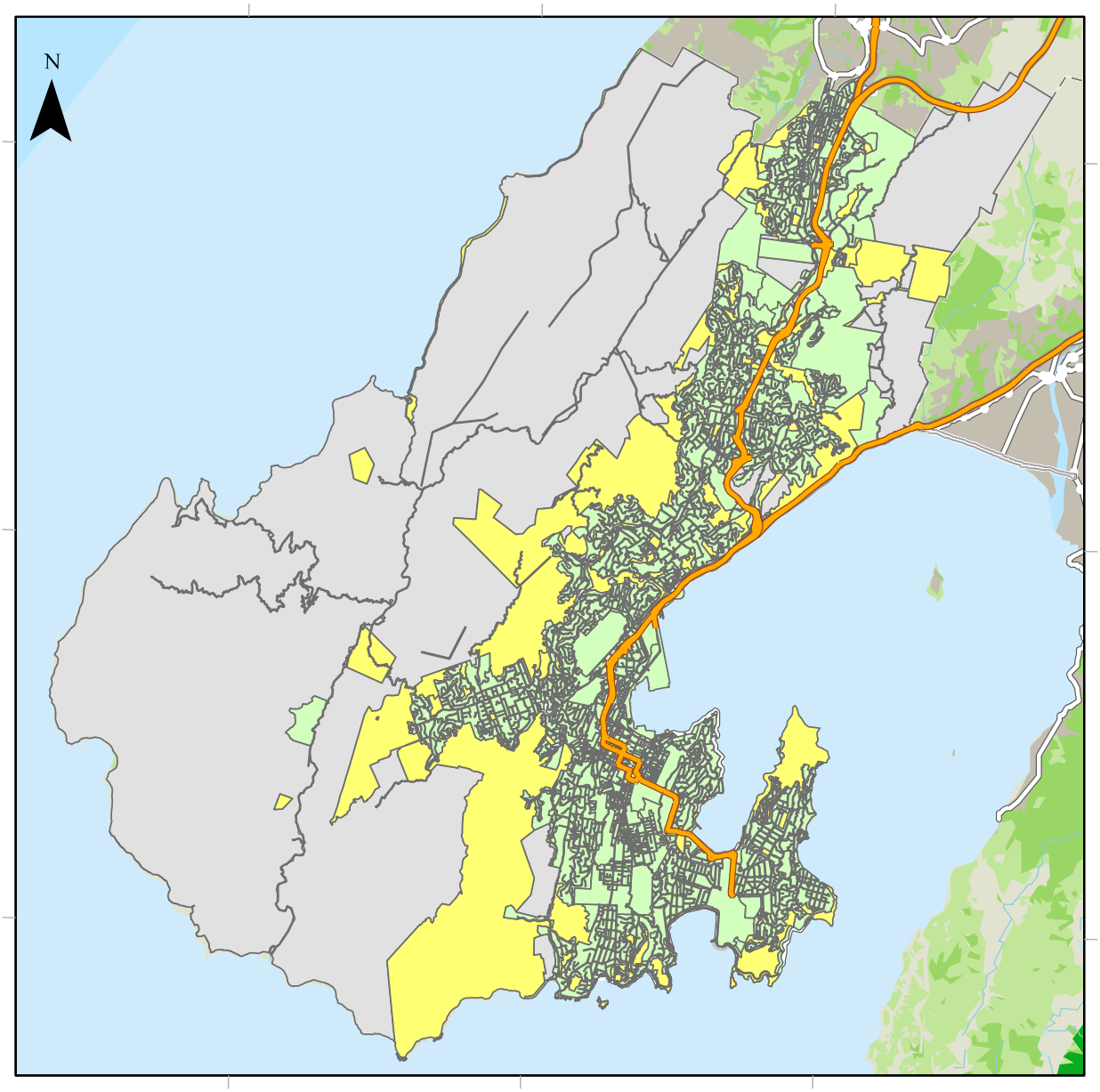
Te Pane Matua Taiao

Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Unplanned Greenfield Areas - Wellington City Council

Map #93



District Plan Zone

- WCC Planned
- WCC Open Space
- WCC Unplanned

State Highways

0 2 4 8 km

1:150,000

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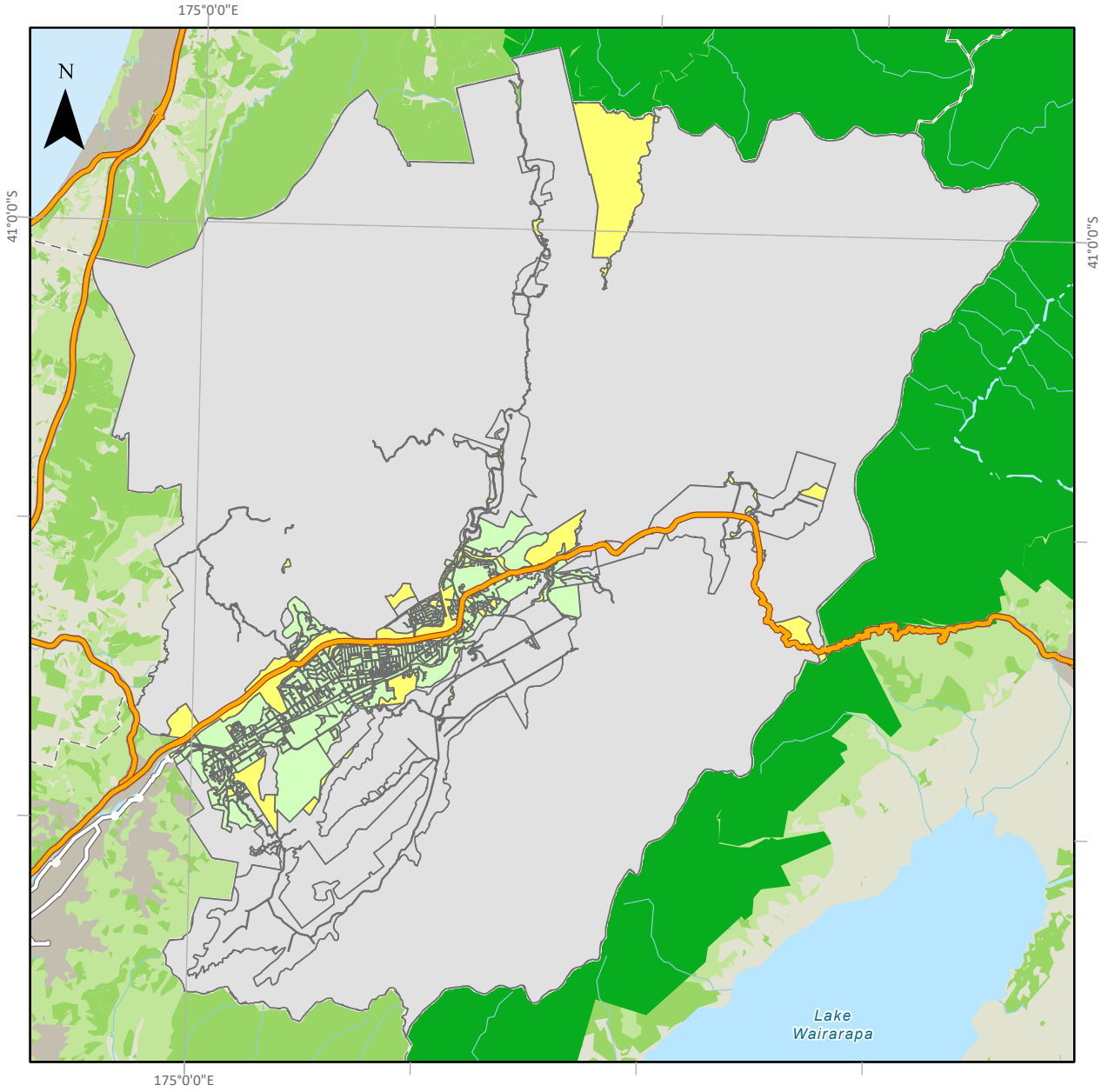
Te Pane Matua Taiao

Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Unplanned Greenfield Areas - Upper Hutt City Council

Map #94



District Plan Zone

- UHCC Planned
- UHCC Open Space
- UHCC Unplanned

State Highways

0 2.5 5 10 km

1:190,000

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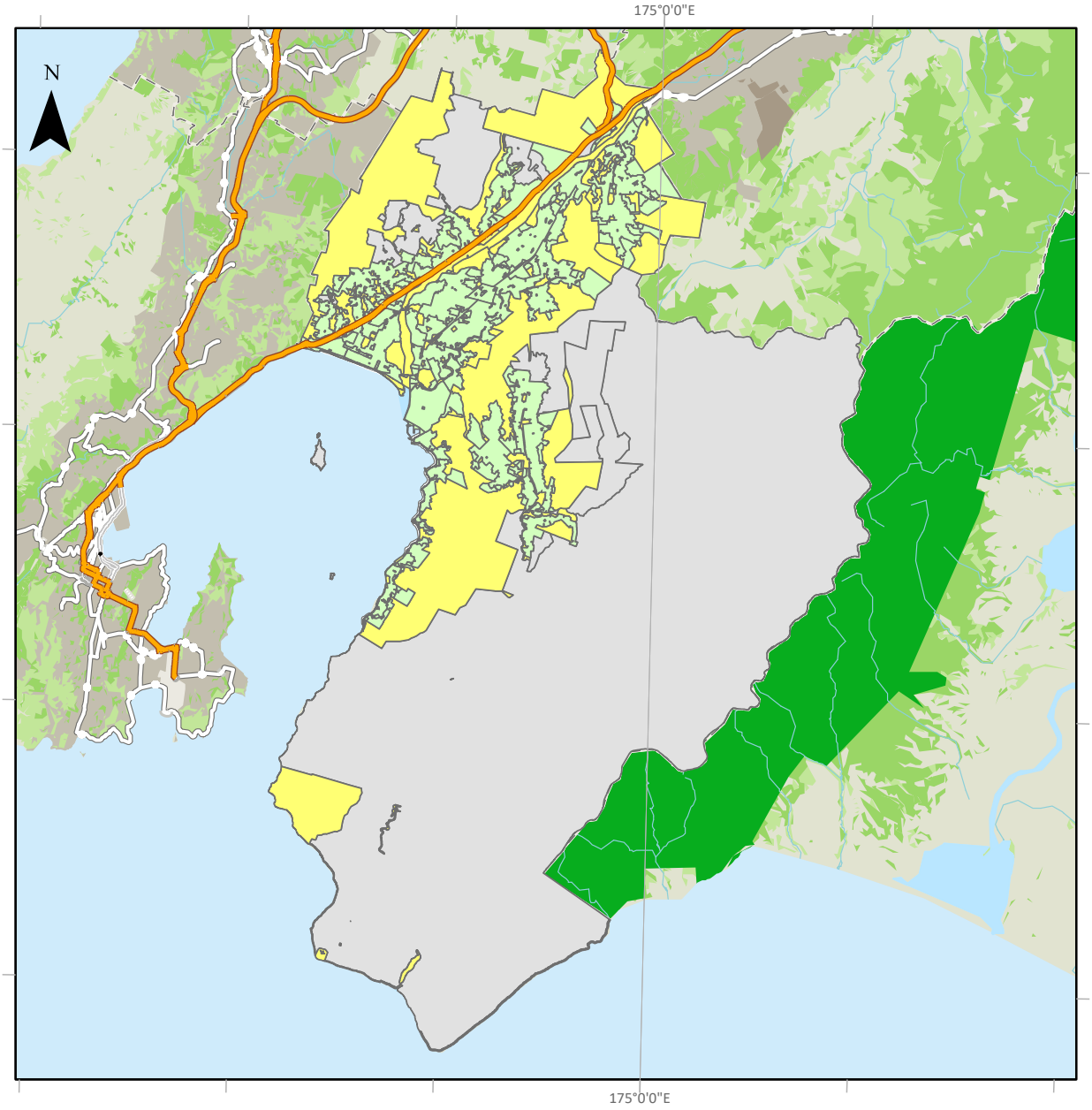
Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Unplanned Greenfield Areas - Hutt City Council

Map #95



District Plan Zone
- HCC Planned
- HCC Open Space
- HCC Unplanned

State Highways

0 2.75 5.5 11 km

1:210,000

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Map 96: Lake Part Freshwater Management Units – Te Whanganui-a-Tara

PLACEHOLDER

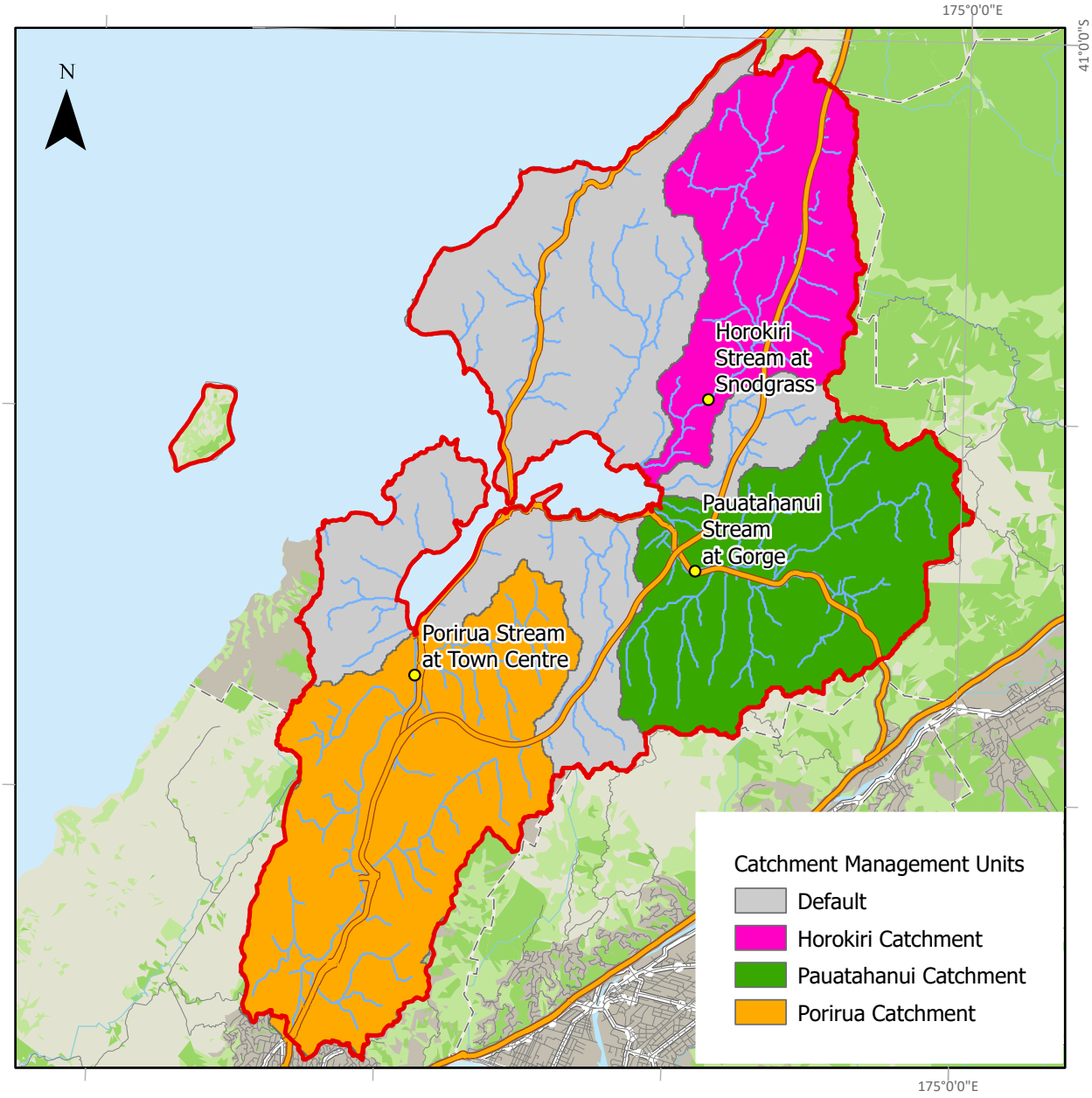
Map 97: Lake Target Attribute State Sites – Te Whanganui-a-Tara

PLACEHOLDER

Attachment 1 to Report 23.362

Rivers and Catchment Management Units in Te Awarua-o-Porirua

Map #98



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Council
17 August 2023
Report 23.386

For Decision

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

That Council excludes the public from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:—

Appointment of Mana Whenua Member to the Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River Valley Subcommittee – Report PE23.338

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (the Act) for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

Appointment of Mana Whenua Member to the Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River Valley Subcommittee – Report PE23.338	
Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	*Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution*
Information contained in this report includes personal and identifying information about a candidate for appointment to the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River Valley Subcommittee. Release of this information is likely to prejudice the privacy of natural persons as releasing this information would disclose their consideration for appointment as a Committee member. Greater Wellington has considered whether the public interest outweighs the need to withhold the information and has determined that there is no public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the need to withhold the information.	The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(a) of the Act, to protect the privacy of natural persons.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Act and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act or section 6 or section 7 or section 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may require, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public.