

From: [Gabriela Nes](#)
To: [Regional Plan](#)
Cc: [Geoff Swainson](#); [Helen Hamilton](#)
Subject: NRP Plan Change 1 - Upper Hutt City Council submission
Date: Friday, 15 December 2023 1:27:34 pm
Attachments: [image909745.gif](#)
[Natural Resources Plan PC1 - UHCC submission.pdf](#)
[NRP Change 1 - Submission Cover Letter.pdf](#)
[UHCC_Greenfields.zip](#)
[UHCC- Amended Unplanned Greenfield Area - Map 88.pdf](#)

Tēnā koutou,

Please find attached Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council's submission on the Natural Resources Plan - Plan Change 1.

Please find our Form 5 matters listed on the first page of our submission, and feel free to reach out should GWRC would like a copy of our word document while summarising.

While preparing our submission Council's spatial team flagged that in GWRCs supplied data, there are various overlaps and gaps between some of the neighbouring TAs polygons, they suggest that this is likely due to the different TAs using different iterations of the StatsNZ Territorial Authorities layer, and would like this bring this to the attention of GWRC during their analysis of Plan Change 1.

Kindly confirm that the submission has been received and accepted.

Ngā mihi nui,

Gabriela Nes | she/her/hers

Senior Planner (Policy) | Kaiwhakamahere Matua



Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta | Upper Hutt City Council

838 – 842 Fergusson Drive, Private Bag 907, Upper Hutt, 5140, New Zealand

T: +64 4 8854660 | M: +64 21 2425471 | E: gabriela.nes@uhcc.govt.nz

W: upperhuttcity.com | F: [fb.com/UpperHuttCityCouncil](https://www.facebook.com/UpperHuttCityCouncil)

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TE KAUNIHERA O TE AWA KAIRANGI KI UTA
UPPER HUTT CITY COUNCIL
SUBMISSION ON NATURAL RESOURCES PLAN – PLAN CHANGE 1

To: Greater Wellington Regional Council
PO Box 11646
Wellington 6011

Email: regionalplan@gw.govt.nz

Submitter:

Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council
838 – 842 Fergusson Drive, Private Bag 907,
Upper Hutt, 5140, New Zealand

Attention: Geoff Swainson – Chief Executive

Phone: 04 5272136

Email: geoff.swainson@uhcc.govt.nz

Cc: helen.hamilton@uhcc.govt.nz

Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council make a submission on the Natural Resources Plan Proposed Plan Change 1 in the attached Cover Letter and Detailed Submission - Table 1.

Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council confirms it could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.

Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council would like to be heard in support of its submission. If other submitters make a similar submission, we will consider presenting a joint case with them at a hearing.

Upper Hutt City Council Submission on Natural Resources Plan Proposed Plan Change 1

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission on the Natural Resources Plan Proposed Plan Change 1 (NRP Plan Change 1).

The Upper Hutt City Council (Council) supports the intent to develop regional provisions to achieve water quality and ecological health objectives within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, in the context of a growing and changing region under significant urban development pressure.

However, Council has fundamental concerns with the process, timing and sequencing of aspects of the notified provisions of the NRP Plan Change 1, that require significant amendments to the proposed plan change. It appears in numerous instances throughout NRP Plan Change 1 that:

1. little regard to signalled national policy direction and the principles of natural justice have been considered;
2. the reasonableness / evidence base and practical implementation of provisions has been inconsistently applied, particularly as they relate to real-world financial and resource implications – particularly for territorial authority policy and road controlling authority functions.

While the NRP Plan Change 1 should seek to implement the aspirations and objective of the Whaitua process, it must be designed as a practical and implementable regional plan framework and developed in partnership with the territorial authorities in the region with their roles and functions in mind. In working in partnership with GWRC, Council reflects its own commitment to working with Mana Whenua.

As notified, NRP Plan Change 1 appears to have had little consideration for the practical implementation of provisions, and in some cases circumvents or undermines national directives. For example, Council is greatly concerned that the proposed provisions will make urban development required by the National Policy Statement for Urban Development (NPS-UD) potentially impossible to deliver, through the wrapping of constraints around housing intensification direction. We further note that despite the joint plan change pathway identified for 'unplanned greenfield developments', the prohibition laden objective and policy framework (both in the Natural Resources Plan and Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region) would render a future plan change an impossibility because it would not be implementing the higher order documents, and any section 32 analysis would be at risk of identifying the development as being contrary to objectives and policies in these plans.

Council has identified that many of the provisions are impractical or unworkable, and there is a disconnect and clear conflict between the proposed provisions and the ongoing roles and functions of territorial authorities within Wellington Region.

Many provisions have also been proposed without:

- sufficient evidence base
- an assessment of whether the proposed provisions are the most appropriate way to achieve the objectives
- an understanding of the significant resource requirements that they will unduly place on territorial authorities

It is disappointing to see these structurally problematic provisions make it through GWRC's policy review processes – let alone be notified - as it is extraordinarily wasteful of resources to have to analyse and respond to these matters. Unfortunately, Council has come to anticipate this approach based on numerous GWRC policy proposals.

Council is concerned these provisions have been drafted in unnecessary haste and propose a level of change inappropriate when national direction is evolving, and at a time of significant reform to the RMA framework, as signalled by the 2023 National led government. Therefore, it is considered many proposed provisions should be deleted and deferred to a later plan change, following further assessment, development of the evidence base, an understanding of the impact the proposed provisions will have and their ability to be practically and feasibly implemented.

As a result of the significant amount of material and the multiple topics to consider within a short time frame, Council has not:

- undertaken a complete check of whether detailed relief sought in this submission, could be/are partly or fully addressed by other provisions in NRP Plan Change 1;
- undertaken a full review of background documents and higher order documents supporting or relating to these provisions;
- identified all consequential amendments needed in response to relief sought on specific provisions or that might address our concerns;

and, therefore, seeks any other amendments that will address the Council's concerns.

Summary and decision sought

Council remains concerned that there are fundamental issues with the proposed provisions that require significant revision or deletion to ensure the proposal is legally robust and practical to implement, these can be grouped in the following general decisions sought:

1. That GWRC undertakes a full legal and natural justice review of the provisions in light of the evolving national directions;
2. Amend to remove any actions that are conflict with or are more onerous than the 2023 National led government direction included in the Incoming Government Coalition agreements, November 2023 and the letter from Chris Bishop dated 13 December 2023 which has identifies changes to the RMA, NPSFM, NESFW and NPS-IB prior to the end of 2023.
3. Seek further work and consultation is undertaken in partnership with territorial authorities to accurately reflect their roles and function in achieving the outcomes and aspirations of the Waitua documents;
4. Amend maps to provide much more accurate information that is able to be considered at a property scale and compared with publicly available local authority data;
5. Amend to correctly implement the national planning standards;
6. Delete or significantly amend which have a lack of higher order document direction or evidentiary support;
7. Delete or significantly amend provisions which lack of any consideration of scale and significance and apply all development without appropriate thresholds;
8. Delete the addition of onerous requirements for existing consents;
9. Delete or significantly amend the use of definitions and policies where there is a lack of clarity, as Council considers these fundamentally fail section 32 tests which require

- identification of costs and benefits, appropriateness and implications of provisions on plan users;
10. Delete or significantly amend policies and definitions which read as rules or conditions of consent;
 11. Delete unnecessary requirements for rural properties, particularly smaller properties (between 4-20 ha);
 12. Amend timeframes in the NRP to give reasonable timeframes to implement new direction for landowners, ensure these are reasonable and achievable and where practicable, funded from external sources;
 13. Delete provisions prohibiting urban expansion beyond existing urban zoned land, particularly where this does not align with recent rezoning notified before this plan change;
 14. Delete or significantly amend hydrological controls for all development, which are going beyond hydraulic neutrality, as these are unclear and seem to be overly onerous;
 15. Amend and reintroduce the exclusions for “repair, sealing or resealing of a road, footpath, driveway” from the definition of earthworks. Council considers this removal will result in significant issues for territorial authorities operations and landowners carrying out everyday activities, with no scale included in any provisions and no rules addressing this issues;
 16. Delete or significantly amend provisions circumventing or undermining and not giving effect to, higher order documents without clear reasoning or supporting evidence within the section 32a assessment, i.e. rules surrounding plantation forestry trying to provide a higher level of protection than is allowed under the National Environmental Standards Commercial Forestry;
 17. Delete additional requirements for three waters infrastructure consents which will add significant costs to upgrading infrastructure;
 18. Amend the proposed definition of a ‘drain’ that would result in all drains being considered ‘modified streams’;
 19. Delete or significantly amend the addition of financial contributions, without clear justification and an understanding of how these funds and projects being delivered monitored for effectiveness to address these issues;
 20. Seek amendment to delete references to Wellington Water throughout the plan change and refer instead to water entities.
 21. Seek that ‘and/or’ used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as ‘and/or’ is inappropriate.

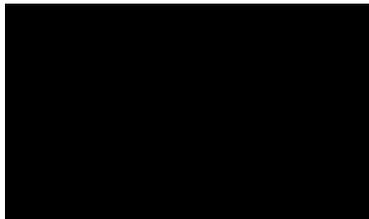
Council seeks that GWRC undertake a full legal and planning review of the proposed provisions and amend the NRP Plan Change 1 to address these concerns, including specific relief sought on individual provisions, included in Table 1 at Enclosure 1 and Map 88 at Enclosure 2. Council also seeks any other consequential amendments to remedy errors and address relief sought and for some provisions to be deleted and / or deferred to a later plan change following further assessment.

Council takes a neutral position on any proposed provisions where a particular opinion or level of support or opposition has not been expressed. Accordingly, the scope of Council’s submission relates to the whole of NRP Plan Change 1 and seeks any consequential amendments necessary to address our concerns.

This submission is structured to identify the key fundamental concerns in this covering letter with detailed comments on the provisions and the relief sought by Council in the attached Detailed Submission - Table 1 and the associate map updates (Enclosures 2 and 3). Both parts of our

submission must be read together to understand the Council's position on the NRP Plan Change 1.

As Te Tumu Whakarae | Chief Executive of Upper Hutt City Council, I am concerned based on Council's recent experience, that GWRC has not learned from the feedback provided by Council staff (and other territorial authorities) to GWRC policy team and our recent submissions. Again, I reiterate the points made in this and previous submissions that the repeated structural problems identified in NRP Plan Change 1 that have been evident in other recent GWRC policy proposals – only hamper the progress of the region and the ability of Council to review the proposal because we are contending with problems that should have been resolved in internal reviews by GWRC. In particular, I am deeply concerned that plan changes are notified when there are serious questions about lawfulness of some provisions, natural justice in the process (particularly in light of well signalled change in policy direction by the government) and the logic / rationale / evidence and practical implementation of the provisions – including the ability for territorial authorities to conduct business as usual plan-making and road controlling authorities activities. It is critical that this plan change is amended – perhaps even paused - to remove the problematic provisions identified in the Council's submission.



Geoff Swainson

Te Tumu Whakarae | Chief Executive

Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta | Upper Hutt City Council

Enclosure 1: UHCC Submission on NRP Plan Change 1 – Detailed Submission - Table 1

Enclosure 2: UHCC amendments to NRP Plan Change 1 Map 88

Enclosure 3: UHCC shapefile of updated Map 88

Upper Hutt City Council submission - Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region (NRP Plan Change 1)

Upper Hutt City Council Detailed Submission (Table 1) on Proposed Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan

How to read this submission

This table is to be read in conjunction with Upper Hutt City Council's Natural Resources Plan Change 1 (NRP-PC1) Submission Cover Letter dated 15 December 2023.

Column one of the table below identifies the proposed changes to the specific provisions that are being submitted on. The ~~strike through~~ text identifies provisions that the NRP is proposing to delete, and the underlined text identifies provisions that the NRP is proposing to insert.

Column two identifies Upper Hutt City Council's (Council) position (support / opposition) on the proposed changes, whilst columns three and four provide reasons for the comments and the amendments sought, respectively. Introductory commentary on Upper Hutt City Council's position is also provided under the General Comments section below.

For the avoidance of doubt, Council takes a neutral position on proposed provisions where an opinion and / or level of support or opposition has not been expressed.

Accordingly, the scope of Council's submission relates to the whole of NRP-PC1.

As noted in the cover letter, Council has not:

- undertaken a complete check of whether detailed relief sought in this submission, could be/are partly or fully addressed by other provisions in NRP-PC1
- undertaken a full review of background documents and higher order documents supporting or relating to these provisions
- identified all consequential amendments required in response to relief sought on specific provisions or that could address Council's concerns

and so, Council seeks any / all other amendments necessary to address the relief sought.

Council only addresses each objective, policy and method as it first appears in the proposed plan change, but our comments and necessary relief sought apply everywhere the inter-related provisions appear throughout NRP-PC1.

General Comments

Council considers that many of the provisions proposed in NRP-PC1 are impractical, unachievable and unworkable and do not recognise the significant growth projected for the Wellington Region, and that some of the proposed provisions would benefit from a delayed timetable to support further and necessary assessment.

The Council considers that fundamental amendments to the NRP-PC1 are necessary, and these can be grouped in the following general decisions sought that:

1. That GWRC undertakes a full legal and natural justice review of the provisions in light of the evolving national direction;
2. Amend to remove any actions that are conflict with or are more onerous than the 2023 National led government direction included in the Incoming Government Coalition agreements, November 2023 and the letter from Chris Bishop dated 13 December 2023 which has identifies changes to the RMA, NPSFM, NESFW and NPS-IB prior to the end of 2023.
3. Seek further work and consultation is undertaken in partnership with territorial authorities to accurately reflect their roles and function in achieving the outcomes and aspirations of the Waitua documents;
4. Amend maps to provide much more accurate information that is able to be considered at a property scale and compared with publicly available local authority data, particularly in relation to Map 88
5. Amend to correctly implement the national planning standards;
6. Delete or significantly amend which have a lack of higher order document direction or evidentiary support;
7. Delete or significantly amend provisions which lack of any consideration of scale and significance and apply all development without appropriate thresholds;
8. Delete the addition of onerous requirements for existing consents;
9. Delete or significantly amend the use of definitions and policies where there is a lack of clarity, as Council considers these fundamentally fail section 32 tests which require identification of costs and benefits, appropriateness and implications of provisions on plan users;
10. Delete or significantly amend policies and definitions which read as rules or conditions of consent;
11. Delete unnecessary requirements for rural properties, particularly smaller properties (between 4-20 ha);
12. Amend timeframes in the NRP to give reasonable timeframes to implement new direction for landowners, ensure these are reasonable and achievable and where practicable, funded from external sources;
13. Delete provisions prohibiting urban expansion beyond existing urban zoned land, particularly where this does not align with recent rezoning notified before this plan change;
14. Delete or significantly amend hydrological controls for all development, which are going beyond hydraulic neutrality, as these are unclear and seem to be overly onerous;

15. Amend and reintroduce the exclusions for “repair, sealing or resealing of a road, footpath, driveway” from the definition of earthworks. Council considers this removal will result in significant issues for territorial authorities operations and landowners carrying out everyday activities, with no scale included in any provisions and no rules addressing this issues;
16. Delete or significantly amend provisions circumventing or undermining and not giving effect to, higher order documents without clear reasoning or supporting evidence within the section 32a assessment, i.e. rules surrounding plantation forestry trying to provide a higher level of protection than is allowed under the National Environmental Standards Commercial Forestry;
17. Delete additional requirements for three waters infrastructure consents which will add significant costs to upgrading infrastructure;
18. Amend the proposed definition of a ‘drain’ that would result in all drains being considered ‘modified streams’;
19. Delete or significantly amend the addition of financial contributions, without clear justification and an understanding of how these funds and projects being delivered monitored for effectiveness to address these issues;
20. Seek amendment to delete references to Wellington Water throughout the plan change and refer instead to water entities.
21. Seek that ‘and/or’ used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as ‘and/or’ is inappropriate.

Summary

Council considers that there are fundamental issues with the proposed provisions that require significant revision or deletion to ensure the NRP-PC1 is reasonable, legally robust and practical to implement. Thus, Council seeks that GWRC undertake a full legal and planning review of the proposed provisions and amend the NRP-PC1 to address these concerns, including detailed submission points on individual provisions included in the table below. Council also seeks any other consequential amendments to remedy errors and address relief sought.

Note: The proposed changes in the proposed NRP Plan Change 1 document are shown as ~~strike through~~ (proposed deletion) and underlined (proposed new text). Council’s proposed amendments to the NRP-PC1 provisions are proposed in *red italics*.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
Definitions (page 2)			
<p>Afforestation</p> <p><i>has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <u>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017</u></i></p>	Support		Retain as notified.
<p>Catchment management unit</p> <p>The water bodies (rivers, Lake Wairarapa or groundwater) in:</p> <p>(a) Tables 8.2-8.3 (Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua), and</p> <p>(b) <u>Tables 9.7-9.8 (Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua)</u>, and</p> <p>(c) Tables 10.2-10.3 (Kāpiti Coast Whaitua), and</p> <p>(d) Each catchment management unit row of Tables 7.3-7.5 (Ruamāhanga Whaitua).</p>	Support		Retain as notified.
<p>Core allocation</p> <p>The maximum amount of water available for allocation:</p> <p>(a) for the catchment management unit and catchment management sub-unit listed in the whaitua chapters (except for (c) below) shall not exceed whichever is the greater of:</p> <p>(i) The total amount allocated by resource consents at the time the resource consent application is lodged, or</p> <p>(ii) The allocation amounts provided for in Tables 7.3-7.5, Tables 8.2 and 8.3, <u>Table 9.8</u> and Tables 10.2 and 10.3, or</p> <p>(b) for rivers (and their tributaries) and Category A groundwater and Category B groundwater (stream depletion) not covered by (a) or (c):</p> <p>(i) 50% of the mean annual low flow for rivers with mean flows of greater than 5m³/sec, or</p> <p>(ii) 30% of the mean annual low flow for rivers <u>outside of Te Awarua- o- Porirua Whaitua</u> with mean flows of less than or equal to 5m³/sec.</p>	Support in part	Council supports the intent of a maintaining water resources, however, Clause c) is confusingly drafted and it is unclear what the relevance of 1 July 2029 date is.	Seek clarity on clause C) and the relevance of 1 July 2029.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>or</p> <p>(iii) <u>20% of the mean annual low flow for rivers within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua with mean flows of less than or equal to 5 m³/sec, or</u></p> <p>(c) for any catchment management unit or catchment management sub-unit where the total amount allocated by resource consents at the time the resource consent application is lodged exceeds the allocation amount in Tables 7.3–7.5, shall not exceed:</p> <p>(i) up until 1 July 2029 unless another date is specified in the applicable whaitua chapter of this Plan, the total amount allocated by resource consents at the time the resource consent application is lodged, or</p> <p>(ii) from 1 July 2029 unless another date is specified in the applicable whaitua chapter of this Plan, the allocation amounts provided for in Tables 7.3-7.5.</p>			
<p>Dry weather discharges</p> <p><u>Constructed or uncontrolled discharges of wastewater from a wastewater network or stormwater network that occur during dry weather, often as a result of pipe blockage, pipe breakage, cross-connections or mechanical or power failure, in a network during periods of dry weather.</u></p>	Support		Retain as notified.
<p>Earthworks</p> <p><u>For Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua only:</u></p> <p><u>The alteration or disturbance of land, including by moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts.</u></p> <p><u>Except that, for the purposes of Rules WH.R20, WH.R21 and P.R19, P.R20, 'earthworks' has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.</u></p>	Oppose	<p>Council has significant concerns with the amended definition of earthworks. We consider that the definition does not correctly implement the national planning standards, through having the "except that for the purposes of".</p> <p>We consider that the removal of other exclusions (without the equivalent permitted activity rules) for example the 'repair and maintenance of existing roads, footpaths, driveways' etc. is a fundamentally unreasonable policy setting and an issue of impracticality and cost for the ongoing functions of Council – particularly in relation to business as usual road maintenance and repair activities.</p>	Seek amendments to correctly apply the national planning standards or reintroduce all exclusions.
<p>Erosion and sediment management plan</p> <p>(a) <u>For plantation forestry, a plan prepared in compliance with Schedule 34 (forestry plan), or</u></p> <p>(b) <u>For vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) a plan prepared in compliance with Schedule 33 (vegetation clearance plan).</u></p>	Support in part	Council notes that reference to "Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region" is identified in the stabilisation definition but not in this definition or the schedules.	Seek inclusion reference to "Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region" for consistency across the plan.
<p>Erosion risk treatment plan</p> <p><u>A plan prepared in compliance with Schedule 36 (farm environment plan – additional).</u></p>	Support		Retain as notified
<p>Existing wastewater discharge</p> <p><u>For Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua:</u> <u>Wastewater discharged into water or onto or into land in a manner that may enter surface water:</u></p>	Support in part		Retain as notified, updating the date to reflect a decision date for the NRP-PC1, not the notification date.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>(a) from a wastewater treatment plant that is already authorised by an existing resource consent at the time of application for a new resource consent (the replacement resource consent application may seek a different quality, and/or quantity, and/or discharge location within the same or a downstream waterbody), and/or</p> <p>(b) from a wastewater network catchment that exists as of 30 October 2023 (date of notification).</p>			Also seek that “and/or” used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as and/or is inappropriate.
<p>Highest erosion risk land (pasture) <u>Land with highest erosion risk (pasture) in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua shown on Map 90 or in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara shown on Map 93.</u></p>	Support in part	Support in so far as the mapped areas are consistent with areas identified as high slope in Council's Proposed Plan Change 47.	Seek consistency with District Council hazard mapping.
<p>High erosion risk land (pasture) <u>Land with high erosion risk (pasture) in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua shown on Map 90 or in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara shown on Map 93</u></p>	Support in part	Support in so far as the mapped areas are consistent with areas identified as high slope in Council's Proposed Plan Change 47.	Seek consistency with District Council hazard mapping.
<p>Highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) <u>Land with highest erosion risk (woody vegetation) in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua shown on Map 91 or in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara shown on Map 94.</u></p>	Support in part	Support in so far as the mapped areas are consistent with areas identified as high slope in Council's Proposed Plan Change 47.	Seek consistency with District Council hazard mapping.
<p>Hydrological control <u>The management of a range of stormwater flows and volumes, and the frequency and timing of those flows and volumes, from a site or sites into rivers, lakes, wetlands, springs, riparian margins, and other receiving environments in a way that replicates natural processes for the purpose of reducing bank erosion, slumping, or scour, to protect freshwater ecosystem health and well-being.</u></p>	Support		Retain as notified
<p>Part Freshwater Management Unit <u>Part Freshwater Management Units for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua are shown on Map 78 and for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara are shown on Maps 79 and 80.</u></p>	Support		Retain as notified
<p>Redevelopment <u>For the purpose of assessment of a proposal involving the redevelopment of an existing urbanised property (i.e brownfield development, upgrades to existing roads etc.) in relation to stormwater effects, this includes the replacement, reconstruction or addition (new) of impervious surfaces.</u> <u>Excludes:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minor maintenance or repairs to roads, carparking areas, driveways and paving • installation, maintenance or repair of underground infrastructure or network utilities requiring trenching and resurfacing • activities that only involve the re-roofing of existing buildings. </p>	Oppose	<p>Council is significantly concerned about the implications this definition will have on business-as-usual activities undertaken by territorial authorities and infrastructure providers.</p> <p>The inclusion of existing roads and ‘replacement’ or ‘reconstruction’ is concerned overly onerous given the end state of the environment and effects would remain the same as previously. It is egregious to require ‘like for like’ replacements and renewals, which are often required for the ongoing function of public goods, to be considered in the same vein as full redevelopments of brownfield sites.</p>	Seek that more than minor maintenance and renewals activities are a permitted or controlled activity and that this is effectively reflected in the definition of redevelopment.
<p>Stabilisation <u>Means the earthworks site is inherently resistant to erosion or rendered resistant to erosion through the application of the methods of stabilisation specified in E3 of the <i>Greater Wellington Regional Council Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021)</i>.</u></p>	Support		Retain as notified

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<u>The definition of stabilisation only applies in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.</u>			
<p>Stormwater catchment or sub-catchment</p> <p><u>The area where the stormwater flows, including via the stormwater network, to a discharge point at a surface water body or the coast. A stormwater catchment may include a number of sub-catchments which discharge at various locations in the same vicinity.</u></p>	Support		Retain as notified
<p>Stormwater management strategy</p> <p>A strategic document, required by Rule R53, that links stormwater asset management and land use planning (including state highways) with water quality and quantity outcomes. A stormwater management strategy describes how sub-catchments within a stormwater network will be managed, through time, in accordance with any relevant objectives identified in the Plan.</p> <p><u>For Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, the stormwater management strategy requirements are set out in Schedule 31 (stormwater strategy – whaitua). For all other whaitua, the requirements are set out in Schedule N (stormwater strategy).</u></p>	Support		Retain as notified
<p>Stormwater Network</p> <p>The network of devices designed to capture, detain, treat, transport and or discharge stormwater, including but not limited to stormwater treatment systems, kerbs, intake structures, pipes, soak pits, sumps, swales and constructed ponds and wetlands, and that serves a road or more than one property.</p>	Support		Retain as notified
<p>Stormwater treatment System</p> <p><u>A device, structure or system used to remove stormwater contaminants and/or to reduce stormwater volume and flows prior to discharge. These include (but are not limited to):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rain gardens • green infrastructure • infiltration trenches • bioretention devices • vegetated swales • sand filters • green roofs • constructed wetlands • proprietary devices. 	Support in part	Council supports the intent but none of items listed in this definition appear to be defined, e.g., what proprietary device would form part of the stormwater treatment system. It would provide more flexibility and clarity if the list was not included. It would also provide clarity about whether the system needs to achieve both removal of contaminants and reduce volume or only one of these.	Amend to read as follows: Stormwater treatment System <u>A device, structure or system used to remove stormwater contaminants and/or to reduce stormwater volume and flows prior to discharge. These include (but are not limited to):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rain gardens • green infrastructure • infiltration trenches • bioretention devices • vegetated swales • sand filters • green roofs • constructed wetlands • proprietary devices.
<p>Stock unit</p> <p><u>The metric used to describe livestock of different types and ages classes in terms of their equivalent annual feed requirements. These are as follows:</u></p>	Support in part	Council is concerned there appears to be no consistent stock unit numbers used across New Zealand. It is important that the numbers selected have a clear basis that relates to the Wellington Region that justifies differences to numbers used elsewhere e.g., the Waikato Region. It will be easier for land owners and managers if the stock units were simplified to	Seek justification for and the rationalisation of stock unit numbers to make this easier for landowners.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought																																																																														
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<p>Unplanned greenfield development</p> <p><u>Greenfield development within areas identified as 'unplanned greenfield area' on maps 86, 87, 88 and 89 which also require an underlying zone change (from rural/nonurban/open space to urban) though a District Plan change to enable the development.</u></p> <p><u>Note: Unplanned greenfield areas are those areas that do not have an urban or future urban zone at the time of Plan Change 1 notification, 30th October 2023.</u></p>	Oppose	<p>Council opposes the extent of Map 88 as this does not accurately reflect the Council plan change 50 notified on 4 October 2023 and is inconsistent around proposed settlement zone land. This should also apply to other relevant plan changes in the Wellington Region.</p> <p>This provision should also apply from the date of NRP-PC1 decision and not the date of notification. This would give landowners and developers the ability to complete their planning processes (such as in train resource consents or plan changes). The current date as it is notified, would circumvent these ongoing</p>	Amend definition to relate to corrected map provided as Attachment 2 to our submission and update to date of decision not date of notification.																																																																														

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
		planning process and prevent rezoning submissions on active plan changes.	
<p>Whaitua</p> <p>A traditional term for a specific area. The Plan utilises the term whaitua to describe a group of catchments or sub-catchment managed as an integrated system. <u>There are five whaitua:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruamāhanga Whaitua • Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara • Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua • Kāpiti Coast Whaitua • Wairarapa Coast Whaitua 	Support	Council supports the implementation of the Whaitua areas within the NRP to align with the Whaitua implementation process	Retain definition as notified.
Amendments to Chapter 3 – Objectives (page 11)			
Amendments to Chapter 5.4 – Rules: Wetlands and beds of lakes and rivers (page 44)			
<p>Beds of lakes and rivers general conditions</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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:</p> <p>(i) as required for the operation of backflow devices during heavy rainfall events, or</p> <p>(ii) a temporary restriction of no more than 48 hours is required for construction or maintenance activities,</p> <p>unless the structure is a culvert or weir, other than a customary weir, installed after 2 September 2020, then</p>	Oppose	Council is concerned with the significant change to activities in (n). The amended wording implies that at no point are works able to be undertaken if identified birds are roosting and nesting even outside the critical period. There are some birds which may nest year-round, on potentially significant infrastructure such as bridges which require maintenance.	Retain as operative, do not amend as proposed

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>(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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>e) in any part of the river bed identified as inanga spawning habitat in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), no bed disturbance, diversions of water or sediment discharge shall occur between 1 January and 31 May, except that material accumulated at the outlet of a stormwater discharge pipe may be removed between 1 January and 1 March, so long as there is no associated trimming or removal of vegetation (including weeds) on the bed or banks, and</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>h) car bodies or demolition rubble shall not be used for any purpose on the bed of any river or lake, and</p> <p>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:</p> <p>(i) only be temporary and for a period no longer than that required to complete the activity, and must not involve a lake, and</p> <p>(ii) 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>			

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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 <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017</i></p> <p>Note Any activity that results in fish passage being impeded may require approval from the Director General of Conservation under the <i>Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983</i>.</p>			

Amendments to Chapter 5.5 – Water allocation rules (page 52)

Freshwater Action Plan programme (page 52)

<p>Method M36: Freshwater Action Plan programme</p> <p><u>Wellington Regional Council will implement a programme to prepare, deliver, monitor and review Freshwater Action Plans for all part Freshwater Management Units identified in Schedule 27.</u></p> <p><u>Freshwater Action Plans will be:</u></p> <p><u>(a) developed in partnership with mana whenua, and be informed by engagement with catchment communities, territorial authorities and stakeholders, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) prepared and published for all Freshwater Management Units and/or part Freshwater Management Units in the Wellington region by December 2026, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) prepared for all attributes identified in Schedule 27 A2.</u></p> <p><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>Wellington Regional Council, in partnership with mana whenua, and informed by engagement with catchment communities, territorial authorities and stakeholders, may make changes or additions to any Freshwater Action Plan, at any time, for the purpose of achieving the target attribute states and/or environmental outcomes set in this Plan.</u></p> <p><u>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.</u></p>	Support in part	Council supports the intent of this method but timeframes may be ambitious and may be amended noting that the government has indicated that timescales are likely to change.	Amend as required to align with new government led direction on freshwater. Council considers a pause to consider new national direction may be prudent. seek that “and/or” used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as and/or is inappropriate.
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Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>All relevant Wellington Regional Council work programmes that impact on the achievement of target attribute states, and other freshwater objectives in this Plan will be integrated into the delivery of Freshwater Action Plans. Any programme external to Wellington Regional Council that will assist in achieving target attributes states may be included in the relevant Freshwater Action Plans.</u></p>			
<p><u>Method M39: Freshwater Action Plan for nationally threatened freshwater species within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</u></p> <p><u>Wellington Regional Council will, in partnership with mana whenua, prepare and implement a Freshwater Action Plan for the nationally threatened freshwater species within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o- Porirua Whaitua, comprising species-specific modules that will set out actions to contribute to achieving Objectives WH.04 and P.04. These modules will also identify indicators and measures of nationally threatened freshwater species for:</u></p> <p><u>(a) habitat extent and condition, focusing on the critical habitat attributes identified in Schedules A2, F1, F2 and F3, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) population abundance, composition, condition and distribution.</u></p>	Support in part	Council supports the intent, but territorial authorities should also be included in the partnership especially since territorial authorities are identified in the Whaitua implementation documents generally wherever GWRC is.	Seek amendments so that territorial authorities are also included as partners.
<p><u>Method M40: Fish passage action plan programme for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</u></p> <p><u>Wellington Regional Council will, in partnership with mana whenua, prepare and deliver a fish passage action plan programme for Whaitua Te Whanganuia- Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua. This will include:</u></p> <p><u>(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</u></p> <p><u>(b) prioritising remediation of fish passage (if appropriate to protect species) in locations highly valued for their indigenous fish and mahinga kai species, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) regular public reporting on the progress of identification and remediation of fish passage.</u></p>	Support in part	Council supports the intent, but territorial authorities should also be included in the partnership especially since territorial authorities are identified in the Whaitua implementation documents generally wherever GWRC is	Seek amendments so that territorial authorities are also included as partners.
<p><u>Method M41: Identifying and responding to degradation in freshwater bodies within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</u></p> <p><u>Wellington Regional Council will identify degradation of freshwater bodies within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua. This programme will, at least once every five years, publish information identifying degrading trends for waterbodies. Any such analysis may be part of a plan effectiveness or action plan review or part of any other process.</u></p> <p><u>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 and/or undertaking a review of regulations and effectiveness of their implementation.</u></p> <p><u>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.</u></p>	Support in part	Council supports the intent but notes the ongoing discussions around the Mangaroa Peatlands, which could be an issue if the Mangaroa Peatlands are identified as degraded wetland.	<p>Council on behalf of its landowners seek that any areas are identified and go through a robust process, including consultation with affected landowners before any actions are identified.</p> <p>Seek that “and/or” used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as and/or is inappropriate.</p>
Small farm property registration (page 55)			

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>Method M42: Small farm property registration within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</p> <p>Wellington Regional Council will, by 1 August 2025, provide a fit for purpose system to receive, audit and review the registration of small farms as required by Rules WH.R26 and P.R25, and in accordance with Schedule 35 (farm registration).</p>	Oppose	Council has considerable concerns with this unknown registration process, and it will be too onerous for owners of small lifestyle blocks undertaking this level of assessment with limited time and financial resources.	Delete this method in its entirety and for the provisions in this plan change to relate solely to farms over 20ha.
Supporting improved water quality outcomes (page 55)			
<p>Method M43: Supporting the health of urban waterbodies</p> <p>Wellington Regional Council will undertake programme(s) to support the health of waterbodies, including rivers and streams, estuaries and harbours, impacted by urban activities, including to:</p> <p>(a) develop and deliver a pollution prevention programme to support effective regulation of stormwater discharges, particularly from any high risk industrial or trade premise, through active engagement with owner/operators and with a focus on preventing contaminants reaching the stormwater network, and</p> <p>(b) partner with Wellington Water Limited to:</p> <p>(i) develop stormwater education materials and a programme(s) to support:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> uptake of water sensitive urban design, including through improved best management practice guidance and process (e.g. use of contaminant load model), and good practice around new aspects of stormwater management e.g. 'deemed to comply' proprietary stormwater filtration devices, and working with industry organisations (e.g. painters and cleaners) to reinforce or improve standards, communication and training for best industry practice in stormwater management, and <p>(ii) investigate options to reduce the hydrological impacts on freshwater bodies of stormwater capture and discharge, including through incentivising and supporting the retrofitting of rainwater tanks at property or catchment scale, and</p> <p>(iii) encourage and provide opportunities to develop innovative practice and investing in research and development, and</p> <p>(c) develop a strategic compliance approach to ensure effective regulation of urban land uses and discharges, including to address permitted activity enforcement, consent reviews and the review of charging policies.</p>	Support in part	Council supports the intent but do not consider that reference should be made to Wellington Water as the future of water delivery model in the region is unclear. Also clause 3(c) appears to point to a regulatory response in a non-regulatory method, which Council considers to be inappropriate.	<p>Seek amendment to delete references to Wellington Water throughout the plan change and refer instead to water entities.</p> <p>Delete clause 3(c) or amend so that this is a non-regulatory method.</p>
<p>Method M44: Supporting the health of rural waterbodies</p> <p>Wellington Regional Council, working with primary sector organisations, will undertake a programme(s) to support the health of waterbodies, including rivers, streams, estuaries and harbours, impacted by rural activities, including to:</p> <p>(a) investigate financial support and rates relief options for accelerating retirement/revegetation of pastoral and plantation forestry land uses, and</p> <p>(b) support the effective uptake and implementation of Farm Environment Plans, and</p> <p>(c) promote uptake of good management practice in rural land uses, including for pastoral farming and plantation forestry, and</p> <p>(d) develop and deliver a specific programme of engagement and education with small (<20ha) landowners.</p>	Support		Retain as notified.
<p>Method M45: Funding of wastewater and stormwater network upgrades</p>	Support in part	Council has concerns that this is unclear if territorial authorities are being consulted on funding opportunities or expected to financially contribute.	Amend for clarity noting that territorial authority's already have stretched budgets that are unlikely to be

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>Wellington Regional Council will work with territorial authorities and the relevant water authority to identify additional sources of funding for stormwater network and wastewater network catchment upgrades required to achieve the target attribute states and coastal water objectives within the timeframes set in the objectives, and advocate with central government for additional funding tools and sources.</p>			<p>able to fund works not already anticipated in the long term plan processes.</p>
<p>Amendments to Chapter 8 – Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara (page 57)</p>			
<p>Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara</p>			
<p>Objective WH.01 <u>The health of all freshwater bodies and the coastal marine area within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara is progressively improved and is wai ora by 2100.</u></p> <p><u>Note</u> <u>In the wai ora state:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Āhua (natural character) is restored and freshwater bodies exhibit their natural quality, rhythms, range of flows, form, hydrology and character</u> • <u>All freshwater bodies have planted margins.</u> • <u>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</u> • <u>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</u> • <u>Mana whenua are able to undertake customary practices at a range of places throughout the catchment.</u> 	<p>Support</p>		<p>Retain as notified acknowledging that this is an aspirational objective that would be difficult to measure.</p>
<p>Objective WH.02 <u>The health and wellbeing of Te Whanganui-a-Tara’s groundwater, rivers and natural wetlands and their margins are on a trajectory of measurable improvement towards wai ora, such that by 2040:</u></p> <p><u>(a) water quality, habitats, water quantity and ecological processes are at a level where the state of aquatic life is maintained, or meaningful progress has been made towards improvement where degraded, and</u> <u>(b) the hydrology of rivers and erosion processes, including bank stability are improved and sources of sediment are reduced to a more natural level, and</u> <u>(c) the extent and condition of indigenous riparian vegetation is increased and improved, and</u> <u>(d) the diversity, abundance, composition, structure and condition of mahinga kai species and communities are increased, and</u> <u>(e) huanga of mahinga kai and Māori customary use for locations identified in Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa) are maintained or improved, and</u> <u>(f) mana whenua can safely connect with freshwater and enjoy a wider range of customary and cultural practices, including mahinga kai gathering, and</u> <u>(g) mana whenua and communities can safely connect with freshwater and enjoy a wider range of activities, including swimming and food gathering, and</u> <u>(h) freshwater of a suitable quality is available for the health needs of people.</u></p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Council supports in principle but Council may have specific comments on policies and rules that implement this objective.</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p>

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>Objective WH.03 <u>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 by 2040:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>sediment inputs into Mākara Estuary are reduced, and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>high contaminant concentrations, including around discharge points, are reduced, and</u></p> <p>(c) <u>diversity, abundance, composition, structure and condition of mahinga kai species and communities has increased, and</u></p> <p>(d) <u>huanga of mahinga kai and Māori customary use for locations identified in Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa) are maintained or improved, and</u></p> <p>(e) <u>the extent and condition of estuarine seagrass, saltmarsh and brackish water submerged macrophytes are increased and improved to support abundant and diverse biota, and</u></p> <p>(f) <u>coastal areas support healthy functioning ecosystems, and their water conditions and habitats support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of At-risk and Threatened species and taonga species, and</u></p> <p>(g) <u>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</u></p> <p>(h) <u>mana whenua and communities can safely connect with the coastal marine area and enjoy a wider range of activities, including food gathering and swimming.</u></p>	Support	Council supports in principle, but Council may have specific comments on policies and rules that implement this objective.	Retain as notified
<p>Objective WH.04 <u>The extent, condition, and connectivity of habitats of nationally threatened freshwater species are increased, and the long-term population numbers of these species and the area over which they occur are increased, improving their threat classification status.</u></p>	Support	Council support in principle, but Council may have specific comments on policies and rules that implement this objective.	Retain as notified
<p>Objective WH.06 <u>Groundwater flows and levels, and water quality, are maintained at levels that:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>ensure base flows or levels in surface water bodies and springs are supported and salt-water intrusion is avoided, and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>protect groundwater dependent ecosystems, and</u></p> <p>(c) <u>protect ecosystems in connected surface water bodies, and</u></p> <p>(d) <u>ensure that groundwater is of sufficient quality for human and stock drinking water, and</u></p> <p>(e) <u>ensure there is not a long-term decline in mean annual groundwater levels, including artesian pressures and</u></p> <p>(f) <u>avoid aquifer consolidation.</u></p>	Support in part	Council supports the intent, but is concerned that salt water intrusion might not be able to be fully avoided. Salt water intrusion is occurring in many areas and so the best that can often be done is to manage and mitigate.	<p><u>Amend to read:</u></p> <p>.....(a) ensure base flows or levels in surface water bodies and springs are supported and salt-water intrusion is minimised avoided, and</p>
<p>Objective WH.08 <u>Primary contact sites within Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, Pākuratahi River, Akatarawa River and Wainuiomata River are suitable for primary contact by ensuring that by 2040:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>Escherichia coli concentrations are at least maintained, or improved where the target attribute states in Table 8.3 are not met, and</u></p>	Support	Council supports in principle, but Council may have specific comments on policies and rules that implement this objective.	Retain as notified

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<u>(b) there is low risk of health effects from exposure to benthic cyanobacteria.</u>			
<p>Objective WH.09 <u>Water quality, habitats, water quantity and ecological processes of rivers are maintained or improved by ensuring that:</u></p> <p><u>(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</u> <u>(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</u> <u>(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</u> <u>(d) where a huanga of mahinga kai and Māori customary use for locations identified in Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa) and is not achieved, the state of the river or river reach is improved.</u></p>	Support	Council supports in principle, but Council may have specific comments on policies and rules that implement this objective.	Retain as notified
Policies (page 68)			
Ecosystem health and water quality (page 68)			
<p>Policy WH.P1: Improvement of aquatic ecosystem health</p> <p><u>Aquatic ecosystem health will be improved by:</u> <u>(a) progressively reducing the load or concentration of contaminants, particularly sediment, nutrients, pathogens and metals, entering water, and</u> <u>(b) restoring habitats, and</u> <u>(c) enhancing the natural flow regime of rivers and managing water flows and levels, including where there is interaction of flows between surface water and groundwater, and</u> <u>(d) co-ordinating and prioritising work programmes in catchments that require changes to land use activities that impact on water.</u></p>	Support in part	Council is concerned about the practicality of working on reducing all these contaminants all at once.	Seek clarification on whether (a) to (c) is achievable within the ten-year planning cycle or whether some contaminants should be prioritised.
<p>Policy WH.P2 Management of activities to achieve target attribute states and coastal water objectives</p> <p><u>Target attribute states and coastal water objectives will be achieved by regulating discharges and land use activities in the Plan, and non-regulatory methods, including Freshwater Action Plans, by:</u> <u>(a) prohibiting unplanned greenfield development and for other greenfield developments minimising the contaminants and requiring financial contributions as to offset adverse effects from residual stormwater contaminants, and</u> <u>(b) encouraging redevelopment activities within existing urban areas to reduce the existing urban contaminant load, and</u> <u>(c) imposing hydrological controls on urban development and stormwater discharges to rivers</u> <u>(d) requiring a reduction in contaminant loads from urban wastewater and stormwater networks, and</u> <u>(e) stabilising stream banks by excluding livestock from waterbodies and planting riparian margins with indigenous vegetation, and</u> <u>(f) requiring the active management of earthworks, forestry, cultivation, and vegetation clearance activities, and</u></p>	Oppose	<p>Council fundamentally opposes the prohibition of development, as this limits options to give effect to the NPS-UD and overrides District Plan changes and reviews currently underway and proposed for the future.</p> <p>Greenfield development has significantly more opportunity to address effects, particularly given the space available to incorporate design and infrastructure solutions when compared to an constrained urban environment – often with existing network / catchment infrastructure constraints / limitations.</p> <p>Council identifies that prohibition in this policy, and the direction in the objective above it, would effectively render a future plan change an impossibility because it would not be implementing the higher order documents. The section 32 analysis for such a plan</p>	<p>Seek that the policy is amended to read:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>“(a) prohibiting managing unplanned greenfield development and for other greenfield developments minimising the contaminants and requiring financial contributions as to offset adverse effects from residual stormwater contaminants, and”</u></p>

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<u>(g) soil conservation treatment, including revegetation with woody vegetation, of land with high erosion risk, and</u> <u>(h) requiring farm environment plans (including Freshwater Farm Plans) to improve farm practices that impact on freshwater.</u>		change would need to consider the provisions in NRP PC1 and recent changes to the NRP and therefore would be at risk of being contrary to objectives and policies in these plans.	
Policy WH.P3: Freshwater Action Plans role in the health and wellbeing of waterways <u>The Wellington Regional Council shall, in partnership with mana whenua, prepare and deliver Freshwater Action Plans in accordance with Schedule 27 (Freshwater Action Plan). The first iteration of Freshwater Action Plans, to cover all rivers and lakes in the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara, shall be completed by December 2026. Freshwater Action Plans shall identify, in detail, the actions, including to support effective regulation, to achieve the target attribute states, and support relevant environmental outcomes, set in this Plan.</u>	Support in part	Council supports the intent, but territorial authorities should also be included in the partnership especially since territorial authorities are identified in the Whaitua implementation documents generally wherever GWRC is	Seek amendments so that territorial authorities are also included as partners.
Policy WH.P4: Achievement of the visual clarity target attribute states <u>To achieve the visual clarity target attribute states in Table 8.4 in part Freshwater Management Units where the target attribute state is:</u> <u>(a) met, the mean annual sediment load must be at least maintained, and</u> <u>(b) where it is not met, the mean annual sediment load must be reduced as set out in Table 8.5.</u>	Support the intent	Support the intent, however this appears to be overly ambitious to achieve.	Introduce interim targets rather than trying to achieve this in a short timescale.
Discharges to water (page 70)			
Policy WH.P5: Localised adverse effects of point source discharge <u>The localised adverse effects of point source discharges to freshwater and coastal water beyond the zone of reasonable mixing are avoided or minimised, including by avoiding:</u> <u>(a) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or</u> <u>(b) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or</u> <u>(c) any emission of objectionable odour, or</u> <u>(d) the rendering of freshwater unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or</u> <u>(e) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life including through:</u> <u>(i) change in temperature, or</u> <u>(ii) reduced dissolved oxygen in surface water bodies, or</u> <u>(iii) increased toxicity effects.</u>	Support in part	The policy supports avoiding or minimising but then further seeks to avoid the list. Council is concerned that the current drafting is unclear and requires redrafting.	Amend to read: “... <u>The localised adverse effects of point source discharges to freshwater and coastal water beyond the zone of reasonable mixing are avoided or minimised, including by avoiding:</u> <u>(a) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or</u> <u>(b) ...”</u>
Policy WH.P6: Cumulative adverse effects of point source discharges <u>The cumulative adverse effects of point source discharges, excluding stormwater network and wastewater discharges, to water are avoided and:</u> <u>(a) any new discharge is inappropriate if contaminants in the discharge would cause the affected freshwater body to decline in relation to the target attribute state(s) for that part Freshwater Management Unit(s) and/or coastal water objective(s), and</u> <u>(b) all existing discharges in part Freshwater Management Units or coastal water management units where the target attribute states and/or coastal water objectives are met are only appropriate if:</u> <u>(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</u>	Support in part	Council supports the intent of managing cumulative adverse effects however the wording of (b)(i) is not clear as “upgrading the discharge” could mean increasing discharge. We consider that this is not the intent of this policy.	Clarify what is meant by (b)(i).

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>(c) all existing discharges in part Freshwater Management Units or coastal water management units where the target attribute states and/or coastal water objectives are not met are only appropriate if:</u></p> <p><u>(i) the conditions on a resource consent require reduction of the adverse effects and improve the discharge at a level consistent with the degree of over allocation required to be reduced within that part Freshwater Management Unit and/or the coastal water management unit, and</u></p> <p><u>(ii) in determining the improvement to water quality required in (ii), and the timeframe in which it is to be achieved, consideration will be given to the discharge's contribution to the target attribute state(s) for that part Freshwater Management Unit and/or coastal water objective not being met.</u></p>			
<p><u>Policy WH.P7: Discharges to groundwater</u></p> <p><u>All discharges to land that may enter groundwater, and discharges to groundwater, shall not degrade the quality of groundwater, and where the quality of groundwater is degraded, existing discharges shall be managed to improve groundwater quality.</u></p>	Oppose	<p>Council is concerned that the current drafting of "All activities on land" ultimately leads to discharges to ground water, this included animal effluent, sprays and other common activities. This policy is not specific and does not identify clearly which discharges are being addressed.</p> <p>This is a significant change for any existing discharges i.e. all existing land use which may or not have required consents under district plans and needs to be much more clear, directive and measurable.</p> <p>It appears that this policy has not been well considered. It is unclear what it is really trying to achieve.</p>	Amend to clarify which discharges this policy relates.
<p><u>Policy WH.P8: Avoiding discharges of specific products and waste</u></p> <p><u>Avoid discharges to freshwater and coastal water, including where this is via the stormwater network, of:</u></p> <p><u>(a) chemical cleaning products, paint, solvents, fuels and coolant, oil, wet cement products and drill cooling water, or</u></p> <p><u>(b) animal effluent from an animal effluent storage facility or from an area where animals are confined, or</u></p> <p><u>© untreated industrial or trade waste, or</u></p> <p><u>(d) untreated organic waste or leachate from storage of organic material.</u></p>	Oppose	<p>Council is concerned that this is a high level policy relating to the storm water network where consents already exist. Council questions whether this the responsibility of the consent holder to manage and monitor?</p> <p>In addition, this has no specific thresholds so would washing a car in the driveway or washing your house or animals confined in a paddock require a consent and is fundamentally unenforceable.</p> <p>It also does not account for environmentally friendly cleaning products. The scale for wet cement is also unclear, does this relate to larger scale developments or small scale activities where cement pads are constructed for heat pump fans or sheds for example. The latter would be unworkable and unenforceable.</p> <p>It appears that this policy has not been well considered. It is unclear what it is really trying to achieve.</p>	Seek clarity on what animal effluent and what chemical cleaner as it is impossible to manage back yard cats and dogs for example, and not all chemical cleaners are the same. Identify scale for wet cement provision. Amend to clarify which discharges this policy relates.
Stormwater (page 71)			
<p><u>Policy WH.P9: General stormwater policy to achieve the target attribute states and coastal water objectives</u></p>		Council is concerned there are no thresholds applied to this policy and it is unclear if this relates to	Seek clarification on what is being addressed in this policy and associated thresholds.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>Stormwater discharges to a surface water body or coastal water, or into or onto land in a manner that may enter freshwater or coastal water, are managed so that the baseline water quality state for copper and zinc is maintained, or improved where degraded, including in the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit or coastal water management unit, in order for the coastal water objectives and target attribute states to be met by the timeframes set out in Tables 8.1 and 8.4.</u></p>		<p>stormwater network consents or other stormwater consents and in rural areas where it is likely that this water will go to ground eventually.</p>	
<p><u>Policy WH.P10: Managing adverse effects of stormwater discharges</u></p> <p>All stormwater discharges and associated land use activities shall be managed by:</p> <p>(a) using source control to minimise contaminants in the stormwater discharge and maximise, to the extent practicable, the removal of contaminants from stormwater, including through the use of water sensitive urban design measures, and</p> <p>(b) using hydrological control and water sensitive urban design measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of stormwater quantity and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</p> <p>(c) installing, where practicable, a stormwater treatment system for stormwater discharges from a property or properties taking into account:</p> <p>(i) the treatment quality (load reduction factor), and</p> <p>(ii) opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volume, including any flood storage volume required, and</p> <p>(iii) any potential adverse effects that may arise as a result of the stormwater treatment system or discharge, including erosion and scour, and localised adverse water quality effects, and</p> <p>(iv) inspections, monitoring and ongoing maintenance, including costs, to maintain functionality in terms of treatment quality and capacity, and</p> <p>(v) existing or proposed communal stormwater treatment systems in the stormwater catchment or sub-catchment, or part Freshwater Management Unit.</p> <p><u>Note</u> 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.</p>	<p>Support in part</p>	<p>Council is concerned that the chapeau of this policy is too broad.</p> <p>Council questions whether, in relation to (c)(ii), is it also appropriate to include attenuation?</p> <p>It is unclear what is meant by "load reduction factor".</p> <p>Council is concerned that this might not be practical at an individual scale where the discharge from the site is into a stormwater network such as an individual house.</p> <p>We also note that this may be inappropriate for rural properties where there is a small discharge to land after rainwater collection, for example.</p> <p>The maintenance required for these types of stormwater treatment systems to be effective is inappropriate for individual properties and likely to result in failure.</p>	<p>The scope of this policy should be narrowed to apply only to stormwater networks not individual developments within a network, except for point source discharges to surface water. This should not apply to one house or rural scenarios which discharge directly to land via soak pits or other similar systems.</p>
<p><u>Policy WH.P13: Managing stormwater network discharges through a Stormwater Management Strategy</u></p> <p>Stormwater discharges from local authority and state highway networks shall be managed by:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) reducing the concentration and contaminant loads of copper and zinc from discharges to surface water bodies in order to maintain, and in degraded part Freshwater Management Units improve, the water quality state for dissolved copper and zinc to contribute to meeting the target attribute states in those part Freshwater Management Units, and</p> <p>(c) supporting the achievement of any other relevant target attribute states or coastal water objectives including for ecosystem health, nutrients, visual clarity and <i>Escherichia coli</i> or enterococci, and</p> <p>(d) implementing a stormwater management strategy and stormwater management plans prepared in accordance with the information and requirements set out in Schedule 31 (stormwater strategy – whaitua), and</p>	<p>Support in part</p>	<p>Council supports the intent to improve water quality through managing stormwater contaminants, however, considers that the cost implication of this policy needs to be funded.</p>	<p>Retain as notified except seek that "and/or" used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as and/or is inappropriate.</p> <p>Support councils with funding.</p>

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>(e) monitoring and modelling the stormwater network to identify catchments to be prioritised, the copper and zinc concentrations and loads in the discharge, and changes in discharge volume and quality over time following improvements in the network infrastructure, and</u></p> <p><u>(f) prioritising the reduction, removal, and/or treatment of stormwater discharges to Schedule A (outstanding water bodies) or Schedule C (mana whenua) sites, or mahinga kai.</u></p>			
<p>Policy WH.P14: Stormwater discharges from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces</p> <p><u>The adverse effects of stormwater discharges from new greenfield development shall be minimised, and adverse effects of stormwater discharges from existing urban areas reduced to the extent practicable, upon redevelopment, through implementing:</u></p> <p><u>(a) an on-site stormwater treatment system or an off-site communal stormwater treatment system that is designed to:</u></p> <p><u>(i) receive at least 85% of the mean annual runoff volume stormwater generated from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces of the property, and</u></p> <p><u>(ii) achieve copper and zinc load reductions factors equivalent to that of a raingarden/bioretention device, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) where stormwater discharges will enter a river, hydrological controls either on-site, or off-site via a communal stormwater treatment system.</u></p>	Support in part	<p>While council supports the intent of improving water quality by managing stormwater contaminants, we consider the thresholds for application must be reviewed and clarified.</p> <p>Council remains fundamentally concerned with the application of the definition of 'redevelopment' in this policy, particularly in the case of resurfacing, or 'like for like' replacement of surfaces where there is no change to end state water run-off. Council considers it is inappropriate and unjust to require an onsite stormwater system to be installed, due to the 'like for like' replacement of impervious surfaces. This places an unnecessary burden on land owners seeking to undertake maintenance of their properties.</p>	Amend the definition of redevelopment and review the practicality of thresholds where this policy applies.
<p>Policy WH.P15: Stormwater contaminant offsetting for new greenfield development</p> <p><u>The adverse effects of residual (post-treatment) stormwater contaminants from new greenfield development, roads (not already captured as part of a greenfield development) and state highways where the discharge will enter a surface water body or coastal water, including via an existing or new stormwater network, are to be offset by way of a financial contribution in accordance with Schedule 30 (financial contribution).</u></p>	Oppose	Council is concerned at the financial implications on Requiring Authorities (particularly territorial authorities). See comments on new financial contributions provisions in Schedule 30.	Delete the policy or amend substantially so that this does not place an unrealistic burden on greenfield development that is needed to meet the higher order national direction of the NPS-UD.
<p>Policy WH.P16: Stormwater discharges from new unplanned greenfield development</p> <p><u>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.</u></p>	Oppose	Council has significant concerns with the implications and practicality of this policy.	Delete policy or amend significantly to change from 'avoid' to 'minimise' and specifically this should not apply to developments that feed into an existing stormwater network that will have an existing stormwater consent.
Wastewater (Page 75)			
<p>Policy WH.P18: Progressing works to meet Escherichia coli target attribute states</p> <p><u>Works shall be progressed as soon as practicable in order for the Escherichia coli target attribute state to be achieved by the timeframe in Table 8.4 through:</u></p> <p><u>(a) implementing improvements to reduce or remove wastewater network catchment discharges based on the best information available at the time, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) not unduly delaying improvements because of uncertainty about the quality or quantity of information available on the state of the network or the cause of dry weather discharges, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) using the information from works and investigations to inform updates to the Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy (as set out in Schedule 32) and support further improvements within the part FMU or whaitua.</u></p>	Support in part	<p>Council supports in intent to meet e.coli Target Attribute States, however, considers it is unclear who will be expected to undertake this work, and who will fund the projects. Improving these will require significant investment in wastewater infrastructure and land owners to exclude stock and manage septic tank discharges.</p> <p>Council considers the lack of clarity in this provision and others throughout the NRP Plan Change 1, fails to follow basic section 32 processes in the development of the plan change, which require identification of implications of provisions, and whether these are the more appropriate provisions to achieve outcomes,</p>	Seek clarity on who will be the delivery agency and who is responsible for funding.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>Policy WH.P19: Managing wastewater network catchment discharges</p> <p><u>All wastewater network catchment discharges, including those which discharge via a stormwater network, shall be managed by:</u></p> <p><u>(a) progressively reducing the frequency and/or volume of wet weather overflow events to meet or exceed the containment standard of no more than 2 per year through the implementation of the methodologies set out in a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 32 (wastewater strategy), and</u></p> <p><u>(b) prioritising the removal of wet weather overflows in wastewater network sub-catchments where wet weather overflows are discharging to Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) sites, and primary contact sites in Map 85, and mahinga kai, or where they may affect group drinking water supplies and community drinking water supplies, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) progressively reducing the frequency and/or volume of dry weather discharges or the potential for these discharges through the implementation of a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 32 (wastewater strategy) to contribute to meeting the target attribute states for Escherichia coli in Table 8.4 and the coastal water objectives for enterococci in Table 8.1, and</u></p> <p><u>(d) implementing an inflow and infiltration programme to proactively upgrade the pipe network to progressively reduce stormwater and groundwater infiltration and inflow into the wastewater network catchment, and</u></p> <p><u>(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</u></p> <p><u>(f) avoiding wastewater network catchment discharges entering private property or educational facilities, and</u></p> <p><u>(g) avoiding increasing the frequency and/or volume of wastewater network catchment discharges as a result of climate change, or new urban development and intensification, and</u></p> <p><u>(h) monitoring and modelling the wastewater network catchment to identify catchments to be prioritised, the Escherichia coli or enterococci concentration in the discharge, and changes in discharge frequency, volume and quality over time following improvements in the network infrastructure.</u></p>	Support in part	<p>including an identification of who would be responsible for the implementation of requirements and the implications on those parties.</p> <p>Support the intent but Council is concerned that the cost of achieving this will fall on ratepayers. This requires significant thought and consultation with territorial authorities and their communities around the costs.</p> <p>Council considers the lack of clarity in this provision and others throughout the NRP Plan Change 1, fails to follow basic section 32 processes in the development of the plan change, which require identification of implications of provisions, a thorough cost and benefit analysis of these provisions, and whether these are the more appropriate provisions to achieve outcomes, including an identification of who would be responsible for the implementation of requirements and the implications on those parties.</p>	<p>Seek that consultation is undertaken with territorial authorities and their communities, and that the timeframes are realistic and achievable within the resource constraints of Councils and their communities.</p> <p>Seek that and/or used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as and/or is inappropriate.</p>
<p>Policy WH.P20: Managing existing wastewater treatment plant discharges</p> <p><u>All existing wastewater discharges from a treatment plant shall be managed by:</u></p> <p><u>(a) maintaining or reducing the Escherichia coli or enterococci load in the discharge where the target attribute state for Escherichia coli in Table 8.4 or the coastal water objectives for enterococci in Table 8.1 are met, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) monitoring the discharge to identify trends over time, the Escherichia coli or enterococci concentration and load in the discharge, and changes to receiving water quality at the zone of reasonable mixing over time, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) engaging with mana whenua on their values and interests in relation to the discharge and receiving water, including adverse effects on Māori customary use and mahinga kai, and</u></p> <p><u>(d) assessing the adequacy of existing and planned capacity of wastewater treatment plant systems, and</u></p>	Support in part	Support the intent, but Council is concerned that the cost of achieving this will fall on ratepayers. This requires significant thought and consultation with territorial authorities and their communities around the costs.	Seek that consultation is undertaken with territorial authorities and their communities, and that the timeframes are realistic and achievable within the resource constraints of Councils and their communities.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>(e) maintaining and upgrading existing wastewater treatment plants to provide for population growth and climate change, and</u> <u>(f) monitoring mahinga kai health within and at the outer extent of the zone of reasonable mixing, and</u> <u>(g) investigating technological improvements and other methods to reduce or remove wastewater discharges to water.</u> <u>Note</u> <u>Kaitiaki monitoring teams within the Whaitua must be engaged with and be provided the opportunity to undertake the kaitiaki monitoring.</u></p>			
Rural land use and earthworks (page 77)			
<p><u>Policy WH.P21: Managing diffuse discharges of nutrients and Escherichia coli from farming activities</u></p> <p><u>Reduce diffuse discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus and Escherichia coli from farming activities by:</u> <u>(a) capping, minimising and reducing diffuse discharges from individual rural properties in accordance with WH.P22, WH.P23 and WH.P24, and</u> <u>(b) applying target attributes states as limits on rural land use change and on the intensification of farming activities, and</u> <u>(c) progressively establishing and maintaining woody vegetation on highest erosion risk land (pasture) as a limit on land use, and</u> <u>(d) excluding stock from water bodies as a limit on land use, and</u> <u>(e) supporting good management practice through Wellington Regional Council's environmental restoration programmes.</u></p>	Support in part	Council is concerned that this is a substantial change for livestock farmers and horticulture and will result in the need for them to change their practices significantly at great cost in a time when they are suffering from a cost of living crisis and New Zealand is struggling with a food security issue. Therefore, this needs to be supported by funding and guidance.	Seek clarity on how this will be implemented and funded, and the support that will be provided to achieve this.
<p><u>Policy WH.P22: Capping, minimising and reducing diffuse discharges of nitrogen from farming activities</u></p> <p><u>Diffuse nitrogen discharges from large rural properties and from smaller rural properties that are intensively farmed, are capped, minimised and, on large properties and horticultural properties, reduced where necessary by ensuring that:</u> <u>(a) the risk of diffuse discharge of nitrogen is assessed objectively using a recognised nitrogen risk assessment tool to determine the nitrogen discharge risk, and</u> <u>(b) the nitrogen discharge risk determined for each property in accordance with (a) above, does not increase over time, and</u> <u>(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:</u> <u>(i) farm environment plans are prepared and complied with, and</u> <u>(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</u> <u>(iii) in part Freshwater Management Units where Table 8.4 shows that the baseline state of dissolved inorganic nitrogen or nitrate exceeds the target attribute state, the nitrogen discharge risk is reduced to the extent reasonably practicable.</u></p>	Oppose	<p>Council considers it is currently unclear what is meant by "smaller rural properties", is this intended to be captured by the thresholds under (c)?</p> <p>This appears to duplicate much of the policy above and WH.P23, please see Council comments on WH.P21</p>	Delete this policy and combine with policy WH.P21 and provide clarity on what is meant by 'smaller farms'.
<p><u>Policy WH.P23: Achieving reductions in sediment discharges from farming activities on land with high risk of erosion</u></p> <p><u>Reduce discharges of sediment from farming activities on high erosion risk land and highest erosion risk land by:</u> <u>(a) identifying highest erosion risk land (pasture) and high erosion risk land (pasture), and</u></p>	Support in part	Council considers that this policy is going to incur significant costs for landowners and could mean retirement of large areas of land that will reduce the productive capacity on site with consequential economic effects. See Council's previous comments on the cost of living and food security.	Retain largely as notified, with particular emphasis on clause (d) to support implementation for landowners, including funding and guidance to assist them through the transition.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>(b) requiring that farm environment plans prepared for farms with highest erosion risk land (pasture) and/or high erosion risk land (pasture) include an erosion risk treatment plan, and</p> <p>(c) ensuring erosion risk treatment plans:</p> <p>(i) deliver permanent woody vegetation cover on at least 50% of highest risk erosion land (pasture) that is in pasture on a farm within 10 years and appropriate erosion control treatment for the remaining highest risk erosion land (pasture) and high erosion risk land (pasture) that is in pasture on the farm, and</p> <p>(ii) identify and respond to risks of sediment loss on high erosion risk land (pasture) associated with grazing livestock, earthworks or vegetation clearance, by using effective erosion control treatment, and</p> <p>(d) Wellington Regional Council providing support to landowners to implement erosion risk treatment plans.</p>			<p>Seek that 'and/or' used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as 'and/or' is inappropriate.</p>
<p>Policy WH.P24: Phasing of farm environment plans</p> <p>Farm environment plans required in accordance with Policy WH.P22 and Policy WH.P23 shall be provided according to a phased timetable that prioritises those part Freshwater Management Units where Table 8.4 shows that suspended fine sediment has a baseline state of D and/or where dissolved inorganic nitrogen is shown as being in need of improvement, and so that, in all cases, farm environment plans are prepared and certified by 30 June 2027.</p>	Support in part	<p>This policy is supported in principle but Council considers that given the large number of landowners in the district this is overly ambitious, particularly if the plan change is not operative by then, which is entirely possible given the timeframe over which the operative NRP took to develop (2013 notified to 2023 operative). Council also consider that the use of and/or is inappropriate.</p>	<p>Seek that extended timeframes for implementation are considered and that the policy is amended to read:</p> <p><u>Farm environment plans required in accordance with Policy WH.P22 and Policy WH.P23 shall be provided according to a phased timetable that prioritises those part Freshwater Management Units where Table 8.4 shows that suspended fine sediment has a baseline state of D and/or where dissolved inorganic nitrogen is shown as being in need of improvement, and so that, in all cases, farm environment plans are prepared and certified by 30 June 202732.</u></p>
<p>Policy WH.P25: Managing rural land use change</p> <p><u>Manage the actual and potential adverse effects of changing land use from low to higher intensity rural land use by:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>controlling rural land use change that is greater than 4ha and associated diffuse discharge where there is a risk the diffuse discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or <i>Escherichia coli</i> may increase, and</u></p> <p>(c) <u>only granting resource consent for such a change in land use when, in accordance with Policy P75, the diffuse discharge of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and <i>Escherichia coli</i> of the more intensive activity is demonstrated to be the same or less than the activities being replaced.</u></p> <p>(d)</p>	Oppose	<p>Council considers that this is overly onerous on small properties and consider that other policies will apply that already impose significant costs to the landowner and all regional ratepayers to fund this work for a marginal level of improvement above other mandatory requirements proposed in this plan change. Many of these smaller properties have limited production occurring on them and the registration process set out in Schedule 35 appears to particularly onerous for smaller properties.</p>	<p>Delete this policy and associated provisions, such as Schedule 35, and focus on larger properties where more meaningful outcomes can be achieved.</p>
<p>Policy WH.P26: Managing livestock access to small rivers</p> <p><u>In addition to national stock exclusion regulations and the region-wide stock access requirements of Rule R98, Rule R99 or Rule R100 in this Plan, restrict livestock access to a river in the Mākara Stream and Mangaroa River catchments where the baseline state for the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit is below the national bottom line for visual clarity.</u></p>	Support in part	<p>Council supports the intent to exclude livestock to streams where water quality is poor. We consider the stock exclusions should be flexible enough to not require fencing in steep areas where stock are not anticipated to go.</p> <p>We also seek acknowledgment that pest species including deer, pigs and goats that are a substantial issue in these areas – particularly in the Mangaroa valley, these pest species have flourished.</p> <p>Consider that the most practicable options should be considered for the exclusion of access to these streams.</p>	<p>Seek acknowledgement of pest species contribution to <i>e.coli</i> in these areas and management of these pests within the regional parks and forests which surround the Mangaroa River catchment.</p>

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>Policy WH.P27: Promoting stream shading</p> <p>Contribute to the achievement of aquatic ecosystem health by promoting the progressive shading of streams where nutrient reductions alone will be insufficient to achieve the periphyton target attribute states in Table 8.4.</p>	Support		Retain as notified.
<p>Policy WH.P28: Achieving reductions in sediment discharges from plantation forestry</p> <p>Reduce discharges of sediment from plantation forestry by:</p> <p>(a) identifying highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), and</p> <p>(b) improving management of plantation forestry by requiring erosion and sediment management plans to be prepared and complied with, and</p> <p>(c) requiring that on highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), plantation forestry is not established or continued beyond the harvest of existing plantation forest.</p>	Oppose	Council considers this policy appears to conflict with the requirements of the NES-CF.	Delete policy.
<p>Policy WH.P29: Management of earthworks</p> <p>The risk of sediment discharges from earthworks shall be managed by:</p> <p>(a) requiring retention of soil and sediment on the land using good management practices for erosion and sediment control measures that are appropriate to the scale and nature of the activity, and in accordance with the <i>GWRC Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for the Wellington Region (2021)</i>, for the duration of the land disturbance, and</p> <p>(b) limiting the amount of land disturbed at any time, and</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(d) requiring erosion and sediment control measures to be installed prior to, and during earthworks and ensuring those controls remain in place and are maintained until the land is stabilised against erosion.</p>	Support in part	Consider that these are all reasonable things to include as conditions of consents for larger projects, however may not be reasonable to require of small scale projects such as the maintenance of driveways and footpaths, which are now considered earthworks, in accordance with the amended definition.	Amend to clearly identify scale or threshold this policy should apply at.
<p>Policy WH.P30: Discharge standard for earthworks</p> <p>The discharge of sediment from earthworks over an area greater than 3,000m² shall:</p> <p>(a) not exceed 100g/m³ at the point of discharge where the discharge is to a surface water body, coastal water, stormwater network or to an artificial watercourse, except that when the discharge is to a river with background total suspended solids that exceed 100g/m³, the discharge shall not, after the zone of reasonable mixing, decrease the visual clarity in the receiving water by more than:</p> <p>(i) 20% in River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or</p> <p>(ii) 30% in any other river, and</p> <p>(b) be managed using good management practices in accordance with the <i>GWRC Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region (2021)</i>, to achieve the discharge standard in and</p> <p>(c) be monitored by a suitably qualified person, and the results reported to the Wellington Regional Council.</p>	Oppose	Council is concerned that this policy reads more like a rule or standard rather than outlining how an objective will be implemented.	Delete policy or amend to be a policy rather than a rule or standard.
<p>Policy WH.P31: Winter shut down of earthworks</p> <p>Earthworks over 3,000m² in area shall:</p> <p>(a) be shut down from 1st June to 30th September each year, and</p>	Oppose	Council is concerned that this policy reads more like a rule or standard rather than outlining how an objective will be implemented.	Delete policy or amend to be a policy rather than a rule or standard.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>(b) prior to shut down, be stabilised against erosion and have sediment controls in place using good management practices in accordance with the GWRC Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for the Wellington Region (2021).</u></p>			
<p>Water Allocation (page 81)</p>			
<p>Rules (page 82)</p>			
<p><u>Discharge of contaminants</u> (page 82)</p> <p><u>Rule WH.R1: Point source discharges of specific contaminants – prohibited activity</u></p> <p><u>The point source discharge of:</u></p> <p><u>(a) chemical cleaning products including vehicle cleaning products, detergents, bleach and disinfectant, or</u></p> <p><u>(b) paint and other substances used for the purpose of protecting surfaces (including stain and paint wash), or</u></p> <p><u>(c) solvents including paint stripper, or</u></p> <p><u>(d) liquid fuels, including diesel, petrol, oil, grease, except where these have been treated by an interceptor system to collect hazardous contaminants and the treated discharge does not contain more than 15 milligrams per litre of total petroleum hydrocarbons, or</u></p> <p><u>(e) radiator coolant, or</u></p> <p><u>(f) cooking oil, or</u></p> <p><u>(g) cement wash, cement slurry and concrete cutting waste, or</u></p> <p><u>(h) drill cooling water</u></p> <p><u>into water or onto or into land, including via a stormwater network, where it may enter a surface water body or coastal water is a prohibited activity.</u></p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Council is concerned over the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of thresholds or scope of rule application - lack of specificity – some vehicle cleaning products are biodegradable and less harmful to the environment than others - fundamental inability to monitor against this rule - some of these in small quantities may be suitable for discharging to land, e.g. biodegradable cleaning products, cooking oil. <p>As written, this would mean that washing any car or washing house windows or walls would be a prohibited activity. Should your car fail, such as a boiled radiator or oil leak, this would also be a prohibited activity.</p> <p>Prohibited activities need to be clear and measurable without any need for interpretations.</p> <p>It appears that this rule has not been fully considered – particularly as to its purpose, applicability and practical (and reasonable) implementation.</p>	<p>Delete or significantly rewrite to a more specific and reasonable approach.</p> <p>If a rule like this is retained, seek a more permissive activity status such as restricted discretionary. However, we note that it is impractical to require consent for these small scale activities, such as washing windows. If retained, this rule needs further consideration.</p>
<p><u>Rule WH.R2: Stormwater to land – permitted activity</u></p> <p><u>The discharge of stormwater onto or into land, including where contaminants may enter groundwater:</u></p> <p><u>(a) that is not from a high risk industrial or trade premise, or</u></p> <p><u>(b) that does not discharge from, or to, a local authority stormwater network,</u></p> <p><u>is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p><u>(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</u></p> <p><u>(d) the discharge shall not cause or exacerbate the flooding of any other property, and</u></p>	<p>Support</p>		<p>Retain as notified.</p>

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>(e) the discharge is not located within 20m of a bore used for water abstraction for potable supply or stock water.</u></p> <p><u>Note:</u> <u>In respect of a discharge from an existing high risk industrial or trade premise refer to Rule WH.R4, and for discharges from new or redeveloped premises refer to Rule WH.R11. For existing discharges from or into a local authority stormwater network refer to Rule WH.R9.</u></p>			
<p><u>Rule WH.R3: Stormwater from an existing individual property to surface water or coastal water – permitted activity</u></p> <p><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>(a) that is not from a high risk industrial or trade premise, or</u></p> <p><u>(b) that is not from a port, airport or state highway, or</u></p> <p><u>(c) that does not discharge from, or to, a local authority stormwater network,</u></p> <p><u>is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p><u>(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</u></p> <p><u>(e) the discharge does not contain wastewater, and</u></p> <p><u>(f) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:</u></p> <p><u>(i) 50g/m³ where the discharge enters a site or habitat identified</u></p> <p><u>(ii) 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</u></p> <p><u>(ii) 100g/m³ where the discharge enters any other water, and</u></p> <p><u>(g) the discharge shall not cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and</u></p> <p><u>(h) the discharge shall not give rise to the following effects beyond the zone of reasonable mixing:</u></p> <p><u>(i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or</u></p> <p><u>(ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or</u></p> <p><u>(iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than</u></p> <p><u>1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or</u></p>	Support		Retain as notified.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>2. 30% in any other river, or</u></p> <p><u>(iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or</u></p> <p><u>(v) the freshwater is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or</u></p> <p><u>(vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.</u></p> <p><u>Note</u> <u>In respect of the discharge from an existing high risk industrial or trade premise refer to Rule WH.R4. Discharges from a port or airport refer to Rule WH.R8. For discharges from an existing individual property into the stormwater network refer to Rule WH.R9.</u></p>			
<p><u>Rule WH.R4: Stormwater from an existing high risk industrial or trade premise – permitted activity</u></p> <p><u>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:</u></p> <p><u>(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</u></p> <p><u>(b) the discharge does not contain wastewater, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) if the discharge is to land where it may enter groundwater,</u></p> <p><u>(i) the discharge cannot cause or exacerbate the flooding of any other property, and</u></p> <p><u>(ii) the discharge is not located within 20m of a bore used for water abstraction for potable supply or stock water, and</u></p> <p><u>(d) any contaminants stored or used on site, or hazardous substances, cannot be entrained in stormwater and enter a surface water body or coastal water, including via the stormwater network, or</u></p> <p><u>(i) there is a containment system in place to intercept and contain any spillage of hazardous substances for storage and removal, or</u></p> <p><u>(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</u></p> <p><u>(e) if the discharge is into a surface water body, coastal water or via an existing local authority stormwater network, the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:</u></p> <p><u>(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</u></p>	Support		Retain as notified.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>(ii) 100g/m³ where the discharge enters any other water,</u></p> <p><u>and where the discharge is not via an existing local authority stormwater network the discharge shall also not:</u></p> <p><u>(f) cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and</u></p> <p><u>(g) give rise to the following effects beyond the zone of reasonable mixing:</u></p> <p><u>(i) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or</u></p> <p><u>(ii) any conspicuous change in the colour, or</u></p> <p><u>(iii) a decrease in water clarity of more than</u></p> <p><u>1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or</u></p> <p><u>2. 30% in any other river, or</u></p> <p><u>(iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or</u></p> <p><u>(v) the freshwater is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or</u></p> <p><u>(vi) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.</u></p> <p><u>Note</u> <u>For the creation of new or redevelopment of existing impervious surfaces for high risk industrial and trade premises and the associated discharge of stormwater, refer to WH.R11</u></p>			
<p><u>Rule WH.R5: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces – permitted activity</u></p> <p><u>The use of land for the creation of new, or redevelopment of existing impervious surfaces (including greenfield development and redevelopment activities of existing urbanised property) and the associated discharge of stormwater into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a surface water body or coastal water, including through an existing or new local authority stormwater network, that is not a high risk industrial or trade premise or unplanned greenfield development, is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p><u>(a) the proposal involves the creation of new, or redevelopment of existing impervious areas of less than 1,000m² (baseline property existing impervious area as at 30 October 2023) and</u></p> <p><u>(b) all new building materials associated with the development shall not include exposed zinc (including galvanised steel) or copper roof, cladding and spouting materials, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) the proposal provides hydrological control measures (for example rain tanks) onsite or offsite, where discharges will enter a surface water body (including via an existing local authority stormwater network):</u></p>	Support in part	<p>Council has a fundamental concern with the application of the definition of 'redevelopment'. See Council comments on the definition and WH.P14.</p> <p>Concern that this 1000m² threshold will result in fairly small developments including upgrading and maintenance activities requiring a consent, which is overly onerous particularly for Council's business as usual functions.</p> <p>Our calculations have identified that should Council want to maintain or renew over 50 linear metres of road this would require a resource consent. This would result in an arduous, costly and inefficient process that will place a great burden on existing resources (both financial and staff), and has no consideration or recognition of the roles and functions of territorial authorities as road controlling authorities</p>	Amend to remove the 1000m ² threshold in relation to upgrading, maintaining and renewing of existing roads, footpaths/cyclepath and driveways.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>(i) for all impervious areas associated with a greenfield development, or (ii) for all redeveloped and new impervious areas involving greater than 30m² of impervious area of a redevelopment (of an existing urbanised property), and <u>1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or</u> <u>2. 30% in any other river, or</u> (iv) <u>any emission of objectionable odour, or</u> (v) <u>the freshwater is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or</u> (vi) <u>any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.</u> (d) <u>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</u> (e) <u>the discharge does not contain wastewater, and</u> (f) <u>the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge shall not exceed:</u> (i) <u>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</u> (ii) <u>100g/m³ where the discharge enters any other water, and where the discharge is not via an existing or new local authority stormwater network;</u> (g) <u>the discharge shall not cause any erosion of the channel or banks of the receiving water body or the coastal marine area, and</u> (h) <u>the discharge shall not give rise to the following effects beyond the zone of reasonable mixing:</u> (i) <u>the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or</u> (ii) <u>any conspicuous change in the colour, or</u> (iii) <u>a decrease in water clarity of more than</u> <u>1. 20% in a River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or</u> <u>2. 30% in any other river, or</u> (iv) <u>any emission of objectionable odour, or</u> (v) <u>the freshwater is unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or</u> (vi) <u>any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.</u> <u>Note</u> <u>For the creation of new or redevelopment of existing impervious surfaces for high risk industrial and trade premises and the associated discharge of stormwater, refer to WH.R11</u></p>			
<p>Rule WH.R6: Stormwater from new greenfield impervious surfaces – controlled activity</p> <p><u>The use of land for the creation of new impervious surfaces for greenfield development and the associated discharge of stormwater into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a surface water body or coastal water, including through an existing local authority stormwater network, that is not a high risk industrial or trade premise or unplanned greenfield development, is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p><u>a) the proposal involves the creation of new impervious surfaces of between 1,000m² and 3,000m² (baseline property existing impervious area as at 30 October 2023)</u></p>	Oppose	Council is fundamentally concerned that the implications of this rule would mean the application of financial contributions and costly significant upgrades, given the requirements to both include costly stormwater systems within developments, as well as pay financial contributions under schedule 30 (i.e. double dipping of cost).	Delete or amend to remove thresholds and financial contributions. Seek that and/or used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as and/or is inappropriate.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>or,</u> <u>(b) the proposal involves the creation new impervious surfaces of less than 1,000m², but is not permitted under the conditions of Rule WH.R5, and,</u> <u>(c) a financial contribution is paid for the purpose of offsetting the adverse effects of residual stormwater contaminants. The level of contribution and when it is required is set out in Schedule 30 (financial contributions), and</u> <u>(d) where stormwater directly or indirectly (through an existing local authority stormwater network) discharges to a river, hydrological control is provided either:</u> <u>(i) on-site, or</u> <u>(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</u> <u>(e) stormwater contaminant treatment is provided that captures 85% of the mean annual runoff and directs it to a stormwater treatment system that treats in accordance with Schedule 28 (contaminant treatment) and is provided either:</u> <u>(i) on-site, or</u> <u>(ii) off-site through an existing local authority stormwater network or privately owned stormwater treatment system that has capacity to treat contaminant loads from the site.</u> <u>Matters of control</u> <u>1. The design and layout of the on-site stormwater treatment system, including the ongoing operational and management measures necessary to ensure that stormwater quality will meet the requirements of condition (e) of this rule</u> <u>2. The adequacy of hydrological control measures either on-site or offsite, where stormwater will enter a river</u> <u>3. Where an off-site (or a combination of on-site and off-site) stormwater treatment system is utilised, whether this has capacity, availability (timing) and appropriate authorisations to connect into</u> <u>4. The long-term operational, maintenance and ownership requirements of the stormwater treatment system</u> <u>5. Whether sufficient use of water sensitive urban design measures have been applied to the site design and layout</u> <u>6. A financial contribution as required by Schedule 30 (financial contributions)</u> <u>7. Condition of consent to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with conditions (d) and (e) of this rule</u> <u>Notification</u> <u>In respect of Rule WH.R6, applications are precluded from limited and public notification (unless special circumstances exist).</u> <u>Note</u> <u>For the creation of new or redevelopment of existing impervious surfaces for high risk industrial and trade premises and the associated discharge of stormwater, refer to WH.R11.</u></p>			
<p><u>Rule WH.R7: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces of existing urbanised areas – controlled activity</u></p> <p><u>The use of land for the creation of new and/or redevelopment of impervious surfaces of an existing urbanised property and the associated discharge of stormwater into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a surface water body or coastal water, including through an existing local authority stormwater network, that is not a high risk industrial or trade premise, is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:</u></p>	Oppose	Council is fundamentally concerned that the implications of this rule would mean the application of financial contributions and costly significant upgrades, given the requirements to both include costly stormwater systems within developments, as well as pay financial contributions under schedule 30 (i.e. double dipping of cost).	Delete or amend to remove thresholds and financial contributions. Seek that and/or used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as and/or is inappropriate.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>(a) the proposal involves the creation of new, or redevelopment of impervious surfaces of between 1,000m² and 3,000m² (baseline property existing impervious area as at 30 October 2023) or,</p> <p>(b) the proposal involves the creation of new, or redevelopment of impervious areas of less than 1,000m² but is not permitted under the conditions of Rule WH.R5, and,</p> <p>(c) where stormwater directly or indirectly (through an existing local authority stormwater network) discharges to a river, hydrological control is provided either:</p> <p>(i) on-site, or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(d) contaminant treatment of stormwater is provided either:</p> <p>(i) on-site through a stormwater treatment system, or</p> <p>(ii) off-site through an existing local authority stormwater network or privately owned stormwater treatment system that has capacity to treat contaminant loads from the site</p> <p><u>Matters of control</u></p> <p>1. Whether the design and layout of the on-site stormwater treatment system incorporates best practicable option measures to achieve (to the extent practicable) the capture of 85% of the mean annual stormwater runoff and treatment in accordance with Schedule 28 (contaminant treatment)</p> <p>2. Whether the design and layout undertakes a best practicable option approach to the provision of hydrological control measures either onsite or offsite, where stormwater will enter a river</p> <p>3. Where an off-site (or a combination of on-site and off-site) stormwater treatment system is utilised, whether this has capacity, availability (timing) and appropriate authorisations to connect into</p> <p>4. The long-term operational, maintenance and ownership requirements of the stormwater treatment system</p> <p>5. Whether there are topographical limitations influencing the provision of stormwater hydrological control and contaminant treatment</p> <p>6. Whether sufficient use of water sensitive urban design methods have been applied to the site design and layout</p> <p>7. Conditions to monitor compliance associated with any stormwater treatment system or hydrological control measures.</p> <p><u>Notification</u></p> <p>In respect of Rule WH.R7, applications are precluded from limited and public notification (unless special circumstances exist).</p> <p><u>Note</u></p> <p>For the creation of new or redevelopment of existing impervious surfaces for high risk industrial and trade premises and the associated discharge of stormwater, refer to Rule WH.R11.</p>			
<p><u>Rule WH.R9: Stormwater from a local authority or state highway network – restricted discretionary activity</u></p> <p>The discharge of stormwater into water, or onto or into land where it may enter water, from a local authority or state highway stormwater network, including discharges via another stormwater network, except those from a high risk industrial or trade premise, or ports and airports, is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the resource consent application includes a stormwater management strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 31 (stormwater</p>	Oppose	Council is opposed to the requirement for every maintenance and renewal project, being required to apply for restricted discretionary activity status for stormwater from road. This provision identifies a fundamental lack of understanding about the roles and functions of Council's (and other territorial authorities' within the region) as a road controlling authority and the practicalities and implementation costs associated with this provision.	Delete rule or amend to remove local authority roads where these are already addressed through the stormwater network discharge consent. Seek that 'and/or' used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as 'and/or' is inappropriate.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>strategy – whaitua) to progressively improve discharge quality, including a reduction of copper and zinc commensurate with what is required in the receiving environment to meet the target attribute state in Tables 8.4 or coastal water objective in Table 8.1 for the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit or coastal water management unit.</u></p> <p><u>Matters for discretion</u></p> <p><u>1. The contents and implementation of a stormwater management strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 31 (stormwater strategy - whaitua)</u></p> <p><u>2. The reduction of copper and zinc where required in order for the target attribute state or coastal water objective for these attributes to be met</u></p> <p><u>3. Measures to achieve any other relevant target attribute states or coastal water objectives including for ecosystem health, nutrients, visual clarity and Escherichia coli or enterococci</u></p> <p><u>4. Adverse effects, including cumulative and localised adverse effects, on:</u> <u>(i) groundwater, surface water and coastal water, and particularly sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use), and</u> <u>(ii) group drinking water supplies and community drinking water supplies</u></p> <p><u>5. Methodology to prioritise the reduction, removal, and/or treatment of stormwater discharges, including information requirements and engagement with mana whenua and the community</u></p> <p><u>6. The use of hydrological control and water sensitive urban design measures to mitigate adverse effects of stormwater discharges, provide communal stormwater treatment, or offset discharges arising from new greenfield development</u></p> <p><u>7. The programme and timeframes for implementing measures and/or capital works</u></p> <p><u>8. Monitoring and modelling of the stormwater network</u></p> <p><u>Notification</u> <u>In respect of Rule WH.R9, applications are precluded from public notification (unless special circumstances exist). Relevant iwi authorities shall be determined to be an affected party to an application under this rule.</u></p> <p><u>Note</u> <u>For the discharge of stormwater from an existing high risk industrial or trade premise, or the discharge of stormwater from a port or airport refer to Rules WH.R4 and WH.R8 respectively. Other existing discharges of stormwater into a local authority stormwater network will be managed under this rule by the local authority or the relevant water authority.</u></p>		<p>These discharges would be entering an existing stormwater network, which has an existing management strategy, and it is not appropriate to require additional management of discharges which are managed by the Network discharge consent.</p>	
<p><u>Rule WH.R11: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces – discretionary activity</u></p> <p><u>The use of land for the creation of new, or redevelopment of existing impervious surfaces (including greenfield development and redevelopment of existing urbanised property) and the associated discharge of stormwater into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a surface water body or coastal water, including through an existing local authority stormwater network, that is not permitted by Rule WH.R5, or a controlled activity under Rule WH.R6 or Rule WH.R7, or prohibited under WH.R13 is a discretionary activity provided the</u></p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Council is concerned with the implications of the 'redevelopment' definition and the lack of thresholds both in Policy WH.P14 and this rule.</p> <p>See comments on both the definition and WH.P14.</p>	<p>Review the definition of redevelopment and consider the application of thresholds where both Policy WH.P14 and this rule apply.</p>

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) <u>the resource consent application includes a Stormwater Impact Assessment prepared in accordance with Schedule 29 (impact assessment), and</u> <u>(b) if the proposal is for greenfield development a financial contribution is paid for the purpose of offsetting the adverse effects of residual stormwater contaminants. The level of contribution and when it is required is set out in Schedule 30 (financial contributions).</u></p>			
<p><u>Rule WH.R12: All other stormwater discharges – non-complying activity</u></p> <p><u>The:</u></p> <p>a) <u>discharge of stormwater onto or into land, including where contaminants may enter groundwater, that is not permitted by Rule WH.R2, or</u></p> <p>b) <u>discharge of stormwater into water or onto or into land where it may enter a surface water body or coastal water, that is not permitted by Rule WH.R3, or a restricted discretionary activity under Rules WH.R8 or WH.R9, or</u></p> <p>c) <u>discharge of stormwater from a high risk industrial or trade premise that is not permitted by Rule WH.R4, or the use of land for the creation of new or redevelopment of existing impervious surfaces and the associated discharge of stormwater from a high risk industrial or trade premise that does not meet the conditions of Rule WH.R11, or</u></p> <p>d) <u>use of land for the creation of new or redevelopment of existing impervious surfaces and the associated discharge of stormwater into water or onto or into land where it may enter water, that is not permitted by Rule WH.R5, or a controlled activity under Rule WH.R6 or WH.R7, or a discretionary activity under Rule WH.R10 or WH.R11, or a prohibited activity under WH.R13,</u></p> <p><u>is a non-complying activity.</u></p>	Support in part	Council has made comments on other rules which default into this non-complying rule.	Seek that this rule is reviewed and any consequential amendments made in relation to concerns raised by Council, in respect of other inter-related provisions.
<p><u>Rule WH.R13: Stormwater from new unplanned greenfield development – prohibited activity</u></p> <p><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>Note</u> <u>Any unplanned greenfield development proposals will require a plan change to the relevant map (Map 86, 87, 88 or 89) to allow consideration of the suitability of the site and receiving catchment(s) for accommodating the water quality requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020, and the relevant freshwater and coastal water quality objectives of this Plan. Any plan change process should be considered concurrent with any associated change to the relevant district plan, to support integrated planning and assessment.</u></p>	Oppose	<p>Council has significant concerns with the implications and practicality of this rule.</p> <p>Council identifies that prohibition in this policy, and the direction in the objective above it, would effectively render a future plan change an impossibility because it would not be implementing the higher order documents. The section 32 analysis for such a plan change would need to consider the provisions in NRP PC1 and recent changes to the NRP and therefore would be at risk of being contrary to objectives and policies in these plans.</p>	Delete rule or amend significantly to change from prohibited and provide a consenting pathway for unplanned greenfield developments. Also seek that this specifically should not apply to developments that feed into an existing stormwater network that will have an existing stormwater network discharge consent.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>Rule WH.R20: Plantation forestry – controlled activity</p> <p><u>Afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, vegetation clearance or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry, and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body, is a controlled activity providing the following conditions are met:</u></p>	Oppose	Council considers that this does not appear to align with the requirements of the NESCF.	Delete rule.
<p>Rule WH.R21: Plantation forestry – discretionary activity</p> <p><u>Afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, vegetation clearance or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R20 and is not a prohibited activity under Rule WH.R22 is a discretionary activity.</u></p>	Oppose	Council considers that this does not appear to align with the requirements of the NESCF.	Delete rule.
<p>Earthworks (page 100)</p> <p>Rule WH.R23: Earthworks – permitted activity</p> <p><u>Earthworks is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>the earthworks are to implement an action in the erosion risk treatment plan for the farm, or</u></p> <p>(b) <u>the earthworks are to implement an action in the farm environment plan for the farm, or</u></p> <p>(c) <u>the area of earthworks does not exceed 3,000m² per property in any consecutive 12-month period, and:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>the earthworks shall not occur within 5m of a surface water body or the coastal marine area, except for earthworks undertaken in association with Rules R122, R124, R130, R131, R134, R135, and R137, and</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>soil or debris from earthworks is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, including via a stormwater network, and</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>the area of earthworks must be stabilised within six months after completion of the earthworks, and</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>there is no discharge of sediment from earthworks and/or flocculant into a surface water body, the coastal marine area, or onto land that may enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, including via a stormwater network, and</u></p> <p>(v) <u>erosion and sediment control measures shall be used to prevent a discharge of sediment where a preferential flow path connects with a surface water body or the coastal marine area, including via a stormwater network.</u></p>	Oppose	<p>Council has significant concerns with the implications of the amendment of the earthworks definition, and the implications for this rule.</p> <p>Council considers that the clause 16 changes to the provision significantly improve the outcomes for landowners and the public, however Council remains of the opinion that the removal of exclusions from the definitions of earthworks, significantly affect Council's ability to undertake business as usual maintenance and renewals particularly for local authority roads, footpaths and cycle paths. Council considers it would be far more appropriate to include local these activities as permitted activities, given their effects are well understood, and can be managed by permitted activity standards.</p>	<p>Amend provisions to address the following key functions of territorial authorities as road controlling authorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. need to cover road maintenance and upgrading, including reseal 2. upgrading of underground networks 3. replacement of signs and traffic/speed management 4. repair, maintenance and upgrading of pedestrian and cycle facilities <p>Seek that and/or used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as and/or is inappropriate.</p>

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>Note</u> <u>Earthworks management guidance is available within the Greater Wellington Regional Council, Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021).</u></p>			
<p><u>Rule WH.R24: Earthworks – restricted discretionary activity</u></p> <p><u>Earthworks and the associated discharge of sediment and/or flocculant into a surface water body or coastal water, or onto or into land where it may enter a surface water body or coastal water, including via a stormwater network, that does not comply with Rule WH.R23 is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p><u>(a) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge from the earthworks shall not exceed 100g/m³, except that, if at the time of the discharge the concentration of total suspended solids in the receiving water at or about the point of discharge exceeds 100g/m³, the discharge shall not, after the zone of reasonable mixing, decrease the visual clarity in the receiving water by more than:</u></p> <p><u>(i) 20% in River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or</u></p> <p><u>(ii) 30% in any other river, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) earthworks shall not occur between 1st June and 30th September in any year.</u></p> <p><u>Matters for discretion</u></p> <p><u>1. The location, area, scale, volume, duration and staging and timing of works</u></p> <p><u>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</u></p> <p><u>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</u></p> <p><u>4. The proportion of unstabilised land in the catchment</u></p> <p><u>5. The adequacy and efficiency of stabilisation devices for sediment control</u></p> <p><u>6. Any adverse effects on:</u></p> <p><u>(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)</u></p> <p><u>(ii) group drinking water supplies and community drinking water supplies</u></p> <p><u>(iii) mauri, water quality (including water quality in the coastal marine area), aquatic and marine ecosystem health, aquatic and riparian habitat quality, indigenous</u></p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Council has significant concerns with the application of the amended earthworks definition and the implications for this rule.</p> <p>As it stands, Council would need to apply for a resource consent for every 150 linear metres of road, based on an average 20 m road width. The scale at which resource consents would apply not only for Council but every territorial authority in the region, would be an extremely onerous and poor use of already stretched resources (time and cost) for both TAs which would be required to prepare the consents, but also for GWRC officer time who would be required to process these consents.</p> <p>Council considers amended permitted activity standards are a far more appropriate way to manage sediment run-off concerns.</p>	<p>Amend suite of provisions to address and reflect the requirements and functions of territorial authorities as road controlling authorities, which appropriate permitted activity standards which manage effects.</p> <p>Seek that and/or used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as and/or is inappropriate.</p>

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>biodiversity values, mahinga kai and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species</u></p> <p><u>(iv) the natural character of lakes, rivers, natural wetlands and their margins and the coastal environment</u></p> <p><u>(v) natural hazards, land stability, soil erosion, sedimentation and flood hazard management including the use of natural buffers</u></p> <p>7. <u>Duration of the consent</u></p> <p>8. <u>Preparation required for the close-down period (from 1st June to 30th September each year) and any maintenance activities required during this period</u></p> <p>9. <u>Monitoring and reporting requirements</u></p>			
<p><u>Rule WH.R25: Earthworks – non-complying activity</u></p> <p><u>Earthworks, and the associated discharge of sediment into a surface water body or coastal water or onto or into land where it may enter a surface water body or coastal water from earthworks, including via a stormwater network, that does not comply with Rule WH.R24 is a non-complying activity.</u></p>	Support in part	Council has made comments on other rules which default into this non-complying rule.	Seek that this rule is reviewed and any consequential amendments made in relation to concerns raised by Council, in respect of other inter-related provisions.
<p><u>Nutrients and sediment from pastoral farming</u> (page 102)</p> <p><u>Rule WH.R26: Farming activities on a property of between 4 hectares and 20 hectares – permitted activity</u></p> <p><u>The use of land on a property of 4 hectares or more and less than 20 hectares for:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>pastoral land use</u> where the <u>winter stocking rate</u> is greater than <u>12 stock units per effective hectare</u>, and/or b) <u>pastoral land use on highest erosion risk land (pasture) or high erosion risk land (pasture), and/or</u> c) <u>arable land use,</u> <p><u>and the associated discharge of contaminants into a surface water body or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) <u>the property is registered with the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with Schedule 35 (farm registration) by 1 August 2025, and</u> e) <u>the nitrogen discharge risk is assessed annually and provided to the Wellington Regional Council on request, and</u> f) <u>the three-year rolling average of the nitrogen discharge risk for the land does not increase above the rate recorded at registration, and</u> g) <u>if the property contains highest erosion risk land (pasture), or high erosion risk land (pasture):</u> (i) <u>the area and of pastoral land use on highest erosion risk land (pasture) or high</u> 	Oppose	<p>Council is fundamentally opposed to the additional burden this will place on small landowners. We note that there is a different threshold throughout the NRP-PC1 where properties over 5 ha are identified rather than 4 ha.</p> <p>Many of these smaller properties have limited production occurring on them and the registration process set out in Schedule 35 appear to particularly onerous for smaller properties.</p>	Delete this rule and associated provisions, such as Schedule 35, and focus on larger properties where more can be achieved.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought								
<p><u>erosion risk land (pasture) does not increase above the area recorded at registration, and</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>the average annual stocking rate and the winter stocking rate on the high erosion risk land (pasture) or highest erosion risk land (pasture) do not increase above the area recorded for that land at registration.</u></p>											
<p>Rule WH.R27: Farming activities on 20 hectares or more of land – permitted activity</p> <p>The use of 20 hectares or more of land on a farm for pastoral land use, arable land use, or more than 5 hectares for horticultural land use, and the associated discharge of contaminants into a surface water body or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) a farm environment plan in respect of the land and associated land use is supplied to Wellington Regional Council by the date set out in Table 8.6 for the part Freshwater Management Unit in which the farm is located, and</p> <p>(b) if the farm used for pastoral land use contains highest erosion risk land (pasture) or high erosion risk land (pasture), the farm environment plan includes an erosion risk treatment plan, that meets the requirements of Schedule 36 (farm environment plan - additional),</p> <p>and</p> <p>(c) a farm environment plan certifier certifies in writing that:</p> <p>(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 environment plan) and Schedule 36 (farm environment plan - additional),</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) where the farm environment plan is certified under section 217G of Part 9A of the RMA, that the farm environment plan, meets the requirements of condition (b), and</p> <p>(d) the land use is undertaken in accordance with the farm environment plan provided under condition (a).</p> <p>Table 8.6 – Phase-in of farm environment plans for part Freshwater Management Units</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="219 1398 1032 1654"> <thead> <tr> <th>Part Freshwater Management Unit</th> <th>Due Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Te Awa Kairangi rural streams and rural mainstems Parangārehu catchment streams and South-west coast rural streams Wainuiomata rural streams</td> <td>30 Dec 2025</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Te Awa Kairangi lower mainstem Korokoro Stream</td> <td>30 Dec 2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ōrongorongo, Te Awa Kairangi and Wainuiomata small forested and Te Awa Kairangi forested mainstems</td> <td>30 December 2027</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Part Freshwater Management Unit	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	Support		Retain as notified.
Part Freshwater Management Unit	Due Date										
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<p>Rule WH.R28: Livestock access to a small river – permitted activity</p> <p>From 30 December 2025 access by cattle (including dairy cows), farmed deer or farmed pigs to a river less than 1m wide in the Mākara Stream and Mangaroa River catchments, as shown on Maps 96 and 97, and any associated discharge</p>	Support in part	Council is concerned that this could potentially burden for landowners, date could also give people no time especially if the NRP Plan Change 1 takes a while to go through the process.	Seek acknowledgment that Pest species including deer, pigs and goats that are a substantial issue in these areas – particularly in the Mangaroa valley, these pest species have flourished.								

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>to a surface water body, is a permitted activity provided:</u></p> <p><u>(a) the access is only at a stock crossing point and the cattle (including dairy cows), farmed deer or farmed pigs are supervised and actively driven across the surface water body, and do not cross the same water body more than twice in any month, or</u></p> <p><u>(b) the farm environment plan for the farm includes a small stream riparian programme that meets the requirements of Schedule 36 (farm environment plan - additional), and</u></p> <p><u>(c) where the farm environment plan is certified under section 217G of Part 9A of the RMA, the farm environment plan certifier has certified that the farm environment plan meets the requirements of condition (b).</u></p> <p><u>Note</u></p> <p><u>Livestock access to, and exclusion from, a surface water body is also subject to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020,</u> • <u>the Resource Management (Stock Exclusion) Regulations 2020, and</u> • <u>Rule R98, Rule R99 and Rule R100.</u> 		<p>We also seek acknowledgment that Pest species including deer, pigs and goats that are a substantial issue in these areas – particularly in the Mangaroa valley, these pest species have flourished.</p> <p>Consider that the most practicable options should be considered for the exclusion of access to these streams.</p>	
<p>Rule WH.R29: Livestock access to a small river – discretionary activity</p> <p><u>From 30 December 2025, access by cattle (including dairy cows), farmed deer or farmed pigs to a river less than 1m wide in the Mākara Stream and Mangaroa River catchments, as shown on Maps 96 and 97, and any associated discharge to a surface water body that does not meet Rule WH.R28 is a discretionary activity.</u></p>	Support in part	<p>Council supports the intent but is concerned that the timeframe identified is unrealistic given that this goes beyond the regulations in the NESFW, and due to costs and it is unrealistic to ask landowners to go that fast, especially given they may be focuses on current NES requirements first and these streams may be in steep areas which are harder to fence.</p> <p>We also seek acknowledgment that Pest species including deer, pigs and goats that are a substantial issue in these areas – particularly in the Mangaroa valley, these pest species have flourished.</p> <p>Council hopes that this provision is supported by pest management on GW land to prevent pest species entering landowners properties.</p>	<p>Seek timeframe is amended to end of 2026 so relevant landowners are able to understand it prior to being required to comply with the rule.</p> <p>Seek flexibility on how stock exclusion is managed</p> <p>Seek that the provision is supported by pest management on GW land to prevent pest species entering land owners properties.</p>
<p>Rule WH.R30: The use of land for farming activities – discretionary activity</p> <p><u>The use of land for the farming activities described in Rule WH.R26 or Rule WH.R27, and the associated discharge of contaminants into a surface water body or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater, that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R26 or Rule WH.R27 is a discretionary activity provided the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p><u>(a) the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record at the time the application is lodged demonstrates that the concentration of dissolved inorganic nitrogen, dissolved reactive phosphorus, or measure of visual clarity, for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit set out in Table 8.4, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) if the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record at the time the application is lodged demonstrates that the concentration of Escherichia coli, for the relevant catchment exceeds the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part</u></p>	Support in part	<p>Council is concerned related to affordability and achievability of these provisions are expressed in in relation to policies which are related to this rule. These concerns also apply to this rule.</p>	<p>Seek that consultation is undertaken affected landowners, and that the timeframes are realistic and achievable within the resource constraints of our communities.</p>

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>Freshwater Management Unit set out in Table 8.4, the land use change is not to pastoral land use.</u></p>			
<p><u>Rule WH.R31: Change of rural land use – discretionary activity</u></p> <p>The following changes in land use on a property, and the associated discharge of contaminants into a surface water body or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater are discretionary activities:</p> <p>(a) the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record at the time the application is lodged demonstrates that the concentration of dissolved inorganic nitrogen, dissolved reactive phosphorus, or measure of visual clarity, for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit set out in Table 8.4, and</p> <p>(b) if the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record at the time the application is lodged demonstrates that the concentration of Escherichia coli, for the relevant catchment exceeds the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit set out in Table 8.4, the land use change is not to pastoral land use</p>	Support in part	Council's concerns related to the affordability and achievability of these provisions are expressed in relation to policies which are related to this rule. These concerns also apply to this rule.	Seek that the plan change process is paused and direct consultation is undertaken with affected landowners, and that the timeframes are realistic and achievable within the resource constraints of our communities.
<p><u>Rule WH.R32: Farming activities – non-complying activity</u></p> <p>Any:</p> <p>(a) use of land for the activities described in Rule WH.R26 or Rule WH.R27 and the associated discharge of contaminants into a surface water body or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater, that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R30, or</p> <p>(b) change in land use described in Rule WH.R31 and the associated discharge of contaminants into a surface water body or into or onto land where a contaminant may enter freshwater that does not meet one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R31</p>	Support in part	Council has made comments on other rules which default into this non-complying rule.	Seek that this rule is reviewed and any consequential amendments made in relation to concerns raised by Council, in respect of other inter-related provisions.
Freshwater Action Plans			
<p><u>Schedule 27: Freshwater Action Plan Requirements (page 249)</u></p> <p>A. Freshwater Action Plans</p> <p><u>Freshwater Action Plans will be prepared and implemented to address each attribute in each part Freshwater Management Unit identified in A2 and A3 below. Freshwater Action Plans will include or address each of the aspects in B, C and D below, as relevant.</u></p> <p>A1 Purpose</p> <p><u>1. The purpose of a Freshwater Action Plan is to:</u></p> <p>(a) identify, in detail, the actions that, together with the limits and other rules set by this plan, will achieve:</p> <p>(i) the target attribute states for rivers within the part Freshwater Management Units in Tables 8.3, 8.4 and 9.2 of Chapters 8 and 9 of the plan, and</p> <p>(ii) the target attribute states for lakes in Table 8.2, and</p> <p>(iii) the load reduction targets for estuaries in Tables 8.1 and 9.1, including any environmental outcomes relevant to those target attribute states within the</p>	Support in part	Council notes that these are non-regulatory and broadly supports their intent. However, local authorities should also be a partner not just a consultee. Council is also of the view that regulatory requirements that might come out of the actions in B3 that should go through an appropriate process.	Seek that freshwater action plans are also developed in partnership with local authorities and that any regulatory actions identified under B3 go through an appropriate process.
Seek that and/or used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as and/or is inappropriate.			

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>relevant Freshwater Management Unit, part Freshwater Management Unit, catchment or waterbody, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) demonstrate how the target attribute state for each part Freshwater Management Unit or waterbody in Tables A2 and A3 below will be achieved, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) describe how the planning and delivery of activities will be undertaken to achieve those target attribute states and environmental outcomes.</u></p> <p>B. Freshwater Action Plan requirements (page 253)</p> <p><u>B1. Principles</u></p> <p><u>Freshwater Action Plans will:</u></p> <p><u>1. be prepared in partnership with mana whenua, and</u></p> <p><u>2. include non-regulatory actions, and identify where these actions need to interface with regulatory actions (including consenting, compliance and enforcement of rules in this plan) including actions to support effective regulation, and</u></p> <p><u>3. clearly identify who is responsible for the planning, funding and implementation of each action, including timeframes for the implementation of actions, and</u></p> <p><u>4. follow and promote best practice in planning and implementation, including as determined in partnership with mana whenua, and</u></p> <p><u>5. be prepared at different scales (e.g. part Freshwater Management Units, whole Freshwater Management Units or smaller subcatchments) according to the scale most useful to implementing action and the needs of mana whenua and the affected community, and</u></p> <p><u>6. ground-truth the state and trends of attributes, as appropriate, to identify and prioritise necessary actions. If in the preparation of a Freshwater Action Plan it is determined that the current state of the waterbody where improvement is sought now meets the target attribute state, then no further action is required, and</u></p> <p><u>7. address the health of all waterways within the area of the Freshwater Action Plan and not be limited to only achieving the target attributes in the monitored waterbody, and</u></p> <p><u>8. recognise the value and necessity of integrated management planning and delivery.</u></p> <p><u>B2. General content</u></p> <p><u>1. A Freshwater Action Plan will, as a minimum:</u></p> <p><u>(a) identify each relevant target attribute state, and any environmental outcome in this plan relevant to those target attribute states, for the freshwater bodies covered by the Freshwater Action Plan, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) identify the timeframes by which the target attribute states and environmental outcomes will be met, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) demonstrate how each relevant target attribute state identified in Section A2 and A3 will be achieved, and</u></p>			

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>(d) include those necessary actions identified in C or D below, or substitute other appropriate actions for these, to achieve the relevant target attribute state, and</u></p> <p><u>(e) identify how programmes will be funded and delivered, including identifying roles and responsibilities of those involved, and</u></p> <p><u>(f) identify the timeframes for each action to be undertaken.</u></p> <p><u>2. A Freshwater Action Plan may:</u></p> <p><u>(a) contain any other attribute or environmental outcome identified in partnership with mana whenua or through consultation with local communities, provided any additional goals do not detract or prevent the relevant target attribute states identified to be achieved, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) outline a spatial and temporal prioritisation of actions, including indications of stepwise actions, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) be a standalone document or be integrated with other document(s) and be presented in the format best suited to the people, place and environmental goals it is addressing, and</u></p> <p><u>(d) include a monitoring plan.</u></p> <p><u>B3. Necessary actions</u></p> <p><u>Freshwater Action Plans prepared in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua will include the following necessary actions as applicable:</u></p> <p><u>1. For suspended fine sediment, deposited fine sediment and dissolved reactive phosphorus attributes, nitrate (toxicity) and sediment load reductions:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Undertake a programme(s) to actively support the revegetation of, and sediment management on, highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), highest erosion risk land (pasture) and high erosion risk land (pasture), unless not reasonably practicable or safe to revegetate, including:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><u>(i) Prioritising the urgent revegetation and/or best management practice sediment management of Wellington Regional Council-owned land, and</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><u>(ii) Providing planning, financial and logistical support for revegetation and best practice sediment management on private land.</u></p> <p><u>(b) Investigate opportunities for rates relief or other forms of financial support for private landowners to promote and accelerate revegetation of highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), highest erosion risk land (pasture), high erosion risk land (pasture), and</u></p> <p><u>(c) Investigate and implement opportunities to improve sediment loss from Wellington Regional Council-owned plantation forestry land.</u></p>			

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>such as review of cutting rights or other means of implementing land use change, and</u></p> <p><u>(d) Develop and implement a forestry good practice programme alongside strategic compliance for effective forestry regulation.</u></p> <p><u>2. For the E. coli attribute:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Develop and implement a farm environment plan programme, support riparian management and undertake enforcement of permitted activity stock access Rule R98, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) Deliver education and permitted activity monitoring to support onsite wastewater discharges.</u></p> <p><u>(c) Undertake a partnered programme with territorial authorities to review and enforce on-site domestic wastewater treatment system discharges affecting sites of recreation in any significant contact recreation freshwater body.</u></p> <p><u>3. For macroinvertebrate, periphyton and fish attributes:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Plan and deliver a riparian restoration programme, including:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>(i) Prioritise the urgent revegetation of riparian margins on Wellington Regional Council-owned land, and</u> <u>(ii) Provide planning, financial and logistical support for riparian planting on private land, and</u> <u>(b) Investigate options to improve fish community health state, including in association with any actions under a fish passage action plan as part of Method M40.</u> <p><u>4. To meet the dissolved copper and dissolved zinc attributes and the total copper and zinc load reductions:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Work with the Ministers for the Environment and Transport, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and the territorial authorities to promote source control for copper from vehicles, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) Run a pollution prevention and best practice programme for industrial, trade or commercial premises, with a focus on high risk industrial or trade premises, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) Run a programme to support water sensitive urban design capability.</u></p> <p>C. Freshwater Action Plans in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara</p> <p><u>Freshwater Action Plans will be prepared in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara for all locations and for all target attribute states identified in section A2 of this Schedule by:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. applying the principles in B1 and following the requirements of B2 of this schedule, and</u> <u>2. including actions identified in B3 above, or substituting other appropriate actions for these, to achieve the relevant target attribute state, and</u> 			

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought															
<p>3. reflecting the direction and recommendations of <i>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Programme</i> and <i>Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao</i>, and</p> <p>4. Integrating other actions such as under the fish passage action plan Method M40, and</p> <p>5. Delivering the following further actions:</p> <p>(a) In the Mākara and Mangaroa catchments, identify and enhance uptake of good management practices for rural land use and support the implementation of farm environment plans, particularly in relation to minimising stock access to waterways and/or the potential effects of stock access to waterways, and encourage revegetation opportunities at property and catchment scales, and</p> <p>(b) Te Awa Kairangi lower mainstem part Freshwater Management Unit, investigate options to reduce periphyton and improve macroinvertebrate community health attributes, and</p> <p>(c) In the Wainuiomata urban streams part Freshwater Management Unit, investigate sources/causes of high ammonia levels in order to identify options for the improvement of the ammonia (toxicity) target attribute state.</p>																		
<p>Schedule 28: Stormwater Contaminant Treatment (page 258)</p> <p>This schedule relates to Rules WH.R6, WH.R7, P.R6 and P.R7.</p> <p>Target Load Reductions All new and redeveloped impervious surfaces are to be treated to meet an equivalent target load reduction for copper and zinc to those set out for a raingarden/bioretenion device, as per Table 1.</p> <p>Table 1: Target Load Reductions for Copper and Zinc</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="181 1178 742 1241"> <thead> <tr> <th>Treatment Device</th> <th>Copper</th> <th>Zinc</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bioretention (rain garden)</td> <td>90%</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Equivalent Target Load Reduction A treatment train approach may be used to achieve an Equivalent Target Load Reduction set out in Table 1. The equation below provides an example of how the total load reduction factor of a given treatment chain can be calculated: $R = A + B - [(A \times B)/100]$</p> <p>Where: R = Total load reduction factor A = Load reduction factor or the first or upstream treatment device B = Load reduction factor or the second or downstream treatment device</p> <p>Additional Device Load Reductions Where alternative treatment devices to that of a bioretention/raingarden device are utilised, the specified load reduction factors set out in Table 2 must be used to determine whether an Equivalent Target Load Reduction (i.e inputs for A and B) is achieved to that of the Target Load Reduction specified in Table 1.</p> <p>Table 2: Additional Devices and Specified Load Reductions for Copper and Zinc</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="181 1797 780 1890"> <thead> <tr> <th>Treatment Device</th> <th>Copper</th> <th>Zinc</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Constructed Wetland</td> <td>80%</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swales</td> <td>50%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Treatment Device	Copper	Zinc	Bioretention (rain garden)	90%	90%	Treatment Device	Copper	Zinc	Constructed Wetland	80%	80%	Swales	50%	65%	<p>Support in part</p>	<p>Council supports the intent of this policy, but the detail requirements may be inappropriate for individual small scale developments.</p> <p>Comfortable with this for new impervious surfaces of a certain size, such as over 1000m². However particularly for redeveloped surfaces, it is overly onerous and inappropriate.</p>	<p>Seek that a scale and significance assessment is undertaken for the application of this schedule.</p> <p>Seek that a threshold be applied to the schedule.</p> <p>Seek that redevelopment is excluded from this schedule.</p>
Treatment Device	Copper	Zinc																
Bioretention (rain garden)	90%	90%																
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<p>Schedule 29: Stormwater Impact Assessments (page 259)</p> <p><u>A stormwater impact assessment shall include the following analysis:</u></p> <p><u>1. Site evaluation: the site must be assessed for its topography, soil type, land use, drainage patterns (including wetlands/water courses), natural features, topographical and geotechnical constraints and potential flood areas.</u></p> <p><u>2. Catchment evaluation: analyse catchment wide characteristics and requirements (utilising existing local authority stormwater management strategies where available) to consider the proposed development in a broader stormwater discharge and receiving environment context to understand relevant catchment issues, including flooding, climate change projections (frequency and volume), water quality and any additional design or mitigation measures required to address wider catchment matters.</u></p> <p><u>3. Stormwater discharge calculation: calculation of stormwater discharge volumes and flow rates along with analysis of stormwater contaminant generation from and new and/or redeveloped impervious surfaces.</u></p> <p><u>4. Identification of actual and potential stormwater impacts: undertake evaluation of the actual and potential impacts on the receiving environment, including water quality, natural flow regimes of waterways, soil erosion, flooding, changes in hydrology and climate change (frequency and volume).</u></p> <p><u>5. Implementation of Water Sensitive Urban Design principles: provide an analysis of how Water Sensitive Urban Design measures have been identified and incorporated into the site design and layout, building and road/paving materials and features and how existing natural features and new stormwater treatment systems have been enhanced and integrated to mimic natural processes.</u></p> <p><u>6. Mitigation measures: Assessment of proposed mitigations to reduce the effect of stormwater discharges on water quantity and quality, including the approach to treat in accordance with Schedule 28 (contaminant treatment) and implement hydrological control. Measures must support achieving relevant target attribute states (beyond zinc and copper) for ecosystem health, including nutrients, visual clarity and E. coli or enterococci.</u></p> <p><u>7. Operation and maintenance of stormwater management systems: analyse the long-term (life-cycle) operational and maintenance requirements including funding mechanisms and identification of persons responsible for ongoing maintenance.</u></p> <p><u>8. Cultural considerations: to be informed by engagement with mana whenua.</u></p> <p><u>Where the application includes a high risk industrial or trade premise the stormwater impact assessment analysis must also consider the following:</u></p> <p><u>1. Procedures and equipment in place to contain any spillage of hazardous substances for storage or removal, to ensure these are not entrained in stormwater, and</u></p> <p><u>2. Management practices proposed to avoid or minimise entrainment of contaminants into stormwater, including reducing contaminant volumes and concentrations as far as</u></p>	<p>Support in part</p>	<p>Council supports the intent of this schedule, however, Council is concerned that 3,000m2 is a low trigger for a discretionary activity if redevelopment and road maintenance continue to be included.</p>	<p>Seek that a more appropriate threshold is identified for redevelopment, or the relief sought in relation to the definition of redevelopment mat address the relief sought by Council.</p>

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>practicable, and applying measures, including secondary containment, treatment, management procedures, and monitoring.</u></p>			
<p>Schedule 30: Financial Contributions (page 261)</p> <p><u>This schedule relates to Rules WH.R6, WH.R10, WH.R11, P.R6, P.R9, and P.R10.</u> <u>This schedule relates to Rules WH.R6, WH.R10, WH.R11, P.R6, P.R9, and P.R10.</u></p> <p>A Context</p> <p><u>Under section 108(2)(a) and (10) of the Resource Management Act 1991, a consent authority may impose a condition on a resource consent requiring a financial contribution to be made for the purpose of offsetting an environmental adverse effect.</u></p> <p><u>The creation of impervious surfaces through new greenfield development, new roads (not directly associated with a greenfield development) and state highways will result in an increase of stormwater contaminants entering freshwater receiving environments. Stormwater contaminant treatment will be required of new development proposals, however, treatment of contaminants is only practicable for a portion of the contaminant load received from the site. This results in a residual contaminant load still entering freshwater and coastal water receiving environments.</u></p> <p><u>The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 requires freshwater quality to be maintained or improved. A financial contribution is required to offset the adverse environmental effects of the residual stormwater contaminants entering freshwater receiving environments where policy WH.P15 and P.P13 anticipates a deterioration of water quality could arise.</u></p> <p>B Purpose</p> <p><u>A financial contribution is required for all greenfield development, new roads and state highways requiring a resource consent to offset residual contaminant load from stormwater discharges entering freshwater and coastal water receiving environments to ensure the maintenance or improvement of water quality within the affected whaitua. Financial contributions collected will be utilised to fund and construct new, or upgrade existing, catchment scale stormwater treatment systems serving existing urban development, within the same whaitua and if practicable, the same part Freshwater Management Unit.</u></p> <p>C Definition of an Equivalent Household Unit</p> <p><u>An Equivalent Household Unit (EHU) is the basis for assessing the residual environmental impact (measured for copper and zinc contaminants in this instance) of the development of an average-sized residential unit for the purposes of calculating a financial contribution. Each average-sized new residential unit is deemed to create one unit of impact (one EHU).</u> <u>Because non-residential developments and new roads/state highways (not in direct support of a greenfield development) also impact contaminant levels,</u> <u>but can vary dramatically in size, every 100m2 of roofing or roading/hardstand area is deemed to create one unit of impact, rather than using the EHU unit of measure used for residential development.</u></p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Council is concerned that this will place an increased burden on infrastructure providers and landowners. In particular, both the Section 32 analysis and economic analysis for the level of contribution appears to focus on greenfield development and not the implications this will have on requiring authorities.</p> <p>It also does not assess whether this, and the associated provision framework, including WH.R26 is the most efficient and appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the act. Instead, this specific requirement is assessed as an options package alongside other unrelated provisions.</p> <p>The section 32 assessment does not consider that this schedule leads to double dipping, because rule WH.R26 (e) only appears to require that 85% of annual mean runoff is captured but we consider that this is a step too far and unrealistic. There does not appear to be justification that GWRC can achieve meaningful further reductions beyond the 85% at source to provide sufficient rational for the financial contributions to be levied.</p> <p>It does not appear to acknowledge the requirements in schedule 31 and costs of meeting those requirements including point 2 of schedule 31 “...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...”.</p> <p>Council is also concerned that the contributions could be used outside of the Freshwater Management Unit from where the contribution was collected.</p> <p>There also appears to be a lack of justification for the roading charges in the economic assessment.</p>	<p>Review the rationale and justified basis for the proposed financial contributions, as it appears that these provisions have not fully considered.</p> <p>Remove requirements to pay financial contributions for further treatment where people are already providing treatment as part of their development.</p>

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought																		
<p><u>Financial contributions are calculated based on the number of EHUs expected to be delivered in greenfield areas in the two whaitua. Non-residential and new road/state highway financial contributions are calculated based on the amount of roofing and roading/hardstand expected.</u></p> <p><u>D Calculation of level of contribution</u></p> <p><u>Financial contributions shall be calculated per EHU for residential greenfield development (Table D1), or per 100m2 for non-residential greenfield development and new roads/state highways (not in direct support of a greenfield development) (Table D2).</u></p> <p><u>Table D1. Financial contribution calculations for residential greenfield development</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="181 709 1240 804"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Whaitua</u></th> <th><u>Residential Financial Contribution per EHU*</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara</u></td> <td><u>\$4, 240</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</u></td> <td><u>\$4, 599</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>*dwellings with <55m2 of roof site coverage shall be charged at 0.6 of the financial contribution rate</u></p> <p><u>Table D2. Financial contribution calculations for non-residential greenfield development and new roads/state highways</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="181 1024 1240 1329"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Whaitua</u></th> <th><u>Non-residential (i.e new commercial, industrial, town centre areas) Financial Contributions per 100m2</u></th> <th><u>New roads and state highways (not in direct support of a new greenfield development) Financial Contribution per</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>100m2</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara</u></td> <td><u>\$858</u></td> <td><u>\$360</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</u></td> <td><u>\$858</u></td> <td><u>\$360</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Financial contributions shall be imposed as a condition of consent and will be collected prior to the consent being given effect to.</u></p> <p><u>E Use</u></p> <p><u>Financial contributions collected by Wellington Regional Council for a particular greenfield development shall only be invested in catchment scale stormwater treatment system projects within the same whaitua and if practicable, the same part Freshwater Management Unit as that from where the financial contribution was collected. Wellington Regional Council will distribute collected funds to a relevant stormwater network utility operator to undertake capital expenditure projects that allow improvements in stormwater quality towards meeting the relevant target attribute states in Objectives WH.03, WH.08, P.03 and P.05.</u></p>	<u>Whaitua</u>	<u>Residential Financial Contribution per EHU*</u>	<u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara</u>	<u>\$4, 240</u>	<u>Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</u>	<u>\$4, 599</u>	<u>Whaitua</u>	<u>Non-residential (i.e new commercial, industrial, town centre areas) Financial Contributions per 100m2</u>	<u>New roads and state highways (not in direct support of a new greenfield development) Financial Contribution per</u>	<u>100m2</u>			<u>Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara</u>	<u>\$858</u>	<u>\$360</u>	<u>Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</u>	<u>\$858</u>	<u>\$360</u>			
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<p><u>Schedule 31: Stormwater Management Strategy – Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua</u> (page 264)</p>	Support in part	Whilst the intent is generally supported by Council, it is unclear in the schedule who is expected to develop and implement a stormwater management strategy	Provide clarity on who will develop, fund and implement the stormwater management strategy.																		

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>A stormwater management strategy for the local authority or state highway stormwater networks shall be prepared and implemented that:</u></p> <p><u>1. manages the stormwater network in accordance with the relevant objectives and policies of the Plan, and</u></p> <p><u>2. describes how the stormwater network will be managed through time, to improve the adverse acute, chronic and cumulative effects of stormwater discharges on surface water bodies, groundwater and coastal water, and</u></p> <p><u>3. provides a strategy which includes management of first flush discharges, for how copper and zinc loads and concentrations in stormwater discharges will be reduced in order for the target attribute state or coastal objective for the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit or coastal water management units to be met, and</u></p> <p><u>4. identifies the contaminant load and concentrations for copper and zinc arising from the applicable local authority or state highway stormwater network discharges using modelling and monitoring, and</u></p> <p><u>5. identifies the reduction of copper and zinc needed in the stormwater network discharge that is commensurate with that required in the receiving environment to meet the target attribute state or coastal objective for the part Freshwater Management Unit or coastal water management unit, and</u></p> <p><u>6. supports achieving any other relevant target attribute states including for ecosystem health, nutrients, visual clarity and E. coli or enterococci, and</u></p> <p><u>7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of hydrological controls to avoid adverse effects of stormwater quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</u></p> <p><u>8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes, and</u></p> <p><u>9. identifies the methodology, including engagement with mana whenua and the community, to prioritise stormwater catchments, sub-catchments or areas for implementation actions and/or mitigation measures, and</u></p> <p><u>10. for discharges via another stormwater network, identifies the requirements of any downstream discharge consents and integrates the strategies to the extent practicable, and</u></p> <p><u>11. for discharges into the stormwater network, identify any requirements for any connections into the stormwater network.</u></p> <p><u>As a minimum, a stormwater management strategy shall:</u></p> <p><u>Catchment characteristics</u></p> <p><u>(a) include plans and descriptions of the local authority or state highway stormwater network within each catchment or sub-catchment, including identifying:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>(i) catchment areas, major stormwater infrastructure and monitoring points, and</u> <u>(ii) constructed wastewater overflows, and pump stations which discharge to or from the stormwater network, and</u> 		<p>under schedule 31 within the context of existing uncertainties around three waters reform, or how this will be funded.</p>	<p>Seek that and/or used throughout this document be amended to clarify whether it is inclusive or not as and/or is inappropriate.</p>

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>(iii) waterbodies subject to stormwater discharges, including any scheduled values of the waterbody in the Plan, and the relevant target attribute state for the part Freshwater Management Unit or coastal objective for the coastal water management unit in which the waterbody is located,</u></p> <p><u>(iv) rivers within the network which are partially piped as part of the piped stormwater network that are of significance to mana whenua, areas of mahinga kai and locations for kaitiaki monitoring, including those identified through engagement with mana whenua, and</u></p> <p><u>(v) existing and potential future land uses (including roads) and categorisation of these for their likely contribution of contaminants to stormwater, and</u></p> <p><u>(vi) areas of contaminated land and Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) activities with a high risk of contributing contaminants to stormwater, and</u></p> <p><u>(vii) the key risks associated with activities and land uses in the catchment or sub-catchment to receiving water quality from stormwater discharges, and</u></p> <p><u>(viii) locations of 'losing' reaches of open channels, streams and rivers to groundwater, and areas of unconfined aquifers, and</u></p> <p><u>(ix) locations of existing or proposed stormwater treatment systems where hydrological control and/or water sensitive urban design measures have been, and if known, will be implemented, and</u></p> <p>Strategic actions</p> <p><u>(b) set out the methodology, including information requirements and engagement with mana whenua and the community, to support the decision-making to be used to prioritise all catchments or sub-catchments for implementation actions and mitigation measures to maintain, or improve where degraded, the receiving water quality, including to meet the target attribute states or coastal objectives for copper and zinc and avoid or reduce the effects of stormwater discharges to Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua) and mahinga kai sites, and group drinking water supplies and community drinking water supplies, and</u></p> <p>Management options</p> <p><u>(c) identify options for minimising contaminant inputs into the local authority or state highway stormwater network, and</u></p> <p><u>(d) identify options including communal stormwater treatment to reduce contaminant inputs from existing development to enable new greenfield and brownfield urban development or state highways to be constructed without exacerbating the adverse quality and quantity effects, in any stormwater catchment, or part Freshwater Management Unit, and</u></p> <p><u>(e) identify options for the construction of new stormwater infrastructure, or the upgrade of existing infrastructure within stormwater catchments or part Freshwater Management Units which can offset new greenfield development to create contaminant 'head room' within a stormwater catchment or part Freshwater Management Unit where this is required to enable urban development while meeting the target attribute states and coastal objectives, and</u></p> <p><u>(f) identify locations or opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes, and</u></p> <p><u>(g) describe the programme to investigate and reduce the number of illegal cross connections, and</u></p>			

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>(h) describe the mātauranga monitoring, receiving environment monitoring, and monitoring to be undertaken to support the modelling, and</u> <u>(i) state the timeframes and methods for implementing the actions, improvements or options in (c) to (g), and</u></p> <p><u>Localised effects</u></p> <p><u>(j) identify stormwater discharge points where there are more likely to be significant adverse effects as a result of a specific discharge, with consideration of the relevant receiving environment and propose an appropriate monitoring programme, and</u> <u>(k) provide information about how the localised adverse effects of discharges from the local authority or state highway stormwater networks will be prioritised for reduction or remedied within timeframes that meet the objectives of the Plan and align with section 107 of the RMA, if the monitoring in</u> <u>(l) provides evidence of significant adverse effects resulting from a specific stormwater discharge.</u></p> <p><u>Stormwater Management Plans</u></p> <p><u>Stormwater Management Plans for each stormwater catchment shall provide details of the actions and locations of stormwater treatment systems to be implemented. These plans are intended to be prepared and implemented over time for each of the stormwater catchments or sub-catchments, or smaller geographical areas if deemed appropriate. Stormwater Management Plans shall be produced based on the prioritisation of sub-catchments or areas set out in the Stormwater Management Strategy and will set out how stormwater discharges in that area will be managed in order for the target attribute states and coastal water objectives for copper and zinc to be met.</u></p> <p><u>Review of Stormwater Management Strategy</u></p> <p><u>Stormwater Management Strategies will be adaptive and updated as catchment characteristics, monitoring data, and information changes, and new technology becomes available. A Stormwater Management Strategy must be reviewed and certified by Wellington Regional Council on a regular basis and at least once every 10 years. The actions needed to meet the target attribute states and coastal water objectives will be defined as far as practicable in the first iteration of the strategy and should be refined through regular reviews. The reviews shall be guided by modelling and monitoring undertaken by the consent holder, and monitoring undertaken by the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020.</u></p>			
<p>Schedule 33: Vegetation Clearance Erosion and Sediment Management Plan (page 272)</p> <p>A Purposes of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan</p> <p>The purpose of an Erosion and Sediment Management Plan is to:</p> <p><u>(a) Identify the risks of the loss of sediment from vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation), and</u> <u>(b) identify management practices and mitigation measures to address these risks.</u></p> <p>B Management objectives</p>	Support in Part	For consistency with other parts of the plan, Council considers that this should also refer to the Greater Wellington Regional Council Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021).	Include reference to the Greater Wellington Regional Council Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021) for consistency across the plan.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>The Erosion and Sediment Management Plan must demonstrate that the measures adopted to address the identified risks will:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>minimise sediment loss from the vegetation clearance by adopting, as a minimum, good management practice, and</u> (b) <u>avoid an increase in risk of loss of sediment to water relative to the risk of loss that exists from the land in a natural state, and</u> (c) <u>minimise the discharge of water and sediment resulting from the vegetation clearance into a surface water body, and</u> (d) <u>provide for the land to be restored and revegetated with appropriate species.</u></p> <p>C Requirements of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan</p> <p>C1 Contents of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan</p> <p><u>The Erosion and Sediment Management Plan shall contain as a minimum:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>The following details that describe the land where the vegetation clearance is proposed:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>The full name, postal and physical address and contact details (including email addresses and telephone numbers) of the person responsible for vegetation clearance on the land, including the name of and contact details for the managers or contractors, and</u> (ii) <u>The property location identifier, the cadastral and map references and GIS polygon reference, and</u> (iii) <u>The legal description and ownership of each parcel of land if different from the person responsible for vegetation clearance on the land, and</u> (iii) <u>The full name, postal and physical address and contact details (including email addresses and telephone numbers), qualifications and relevant experience of the person responsible for preparing the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan.</u></p> <p><u>Maps</u></p> <p>(b) <u>The Erosion and Sediment Management Plan must include maps at a scale not less than 1:10 000 that include and show:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>the computer freehold register, the date, and a north arrow, and</u> (ii) <u>the vegetation clearance and operational area boundaries, and</u> (iii) <u>the public road(s) used for access, entry points to the land and rural number(s) of entry point(s), and</u> (iv) <u>the external property boundaries within 200 m of the vegetation clearance areas, and</u> (v) <u>the catchment and sub-catchment that the vegetation clearance area is within and a map showing the location of the vegetation clearance area within the catchment and subcatchment, and</u> (vi) <u>the location (and for named waterbodies, the names) of waterbodies on the property, including permanently or intermittently flowing including rivers, streams, drains; wetlands, lakes and springs, and specifically identifying any waterbodies where vegetation clearance activities are subject to Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 or rules in the Plan, and</u> (vii) <u>the location of any site or river included in Schedules B, C, F1 and F3 of this Plan that is within, or adjacent to, the vegetation clearance area, and</u> (viii) <u>a 1m digital elevation model overlay of the terrain of the vegetation clearance area, and</u></p>			

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>(ix) the location of land with highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation), any other critical source areas, and hotspots for sediment loss to surface water, and (x) location of the proposed vegetation clearance operations including earthworks, land preparation, roads and formed tracks and access ways, water body entry or crossing, harvesting methods, skid and landing sites.</u></p> <p>Operating systems and practices</p> <p><u>(c) A description of the planned vegetation clearance operations and management practices. This shall be in sufficient detail to reflect the scale of any environmental risk and the measures in place, or to be undertaken, that will mitigate the risk of sediment loss from the land as a result of vegetation clearance activity. At a minimum, this shall include a description of management practices to be used, including specific practices identified in relevant guidelines for:</u></p> <p><u>(i) Planning and design for construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of roads, tracks, skid sites and landings; clearing and stripping of land; bulk earthworks; and fill placement and compaction, and</u></p> <p><u>(ii) Erosion and sediment control measures, including structures and vegetation to manage erosion and minimise sediment loss, and</u></p> <p><u>(iii) Vegetation clearance techniques and practices with particular regard for highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation), and</u></p> <p><u>(iv) Managing debris and slash, and</u></p> <p><u>(v) Rehabilitation and revegetation of highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation), and</u></p> <p><u>(vi) Recording and monitoring of management practices and performance of mitigation measures, and</u></p> <p><u>(vii) Monitoring of effects of activities on land stability and water quality.</u></p> <p><u>(viii) Other practices necessary to assess and mitigate the risk of sediment loss.</u></p> <p><u>(d) The Erosion and Sediment Management Plan shall set out the time period over which the good management practices and mitigation measures will be implemented and the methods by which their implementation will be recorded and performance and effects monitored. 274 D Amendment of Erosion and Sediment Management Plan</u></p> <p><u>Unless otherwise required by the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with any conditions of any resource consent held in respect of the property, changes can be made to the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan provided:</u></p> <p><u>(a) the purpose of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan will continue to be achieved, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) the change to the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan does not contravene any mandatory requirement of any resource consent held in respect of the property, or any requirement of the Plan that is not already authorised, and y</u></p> <p><u>(c) the nature of the change is documented in writing and made available to the Wellington Regional Council.</u></p>			
<p>Schedule 34: Plantation Forestry Erosion and Sediment Management Plan (page 276)</p> <p>A Purpose of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan</p> <p>The purpose of an Erosion and Sediment Management Plan is:</p> <p><u>(a) to identify the risks of the loss of sediment from the plantation forestry, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) identify management practices and mitigation measures to address these risks.</u></p> <p>B Management objectives</p>	Support in Part	For consistency with other parts of the plan Council considers that this should also refer to the Greater Wellington Regional Council Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021).	Include reference to the Greater Wellington Regional Council Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region (2021) for consistency across the plan.

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>The Erosion and Sediment Management Plan must demonstrate that the measures adopted to address the identified risks will:</u></p> <p><u>1. minimise sediment loss from activities in the plantation forest by adopting, as a minimum, good management practice, and</u></p> <p><u>2. avoid an increase in risk of loss of sediment to water relative to the risk of loss that exists from the land in a natural state, and</u></p> <p><u>3. achieve the discharge standard in Rule WH.R20(c) or Rule P.R19(c) for any discharge of water and sediment from plantation forestry into a surface water body, and</u></p> <p><u>4. provide for plantation forestry on highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry) to progressively reduce and cease beyond the next harvest. This land is to be restored and revegetated with appropriate permanent woody species.</u></p> <p><u>C Requirements of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan</u></p> <p><u>C1 Contents of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan</u></p> <p><u>The Erosion and Sediment Management Plan shall contain as a minimum:</u></p> <p><u>(a) The following details that describe the land in plantation forest:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(i) Full name, postal and physical address and contact details (including email addresses and telephone numbers) of the person responsible for plantation forestry on the land, including the name of and contact details for the harvest or earthworks managers or contractors, and</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(ii) The forest name or property location identifier, the cadastral and map references and GIS polygon reference, and</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(iii) The legal description and ownership of each parcel of land if different from the person responsible for plantation forestry on the land, and</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(iv) The legal description of the land which is the subject of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan.</u></p> <p><u>Maps</u></p> <p><u>(b) The Erosion and Sediment Management Plan must include maps at a scale not less than 1:10 000 that include and show:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(i) the computer freehold register, the date, and a north arrow, and</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(ii) the plantation forest and operational area boundaries, and</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(iii) the public road(s) used for forest access, entry points to the forest and rural number(s) of entry point(s), and</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(iv) the external property boundaries within 200m of plantation forest activities, and</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(v) the catchment and sub-catchment that the plantation forest is within and a map showing the location of the plantation forest within the catchment and sub-catchment, and</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(vi) the location (and for named waterbodies, the names) of waterbodies on the property, including permanently or intermittently flowing including rivers, streams, drains; wetlands, lakes and springs, and specifically identifying any waterbodies where plantation forestry activities are subject to Resource Management</u></p>			

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>(National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 and this Plan, and</u> <u>(vii) the location of any site or river included in the Schedules B, C, F1 and F3 of this Plan that is within, or adjacent to, the plantation forestry, and</u> <u>(viii) a 1m digital elevation model overlay of the terrain of the plantation forest, and</u> <u>(ix) the location of land with highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry), any other critical source areas, and hotspots for sediment loss to surface water, and</u> <u>(x) the location of the existing or proposed plantation forestry operations including earthworks, land preparation, forest roads and formed tracks and access ways, water body entry or crossing, harvesting methods, skid and landing sites.</u></p> <p><u>Operating systems and practices</u></p> <p><u>(c) A description of the current and planned plantation forestry system, operations and management practices. This shall be in sufficient detail to reflect the scale of any environmental risk and the measures in place, or to be undertaken, that will mitigate the risk of sediment loss from the land as a result of plantation forestry activity. At a minimum, this shall include a description of management practices to be used, including specific practices identified in industry guidelines such as NZ Forest Owners Association Forest Practice Guide 2020, for:</u></p> <p><u>(i) Planning and design for construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of roads, tracks, skid sites and landings; clearing and stripping of land; bulk earthworks; and fill placement and compaction, and</u> <u>(ii) Erosion and sediment control measures, including structures and vegetation to manage erosion and minimise sediment loss, and</u> <u>(iii) Harvest techniques and practices with particular regard for highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry), and</u> <u>(iv) Managing harvest slash, and</u> <u>(v) Planting and replanting of plantation forest, and</u> <u>(vi) Rehabilitation and revegetation of highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry), and</u> <u>(vii) Recording and monitoring of management practices and performance of mitigation measures, and</u> <u>(viii) Monitoring of effects of activities on land stability and water quality, and</u> <u>(ix) Other practices necessary to assess and mitigate the risk of sediment loss.</u></p> <p><u>(b) The Erosion and Sediment Management Plan shall set out the time period over which the good management practices and mitigation measures will be implemented and the methods by which their implementation will be recorded and performance and effects monitored.</u></p> <p>C2 Certification of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan</p> <p><u>1. The Erosion and Sediment Management Plan shall be certified by a registered forestry adviser.</u></p> <p><u>2. The certification process shall be to assess the effectiveness of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan to meet the objectives of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan, and to recommend amendments to the Plan that will, in the opinion of a registered forestry advisor, increase the effectiveness of the measures in the Plan to achieve the objectives. D</u></p>			

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p>Amendment of Erosion and Sediment Management Plan</p> <p>Unless otherwise required by the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with any conditions of any resource consent held in respect of the plantation forest or property, changes can be made to the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan without triggering the need for a consent review or review by a registered forestry adviser provided:</p> <p><u>(a) the purpose of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan will continue to be achieved, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) the change to the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan does not contravene any mandatory requirement of any resource consent held in respect of the plantation forest or property, or any requirement of the Plan that is not already authorised, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) the nature of the change is documented in writing and made available to the Wellington Regional Council.</u></p>			
<p>Schedule 35: Small farm registration (page 280)</p> <p><u>Farms of 4 hectares or more but less than 20 hectares, that comprise land used for one of the activities listed in Rule P.R24 or WH.R26, must be registered with the Wellington Regional Council in the following manner:</u></p> <p><u>1. Registration information set out in Clause 4, and where relevant in Clause 5, below must be provided.</u></p> <p><u>2. Proof of registration must be provided to the Wellington Regional Council within 7 working days of a request by Wellington Regional Council being made.</u></p> <p><u>3. Registration information must be updated:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Where property ownership changes, within 30 working days of the new owner taking possession of the property, or</u></p> <p><u>(b) At the request by the Wellington Regional Council.</u></p> <p><u>4. All owners must provide the following information:</u></p> <p><u>(a) in respect of the property owner, and the person responsible for farming the land (if different from the property owner):</u></p> <p><u>(i) Full name, and</u></p> <p><u>(ii) Trading name (if applicable, where the owner is a company or other entity), and</u></p> <p><u>(iii) Full postal and email address, and</u></p> <p><u>(iv) Telephone contact details.</u></p> <p><u>(b) Legal description and certificate(s) of title references (computer freehold registers) for all the land contained within the farm.</u></p> <p><u>(c) Physical address of the farm.</u></p> <p><u>(d) A description of the land use activity or activities undertaken on the farm as at [1 November 2023] including the land area of each activity.</u></p> <p><u>(e) The total land area of the farm.</u></p> <p><u>(f) Where the land is used for grazing, the average annual stocking rate and winter stocking rate of animals grazed, at the time of registration</u></p>	Oppose	Council is concerned about the increased burden this will place on landowners. The Section 32 does not assess whether this and the associated provision framework including WH.R26 achieves the purpose of the act. Instead, this specific requirement appears to be assessed as an options package alongside other unrelated provisions.	Remove the requirement for small farm registration and address relief sought in rule WH.R26

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>on:</u></p> <p><u>(i) On the property, and</u> <u>(ii) If different from (i) above, on any of highest erosion risk land (pasture) or high erosion risk land (pasture) shown on Map 90 or Map 93.</u></p> <p><u>(g) If more than one property is farmed as part of a group, the addresses and owners of the other properties and the name of that group.</u></p> <p>5. Farms that graze livestock must also provide a map showing the location of:</p> <p>(a) Property boundaries, and</p> <p>(b) Waterbodies where stock exclusion is required under Rule R98 and Rule WH.R12 or P.R12 within the property boundary and confirm the location of permanent fences adjacent to those waterbodies, and</p> <p>(c) Livestock crossing points over those waterbodies and a description of any livestock crossing structures.</p>			
<p><u>Schedule 36: Additional requirements for Farm Environment Plans in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua (page 282)</u></p> <p><u>A Certification requirements under the Resource Management (Freshwater Farm Plans) Regulations 2023</u></p> <p><u>1. This section applies from the date the Resource Management (Freshwater Farm Plans) Regulations 2023 apply in the relevant Freshwater Management Unit.</u></p> <p><u>2. When assessing whether the certification requirements are met for any farm in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, the certifier shall, in addition to the matters set out in Section 217 of the Act, recognise the requirements of:</u></p> <p><u>(a) The management objectives of Part B of Schedule Z and Part B of Schedule 36, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) The required content of the farm environment plan set out in Part C of Schedule Z and Part C of Schedule 36 that is additional to the matters set out in the Resource Management (Freshwater Farm Plans) Regulations 2023, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) The risk assessment requirements set out in Part C of Schedule Z and Part D of Schedule 36, and</u></p> <p><u>(d) The requirements in relation to an erosion risk treatment plan set out in Part E of Schedule 36, and</u></p> <p><u>(e) Any relevant rule in Chapter 8 or Chapter 9 of the Plan, and</u></p> <p><u>(f) Any other relevant provision of the Plan.</u></p> <p><u>B Management objectives</u></p> <p><u>In addition to the management objectives described in Part B of Schedule Z, the farm environment plan must demonstrate that the measures adopted to address the identified risks will result in the revegetation of highest erosion risk land (pasture), and treatment to address erosion risks on other land including high erosion risk land (pasture), with at least 50% of highest erosion risk land</u></p>	<p>Support in part</p>	<p>Council supports the intent of Schedule 36 but is concerned that the timeframe is unachievable, particularly as this could involve slower techniques, since the slopes can be difficult to access and very costly to plant and manage.</p> <p>This requirement is going to incur significant costs for landowners and could mean retirement of large areas of land that will reduce the productive capacity on site with consequential economic effects. See also Council previous comments on the cost of living and food security</p>	<p>Seek timeframes are achievable, given revegetation of steep slopes is difficult and may require slower techniques of revegetation.</p> <p>Seek support for implementation for landowners, including funding and guidance to assist them through the transition.</p>

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought															
<p><u>(pasture), being revegetated by 30 December 2033, and the remaining highest risk erosion land (pasture) being revegetated by 30 December 2040, unless this is not reasonably practicable, and a certifier certifies that alternative erosion control treatment over the balance of the property will result in the same level of soil loss avoidance.</u></p> <p><u>C Content of a farm environment plan</u></p> <p><u>In addition to the matters listed in Part C1 of Schedule Z, the farm environment plan shall contain:</u></p> <p><u>1. Evidence of the nitrogen loss risk that:</u></p> <p><u>(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</u></p> <p><u>(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</u></p> <p><u>2. A map of the farm at 1:10,000 scale or larger that clearly shows any area of highest erosion risk land (pasture) or high erosion risk land (pasture), and</u></p> <p><u>3. An erosion risk treatment plan prepared in accordance with Part E below, and</u></p> <p><u>4. Areas of existing and proposed riparian woody vegetation.</u></p> <p><u>D Risk assessment and mitigation to address risk</u></p> <p><u>In addition to the farm systems risk assessment described in Part C2(a) of Schedule Z:</u></p> <p><u>1. the evidence required by C(4) above shall be provided by using a recognised risk assessment tool, and</u></p> <p><u>2. the sediment loss risk shall be assessed by considering the risk factors and sediment transport risks set out in Table D1.</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="219 1346 923 1686"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Table D1 – Sediment loss and transport risk factors</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">Sediment Generation Risk</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Source</th> <th>Sediment loss risk factors</th> <th>Farm practices and practice changes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Erosion</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Stock type, livestock class and weight</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Grazing practices</td> <td>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</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Table D1 – 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			
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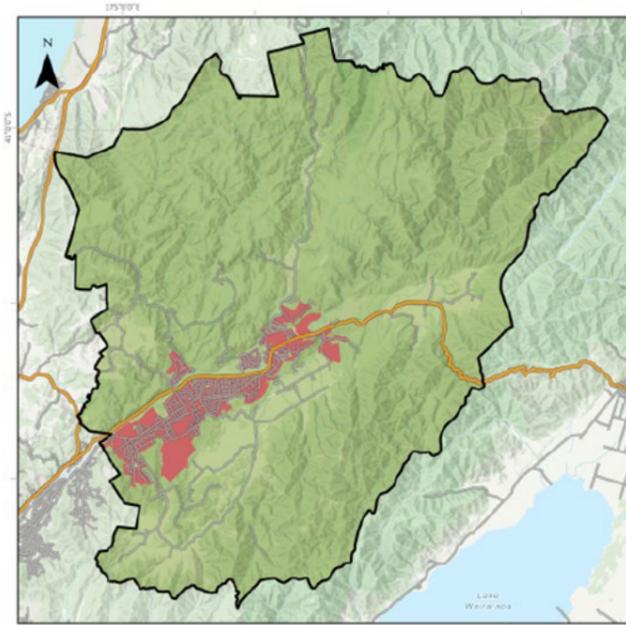
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<table border="1" data-bbox="231 226 926 1299"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="231 226 926 268">Table D1 – Sediment loss and transport risk factors</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="231 268 424 533"></td> <td data-bbox="424 268 602 533"><u>Soil conservation treatment</u></td> <td data-bbox="602 268 926 533"><u>Revegetation of highest or high erosion risk land by planting of woody species for permanent forest and/or encouraging natural revegetation by appropriate species and implementing effective control of plant and animal pests.</u> <u>Planting of poplar or willow poles on grazing land</u> <u>Construction of sediment detention structures</u> <u>Wetland construction and restoration</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="231 533 424 648"><u>Earthworks</u></td> <td data-bbox="424 533 602 648"><u>Mechanical land disturbance</u></td> <td data-bbox="602 533 926 648"><u>Access roads, tracks, fence lines to be minimised and use good management practices for construction and maintenance.</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="231 648 424 869"><u>Pasture renewal/Cropping</u></td> <td data-bbox="424 648 602 869"><u>Cultivation</u></td> <td data-bbox="602 648 926 869"><u>Location/slope of cultivated land</u> <u>Time in fallow</u> <u>Area of cultivated ground</u> <u>Timing of cultivation</u> <u>Type of tillage</u> <u>Method of harvest</u> <u>Use of 'catch crops'</u> <u>Management of critical source areas</u></td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="231 869 926 911"><u>Sediment Transport Risk</u></th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="231 911 424 995"><u>Sediment transport risk</u></th> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="424 911 926 995"><u>Specific Risk factors</u></th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="231 995 424 1047"><u>Geology</u></td> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="424 995 926 1047"><u>The hardness and depth of the underlying rocks influences the tendency for erosion and loss of sediment.</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="231 1047 424 1142"><u>Topography</u></td> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="424 1047 926 1142"><u>Slope and aspect – steep areas with northerly aspects are likely to have more runoff and erosion than shallow slopes with southerly aspects. 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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:</p> <p data-bbox="181 1635 1219 1698">(a) can reasonably be expected to reach canopy cover of at least 80% per hectare within 10 years of being established, and</p> <p data-bbox="181 1730 575 1761">(b) is not plantation forestry, and</p> <p data-bbox="181 1793 1169 1856">(c) <u>subject to meeting (a) and (b) above, may include appropriate planted species or species that may naturally regenerate.</u></p>	Table D1 – Sediment loss and transport risk factors				<u>Soil conservation treatment</u>	<u>Revegetation of highest or high erosion risk land by planting of woody species for permanent forest and/or encouraging natural revegetation by appropriate species and implementing effective control of plant and animal pests.</u> <u>Planting of poplar or willow poles on grazing land</u> <u>Construction of sediment detention structures</u> <u>Wetland construction and restoration</u>	<u>Earthworks</u>	<u>Mechanical land disturbance</u>	<u>Access roads, tracks, fence lines to be minimised and use good management practices for construction and maintenance.</u>	<u>Pasture renewal/Cropping</u>	<u>Cultivation</u>	<u>Location/slope of cultivated land</u> <u>Time in fallow</u> <u>Area of cultivated ground</u> <u>Timing of cultivation</u> <u>Type of tillage</u> <u>Method of harvest</u> <u>Use of 'catch crops'</u> <u>Management of critical source areas</u>	<u>Sediment Transport Risk</u>			<u>Sediment transport risk</u>	<u>Specific Risk factors</u>		<u>Geology</u>	<u>The hardness and depth of the underlying rocks influences the tendency for erosion and loss of sediment.</u>		<u>Topography</u>	<u>Slope and aspect – steep areas with northerly aspects are likely to have more runoff and erosion than shallow slopes with southerly aspects. 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Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>2. A programme of mitigations to ensure that the management of sediment loss from high erosion risk land (pasture) meets the following management goals:</u></p> <p><u>3. A programme of mitigations to ensure that the management of sediment loss from high erosion risk land (pasture) meets the following management goals:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Goal 1 – The effects of stock grazing on sediment loss are minimised by managing grazing density and stock types/weights (particularly during winter months) to reflect the increased risk on high erosion risk land (pasture).</u></p> <p><u>(b) Goal 2 – The risk of sediment loss from critical source areas is minimised through identification of these areas, management of vegetation in and around these areas, stock grazing practices, and location and use of farm infrastructure.</u></p> <p><u>(c) Goal 3 – Land has appropriate soil conservation treatment to provide effective erosion control.</u></p> <p><u>(d) Goal 4 – The risk of sediment loss as a result of any earthworks permitted by the regional plan is minimised, including by compliance with Rules WH.R22/P.R20.</u></p> <p><u>(e) Goal 5 – The risk of sediment loss as a result of any vegetation clearance is not increased from associated land surface disturbance, and appropriate vegetation is established on the area as soon as practicable following any vegetation clearance.</u></p> <p><u>4. A description of how the benefits of erosion control treatments will be maintained over time including by:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Restricting stock access to ensure effective establishment and protection of the woody vegetation required by 1 above or mitigations implemented in accordance with 2 above, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) Implementing an animal and/or plant pest management programme.</u></p> <p><u>F Small stream riparian programme</u></p> <p><u>A farm environment plan for a farm in the Mākara or Mangaroa catchment must include a small stream riparian programme that contains the following:</u></p> <p><u>1. An assessment of the risk of stock access to rivers that are less than 1m wide and the associated risk of stream bank erosion, direct deposition of animal excreta and disturbance of beds.</u></p> <p><u>2. An assessment of the:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Options, and feasibility of those options, for excluding cattle, deer and pigs from small rivers where the risks identified in</u></p> <p><u>(1) above are assessed as high, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) Any adverse effects of establishing permanent fencing and whether these effects outweigh the benefits of permanent fencing.</u></p>			

Proposed amendment provision	Support/Oppose	Comments	Relief Sought
<p><u>3. Where fencing is not practicable, or the adverse effects of fencing outweigh the benefits, the measures to be taken to minimise the necessity or propensity for stock to access rivers (including provision of reticulated drinking water and stock shelter/shading).</u></p> <p><u>4. Where full stock exclusion from rivers is not achievable, a riparian revegetation enhancement programme is to be implemented as an offset measure for unavoidable effects.</u></p>			
<p>Proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region: Amendments to Chapter 13 – Maps contents (page 287)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unplanned greenfield areas – Upper Hutt City Council – Map 88 • Highest and high erosion risk land (Pasture) – Te Whanganui-a-Tara – Map 93 • Highest erosion risk land (Woody vegetation) – Te Whanganui-a-Tara – Map 94 	Oppose	<p>Council opposes the extent of Map 88 as this does not accurately reflect the Council Plan Change 50 notified on 4 October 2023, and is inconsistent around settlement zone land. It also does not accurately reflect the Council Plan Change 49, notified on 11 August 2021.</p> <p>This provision should also apply from the date of NRP-PC1 decision and not the date of notification. This would give landowners and developers the ability to complete their planning processes (such as in train resource consents or plan changes). The current date as it is notified, would circumvent these ongoing planning process and prevent rezoning submissions on active plan changes.</p>	<p>Amend map to reflect Map 1 attached to our submission to include all land rezoned under PC49 and PC50, including all settlement zone, as 'planned' and reflect other active plan changes within the Wellington Region.</p> <p>Updating the date to reflect a decision date for the NRP-PC1, not the notification date.</p>

Unplanned Greenfield Areas - Upper Hutt City Council

Map 88



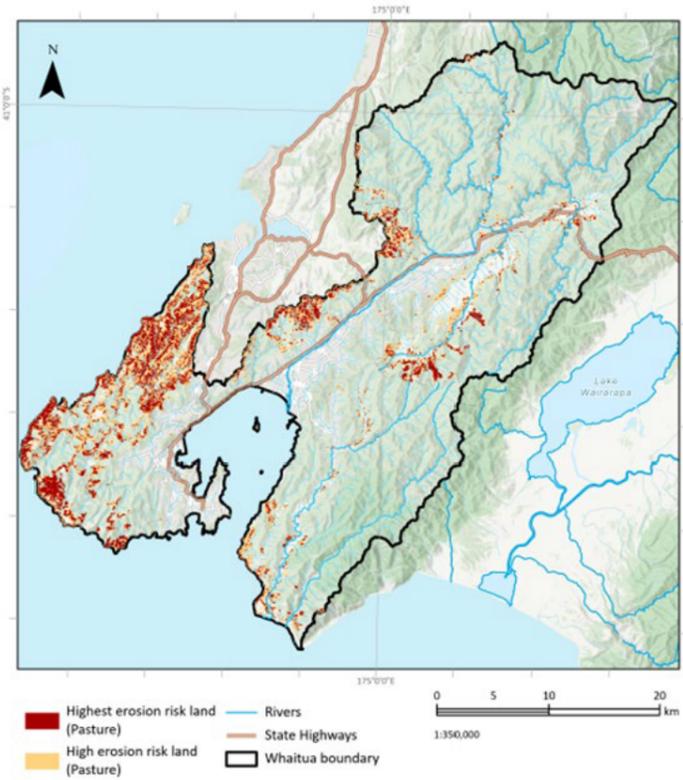
This version of the map is not complete. The version of this map available online through the online web map viewer shows the complete, detailed information on a GIS overlay that is not shown on this hard copy. The online version is available on the Council's website at <https://mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc/> (select theme Natural Resources Plan - Plan Change 1) and can be accessed from the Council offices or public library.

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Base map: Eagle Technology, GWRC, LINZ
Topographic & Contour: LINZ, CoreLogic
Projection: NZTM 2000



**High and highest erosion risk land (Pasture)
Te Whanganui-a-Tara**

Map 93



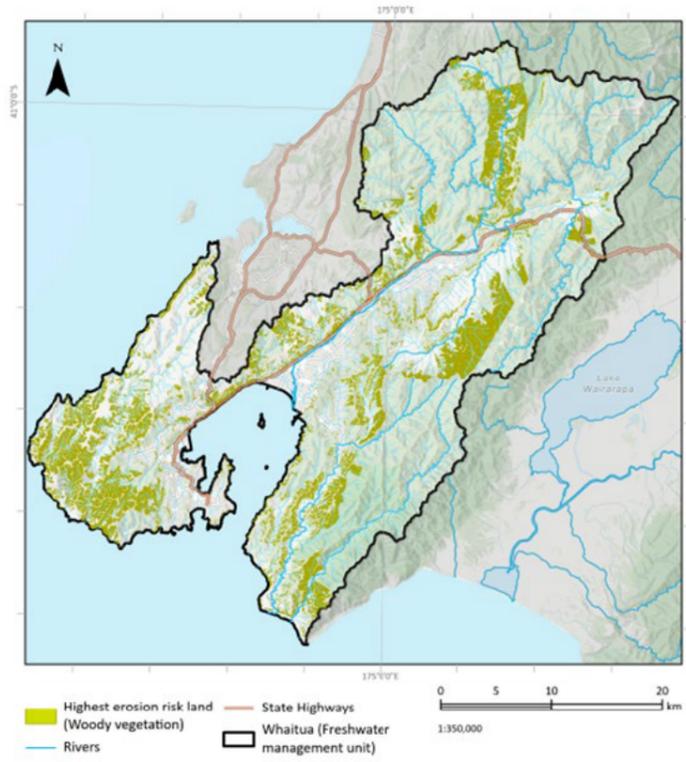
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Topographic & Cadastral: LINZ, CoreLogic
Projection: NZTM 2000



**Highest erosion risk land (Woody vegetation)
Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara**

Map 94



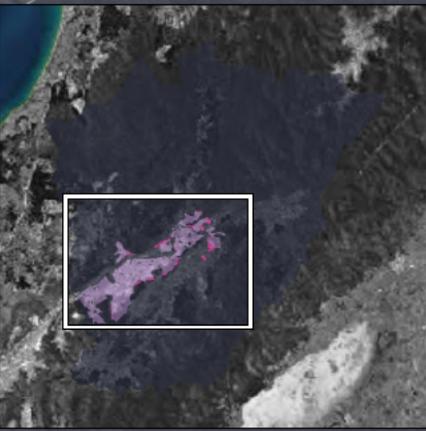
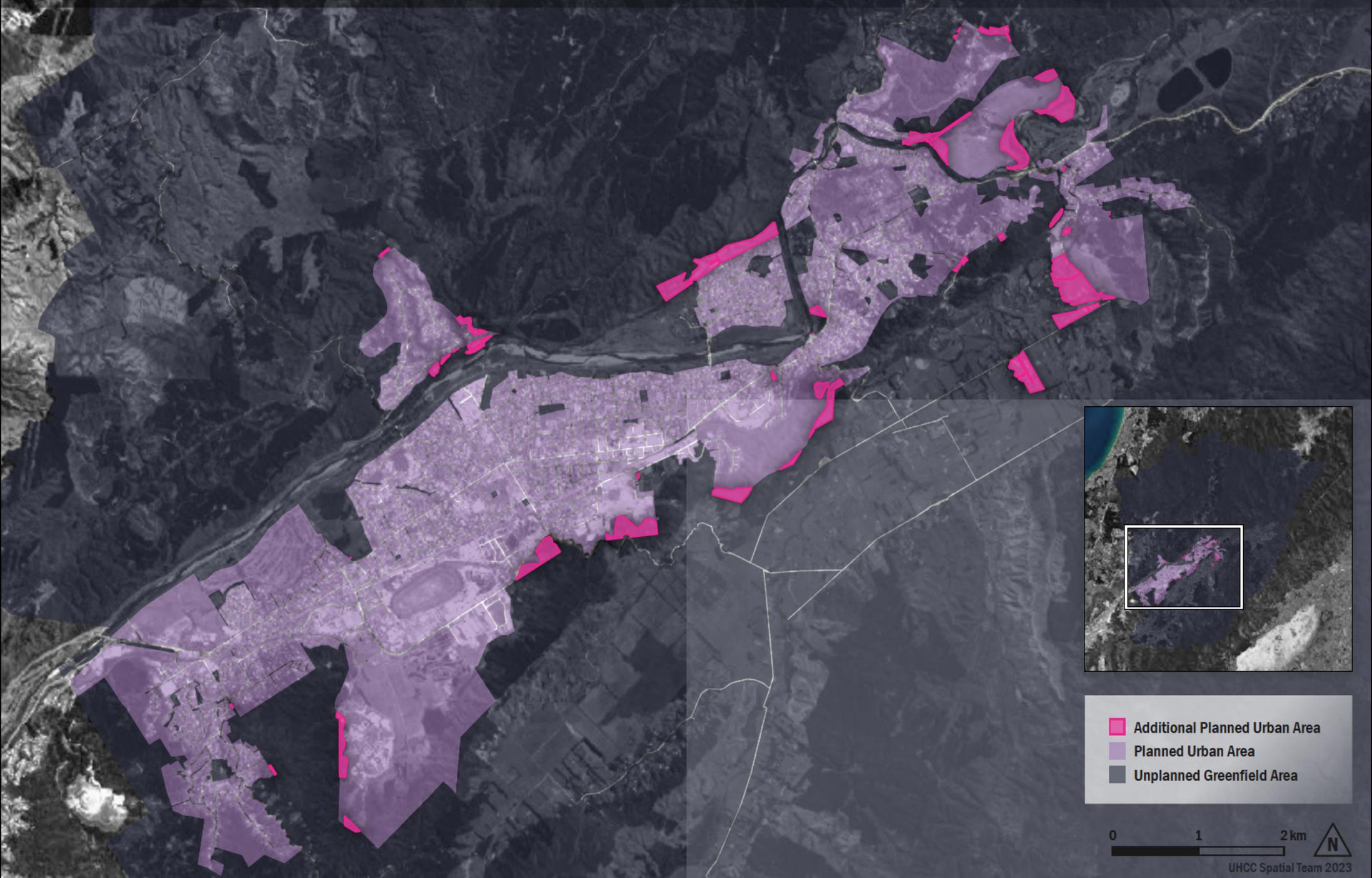
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PLANNED URBAN AREA AND UNPLANNED GREENFIELD AREA IN UPPER HUTT

Additional areas identified qualify as they were proposed in notified plan changes prior to 30 October 2023.



-  Additional Planned Urban Area
-  Planned Urban Area
-  Unplanned Greenfield Area

