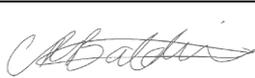
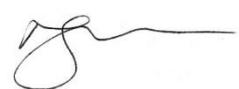


Resource Consent

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

Summary of decision

Consent No.	WAR220197		
Consent ID(s)	[38065] Discharge Permit to discharge stormwater, including occasional contaminated stormwater, via the Carterton District Council owned stormwater networks, to land where it may enter water, and to water.		
Name	Carterton District Council (CDC)		
Address	28 Holloway Street, Carterton, 5713		
Decision made under	S104A, 105, 107 and 108 of the Resource Management Act 1991		
Duration of consent	Granted: 15 August 2022	Expires: 15 August 2027	
Purpose for which consent(s) is granted	Discharge of stormwater from the Carterton District Council owned stormwater network to land and freshwater.		
Location	Various watercourses and land around the urban Carterton District, Wairarapa.		
Legal description of land	Various		
Conditions	See below		

Decision recommended by:	Genevieve Walker	Resource Advisor, Environmental Regulation	
Decision peer reviewed by:	Claire McKeivitt	Senior Resource Advisor, Environmental Regulation	
Decision approved by:	Nicola Arnesen	Team Leader, Environmental Regulation	

Processing timeframes:

Application lodged: 24/12/21

Application officially received: 24/12/21

Application stopped: 3/2/22

Application started: 16/6/2022

Applicant to be notified of decision by: 2/08/22 **Applicant notified of decision on:**15/08/22

Time taken to process application: 58 working days

The applicant provided written agreement ([WAR220197-1387679542-42](#)) on 3 June 2022 for an extension of timeframes under s37(1) to process the application, and a subsequent agreement to extend again as required, under s37(a)(4) of the Act ([WAR220197-1387679542-44](#)).

The reason for the extension is:

- Covid-19.
- Time for the applicant to review conditions prior to consent issue.

In making this decision Wellington Regional Council has given consideration to the following issues, as required by section 37A(1) of the Act:

- The interests of any person who the Council considers may be directly affected by the extension.
- The interests of the community in achieving adequate assessment of the effects of the proposal; and
- The Wellington Regional Council's duty under section 21 of the Act to avoid unreasonable delay.

Decision approved by:	Nicola Arnesen	Team Leader, Environmental Regulation	
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General Consent Conditions and Interpretations for WAR220197 [38065]

INTERPRETATIONS

Wherever used in the conditions above, the following terms shall have the prescribed meaning:

Annual period means the period being 1 July to 30 June inclusive.

Bacteria means all the indicator organisms identified for the specific monitoring sites in the stormwater discharge monitoring plan.

Compliance Officer means officer or agent of the Wellington Regional Council.

Constructed overflows means deliberate overflows via wastewater pipes with built-in overflow designed to discharge into the stormwater network, or pump stations that redirect excess wastewater to the stormwater network when the wastewater network capacity is exceeded.

Manager means the Manager, Environmental Regulation, Wellington Regional Council

Unconstructed overflows mean unintentional overflows that occur when wastewater pipes receive flows in excess of their conveyance capacity as a result of heavy rainfall.

Sanitary survey means actions or investigations necessary to identify the source of faecal contamination, such as dry and wet weather water sampling, faecal source tracking (if applicable), visual inspections of the discharge (including lifting of manhole covers and closed-circuit television monitoring (CCTV)) and considering inputs from other sources such as illegal cross-connections and leaks from private wastewater laterals. Sanitary survey techniques will be undertaken as outlined in the Wastewater Overflows into the Stormwater Network Management and Procedures Plan (WOSNMP) by condition 10. rainfall and surcharge predominantly through service access chamber lids (manholes)

Wastewater network overflows (WNOs) means constructed and unconstructed overflows into the stormwater network.

Wastewater network: A community reticulated wastewater system, including, but not limited to, a network of devices, pipes and pump stations, designed to accept and transport wastewater from properties to a treatment plant and then to disposal.

Water sample means any water sample taken to monitor effects in the receiving environment.

Zone of reasonable mixing means (1) for the purpose of permitted rules in the Plan zone of reasonable mixing:

- a) in relation to a flowing surface water body, whichever of the following is the least:
 - i. a distance 200m downstream of the point of discharge if the width of the wetted channel is greater than 30m at the point of discharge, or
 - ii. a distance equal to seven times the width of the wetted channel of the surface water body, but which shall not be less than 50m, or
 - iii. the distance downstream at which mixing of contaminants has occurred across the full width of the wetted channel of the surface water body, but which shall not be less than 50m, or
- b) in relation to a lake and the coastal marine area, a distance 15m from the point of discharge.

Means (2), for the purpose of considering an application for discharge the zone of reasonable mixing is determined on a case-by-case basis in accordance with Policy P72.

General conditions

1. The location, implementation and operation of the activity shall be in general accordance with the consent application and its associated plans and documents lodged with the Wellington Regional Council on 24 December 2021 and further information received on:
 - 3 February 2022: Response to further information request (received via email).
 - 15 March 2022: Minutes CDC Stormwater Iwi Discussions (received via email).
 - 1 June 2022: Comments from Regional Public Health (received via email).
 - 16 June 2022: CDC Community Liaison Group Meeting Minutes, signed by Ra Smith (Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa) and Horipo Rimene (Rangitāne o Wairarapa) (received via email).

Where there may be contradiction or inconsistencies between the application and further information provided by the applicant, the most recent information applies. In addition, where there may be inconsistencies between information provided by the applicant and conditions of the consent, the conditions apply.

Note: Any change from the location, design concepts and parameters, implementation and/or operation may require a new resource consent or a change of consent conditions pursuant to section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

2. Wastewater contamination of the stormwater network from new wastewater networks or connections (constructed overflows) are not authorised by this consent.

Note 1: This condition defines the scope of WNOs authorised by this consent. Should the consent holder request the addition of unconstructed overflows, a change of consent conditions under Section 127 of the Resource Management Act may be required, however this should be treated as an administrative change.

Note 2: New wastewater networks or connections are considered any constructed post granting of this consent.

Monitoring Plans

3. The Consent Holder shall by **30 September 2022**, or within a timeframe as agreed by the Manager, submit to the Manager for approval a plan detailing the locations of:
 - a) Representative monitoring sites to monitor stormwater discharge quality from the all the sub-catchments identified in the application; and
 - b) Representative upstream and downstream monitoring sites suitable for monitoring water quality in the receiving environments into which stormwater from the urban stormwater network discharges.
4. Within six months of the granting of the consent, or within a timeframe as agreed by the Manager, the consent holder shall submit to the Manager for certification a **Stormwater Discharge Monitoring Plan (SDMP)**.

The purpose of the SDMP is to establish the baseline state of the receiving water into which stormwater from the urban stormwater network discharges into, to monitor the contaminant concentrations of the stormwater discharged, and to monitor and manage acute effects to human health.

The SDMP must include, but is not limited to, the following matters:

- a) Monitoring objectives, including for the management of human health for the duration of this consent.
- b) The locations of the representative monitoring sites approved under Condition 3 above.
- c) The contaminants to be measured in stormwater discharge samples taken prior to entering the receiving environment at the monitoring sites identified under Condition 3 above, shall as a minimum include the parameters in table 1.

Table 1. Parameters for discharge sampling and sampling method.

Sampling method	Parameter
Field	pH
	Temperature
Grab sample, lab analysis	pH
	Ammoniacal Nitrogen
	Nitrate nitrogen
	Nitrite nitrogen
	Dissolved reactive phosphorus
	E. coli
	TSS
	Total hardness
	Dissolved organic carbon
	Total Alkalinity (Ca + Mg)
	Dissolved Zinc
	Dissolved Copper
	Dissolved Lead
	Dissolved Cadmium
	Dissolved Chromium
Dissolved Nickel	
Total petroleum hydrocarbon	

- d) The receiving water quality parameters to be measured at the instream monitoring sites identified under Condition 3 above shall as a minimum include the parameters listed in Table 2.
 - i. For the first (baseline) year of monitoring (Year 1 of annual period):

Table 2. Parameters for in-stream sampling and methods of sampling.

Sampling method	Parameter
Field probe/measurement	pH
	Temperature
	Visual clarity
Grab water sample, lab analysis	pH
	Ammoniacal Nitrogen
	Nitrate nitrogen
	Nitrite nitrogen
	Dissolved reactive phosphorus
	E. coli
	TSS
	Total hardness
	Dissolved organic carbon
	Total Alkalinity (Ca + Mg)
	Dissolved Zinc
	Dissolved Copper
	Dissolved Lead
	Dissolved Cadmium
	Dissolved Chromium
Dissolved Nickel	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	
Quantitative macroinvertebrate sample	MCI
	QMCI
	% EPT
	% EPT Taxa
Composite sediment sample	Total Cadmium
	Total Chromium
	Total Copper
	Total Lead
	Total Mercury
	Total Nickel
	Total Zinc
Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	

- c) For subsequent years (Years 2-5 of annual period), a subset of the parameters listed in Condition (4) (d) (i) above as relevant for the state of the receiving environments, as certified by the Manager.
- e) The zone of reasonable mixing for point source stormwater discharges, as defined in the PNRP Policy P72.

- f) The timing and frequency of first year baseline monitoring and the timing and frequency of subsequent monitoring (years 2-5), dependant on the results provided in the baseline monitoring period and as defined in consultation with the Manager.
 - g) A kaitiaki monitoring framework developed in consultation with Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, (unless both Iwi confirm in writing that no kaitiaki monitoring framework is required), which shall include at minimum:
 - i. The objectives of the kaitiaki monitoring.
 - ii. The values of the receiving water bodies.
 - iii. Nga huanga as identified by mana whenua and sampling sites within sites of significant to mana whenua.
 - iv. The locations of proposed monitoring.
 - v. The kaitiaki indicators to be monitored.
 - vi. The method, timing and frequency of monitoring proposed, and
 - vii. Methods and timing of reporting.
 - h) The location and timing of first flush stormwater quality sampling to be undertaken within each of the four sub-catchments identified in the application following rainfall events of >3 mm in a 24 h period after at least five days of no rainfall (<1 mm).
 - i) Routine monitoring for acute human health effects.
 - j) Protocols for undertaking sanitary survey investigations (including but not limited to faecal source tracking).
 - k) Identification of receiving environments where contaminated stormwater may result in acute health risks.
 - l) Protocols to prevent people coming into contact with the contaminated receiving environment to minimise acute health risks.
 - m) A map identifying sites or areas within the urban stormwater catchment that are potentially contaminated or hazardous and have potential to contaminate stormwater within the stormwater network.
 - n) Methods to investigate the onsite stormwater management of Premier Beehive Factory.
5. The consent holder shall commence implementation of the monitoring plans developed in accordance with conditions 3 and 4 within 10 working days of receiving Manager certification.
 6. Any amendments proposed to the approved plans required by conditions 3 and 4 shall be confirmed in writing by the consent holder and be certified by the Manager prior to implementation.
 7. All sampling techniques, including sample preservation and dispatch to the analysing laboratory, employed in respect of the conditions of this consent shall be carried out by suitably trained and experienced persons in accordance with best practice and in accordance with the requirements of the analysing laboratory. All water and sediment analyses undertaken in connection with this

consent shall be performed by an Internationally Accredited (IANZ) registered laboratory, or as otherwise approved by the Manager.

Note: The consent holder should aim to collect water quality data that meets the highest quality code (QC 600) in the National Environmental Monitoring Standards (NEMS) when achievable.

Annual Reporting

8. The Consent Holder shall prepare and submit an Annual Report to by the Manager by **1 September** each year detailing the findings of the previous year's monitoring and any recommended variations to the SDMP to be implemented in subsequent monitoring. The Annual Report shall, at a minimum, include the following:
- a) A summary of physical capital and maintenance works carried out to the stormwater network in the preceding year.
 - b) A summary of any expansions or additions to the stormwater network (such as new roads or subdivisions) in the preceding year.
 - c) A summary of routine monitoring results and analysis of results from previous years including differences and trends.
 - d) A summary and interpretation of monitoring undertaken in accordance with the SDMP.
 - e) Observations and photographs from the visual inspections undertaken during stormwater outfall discharge water quality monitoring.
 - f) A summary of sanitary survey results, remedial works, management actions and projects in relation to acute adverse effects on human health detected during monitoring.
 - g) Any other matters the consent holder considers relevant, including any follow-up actions resulting from the preceding year's operation.

No variations to the approved SDMP shall be implemented unless the Manager has confirmed in writing that those variations are approved.

Note: The Annual Report shall report on the year 1 July to 30 June inclusive.

9. The consent holder shall, no later than **31 December 2023** or within such timeframe as may be agreed in consultation with the Manager, provide to the Manager a written report detailing the interaction between the Carterton reticulated wastewater network and the urban stormwater network and the potential for wastewater contamination of the stormwater network.

The report shall also specify the measures the Consent Holder will implement to mitigate and minimise the risk of wastewater contamination of the urban stormwater network.

Managing acute effects to Human Health

10. The consent holder shall commence a sanitary survey in the catchment(s) as soon as practicable but within 24 hours of receiving the results of either a), b) or c):
- a) Any routine water sample collected under this consent which has an E Coli count exceeding 10,000cfu/100ml and these counts are higher than the concentration measured at the upstream control site in the catchment(s); or

- b) Any two successive routine water samples at the monitoring sites, which exceed 1,000 cfu/100ml, and these counts are higher than the concentration measured at the upstream control site in the catchment on the same day; or
- c) The rolling 12-month median bacteria count obtained from undertaking monitoring as identified in the SDMP exceeds 1,000 cfu/100ml.

Note: Bacteria means all indicator organisms identified for the specific monitoring site in the Stormwater Discharge Monitoring Plan.

The sanitary survey shall consist of the following in the catchment that 10 (a), 10(b) or 10(c) was recorded:

- d) A dry weather walkover and visual inspections, and
 - e) Dry and wet weather sampling of stormwater discharges to identify the source; and
 - f) Any other actions or investigations necessary to identify the source of contamination in accordance with the protocols in the SDMP approved under Condition 4(j).
11. In accordance with condition 10, as soon as practicable or within 24 hours of receipt of analytical results from monitoring undertaken during the sanitary survey which confirms the presence of E.Coli counts exceeding 10,000 cfu/100mL in the stormwater discharge or receiving environment monitoring sites, the consent holder shall Notify the Manager and Regional Public Health in writing.

The notification shall include relevant sample collection details (including the date and time of sample collection, rainfall in the 24 hours prior to sampling, and weather and tidal conditions at the time of sampling) and proposed further water sampling and/or investigations.

The details and outcomes of any sanitary surveys undertaken shall be provided monthly to the Manager and summarised in the Annual Report as required by Condition 8.

Note: Notifications of high E.Coli concentrations must be emailed to GWRC on notifications@gw.govt.nz and Regional Public Health on healthprotection@huttvalleydhb.org.nz.

Immediate actions

12. If a sanitary survey indicates that there is the potential for adverse effects to human health resulting from discharges from the stormwater network, as established by monitoring undertaken in accordance with Condition 4, the consent holder shall:
- a) Establish temporary warning signs if necessary to prevent people coming into contact with the discharge; and
 - b) Whenever practicable implement immediate remedial works to address the causes of the contamination.

Note 1: The response timeframes of the consent holder may be subject to external factors such as, but not limited to, time required to gain access to private property should the site of potential remedial works require it, and engaging subcontractors to undertake remedial works.

Note 2: The intent of this condition is to prevent the public coming into contact with any discharge that could have the potential for acute effects on human health and to address the cause of the contamination as quickly as possible where a human health project is not required eg fix a broken sewer pipe or wastewater overflow.

Human Health Mitigation Projects

13. Human health mitigation projects shall be developed where either a) or b) occurs:
- a) The rolling 12-month median bacteria count obtained from undertaking routine monthly monitoring in the receiving waters as identified in the SDMP exceeds 1,000 cfu/100 mL; or
 - b) The sanitary survey undertaken in accordance with Condition 10 indicates continued contamination which has the potential to result in acute human health effects and this is linked to discharges from the stormwater network and the cause of the contamination has not been rectified through immediate actions as required by Condition 12.

Note: Bacteria means all the indicator organisms identified for the specific monitoring site in the Stormwater Discharge Monitoring Plan.

The project scopes shall be provided to the Manager, within 1 month of completion of the sanitary survey required under Condition 10, with proposed implementation timeframes. The consent holder shall prioritise projects based on the significance and magnitude of acute effects.

The consent holder's projects may include, but not be limited to:

- i. Installation of permanent signage
- ii. Further sewer /stormwater network investigations such as CCTV and/or faecal source tracking
- iii. Public education
- iv. Physical works
- v. Further catchment investigations including ecological and cultural monitoring.

The human health mitigation projects developed to manage any acute effects on human health shall be to the satisfaction of the Manager.

Note 1: It is noted that budget requirements are a consideration with the implementation of certain projects.

Note 2: The investigations and projects are to be programmed and undertaken based on their priority. The consent holder may be required to align the scheduling of the stormwater discharge monitoring and SMS monitoring, investigations and projects with the budget requirements of the Annual budgets and Council Long Term Plan.

Stormwater Management Strategy (SMS)

14. The consent holder shall, no later than **31 December 2024**, report to the Manager on progress with preparation of a Stormwater Management Strategy.
15. The consent holder shall, no later than **July 2026**, submit to the Wellington Regional Council a draft long term Stormwater Management Strategy (SMS).

The SMS shall be prepared in accordance with Schedule N of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (or subsequent amendment).

Note: The purpose of the SMS is to:

- a) *Provide a strategy for how sub-catchments within the local authority stormwater network will be managed in accordance with any relevant objectives identified in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (or subsequent amendment), including any relevant whaitua specific objectives at the time of developing the strategy; and*
- b) *Describe how the stormwater network will be managed in accordance with good management practice and progressively through time, to minimise the adverse acute, chronic and cumulative effects of stormwater discharges on fresh and coastal water.*

Review condition

16. The Greater Wellington Regional Council may review any or all conditions of this consent by giving notice of its intention to do so pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, at any time within one month of the first and third anniversary of granting consent for the following purposes:

- a) To review the adequacy of any report and/or monitoring requirements, and if necessary, amend these requirements.
- b) To deal with any adverse effects on the environment which may arise from the exercise of this consent, and which is appropriate to deal with at a later stage.
- c) To enable consistency with any relevant operative Regional Plans or National Environmental Standards, or Regulations.

The review of conditions shall allow for the deletion or amendment of conditions of this consent, and the addition of such new conditions as are shown to be necessary to monitor and report on the quality of stormwater discharges and manage acute health effects of stormwater discharges on human health.

Reasons for decision report

1. Background

Carterton District Council (hereafter CDC; the applicant) has applied for a global consent for the discharge of stormwater (SW), including occasional contaminated stormwater, from the local authority stormwater network to land where it may enter water, and directly to water. This activity includes authorising the existing discharge from the local authority stormwater network. The intent of this consent is a two-stage process, in which this application comprises stage 1. This is further outlined in section 1.1 of this report.

The ultimate receiving waters of the stormwater discharges are the main stems and tributaries of the Booths Creek and Mangatāre Stream catchments. These receiving waterbodies are shown below in figure 1, sourced from the application documents.

Booths Creek enters Carterton urban area close to the intersection of Andersons line and SH2 and flows broadly southwest. Taratahi water race is also located in the Booth catchment and draws water from the Waingawa River and distributes the water to the northern and eastern plains of Carterton. The Waikakariki stream is the main waterbody in the Mangatāre Stream catchment and flows to the west of Carterton. It flows as a modified stream in a south-easterly direction, before joining an unnamed tributary of the Mangatāre Stream.

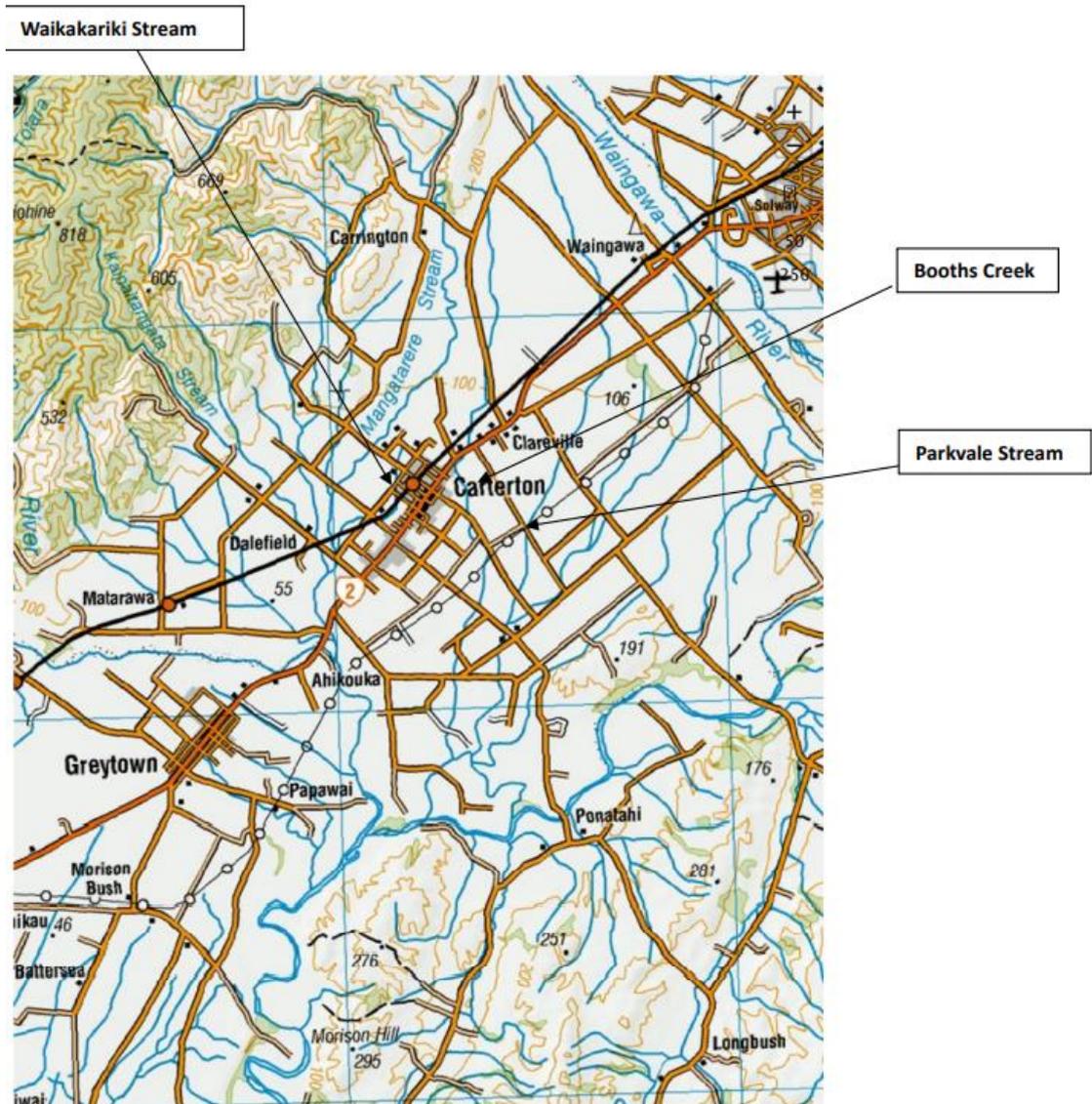


Figure 1. Carterton urban location within the catchment.

1.1 Planning context

The Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) was notified on 31 July 2015 and introduced a two-stage consenting regime for the discharge of stormwater to the receiving environment from local authority stormwater networks. The consent regime requires a global approach for stormwater discharges from local authority networks. This approach is consistent with the overall intent of the PNRP, which is to manage natural and physical resources in a holistic manner, recognising they are interconnected and reliant upon one another.

Stage one of the consenting regime requires consent to be obtained under Rule R50 as a controlled activity. Matters of control retained by GWRC under Rule R50 include:

1. Requirements to monitor and report on the quality of stormwater discharges to fresh and/or coastal water, including stormwater discharges containing wastewater (WW).
2. Management of acute effects of stormwater on human health detected during monitoring.
3. Duration of consent up to a maximum of five years.
4. Timeframes for the development of a stormwater management strategy in accordance with Schedule N (Stormwater Management Strategy).

Stage two of the consenting regime requires consent be obtained under Rule R51 as a restricted discretionary activity. This rule requires the aforementioned stormwater strategy be included in the consent application. The matters of discretion under Rule R51 are restricted to:

1. The contents and implementation of the stormwater management strategy in accordance with Schedule N (stormwater strategy).
2. Development and implementation of methods, such as catchment specific stormwater management plan(s), in accordance with any relevant objectives identified in the PNRP, including any relevant Whaitua specific objectives.
3. Management of adverse effects, including cumulative effects, on aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai, contact recreation and Māori customary use.
4. Management of adverse effects on sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (indigenous biodiversity).

The intention behind the two-stage consenting regime is that monitoring undertaken during phase one will help to inform the development of a prioritised programme for improvements in the Stormwater Management Strategy (SMS) required by stage two.

For the purpose of this consent, the following interpretations apply:

Stormwater is defined in the pNRP as *'Runoff that has been intercepted, channelled, diverted, intensified or accelerated by human modification of a land surface, or runoff from the external surface of any structure, as a result of precipitation and include any contaminants contained therein.'*

Stormwater Network is defined as *'the network of devices designed to capture, detain, treat, transport and discharge stormwater, including but not limited to kerbs, intake structures, pipes, soak pits, sumps, swales and constructed ponds and wetlands, and that serve a road or more than one property.'*

1.2 Proposal

The applicant, CDC, has applied for a global discharge consent for discharges from the local authority stormwater network, in accordance with the requirements of Rule R50 of the PNRP (as outlined in section 1.1 of this report).

The proposal is to:

- Continue to discharge stormwater occasionally contaminated with wastewater into water from the Carterton District Council owned stormwater networks.
- Develop a Stormwater Discharge Monitoring Plan (SMP) within 6 months of consent being granted to monitor the water quality of stormwater discharges to receiving environments across the four local authority areas, and to monitor the state of the receiving environments.
- The application outlined the approach of the SDMP but did not provide a draft SDMP. The SDMP is focussed on collecting information to inform the second stage consents under the PNRP, which will require management options be implemented.
- Appropriately manage any acute effects of stormwater on human health detected during monitoring.

The applicant has not provided a draft SMP, however has recommended draft conditions which specify the timeframes for providing the following:

- A plan detailing representative monitoring sites for stormwater discharge quality for each sub-catchment (30 September 2022).
- A stormwater Discharge Monitoring Plan (SDMP), to establish the baseline state of receiving water and monitoring the contaminant concentrations of stormwater discharged (November 2022).

Stormwater contamination, wastewater overflows as well as descriptions of the networks are outlined in the following sections.

2. Existing stormwater networks

2.1 Stormwater catchments

The Carterton District contains a combination of wastewater and stormwater networks. The relationship between these networks is generally understood, as untreated wastewater is a main contaminator of stormwater networks. This is generally caused by exceedances in the wastewater network during periods of high rainfall, leading to manholes opening and wastewater discharging, or wastewater pumpstations to overflow into the stormwater network. The interactions between the Carterton wastewater and stormwater systems will be further investigated under this consent.

Stormwater can be contaminated by a range of factors, including sediments, oils, greases, metals, rubbish, and organic material accumulated on roads and other impervious areas. The degree of contamination can be influenced by land uses, ie transport routes and extent of impervious surfaces.

The Carterton stormwater network is a combination of 19.5km of pipes and 10.8km of open channels, swales, and sumps which drain to ground or modified streams. There are large areas without pipes or channels; in these areas, the rainwater pools on roads and grassed verges and disperses via ground absorption. In other parts of the network, stormwater flows over land to drains, kerb and channel or sumps, and is piped or diverted through open channels to discharge points into either modified streams or the Taratahi water race.

Points of discharge are shown in figure 5 of the application and listed in table 1 of the application. The applicant has divided Carterton's urban stormwater network into five sub-catchments, as shown below in figure 1. Four of these sub-catchments collect stormwater and discharge it to land and water, and these catchments are described below in further detail. The fifth catchment is a confined Waingawa catchment that drains to the SH2 drainage channel to ground.

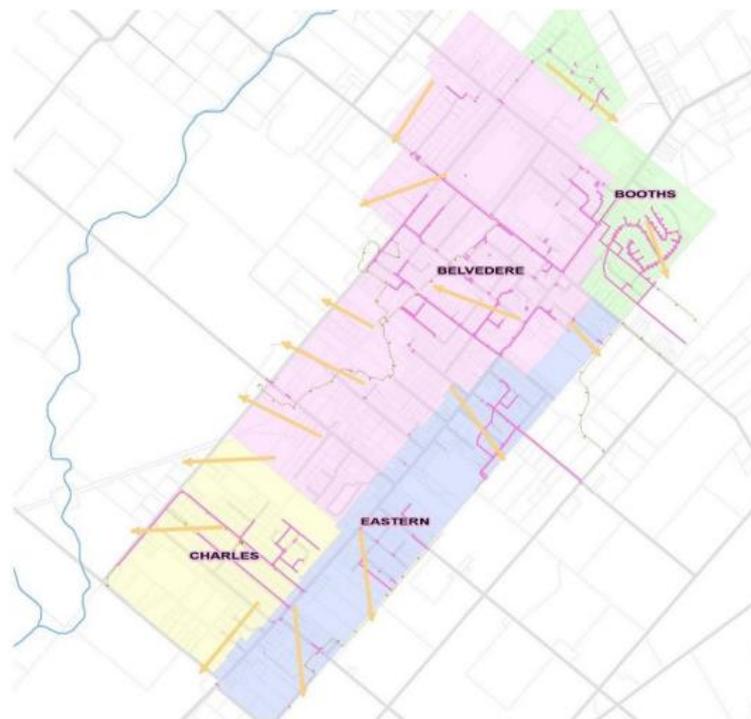


Figure 1. Urban Carterton Stormwater Catchment (as shown in figure 6 of the application document).

The stormwater discharge locations are tabled in the application under section C.2.3, with associated photos in the following section.

2.2 Southwestern Stormwater Catchment ('Charles')

The southwestern catchment drains the southwestern side of SH2 and discharges into a tributary of the Mangatāre Stream. It has an urban drainage catchment of 86.48ha of residential area. It contains a mixture of piped reticulation, open channels, road collection, and ground soakage. There are no stormwater pump stations, however the reticulated wastewater network within this catchment has manholes and small wastewater pumping stations, but these do not have a history of overflowing.

This catchment contains a single discharge point near Lincoln Road.

The upstream catchment of this discharge point includes the tributaries of the Mangatāre Stream; there is no water quality monitoring site available to describe the upstream state. There is a monitoring site downstream in an unnamed tributary, with historic sampling only including the biophysical. Further downstream in the same tributary, the CDC wastewater (WW) treatment plant discharges tertiary treated WW.

The downstream receiving environment of the Mangatāre Stream is considered to be of moderate sensitivity (due to WW discharge, variable and poor state) and low risk (due to residential nature of the sub-catchment).

2.3 Western Stormwater Catchment ('Belvedere')

The western catchment drains the western side of SH2 and discharges into several points along the Waikakariki Stream and to land where it can flow into the stream. It has an urban drainage catchment of 266.03ha of residential, industrial, and commercial areas. It contains a mixture of piped reticulation, open channels, road collection, and ground soakage. There are no stormwater pump stations, however the reticulated wastewater network within this catchment has manholes and small wastewater pumping stations, but these do not have a history of overflowing.

The upstream environmental state is not known, with no water quality monitoring stations in the Waikakariki Stream. The closest downstream monitoring site is on the Mangatāre Stream, downstream of the WWTP discharge.

The downstream receiving environment is considered moderate sensitivity (wastewater discharge) and moderate risk (industrial land uses and potential storage/ use of hazardous substances).

2.4 Northern catchment ('Booths')

The northern catchment drains the land on both sides of SH2 and discharges to several points along Booths Creek and to the Taratahi water race (rural) that connects with Booths Creek. It has a drainage catchment of 58.75ha, from predominantly residential area. It contains a mix of ground soakage and short piped sections from sumps. There are manholes in the reticulated wastewater network, and small w/w pumping stations that do not have a history of overflowing.

The sub-catchment contains six discharge points in total; two discharge points immediately downstream of where the water race joins Booths Creek, three discharge points to land or water in the Feist Street locality, and one open channel discharge connection east of Hornsby Street.

A water monitoring station is located upstream at the Booths Creek/ water race junction; this monitors Booths Creek water before it joins the urban catchment. There is no equivalent downstream monitoring site when Booth Creek exits the urban area; the nearest alternative monitoring site is where Booths Creek intersects with the Taratahi water race. Historic sampling has only been for physiochemical (no biological indicators).

The receiving environment is classified as moderate sensitivity, given the downstream use is for the water race and take, and low risk for surrounding residential.

2.5 Eastern catchment ('Eastern')

The eastern catchment drains from SH2 and the land east of SH2 and discharges to points along the Taratahi water race. It contains a mixture of piped reticulation, open channels, road collection and ground soakage. It drains an urban catchment of approximately 48ha, consisting largely of residential and schools. The application noted that drainage of Premier Beehive Factory needs to be investigated under this consent, as stormwater infrastructure at this factory is not currently understood (this has been recommended as a condition of consent).

There are manholes in the reticulated WW network. The Diamond pumping station is at risk of overflows in power outages when a generator needs to be mobilised. There are also small w/w pumping station that do not have a history of overflowing.

There are a total of five discharge locations: two pipe discharge points and three open channel connections.

The upstream water monitoring station is the same as for the northern catchment: A water monitoring station is located upstream did at the Booths Creek/ water race junction; this monitors Booths Creek water before it joins the urban catchment. There is no equivalent downstream monitoring site when Booth Creek exits the urban area; the nearest alternative monitoring site is where Booths Creek intersects with the Taratahi water race. Historic sampling has only been for physiochemical (no biological indicators).

The receiving environment is classified as moderate sensitivity, given the downstream use is for the water race and take, and low risk for surrounding residential.

3. Reasons for resource consent

3.1 Proposed Natural Resources Plan

The Council's decision on the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) was publicly notified on 31 July 2019. All rules in the PNRP (decisions version) have immediate legal effect under section 86B(1) of the Act. As the application was lodged after 31 July 2019, the PNRP (decisions version) is relevant to determining the resource consents required, their activity status, and the substantive assessment of the proposal under section 104(1)(b) of the Act. The provisions of the PNRP as notified on 31 July 2015 have been superseded by the decisions version of the PNRP for assessing this proposal.

The consent order for R50 in the PNRP was granted 13 October 2021, prior to consent lodgement, and is the only regional plan which requires assessment.

RMA section	Rule	Status	Comments
15	R50	Controlled	Consent for the discharge of stormwater has been applied for prior to 31 December 2021, and so will be processed under Rule R50 as a Controlled Activity. Consents received after this notification period will be processed as a Restricted Discretionary Activity. The application was received prior to this deadline and can be processed as a controlled activity pursuant to Rule R50.
	R51	Restricted Discretionary	

I adopt the applicant assessment of the receiving environments schedule sites in accordance with s42A (1B)(a) of the Act:

The Ruamāhanga River and all tributaries are identified within the Statutory Acknowledgement for the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki-nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017; there are no downstream sites within the Waiohine River identified in Schedule C but sites along the Ruamāhanga River and Lake Onokē are identified in Schedule C as being of significance to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa; the Ruamāhanga River and all tributaries are identified in Schedule F1 as having habitat for indigenous threatened or at risk fish species and habitat for 6 or more migratory indigenous fish species.

3.2 Overall activity status

Overall, the activity must be assessed as a **controlled activity** under the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (decisions version).

4. Consultation

Iwi authority	Comments
<p>Rangitāne o Wairarapa</p> <p>Kahungunu ki Wairarapa</p>	<p>The applicant consulted with representatives of both Iwi, and the application was sent to both Iwi via Te Wahi.</p> <p>Rangitāne o Wairarapa commented via Te Wahi their opposition to the global stormwater consent application until they have capacity to review the application (noting all three Wairarapa District authorities submitted their global stormwater consents within December 2021).</p> <p>Rangitāne o Wairarapa requested the application be put on hold until Iwi have a better understanding of the application. The application was put on s92 hold for further Iwi consultation.</p> <p>As part of the s92 consultation, of particular importance was the site meeting held between Ra Smith (Kahungunu ki Wairarapa), Horipo Rimene (Rangitāne o Wairarapa), Paieka Te Whare (Rangitāne o Wairarapa), and Lawrence Stephenson (Carterton District Council).</p> <p>During this meeting, the following matters were discussed as agenda items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catchment areas - Suggested sites for sampling - Monitoring parameters - Combined meetings across Wairarapa - General business <p>Meeting minutes signed by both Mr Rimene and Mr Smith were provided by the applicant via email on 16 June 2022.</p> <p>The minutes suggest Iwi have no large concerns with the proposal, and some monitoring locations were agreed upon during the meeting.</p> <p>Iwi also have no concerns with the Kaitiaki monitoring condition as proposed. Further meetings were suggested.</p>
Other parties or persons	Comments
<p>Dr Michael Greer, Aquatic Scientist, Aquanet Limited</p>	<p>Dr Michael Greer provided an initial assessment and recommendations to inform a s92 further information request. Dr Greer was satisfied with the applicants s92 response, for the reasons discussed in section 6 of this report. Dr Greer also reviewed the draft consent conditions and considered them to be appropriate.</p>
<p>Phil Vernon, Health Protection officer,</p>	<p>Mr Vernon was consulted on for the assessment of acute effects to human health as part of this stage 1 application.</p>

Regional Public Health (RPH)	<p>Mr Vernon’s comments are discussed in section 5 of this report.</p> <p>Of note (but not discussed in section 5), Mr Vernon stated the opportunity for Council to work with community groups such as Iwi and groups such as the Friends of The Mangatāre in improving storm water quality.</p>
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5. Notification decision

The application is a controlled activity under R50 of the PNRP. As such, the activity is precluded from public notification but not limited notification. A decision was made to process the application on a non-notified basis on 16 June 2022. Further information on the notification decision is provided in document # [WAR220197-1387679542-16](#).

6. Environmental effects

6.1 Matters of control

As outlined in sections 1.1 and 3 of this report the stormwater from a local authority network at plan notification is a controlled activity under Rule R50. Under Rule R50 GWRC retain the following matters of control:

1. Requirements to monitor and report on the quality of stormwater discharges to fresh and/or coastal water, including of stormwater discharges containing wastewater.
2. Management of acute effects of stormwater on human health detected during monitoring.
3. Duration of consent up to a maximum of five years.
4. Timeframes for the development of a stormwater management strategy (SMS) in accordance with Schedule N (stormwater strategy).

6.2 Effects to receiving environments

This section provides an assessment of the effects of the proposed activity on the environment. Information has been drawn from the application provided by the applicant and other information sourced during the processing of the application.

CDC holds limited data on the state of the receiving environments or the water quality of the stormwater discharges. Section 2 of this report provides an overview of current monitoring information held and locations of these for each sub-catchment.

6.3 Stormwater contaminations

Stormwater can be contaminated by sediments, oils, greases, metals and organic material accumulated on roads and other impervious areas. Rubbish and contaminants accidentally and illegally discharged into the stormwater system also degrade the quality of water in the receiving environment.

Contaminants can accumulate on surfaces over time during dry periods between rain events (antecedent periods). Stormwater is not able to infiltrate impervious surfaces so runs overland, which provides a pathway for contaminants to become entrained, and during rain events these contaminants can be washed into the stormwater networks.

The degree of stormwater contamination can be influenced by land use considerations such as transport routes and the extent of impervious surfaces. Contamination from surface run-off is an inherent part of stormwater.

Contaminants such as rubbish, wastewater, high sediment loads and toxins that enter stormwater other than through surface run-off can be managed to some degree by physical installations (eg grates and sumps to remove debris), earthworks best management practices and educating the community about what is inappropriate to put into the stormwater network.

The stormwater and wastewater networks are often linked via constructed or unconstructed overflows, or due to leaks caused by inflow/infiltration. This can result in stormwater becoming contaminated with wastewater. The interactions between the stormwater and wastewater discharges shall be investigated under this consent.

With the exception of water quality as it relates to acute effects of stormwater on human health, in brief, the intent of this consent is to ensure monitoring of stormwater discharges over the next five years is sufficient to inform the longer-term SMS required during the phase two consent (Rule R51 of the PNRP).

Dr Greer in his assessment noted that the applicant did not provide a clear indication of an expected effects envelope, and this is understood to be because of three factors; no relevant data (i.e., no metals or hydrocarbons included in Appendix A or B), the application is a controlled activity, and other local authorities have not provided such an assessment with their Stage 1 applications.

Provided in their further information response, CDC outlined further contaminants likely to be entrained by stormwater, including:

- Faecal contamination and pathogens
- Metals
- Sediment
- Debris and Litter
- Hydrocarbons
- Hazardous substances
- Nutrients

Dr Greer was satisfied with the assessment provided with the further information response and considers the overall effects assessment provided to be largely sufficient given the consenting pathway for this activity. Whilst Dr Greer noted a draft SDMP was not provided with the application, the proposed conditions provide certainty that the plan will be sufficient to inform an effects assessment in five years' time.

6.4 Wastewater overflows

The interaction between wastewater overflows and associated stormwater discharges contaminated with wastewater shall be investigated under this consent. It is well recognised that wastewater overflows have the potential to adversely affect receiving waterways and their values.

The application states that *"there are wastewater manholes close to stormwater sumps and drains throughout the town. Although these services are generally in separate trenches, there is potential for wastewater overflows via manholes in heavy rainfall events"*.

The sub-catchments as described in the application comprise a mixture of small WW pump stations, which generally have approximately 6 hours emergency storage and do not have a history of overflowing. For the south-western catchment (Charles), the application states the manholes previously overflowed 4-5 times a year, however this has not occurred since a sewer replacement in 2019. The Eastern sub-catchment contains a pumping station on Diamond Street, where there is a risk of overflow in a power cut, as an emergency generator needs to be mobilised (and one is on hand for that purpose).

The response contained further specific details of potential faecal contamination as a result of WW overflow. The response states *'the manholes are known to overflow on occasion,'* however *'the pumping stations have backup storage capacity, with telemetered alarms and no record of overflowing.'* Monitoring results (attachment A of application) shows periodically high concentrations of E.coli.

For clarity wastewater discharges which discharge directly to receiving environments ie not via the stormwater network are outside the scope of this consent.

The proposed conditions provide certainty that the plan will be sufficient to inform an effects assessment in five years' time, and that by this time the interaction between the stormwater and wastewater systems shall be understood.

6.5 Management of acute effects of stormwater on human health detected during monitoring

Mr Vernon of Regional Public Health was consulted during the application process, as the public health unit which aims to improve and protect the health of the population in the Greater Wellington region.

Mr Vernon and RPH support the establishment of a water quality monitoring programme as outlined in the applicant's implementation strategy. Mr Vernon further noted that the suggested timeframe for commencement of monitoring water quality and biological monitoring parameters as being appropriate, as well as the suggested consent conditions in this regard.

RPH believes that impacts on public health of Carterton storm water discharges are likely to be largely indirect effects and that improvements in water quality arising from the implementation of the plan will be sufficient to reduce public health effects.

Mr Vernon further noted the importance of Council undertaking an analysis of risks presented by the potential for cross contamination of the wastewater and storm water systems; Regional Public Health would like to see a copy of the monitoring report for the interactions between the reticulated WW system and the urban SW network, and the potential for wastewater contamination of the stormwater network. This is imposed as consent condition 9. Mr Vernon also notes the importance of Council to develop sanitary surveys and other methods to manage the acute effects of such cross contamination on human health; undertaking sanitary surveys is recommended under conditions 10, 11, and 12.

Dr Greer in his assessment noted that acute health effects are hardly mentioned in the application; however, the SMP implementation strategy and applicants proposed conditions (3(h) and 6) do set out a clear approach for identifying and mitigating these effects. The proposed condition set regarding effects to human health have been updated to recommend consent conditions consistent with the other global consents granted in the wellington region (WGN160316, WGN180027).

Based on the comments provided by Regional Public Health and Dr Greer, I consider the proposal and conditions are appropriate to effectively manage and monitor acute effects to human health under this consent.

6.5.1 Timeframes for the development of a stormwater management strategy in accordance with Schedule N (stormwater strategy)

The consent duration is recommended to be five years in accordance with matter of control number 3. Recommended consent conditions 13 and 14 (below) requires the development and submission of a draft SMS within 4 years of the grant of this consent. This time frame is considered to be sufficient to allow adequate time for monitoring undertaken in accordance with this consent to inform the SMS.

Further detail will be able to be added to the SMS prior to any second stage consent being issued to take into account monitoring data obtained between the submission of the draft SMS and the consent application being considered.

13. *The consent holder shall, no later than 31 December 2024, report to the Manager on progress with preparation of a Stormwater Management Strategy.*
14. *The consent holder shall, no later than July 2026, submit to the Wellington Regional Council a draft long term Stormwater Management Strategy (SMS).*

The SMS shall be prepared in accordance with Schedule N of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (or subsequent amendment).

Note: The purpose of the SMS is to:

- b) *Provide a strategy for how sub-catchments within the local authority stormwater network will be managed in accordance with any relevant objectives identified in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (or subsequent amendment), including any relevant whaitua specific objectives at the time of developing the strategy; and*
- b) *Describe how the stormwater network will be managed in accordance with good management practice and progressively through time, to minimise the adverse acute, chronic and cumulative effects of stormwater discharges on fresh and coastal water.*

6.6 Summary of effects

I consider that it is currently difficult to quantify the effects that stormwater is having on the receiving environments due to the absence of monitoring data. Conditions of consent have been included to ensure that adequate information is gathered over the 5-year consent duration to fill knowledge gaps and provide sufficient information to quantify effects to the two receiving catchments and develop a comprehensive SMS in accordance with Schedule N of the PNRP and in preparation for the phase two consent.

I consider that the above conditions of consent which have been developed in consultation with the applicant and suitably qualified environmental scientists fulfil the matters of discretion listed by Rule 50 of the PNRP, including the management of acute effects of stormwater on human health detected during monitoring.

7. Statutory assessment

7.1 Part 2

Part 2 of the Act outlines the purposes and principles of the Act. Section 5 defines its purpose as the promotion of the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Sections 6, 7 and 8 of Part 2 define the matters a consent authority shall consider when achieving this purpose.

I am satisfied that the granting of the application is consistent with the purpose and principles in Part 2 of the Act.

7.2 Matters to be considered – Section 104-108AA

Section 104-108AA of the Act provides a statutory framework in which to consider resource consent applications. All relevant matters to be considered for this application are summarised in the table below:

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
104(1)(a)	Actual or potential effects on environment	See Section 5 of this report.
104(1)(ab)	Measures to offset or compensate for adverse effects on the environment	The applicant has not proposed any measures to offset or compensate for adverse effects on the environment.
104(1)(b)(iii)	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020	The NPSFM is given effect to through policy 66 of the PNRP, discussed below.
104(1)(b)(v)	Regional Policy Statement	I consider that, with the application of the recommended conditions of consent, the proposed activity is consistent with the RPS. The most relevant objectives and policies to consider for this application are outlined below.
	Objective	Policy
	Objective 10 - The social, economic, cultural and environmental, benefits of regionally significant infrastructure are recognised and protected.	Policy 39: Recognising the benefits from renewable energy and regionally significant infrastructure Policy 8: Protecting regionally significant infrastructure
	Objective 12 - The quantity and quality of fresh water: (a) meet the range of uses and values for which water is required. (b) safeguard the life supporting capacity of water bodies; and (c) meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.	Policy 12: Management purposes for surface water bodies – regional plans
	Objective 13 - The region's rivers, lakes and wetlands support healthy functioning ecosystems.	Policy 19: Managing amenity, recreational and indigenous biodiversity values of rivers and lakes Policy 43: Protecting aquatic ecological function of waterbodies Policy 64: Supporting a whole of catchment approach

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
	Objective 23 - The region's iwi authorities and local authorities work together under Treaty partner principles for the sustainable management of the region's environment for the benefit and wellbeing of the regional community, both now and in the future.	Policy 66: Enhancing involvement of tāngata whenua in resource management decision-making
104(1)(b)(vi)	Proposed Natural Resources Plan (decisions version)	I consider that, with the application of the recommended conditions of consent, the proposed activity is consistent with the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (decisions version).
	<i>Objective/Policy</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	Objectives O9, O11, O12 and Policies P7, P8, P10, P12, P13	<p>These objectives and policies relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The beneficial use and development of natural resources, including water. - Recreational values of watercourses. - Māori customary use. - The use and ongoing operation of regionally significant infrastructure (which by definition includes stormwater networks, and in the context of this consent also includes the interaction with the wastewater network). <p>The proposal is considered consistent with these objectives and policies.</p> <p>Specifically, the proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will undertake monitoring to fill the knowledge gap regarding the level of effect to aquatic ecosystems, recreational values and Māori customary use. - Will develop a SMS to reduce effects and restore values in accordance with the provision and timeframe of the PNRP. - Recognises the benefits of the stormwater network as regionally significant infrastructure by having regard to the operational requirements of the network.
Objectives O14, O15, O16 and Policies P17, P19, P20	These objectives and policies relate to Māori relationships with natural resources and recognises the importance of mauri, mana whenua	

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
		<p>relationships with the environment and the cultural relationship of Māori with water.</p> <p>Iwi have been involved in the consent process, predominantly post consent being applied for, through the hui held between both Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa. Engagement with Iwi aided in the wording of the kaitiaki condition, and an understanding of providing for future hui to keep Iwi updated on monitoring and progression of the consent.</p> <p>In this regard, consent conditions have been designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that water quality monitoring within key sites recommended by mana whenua is undertaken and that the results are interpreted from a mana whenua perspective; and - Facilitate the development of the regional Kaitiaki Monitoring Framework after which time a specific Mana Whenua Values Monitoring Plan will be developed and implemented under this consent. <p>The intention of these conditions is to inform the SMS. The SMS will develop a prioritised program for improvement of areas within the stormwater network. Long term it is anticipated that impacts to Māori customary use and sites of significance will be reduced.</p>
	<p>Objectives O23, O24, O25 and Policies P31, P32,</p>	<p>These objectives and policies relate to maintaining and restoring water quality, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai and ensuring water quality is maintained or improved for primary and secondary contact recreation.</p> <p>Under these objectives and policies, the restoration of water quality for aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai is encouraged and significant adverse effects are to be avoided, remedied, mitigated or offset.</p>

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
		<p>The proposal is considered consistent with these objectives and policies for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proposal is an ongoing activity and there is not expected to be any significant change in effects from that currently occurring (ie effects to aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai are not anticipated to get worse during the 5-year duration of consent). <p>Under this consent, effects to water quality are required to be monitored and a SMS developed. The SMS will develop a prioritised program for improvement of areas within the stormwater network. Long term it is anticipated that impacts to aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai will be reduced.</p>
	<p>Objective O31, O33, O35 and Policies P40, P41, P44, P45</p>	<p>These objectives and policies relate to sites with significant values, including indigenous biodiversity values (Schedule F1) and mana whenua values (Schedule C).</p> <p>The ultimate receiving watercourse, being the Ruamāhanga, is listed in the PNRP as a site with significant values.</p> <p>These classifications have been considered throughout this consent process.</p> <p>As discussed elsewhere, effects to receiving environments including those identified as having significant values will be monitored for a duration of approximately 4-5 years.</p> <p>Conditions of consent have been developed in consultation with a suitably qualified and experienced environmental scientist to ensure that monitoring is sufficient for its intended purposes.</p> <p>The purpose of monitoring is the development of the comprehensive SMS which will develop a prioritised program for improvement of areas within the stormwater network.</p>
	<p>Objective O47, O48, O50 and Policies P66, P67, P73, P74, P76, P78, P79, P81</p>	<p>These objectives and policies relate to discharges. Primarily, the amount of sediment-laden run-off entering the</p>

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
		<p>water is to be reduced, and stormwater networks and urban land uses are to be managed so that the adverse quality and quantity effects of discharges from the network are improved over time.</p> <p>The improvement of water quality overtime is the long-term goal of the SMS under the phase two consent.</p> <p>P66 pertains to the NPS-FM. In general terms, as the discharge is not new (i.e. it is a continuation of the same activity) and the scale and intensity of the discharge is not expected to change (in a way which is more than minor) over the next 5 years, this policy does not strictly apply to this application.</p> <p>P73 and P74 are particularly relevant and require the adverse effects of stormwater discharges to be minimised through good management practice, source control, implementing sensitive urban design and progressively improving discharges. Under this consent water quality is required to be monitored and a Draft SMS developed. The SMS will develop a prioritised program for improvement of areas within the stormwater network.</p> <p>P74 requires adverse effects to be managed through a range of measures, including undertaking monitoring and managing acute adverse effects of discharges. Conditions of consent have been designed to specifically align with the requirements of these policies and objectives.</p> <p>Conditions of consent have been included to ensure that acute adverse effects are managed during the phase one consent.</p>
104(1)(c)	Any other matter	There are no other matters relevant to this application.
104(2A)	Value of investment for existing consents	I have considered the value of existing investment associated with this application.
105(1)	Matters relevant to discharge permits	I have had regard to the matters outlined in section 105(1).
107	Restrictions on grant of certain discharge permits	Section 107 does not preclude the granting of this consent.

RMA section	Matter to consider	Comment
108 – 108AA	Conditions on resource consents	Standard conditions of consent for this activity type are recommended. Any additional conditions are outlined in Section 5 of this report. All conditions are documented in Attachment 1 to this report.

8. Main findings

In conclusion:

1. The proposed activity is consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the Resource Management Act 1991.
2. The proposed activity is consistent with the relevant objectives and policies of the Regional Policy Statement and Proposed Natural Resources Plan (decisions version).
3. The actual or potential adverse effects of the proposed activity on the environment will be or are likely to be no more than minor.
4. Conditions of the consent will ensure that the effects of the activity on the environment will be appropriately avoided, remedied or mitigated.
5. The proposal incorporates appropriate mitigation measures, to ensure the adverse effects are or are likely to be no more than minor.

9. Duration of consent

A duration of 5 years has been recommended in accordance with the matters of control on Rule R50 and direction of policy 74 in the PNRP.

10. Monitoring

10.1 Monitoring schedule

Consent monitoring charges apply for the consent approved. Charges are normally invoiced on an annual basis. Your consent monitoring charge is made up of three components:

1. **Customer service charge** – every consent incurs an annual charge of \$40. This covers costs associated with the administration of your consent.
2. **Compliance monitoring charge** – the cost associated with our staff monitoring the compliance of your consent.
3. **State of the environment (SOE) charge** – a proportion of our science monitoring is paid by consent holders.

An estimate of your annual consent monitoring charge is provided below:

		Amount	Charge code(s)
Customer service charge	1 consent	\$40.00	
Monitoring charge	Variable		
SOE charge	Yes	\$185.00	5.3.6.1
Further notes (if applicable)			

*Variable charges will alter from year to year and are based on the actual and reasonable amount of time required to monitor your consent.

The GWRC Resource Management Charging Policy is reviewed on an annual basis and may alter these charges.