

Draft Freshwater and Land Management Plan for Taranaki

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Taranaki Regional Council
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Stratford
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Vision

Taranaki tangata tūtahi ki te uru

Taranaki people standing as one on the west

Broader understanding of the statement:

In this vision statement, 'Taranaki' refers to the people, the mountain, the land and the region. The words 'tūtahi' refers to standing together, as one people, cohesively for a specific purpose, to achieve a united goal for the benefit of our region.

The concepts of sustainability and protection of the region's resources are central to community aspirations and remain integral to the well-being and vibrancy of the region. It is pivotal to the entire region of Taranaki, from Parininihi to Waitōtara, that all physical and natural resources are maintained and protected.

The eight Taranaki iwi, the Taranaki Regional Council, and the wider community working together seek a unified approach toward maintaining, promoting, developing and protecting the natural and physical resources of the region for future generations. The vision recognises the roles and responsibilities shared by all people in Taranaki to ensure the sustainable and focused protection of freshwater, land (soil) and coastal environments for economic, social, cultural and recreational purposes.

Preface

This document - the *Draft Freshwater and Land Management Plan for Taranaki* – is the second regional plan prepared by the Taranaki Regional Council addressing its freshwater and soil conservation functions under the Resource Management Act 1991. The Plan has been prepared following a review of the current *Regional Fresh Water Plan for Taranaki* (2001) and the *Regional Soil Plan for Taranaki* (2001) under section 79 of that Act.

The Plan is an important document because, amongst other things, it initiates a process for the community to identify and confirm the issues and values that matter, set objectives and limits for resource allocation, and confirm the rule book going forward by which the community allows, regulates or prohibits the taking use, damming or diversion of fresh water, discharges of contaminants to land and water, the use of river and lake beds, and the use of land for soil conservation purposes.

Our rivers, groundwater and land resources are vital to the well-being, livelihood and lifestyle of the region. We are fortunate in Taranaki. Comprehensive state of the environment monitoring confirms that for almost all measures, the qualities of Taranaki's waterways are as good as or better than comparable waterways in other regions. The region is also well endowed with water and for most catchments, most of the time, there are no significant water use pressures in Taranaki. Similarly, in relation to soil conservation, most land is sustainably managed.

We must also give effect to national directives such as the *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014* (NPSFM), and take into account changing environmental practices and community aspirations for our freshwater and soil resources. Changes are therefore proposed in the Plan including:

- combining the current soil and freshwater regional plans into one plan, recognising the inter-related nature of land and water management
- the introduction of freshwater management units and the National Objectives Framework to give effect to the NPSFM
- requiring farm dairy, piggery and poultry effluent to be discharged to land as a general rule
- requiring riparian planting and fencing to be completed on land used for intensive pastoral farming by 2020
- the inclusion of set back distances from waterways for plantation forestry to avoid or minimise adverse effects on freshwater quality
- inclusion of minimum flows (the point at which abstractions should cease) and allocation limits for rivers to safeguard the ecosystem health and mauri of the water body
- generally allowing gravel extraction from river and lake beds to minimise river aggradation subject to the rate of extraction not exceeding the rate of gravel recharge, and
- increased protection of wetlands to arrest their ongoing decline and incremental loss.

The Plan will ensure Taranaki is at the forefront of best practice, where adverse environmental effects from the use and development of fresh water and soil resources are avoided, remedied or mitigated, whilst at the same time enabling their contribution to our economic and social well-being to continue.

With that in mind, I have great pleasure in presenting the *Draft Freshwater and Land Management Plan for Taranaki*. The Taranaki Regional Council looks forward to working with you and to continuing our efforts towards a sustainable and prosperous Taranaki.

D N MacLeod
Chairman
Taranaki Regional Council

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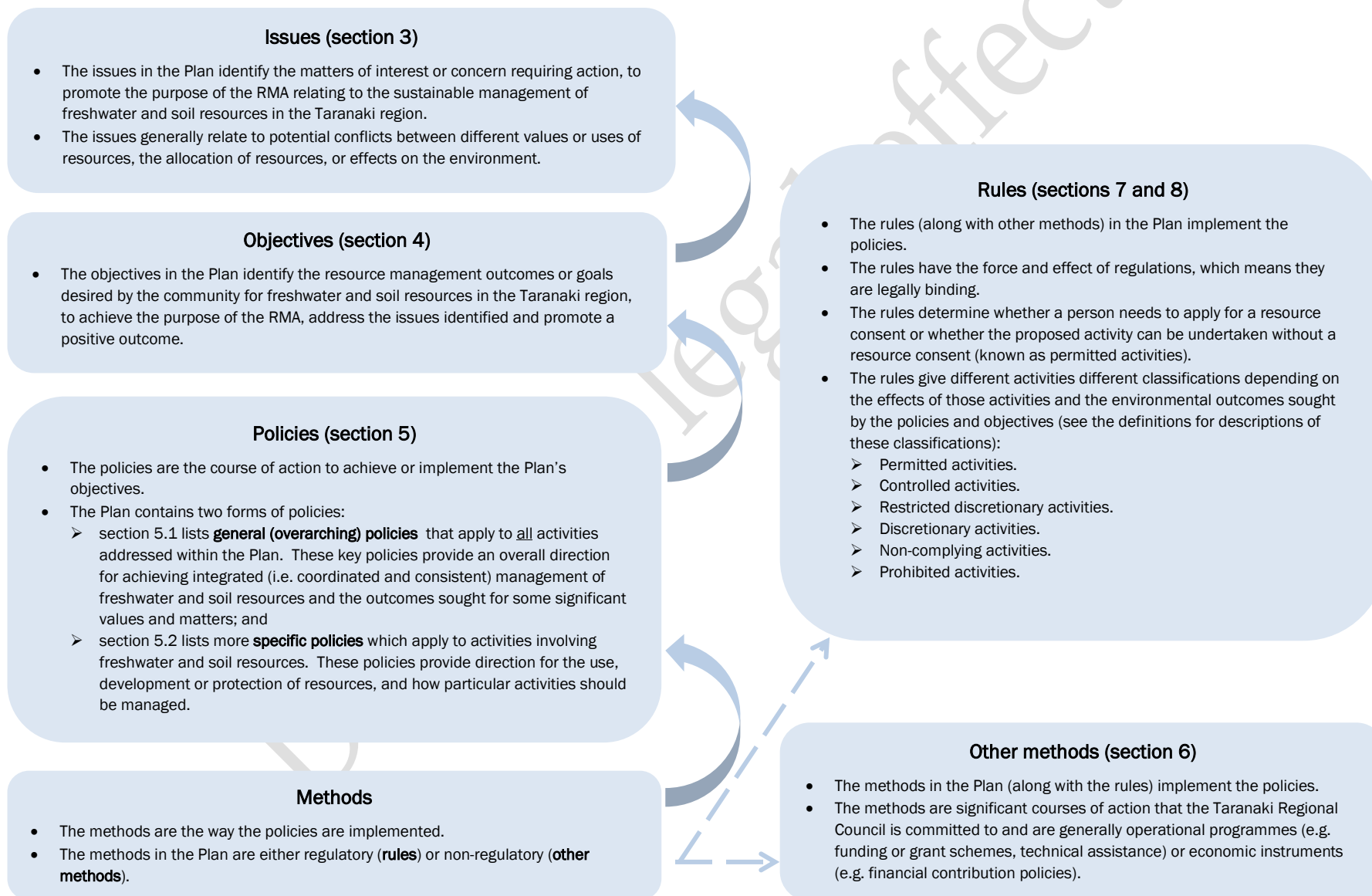
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How the Plan works



Guide to consent applicants

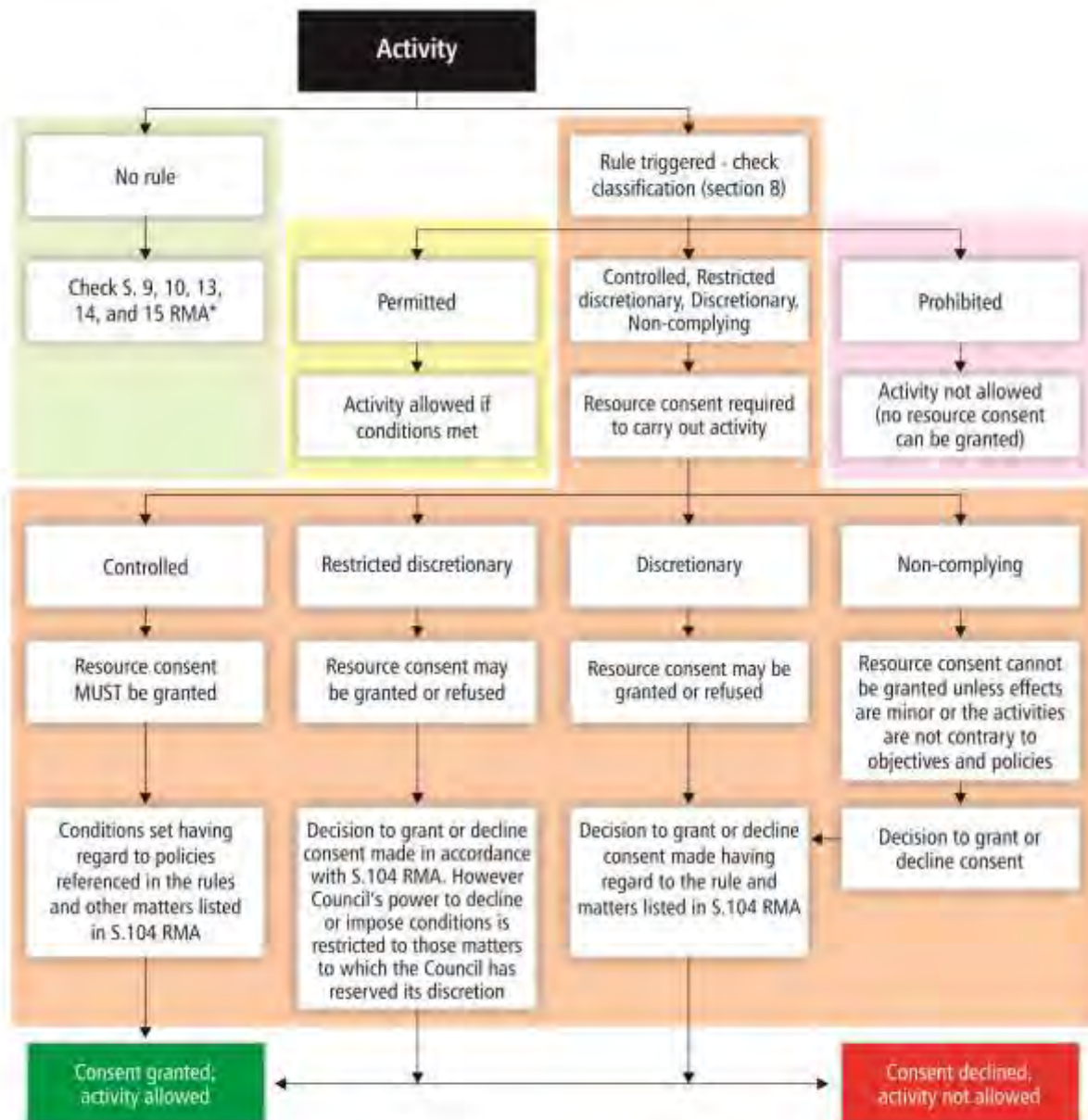
How to find out whether or not an activity is regulated by the Plan, and if so, the steps to be taken in applying for a resource consent from the Taranaki Regional Council are set out below. The rules referred to can be found in section 8 of the Plan on pages 43 to 113.

- Step One: Determine whether the activity involves:
- ❖ discharge of contaminants to land or water (rules 1–34)
 - ❖ land use, including intensive pastoral farming and forestry harvesting (rules 35–42)
 - ❖ taking, use, damming and diversion of surface water (rules 43–50)
 - ❖ bore or well construction and management (refer to rules 51–55)
 - ❖ taking, use and diversion of groundwater, including land drainage (rules 56–59)
 - ❖ structures in, on, or over river and lake beds (rules 60–79)
 - ❖ sand or gravel extraction and other instream activities (rules 80–88)
 - ❖ activities in wetlands (rules 89–97).
- Step Two: If so, further determine where the activity occurs.
- The activity may trigger objectives, policies, rules, and standards, terms and conditions in relation to freshwater management units (refer section 1.4 and Schedule 1), defined urban areas, and or a requirement to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on freshwater and tangata whenua values of significance to the region (a schedule of water bodies with high community values are contained in Schedules 3, 4, 5 and 6).
- Step Three: Having identified the relevant rule(s) based upon activity and location refer to the rule's classification of the activity (note, if the 'activity' is made up of several parts, several rules and classifications may apply):
- ❖ if it is *permitted*, the activity can be carried out without the need to obtain a resource consent provided the conditions are met
 - ❖ if it is *controlled*, a resource consent is needed and the Taranaki Regional Council must grant the consent if the standards and terms are met
 - ❖ if it is *restricted discretionary*, a resource consent is needed, and the Council will decide whether or not to grant the consent. However, in deciding whether or not to grant the consent, the Council is restricted to exercising its discretion to the list of matters specified in the 'discretion/notification' column of the rule
 - ❖ if it is *discretionary*, a resource consent is needed, and the Council will decide whether or not to grant the consent having regard to the relevant matters in section 104 of the RMA
 - ❖ if it is *non-complying*, a resource consent is needed. The Council cannot grant a consent unless the effects of the activity are minor or the activity is not contrary to the objectives and policies of the Plan. Even if this test is satisfied, the Council retains a discretion to grant or refuse a consent for the activity
 - ❖ if it is *prohibited*, the activity cannot proceed, and no resource consent can be applied for.
- Figure 1 on page viii shows a simplified version of how the activity classifications work. Neither it nor this discussion can be treated as a substitute for the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- Step Four: If any parts of the activity require a resource consent:
- ❖ check the policies referenced in the Rule Tables to find out which effects are of concern; and
 - ❖ prepare a document that describes the assessment of effects on the environment; and

- ❖ make your resource consent application(s) to the Taranaki Regional Council, and include the assessment of effects on the environment and any other information required.

You are encouraged to consult with any people likely to be affected by your activity, including tangata whenua if their interests are affected.

Step Five: If in doubt, particularly regarding the information requirements of Step Four above, or the classification of your activity, telephone the Consents Section of the Taranaki Regional Council on (06) 765 7127.



* Note if the activity is restricted by Section 13, 14 or 15 of the RMA, it will require a resource consent. Section 9 (2) RMA applies a different presumption in that the use of land is permitted unless the use contravenes a rule in a regional plan.

Figure 1: Activity classification

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1. Introduction

1.1 Title

This proposed regional plan may be cited as the *Proposed Regional Fresh Water and Land Management Plan for Taranaki* (the Plan). It has been prepared by the Taranaki Regional Council.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Plan is to assist the Taranaki Regional Council to carry out its functions under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to promote the sustainable management of:

- freshwater resources, and
 - soil resources
- in the Taranaki region.

1.3 Operative date and review

The Plan is a 10-year plan and shall become operative on the date that the Taranaki Regional Council's special resolution adopting the Plan is publicly notified.

The Plan was prepared following the review of the *Regional Fresh Water Plan for Taranaki* (2001) and the *Regional Soil Plan for Taranaki* (2001) under section 79 of the RMA.

The Plan will remain in force until a future replacement plan is made operative (see section 10.2 of the Plan).

1.4 Application

The provisions of the Plan have legal force under the RMA. Regional rules have the force and effect of a regulation under the RMA.

The Plan has effect over the Taranaki region shown on SO Plan 13043 deposited with the Chief Surveyor of the Taranaki Land District excluding the coastal marine area.¹

For the purposes of freshwater allocation, accounting and management, Taranaki's surface and ground water are grouped according to shared values, physical and hydrological characteristics, adjacent land uses, and management responses (Figure 2). The four management units for Taranaki are:

- ❖ *Freshwater Management Unit A*: rivers, lakes and wetlands identified as having outstanding values, including ecological, landscape, recreational and spiritual values. These are:
 - the Hangatahua (Stony) catchment
 - the Maketawa catchment
 - Lake Rotokare Scenic Reserve
- ❖ *Freshwater Management Unit B*: rivers, lakes and wetlands on Mount Taranaki and the ring plain, including the land catchment area, and the underlying aquifers (not included in freshwater management area A)
- ❖ *Freshwater Management Unit C*: rivers, lakes and wetlands on the northern and southern coastal terraces, including the land catchment area, and the underlying aquifers
- ❖ *Freshwater Management Unit D*: rivers, lakes and wetlands in the eastern hill country, including the land catchment area, and the underlying aquifers (not included in freshwater management area A).

Specific Plan provisions apply to these 'freshwater management units' (see section 2.3 and Schedule 1 of the Plan for further information on freshwater management units).

¹ The 'Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki', prepared and administered by the Taranaki Regional Council, applies to the coastal marine area.



Figure 2: Freshwater management units for the Taranaki region

1.5 The Taranaki context: the people and economy

In 2013, 109,600 people lived in the Taranaki region. From this, 51,100 full time equivalents were employed in 14,600 businesses producing \$6.6 billion in gross domestic product (GDP).

For a number of years, Taranaki has had the highest GDP per capita of any region in New Zealand – well above the national average. Taranaki makes up 2.7% of national employment² and contributes 4% of national GDP.³

The key industries that drive the Taranaki economy are the agriculture and oil and gas sectors, and their associated secondary industries such as food processing and engineering.

1.6 Mana whenua

There are eight recognised iwi within the boundaries of the Taranaki Regional Council (Figure 3), four of which have Treaty of Waitangi settlements. They are Ngati Tama (2001), Ngati Mutunga (2005), Ngati Ruanui (2001) and Ngaa Rauru Kiiitahi (2003). Of the remainder Te Atiawa and Ngāruahine iwi have initialed deeds of settlement and are awaiting legislation to be passed through Parliament. Taranaki Iwi is working towards achieving a deed of settlement and Ngati Maru is progressing towards a mandate that will enable preliminary settlement discussions to take place with the Crown.

Central to the values and the views expressed by Iwi is that water and soil is a taonga that must be protected for future generations, as well as balancing that with the needs of today. The duties of care and guardianship of this precious resource or “kaitiakitanga” is to ensure the integrity of fresh water (mana o te wai) and the land is maintained and reflected in the Plan with the responsibility for delivery being shared across the whole community.

The Plan has integrated iwi o Taranaki values throughout the Plan provisions.

² Source: BERL Regional Database and 2013 Census.

³ Source: Statistics New Zealand, 'Regional Gross Domestic Product: Year ended March 2014'.

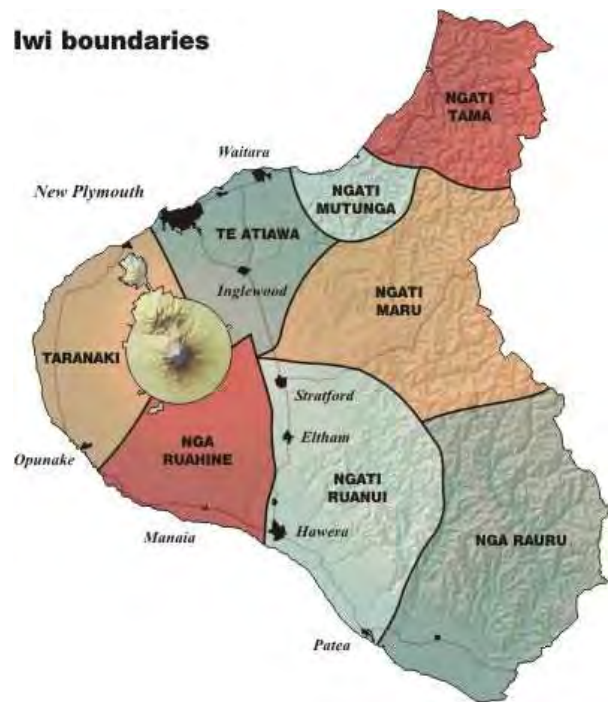


Figure 3: Iwi boundary map

1.7 Key drivers for change

Our freshwater and land resources are an important and valued part of Taranaki's environment and quality of life. They contribute to the region's economic, cultural and social well-being. For over 25 years the Taranaki Regional Council has been working with the community to manage adverse effects on fresh water and the land.

Overall, river and stream waters in the region are of good quality, particularly at sites in the upper reaches of ring plain catchments. State of the environment monitoring data shows measures of organic contamination, bacteria and aesthetics either show no significant trend or are improving. Recent trends show no deterioration in nitrate, ammonia or total nitrogen levels. In more recent years, there has been a stronger improvement in some trends when compared with longer-term data.

Some measurements show some deterioration of water quality further downstream in some catchments. This often coincides with an increase in agricultural land use where farm run-off and the number of point source discharges increase. The potential for stock access to waterways also increases further downstream.

Planting and fencing riparian margins is one of the most effective methods of protecting and enhancing our region's waterways. Since 1996, the Taranaki Regional Council has worked with landowners on a voluntary basis to develop riparian management plans for their properties. As at 30 June 2014:

- 99.5% of our 1,800 dairy farms have riparian management plans
- 2,483 riparian management plans cover 13,836 kilometres of stream bank, mostly on the ring plain and coastal terraces
- more than 3.6 million plants have been supplied to planholders
- 80% or 11,093 kilometres of stream bank covered by riparian plans are fenced
- 65% or 6,874 kilometres of stream banks recommended for vegetation are protected by existing or new plants.

Further changes are also required to give effect to the *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014* (NPSFM) (refer to section 2.3 below). These changes include the introduction of freshwater management units and the setting of freshwater objectives and limits.

1.8 Structure

The structure of the Plan is based upon the requirements for a regional plan as set out in section 67(1) of the RMA and it has ten sections.

Section 1 introduces the Plan, including its title, purpose, operative date and review, application, its Taranaki context, including drivers for change, and structure.

Section 2 outlines the statutory and planning context for the Plan, including how the Plan implements the NPSFM, the National Objectives Framework, and the incorporation of freshwater management units for Taranaki.

Section 3 identifies the resource management issues relating to fresh water and soil conservation being addressed in the Plan.

Section 4 sets out the objectives or narrative outcomes sought to be achieved for fresh water and soil conservation across the whole Taranaki region over the duration of the Plan.

Section 5 sets out the policies of the Plan to implement the freshwater and soil conservation objectives. The section includes both general (over-arching) policies that apply across all activities plus activity-specific policies.

Section 6 sets out the methods (other than rules) to address the freshwater and soil conservation issues.

Section 7 presents a guide to resource users on applying the rules, including an explanation of the rules tables.

Section 8 sets out the rules of the Plan, including standards, terms and conditions that apply. The rules regulate the discharge of contaminants to land and water; land use, including intensive pastoral farming; forestry harvesting and soil and vegetation disturbance activities; the taking, using and damming of water; the land drainage and diversion of water; and the use of river and lake beds.

Section 9 sets out the circumstances in which a financial contribution may be required, the method for calculating the amount of that contribution and the general purposes for which the contribution may be used.

Section 10 presents procedures for how the Council will monitor the effectiveness of the Plan, and for the review of the Plan.

A definition of terms and acronyms used in the Plan is presented at the back of the document.

Supporting information to assist in the application of the policies and rules is also presented in the schedules at the back of the Plan. The schedules identify Freshwater Management Units and the freshwater objectives (outcomes) to be achieved in those units to protect compulsory national and other freshwater values. The schedules also identify catchments and reaches with other community values, and maps of defined urban catchments. Statutory acknowledgements are also appended to the Plan.

2. Statutory and planning framework

This section outlines the statutory and planning context for the Plan.

2.1 Resource Management Act

The RMA has a single purpose, set out in section 5(1) of the Act, which is “...to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources”.

The Plan addresses the sustainable management of freshwater and soil resources in the Taranaki region. It assists the Taranaki Regional Council in carrying out its RMA functions relating to those resources.

When providing for the sustainable management of freshwater and soil resources, the Taranaki Regional Council must provide for those resources to be used, developed and protected simultaneously and in a way that:

- sustains the potential for fresh water and soil to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations
- safeguards the long term life-supporting capacity and mauri of freshwater and soil resources and associated ecosystems, and
- avoids, remedies and mitigates any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

2.2 Statutory restrictions on activities

Part 3 of the RMA sets out restrictions to control adverse effects associated with certain freshwater and land use activities. In relation to the Plan, the following statutory restrictions apply:

- restrictions on the use of land (section 9)
- restrictions on certain uses of beds of lakes and rivers (section 13)
- restrictions relating to the taking, use, damming or diversion of water (section 14), and
- restrictions relating to the discharge of contaminants or water to land or to water (section 15).

Sections 13, 14 and 15 of the RMA provide that various activities relating to the taking, use, damming and diversion of fresh water, discharges of contaminants to land and water, and uses of river and lake beds are allowed only if authorised by a resource consent. This means that unless a specific rule in section 8 of the Plan provides otherwise, then it will be necessary for these activities to be authorised by a resource consent obtained through the full application and assessment process set out within Part 6 of the RMA.

Section 9(2) of the RMA applies a different presumption for the use of land. Under section 9(2) of the RMA, the use of land is permitted unless the use contravenes a rule in a regional plan.

2.3 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

National policy statements (NPS) are regulations issued under sections 45 and 46 of the RMA by the Government. NPSs state objectives and policies for matters of national significance, which regional plans must give effect to, to ensure national consistency on their subject matter. Of particular relevance to the Plan is the *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014* (NPSFM).

The NPSFM requires councils to set freshwater quantity and quality limits in accordance with the National Objectives Framework.

National Objectives Framework

The NPSFM incorporates the National Objectives Framework within which community values are identified for ‘freshwater management units’ and freshwater objectives (outcomes) and limits are set to manage water quantity and quality to safeguard those values.

The Taranaki Regional Council is identifying freshwater values and setting freshwater objectives (outcomes) and limits through the development of the Plan.

Freshwater management units

The Taranaki region has been divided into four 'management units' for the purposes of freshwater allocation, accounting and management. These units group multiple water bodies or parts of catchments in the region into broad geographical units according to generally shared freshwater values, physical and hydrological characteristics, adjacent land uses, and management responses (refer section 1.4 and Schedule 1). The units cover all surface freshwater bodies – rivers, lakes, and wetlands, the groundwater, and the overlying land catchment area.

Specific Plan objectives, policies and rules apply to 'freshwater management units'.

Freshwater objectives

The objectives in section 4 and Schedule 2 of the Plan form the objectives for the Taranaki region as recognised by the NPSFM.

Section 4 [Objectives] of the Plan provides the narrative outcomes sought to be achieved for, or from, fresh water (and soil conservation) across the whole of the Taranaki region.

Tables 1 to 4 in Schedule 2 of the Plan set out the numeric attribute state (or freshwater objectives) for the national compulsory values of ecosystem health and the suitability of water for secondary contact. The attribute states are specific to individual freshwater management units and identify the relevant number associated with physical, chemical, and biological properties that must be met to maintain or enhance those values (as identified in the NPSFM).

In other schedules of the Plan, other freshwater values have been identified at a catchment or sub catchment level (rather than the freshwater management unit level). Policies and rules apply to these values and where there are competing uses and values, freshwater allocation decisions will be determined in accordance with the Plan's policies and rules.

Freshwater limits

Freshwater quality and water take limits as required by the NPSFM are included in the Plan policies and rules.

Limits are set to achieve the Plan objectives for freshwater, including the freshwater objectives set out in Schedule 2.

The Plan's limits either:

- set out the maximum amount of the resource that can be allocated to those using freshwater in the catchment; or
- control activities by:
 - permitting activities that the Taranaki Regional Council has determined can cumulatively occur while still ensuring that Plan objectives, including freshwater objectives, can be achieved
 - requiring resource consents for activities where the Council has determined that a case-by-case assessment is required to assess whether Plan objectives, including freshwater objectives, will be achieved
 - prohibiting activities that the Council has determined will not enable Plan objectives, including freshwater objectives, to be achieved.

Figure 4 overleaf provides an overview of the National Objectives Framework and its application.

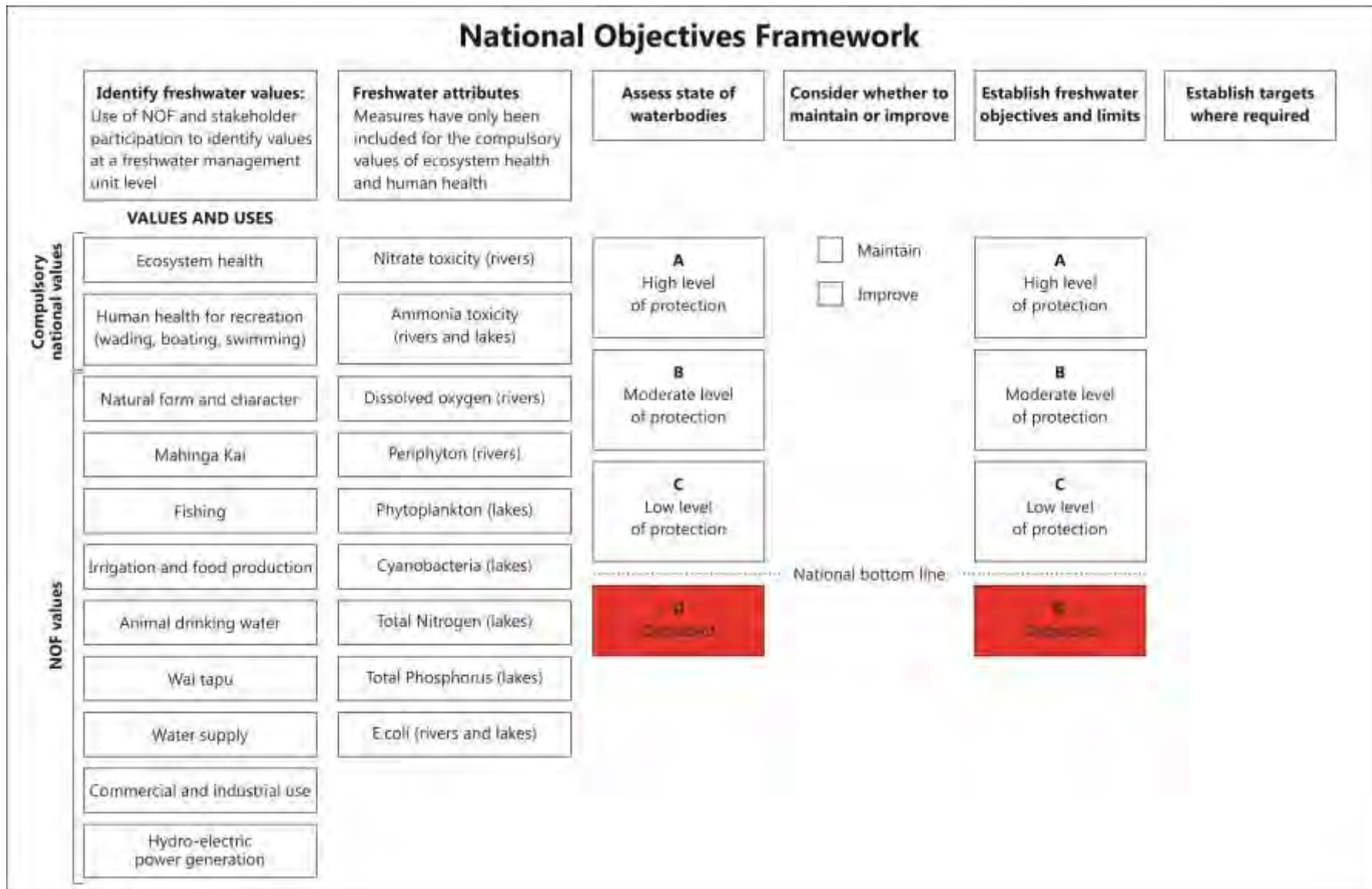


Figure 4: Overview of the National Objectives Framework

2.4 Other national policy statements and environmental standards, and regulations

New Zealand currently has three other approved NPSs that regional plans must give effect to. These are:

- *NPS on Electricity Transmission 2008*. This NPS sets out the objective and policies for managing the electricity transmission network under the RMA
- *NPS on Renewable Energy Generation 2011*. This NPS sets out the objective and policies for managing renewable energy generation under the RMA
- *New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010*. This NPS sets out the objectives and policies for managing the coastal environment under the RMA.

National environmental standards (NES) are regulations issued under sections 43 and 44 of the RMA by the Government. NESs prescribe national technical standards, methods or other requirements for environmental matters.

NESs are enforced by all regional and district councils. In some circumstances, councils can impose stricter standards than the national standard. The RMA stipulates that a regional plan must not conflict with a provision in a NES.

NESs of relevance to the Plan⁴ are:

- *NES for Sources of Human Drinking Water (2008)*: This NES seeks to reduce the risk of contaminating drinking water sources such as rivers and groundwater. It does this by requiring regional councils to consider the effects of activities on drinking water sources in their decision making
- *NES for Electricity Transmission (2010)*: This NES deals with setbacks from infrastructure such as transmission lines.

⁴ As at 1 May 2015, the Government has prepared but so far has not adopted proposed NESs for ecological flows and water levels, indigenous biodiversity, future sea-level rise, and plantation forestry.

The Resource Management (Measurement and reporting of Water Takes) Regulations 2010 require significant water takes to be measured and results reported to the relevant regional council.

2.5 Other plans and resource consents

The activities controlled by rules contained in the Plan only relate to the discharge of contaminants to land or freshwater, the use of land, the taking, use, damming and diversion of water, and the use of lake and river beds. They do not cover activities within the coastal marine area or discharge of contaminants to air which are addressed in separate regional plans.

The rules in the Plan do not preclude the need to comply with other regional plans prepared by the Taranaki Regional Council or district plans prepared by the New Plymouth, Stratford or South Taranaki district councils.

2.6 Other statutes and regulations

All persons responsible for activities that use freshwater and soil resources should ensure that they comply with all relevant legislation, regulations and bylaws.

Other statutes that may affect or impinge on the management of freshwater and soil resources include the Local Government Act 1974, Local Government Act 2002, Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941, Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, Forests Act 1949, Health Act 1956 and Land Drainage Act 1908.

3. Freshwater and land management issues

Tangata whenua view water and land as a taonga to be valued and respected. For Iwi o Taranaki, land and water bodies represent the links between their tupuna, and present and future generations. Tangata whenua's relationship with water and land can be expressed by the following:

*Taranaki pou tūa-rangi
(The heavenly pillar of Taranaki)*

'Rangi' refers to the connection that Taranaki (the people, mountain, land, and region) has to the sky and the seen and unseen universe and the elements required to sustain the land and the people (e.g. air and water). Rangi also refers to the qualities, knowledge, experience and understanding required of individuals and groups (to ensure the production of a bountiful harvest) for their sustained existence.

*Taranaki pou tūa-nuku
(The earthly pillar of Taranaki)*

'Nuku' refers to the connection that Taranaki (the people, mountain, land, region) has to the earth and the elements required to sustain the land and the people (e.g. earth and fire). Nuku also refers to the skills, the tools, the collaboration and the collectivity of the people to be able to produce bountiful harvests to ensure their sustained existence.



This section provides an overview of freshwater and soil resources in the Taranaki region, including the resource management issues being addressed in the Plan.

3.1 Freshwater and land resources

Our freshwater and land resources are an important and valued part of Taranaki's environment and quality of life. They contribute to the region's economic, cultural and social wellbeing. For over 25 years the Taranaki Regional Council has been working with the community to manage the adverse effects of use and development activities on fresh water and the land. State of the environment monitoring confirms generally positive environmental trends but the region is looking to build on the gains of the past to ensure Taranaki is well placed to meet the demands of the future.

Taranaki has three distinctive landforms, each requiring a broadly different type of environmental management.

The Taranaki ring plain, centred around Mount Taranaki, is the most populated part of the region and has fertile and free-draining volcanic soils that are well suited to pastoral farming. Dairying is the most common land use and is more intensive on the flatter lands of southern Taranaki.

The coastal terraces along the north and south Taranaki coast also have versatile and productive soils. However, the combination of light, sandy soils and strong winds in some localities (e.g. coastal sand country) make them susceptible to wind erosion if vegetation cover is lost.

The hill country, inland of the ring plain and coastal terraces, consists of older rock - siltstone, mudstone and sandstone, known locally as papa. This country is steep, and prone to soil erosion. A large part of the hill country is in public ownership and vegetated in indigenous forest. In other parts, the hill

country supports both pastoral farming and commercial forestry.

Annual rainfall varies markedly throughout the region, ranging from less than 1,400 mm in coastal areas, to in excess of 8,000 mm at the summit of Mount Taranaki.

Taranaki has no less than 530 named rivers and streams. Over 300 rivers and streams flow from the flanks of Mount Taranaki in a distinctive radial pattern across the ring plain. Typically ring plain rivers are short, small and fast-flowing. Egmont National Park acts as a huge reservoir, supplying a steady flow of water to ring plain streams even during prolonged dry periods.

By contrast, the hill country displays a branch-like pattern of drainage. The rivers of the hill country are much longer, have short tributaries and are contained by narrow valleys that carry relatively high sediment loads as a result of hill country erosion.

Taranaki also has 19 lakes with an area greater than eight hectares and over 1,200 wetlands. There are four principal ground water aquifers in Taranaki – the Matemateaonga formation aquifers, Whenuakura formation aquifers, Marine terraces aquifers, and the Taranaki volcanics aquifers. While groundwater resources are significant, their yields are relatively low compared to other regions.

Freshwater management units

The NPSFM requires that the Plan establishes freshwater management units for the region. As outlined in sections 1.4 and 2.3, Taranaki freshwater bodies have been grouped into four freshwater management units that reflect the generally shared physical and hydrological characteristics of water resources, as well as the generally shared land use and community values. Broadly different management approaches are required to provide for the appropriate use and development of freshwater while ensuring freshwater values are maintained or improved across these units (refer Issue 1).

Integrated management

Land use activities impact on water quality and water impacts on the land resource. Management of natural and physical resources

therefore needs to be addressed in an integrated way to minimise adverse effects on land, freshwater and coastal systems. This needs to be done in a way that takes account of the region's physical, economic, social and cultural characteristics and values.

Tangata whenua have a holistic relationship with the environment and recognise the interconnectedness of resources and need to consider the whole (refer Issue 2).

Appropriate use and development

Taranaki relies heavily on its natural and physical resources for a variety of consumptive activities essential to the region's economic, cultural and social wellbeing, including community water supplies, hydro electricity generation, industrial and trade processes, and agricultural activities.

Farming plays a huge role in employment with 16% of the region's labour force employed in agriculture and fisheries. Associated processing industries such as milk processing, whey and cheese manufacturing, and meat and by-product processing plants also provide significant employment. Agriculture and its associated processing industries contribute almost 20% to regional GDP.

Approximately 60% of the region's land area is used for pastoral farming. With around 1,800 dairy farms, mostly on the ring plain, the region produces about 12% of New Zealand's total milk solids. Sheep and beef farming are also important with about 840 sheep and beef farms, concentrated mostly in the hill country, stocking approximately 103,500 beef cattle and approximately 434,400 sheep.

The poultry industry has expanded significantly in the past 15 years, and Taranaki is now the major poultry meat producing region in New Zealand.

Exotic forest plantations also contribute to the regional economy. There is currently 20,255 hectares of land planted in exotic plantation forestry.

The oil and gas industry is a major contributor to the regional economy with the Taranaki Basin New Zealand's only hydrocarbon producing area. Major land based infrastructure, including production stations

and the Methanol plant at Motonui, process the oil and gas.

These and other industries or activities require the taking and use of freshwater and the discharge of treated wastewater. These uses can impact on other freshwater values, including ecosystem health, and cultural and recreation values. Intensive pastoral farming and forestry can also have an adverse effect on soil health if sustainable land management practices are not adopted.

Plan provisions must ensure that freshwater and land resources in Taranaki are allocated and used efficiently and are available for sustainable use or development to support a variety of economic, social and cultural activities (refer Issue 3). Plan provisions also need to provide for the efficient and effective operation, on-going maintenance, repair, development and upgrading of nationally and regionally significant infrastructure (refer Issue 4).

In managing adverse effects from use and development, Plan provisions should ensure any administrative and compliance requirements are necessary, efficient and cost effective and support adaptive management responses (refer Issues 5 and 6).

Soil health, the life supporting capacity of ecosystems, and the mauri of freshwater and land resources

Pressures on Taranaki's fresh water are strongly influenced by adjacent land use. Land intensification, urban development, and other land uses can result in dramatic changes to the physical character, connectivity and ecology of many rivers and lakes through point and diffuse source discharges to water, the drainage of wetlands, the clearance of riparian vegetation, the realignment of streams, and the taking of water.

The Taranaki ring plain is one of the most intensively farmed areas in New Zealand. While currently there are few problems associated with soil health, there is potential for soil compaction, nutrient depletion, and residual soil contamination (from the excessive use of fertilisers) if sustainable land management practices are not adopted (refer Issue 7).

Wetlands and indigenous freshwater biodiversity

Taranaki's rivers, lakes and wetlands provide habitat for a wide range of indigenous flora and fauna species, including many species classified as nationally threatened or regionally distinctive.

State of the environment monitoring shows a small but ongoing loss of wetlands in Taranaki as a result of land drainage and clearance. Presently there is estimated to be over 1,200 wetlands covering 3,249 hectares or 8.1% of their original extent. From 2001 to 2012 there was a net loss of 85 wetlands with a cumulative loss of 163 hectares (refer Issue 8).

Tangata whenua values and relationships

As outlined at the front of this section, tangata whenua have a special relationship with natural and physical resources. Inherent in this relationship is kaitiakitanga which seeks to maintain the mauri of these resources, while allowing the ability to use and develop them for social, cultural and economic well-being.

Wahi tapu, sites or places of cultural significance, taonga and customary resources, including mahinga kai, are integral to the identity, well-being and cultural integrity of tangata whenua. It is important for tangata whenua that their relationship with land and freshwater resources are recognised and provided for (refer Issue 9).

Freshwater quality

Overall Taranaki's freshwater quality (both surface and groundwater) is good relative to other regions. However, more needs to be done to meet national directives such as the NPSFM and the expectations of the community.

Monitoring shows that water quality across the region is either improving or showing no significant change. However, the instream health of rivers does decline downstream. Lowland streams and reaches, lakes and wetlands are most under pressure from declining water quality. Reasons for this downstream decline in water quality include both natural occurrences and human induced factors. For example, increases in algal growth during summer-autumn low flow conditions naturally occur and are a feature of Taranaki ring plain streams.

Human induced factors associated with declining downstream water quality include:

- elevated nutrient run-off from intensively farmed land, and discharges of treated wastewater, particularly in the warmer more open conditions in lower reaches of urban and farmland catchments;
- high turbidity and sediment loads caused by land erosion, river channel erosion, run-off from agricultural land, and discharges of stormwater; and
- pathogens arising from diffuse and point source discharges of sewage and agricultural waste, and direct stock access.

Similarly there is a need to actively manage localised effects from groundwater takes between bores, the effects of groundwater takes on surface and ground water availability, and to be vigilant about the risk of saltwater intrusion in coastal areas (refer Issue 10).

Natural hazards risk of flooding and erosion

The risk of flooding and subsequent damage to property and the environment can be increased by the inappropriate placement of structures, slash from forestry harvesting in riverbeds, and the realignment or straightening of streams. For example, installing an undersized pipe or culvert can reduce a stream's capacity to convey flood flows. Point source discharges also have the ability to cause scouring of riverbeds and alter natural processes (refer Issue 11).

Soil erosion in the hill country and coastal sand country

Soils are subject to natural processes of erosion. However, some land uses on erosion prone land, particularly in the hill country and coastal sand country, may cause accelerated erosion. Approximately 92% of Taranaki land is sustainably managed and does not carry a severe or high risk of accelerated erosion in the long term so long as good management practices are continued.

Inappropriate land use practices may include pastoral livestock grazing, earthworks associated with roading and tracking, or vegetation disturbance (clearance of indigenous vegetation and harvesting of plantation forests) on erosion prone land and they may accelerate natural erosion if they are not carefully managed (refer Issue 12).

Public amenity and enjoyment

As well as providing the resource base for the region's regional and economic well-being, our land and freshwater resources are also valued for their social and cultural qualities. Rivers and lakes are valued for recreation, both swimming and secondary recreation such as kayaking and boating, and for fishing. They are where we gather food, enjoy recreational activities, and undertake traditional practices, such as collecting mahinga kai.

It is important that public access is maintained, where appropriate, to ensure people can continue to use and enjoy our rivers and lakes (refer Issue 3).

3.2 Issues for managing Taranaki's freshwater and land resources

The overview of freshwater and land resources in section 3.1 above highlights areas for attention by the Taranaki Regional Council. The issues for managing Taranaki's freshwater and land resources that are addressed in the Plan are therefore:

1. Ensuring Freshwater Management Units reflect the differing values, characteristics, and pressures facing Taranaki's freshwater resources.
2. Recognising the interconnected nature of land, water and coastal resources through an integrated management approach.
3. Recognising and providing for the role of appropriate use and development of freshwater and land resources and its contribution to the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities.
4. Ensuring nationally and regionally significant infrastructure is able to positively contribute to economic, cultural and social wellbeing through its efficient and effective operation, on-going maintenance, repair, development and upgrading.
5. Ensuring administrative and compliance requirements relating to managing the use and development of freshwater and land resources are necessary, adaptive, efficient and cost effective.
6. Ensuring that where there are conflicts or competing demands on the use, development and protection of Taranaki's freshwater and land resources, these are resolved in a way that promotes the sustainable management purpose of the RMA in an efficient and effective manner.
7. Ensuring soil health, the life supporting capacity of ecosystems and the mauri of freshwater and land resources are maintained.
8. Ensuring indigenous freshwater biodiversity, including wetlands with significant biodiversity values, are maintained and protected from inappropriate use and development.
9. Ensuring the relationship of tangata whenua, including their traditions and cultural values are recognised and provided for in the management of Taranaki's freshwater and land resources.
10. Managing the effects of discharges and water takes on freshwater and land resources to maintain current high water quality.
11. Ensuring the use and development of rivers, lakes and wetlands does not increase the risk of natural hazards and their impact on human life, property and natural processes.
12. Ensuring human induced soil loss on erosion prone land in the Taranaki hill country and coastal sand country is managed.

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4. Objectives

Sixteen objectives have been identified for managing Taranaki's freshwater and soil resources:

1. Freshwater Management Units

Areas of the Taranaki region that have unique or different values, characteristics and uses of freshwater resources are recognised and managed through the identification of the following Freshwater Management Units and key outcomes:

(i) Freshwater Management Unit A

The significant values and attributes of outstanding freshwater bodies in Taranaki are protected from inappropriate use and development.

(ii) Freshwater Management Unit B

Intensive pastoral farming and other activities situated within the volcanic ring plain that are important to the well-being of Taranaki people and communities are provided for while the quality, quantity and habitats of freshwater are maintained and enhanced.

(iii) Freshwater Management Unit C

Intensive pastoral farming and other activities situated within the coastal terraces that are important to the well-being of Taranaki people and communities are provided for while the quality, quantity and habitats of freshwater are maintained and enhanced.

(iv) Freshwater Management Unit D

Dry stock farming, exotic plantation forestry and other activities situated within the eastern hill country that are important to the well-being of Taranaki people and communities are provided for while the quality, quantity and habitats of freshwater are maintained and enhanced.

2. Integrated management

The management of fresh water (including river and lake beds), and land for the purposes of soil conservation, and the effects of the use and development of land and fresh water on coastal waters, is carried out in an integrated way in Taranaki.

3. Appropriate use and development

Freshwater and soil resources in Taranaki are allocated and used efficiently and are available for sustainable use or development to support the social, economic and cultural well-being, and health and safety, of people and communities.

4. Reverse sensitivity

The use and ongoing operation of regionally significant infrastructure and renewable electricity generation activities are protected from new or inappropriate use and development of freshwater and soil resources in Taranaki.

5. Ecosystem health and mauri of freshwater

The life-supporting capacity, mauri, ecosystem processes and indigenous species, including their associated ecosystems, of freshwater are safeguarded from the adverse effects of use and development including through achievement of the freshwater objectives identified in Schedule 2.

6. Health and mauri of soils

The life-supporting capacity, mauri and health of soil resources are safeguarded through the management of discharges and by promoting sustainable land management practices.

7. Freshwater quality

Overall freshwater quality in Taranaki is maintained and enhanced through the management of discharges at source and sustainable land use practices.

8. Freshwater quantity

Freshwater quantity is maintained at sustainable levels through the management of efficient water allocation and efficiency of use.

9. Natural character

Natural character of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins are protected from inappropriate use and development and the adverse effects of appropriate use and development.

10. Indigenous freshwater biodiversity

Indigenous freshwater biodiversity is maintained and enhanced overall and areas of significant indigenous biodiversity are protected from the adverse effects of inappropriate use and development.

11. Wetlands

Wetlands identified as having significant indigenous biodiversity values in Taranaki are protected and their overall extent is maintained.

12. Relationship of tangata whenua with freshwater and land

Traditional and continuing relationships of tangata whenua and their culture and traditions with freshwater and land, including the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki, are recognised and provided for.

13. Treaty of Waitangi

The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, including the principles of kawanatanga, rangatiratanga, partnership, active participation, resource development and spiritual recognition, are taken into account in the management of fresh water and soil resources in Taranaki.

14. Use and enjoyment of freshwater bodies

People's use and enjoyment of freshwater bodies, including amenity values, traditional practices is maintained and enhanced, and the health of people and communities as affected by secondary contact with freshwater is safeguarded, including through achievement of the freshwater objectives identified in Schedule 2.

15. Natural hazard risk of flooding and erosion

The risk of social, environmental and economic harm from the natural hazards of flooding and erosion is not significantly increased by the use and development of wetlands and river and lake beds, and is avoided and mitigated by recognising the value of river and flood control works.

16. Soil erosion

Soil resources and freshwater quality in Taranaki are maintained and enhanced through the management of erosion at source and by promoting the sustainable management of erosion prone land.

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5. Policies to implement the objectives

The policies to implement the objectives are broadly grouped around ten categories:

Section 5.1 contains general or overarching policies applicable to the use, development and protection of Taranaki's freshwater and soil resources and relate to:

1. Freshwater management units
2. Use and development of resources
3. Natural and cultural values
4. Public use and enjoyment.

Section 5.2 contains more specific policies that provide policy direction for particular activities or uses of freshwater and land and relate to:

5. Discharges to land and water
6. Land management
7. Taking, use, damming and diversion of surface water
8. Groundwater
9. Activities in river and lake beds
10. Activities in wetlands.

All policies have cross-references to relevant Plan objectives, and any relevant objectives and policies of the NPSEM, and/or policies in the *Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki*.

5.1 General policies

This section contains policies general to all activities or uses of freshwater or land. The policies provide an over-arching (strategic) framework for the use, development and protection of resources, including managing competing uses and values.

1 Freshwater management units

Policy 1.1: Freshwater Management Units

Management of freshwater and soil resources will be carried out in a way that recognises that some areas have values, characteristics or uses that are more vulnerable or sensitive to the effects of some activities, or that have different management needs, than other areas.

In managing the use, development and protection of resources under the Plan, recognition will be given to the following Freshwater Management Units (identified in Schedule 1) and their values, characteristics or uses:

- (a) Freshwater Management Unit A comprises outstanding freshwater bodies that contain values, including ecological, landscape, recreational and spiritual values (as identified in Schedule 3; refer corresponding Policy 3.1);
- (b) Freshwater Management Unit B comprises freshwater bodies situated within the volcanic ring plain (not included in Freshwater Management Unit A) and characteristically:
 - (i) contains a large number of rivers with short, steep and relatively small catchments in which water levels rise and fall rapidly in response to rainfall;
 - (ii) contains both shallow unconfined low-yielding aquifers and confined higher yielding aquifers at depth;
 - (iii) land use is predominantly intensive pastoral farming and surface water is subjected to higher consumptive and waste assimilation pressures

- comparative to the eastern hill country (Freshwater Management Unit D);
 - (iv) contains freshwater bodies significant for their indigenous biodiversity and amenity values or for trout spawning and inanga spawning; and
 - (v) surface water supports a wide range of consumptive activities including agriculture, industry, community water supplies, and hydro-electric power generation.
- (c) Freshwater Management Unit C comprises freshwater bodies situated within the coastal terraces and characteristically:
- (i) between the Tangahoe and Patea rivers, predominantly contains short small streams that originate within the coastal terraces and discharge over the coastal cliff face as waterfalls;
 - (ii) in other areas, contains low lying rivers that originate within the eastern hill country (with the exception of the Patea River) which are subject to large tidal ranges and naturally high sediment loads;
 - (iii) contains both shallow unconfined low-yielding aquifers and confined higher yielding aquifers at depth;
 - (iv) soils within the coastal sand country are generally free-draining and easily erodible;
 - (v) land use is predominantly intensive pastoral farming and surface water is subjected to higher consumptive and waste assimilation pressures comparative to the eastern hill country (Freshwater Management Unit D);
 - (vi) aquatic species present generally tolerate lower river flows in contrast to the ring plain (Freshwater Management Unit B); and
 - (vii) contains freshwater bodies significant for their indigenous biodiversity and amenity values or for trout spawning and inanga spawning.
- (d) Freshwater Management Unit D comprises freshwater bodies situated within the eastern hill country (not included in Freshwater Management Unit A) and characteristically:
- (i) contains deeply incised rivers fed by short, steep tributaries that comprise a branchlike drainage pattern;
 - (ii) rivers generally carry a naturally high sediment load as a result of the steep easily erodible geology;
 - (iii) contains both shallow unconfined low-yielding aquifers and confined higher yielding aquifers at depth;
 - (iv) land use is predominantly dry stock farming and exotic plantation forestry, with a large proportion of the area in natural land cover;
 - (v) aquatic species present generally tolerate lower river flows in contrast to the ring plain (Freshwater Management Unit B); and
 - (vi) may contain freshwater bodies with significant indigenous biodiversity values (specific values identified in accordance with Policy 3.2).

This policy relates to: Objectives 1 to 11, and 14.
NPSFM.Policies A1 and CA1; RPS WAL Policy 2.

2 Use and development of resources

Policy 2.1: Integrated management

To provide for the integrated management of freshwater and soil resources, the Taranaki Regional Council will:

- (a) take into account the interactions between fresh water, land, the coastal marine area and associated ecosystems;
- (b) take into account the potential for effects on other physical and natural resources, or on other parts of the environment, recognising that such effects may occur in different areas or at different times;
- (c) where appropriate, use common resource consent expiry or review dates for similar activities on a catchment basis to enable cumulative effects to be assessed;
- (d) consider the effects of activities on land or waters held or managed under other statutes, and the purposes of those statutes, including statutory acknowledgements;
- (e) consider the effects of activities on land or waters identified to be components of outstanding natural features and landscapes or areas of outstanding natural character identified in other regional or district plans;
- (f) meet the social and economic objectives and interests of the community, recognising that the management of freshwater and soil resources must be carried out having regard to social, economic and cultural well-being; and
- (g) work collaboratively with other departments or agencies, including tangata whenua in accordance with Policy 3.8, with roles and responsibilities that contribute to, and impact on, the management of freshwater and soil resources.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1-16.

NPSFM Policies C1 and D1; RPS overall purpose and BIO method 18, TOW Policy 2.

Policy 2.2: Appropriate use and development

Appropriate use and development of freshwater and soil resources will be enabled by having regard to:

- (a) the benefits to be derived from the activity at a local, regional or national level;

- (b) the extent to which the activity enables freshwater objectives for ecosystem health and secondary contact recreation (identified in Schedule 2) to be met overall;
- (c) protecting the values and attributes that contribute to outstanding freshwater bodies or wetlands having significant indigenous biodiversity value in accordance with Policies 3.1 and 3.2;
- (d) the extent to which the activity recognises and provides for cultural and traditional practices and uses of freshwater and soil resources of significance to tangata whenua such as mahinga kai;
- (e) the degree to which the activity will contribute to the natural hazard risk of flooding or erosion;
- (f) the extent to which the activity contributes to the enhancement or restoration of natural ecosystems or processes, amenity values or traditional Māori uses and practices;
- (g) the appropriateness of the proposed design, location or route of the activity in the context of the receiving environment and any possible alternatives;
- (h) the aspirations of iwi, to develop, use or protect freshwater and soil resources where this is appropriate and consistent with the policies of the Plan or the purpose of the RMA; and
- (i) the degree and significance of actual or potential adverse effects on the environment including consideration of:
 - (i) cumulative effects;
 - (ii) the sensitivity of the environment with particular reference to Policy 1.1;
 - (iii) where applicable, the nature of the site or place of significance and associated values; and
 - (iv) the efficacy of measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate such effects, or the degree to which environmental compensation or financial contributions can be used to offset adverse effects where these are not able to be remedied or mitigated.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15.

NPSFM objectives A1, A2, B1, and B3 and Policy B2; RPS UDR Policy 1, HSO Policy 1, WAL Policies 1, 3, and 6, BIO Policy 7, NFL policies 1 and 3.

Policy 2.3: Activities important to the well-being of people and communities

Appropriate recognition will be provided to activities of regional or national significance or of importance to the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities in Taranaki, including (but not limited to):

- (a) water supply to meet community or industrial supply purposes;
- (b) infrastructure and activities associated with the exploration, extraction, production, storage, transport or distribution of minerals, including oil and gas;
- (c) infrastructure and activities associated with the generation, supply and distribution or transmission of energy, including the potential contribution from renewable energy resources in meeting the energy needs of present and future generations;
- (d) river and flood control works and their contribution towards managing the risk of social, environmental or economic harm from the natural hazards of flooding and erosion;
- (e) infrastructure and activities associated with the safe and efficient operation of state highways, public roads, rail networks, airports and Port Taranaki; and
- (f) the potential contribution from freshwater aquaculture.

This policy relates to Objectives 3 and 4. NPSFM Policy CA2 and Appendix 1; RPS UDR Policy 1, WAL Policy 1, MIN Policy 1, ENE Policies 1 and 3, and INF Policy 1; NPS for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011; NPS on Electricity Transmission.

Policy 2.4: Impacts on established operations and activities

Activities must avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects (including reverse sensitivity effects) on the following established operations and activities:

- (a) roads, rail networks, airports and Port Taranaki;
- (b) infrastructure and activities associated with the generation, supply, storage and distribution or transmission of energy or substances including hydroelectric power generation facilities, the electricity transmission network, oil and gas pipelines, and the telecommunications line;
- (c) Waitara, Lower Waiwhakaiho (including the Mangaone Stream), Okato (Stony River and Kaihihi Stream), and Waitotara flood protection schemes, works and activities;
- (d) any established freshwater aquaculture activities in relation to water quality ; and
- (e) the use and maintenance of existing lawful activities, including community and industrial water supplies.

This policy relates to Objectives 3 and 4. RPS MIN Policy 2 and INF Policy 2.

Policy 2.5: Provision for activities that have no more than minor adverse effects

Activities that have no more than minor adverse effects on water bodies or soil conservation will be provided for without the need for a resource consent.

This policy relates to Objective 3.

3 Natural and cultural values

Policy 3.1: Outstanding freshwater bodies

Subject to Policy 3.3, to protect outstanding freshwater bodies within Freshwater Management Unit A from inappropriate use and development, adverse effects must be avoided on:

- (a) the values and attributes identified in Schedule 3 that contribute to freshwater bodies having outstanding natural character; and
- (b) the values and attributes identified in Schedule 3 that contribute to freshwater bodies being outstanding natural features and landscapes.

This policy relates to: Objective 1, 5, 9, 10, 12 and 14.
NPSFM Objective A2 and B4; and RPS WAL Policy 2.

Policy 3.2: Significant indigenous biodiversity

To protect significant indigenous freshwater biodiversity from inappropriate use and development:

- (a) a freshwater body, or parts of freshwater body, will be identified as having significant indigenous biodiversity values where it contains values or attributes that meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (i) rarity and distinctiveness: the presence of indigenous flora or fauna species identified in Schedule 4A as nationally *threatened*, or *regionally distinctive* because they are largely confined to the Taranaki region, are particularly uncommon in Taranaki, or because Taranaki represents the limit of their national distribution range;
 - (ii) representativeness: it is a naturally rare ecosystem type or indigenous habitat type that is under-represented (i.e. 20% or less of known or likely former cover exists) (as identified in Schedule 4B); or
 - (iii) ecological context: it is significant because it enhances connectivity between fragmented indigenous habitats, buffers or similarly enhances the ecological values of a particular site of value, or provides seasonal or core habitat for indigenous species;
- (b) for wetlands, subject to Policy 3.3, avoid adverse effects on the values and attributes which contribute to a wetland being identified as having significant biodiversity values in (a) including, but not limited to,

those wetlands and their values and attributes identified in Schedule 4B; and

- (c) for all other freshwater bodies identified as having significant indigenous biodiversity value in (a), manage adverse effects on the values and attributes which contribute to a freshwater body, or part of a freshwater body, having significant indigenous biodiversity value in (a), in accordance with Policy 3.4.

This policy relates to: Objectives 10 and 11.
NPSFM Objectives A1, A2, B1 and B4; and RPS BIO Policies 1-4).

Policy 3.3: Appropriate use and development within outstanding freshwater bodies and wetlands with significant indigenous biodiversity value

Activities within outstanding freshwater bodies in Freshwater Management Unit A and wetlands identified as having significant indigenous biodiversity values in Policies 3.1 and 3.2 will be considered appropriate where:

- (a) for the Hangatahua (Stony) River catchment, the activity meets the following:
 - (i) the take is minor and is associated with agricultural or horticultural activities, and there are no practicable alternative sources or supplies;
 - (ii) the diversion is associated with the extraction of aggregate in association with river control purposes;
 - (iii) the activity is associated with the construction of pipelines, roads and bridges;
 - (iv) the activity is undertaken for flood and erosion control or water resources survey purposes;
 - (v) the activity involves the research or enhancement of fisheries or wildlife habitats, scenic or recreational values, or cultural, historical or educational values; or
- (b) for all other freshwater bodies, there are no practical alternative locations, methods or routes for the activity and the activity is for the purposes of:
 - (i) reasonable domestic or stock watering needs;
 - (ii) operating and maintaining existing infrastructure;
 - (iii) flood and erosion control;

- (iv) regionally or nationally significant infrastructure;
 - (v) enhancing public access or recreational values;
 - (vi) enhancement or restoration of values of the waterbody;
 - (vii) scientific investigations or educational study or research;
 - (viii) for the Maketawa Stream catchment only, minor water takes or short-term discharges of treated farm dairy effluent undertaken in accordance with Policy 5.13; and
- (c) associated adverse effects on the values and attributes identified in Policy 3.1 or 3.2 are managed in accordance with Policy 3.4.

This policy relates to Objectives 1 and 3.
NPSFM Objectives A2 and B4.

Policy 3.4: Managing adverse effects in accordance with Policy 3.2(c) and Policy 3.3

Manage the adverse effects of activities within outstanding freshwater bodies and freshwater bodies with significant indigenous biodiversity values in accordance with Policies 3.2(c) and 3.3 by:

- (a) avoiding adverse effects to the extent reasonably practical;
- (b) remedying or mitigating adverse effects which cannot be avoided; and
- (c) adverse effects on the values which contribute to outstanding freshwater bodies and freshwater bodies identified as having significant biodiversity values in Policy 3.2 and which cannot be avoided, remedied, or mitigated must be offset to result in no net loss and preferably a net indigenous biological diversity gain by having regard to:
 - (i) the need to achieve no net loss of overall biodiversity values;
 - (ii) the desirability of providing for a net gain within the same habitat type; and
 - (iii) the desirability of providing for a net gain in the same ecologically relevant locality as the affected habitat.

This policy relates to Objectives 1, 10, 11 and 14.
NPSFM Objective A1.

Policy 3.5: Natural character and biodiversity values

Natural character and biodiversity values of all other rivers, lakes and wetlands and their margins not identified by Policies 3.1 and 3.2 will be appropriately managed by having regard to the extent to which the activity:

- (a) is compatible with the existing level of modification to the environment;
- (b) is of an appropriate form, scale and design including by having particular regard to the context of the surface waterbody within the surrounding landscape, its representativeness and ability to accommodate change;
- (c) impacts on natural character and biodiversity values and the significance of associated ecosystems, habitats and species;
- (d) maintains physical, visual and experiential attributes that significantly contribute to the scenic, wild or other aesthetic values of the area;
- (e) avoids the significant disruption of natural processes or ecosystems; and
- (f) avoids, remedies, or mitigates adverse effects on the environment, or contributes to a net environmental benefit, including through the provision of environmental compensation or financial contributions.

This policy relates to: Objective 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, and 14.
NPSFM Objectives A1 and B1; and RPS WAL Policy 3 (in part), BIO Policy 5.

Policy 3.6: Restoration of natural character and indigenous biodiversity

In the use, development and protection of freshwater and soil resources, promote the restoration of natural character and indigenous biodiversity particularly in relation to wetlands, riparian vegetation, water quality, fish passage, redundant structures and land stability.

This policy relates to Objectives 9, 10 and 11.
RPS BIO Policy 1.

Policy 3.7 Cultural and spiritual values and traditional uses and practices

Manage activities to maintain, and where appropriate enhance, the spiritual and cultural values and traditional uses and practices of significance to tangata whenua.

This policy relates to: Objectives 12, 13 and 14
NPSFM Objectives A1 and D1; and RPS WAL Policy 3 (in part), NFL Policies 1, 2, and 3, and HIS policies 1 and 2.

Policy 3.8: Relationship of tangata whenua with freshwater and land

To recognise and provide for the relationship of tangata whenua and their culture and traditions with fresh water and land and to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and kaitiakitanga, the Taranaki Regional Council will:

- (a) provide opportunities for tangata whenua to actively participate in the resource management process where decisions are being made on issues of significance to tangata whenua concerning *ancestral taonga* or *tikanga Māori* by:
 - (i) taking into account any relevant iwi management plan matters;
 - (ii) taking into account any relevant memorandum of understanding between the Taranaki Regional Council and the iwi authority;
 - (iii) providing for tikanga Māori and marae pre-hearing meetings and hearings where appropriate, and interpretation services for the use of Māori language in presenting evidence;
 - (iv) providing for the appointment of a person with recognised expertise in tikanga Māori to any hearing committee where ancestral taonga or tikanga Māori is a significant issue to tangata whenua;
 - (v) recognising the importance of Māori customary, cultural, or traditional knowledge;
 - (vi) requiring that resource consent applications or plan change applications provide cultural impact assessments and/or archaeological assessments where appropriate;
 - (vii) involving tangata whenua in the development of consent conditions, compliance monitoring plans and/or enforcement procedures where appropriate; and
- (b) have regard to other policies of the Plan that relate to tangata whenua values, including Policies 2.1, 2.2, and 3.7 of the Plan.

This policy relates to: Objectives 2, 3, 12 and 13.

NPSEM Objective D1 and Policy D1; and RPS CSV policies 1, 2 and 3, and CSV methods 1, 2 and 3.

Advisory note: Refer Part C of the Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki 2010 for background information on the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

4 Public use and enjoyment

Policy 4.1: Amenity and recreational values

High amenity values of those rivers and lakes identified in Schedule 5 will be maintained and enhanced by:

- (a) maintaining or enhancing water quality of a standard that allows existing community uses of the area to continue;
- (b) maintaining or enhancing the visual and experiential attributes that significantly contribute to the scenic, wild or other aesthetic values of the area;
- (c) ensuring activities are compatible with, or enhance, the existing established uses of the area on a permanent or on-going basis; and
- (d) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating adverse effects on the values, or, where adverse effects cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated by protecting, maintaining, restoring or enhancing those values through environmental compensation or financial contributions.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14.

NPSEM objectives A1 and A2 and Policy CA1; and RPS BIO policies 1, 2 and 3.

5.2 Activity-based policies

This section contains policies specific to particular activities or uses of freshwater and land. The policies provide direction for the use, development or protection of resources, and how the particular activities should be managed.

5 Discharges to land and water

Advisory note: Refer to Policies 10.1 and 10.2 of the Plan for discharges to regionally significant wetlands.

Policy 5.1: Point source discharges to outstanding freshwater bodies

Point source discharges to outstanding freshwater bodies within Freshwater Management Unit A will be avoided unless the discharge is associated with an activity permitted by the rules of the Plan or is appropriate in accordance with the criteria in Policy 3.3.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 5, 7 and 14.

NPSFM Objective A1, A2 and Policy CA1; and RPS WQU policies 5 and 6.

Policy 5.2: Maintenance and enhancement of water quality

Freshwater quality will be maintained and enhanced by:

- (a) promoting *point source* discharges to land or the use of constructed wetlands or other land-based treatment as an alternative to discharging directly to water, particularly where there may be adverse effects on aquatic ecosystem health, mahinga kai or existing community uses including recreation and water supply;
- (b) requiring riparian margins of surface water bodies to be appropriately vegetated or planted, and requiring stock to be excluded, in accordance with Policy 6.1;
- (c) having regard to the extent to which an activity enables the freshwater objectives (identified in Schedule 2) to be met overall;
- (d) requiring, where appropriate, the improvement in the quality of a discharge

during a resource consent renewal or review; and

- (e) requiring, where appropriate, the improvement in the quality of a discharge through a defined programme of works set as a condition of consent for either new resource consents or during a renewal or review process for existing resource consents.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 3, 5, 7 and 14.

NPSFM objectives A1 and A2, and Policy CA1; and RPS WQU policies 5 and 6.

Policy 5.3: Point source discharges to surface water

Point source discharges to surface water should:

- (a) be of a quality that has regard to:
 - (i) the sensitivity of the receiving environment including by giving consideration to Policy 1.1 and any actual or potential adverse effects on coastal waters;
 - (ii) the nature and concentration of the contaminants to be discharged, the efficacy of waste reduction, treatment and disposal measures, and the capacity of the receiving environment to assimilate the contaminants and achieve the required surface water quality;
- (b) avoid significant adverse effects, after reasonable mixing, on aquatic life, habitats, ecosystems, mahinga kai and amenity values;
- (c) be of a quality that ensures that the size or location of the zone required for *reasonable mixing* does not have a significant adverse effect on community use of fresh water or the life-supporting capacity or mauri of water;
- (d) be of a quality that ensures, after *reasonable mixing*, that limits for discharge quality set out in Policy 5.4 will be met;
- (e) be of a quality that ensures, after *reasonable mixing*, the relevant freshwater objectives will be met overall for:
 - (i) secondary contact recreation; and
 - (ii) ecosystem health;as identified in Tables 1 to 4 of Schedule 2;
- (f) avoid the accumulation of persistent toxic contaminants in the environment; and
- (g) adopt the *best practicable option* to prevent or minimise adverse effects on the environment;

- (h) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, or where adverse effects cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated protect, maintain, restore or enhance freshwater values through environmental compensation or financial contributions.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7.

NPSFM objectives A1 and A2, and Policy CA1; and RPS WQU policies 5 and 6.

Policy 5.4: Limits for discharge quality

Point source discharges to rivers should be of a quality that will not cause, after *reasonable mixing*, any of the following to occur below the discharge point:

- (a) the Macroinvertebrate Community Index score to decrease by more than 10 compared to above the discharge point;
- (b) the pH range to be outside 6.0 to 8.5;
- (c) water clarity to decrease by more than 50% compared to above the discharge point, as determined using the standard black disc measure unless it can be demonstrated for minor, short term exceedances of this limit that the discharge will not cause significant adverse effects on aquatic life or instream habitat;
- (d) the instream concentration of nitrate nitrogen to exceed 6.9 mg NO₃-N/L as an annual median;
- (e) the instream concentration of unionised ammoniacal N to exceed 0.025 g/m³ NH₄-N;
- (f) the instream concentration of filtered carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand to exceed 2.0 mg/L; and
- (g) dissolved oxygen to fall below 5.0 mg/L at any time.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 3, 5, 7 and 14.

NPSFM objectives A1 and A2, and Policy CA1; and RPS WQU policies 5 and 6.

Policy 5.5: Point source discharges to land

Point source discharges to land should occur in a manner, location and at a rate that:

- (a) does not exceed the natural capacity of the soil to treat, use or remove the contaminant;
- (b) does not exceed the *field capacity* of the soil;
- (c) avoids direct discharges through tile drains to surface water;

- (d) ensures the discharge does not result in significant adverse effects to soil health, and maintains soil versatility and productivity;
- (e) minimises adverse effects on surface and ground water quality; and
- (f) minimises effects on public health and amenity.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

NPSFM objectives A1 and A2, and Policy CA1; and RPS WQU policies 5 and 6.

Policy 5.6: Stormwater discharges

Discharges of *stormwater* must be appropriately managed:

- (a) for industrial sites having regard to:
 - (i) the nature of the activities undertaken, and substances stored or used, within the contributing catchment;
 - (ii) the use and/or progressive improvement of structural and procedural controls to avoid the contamination of *stormwater*;
 - (iii) the diversion of process waters and wash waters from *stormwater*;
 - (iv) the use of treatment measures to prevent or minimise contamination of the receiving environment;
 - (v) the use of design options to reduce the overall volume of *stormwater* requiring disposal to surface water, including discharging into land;
 - (vi) appropriately locating, designing, constructing and managing containment facilities, and treatment or spill response facilities where appropriate, for hazardous substances; and
 - (vii) the use of spill contingency plans and *stormwater* management plans;
- (b) for sediment discharges having regard to:
 - (i) the design, use and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures to avoid or minimise the contamination of *stormwater* with sediment;
 - (ii) the design, use and maintenance of erosion and *sediment* control and treatment measures to minimise contamination of the receiving environment; and
 - (iii) the use of design options to reduce the overall volume of sediment discharges requiring disposal to surface water, including discharging into or onto land;

- (c) for reticulated *stormwater* network discharges administered by a territorial authority by promoting:
 - (i) integrated management of whole *stormwater* catchments and *stormwater* networks;
 - (ii) land-based attenuation and treatment of *stormwater* for areas of new development; and
 - (iii) the progressive improvement of infrastructure, including minimising the possibility of cross contamination of *stormwater* systems with sewage; and
- (d) for all *stormwater* discharges:
 - (i) ensuring discharge rates and volumes, and outlet structures, are designed and managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate erosion and scour; and
 - (ii) ensuring discharge rates and volumes are appropriate for the hydrological characteristics of the receiving environment.

This policy relates to: Objectives 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 15.
RPS WQU Policy 5, INF Policy 4 and SUD Policy 1.

Policy 5.7: Hazardous substances

The discharge of *hazardous substances* must be appropriately managed:

- (a) where the discharge is to control a pest plant or animal and is to water or onto or into land where it may enter water, by:
 - (i) ensuring the substance is registered under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 for use against the target species;
 - (ii) avoiding, as far as practicable, adverse effects on non-target organisms, traditional Māori uses and practices, and the use and consumption of water by humans or livestock; and
 - (iii) using good management practices to minimise the risk of accidental discharge to water;
- (b) where the substance is not approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 to be applied onto land or into water, using the *best practicable option* to:
 - (i) avoid, in the first instance, the discharge (including accidental spillage) of *hazardous substances* onto land or into water, including reticulated *stormwater* systems; and

- (ii) where there is a residual risk of a discharge of *hazardous substances* including accidental spillage, contain the discharge onsite so it does not enter surface water bodies, groundwater or *stormwater* systems.

This policy relates to: Objectives 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12 and 14.
RPS WQU Policy 5, INF Policy 4 and SUD Policy 1.

Policy 5.8: Contaminated land

Any discharges of contaminants from contaminated land, including closed landfills, must be managed to ensure that adverse effects beyond the site boundary on public health and safety, human or stock water supplies, or surface water are avoided or mitigated.

This policy relates to: Objectives 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
RPS WQU Policy 5, INF Policy 4 and SUD Policy 1.

Policy 5.9: Landfills and other waste collection or disposal sites

Any discharges associated with landfills and other waste collection and disposal sites must be designed, sited and managed to avoid the contamination of surface water or groundwater either through the direct discharge of *hazardous substances* to water, or the leaching of contaminants from *hazardous substances* into or onto land where they may enter water.

This policy relates to: Objectives 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
RPS WQU Policy 5, INF Policy 4 and SUD Policy 1.

Policy 5.10: Biosolids and solid and slurry wastes from oil and gas activities

Any discharges to land associated with the collection, disposal and remediation of biosolids or solid or slurry wastes from oil and gas exploration and production activities must be managed to:

- (a) not contaminate any drinking-water supply;
- (b) avoid adverse effects on people's health and safety, on domestic, community or stock water supplies, groundwater, and on surface water beyond the site boundary; and
- (c) maintain soil versatility and productivity.

This policy relates to: Objectives 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
RPS WQU Policy 5, INF Policy 4 and SUD Policy 1.

Policy 5.11: On-site human wastewater discharges to land

The on-site treatment and disposal of human wastewater to land will be managed so as to avoid any adverse effect that is more than minimal on surface and ground water including by ensuring sufficient separation distances between the wastewater *disposal field* and existing bores and surface water bodies.

This policy relates to: Objectives 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
RPS WQU Policy 5, INF Policy 4 and SUD Policy 1.

Policy 5.12: Discharge of human wastewater to water

Discharges of untreated human wastewater to surface water, except as a result of extreme weather related overflows or wastewater system failures must be avoided.

This policy relates to: Objectives 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.
RPS WQU Policy 5, INF Policy 4 and SUD Policy 1.

Policy 5.13: Discharges of collected animal effluent

Facilities to store, treat or dispose of animal effluent from *intensive pastoral farming* and other land uses must be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to:

- (a) include sufficient storage capacity relative to soil type, rainfall events, wastewater volumes, contributing catchment area, cow numbers and irrigation infrastructure;
- (b) ensure that all concentrated sources of animal effluent including from farm dairies and feed pads, are directed to storage, treatment or disposal facilities;
- (c) as far as practicable, prevent uncontaminated *stormwater* from entering the storage, treatment and disposal facility;
- (d) minimise losses as far as practicable to land or groundwater;
- (e) avoid fugitive discharges in the case of equipment or system failure; and
- (f) discharge onto or into land (excluding beaches) in the first instance and only to water on a short-term basis where:
 - (i) the *field capacity* of the soil will be exceeded and effluent run-off into surface water or leaching into groundwater may occur, and no storage capacity is available within holding or

- (ii) treatment facilities designed and operated in accordance with (a)-(e); and the effluent is appropriately treated and the assimilative capacity needed to achieve the required water quality, after reasonable mixing, is available in the receiving environment.

This policy relates to: Objectives 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
RPS WQU Policy 1.

Policy 5.14: Historic heritage values

Point source discharges to land or water are undertaken in a manner so as to not to impact on the values of historic heritage, including archaeological sites, sites of significance to tangata whenua and wāhi tapu, listed under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 or identified by district or regional plans.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 12 and 14.
NPSFM objectives A1, A2 and D1; and RPS WQU policies 5 and 6, and HIS Policy 2.

6 Land management

Policy 6.1: Land used for intensive pastoral farming

To manage the impacts of diffuse discharges and land use practices of *intensive pastoral farming* on water quality and the disturbance of river and lake beds and wetlands as follows:

- (a) within Freshwater Management Units A, B and C, ensure that the riparian margins of rivers, lakes and wetlands on land used for *intensive pastoral farming* are appropriately vegetated or planted and that stock are excluded by 1 June 2020 from rivers, lakes and wetlands and their margins, with the exception of *regular stock crossing points* or where there are topography constraints;
- (b) within Freshwater Management Units A, B and C, bridge or culvert all *regular stock crossing points* on land used for *intensive pastoral farming* by 1 June 2020, and ensure bridges or culverts are of a sufficient standard to prevent contaminants entering water from the crossing or its approaches; and
- (c) fertiliser, farm dairy effluent, or agrichemical discharges onto land must be applied at a depth, frequency, rate and location that has regard to topography, land area, weather, soil conditions and the cumulative effects of multiple discharges.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
NPSFM Objectives A1 and A2.
RPS WQU Policy 1.

Policy 6.2: Soil stability

Land should be managed in a manner that avoids, remedies or mitigates soil loss by adopting sustainable land management practices that have regard to:

- (a) land use capability; and
- (b) the susceptibility of the land and soil resource to accelerated erosion.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 6, 15 and 16
RPS AER Policy 1.

Policy 6.3: Harvesting of forests and other vegetation clearance

Harvesting of forests or other clearance of vegetation will be undertaken in a manner that:

- (a) minimises the exposure of soil to erosion;
- (b) controls sediment run-off, and the localised accelerated blow-out and re-deposition of sand in the coastal sand country; and
- (c) stabilises the site or restores vegetation cover as soon as possible after harvesting.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 6, 7, 15 and 16
RPS AER Policy 1.

Policy 6.4: Soil health

Land use practices will be encouraged that:

- (a) avoid, remedy or mitigate soil compaction;
- (b) avoid adverse increases in residual soil contamination levels;
- (c) maintain nutrient levels in soils at appropriate levels;
- (d) safeguard the life-supporting capacity and mauri of soils;
- (e) maintain and optimise soil versatility and productivity; and
- (f) protect human and animal health.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 6, 15 and 16
RPS AER Policies 1 and 2.

7 Taking, use, damming and diversion of surface water

Guidance note: Refer to Policies 10.1 and 10.2 of this Plan for the taking, use, damming and diversion of water from wetlands.

Policy 7.1: Taking, use, damming and diversion of water from outstanding freshwater bodies

The taking, use, damming and diversion of surface water from outstanding freshwater bodies within Freshwater Management Unit A will be avoided unless the taking, use, damming or diversion is associated with an activity allowed by the rules of this Plan or, if resource consent is required, is appropriate in accordance with the considerations set out in Policy 3.3.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 3 and 8.
NPSFM objectives B1 and B2, and policies B2 and CA2;
RPS WAL Policy 2.

Policy 7.2: Taking and use of surface water

In the taking and use of surface water:

- (a) the need to ensure surface water remains available for reasonable domestic needs, stock drinking water requirements and fire fighting purposes will be considered;
- (b) where there are competing uses for water, the degree of national, regional or local benefit from the taking and use of that water, as distinct from individual benefit, will be considered;
- (c) the natural, ecological and amenity values of the water body will be considered;
- (d) the activity must be designed, located and managed so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate effects on other authorised takes and uses including providing for the assimilation of existing point source discharges to water;
- (e) *environmental flows*, including *allocation limits* and *minimum flows and levels*, must be determined in accordance with Policies 7.5 to 7.8;
- (f) the need for the volume and rate of taking sought must be demonstrated as being appropriate, including by having regard to the purpose of the take;
- (g) the availability and practicality of using alternative supplies of water will be considered;

- (h) the feasibility of taking from the lower reaches of catchments to safeguard instream values of upper reaches where this will not adversely affect the special value of estuaries will be considered;
- (i) the taking and use must be undertaken in a way that ensures the efficient use of water;
- (j) the value of the existing water infrastructure will be considered;
- (k) systems and procedures must be put in place to accurately measure and report on the volume and rate of water taken; and
- (l) the water intake system must be appropriately screened to prevent fish entrainment and impingement.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 4, 5, 8, 14 and 15
NPSFM objectives B1 and B2, and policies B2 and CA2;
RPS WAL Policies 3 and 6; and NES on Water Measuring.

Policy 7.3: Damming and diverting of surface water

In the damming or diverting of surface water:

- (a) it will be recognised that the activity can have a range of beneficial purposes including providing for community water supplies, power generation, stock water, irrigation water, recreation, flooding control, and enhancement of wetlands;
- (b) flows must be retained downstream to:
 - (i) ensure there is no increase the frequency or duration of low flows;
 - (ii) provide for flow variability to maintain the natural flow regime, including the magnitude of the median flow and the frequency of flushing flows; and
 - (iii) ensure the availability of water for existing lawful takes and uses of water.
- (c) any reduction in flows must comply with Policy 7.5.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3,5, 7, 8, and 15
RPS RLB Policy 1.

Policy 7.4: Water harvesting and alternative supply

The harvesting and storing of water at times of high river flow and the use of groundwater as an alternative to the use of surface water resources, at all times, will be promoted.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8
RPS RLB Policy 1.

Policy 7.5: Environmental flows

In the taking, use, damming and diversion of surface water, all consented allocations must meet the following:

- (a) for consent applications for new activities, *environmental flows* consistent with Policies 7.7 and 7.8; or
- (b) for applications to replace consents existing at the date of notifying this Plan, the maximum rate of take and *environmental flows* specified and or otherwise provided for in the expiring consent, subject to Policy 7.2.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 4, 5 and 8
NPSFM objectives B1, B2 and B4, and policies B2 and CA2;
RPS WAL Policy 3 and 6.

Policy 7.6: Fully allocated catchments

In *fully allocated catchments* (or sub catchments), as identified by the *freshwater quantity accounting system* as not meeting the *allocation limit* set out in Policy 7.7, further taking of water must not be allowed other than:

- (a) for *permitted takes* and the renewal of existing resource consents for the same or lesser rate of take; and
- (b) for activities where water has become available, including through a resource consent surrender, lapse, cancellation or transfer, and subject to any new *environmental flow and/or level* limit being determined having regard to Policies 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.7, and 7.8.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 4, 5 and 8
NPSFM objectives B1, B2, B4 and B5, and policies B2 and CA2; RPS WAL Policy 3 and 6).

Policy 7.7: Allocation limits

The maximum instantaneous rates for the taking of surface water authorised through resource consents not otherwise provided for in Policy 7.5(b) must not exceed:

- (a) for rivers in Freshwater Management Unit A (and subject to Policy 7.1), 10% of mean annual low flow at the site of the take;
- (b) for rivers in Freshwater Management Unit B, 30% of mean annual low flow at the site of the take; and
- (c) for rivers in Freshwater Management Unit C and D:
 - (i) 30% of mean annual low flow for small rivers (mean flows less than or equal to 5 m³ per second at the site of the take); or
 - (ii) 50% of mean annual low flow for large rivers (mean flows greater than 5 m³ per second at the site of the take).

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8
NPSFM objectives B1 and B2, and policies B2 and CA2;
RPS WAL policies 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Policy 7.8: Minimum flows and water levels

Consented *water takes* not otherwise provided for in Policy 7.5(b) must cease when the *minimum flow and water level* at the take site:

- (a) is at or below 100% of the mean annual low flow for rivers in Freshwater Management Unit A (and subject to Policy 7.1);
- (b) is at or below 90% of the mean annual low flow for rivers in Freshwater Management Unit B;
- (c) is at or below 80% of the mean annual low flow for rivers in Freshwater Management Unit C and D; and
- (d) lowers the existing water levels for *natural lakes*, unless the activity is for a *temporary take* for the purposes of a pest fish eradication programme.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8
NPSFM objectives B1 and B2, and policies B2 and CA2;
RPS WAL policies 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Policy 7.9: Supplementary water takes

In addition to the water allocated under Policies 7.5 to 7.8, a supplementary allocation from rivers may be provided in circumstances:

- (a) when the river is flowing above its median flow, and the total amount of water taken by way of a supplementary allocation does not exceed 10% of the actual flow in the river at the time of abstraction; and
- (b) where it can be shown that the supplementary allocation will not:
 - (i) increase the frequency or duration of low flows;
 - (ii) adversely affect flow variability leading to a significant departure from the natural flow regime, including the magnitude of the median flow and the frequency of flushing flows; and
 - (iii) limit the ability of anyone to lawfully take water as provided for under the Policies of this Plan.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8
NPSFM objectives B1 and B2, and policies B2 and CA2;
RPS WAL Policy 2.

Policy 7.10: Transfer of water takes

On the application of any consent holder, the transfer of a permit to take and use surface water to another site will generally be approved provided:

- (a) the transferred take is exercised within the same surface water catchment;
- (b) the transfer is consistent with the objectives and other policies of this Plan; and
- (c) the same or a lesser amount of water is being taken or used.

This policy relates to Objectives 3, 4, 5 and 8
NPSFM objectives B1 and B2, and Policy B2
RPS WAL Policy 5.

8 Groundwater

Policy 8.1: Taking or use of groundwater

In the taking or use of groundwater:

- (a) rates of take and volumes must not exceed the sustainable yield of the aquifer or significantly impact on water levels and flows of surface water bodies;
- (b) the need for the volume and rate of taking sought must be demonstrated as being appropriate, including by having regard to the purpose of the take;
- (c) the activity must be undertaken in a way that ensures the efficient use of water;
- (d) systems and procedures must be put into place to accurately measure and report on the volumes of water taken; and
- (e) the activity must be designed, located and managed so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate:
 - (i) effects on the reliability of groundwater supply for properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning existing bores and surface water takes;
 - (ii) contamination of groundwater including through saltwater intrusion and surface water entering bores; and
 - (iii) cumulative effects of multiple takes on sustainable aquifer yields.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 4 and 8
NPSFM objectives B1, B2 and B3, and Policy B2; RPS GWR policies 1 and 2.

Policy 8.2: Land drainage

Land drainage and associated diversions will be allowed provided:

- (a) there are no more than minor effects on the long-term water quality, and water levels and flows of surface water bodies;
- (b) erosion and scour effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated; and
- (c) flooding effects beyond the *property* boundary are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 15
RPS LDD Policy 1.

Policy 8.3: Well or bore construction and management

Well or bore siting, construction, alteration, or decommissioning must be managed in a way that:

- (a) complies with recognised standards, codes of practice, or regulations, particularly in relation to the maintenance of well or bore integrity and decommissioning;
- (b) avoids aquifer cross-contamination or aquifer contamination from open or unsealed wells or bores, and from other operational activities;
- (c) selects best practice drilling and construction methods, including the type of muds and other construction materials used;
- (d) minimises effects on the reliability of groundwater supply for properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning existing bores; and
- (e) ensures that well or bore logs are prepared and made available for the construction or alteration of wells or bores.

This policy relates to: Objectives 6, 7 and 8

NPSFM objectives A1 and A2, and Policy CA1; and RPS WQU policies 5 and 6, and GWR Policy 4.

Policy 8.4: Deepwell injection

The deepwell injection of wastewater or other contaminants to land and saline groundwater for the purposes of disposal will only be allowed at depths and locations and under circumstances where there is no significant risk of contamination of fresh groundwater resources.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 4 and 7

NPSFM objectives A1 and A2; and RPS GWR policies 1 and 2.

Policy 8.5: Hydraulic fracturing

The injection of fluids or other contaminants to land and saline groundwater for the purposes of hydraulic fracturing will only be allowed at depths and locations and under circumstances where there is no significant risk of contamination of fresh groundwater resources.

This policy relates to: objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12

NPSFM objectives A1 and A2; and RPS GWR policies 1 and 2.

9 Activities in, on, under or over river and lake beds

Policy 9.1: Activities within outstanding freshwater bodies

Activities, including the placement of structures, disturbance, deposition, drainage and reclamation, and introduction of plants in, on, under or over river and lake beds within outstanding freshwater bodies in Freshwater Management Unit A will be avoided unless the activity is permitted by the rules of the Plan or is appropriate in accordance with the criteria in Policy 3.3.

This policy relates to: Objectives 1, 3, 4, 5 and 10
NPSFM objectives A1 and A2; and RPS WAL Policy 2.

Policy 9.2: Natural hazard management

The risk to people, communities, *property* and the environment from the natural hazards of flooding and erosion is avoided or mitigated through gravel extraction and establishment and maintenance of river and flood control works.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 4 and 15
RPS RLB Policy 1.

Policy 9.3: Activities in river and lake beds

Activities in, on, or over river or lake beds should:

- (a) be designed, located and managed so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate:
 - (i) reductions in the capacity of river channels to convey flood flows;
 - (ii) the unintentional impoundment of water;
 - (iii) increased rates of erosion or scour; and
 - (iv) adverse alteration to rates of aggradation or accretion;
- (b) in relation to structures, provide for the unrestricted passage of fish, or contain suitable facilities or measures to enable fish passage through or past the structure, unless the structure is located in an *ephemeral flow path*;
- (c) take into account the cumulative effects of the activity and other activities in the catchment including by having regard to the degree of existing modification in the catchment and sub catchment and the extent and the significance and quality of remaining instream habitat;
- (d) be undertaken in a manner that minimises disturbance and sedimentation effects;

- (e) minimise adverse effects on any significant habitats and the migratory and breeding activities of indigenous fish and waterfowl species and trout; and
- (f) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, or where adverse effects cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated protect, maintain, restore or enhance freshwater values through environmental compensation or financial contributions.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 4, 9, 10, 14 and 15
RPS RLB Policy 1.

Policy 9.4: Seasonal considerations for trout and inanga spawning

Activities involving the disturbance of river beds must be managed in a way that avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on trout and inanga spawning and migration by:

- (a) avoiding significant instream bed disturbance activities within the reaches of rivers identified in:
 - (i) Table 1 of Schedule 5 as having significant angling or whitebaiting values during 15 August to 30 November;
 - (ii) Table 1 of Schedule 6 as having significant inanga spawning values during 1 February to 31 May;
 - (iii) Table 2 of Schedule 6 as having significant trout spawning values during 1 May to 30 September;
- (b) for circumstances where the loss of life, injury or serious damage to *property* or the environment are at immediate risk, remedying or mitigating adverse effects to the fullest extent practicable where time restrictions in (a) are unable to be avoided; and
- (c) avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects of all other instream disturbance activities not covered in (a) or (b) on angling, whitebaiting, and inanga and trout spawning values.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 4, 9, 10, 14 and 15
RPS RLB Policy 1.

Policy 9.5: Removal of structures

The removal or decommissioning of unused structures in, on or over river beds which restrict fish passage, cause flooding and erosion problems, or cause significant adverse effects on natural character values will be promoted provided the advantages of removal or decommissioning outweigh the disadvantages, taking into account any actual and potential adverse effects associated with the removal or decommissioning.

This policy relates to: Objectives 9, 10, 14 and 15
RPS RLB Policy 1.

Policy 9.6: Storage of water

Any dam or infrastructure for the storage of water is sited, designed, constructed and operated to minimise any risk of overspill, leakage, slips and other dam failure or other adverse effects on people, communities or their *property*, and provides for the diversion of floodwaters.

This policy relates to: Objective 15
RPS RLB Policy 1.

Policy 9.7: Gravel extraction

Gravel extraction will:

- (a) be encouraged in areas where it provides the most benefit for river management purposes, the minimisation of flood risk, or maintaining or protecting existing structures;
- (b) be managed so that the flow of sediment and gravel to the coast is not reduced to the extent that it would materially increase coastal erosion rates; and
- (c) be managed so that the rate of gravel extraction does not exceed the rates of gravel deposition, unless this is required to manage aggradation.

This policy relates to: Objectives 5 and 15
RPS RLB Policy 2.

Policy 9.8: Vegetation clearance, establishment and protection

Vegetation clearance, establishment and protection activities in river or lake beds will be managed so that:

- (a) *invasive pest plants* are not introduced and their removal is encouraged;
- (b) plants are allowed to be removed for the purposes of restoring or enhancing riparian margins provided significant biodiversity values of the site are not adversely affected;
- (c) indigenous plant species that were introduced in accordance with an *approved riparian management plan* or resource consent conditions will only be allowed to be removed where the removal is:
 - (i) necessary to manage flooding and erosion;
 - (ii) associated with an activity permitted by the rules of the Plan; or
 - (iii) associated with an activity allowed by a resource consent and the associated adverse effects are offset through environmental compensation or financial contributions;
- (d) plant debris resulting from plant removal activities that have the potential to cause flooding effects, restrict fish passage or cause damage to existing structures and activities are removed from, and prevented from entering, the floodway of rivers;
- (e) re-contouring of river banks for riparian planting or stock exclusion purposes will be allowed provided the existing channel area is not reduced, and disturbance and sedimentation effects are kept to a minimum; and
- (f) the introduction of plants will be allowed provided the plant species are appropriate to the location, values and use of the waterbody, with preference being given to the use of indigenous local genetic stock.

This policy relates to: Objectives 3, 5, 9, 10, 14 and 15
RPS RLB Policy 1 and BIO Policy 8.

10 Activities in wetlands

Policy 10.1: Wetlands with significant indigenous biodiversity values

Point source discharges, the taking, use, damming and diversion of water, reclamation, disturbance, and placement of structures in wetlands identified as having significant indigenous biodiversity values, in accordance with Policy 3.2, will be avoided unless the activity is permitted by the rules of the Plan or the activity is appropriate in accordance with the criteria in Policy 3.3.

This policy relates to Objectives 5, 9, 10 and 11
NPSFM objectives A1 and A2; and RPS BIO Policy 4 and WET Policy 1.

Policy 10.2: Activities in wetlands

Activities within wetlands will be appropriately managed by having regard to:

- (a) the appropriateness of the proposed design, methodology, location or route of the activity;
- (b) the ecological significance of the wetland, and actual and potential adverse effects on the significant values of the wetland;
- (c) the amenity values of the wetland (including cultural, recreational and aesthetic values);
- (d) the magnitude and proportion of reduction in the surface area of the wetland;
- (e) the degree to which the wetland provides for the continued functioning of ecological and physical processes; and
- (f) the extent to which measures avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, or where adverse effects cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated, including the protection, maintenance, restoration or enhancement of freshwater values through environmental compensation or financial contributions.

This policy relates to Objectives 5, 9, 10 and 11
NPSFM objectives A1 and A2; and RPS BIO Policy 4 and WET Policy 1.

6. Methods of implementation

The Taranaki Regional Council will use the following methods, in addition to the rules contained in section 8, to implement the policies of the Plan:

General

1. Provide **advice and information**, including guidelines, to land occupiers, resource users and the public:
 - (a) to generally promote awareness of fresh water and soil conservation issues;
 - (b) to encourage the adoption of practices that avoid or mitigate adverse effects on freshwater resources, the land, and soil health;
 - (c) to encourage the use of industry recognised guidelines or codes of practice that avoid or mitigate adverse effects on freshwater resources and soil health;
 - (d) to encourage appropriate land management practices, including riparian management, to mitigate adverse effects on water quality; and
 - (e) on industrial, domestic, and agricultural systems, siting, design, installation, operation and maintenance procedures to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on fresh water resources.
2. Consider the use of other **economic instruments** such as rates relief and environmental enhancement grant funding to protect freshwater and land resources, including wetlands and fish passage.
3. Consider undertaking **works and services**, where appropriate, to protect freshwater and land resources, including natural hazard management and the management of potentially contaminated sites.

Integrated management

4. Advocate to and liaise with district councils to **promote alignment and consistency**, where appropriate, between the Plan and district plans.
5. **Advocate** to relevant sector and industry groups, territorial authorities, and Government departments and agencies for the adoption of policies, strategies or programmes to assist in the implementation of the objectives, policies and methods of the Plan.

Tangata whenua interests

6. Work with iwi authorities to develop **memorandums of understanding** that establish and maintain an effective working relationship between the Taranaki Regional Council and iwi.
7. **Protect**, through both the Plan and resource consent processes, **spiritual and cultural values and traditional uses and practices of significance** to tangata whenua (where these are known).
8. Consider **iwi involvement or partnerships** in Council resource investigations and projects.
9. Provide **technical assistance and advice** in preparing iwi planning documents and consider financial or other **support** for preparing such documents.

Monitoring, research and reporting

10. Develop and implement a **monitoring, review and reporting programme** to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the Plan and whether the objectives have been achieved.
11. The Council will develop a **freshwater quality accounting system** by 2017, to record, aggregate and keep regularly updated, water quality information for each freshwater management unit.

12. The Council will develop a **freshwater quantity accounting system** by 2017, to record, aggregate and keep regularly updated, information on the taking and use of water for each freshwater management unit.
13. Support, as and when appropriate, **research and investigations** into water and land management.

Wetlands

14. Maintain and update a **GIS database of all known wetlands** in the region that identifies their values, including presence of any threatened or regionally distinctive species.
15. **Encourage active restoration** of wetlands through working with landowners and providing advice and funding for planting, weed control and other related matters.
16. **Promote awareness** about the values of wetlands and the importance of protecting them by holding an annual field day, visiting landowners and schools and developing web-based resources.

Biodiversity

17. Maintain and update an **inventory of Key Native Ecosystems (KNEs)**.
18. Prepare **biodiversity plans** for KNEs and work with landowners and care groups to implement these plans where they contribute to freshwater biodiversity values.
19. Provide **environmental enhancement grants and general advice** to support the active protection of freshwater biodiversity in Taranaki.
20. Continue an on-going programme of work to identify barriers to fish passage and work with owners to either remove barriers to or provide for **fish passage**.

Water quality

21. **Promote** industrial, domestic, and agricultural systems, siting, design, installation, operation and maintenance procedures to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on freshwater resources.

22. Support landowners who undertake intensive pastoral farming on the volcanic ring plain and coastal terraces to meet the 2020 deadline to have fully implemented their riparian plans by:
 - (a) preparing **riparian plans** (at no charge); and
 - (b) providing **native plants** at lowest possible cost for riparian management purposes; and
 - (c) providing **ongoing advice and support** to planholders.
23. Continue to implement the **Taranaki Riparian Management Programme** on a voluntary basis with landowners of properties which are:
 - (a) under 20ha or not used for intensive pastoral farming in the volcanic ring plain and coastal terraces; or
 - (b) located in the hill country.
24. Provide **advice and information** on designing effluent systems and their efficient application.
25. Undertake **compliance monitoring** of collected animal effluent systems.
26. Maintain **web-based live data** on rainfall and recreation bathing water quality, as well as contributing water quality trend data to the national Land, Air, Water Aotearoa webpage.

Water allocation

27. Where a resource consent is required for a water take, all consent holders will be required to install a water meter and provide **water use records** to the Council.
28. The Council will generally promote and/or apply the resource consents process to encourage **water storage**.
29. In times of **water shortage**, use the provisions under section 329 of the RMA to **prioritise water use**.

Māori heritage accidental discovery protocol

30. Impose conditions on resource consents for activities that involve disturbance of river or lake beds or wetlands and their margins that set out appropriate **protocols** to be followed **in the event of an accidental discovery** of kōiwi, archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin.

Natural hazard risk of flooding

31. Prepare and implement the Waitara, Lower Waiwhakaiho (including the Mangaone Stream), Okato (Stony River and Kaihihi Stream), and Waitotara **flood protection schemes, works and activities** to minimise the risk of flooding.
32. Provide **advocacy and advice** to land owners and occupiers regarding flooding.

Soil conservation and erosion control

33. Prepare **farm plans** for land uses on erosion prone land in the hill country and coastal sand country to avoid, remedy or mitigate soil loss and promote soil health.
34. Provide **pole plants** at lowest possible cost for soil conservation purposes.

Soil health

35. Continue to update and maintain records of **contaminated and potentially contaminated sites** within the region.

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7. Reader's guide to the rules

This section provides a reader's guide explaining how the rules are formatted and arranged in the Plan, including an explanation to assist in their interpretation and application.

7.1 Arrangement of rules

The regional rules are broadly grouped around six categories reflecting the use of water and land. The six categories are:

- discharges to land or water (surface water or groundwater)
- land use
- surface water takes, use, damming (impoundment) or diversion
- groundwater takes, including land drainage
- activities and structures in river and lake beds
- activities in wetlands.

The above categories are further divided to focus on particular activity types.

7.2 How the rules table are formatted

The rules in the Plan are arranged in tables. Each table has seven columns headed:

- activity
- rule
- classification
- freshwater management unit
- conditions/standards/terms/
- control/discretion/notification
- policy reference.

Table 1 on page 40 provides an explanation of the matters covered in the columns of a rules table. Table 2 on page 41 provides an index of activities covered in section 8 [regional rules] of the Plan – including reference to the relevant rule number and the page number.

7.3 Guide to the rules table

Table 1: Guide to the rules table

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
This column specifies the activity or activities covered by the rule.	This column contains the rule number, for reference purposes.	This column identifies the freshwater management unit(s) covered by the rule.	This column contains the classification of the activity –i.e. <i>permitted, controlled, discretionary, non-complying or prohibited.</i>	<p>This column contains conditions, standards and terms for <i>permitted activities</i>, and <i>controlled activities</i> .</p> <p>The conditions, standards and terms are ongoing requirements that must be met for as long as the activity is undertaken. Failure to comply with these conditions, standards and terms is a breach of the rule.</p> <p>Note all conditions, standards and terms in this column must be met to comply with the rule.</p>	<p>This column is relevant only for <i>controlled activities</i>.</p> <p>For controlled activities, this column contains the matters over which the Taranaki Regional Council has reserved its control.</p> <p>When the column is blank, one of three situations applies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the activity is a permitted activity, and by definition no control or discretion can be reserved 2. the activity is a prohibited activity, and by definition no control or discretion can be reserved 3. the activity is a discretionary or non complying activity for which the Taranaki Regional Council has retained full discretion, which will be exercised in accordance with the objectives and policies of the Plan and the matters to be considered in section 104 of the Act. <p>This column also includes any statements about notification. If the column is 'silent' on notification, the default provisions of the RMA apply in terms of whether notification is, or is not, required.</p>	<p>This column cross-references the key policies in section 5 of the Plan that are generally relevant to the type of activity governed by that rule.</p> <p>These policies will be considered by the Council when deciding on a resource consent application and the conditions that may be placed on the consent if granted.</p>

Note: permission may also be required from the relevant district council.

Notes and cross-references are included for information purposes only and do not form part of the rules and nor should they be considered a complete list. When a word or term in a rule is italicised, a meaning for that term or expression has been provided in the definitions section at the back of the Plan.

7.4 Index to rules

Table 2 below provides an index of activities covered in section 8 [regional rules] of the Plan – including reference to the relevant rule number and the page number.

Table 2: Index to rules

Activity	Rule number	Page number	
Discharges to land or water	Discharge of water	1	43
	On-site wastewater, pit latrine and long-drop toilet discharges	2-3	44
	Stormwater discharges	4-5	45-47
	Stormwater and sediment discharges from earthworks	6-9	48-51
	Fertiliser, agrichemical, herbicide and pesticide discharges	10-14	52-54
	On farm generated waste (offal holes, farm dumps, stock feed and feedpads, farm tracks and underpasses, and collected animal effluent discharges (dairy, piggery or poultry)	15-20	55-58
	Hydrocarbon exploration and production discharges	21-25	59-60
	Tracers	26	61
	Cleanfills, composting and landfill discharges	27-30	62-64
	Other discharges to water	31-34	65
Land use	Intensive pastoral farming	35-36	66
	Harvesting of forestry	37-38	67-68
	Planting of forestry	39	69
	Cemeteries	40-41	70
	Other land use activities (provided for but not meeting the conditions in Rules 35- 41)	42	71
Surface water takes, use, damming and diversion	Minor takes of surface water	43-44	72
	Supplementary surface water takes	45	73
	Existing surface water take	46	74
	Other takes of surface water	47-50	75-76

Activity		Rule number	Page number
Bores and wells	Geotechnical or groundwater monitoring bores	51-52	77
	Seismic surveys	53	78
	Hydrocarbon well (construction, use or decommissioning)	54-55	79
Groundwater takes, use or diversion	Minor groundwater takes	56	80
	Taking produced water, including energy from groundwater	57	80
	Other groundwater takes (provided for but not meeting the conditions in Rules 56 and 57)	58	80
	Land drainage	59	81
Use of river and lake beds	Existing structures	60-65	82-85
	Temporary crossings	66	86
	Installing access structures (culverts, bridges and fords)	67-73	86-94
	Installing impoundment or diversion structures (dams, weirs and other flood control structures)	74-76	95-97
	Other structures, including piping of streams	77-79	98
	Sand or gravel extraction	80-82	99-100
	Planting and minor channel works	83-84	101-102
	Stream realignment or modification	85-86	103
Other (dredging of lakes and other Instream disturbances not otherwise provided for)	87-88	104	
Activities in wetlands	Discharges to regionally significant wetlands	89-91	105-107
	Takes from regionally significant wetlands	92-94	108-110
	Reclamation of regionally significant wetlands	95-97	111-113

8. Regional rules

Discharges of water

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Discharge of water Discharge of water into <i>surface water</i>, including but not limited to discharges from waterblasting, hydrostatic testing, swimming pools and spa pools pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Does not include discharges onto land (stormwater) where it may enter water, which are addressed in Rules 4 and 5 of the Plan.</p>	1.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The discharge is of water that:</p> <p>(i) is unchanged, by intent or omission, from its natural state prevailing when previously abstracted for use; OR</p> <p>(ii) after <i>reasonable mixing</i>, complies with the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - un-ionised ammonia less than 0.025 mg/L NH₃ expressed as nitrogen - total chlorine less than 0.1 mg per litre - biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) less than 5 mg per litre - filtered carbonaceous BOD less than 2 mg per litre - total petroleum hydrocarbons less than 15 mg per litre - total zinc less than 0.031 mg per litre - pH in range 6.0-8.5 - temperature less than 25°C - suspended solids of less than 25 mg per litre - turbidity of less than 10 NTU - <i>E coli</i> of less than 1000 cfu/100 ml. <p>(b) The discharge does not:</p> <p>(i) cause flooding on adjacent properties;</p> <p>(ii) cause any significant erosion or scouring of any land or bed of a water body beyond the point of discharge;</p> <p>(iii) significantly alter the natural course or level of any water body;</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(iv) after <i>reasonable mixing</i>, cause any emission of objectionable odour, the production of conspicuous oil or grease, films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> or colour of the receiving water.</p>		

Discharges of on-site wastewater

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>On-site wastewater treatment systems</p> <p>Discharge of <i>wastewater</i> from an <i>on-site wastewater treatment system</i> onto or into land where it may enter <i>groundwater</i> pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	2.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The treatment system is designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with Section 6.3 and Appendix T of <i>New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1547:2012 – On-site domestic wastewater management</i>.</p> <p>(b) The discharge complies with the following separation distances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 25 metres from any <i>surface water</i> and the coastal marine area; (ii) 25 metres from any <i>wāhi tapu</i> site as identified in any regional or district plan, or listed under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014; AND (iii) 50 metres from any existing <i>bore</i> or spring used for drinking water supply purposes. <p>(c) The discharge does not result in surface ponding or runoff or direct discharge of any contaminant into a <i>surface water</i> body.</p> <p>(d) The discharge is not noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has or is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the environment.</p>		
<p>Pit toilets and long-drop toilets</p> <p>Discharge of <i>wastewater</i> from pit toilets or long drop toilets onto or into land where it may enter <i>groundwater</i> pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	3.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The lowest point of the pit toilet or long drop toilet is above the seasonally highest water table.</p> <p>(b) The pit toilet or long drop toilet is constructed to prevent the entry of surface runoff.</p> <p>(c) The pit toilet or long drop toilet complies with the following separation distances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 10 metres from any <i>property</i> boundary; (ii) 25 metres from any <i>surface water</i> and the coastal marine area; (iii) 25 metres from any <i>wāhi tapu</i> site as identified in any regional or district plan, or registered under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014; AND (iv) 50 metres from any existing <i>bore</i> or spring used for domestic water supply purposes. <p>(d) The discharge is not noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has or is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the environment.</p>		

Discharges of stormwater and/or sediment

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management units	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Minor stormwater discharges</p> <p>Discharge of <i>stormwater to surface water</i> or onto or into land where it may enter water</p> <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	4.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) Any discharge to <i>surface water</i> is not to an outstanding freshwater body (refer Rule 9) or <i>regionally significant wetland</i> (refer Rule 89-91).</p> <p>(b) The discharge does not originate from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) industrial and trade premises where the active unroofed area of the site is <u>0.5 hectares or more</u> (as provided for by Rule 5); (ii) <i>earthwork</i> activities (as provided for by Rules 6 – 7); (iii) hydrocarbon exploration and production activities (as provided for by Rules 21-25); OR (iv) industrial and trade premises involving the extraction of rock, earth or other soil material is taking place (unless the activity is for the purpose of site landscaping, or the installation, construction, maintenance or demolition of buildings, structures or equipment) and as provided for by Rule 32; OR (v) <i>forestry</i> activities (as provided for by Rules 37 and 38). <p>(c) An interceptor system is in place for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) industrial and trade premises where the active unroofed area of the site is <u>0.5 hectares or less</u> and where contaminants originating from the site may be entrained in the <i>stormwater</i>; OR (ii) sites where <i>hazardous substances</i> are stored or used and potentially may spill. <p>(d) The interceptor system referred to in (c) above has been assessed by a suitably qualified person and is designed, constructed, operated and maintained so that it is capable of capturing contaminated <i>stormwater</i> and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) diverting the discharge to trade waste; OR (ii) containing the discharge so that any spills can be recovered and so that contaminants may be removed or reduced to ensure the discharge does not contain persistent or bio accumulative substances. <p>(e) Discharges originating from sites referred to in (c) above are managed through a management plan that is maintained, followed and regularly updated for the site.</p> <p>(f) Any discharge to surface water complies with the following standard at the point of discharge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – un-ionised ammonia less than 0.025 mg/L NH₃ expressed as 		

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management units	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
				nitrogen – total chlorine less than 0.1 mg per litre – biochemical oxygen demand less than 5 mg per litre – filtered carbonaceous BOD less than 2 mg per litre – total petroleum hydrocarbons less than 15 mg per litre – pH range between 6.0 - 8.5. (g) Any discharge to <i>surface water</i> does not: (i) cause flooding on adjacent properties; (ii) result in erosion or scour, including instability of land or the banks of any surface water body; (iii) alter the natural course of any water body; OR (iv) after <i>reasonable mixing</i> , cause any emission of objectionable odour, the production of conspicuous oil or grease, films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> or colour of the receiving water.		

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management units	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Stormwater discharges from industrial and trade premises (equal to or more than 0.5 ha in area)</p> <p>Discharge of <i>stormwater</i> from industrial and trade premises to <i>surface water</i> or onto or into land where it may enter water and where the active unroofed area of the site is <u>0.5 hectares or more</u> pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	5.	A, B, C, D	Controlled	<p>(a) Any discharge to <i>surface water</i> is not to an outstanding freshwater body (refer Rule 9) or <i>regionally significant wetland</i> (refer Rule 91).</p> <p>(b) The discharge does not originate from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <i>earthwork</i> activities (as provided for by Rules 6 and 7); (ii) hydrocarbon exploration and production activities (as provided for by Rules 21 – 25); (iii) industrial and trade premises involving the extraction of rock, earth or other soil material (unless the activity is for the purpose of site landscaping, or the installation, construction, maintenance or demolition of buildings, structures or equipment) as provided for by Rule 32; OR (iv) <i>forestry</i> activities (as provided for by Rules 37 and 38). <p>(c) A stormwater management plan is provided to the Taranaki Regional Council that sets out measures that will be undertaken to ensure that the discharge does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) cause flooding on adjacent properties; (ii) cause any significant <i>erosion</i> or scouring of any land or bed of a water body beyond the point of discharge; (iii) alter the natural course of any water body; OR (iv) after <i>reasonable mixing</i>, cause any emission of objectionable odour, the production of conspicuous oil or grease, films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> or colour of the receiving water. 	<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Stormwater management plan and the matters contained therein. (b) Provision and approval of a contingency plan. (c) Design, location, operation and maintenance of stormwater treatment and disposal system. (d) Contaminant concentrations and loading rates, including the definition and delineation of the mixing zone. (e) Measures to mitigate flooding and erosion. (f) Measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on soil health, and <i>groundwater*</i> and surface water quality. (g) Measures to comply with section 107(1) RMA. (h) Duration of consent. (i) Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review. (j) Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions. (k) Monitoring and information requirements relating to the other matters that the Taranaki Regional Council has reserved control over. <p>Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.</p>	1.1 to 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.6, 5.7.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management units	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Stormwater and sediment discharges from soil disturbance activities less than 1 ha in area</p> <p>Discharge of <i>stormwater</i> and sediment originating from <i>soil disturbance</i> activities less than 1 ha in area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • onto or into land where it may enter <i>surface water</i>; OR • to <i>surface water</i> <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> The area of <i>soil disturbance</i> is defined as the total area of uncompact or vegetated exposed soil on any particular property or contiguous properties within the control of any particular person or persons.</p>	6.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) Any discharge to <i>surface water</i> is not to an outstanding freshwater body (refer Rule 9) or <i>regionally significant wetland</i> (refer Rule 89-91).</p> <p>(b) The discharge does not originate from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) activities generating a volume of <i>soil disturbance</i> greater than 3,000 m³; OR (ii) <i>forestry</i> activities (as provided for by Rules 37 and 38). <p>(c) Any discharge to <i>surface water</i> does not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) contain more than 100 gm³ suspended solids; OR (ii) after <i>reasonable mixing</i>, cause the production of conspicuous oil or grease, films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> or colour of the receiving water. <p>(d) Soil stabilisation is undertaken as soon as practicable after the completion of the works but no later than 6 months after completion of the works.</p>		

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management units	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Stormwater and sediment discharges from soil disturbance activities between 1 – 8 ha in area</p> <p>Discharge of <i>stormwater</i> and sediment originating from <i>soil disturbance activities</i> between 1 and 8 ha in area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • onto or into land where it may enter <i>surface water</i>; OR • to <i>surface water</i> <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> The area of <i>soil disturbance</i> is defined as the total area of uncompact or vegetated exposed soil on any particular property or contiguous properties within the control of any particular person or persons.</p>	7.	A, B, C,D	Permitted	<p>(a) Any discharge to <i>surface water</i> is not to an outstanding freshwater body (refer Rule 9) or <i>regionally significant wetland</i> (refer Rule 89-91).</p> <p>(b) The discharge does not originate from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) activities generating a volume of <i>soil disturbance</i> greater than 24,000 m³; (ii) a place within a <i>defined urban area</i> as identified in Schedule 7 of the Plan; OR (iii) <i>forestry</i> activities (as provided for by Rules 37 and 38). <p>(c) Any discharge to <i>surface water</i> does not take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4.</p> <p>(d) Any discharge to <i>surface water</i> does not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) contain more than 100 gm³ suspended solids; OR (ii) after <i>reasonable mixing</i>, cause the production of conspicuous oil or grease, films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> or colour of the receiving water. <p>(e) Soil stabilisation is undertaken as soon as practicable after the completion of the works but no later than 6 months after completion of the works.</p>		

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management units	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Other stormwater and sediment discharges</p> <p>Discharge of <i>stormwater</i> or <i>stormwater</i> and sediment into or onto land or into water that originates from <i>soil disturbance</i> activities and that is not expressly provided for in Rules 6-7 or is provided for but does not meet all standards terms and conditions pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> The area of <i>soil disturbance</i> is defined as the total area of uncompact or vegetated exposed soil on any particular property or contiguous properties within the control of any particular person or persons.</p>	8.	A, B, C, D	Controlled	(a) Any discharge to <i>surface water</i> is not to an outstanding freshwater body (refer Rule 9) or <i>regionally significant wetland</i> (refer Rule 89-91).	<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Erosion and sediment control management plan and the matters contained therein. (b) Measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on surface water. (c) Timing of works. (d) Measures necessary to reinstate the land following the completion of the activity. (e) Monitoring and information requirements relating to matters that the Taranaki Regional Council has reserved control over. (f) Duration of consent. (g) Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review. (h) Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions. <p>Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.</p>	1.1 to 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.6, 5.7.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management units	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Stormwater and sediment discharges to outstanding freshwater bodies</p> <p>Discharge of <i>stormwater</i> or <i>stormwater</i> and sediment to a <i>water body</i> identified in Schedule 3 of the Plan as an outstanding freshwater body pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note</i> <i>Stormwater and earthwork discharges onto or into land identified in Schedule 3 of the Plan as part of an outstanding freshwater body are provided for in Rules 4 to 8.</i></p>	9.	A	Non complying			1.1 to 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.6, 5.7.

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Discharges of fertilisers, agrichemicals, herbicides and pesticides

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Fertilisers</p> <p>Discharge of <i>fertiliser</i> onto or into land in circumstances where it may enter water pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	10.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The <i>fertiliser</i> is discharged (applied) in accordance with:</p> <p>(i) sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 of the <i>Code of Practice for Nutrient Management (New Zealand Fertiliser) 2013</i>⁵ insofar as these sections apply to potential or actual effects of <i>fertiliser</i> use upon <i>surface water</i> quality.</p> <p>(b) Where the discharge:</p> <p>(i) is by ground application, it must not be applied directly on or above any <i>surface water</i>; OR</p> <p>(ii) is by aerial application, a method for positional navigation must be used and the discharge must not cause an adverse effect from deposition into a <i>surface water</i>.</p>		
<p>Agrichemicals</p> <p>Discharge of <i>agrchemicals</i> onto or into land, in circumstances which may result in that contaminant entering water pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Excludes discharge of <i>agrchemicals</i> by spray application, which is addressed in the Regional Air Quality Plan for Taranaki.</p>	11.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The application of <i>agrchemical</i> complies with all mandatory requirements set out in sections 2, 5 and 6 and relevant appendices of the <i>New Zealand Standard for Management of Agrichemicals (NZS 8409:2004)</i>.</p> <p>(b) The <i>agrchemical</i> is approved for use by the administering agency under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, or subsequent legislation, and the use and discharge of the substance is in accordance with all controls of the approval.</p> <p>(c) Where the discharge of <i>agrchemicals</i>:</p> <p>(i) is by ground application, it must be applied in a manner that does not cause or is not likely to cause an adverse effect from deposition into a <i>surface water</i>; OR</p> <p>(ii) is by aerial application, a method for positional navigation must be used and the discharge must not cause an adverse effect from deposition into a <i>surface water</i>.</p>		

⁵ A copy of the Code of Practice can be found on the following website http://www.fertiliser.org.nz/site/code_of_practice/default.aspx.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Aquatic herbicides, insecticides or piscicides</p> <p>Discharge of aquatic herbicides, <i>insecticides</i> or <i>piscicides</i> onto or into <i>surface water</i> excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> herbicides containing nonylphenol ethoxylate (refer Rule 14)) pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. 	12.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The discharge is for the purpose of eradicating, modifying or controlling unwanted aquatic plants, insects or fish.</p> <p>(b) The aquatic herbicide, <i>insecticide</i> or <i>piscicide</i> is approved for use by the administering agency under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, or subsequent legislation, and the use and discharge of the substance is in accordance with all controls of the approval.</p> <p>(c) The discharge does not after <i>reasonable mixing</i> beyond the target area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) give rise to any adverse effects on any take for potable or water supply purposes or any <i>surface water take</i> allowed under Rule 45; (ii) give rise to any significant adverse effects on <i>community values</i> associated with freshwater bodies identified in Schedules 3, 4, 5 or 6; OR (iii) cause the production of conspicuous oil or grease, films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> or colour of the receiving water. 		

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Vertebrate pest control products Discharge of <i>vertebrate pest control products</i> onto or into land, in circumstances which may result in that contaminant entering water pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	13.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The <i>vertebrate pest control product</i> is approved for use by the administering agency under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, or subsequent legislation, and the use and discharge of the substance is in accordance with all controls of the approval.</p> <p>(b) Where the discharge of the <i>vertebrate pest control product</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is by ground application, it must be applied in a manner that does not cause or is not likely to cause an adverse effect from deposition into <i>surface water</i>; OR (ii) is by aerial application, a method for positional navigation must be used and the discharge must not cause an adverse effect from deposition into <i>surface water</i>. 		
<p>Herbicides containing nonylphenol ethoxylate Discharge of any substances or mixture containing nonylphenol ethoxylate onto or into <i>surface water</i> or onto land where it may enter water pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	14.	A, B, C, D	Prohibited			

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Discharges from offal pits, on farm waste, stock feed and storage areas and collected animal effluent

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>On-farm generated waste (offal pits and farm dumps)</p> <p>Discharge of contaminants onto or into production land where it may enter water and that is associated with the disposal of animal carcasses, or parts thereof, and other waste pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> <i>In addition to the separation distances listed in condition (f), Rule 40 of the 'Regional Air Quality Plan for Taranaki (July 2011)' requires the discharge of on farm waste to be at least 150 metres from any dwellinghouse or place of public assembly, unless prior approval has been obtained from all owners and occupiers of dwellinghouse or place of public assembly located within 150 metres of the discharge.</i></p>	15.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The discharged material is sourced from the <i>property</i> on which the discharge occurs. (b) The discharge is to a pit that has a volume of less than 50 m³ and occurs onto or into production land. (c) No <i>hazardous substances, agrichemicals</i> or agrichemical containers are discharged or disposed of unless undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer or supplier, as stated in the directions on the product container label. (d) The lowest point of the offal hole or farm dump is above the seasonally highest <i>water table</i>. (e) Any <i>offal</i> pit is constructed to prevent the entry of surface runoff. (f) The <i>offal</i> hole or farm dump complies with the following separation distances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 10 metres from any <i>property</i> boundary; (ii) 15 metres from any other <i>offal</i> pit used within the previous five years; (iii) 25 metres from any <i>surface water</i> and the coastal marine area; (iv) 25 metres from any <i>wāhi tapu</i> site as identified in any regional or district plan, or listed under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014; AND (v) 50 metres from any existing <i>bore</i> or spring used for domestic water supply purposes. 		

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Stock feed and storage areas</p> <p>Discharge of contaminants onto or into production land where it may enter groundwater from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the preparation, storage or use of stock feed; OR the use of a <i>feedpad</i>, standoff pad or herd homes <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <p><i>In addition to the separation distances listed in condition (c), Rule 40 of the 'Regional Air Quality Plan for Taranaki (July 2011)' requires the discharge of on farm waste to be at least 150 metres from any dwellinghouse or place of public assembly, unless prior approval has been obtained from all owners and occupiers of dwellinghouse or place of public assembly located within 150 metres of the discharge.</i></p>	16.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) Silage storage pits that have an active area greater than 500 m² and all <i>feedpads</i> are sealed to restrict seepage of contaminants. The permeability of the sealing layer must not exceed 1x10⁻⁹ m/s.</p> <p>(b) All areas used for storing stock feed, for <i>feedpads</i> or for otherwise feeding stock (including feeding silage) are located and managed in a manner that ensures that at all times when such areas are in use:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> run-off from the area does not enter <i>surface water</i>; stormwater run-off from the surrounding land does not enter the area; AND they are more than 10 metres from any <i>property</i> boundary. <p>(c) The discharge of animal effluent or water containing animal effluent and other contaminants complies with the following separation distances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25 metres from any <i>surface water</i> and the coastal marine area; 25 metres from any <i>wāhi tapu</i> site as identified in any regional or district plan, or listed under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014; AND 50 metres from any existing <i>bore</i> or spring used for drinking water supply purposes. 		
<p>Farm tracks and underpasses</p> <p>Discharge of contaminants onto or into land where it may enter groundwater from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> farm tracks; OR underpasses <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	17.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) Farm tracks and underpasses are constructed to divert contaminants to an <i>effluent</i> storage and treatment facility or diverted onto land where it cannot enter <i>surface water</i>.</p>		

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Collected animal effluent discharges to land only</p> <p>Discharge of collected animal <i>effluent</i>, including sludge, from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farm dairies; • piggeries; OR • poultry farms; <p>onto or into land where it may enter water.</p> <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p><i>In addition to the separation distances listed in condition (c), Rule 40 of the 'Regional Air Quality Plan for Taranaki (July 2011)' requires the discharge of on farm waste to be at least 150 metres from any dwellinghouse or place of public assembly, unless prior approval has been obtained from all owners and occupiers of dwellinghouse or place of public assembly located within 150 metres of the discharge.</i></p>	18.	A, B, C, D	Controlled	<p>(a) <i>Effluent</i> storage facilities are designed and constructed to comply with the following design specifications:</p> <p>(i) the lowest point of the pond base is above the seasonally highest <i>water table</i>;</p> <p>(ii) <i>stormwater</i> from roof areas, and hardstand areas that do not hold animals, do not discharge to the pond; AND</p> <p>(iii) ponds must be effectively sealed, and for ponds constructed or upgraded after notification of the Plan, the permeability of the pond sealing layer must not exceed 1×10^{-9} m/s.</p> <p>(b) The system includes sufficient storage to contain the volume of <i>effluent</i> as determined by the Massey University Farm Dairy <i>Effluent Storage Calculator</i>⁶, or equivalent.</p> <p>(c) The discharge complies with the following separation distances:</p> <p>(i) 25 metres from any <i>surface water</i> and the coastal marine area;</p> <p>(ii) 25 metres from any <i>wāhi tapu</i> site as identified in any regional or district plan, or listed under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014; AND</p> <p>(iii) 50 metres from any existing <i>bore</i> or spring used for drinking water supply purposes.</p> <p>(d) The discharge does not occur on any beach.</p> <p>(e) The effluent application rate does not exceed the <i>field capacity</i> of the soil.</p> <p>(f) The discharge does not result in <i>effluent</i> ponding or surface runoff.</p>	<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <p>(a) Design, construction, location, operation, and maintenance of <i>effluent</i> storage facilities (including storage volume) in accordance with the <i>IPENZ Practice Note 21 (2013)</i>, or equivalent.</p> <p>(b) Location, size and physical characteristics of disposal area.</p> <p>(c) Rate and frequency of discharge.</p> <p>(d) Duration of consent.</p> <p>(e) Review of the conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review.</p> <p>(f) Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions.</p> <p>(g) Monitoring and information requirements relating to matters that the Taranaki Regional Council has reserved control over</p> <p>Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.</p>	1.1 to 4.1 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.13, 5.14.

⁶ The Dairy Effluent Storage Calculator (commonly referred to as the pond calculator) is a tool, developed by Massey University in conjunction with regional councils, to assist farmers in the decision making process when considering effluent storage requirements to enable successful application of effluent using deferred irrigation which will help to ensure compliance with the standards and terms identified above.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
Other collected animal effluent discharges Discharge of treated farm dairy, piggery or poultry effluent or wastewater that is not provided for in Rule 18 or which is provided for but does not meet all the conditions, standards and terms (excluding discharges to a <i>regionally significant wetland</i>) pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.	19.	A, B, C, D	Discretionary	(a) The discharge is to a <i>water body</i> , excluding the Hangatahua (Stony) catchment and Rotokare Scenic Reserve.	Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified	1.1 to 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.13, 5.14.
	20.	A	Non complying	(a) The discharge is to a <i>water body</i> identified in Schedule 3 of the Plan as an outstanding freshwater body, excluding the Maketawa catchment.		1.1 to 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.13, 5.14.

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Discharges from hydrocarbon exploration and production activities

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Gas injection</p> <p>Subsurface discharge of hydrocarbons into land or into <i>saline water</i> associated with gas storage or hydrocarbon recovery activities</p> <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	21.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The discharge does not result in the target reservoir exceeding the pressure of the reservoir prior to hydrocarbon production activities commencing.</p> <p>(b) A daily record of reservoir pressure must be maintained and provided to the Taranaki Regional Council on request as evidence of compliance with condition (a).</p>		
<p>Stormwater and surplus drilling water discharges to land</p> <p>Discharge of <i>stormwater</i> and surplus drilling water from hydrocarbon exploration and production activities onto or into land where it may enter <i>surface water</i></p> <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	22.	A, B, C, D	Controlled	<p>(a) The discharge does not contain more than 230 gm⁻³ chloride.</p> <p>(b) No liquid recovered from or returned from a <i>well</i> is directed to the discharge or its collection and treatment system.</p> <p>(c) The discharge does not directly enter or directly flow to any <i>surface water</i> body.</p> <p>(d) The discharge complies with the following standard at the point of discharge:</p> <p>(i) total petroleum hydrocarbons less than 15 gm⁻³;</p> <p>(ii) suspended solids less than 100 gm⁻³; AND</p> <p>(iii) pH range between 6.0 – 8.5.</p>	<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <p>(a) Contingency plan and matters contained therein.</p> <p>(b) Measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on soil health, and <i>groundwater</i> and surface water.</p> <p>(c) Monitoring and information requirements relating to matters that the Taranaki Regional Council has reserved control over.</p> <p>(d) Duration of consent.</p> <p>(e) Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review.</p> <p>(f) Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions.</p> <p>Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.</p>	1.1 to 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Landfarming</p> <p>Discharge of drilling muds onto or into land associated with <i>landfarming</i> or <i>mix-bury cover</i> pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA and associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of land pursuant to section 9 of the RMA. 	23.	A, B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.10, 5.14.
<p>Hydraulic fracturing</p> <p>Subsurface discharge of contaminants into land or into saline water from <i>hydraulic fracturing</i> activities pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA and associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taking of hydraulic fracturing fluids as <i>produced water</i> pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA. 	24.	A, B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.10, 5.14, 8.5.
<p>Deepwell injection and water flooding</p> <p>Discharge of contaminants or water into land by <i>deepwell injection</i> or <i>water flooding</i> pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	25.	A, B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.10, 5.14, 8.4.

Discharges of tracers

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Tracers Discharge of dye or other tracer material to <i>surface water</i> for the purpose of scientific or infrastructure integrity investigations pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	26.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The tracer material is not a <i>hazardous substance</i> in terms of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.</p> <p>(b) The tracer material discharged does not exceed 100 gm of dye at 100% strength.</p> <p>(c) The Taranaki Regional Council is notified in writing of the proposed discharge at least 24 hours prior to the discharge. Notification must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the name and contact details of the person responsible for the discharge; (ii) the purpose and nature of the discharge; (iii) the nature of the tracer including its type, colour, and product name and description; AND (iv) the location, timing and duration of the discharge. 		

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Discharges from cleanfills, composting and landfills⁷

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Cleanfills</p> <p>Deposition of <i>inert waste material</i> onto or into land and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discharge of run-off from the inert waste material onto or into land where it may enter water pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. 	27.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The siting, design, sediment and erosion control, and operational management of <i>inert waste material</i> is in accordance with <i>A Guide to the Management of Cleanfills</i> (Ministry for the Environment, 2002).</p> <p>(b) The activity does not occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) on land with a slope greater than 20°; (ii) 25 metres from any <i>surface water</i> and the coastal marine area; (iii) within 25 metres from any <i>wāhi tapu</i> site as identified in any regional or district plan, or listed under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014; OR (iv) within 50 metres of any existing <i>bore</i> or spring used for water supply purposes. <p>(c) A record of the source and composition of <i>inert waste material</i> must be provided to the Taranaki Regional Council on request as proof of compliance with condition (a).</p>		

⁷ See Rule 15 in relation to offal holes and farm dumps.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Composting (excluding industrial and trade processes)</p> <p>Deposition of <i>compost</i> material onto or into land, excluding compost originating from any industrial or trade processes, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discharge of leachate or runoff from the composting material where it may enter water <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	28.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The material composted is green waste, and does not contain any <i>hazardous substance</i> or <i>sewage</i></p> <p>(b) The activity does not occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) on land with a slope greater than 20°; (ii) within 25 metres of any <i>surface water</i> bodies, including wetland, piped stream, <i>artificial watercourses</i>, and the coastal marine area; (iii) within 25 metres from any <i>wāhi tapu</i> site as identified in any regional or district plan, or listed under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014; OR (iv) within 50 metres of any existing <i>bore</i> or spring used for water supply purposes. <p>(c) Areas used for the <i>composting</i> activity, including the storage of <i>compost</i>, are located and managed to ensure there is no leachate or stormwater run-off into or from the area.</p>		
<p>Other composting</p> <p>Deposition of <i>compost</i> material onto or into land not provided for by Rule 28, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discharge of leachate or runoff from the composting material where it may enter water <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	29.	A, B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.6, 5.9, 5.14.

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Closed landfill Discharge of leachate or run-off from a closed <i>solid waste</i> landfill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • onto or into land where it may enter <i>surface water</i>; OR • to <i>surface water</i> <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	30.	B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) Any discharge to <i>surface water</i> is not to an outstanding freshwater body or <i>regionally significant wetland</i>.</p> <p>(b) Any discharge to <i>surface water</i> does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) cause the concentration of unionised ammonia to exceed 0.025 gm⁻³ NH³ expressed as nitrogen; (ii) cause the concentration of total zinc to exceed 0.01 gm⁻³; (iii) cause the dissolved oxygen concentration of the receiving water to fall below 80% of saturation concentration; (iv) cause the concentration of filtered carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand to exceed 2.0 gm⁻³; OR (v) after <i>reasonable mixing</i>, cause the production of conspicuous oil or grease, films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> or colour of the receiving water. <p>(c) The landfill is capped and is contoured and maintained so that there is no ponding and <i>stormwater</i> infiltration, leachate generation is minimised.</p>		

Draft no 10

Other discharges

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Treated sewage discharges to water Discharge of treated sewage to <i>surface water</i> from a community <i>wastewater</i> system pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	31.	B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.11.
<p>Other discharges to land or water Discharge of contaminants onto or into land or into water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which is not expressly provided for in Rules 1 – 30 or which is provided for but does not meet all the standards, terms or conditions; AND • excluding discharges to a <i>water body</i> identified in Schedule 3 of the Plan as an outstanding freshwater body (refer Rule 33) or a <i>regionally significant wetland</i> (refer Rule 89-91). 	32.	B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 5.10, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 5.14.
<p>Other discharges to outstanding freshwater bodies Discharge of contaminants into a <i>water body</i> identified in Schedule 3 of the Plan as an outstanding freshwater body which is not expressly provided for in Rules 1 – 32 pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	33.	A	Non complying			1.1 to 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 5.10, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 5.14.
<p>Untreated sewage discharges to water Discharge of untreated sewage to <i>surface water</i> pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p>	34.	A, B, C, D	Prohibited			

Land used for intensive pastoral farming and forestry

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
Intensive pastoral farming After 1 July 2020, use of land for <i>intensive pastoral farming</i> pursuant to section 9 of the RMA.	35.	A, B, C	Permitted	(a) Cattle are excluded from the beds of rivers, lakes and <i>regionally significant wetlands</i> , other than at <i>regular stock crossing points</i> . (b) <i>Regular stock crossing points</i> are bridged or culverted and run-off originating from the carriageway of the bridge or culvert and approaches does not discharge to any river, lake or <i>regionally significant wetland</i> . (c) Riparian margins of rivers, lakes and <i>regionally significant wetlands</i> are vegetated or planted in accordance with a <i>riparian management plan</i> .		
Intensive pastoral farming After 1 July 2020, use of land for <i>intensive pastoral farming</i> that does not meet the conditions of Rule 35 pursuant to section 9 of the RMA.	36.	A, B, C	Controlled		Control is reserved over: (a) Provision of an <i>approved riparian management plan</i> and other information, and its content. (b) Timing and setting of conditions relating to the implementation of an <i>approved riparian management plan</i> . (c) Duration of consent. (d) Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review. (e) Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions. (f) Monitoring and information requirements relating to matters that the Taranaki Regional Council has reserved control over. Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.	1.1 to 4.1, 5.2, 6.1, 9.8, 10.2.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Harvesting of forests</p> <p>Use of land involving <i>forestry</i> harvesting where the activity involves harvesting a contiguous area of more than 5 hectares in any 12 month period</p> <p>pursuant to section 9 of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discharges of sediment or <i>slash</i> into water or onto or into land where it may enter water pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. 	37.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) Any earthworks associated with the formation of a new <i>track</i> does not occur on land that is in, or within 5 metres of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the bed of a river that is permanently flowing or has an active bed width greater than 1 metre; (ii) the bed of a lake; OR (iii) a <i>regionally significant wetland</i>; <p>unless the new <i>track</i> or earthworks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) connect to and from a formed river crossing point that is a consented or permitted activity; OR (v) are for the purpose of the <i>maintenance or upgrade</i> of an existing <i>track</i>. <p>(b) Any area of <i>forestry</i> that is harvested must be stabilised or revegetated, including the planting of a replacement forest, as soon as practicable and no later than 18 months from the date of the harvesting.</p> <p>(c) Water run-off and <i>sediment controls</i> are installed and maintained for tracks and landing sites.</p> <p>(d) There shall be no slumping of batters, cuts and side castings.</p> <p>(e) Vegetation is felled away from and not dragged through any area listed in (a) above other than where this is necessary to avoid endangering the health and safety of workers, or where it is unavoidable and is the best harvest method such as, but not limited to, hauling through corridors or butt extraction.</p> <p>(f) <i>Slash</i> must be removed from areas where it has the potential to block river flow, divert river flow, cause bank erosion, or damage existing infrastructure.</p> <p>(g) <i>Slash</i> associated with landing sites and processing sites is placed on stable ground and contained to prevent accumulated <i>slash</i> from causing erosion or land instability.</p> <p>(h) Any discharge to <i>surface water</i> does not after <i>reasonable mixing</i> cause the production of conspicuous oil or grease, films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or any conspicuous change in the visual clarity or colour of the receiving water.</p> <p>(i) The activity and associated discharges to surface water does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) restrict <i>fish passage</i> for more than 48 consecutive hours; OR (ii) take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4. <p>(j) On land where the dominant slope is equal to or greater than 28 degrees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <i>forestry</i> harvesting is undertaken in accordance with an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan; AND (ii) the Taranaki Regional Council must be notified, in writing, of the location and timing of the activity at least 15 working days prior to the commencement of the activity. 		

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Other harvesting of forests</p> <p>Use of land involving <i>forestry</i> harvesting that does not meet all the conditions, standards and terms in Rule 37.</p> <p>pursuant to section 9 of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discharges of sediment or slash into water or onto or into land where it may enter water pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. 	38.	A, B, C, D	Controlled		<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <p>(a) <i>A Harvest Plan or Erosion and Sediment Control Plan</i> and its content.</p> <p>(b) Methods and timing of harvesting and other <i>vegetation disturbance</i>.</p> <p>(c) <i>Erosion and sediment control</i> measures.</p> <p>(d) Measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on surface water.</p> <p>(e) <i>Slash</i> management measures.</p> <p>(f) Duration of consent.</p> <p>(g) Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review.</p> <p>(h) Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions.</p> <p>(i) Monitoring and information requirements relating to matters that the Taranaki Regional Council has reserved control over.</p> <p>Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.</p>	<p>1.1 to 4.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 9.8, 10.1, 10.2.</p>

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Planting of forestry Use of land involving the planting of a contiguous area of more than 5 hectares of <i>forestry</i> in any 12 month period in, or within 5 metres of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the bed of a river that is permanently flowing or has an active bed width greater than 1 metre; OR • the bed of a lake; OR • a <i>regionally significant wetland</i>, pursuant to section 9 of the RMA. 	39.	A, B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 9.8, 10.1, 10.2.

Draft no legal effect

Cemeteries

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Existing cemeteries</p> <p>Use of land for an existing cemetery</p> <p>pursuant to section 9 of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discharges of contaminants onto or into land where it may enter groundwater pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. 	40.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	(a) The discharge is not noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has or is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the environment.		
<p>New cemeteries or extensions to existing cemeteries</p> <p>Use of land for a new cemetery or an extension to an existing cemetery</p> <p>pursuant to section 9 of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discharges of contaminants onto or into land where it may enter groundwater pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. 	41.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) Any new cemetery or an extension to an existing cemetery complies with the following separation distances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 25 metres from any <i>surface water</i> and the coastal marine area; (ii) 50 metres from any <i>bore*</i> or spring used for drinking water supply purposes. <p>(b) The discharge is not noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has or is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the environment.</p>		

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Other land use

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Other land use Use of land expressly provided for in Rules 35– 41 and 53 – 55 that but does not meet all the standards, terms or conditions pursuant to section 9 of the RMA.</p>	42.	A, B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 9.8, 10.1, 10.2.

Draft no legal effect

Taking and use of surface water

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Minor surface water takes for reasonable domestic and stock watering needs</p> <p>Take and use of <i>surface water</i> for reasonable domestic and <i>stock watering needs</i>⁸ pursuant to sections 14(2) and 14(3) of the RMA.</p>	43.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The rate of <i>water take</i> does not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 1.5 litres per second, up to a maximum of 50 m³ per day/ per property, for any <i>permanent take</i>; OR (ii) 5 litres per second for any <i>temporary takes</i>; AND (iii) no more than 25% of the instantaneous flow measured at the point of take. 		
<p>Other minor surface water takes</p> <p>Take and use of <i>surface water</i> for the purpose of farm dairy wash down and milk cooling, road works and other minor takes pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Water taken through this Rule is in addition to that which may be taken for an individual's domestic and stock watering needs as allowed by section 14(3)(b) of the RMA (Rule 43).</p>	44.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The rate of <i>water take</i> does not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 1.5 litres per second, up to a maximum of 50 m³ per day/ per property, for any <i>permanent take</i>; OR (ii) 5 litres per second for any <i>temporary takes</i>; AND (iii) no more than 25% of the instantaneous flow measured at the point of take. <p>(b) The total volume of water taken and used per <i>property</i> does not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 500 litres per hectare per day for farm dairy wash down and milk cooling and other rural-property related uses; OR (ii) 50 m³ per day for other minor takes. <p>(c) The <i>water take</i> does not lower the water level in a <i>regionally significant wetland</i>.</p>		

⁸ Taking and use of surface water for reasonable domestic and stock watering needs is allowed under section 14(3)(b) of the RMA provided that there is no adverse effect on the environment. The conditions of this rule are designed to provide for these needs.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Supplementary surface water takes</p> <p>Take and use of <i>surface water</i> above median flows pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA.</p>	45.	A, B, C, D	Controlled	<p>(a) The <i>water take</i> occurs when the river is flowing at or more than its median flow.</p> <p>(b) The rate of <i>water take</i> does not exceed 10% of the actual flow in the river, measured at the point of take, at the time of abstraction.</p>	<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <p>(a) The rate, volume and timing of the take.</p> <p>(b) Design, location, operation and maintenance of the water take system, including intake velocity and screening requirements.</p> <p>(c) Measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on <i>community values</i> of waterbodies identified in Schedules 3 and 4.</p> <p>(d) Duration of consent.</p> <p>(e) Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review.</p> <p>(f) Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions.</p> <p>(g) Monitoring and information requirements relating to matters that the Taranaki Regional Council has reserved control over.</p> <p>Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.</p>	1.1 to 4.1, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.6, 7.9, 7.10.

Draft no legal effect

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Renewal of existing surface water takes</p> <p>Take and use of <i>surface water</i> at the same or lower volume and rate of taking, and the same or greater minimum flow, provided for in a resource consent authorised at the date this Plan being notified pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> This rule applies to applications to replace existing consents on their expiry.</p>	46.	B, C, D	Controlled		<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The rate, volume and timing of the take. (a) Minimum flows (b) Design, location, operation and maintenance of the water take system, including intake velocity and screening requirements. (c) Measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on <i>community values</i> of waterbodies identified in Schedules 3, 4, 5 and 6. (d) Monitoring and information requirements relating to matters that the Taranaki Regional Council has reserved control over. (e) Duration of consent. (f) Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review. (g) Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions. (g) Monitoring and information requirements relating to matters that the Taranaki Regional Council has reserved control over. <p>Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.</p>	1.1 to 4.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.9, 7.10.

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Other surface water takes (within allocable limits)</p> <p>Take and use of <i>surface water</i> that is not expressly provided for in Rules 43 – 46 or which is provided for but does not meet all the standards, terms or conditions, excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • takes from catchments identified by the freshwater quantity accounting system as not meeting <i>allocation limits</i> or <i>minimum flows</i> set out in Policies 7.7 and 7.8 (Refer Rule 48); • takes from natural lakes (Refer Rule 49) • takes from outstanding freshwater bodies (Refer Rule 50); AND • takes from a <i>regionally significant wetland</i> (Refer Rule 92-94) <p>pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA.</p>	47.	B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9, 7.10.
<p>Surface water takes from fully allocated catchments</p> <p>Take and use of surface water from catchments identified by the <i>freshwater quantity accounting system</i> as not meeting <i>allocation limits</i> or <i>minimum flows</i> set out in Policies 7.7 and 7.8 and not expressly provided for in Rules 43 to 46</p> <p>pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA.</p>	48.	B, C, D	Non complying			1.1 to 4.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9, 7.10.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Surface water takes from natural lakes</p> <p>Take and use of <i>surface water</i> from a <i>natural lake</i> and not provided for in Rules 43 to 44 pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA.</p>	49.	B, C, D	Non complying			1.1 to 4.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.8, 7.9, 7.10.
<p>Surface water takes from outstanding freshwater bodies</p> <p>Take and use of <i>surface water</i> from a <i>water body</i> identified in Schedule 3 of this Plan as an outstanding freshwater body and not provided for in Rules 43 to 44 pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA.</p>	50.	A	Non complying			1.1 to 4.1 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9, 7.10.

Draft not for effect

Bore or well hole construction and management

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Geotechnical or ground-water monitoring bores</p> <p>Use of land for the drilling, construction, alteration or maintenance of a <i>bore</i> for geotechnical or <i>groundwater</i> monitoring purposes pursuant to section 9 of the RMA and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disturbance of, or deposition on, any river or lake bed pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA discharge of water or contaminants into water or onto land pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA; AND take of water incidental to the activity pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA. 	51.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The activity is carried out in accordance with the NZS 4411:2001 <i>Environmental Standard for Drilling of Soil and Rock</i> to ensure all drilled holes or <i>bores</i> are constructed, maintained and/or abandoned to prevent <i>aquifer</i> cross contamination or leakage to or from the ground surface.</p> <p>(b) <i>Water-based drilling muds</i> are used when drilling.</p> <p>(c) A <i>completion diagram</i> and a <i>geological log</i> of the <i>bore</i> must be submitted to the Taranaki Regional Council within 30 working days of completing the activity.</p> <p>(d) On abandonment the <i>bore</i> is decommissioned by backfilling with clean material and compacting or sealing at the surface to prevent contaminants entering the <i>bore</i>.</p>		
<p>Bores for groundwater takes</p> <p>Use of land for the drilling, construction, alteration or maintenance of a <i>bore</i> to access <i>groundwater</i> for water supply purposes pursuant to section 9 of the RMA and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discharge of water or contaminants into water or onto land pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA; AND take of water or geothermal energy incidental to the activity pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA. <p><i>Note:</i> The taking and use of groundwater are covered by Rules 56 to 58.</p>	52.	A, B, C, D	Controlled	<p>(a) The activity is carried out in accordance with the NZS 4411:2001 <i>Environmental Standard for Drilling of Soil and Rock</i> to ensure all drilled holes or <i>bores</i> are constructed, maintained and/or abandoned to prevent <i>aquifer</i> cross contamination or leakage to or from the ground surface.</p>	<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <p>(a) Location of the <i>bore</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Bore</i> construction design, including allowing access to the <i>bore</i> for sampling and testing.</p> <p>(c) Duration of consent.</p> <p>(d) Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review.</p> <p>(e) Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions.</p> <p>(f) Monitoring and information requirements, including <i>geological log</i> or <i>bore completion diagram</i>.</p> <p>Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.</p>	1.1 to 4.1, 8.3.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Seismic surveys</p> <p>Use of land to drill a hole to undertake a seismic survey pursuant to section 9 of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discharge of water or contaminants into water or onto or into land where it may enter groundwater pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. <p><i>Note:</i> If the activity does not meet the standards, terms and conditions in this rule refer to Rule 42.</p>	53.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) Holes to be capped at surface⁹ on the same day that drilling occurs.</p> <p>(b) There shall be no <i>aquifer</i> cross contamination.</p> <p>(c) Holes to be abandoned¹⁰ on the same day as detonation and data acquisition.</p> <p>(d) All drilled holes comply with the following separation distances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 25 metres from any <i>surface water</i> and the coastal marine area; (ii) 50 metres from any <i>effluent</i> treatment system, holding pond or septic tank; AND (iii) 100 metres from any <i>bore</i> or spring used for water supply purposes¹¹. <p>(e) Only water or <i>water-based drilling muds</i> to be used.</p> <p>(f) Products used to drill and construct the hole must not be a <i>hazardous substance</i> in terms of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.</p> <p>(g) Drilling cuttings must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) removed following detonation and data acquisition; OR (ii) used for hole abandonment. <p>(h) The Taranaki Regional Council must be informed that the activity is to occur at least 15 working days prior to the commencement of drilling.</p> <p>(i) Within 30 working days of the completion of the activity, the following information must be submitted to the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the total area of the survey; (ii) the location and depth of shot holes; (iii) a description of the <i>groundwater</i> resource encountered across the whole area; AND (iv) the abandonment method applied. 		

⁹ Capped for the purpose of this rule refers to a capping method that stops the ingress of surface water into the hole. This could be a temporary measure adopted prior to detonation occurring.

¹⁰ Abandonment for the purpose of this rule is defined as the use of washed gravel, bentonite and/or cement grout as necessary to prevent any discharge down the hole or to surface.

¹¹ Condition includes a greater separation distance from bores and springs used for water supply purposes because of the potential seismic impact of the shot.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Hydrocarbon well drilling and construction</p> <p>Use of land for the drilling and construction of a well pursuant to section 9 of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discharge of water or contaminants into water or onto land pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA; AND take of water or geothermal energy incidental to the activity pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA. <p><i>Note:</i> If the activity does not meet the standards, terms and conditions in this rule refer to Rule 42.</p>	54.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) <i>Water-based drilling muds</i> are used when drilling above and adjacent to the <i>freshwater -saltwater interface</i>.</p> <p>(b) Products necessary to drill and construct the hole must not be a <i>hazardous substance</i> in terms of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.</p> <p>(c) All drilled <i>wells</i> must comply with the following separation distances: (i) 25 metres from any <i>surface water</i> and the coastal marine area; AND (ii) 500 metres from adjacent <i>bores</i> for water supply purposes.</p> <p>(d) The Taranaki Regional Council is informed that the activity is to occur at least 15 working days prior to the commencement of drilling.</p> <p>(e) A <i>completion diagram</i> and a <i>geological log</i> of the <i>well</i> must be submitted to the Taranaki Regional Council within 30 working days of completing the activity.</p>		
<p>Hydrocarbon well design, operation, maintenance modification, suspension and abandonment</p> <p>Use of land for the construction, operation, maintenance, modification, suspension or decommissioning of a <i>well</i>¹² pursuant to section 9 of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> If the activity does not meet the standards, terms and conditions in this rule refer to Rule 42.</p>	55.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The Well Integrity Operations (Part 6) provisions of the Health and Safety in Employment (Petroleum Exploration and Extraction) Regulations 2013 must be complied with.</p> <p>(b) Proof of compliance with condition (a) must be supplied to the Taranaki Regional Council upon request.</p> <p>(c) There shall be no unauthorised discharge of fluids from the well.</p> <p>(d) Any unauthorised subsurface discharge from the <i>well</i> must be reported to the Taranaki Regional Council within two working days of its occurrence.</p>		

¹² To ensure appropriate standards of well integrity are achieved any person who undertakes the activity must demonstrate to the Taranaki Regional Council that they comply with the Well Operations (Part 6) provisions of the Health and Safety in Employment (Petroleum Exploration and Extraction) Regulations 2013, or subsequent legislation.

Taking and use of groundwater

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Minor groundwater takes for domestic, stock watering, and cowshed needs</p> <p>Take and use of <i>groundwater</i> for reasonable domestic, <i>stock</i> watering and washdown and cooling water needs¹³</p> <p>pursuant to section 14(2) and 14(3) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Rule 52 permits the use of land to drill a hole or bore to access <i>groundwater</i>.</p>	56.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) Each take does not exceed 1.5 litres per second up to a maximum of 100 m³ per day per <i>property</i> (other than for aquifer testing or dewatering for which the rate and volume of take is not restricted).</p> <p>(b) The take does not lower the water level in a <i>regionally significant wetland</i> (refer Rule 92-94).</p> <p>(c) The take complies with the following separation distances:</p> <p>(i) 25 metres from any <i>surface water</i> and the coastal marine area;</p> <p>(ii) 50 metres from any <i>effluent</i> treatment system, holding pond or septic tank; AND</p> <p>(iii) 200 metres from any existing <i>bore</i> or spring used for water supply purposes.</p> <p>(d) A backflow prevention device is installed where there is a risk of contaminants flowing down a <i>bore</i> into a <i>groundwater</i> aquifer.</p>		
<p>Taking produced water</p> <p>Take and use of <i>groundwater</i> incidental to the drilling for and extraction of hydrocarbons</p> <p>pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA.</p>	57.	A, B, C, D	Permitted			
<p>Other groundwater takes</p> <p>Take and use of <i>groundwater</i> not provided for in Rules 56 or 57</p> <p>pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA.</p>	58.	A, B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3.

¹³ Taking and use of ground water for reasonable domestic and stock watering needs is allowed under section 14(3)(b) of the RMA provided that there is no adverse effect on the environment. The conditions of this rule are designed to provide for these needs.

Land drainage

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Land drainage <i>Diversion of water on land for the purpose of drainage</i> pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA.</p>	59.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	(a) The activity does not occur in a surface waterbody and does not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) lower the water level in a <i>regionally significant wetland</i> (refer Rule 92-94); (ii) have more than minor effects on water quality, or water levels and flows of surface water bodies; (iii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; OR (iv) result in significant <i>erosion</i>, scour or deposition of any receiving water body. 		

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Use, maintenance, upgrading or removal of existing structures in, on, or over beds of rivers and lakes

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion	Policy reference
<p>Existing structures</p> <p>Use of an existing structure (excluding <i>pipelines</i> used to convey liquid hazardous substances) in, on, under, or over the bed of a river or lake pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA.</p>	60.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The structure was lawfully established and in use as at 28 February 1998¹⁴ or has since been issued a resource consent that has expired.</p> <p>(b) The structure does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) restrict <i>fish passage</i>; (ii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; OR (iii) result in significant <i>erosion</i>, scour or deposition of any receiving water body. 		
<p>Maintenance of structures</p> <p>The maintenance, repair or <i>upgrading</i> of lawfully established existing structures, in, on, under, or over the bed of a river or lake pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diversion of water pursuant to s14(2) of the RMA. 	61.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) Any alteration does not result in any increase in the area of river or lake bed occupied by the structure.</p> <p>(b) Any disturbance to the river or lake bed is the minimum necessary to carry out the required works.</p> <p>(c) The activity does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) restrict <i>fish passage</i>; (ii) take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4; (iii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; (iv) result in significant <i>erosion</i>, scour or deposition of any receiving water body; OR (v) beyond a <i>reasonable mixing zone</i>, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water. <p>(d) Any <i>diversion</i> of water must only be to the extent, and for the period, necessary to carry out the works, but not more than 48 hours.</p> <p>(e) All material removed from the structure and excess construction materials are removed from the river or lake bed.</p>		

¹⁴ Refers to the date of notification of the previous Plan, which was a condition for determining the point of time for permitting existing structures and the application of new rule, conditions, standards and terms addressing structures in, on, or over beds of rivers and lakes.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion	Policy reference
<p>Maintenance of structures</p> <p>The maintenance, repair or <i>upgrading</i> of a structure, in, on, under, or over the bed of a river or lake that does not meet the conditions, standards and terms of Rule 61 pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diversion of water pursuant to s14(2) of the RMA. 	62.	A, B, C, D	Controlled		<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <p>(a) Method and timing of works.</p> <p>(b) Measures to control flooding and erosion.</p> <p>(c) Measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on <i>community values</i> associated with freshwater bodies identified in Schedules 3, 4, 5 or 6.</p> <p>(d) Duration of consent.</p> <p>(e) Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review.</p> <p>(f) Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions.</p> <p>(g) Monitoring and information requirements.</p> <p>Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.</p>	1.1 to 4.1, 7.3, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion	Policy reference
<p>Removal of structures</p> <p>The removal or decommissioning of a structure, in, on, under, or over the bed of a river or lake pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diversion of water pursuant to s14(2) of the RMA. 	63.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The activity does not occur in, on or under the bed of the Hangatahua (Stony) catchment.</p> <p>(b) The activity does not involve the use of explosives in the water.</p> <p>(c) Removal of the structure does not alter the existing level of the bed by more than 500mm in height.</p> <p>(d) The activity does not occur in rivers with a channel width (as measured from bank to bank) greater than 10 metres.</p> <p>(e) The structure, or part of the structure being removed, is completely removed from the bed.</p> <p>(f) The disturbance to the river or lake bed is the minimum necessary to carry out the required works.</p> <p>(g) Removal of the structure, including temporary <i>diversion</i> of water or associated <i>disturbance</i> of the river bed does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4; (ii) disturb any <i>archaeological</i> or <i>wāhi tapu</i> site as identified in any regional or district plan, or listed under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014; (iii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; (iv) result in significant <i>erosion</i>, scour or deposition of any receiving water body; OR (v) beyond a <i>reasonable mixing zone</i>, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water. <p>(h) Any <i>diversion</i> of water during the removal or decommissioning of the structure must only be to the extent, and for the period, necessary to carry out the works, but not more than 48 hours.</p>		

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion	Policy reference
<p>Maintenance or removal of other structures</p> <p>The use, maintenance, repair, upgrading or removal of a structure in, on, under or over the bed of a river or lake, provided for in Rules 60 – 63 but which does not meet all the standards, terms or conditions, excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> where the activity is undertaken in, on or under the bed of the Hangatahua (Stony) catchment (as provided for in Rule 65) <p>pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diversion of water pursuant to s14(2) of the RMA. 	64.	A, B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 7.3, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5,
<p>Maintenance or removal of other structures</p> <p>The use, maintenance, repair, upgrading or removal of a structure in, on, under or over the bed of the Hangatahua (Stony) catchment not otherwise provided for in Rules 60-63</p> <p>pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diversion of water pursuant to s14(2) of the RMA. 	65.	A	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 7.3, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5,

Access structures in, on, or over beds of rivers and lakes

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/ notification	Policy reference
<p>Temporary crossings Installation, use and removal of a temporary crossing, being a bridge, culvert or ford in the bed of a river</p> <p>pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disturbance of the river bed pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA; deposition of fill in or on the river bed pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA; damming or diversion of water pursuant to s14(2) of the RMA; discharge of water or sediment into water or onto or into land pursuant to s15(1) of the RMA. 	66.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The cross sectional area of the river bed in which the temporary crossing is placed is no greater than 10 m².</p> <p>(b) The crossing must not be in place longer than six months.</p> <p>(c) The crossing must not be constructed from material that contains any contaminants that could result in adverse effects on water quality, aquatic ecosystems, or aquatic life.</p> <p>(d) The crossing must occupy only the area necessary for its purpose.</p> <p>(e) Installation and presence of the crossing, including any temporary diversion of water or associated disturbance of the river bed must not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> restrict <i>fish passage</i> for more than 48 consecutive hours, except from where the crossing is in place during a period of no stream flow; take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4; cause flooding on adjacent properties; compromise the structural integrity or use of any other authorised structure or activity in the bed of a river or lake; result in erosion or scour, including instability of land or the banks of any surface water body and scour to the bed of any surface water body; OR beyond a <i>reasonable mixing zone</i>, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water. <p>(f) Upon removal of the crossing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> all construction materials must be removed from the river bed; AND the river bed must be reinstated to its former state. 		
<p>Culverts (outside a defined urban area) Installation and use of a <i>culvert</i> and any associated erosion protection structures in the bed of a river excluding where the activity is undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in a <i>defined urban area</i> as shown in Schedule 7 (refer Rule 68);¹⁵ AND 	67.	B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The <i>culvert</i> is not placed in the bed of an outstanding freshwater body.</p> <p>(b) The cross sectional area of the river bed in which the culvert is placed is no greater than 10 m².</p> <p>(c) The <i>culvert</i>, associated erosion protection structures, fill and <i>culvert</i> placement must comply with the following design specifications:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a single, non multi barrelled, culvert is used; a maximum culvert length of 10 m per crossing; culvert and any associated headwall or apron structures are purpose designed and built; the culvert is installed with its invert set to a depth below the level of the bed that is approximately one sixth of the diameter of the culvert for a 		

¹⁵ Defined urban areas are shown in Schedule 7 of the Plan.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/ notification	Policy reference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by or on behalf of a <i>road controlling authority</i> (refer Rule 69) <p>pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disturbance of the bed of a river or lake pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA • diversion of water pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA on the land (but not within a river) • discharges of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. <p><i>Notes:</i> Refer to Rule 61 for the ongoing maintenance of structures.</p>				<p>circular culvert, and a minimum of 0.1 m for a box culvert;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) for a circular culvert, the diameter is a maximum of 1.2 m and a minimum of 0.3 m; (vi) for a box culvert, the cross sectional area is a maximum of 1.5 m², with maximum and minimum cross section dimensions of 1.5 m and 0.3 m respectively; (vii) a maximum fill height of 1 m above the top of the culvert; (viii) a secondary flow path is provided for flood flows that exceed the capacity of the culvert; (ix) the culvert is installed so that its alignment and gradient are the same as the river bed; AND (x) the culvert must be constructed to prevent contaminants entering water from the track above the culvert or its approaches. <p>(d) Any disturbance to the river bed is the minimum necessary to carry out the required works.</p> <p>(e) Installation of the <i>culvert</i>, including temporary <i>diversion</i> of water or associated <i>disturbance</i> of the river bed does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) restrict <i>fish passage</i> for more than 48 hours; (ii) take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4; (iii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; (iv) compromise the structural integrity or use of any other authorised structure or activity in the bed of a river; (v) result in erosion or scour, including instability of land or the banks of any surface water body and scour to the bed of any surface water body; (vi) beyond a <i>reasonable mixing zone</i>, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water. <p>(f) Excess construction materials from the installation of the culvert are removed from the river bed.</p> <p>(g) The culvert and the floodway in the immediate vicinity of the culvert must be maintained clear of debris.</p>		

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/ notification	Policy reference
<p>Culverts (in a <i>defined urban area</i>)</p> <p>Installation and use of a <i>culvert</i> and any associated erosion protection structures in the bed of a river <u>within a defined urban area</u>¹⁶ excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the activity is undertaken by or on behalf of a <i>road controlling authority</i> (refer Rule 69) <p>pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disturbance of the bed of a river or lake pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA • diversion of water pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA on the land (but not within a river) • discharges of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. 	68.	B, C, D	Controlled	<p>(a) The <i>culvert</i> is not placed in the bed of an outstanding freshwater body.</p> <p>(b) The <i>disturbance</i> to the river bed is the minimum necessary to carry out the required works.</p> <p>(c) Installation of the <i>culvert</i>, including temporary <i>diversion</i> of water or associated <i>disturbance</i> of the river bed does not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> restrict <i>fish passage</i> for more than 48 hours; take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4; cause flooding on adjacent properties; compromise the structural integrity or use of any other authorised structure or activity in the bed of a river; result in erosion or scour, including instability of land or the banks of any surface water body and scour to the bed of any surface water body; beyond a <i>reasonable mixing zone</i>, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water. <p>(d) Excess construction materials from the installation of the <i>culvert</i> are removed from the river bed.</p>	<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Location, method and timing of works. Design and construction standards. Any effects on the flood carrying capacity of the river. Any erosion or scour effects as a result of the structure. Any adverse effects on water quality. Any adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems. Measures to provide for fish passage Any adverse effects on any other authorised structures or activities in the bed of a river. Management or maintenance of the structure. Duration of consent. Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review. Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions. Monitoring and information requirements. <p>Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.</p>	1.1 to 4.1, 5.6, 7.3, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4.

¹⁶ Defined urban areas are shown in Schedule 9 of the Plan.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/ notification	Policy reference
<p>Culverts or bridges by road controlling authorities</p> <p>Installation and use of a <i>culvert</i> or bridge and any associated erosion protection structures in, on or over the bed of a river where the activity is undertaken by or on behalf of a <i>road controlling authority</i></p> <p>pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disturbance of the river bed pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA; • deposition of fill in or on the river bed, or reclamation of the river bed, pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA; • damming or diversion of water pursuant to s14(2) of the RMA; • discharge of water or sediment into water or onto or into land pursuant to s15(1) of the RMA. 	69.	B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The structure is not placed in the bed of an outstanding freshwater body.</p> <p>(b) The structure is designed by, or under the guidance of, a suitably qualified professional engineer.</p> <p>(c) Where the structure is a <i>culvert</i> it must also comply with the following design specifications:¹⁷</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a single, non multi barrelled, culvert is used; (ii) a maximum <i>culvert</i> length of 25 m per crossing; (iii) for a box culvert, the cross sectional area is a maximum of 1.5 m², with maximum and minimum cross section dimensions of 1.5 m and 0.3 m respectively; (iv) a maximum fill height of 1.5 m above the top of the <i>culvert</i>; (v) for a <i>major road</i>, the <i>culvert</i> must be constructed to allow the passage of the 1% AEP (1 in 100 year return) event by heading up to a maximum of 0.5 m below the road surface, and the passage of the 10% AEP (1 in 10 year return) event without heading up; (vi) for a <i>rural road</i>, the <i>culvert</i> must be constructed to allow the passage of the 5% AEP (1 in 20 year return) event by overtopping the embankment to a maximum depth of 0.2 m, and the passage of the 50% AEP (1 in 2 year return) event without heading up; (vii) for a <i>remote road</i>, the <i>culvert</i> must be constructed to allow the passage of the 2% AEP (1 in 50 year return) event with no freeboard, and the passage of the 50% AEP (1 in 2 year return) event without heading up; (viii) the road embankment batters and <i>culvert</i> headwalls must be protected to prevent damage when the road is overtopped; (ix) the <i>culvert</i> is installed so that its alignment and gradient are the same as the river bed. <p>(d) Where the structure is a bridge it must also comply with the following design specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the bridge must be single span; (ii) no excavation or infilling of the river bed are to be carried out; (iii) the bridge abutments or foundations must be constructed to follow the alignment of the river channel; (iv) for a <i>major road</i>, the bridge must be constructed to allow the passage of the 1% AEP (1 in 100 year return) event with minimum clearance of 0.6 m, or 1.2 m where large trees can be transported by the river; (v) for a <i>rural road</i>, the bridge must be constructed to allow the passage of the 2% AEP (1 in 50 year return) event with minimum clearance of 0.6 m; (vi) for a <i>remote road</i>, the bridge must be constructed to allow the passage 		

¹⁷ Conditions (c)(vi) and (vii) ensure design specifications take into account the likelihood of higher rainfall and increased flood events over time associated with climate change.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/ notification	Policy reference
				<p>of the 2% AEP (1 in 50 year return) event with no freeboard, and the passage of the 50% AEP (1 in 2 year return) event with minimum clearance of 0.6 m;</p> <p>(vii) approaches and abutments must be protected against erosion and scour.</p> <p>(e) The Taranaki Regional Council must be informed that the placement of the structure is to occur, at least five working days prior to the commencement of works.</p> <p>(f) Any disturbance to the river bed is the minimum necessary to carry out the required works.</p> <p>(g) Installation and ongoing presence of the structure, including any temporary diversion of water or associated disturbance of the river bed must not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) restrict <i>fish passage</i>, other than during the construction period; (ii) take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4 (iii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; (iv) compromise the structural integrity or use of any other authorised structure or activity in the bed of a river; (v) result in erosion or scour, including instability of land or the banks of any surface water body and scour to the bed of any surface water body; OR (vi) beyond a <i>reasonable mixing zone</i>, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water. <p>(h) Excess construction materials from the installation of the structure are removed from the river bed.</p> <p>(i) The structure and the floodway in the immediate vicinity of the structure must be maintained clear of debris.</p>		

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Bridges</p> <p>Installation and use of a bridge and any associated erosion protection structures over the bed of a river</p> <p>pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discharges of water or sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <p><i>Bridges may also require a building consent from the relevant district council under the Building Act 2004.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to Rule 62 for the ongoing maintenance of structures.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to Rule 69 for the installation of a bridge by or on behalf of a road controlling authority.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to rule 71 for the installation of bridges in outstanding freshwater bodies.</i></p>	70.	B, C, D	Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The bridge is not in or on the bed of an outstanding freshwater body. (b) The cross sectional area of the river bed (as measured from the top of each bank) over which the bridge is placed is no greater than 10 m². (c) The <i>catchment</i> area upstream of the bridge is no more than 200 hectares in area. (d) The bridge complies with the following design specifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the underside of the bridge beam is placed at least 0.3 m above adjoining ground level at the top of the bank; (ii) the bridge has no abutments or piers fixed in or on the river or lake bed; AND (iii) if the bridge is to be used for stock crossing purposes, the bridge must be constructed to prevent contaminants entering water from the bridge deck or approaches. (e) Installation and ongoing presence of the bridge does not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) reduce the channel capacity to carry flood flows; (ii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; OR (iii) result in erosion or scour, including instability of land or the banks of any surface water body and scour to the bed of any surface water body. (f) The activity does not involve the excavation or infilling of the river bed. (g) Excess construction materials from the installation of the bridge are removed from the river bed. (h) The bridge and the floodway in the immediate vicinity of the bridge is maintained clear of debris. 		

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Bridges</p> <p>Installation and use of a bridge and any associated erosion protection structures in, on or over the bed of an outstanding freshwater body pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA, and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disturbance of the river bed pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA; • deposition of fill in or on the river bed, or reclamation of the river bed, pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA; • damming or diversion of water pursuant to s14(2) of the RMA; • discharge of water or sediment into water or onto or into land pursuant to s15(1) of the RMA. <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <p><i>Bridges may also require a building consent from the relevant district council under the Building Act 2004.</i></p>	71.	A	Controlled	<p>(a) The cross sectional area of the river bed (as measured from the top of each bank) over which the bridge is placed is no greater than 10 m².</p> <p>(b) The <i>catchment</i> area upstream of the bridge is no more than 200 hectares in area.</p> <p>(c) The bridge complies with the following design specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the underside of the bridge beam is placed at least 0.3 m above adjoining ground level at the top of the bank; (ii) the bridge has no abutments or piers fixed in or on the river or lake bed; AND (iii) if the bridge is to be used for stock crossing purposes, the bridge must be constructed to prevent contaminants entering water from the bridge deck or approaches. <p>(d) Installation and ongoing presence of the bridge does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) reduce the channel capacity to carry flood flows; (ii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; OR (iii) result in erosion or scour, including instability of land or the banks of any surface water body and scour to the bed of any surface water body. <p>(e) The activity does not involve the excavation or infilling of the river bed.</p> <p>(f) Excess construction materials from the installation of the bridge are removed from the river bed.</p> <p>(g) The bridge and the floodway in the immediate vicinity of the bridge is maintained clear of debris.</p>	<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Location, method and timing of works. (b) Design and construction standards. (c) Any effects on the flood carrying capacity of the river. (d) Any erosion or scour effects as a result of the structure. (e) Any adverse effects on water quality. (f) Any adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems. (g) Any adverse effects on any other authorised structures or activities in the bed of a river. (h) Management or maintenance of the structure. (i) Duration of consent. (j) Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review. (k) Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions. (l) Monitoring and information requirements. <p>Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.</p>	1.1 to 4.1, 6.1, 7.3, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Fords</p> <p>Installation and use of a <i>ford</i> in or on the bed of a river pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disturbance of the bed of a river or lake pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA • deposition of material in or on the river bed, pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA; • damming or diversion of water pursuant to s14(2) of the RMA; • discharge of water or sediment into water or onto or into land pursuant to s15(1) of the RMA. <p><i>Notes:</i> Rules 35 and 36 of the Plan, which relate to intensive pastoral farming, require regular stock crossing on intensively farmed land points to be bridged or culverted.</p>	72.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The <i>ford</i> is not placed in or on the bed of the Hangatahau (Stony) catchment.</p> <p>(b) The <i>ford</i> is not used as a <i>regular stock crossing point</i> associated with <i>intensive pastoral farming</i> in freshwater management units A, B or C.</p> <p>(c) The cross sectional area of the river bed on or over which the <i>ford</i> is to be placed (as measured from the top of each bank) is no greater than 10m² and the banks on either side of the ford are less than one metre high.</p> <p>(d) The <i>ford</i> must be constructed in a location where the bed of the river is stable.</p> <p>(e) The <i>ford</i> must not divert water from the direction of flow or contain pipes or culverts within it.</p> <p>(f) Any concrete pouring must be carried out so as to prevent concrete or concrete ingredients washing out into the water body, including by avoiding river flows over new cast in situ concrete surfaces for at least 48 hours;</p> <p>(g) Any <i>disturbance</i> to the river bed is the minimum necessary to carry out the required works.</p> <p>(h) Installation of the <i>ford</i>, including temporary diversion of water and associated disturbance of the river bed does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) restrict <i>fish passage</i> other than during the construction period where it must not be restricted for more than 72 consecutive hours; (ii) take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4; (iii) raise the bed of a river by more than 200 mm (compared with average bed level of the 50 m reach centred on the crossing); (iv) cause flooding on adjacent properties; (v) compromise the structural integrity or use of any other authorised structure or activity in the bed of a river; (vi) result in erosion or scour, including instability of land or the banks of any surface water body and scour to the bed of any surface water body; OR (vii) beyond a <i>reasonable mixing zone</i>, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water. <p>(i) Excess construction materials from the installation of the ford are removed from the river bed.</p> <p>(j) The ford must be maintained clear of debris.</p>		

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Fords</p> <p>Installation and use of a <i>ford</i> in or on the bed of the Hangatahua (Stony) catchment</p> <p>pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disturbance of the bed of a river or lake pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA • deposition of material in or on the river bed, pursuant to s13(1) of the RMA; • damming or diversion of water pursuant to s14(2) of the RMA; • discharge of water or sediment into water or onto or into land pursuant to s15(1) of the RMA. <p><i>Note:</i></p> <p><i>Rules 35 and 36 of the Plan, which relate to intensive pastoral farming, require regular stock crossing on intensively farmed land points to be bridged or culverted.</i></p>	73.	A	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 6.1, 7.3, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4.

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Impoundment or diversion structures in, on, or over beds of rivers and lakes

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management units	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Small scale dams, weirs and other structures</p> <p>Installation and use of a <i>dam</i>, weir, bed level control structure, or other small instream structures (excluding <i>flood control structures</i> (Rules 75 and 76)) in, on, under or over the bed of a river or lake where the <i>catchment</i> area upstream of the structure is less than 25 hectares</p> <p>pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disturbance of the bed of a river or lake pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA diversion of water pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA on the land (but not within a river) discharges of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. 	74.	B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The structure is not in, on or under the bed of an outstanding freshwater body.</p> <p>(b) The structure has a maximum height (measured vertically from the downstream bed to the crest) of not more than 3 metres.</p> <p>(c) The structure does not impound water beyond the subject <i>property</i> on which it is built.</p> <p>(d) The structure is capable of passing flood flows.</p> <p>(e) Installation of the structure, including temporary <i>diversion</i> of water or associated disturbance of the river or lake bed does not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> restrict <i>fish passage</i>; take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4; restrict <i>water takes</i> for domestic, stock water, school, public water supply, or fire fighting purpose, nor any take under any resource consent; cause flooding on adjacent properties; result in significant <i>erosion</i>, scour or deposition of any receiving water body; OR beyond a <i>reasonable mixing zone</i>, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water. <p>(f) Excess construction materials from the installation of the structure are removed from the river or lake bed.</p>		

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management units	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Flood control structures (by the Taranaki Regional Council)</p> <p>Installation and use of a <i>flood control structure</i>, in, on, under or over the bed of a river or lake, by or on behalf of the Taranaki Regional Council pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disturbance of the bed of a river or lake pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA • diversion of water pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA on the land (but not within a river) • discharges of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. 	75.	B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The structure is not in, on or under the bed of an outstanding freshwater body.</p> <p>(b) A suitably qualified officer from the Taranaki Regional Council is to oversee works associated with installing the structure.</p> <p>(c) Any disturbance to the river or lake bed is the minimum necessary to carry out the required works.</p> <p>(d) Installation of the structure, including temporary <i>diversion</i> of water or associated disturbance of the river or lake bed does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) restrict <i>fish passage</i>; (ii) take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4; (iii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; (iv) result in significant <i>erosion</i>, scour or deposition of any receiving water body; OR (v) beyond a <i>reasonable mixing</i> zone, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water. <p>(e) Excess construction materials from the installation of the structure are removed from the river or lake bed.</p> <p>(f) Any <i>diversion</i> of water during installation must only be to the extent, and for the period, necessary to carry out the works, but not more than 48 hours.</p>		

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management units	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Other (small scale) flood control structures</p> <p>Installation and use of a <i>flood control structure</i> in, on, under or over the bed of a river:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that is less than 25 metres in length; OR • which is not undertaken by or on behalf of the Taranaki Regional Council pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA. 	76.	B, C, D	Controlled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The structure is not in, on or under the bed of an outstanding freshwater body. (b) Any disturbance to the river or lake bed is the minimum necessary to carry out the required works. (c) Installation of the structure, including temporary <i>diversion</i> of water or associated disturbance of the river bed does not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) restrict <i>fish passage</i>; (ii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; OR (iii) result in significant <i>erosion</i>, scour or deposition of any receiving water body. (d) Excess construction materials from the installation of the structure are removed from the bed. 	<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Location, method and timing of works. (b) Design of the structure, including future extensions to the structure. (c) Measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on natural and cultural values associated with freshwater bodies listed in Schedules 3, 4, 5 or 6. (d) Duration of consent. (e) Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review. (f) Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions. (g) Monitoring and information requirements. <p>Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.</p>	1.1 to 4.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.6, 9.8.

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Other structures in, on, or over beds of rivers and lakes

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Piping of streams Installation and use of a <i>piped</i> or channelled <i>stormwater</i> structure in, on, under or over the bed of a river or lake pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA.</p>	77.	A, B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.6, 9.8..
<p>Installing other structures Installation, use, alteration, removal or demolition of a structure in, on, under or over the bed of a river or lake that is not expressly provided for in Rules 60-76 or is provided for but does not meet all standards terms and conditions pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA.</p>	78.	A, B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.6, 9.8.
<p>Structures in the Hangatahua (Stony) catchment Installation and use of a structure in, on, under or over the bed of the Hangatahua (Stony) catchment that is not otherwise provided for in Rules 60-78 pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA.</p>	79.	A	Prohibited			

Sand or gravel extraction and other instream activities

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion	Policy reference
<p>Minor sand or gravel extractions</p> <p><i>Extraction of up to 50 m³ per year of sand or gravel from the bed of a river or lake on a single property pursuant to 13(1) of the RMA.</i></p>	80.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) The entitlement to extract sand or gravel up to a volume of 50 m³ per year, per <i>property</i> is limited to the occupier or those acting on behalf of the occupier of the <i>property</i> adjoining the river or lake bed from which the gravel or sand is to be extracted.</p> <p>(b) Sand or gravel is to be extracted from an area of the river or lake bed not covered by water at the time of <i>extraction</i>.</p> <p>(c) Machinery used to excavate sand or gravel does not operate on the parts of the river or lake bed that are covered by water.</p> <p>(d) The disturbance to the river or lake bed is the minimum necessary to carry out the required works.</p> <p>(e) The activity and associated disturbance of the river and lake bed does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4; (ii) disturb any <i>archaeological</i> or <i>wāhi tapu</i> site as identified in any regional or district plan, or listed under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014; (iii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; (iv) result in significant <i>erosion</i>, scour or deposition of any receiving water body; OR (v) beyond a <i>reasonable mixing zone</i>, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water. <p>(f) As soon as practicable following excavation of sand or gravel, the area from which sand or gravel is extracted is reinstated to include a natural beach.</p>		

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion	Policy reference
<p>Gravel extraction or placement (for flood control purposes)</p> <p><i>Extraction</i> or placement of sand, gravel, aggregate or rocks from a river or lake bed for river and flood control purposes pursuant to 13(1) of the RMA.</p>	81.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) Sand, gravel, aggregate or rocks is to be extracted from the area of a river or lake bed not covered by water at the time of <i>extraction</i>.</p> <p>(b) The disturbance to the river or lake bed is the minimum necessary to carry out the required works.</p> <p>(c) The activity and associated disturbance of the river or lake bed does not:</p> <p>(i) take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4;</p> <p>(ii) disturb any <i>archaeological</i> or <i>wāhi tapu</i> site as identified in any regional or district plan, or listed under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014;</p> <p>(iii) cause flooding on adjacent properties;</p> <p>(iv) result in significant <i>erosion</i>, scour or deposition of any receiving water body; OR</p> <p>(v) beyond a <i>reasonable mixing zone</i>, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water.</p>		
<p>Gravel extraction – other</p> <p><i>Extraction</i> of sand, gravel, aggregate or rocks from the bed of a river or lake that does not comply with the standards, terms and conditions in Rules 80 and 81. pursuant to 13(1) of the RMA.</p>	82.	A, B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.7, 9.8.

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion	Policy reference
<p>Planting or removal of existing vegetation or debris for environmental enhancement purposes</p> <p>Introduction or planting of any plant, or the removal and disturbance of existing vegetation in or on the bed of a river or lake for the purposes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retiring and planting <i>riparian margins</i> in accordance with a <i>riparian management plan</i>; OR • enhancing the ecological values and functioning of rivers, lakes and <i>regionally significant wetlands</i>; <p>pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land disturbance and recontouring pursuant to section 9(2) of the RMA; • excavation, drilling, tunnelling or other disturbance of the river or lake bed pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA; • deposition of substances in or on the bed of the river or lake pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA; • damming or diversion of water pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA; AND • discharge of water or sediment into water or onto or into land pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. 	83.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any planting does not restrict the flood carrying capacity of the water body or prevent access to lawfully established structures. (b) Any vegetation or <i>debris</i> removed or trimmed is completely removed from the bed and disposed of in a location where it will not return to the channel during floods. of 1% AEP. (c) Any disturbance to the river or lake bed is the minimum necessary to carry out the required works. (d) The activity and associated disturbance of the river and lake bed does not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) alter the natural course of any river; (ii) take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4; (iii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; (iv) result in significant <i>erosion</i>, scour or deposition of any receiving water body; OR (v) beyond a <i>reasonable mixing zone</i>, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water. 		

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion	Policy reference
<p>Planting or removal of existing vegetation or debris for infrastructure and river protection</p> <p>Introduction or planting of any plant, or the removal and disturbance of existing vegetation or <i>debris</i> in or on the bed of a river or lake for the purpose of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining the safe and efficient operation of infrastructure; OR • maintaining a safe and efficient channel <p>pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA and any associated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land disturbance and recontouring pursuant to section 9(2) of the RMA; • excavation, drilling, tunnelling or other disturbance of the river or lake bed pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA; • deposition of substances in or on the bed of the river or lake pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA; • damming or diversion of water pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA; AND • discharge of water or sediment into water or onto or into land pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA. <p><i>Note:</i></p> <p>1. <i>Debris does not include sand, gravel or other bed material as provided for in Rules 80 to 82.</i></p>	84.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<p>(a) Any planting does not restrict the flood carrying capacity of the water body or prevent access to lawfully established structures.</p> <p>(b) Any vegetation or <i>debris</i> removed or trimmed is completely removed from the bed and disposed of in a location where it will not return to the channel during floods.</p> <p>(c) The <i>disturbance</i> to the river or lake bed is the minimum necessary to carry out the required works</p> <p>(d) The activity and associated <i>disturbance</i> of the river and lake bed does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) occur in a <i>regionally significant wetland</i>; (ii) alter the natural course of any river; (iii) take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4; (iv) cause flooding on adjacent properties; (v) result in significant <i>erosion</i>, scour or deposition of any receiving water body; OR (vi) beyond a <i>reasonable mixing zone</i>, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water. 		

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion	Policy reference
<p>Stream realignment or modification</p> <p>The <i>realignment</i> or modification of a river channel and associated diversion of water pursuant to sections 13(1) and 14(2) of the RMA.</p>	85.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The <i>catchment</i> area upstream of the <i>realignment</i> or modification is no more than 25 hectares. (b) The length of the river to be reclaimed does not exceed 50 metres and no two <i>realignments</i> on the same title of land are within 100 metres of each other. (c) The channel banks of the <i>realignment</i> have a gradient no steeper than 45°. (d) The activity and associated <i>disturbance</i> of the river bed does not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) take place in an area and at a time that impacts on fish spawning and migration as set out in Policy 9.4; (ii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; (iii) result in significant <i>erosion</i>, scour or deposition of any receiving water body; OR (iv) beyond a <i>reasonable mixing zone</i>, cause any <i>conspicuous change in the visual clarity</i> of the receiving water. 		
<p>Existing uses and reclamations</p> <p>The continued <i>diversion</i> of water and <i>reclamation</i> of land associated with a stream <i>realignment</i> pursuant to sections 13(1) and 14(2) of the RMA.</p>	86.	A, B, C, D	Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The stream <i>realignment</i> was lawfully established. (b) Stream <i>realignment</i> and associated <i>diversion</i> of water and land <i>reclamation</i> does not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) restrict <i>fish passage</i>; (ii) cause flooding on adjacent properties; OR (iii) result in significant <i>erosion</i>, scour or deposition of any receiving water body. 		

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion	Policy reference
<p>Dredging of lakes <i>Disturbance of the beds of man-made lakes by dredging pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA.</i></p>	87.	B, C, D	Controlled		<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Location, method, extent and timing of works. (b) Measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on <i>community values</i> associated with freshwater bodies identified in Schedules 3, 4, 5 or 6. (c) Monitoring and information requirements. (d) Duration of consent. (e) Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review. (f) Payment of administrative charges and financial contributions. <p>Resource consent applications under this rule will not be publicly notified.</p>	1.1 to 4.1, 7.3, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.8.
<p>Disturbances not otherwise provided for Introduction or planting of any plant, or the removal and disturbance of existing vegetation, or the excavation, drilling, tunnelling, deposition of any substance, reclamation and any other disturbance of the bed of a river or lake that is not expressly provided for in Rules 80-87 or is provided for but does not meet all standards terms and conditions pursuant to section 13(1) of the RMA.</p>	88.	A, B, C, D	Discretionary			1.1 to 4.1, 7.3, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.6, 9.8.

Activities in regionally significant wetlands

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Discharges into regionally significant wetlands until 30 June 2020</p> <p>Discharge of contaminants into a <i>regionally significant wetland</i> until 30 June 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> excluding the discharge of herbicides and pesticides provided for in Rules 11, 12 and 13 <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note: This is a transitional rule to protect wetlands on the Ring Plain and Coastal terraces until riparian plans are completed.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 4B of the Plan for a description of wetland habitat types that are regionally significant.</i></p>	89.	A, B, C	Non complying			1.1 to 4.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 6.1, 10.1, 10.2.

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Discharges to regionally significant wetlands after 30 June 2020</p> <p>Discharge of contaminants after 30 June 2020 to a <i>regionally significant wetland</i> and which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is equal to or greater than 1 hectare in size; OR • regardless of size, is on land used for <i>intensive pastoral farming</i>; OR • regardless of size, contains nationally threatened or regionally distinctive species, as listed in Schedule 4A, Table 2 AND • excludes the discharge of herbicides and pesticides provided for in Rules 11, 12 and 13 <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 4B of the Plan for a description of wetland habitat types that are regionally significant.</p>	90.	A, B, C	Non complying			1.1 to 4.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 6.1, 10.1, 10.2.

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Discharges to regionally significant wetlands</p> <p>Discharge of contaminants to a <i>regionally significant wetland</i> and which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is equal to or greater than 1 hectare in size; OR • regardless of size, contains nationally threatened or regionally distinctive species, as listed in Schedule 4A, Table 2 AND • excludes the discharge of herbicides and pesticides provided for in Rules 11, 12 and 13 <p>pursuant to section 15(1) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 4B of the Plan for a description of wetland habitat types that are regionally significant.</p>	91.	D	Non complying			1.1 to 4.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.6, 6.1, 10.1, 10.2.

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Takes from regionally significant wetlands until 30 June 2020</p> <p>Water takes from a <i>regionally significant wetland</i> until 30 June 2020 but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> excluding minor surface water takes provided for in Rule 43 and 44. <p>pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <p><i>This is a transitional rule to protect wetlands on the Ring Plain and Coastal Terraces until riparian plans are completed.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 4B of the Plan for a description of wetland habitat types that are regionally significant.</i></p>	92.	A, B, C	Non-complying			1.1 to 4.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 8.1, 8.2, 10.1, 10.2.

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Takes from regionally significant wetlands after 30 June 2020</p> <p>Taking of water after 30 June 2020 from a <i>regionally significant wetland</i> and which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is equal to or greater than 1 hectare in size; OR • regardless of size, is on land used for <i>intensive pastoral farming</i>; OR • regardless of size, contains nationally threatened or regionally distinctive species, as listed in Schedule 4A, Table 2; AND • excludes minor surface water takes provided for in Rule 43 and 44 <p>pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 4B of the Plan for a description of wetland habitat types that are regionally significant.</p>	93.	A, B, C	Non complying			1.1 to 4.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 8.1, 8.2, 10.1, 10.2.

Draft no legal effect

Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Takes from a regionally significant wetlands</p> <p>Water takes from <i>regionally significant wetland</i> but</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is equal to or greater than 1 hectare in size; OR • regardless of size, contains nationally threatened or regionally distinctive species, as listed in Schedule 4A, Table 2 AND • excludes minor surface water takes provided for in Rules 43 and 44 <p>pursuant to section 14(2) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 4B of the Plan for a description of wetland habitat types that are regionally significant.</p>	94.	D	Non complying			1.1 to 4.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 8.1, 8.2, 10.1, 10.2.

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Reclamation of regionally significant wetlands until 30 June 2020</p> <p>Reclamation of a <i>regionally significant wetland</i> until 30 June 2020, including the diversion of water and drainage pursuant to sections 13(1) and 14(2) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> This is a transitional rule to protect wetlands on the Ring Plain and Coastal Terraces until riparian plans are completed</p> <p>Refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 4B of the Plan for a description of wetland habitat types that are regionally significant.</p>	95.	A, B, C	Non-complying			1.1 to 4.1, 8.1, 8.2, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.8, 10.1, 10.2.

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Reclamation of regionally significant wetlands after 30 June 2020</p> <p>Reclamation of a <i>regionally significant wetland</i>, after 30 June 2020 including the diversion of water and drainage, and which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is equal to or greater than 1 hectare in size; OR • regardless of size, is on land used for <i>intensive pastoral farming</i>; OR • regardless of size, contains nationally threatened or regionally distinctive species, as listed in Schedule 4A, Table 2; AND • excludes any planting or channel works for environmental enhancement purposes in Rule 83. <p>pursuant to sections 13(1) and 14(2) of the RMA.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 4B of the Plan for a description of wetland habitat types that are regionally significant.</p>	96.	A, B, C,	Non-complying			1.1 to 4.1, 8.1, 8.2, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.8, 10.1, 10.2.

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Activity	Rule	Freshwater management unit	Classification	Conditions/standards/terms	Control/discretion/notification	Policy reference
<p>Reclamation of regionally significant wetlands</p> <p>Reclamation of <i>regionally significant wetland</i>, including the diversion of water and drainage, and which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is equal to or greater than 1 hectare in size; OR • regardless of size, contains nationally threatened or regionally distinctive species, as listed in Schedule 4A, Table 2; AND • excludes any planting or channel works for environmental enhancement purposes in Rule 83. <p><i>Note:</i> Refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 4B of the Plan for a description of wetland habitat types that are regionally significant.</p>	97.	D	Non complying			1.1 to 4.1, 8.1, 8.2, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.8, 10.1, 10.2.

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9. Financial contributions

Where the Taranaki Regional Council grants a resource consent under the rules in the Plan, it may impose a condition requiring that a financial contribution be made for the purposes specified in the Plan.

The term 'financial contribution' is defined in section 108(9) of the Act to mean:

"...a contribution of:

- (a) money; or
- (b) land, including an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip (other than in relation to a subdivision consent), but excluding Maori land within the meaning of the Maori Land Act 1993 unless that Act provides otherwise; or
- (c) a combination of money and land."

The Taranaki Regional Council may also impose a condition requiring that services or works, including (but without limitation) the protection, planting, or replanting of any tree or other vegetation or the protection, restoration, or enhancement of any natural or physical resource, be provided.

The provisions which follow reflect the requirements of the RMA and set out:

- the purposes for which such contributions may be required and used;
- the manner in which the amount of the contribution will be determined.

9.1 Purpose and amount

Financial contributions may be imposed on any resource consent in the circumstances and for the purposes set out below. Contributions of money to the Taranaki Regional Council must be used for the purpose for which the contribution is required.

The following provisions set out the purposes for which financial contributions may be imposed and determined.

Protection, maintenance, restoration or enhancement of public amenities

Purposes: To mitigate or offset adverse effects on public amenities by protecting, maintaining, restoring or enhancing public amenities including the maintenance or provision of public amenities at alternative sites.

Determination of amount: The amount of contribution will be determined by reference to the matters set out in section 9.2 but will be an amount that will enhance public amenities to an equivalent level or standard to those which will be lost.

Protection, restoration or enhancement of river and lake beds

Purposes: To mitigate or offset the adverse effects of the activity by protecting, restoring or enhancing river and lake beds, including (without limitation) maintenance and planting of vegetation, sediment replenishment, erosion protection works, and fencing, and including contribution to such measures elsewhere in the same general locality.

Determination of amount: The amount of contribution will be determined by reference to the matters set out in section 9.2, and the amount will be sufficient to avoid, remedy or mitigate such effects.

Protection, maintenance or restoration of indigenous biodiversity or heritage values and of places, areas, or features of importance to tangata whenua

Purposes: To avoid, remedy, mitigate or offset effects on places, areas, buildings or features of special historical, archaeological, architectural, scientific, ecological or intrinsic value (including trees or areas of vegetation with such values) and places, areas or features of importance to tangata whenua for spiritual, cultural or historical reasons, by protecting, maintaining or restoring the place, area, building or feature and/or to offset such effects by contributing to protection, maintenance or restoration of some alternative

place, area, building or feature elsewhere in the same general locality.

Determination of amount: The amount of contribution will be determined by reference to matters set out in section 9.2 but will be an amount that is reasonably required to avoid, remedy, mitigate or reasonably compensate for such effects.

General – mitigation works

Purposes: Works for the purpose of avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects of the activity, including protection, and/or restoration of natural or physical resources.

Determination of amount: The amount of contribution will be determined by reference to the matters set out in section 9.2, and will provide for such works reasonably necessary to fully avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the activity.

General – environmental compensation

Purposes: To provide positive effects by way of environmental compensation by protecting, restoring and/or enhancing natural and physical resources and/or amenity values.

Determination of amount: The amount of contribution will be determined by reference to the matters set out in section 9.2, and will provide for offsetting positive effects reasonably equivalent in amenity value and/or environmental value to those amenities or resources which will be lost, compromised or adversely affected.

9.2 Matters to be considered

In deciding whether or not to impose financial contributions, the types of contribution and their value, the Taranaki Regional Council will have particular regard to the following matters:

1. The purpose of the financial contribution is to avoid, remedy, mitigate, offset or compensate the community or environment for adverse effects caused or contributed to by the activity and not otherwise avoided, remedied or mitigated by the consent holder.
2. Whether adverse effects are likely to occur notwithstanding any avoidance,

remediation or mitigation undertaken.

3. Whether the adverse effects for which a contribution is imposed can be avoided, remedied or mitigated directly by project design or, in the case of a discharge, adoption of the best practicable option for preventing or minimising the effects.
4. Whether the adverse effects are of such significance that to allow the activity (with or without a financial contribution) would be contrary to the purpose of the RMA.
5. Whether granting a resource consent and requiring a financial contribution would be more effective in achieving the purpose of the Act (including recognition of the economic and social benefits of the activity) and the objectives and policies of the Plan than declining consent or granting a consent without a condition requiring a financial contribution.
6. In deciding the actual value of the financial contribution required, the Taranaki Regional Council will have particular regard to:
 - (a) the significance of the adverse effects attributable to the activity;
 - (b) where such adverse effects are contributed to by other activities, the extent to which those adverse effects can be reasonably attributed to the activity for which consent is granted;
 - (c) the extent to which any positive effects of the activity offset any adverse effects.
7. Financial contributions shall relate to the effects of the activity for which consent is granted and be in reasonable proportion to the significance of any adverse effects caused or contributed to by the activity.
8. The actual amount of particular contributions will vary depending on the circumstances and the application of the guidelines and criteria outlined above.
9. The Taranaki Regional Council does not intend that adverse environmental effects must be fully mitigated or fully compensated in every case by way of financial contributions.
10. Any financial contribution required shall be reasonable, consistent with the purpose of the RMA and reasonably relate to effects of the activity for which consent has been granted.

10. Monitoring and review of the Plan

10.1 Monitoring the efficiency and effectiveness of the Plan

The Taranaki Regional Council is required by section 35 of the RMA to undertake monitoring and keep records. In summary, the Taranaki Regional Council must:

1. monitor the state of the regional environment (to the extent necessary to carry out the Taranaki Regional Council's functions under the RMA)
2. monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of the policies, rules or other methods in the Plan
3. monitor the exercise of any transferred functions, powers or duties
4. monitor the exercise of resource consents, and
5. take any action that is appropriate in the circumstances.

The monitoring of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Plan's policies and methods will be carried out in conjunction with monitoring of the *Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki* and other regional plans. The following methods will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan:

1. Continuation of the state of the environment monitoring programme for fresh water, including surface water and groundwater, and physicochemical, biological and bathing water quality programmes.
2. Continuation of the state of the environment monitoring programme for soil intactness and health.
3. Continuation of the monitoring of the effects and successes of the Taranaki Riparian Management Programme by:
 - (a) monitoring the overall effectiveness of the strategy in terms of the extent of riparian planting and management occurring;
 - (b) monitoring the effectiveness of education/advocacy activities; and

- (c) monitoring the effectiveness of riparian management in terms of improving water quality and instream habitat.
4. Preparation of an annual summary of regional surface water abstraction volumes.
 5. Maintenance of regional hydrological monitoring.
 6. Preparation of a summary every five years of fresh water use and availability.
 7. Maintenance of the register of dams, weirs and fish passage.
 8. Compliance monitoring carried out in relation to individual resource consents. Where appropriate to the nature and scale of effect of an activity, individual consent monitoring programmes will be designed and implemented in conjunction with the consent holder.
 9. Continuation of recording and evaluating unauthorised discharges to land and water, along with other unauthorised activities.
 10. Incorporate cultural monitoring into the state of the environment monitoring programme for freshwater for fully allocated freshwater bodies of particular significance to tangata whenua to help develop targets, understand the local environment and monitor achievements.¹⁸
 11. Undertaking research on fresh water issues as and when appropriate.
 12. Use of monitoring and research programmes carried out by other agencies where appropriate.
 13. Use of information (including requests and complaints) from Iwi, territorial authorities, other agencies and the public, where appropriate.
 14. Keep records of the numbers of permitted activities that are reported where

¹⁸ The Taranaki Regional Council recognises the value of using cultural indicators for monitoring, such as the 'Cultural Health Index for Streams and Waterways' developed by the Ministry for the Environment, where appropriate.

notification to the Taranaki Regional Council is required by rules in the Plan.

15. Keeping records of the numbers of notified and non-notified consents applied for and the number granted and declined in each category.
16. Keeping records of the numbers of consent applications made for each type of activity regulated by the Plan.

included in an application for a resource consent and of administrative procedures

4. formal and informal liaison with public authorities and key interest groups regarding the effectiveness of the Plan
5. analysis and appropriate incorporation of public submissions regarding proposed changes to the Plan, or re-notification of the Plan, as required by section 79 of the RMA.

10.2 Review of the Plan

The RMA requires that the Plan be fully reviewed no later than 10 years from the date upon which it becomes operative. That review will include a review of the Plan and all changes to the Plan.

The following procedures will be used to review the Plan:

1. a review of the relevant parts or provisions of the Plan may be carried out in response to any changes in the *Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki*. This review will be to the extent appropriate to determine and make changes to the Plan so that it gives effect to the Regional Policy Statement
2. a review of the relevant parts or provisions of the Plan may be carried out if a new issue arises, or if regional monitoring or research programmes show that a review would otherwise be appropriate
3. a full review (within the meaning of section 79 of the RMA) will be carried out no later than 10 years after the date on which the Plan becomes operative.

The procedures to be used to review the Plan will be determined at that time, and may include (as part of a review programme):

1. an assessment of the state of those matters that will be the subject of monitoring in the State of the Environment Monitoring Procedures Document, and comparison with the relevant objectives of the Plan
2. internal assessment by officers of the Taranaki Regional Council regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of policies and methods of implementation in achieving the objectives of the Plan
3. internal assessment by officers of the Taranaki Regional Council regarding the usefulness of the matters required to be

Definitions and acronyms

This section provides the meanings of words and acronyms used in the Plan.

When a word is followed by an asterisk '*', the meaning which follows is the meaning from the RMA (or in regulations relating to a national policy statement, or environmental standard) and are reproduced here for information purposes. The definitions in italics below are for a term or expression that has been used in the policies [Section 6] and rules [Section 8] of the Plan and for which there is no RMA definition.

***Accretion** means the gradual build up of deposited material (sediment, gravel etc) on a river or stream bed.*

***Active bed** means the bed of a permanently or intermittently flowing river and is predominantly unvegetated and made up of silt, sand, gravel, boulders or similar material.*

***Agrichemicals** means any substance, whether inorganic or organic, human-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used to eradicate, modify or control flora and fauna.*

For the purpose of the Plan 'agrichemicals' do not refer to chemicals used to treat water intended for use in municipal supply or industrial processes (i.e. cooling systems, boilers, abstraction for consumptive use) while not part of a water body nor do 'agrichemicals' include vertebrate toxic agents, or oral nutrition compounds or fertilisers.

***Allocation limit**, in relation to water takes for rivers, refers to a limit on the amount of water that can be abstracted from the water body that will ensure that flow variability is maintained and the river is not held at its minimum flow for excessive periods of time.*

Amenity values* mean those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.

Aquatic life*

- (a) means any species of plant or animal life that, at any stage in its life history, must inhabit water; and
- (b) includes seabirds (whether or not in the aquatic environment).

***Aquifer** means a permeable water-bearing geological formation through which water moves under natural conditions and which yields water to bores at a sufficient rate to be a practical source of water supply.*

***Aquifer testing** (or pumping testing) refers to methods for evaluating and measuring an aquifer's hydraulic properties by stimulating the aquifer through constant pumping, and observing the aquifer's response (drawdown).*

Archaeological site¹⁹ means any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that:

- (a) either:
 - (i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or
 - (ii) is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and
- (b) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.

***Artificial watercourse** means a watercourse that is not fed by a natural headwater of either a channel or a spring and does not meet the definition of river in section 2 of the RMA. For the purposes of the Plan, it includes an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation and a farm drainage canal but excludes a non-natural lake.*

Attribute* is a measurable characteristic of fresh water, including physical, chemical and biological properties, which supports particular values.

¹⁹ Meaning as provided in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Attribute state* refers to the level to which an attribute is to be managed for those attributes specified in Appendix 2 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014.

Bed* means:

- (a) in relation to any river, ... the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its banks; and
- (b) in relation to any lake, except a lake controlled by artificial means, -
 - (i) for the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its annual highest level without exceeding its margin;
 - (ii) in all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its highest level without exceeding its margin; and
- (c) in relation to any lake controlled by artificial means, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its maximum permitted operating level.

Best practicable option* in relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to:

- (a) the nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and
- (b) the financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and
- (c) the current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.

Biochemical oxygen demand or BOD is a measure of the amount of oxygen consumed during the decomposition of organic matter in water.

Biological diversity (or biodiversity)* means the variability among living organisms, and the ecological complexes of which they are a part, including diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.

Bore means a hole drilled for the purpose of exploring for, appraising or extracting water.

Catchment refers to the total area of land draining into a river, reservoir, or other body of water.

Coastal marine area* means the foreshore, seabed, and coastal water, and the air space above the water:

- (a) of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea;
- (b) of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be whichever is the lesser of:
 - (i) 1 kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or
 - (ii) the point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.

Community drinking water supply means a drinking-water supply that is recorded in the drinking-water register maintained by the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Health (the Director-General) under section 69J of the Health Act 1956 that provides no fewer than 501 people with drinking water for not less than 60 days each calendar year.

Community values refer to values for water bodies identified in Schedules 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Plan that reflect the community's aspirations for managing the use, development and protection of water.

Community wastewater system means a waste water system that treats domestic and industrial waste water to a prescribed standard.

Completion diagram means a diagram showing the main features of the bore structure and their depth below the surface.

Composting (or compost) means the biological reduction of organic waste to a relatively stable product.

Compulsory values* mean the national values relating to ecosystem health and to human health for recreation included in Appendix 1 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 and for which a non-exhaustive list of attributes is provided in Appendix 2 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014.

Conditions* in relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions, and prohibitions.

Confined aquifer means an aquifer with an impermeable formation, such as clay, overlying the aquifer so that air and water are no longer in contact and the pressure is no longer equal to atmospheric pressure. Water in a bore will stand at a different level to the water-table.

Consent authority* means a regional council, a territorial authority, or a local authority that is both a regional council and a territorial authority, whose permission is required to carry out an activity for which a resource consent is required under this Act.

Conspicuous change in visual clarity means a decrease in water clarity of more than 50%, as determined using the standard black disc measure. Minor, short-term exceedances of this standard may be acceptable, provided that they do not cause significant adverse effects on aquatic life or instream habitat.

Contaminant* includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat:

- (a) when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical or biological condition of water; or
- (b) when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.

Controlled activity means an activity which is described in the [Resource Management] Act, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a controlled activity, [such that] a resource consent is required for the activity and:

- (a) the consent authority must grant a resource consent except if:
 - (i) section 106 applies; or
 - (ii) section 55(2) of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 applies; and
- (b) the consent authority's power to impose conditions on the resource consent is restricted to the matters over which control is reserved (whether in its plan or proposed plan, a national environmental standard, or otherwise); and
- (c) the activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

Council refers to the Taranaki Regional Council.

Culvert means a pipe or similar pre-fabricated structure installed in the bed of a river that conveys water beneath and supports a path, road or track. It includes ancillary components of the installation such as erosion protection structures and fill.

Dam means a structure used or to be used for the impoundment of any water or water body, and includes stormwater treatment ponds, sediment retention ponds and temporary impoundments used during site dewatering. It excludes bridges, intake bunding or structures for water takes, culverts except any culverts which have a mechanism that can be used to completely block the flow of water through the culvert and any activities involved in the enhancement, creation or restoration of wetlands.

Debris means an accumulation of material, not including sediment or material that is part of a river or lake bed, that may be obstructing a river channel or causing a nuisance and may include tree trunks and branches, parts of structures and dead stock.

Deepwell injection refers to a process involving injecting waste down a well into an underground formation for its permanent disposal.

Defined urban area means an area as shown in Schedule 7 of the Plan.

Diadromous means a species that lives in both fresh and salt water.

Diffuse source discharge means a discharge that does not have a particular point of origin or is not introduced into receiving waters from a specific outlet, but arises from a wide or diffuse area.

Discharge* includes emit, deposit and allow to escape.

Discretionary activity means an activity which is described in the [Resource Management] Act, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a discretionary activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and –

- (a) the consent authority may decline the consent or grant the consent with or without conditions; and
- (b) if granted, the activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

Disturbance, in relation to river and lake beds includes excavation, dredging, drilling and tunnelling.

Diversion means a permanent or temporary alteration in the flow path of water, and divert and diverting have corresponding meanings.

Domestic wastewater refers to wastewater or sewage from domestic households originating from toilets, urinals, kitchens, bathrooms, showers, baths, basins and laundries, such as from a dwelling, but excludes stormwater flows.

Drain includes any artificial watercourse that has been constructed for the purpose of land drainage of surface or subsurface water and includes a farm drainage channel, an open race or subsurface pipe, tile or mole drain.

Drainage refers to the removal of water from any part of a water body or land, resulting in the creation of a dry area, lower groundwater levels or minimising the build-up of surface water ponding.

Earthworks means the disturbance of land surfaces by blading, contouring, ripping, moving, removing, placing or replacing soil or earth, or by excavation, or by cutting and filling operations, excluding mineral extraction and processing activities. For the purpose of the Plan the maintenance of farm tracks, fences and fence lines, cultivation of land, harvesting of crops and the clearing of drains as parts of horticultural or agricultural activities on production land are excluded from the definition of 'earthworks'.

Ecosystem means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

Effect* includes:

- (a) any positive or adverse effect; and
- (b) any temporary or permanent effect; and
- (c) any past, present or future effect; and
- (d) any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects, regardless of the scale, intensity, duration or frequency of the effect;

and also includes:

- (e) any potential effect of high probability; and
- (f) any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.

Efficient allocation or use of water includes:

- (a) technical efficiency, which is the amount of water beneficially used in relation to that taken. It relates to the performance of the water use system, including avoiding water wastage;
- (b) allocative (economic) efficiency, which relates to water uses resulting in the optimum outcome for both the environment and community; and
- (c) dynamic efficiency, which relates to the use of water adjusting over time, to maintain or achieve allocative efficiency.

Effluent means liquid waste including slurries.

Environment* includes:

- (a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and
- (b) all natural and physical resources; and
- (c) amenity values; and
- (d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in (a) to (c) of this definition or which are affected by those matters.

Environmental flows and/or levels* are a type of limit which describes the amount of water in a body of fresh water (except ponds and naturally ephemeral water bodies) which is required to meet freshwater objectives. Environmental flows for rivers and streams must include an allocation limit and a minimum flow (or other flow/s). Environmental levels for other freshwater bodies must include an allocation limit and a minimum water level (or other level/s).

Environment Protection Authority or EPA* means the Environment Protection Authority established by section 7 of the Environment Protection Authority Act 2011.

Erosion means the processes of wearing away of the land surface (including soil, regolith or bedrock) by natural agents and the transport of the derived material. Erosion includes sheet, wind, creep, slump, flow, rill, gully, tunnel gully and stream erosion.

Erosion and Soil Control Plan includes but is not limited to:

- (a) A description of the nature, scale, timing and duration of activities including construction, roading, the formation of any new track, earthworks and stabilisation.
- (b) The erosion and sediment control measures to be employed and indicative locations, including:
 - (i) Water run off controls
 - (ii) Methods to prevent slumping of batters, cuts and side-castings
 - (iii) Measures to maintain slope stability
 - (iv) Methods of sediment retention and control of sediment run off
 - (v) Methods to avoid effects on riparian margins and water bodies
 - (vi) Detail heavy rainfall response and contingency measures
 - (vii) Identify maintenance and monitoring procedures
 - (viii) Methods to monitor achievement of the plan, and
 - (ix) Revegetation requirements.

Erosion prone land refers to any land that, because of a combination of soil type, soil parent material, slope angle, aspect, climate and vegetative cover, is particularly prone to accelerated erosion. For the purposes of the Plan, erosion prone land is determined to be Class VIIe, VIIIe and VIIIIs land use capability units generally depicted on the 1:50,000 New Zealand Resource Inventory, Taranaki Region, Second Edition.

Excavation includes digging of any type in the bed of a lake or river.

Extraction means the removal of material from the bed of a lake or river.

Farm dairy includes the spatial area of the dairy cow (or goat) milking process and includes covered and uncovered areas where cows reside for longer than five minutes for the purpose of milking (including a stand-off pad or yard) but does not include raceways.

Farm dairy effluent means contaminated waste including organic matter (dung and urine) and water that is applied, deposited or used in the farm dairy.

Farm drainage canal means an artificial watercourse that has been formed by excavating land for the purpose of facilitating the taking off or diverting of excess water.

Feedpad means an area of artificially sealed land used for feeding animals.

Fertiliser refers to a solid or fluid substance or biological compound, or mix of substances or biological compounds that is described as, or held out to be for, or suitable for, sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity, or quality of plants or, indirectly animals through the application to plants or soil of any of the following:

- (a) nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, or sodium as major nutrients;
- (b) manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, or selenium as minor nutrients;
- (c) fertiliser additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients; and

Includes non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser; but not compost or substances that are plant growth regulators that modify the physiological functions of plants.

Field capacity refers to the moisture content of soil when the addition of further water would result in saturation and/or drainage of water from the soil.

Financial contribution* means a contribution of:

- (a) money; or
- (b) land, including an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip (other than in relation to a subdivision consent), but excluding Maori land within the meaning of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 unless that Act provides otherwise; or
- (c) a combination of money and land.

Fish passage refers to the natural movement of fish between the sea and any river, including upstream or downstream in that river.

Flood control structure means any structure designed and built for the purpose of diverting part of a river's flow from the river during flood periods.

Ford means a structure within or modification to the bed of a river or stream (that is permanently or frequently overtopped by water) established to provide access across a river or stream bed.

Forestry means a forest of selected species of trees that are specifically planted, managed and harvested for the production of timber or other wood-based products, and includes understory that has established beneath the canopy and areas that are failed planting from the previous rotation.

Fresh groundwater refers to groundwater with total dissolved solids less than 1000 grams/cubic metre.

Fresh water* means all water except coastal water and geothermal water.

Freshwater quantity accounting system* means a system that, for each freshwater management unit, records, aggregates and keeps regularly updated, information on the measured, modelled or estimated:

- (a) total freshwater take;
- (b) proportion of freshwater taken by each major category of use; and
- (c) where limits have been set, proportion of the limit that has been taken.

Freshwater management unit* is the water body, multiple water bodies or any part of a water body determined by the regional council as the appropriate spatial scale for setting freshwater management objectives and limits and for freshwater accounting and management.

Freshwater Management Units for Taranaki are described in Appendix 1 of the Plan.

Freshwater objective* describes an intended environmental outcome in a freshwater management unit.

Fully allocated catchments refers to catchments or sub catchments identified by the freshwater quantity accounting system, where the maximum instantaneous rate of take by activities authorised by resource consents, exceeds the allocation limit for rivers in the relevant Freshwater Management Unit as set out in Policy 7.7 of the Plan.

Gas injection is the process by which gas is injected into a producing hydrocarbon reservoir to stimulate its production.

Geological log means a log of the geological formations encountered during drilling and their depth below the surface.

Groundwater means all water beneath the surface of the earth contained within the saturated zone, but excludes the water chemically combined in minerals.

Habitat means the place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs.

Hapū means sub-tribe, usually a number of whānau (families) with a common ancestor.

Hazardous substance* includes but is not limited to any substance defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 as a hazardous substance.

Hydraulic fracturing refers to a well stimulation technique used to increase the flow of hydrocarbon fluids to the surface by pumping fluids from the surface at pressures sufficient to fracture the reservoir rock, propping open that fracture by emplacement of permeable material and then allowing the produced fluids to flow back to the surface.

Industrial or trade premises* means:

- (a) any premises used for any industrial or trade purposes; or
- (b) any premises used for the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or for other waste-management purposes, or used for composting organic materials; or
- (c) any other premises from which a contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial or trade process; but does not include any production land.

Inert waste material refers to material that when discharged to the environment will not pose a risk to people or the environment, and includes natural materials, such as clay, soil and rock, and other materials, such as concrete, brick or demolition products, that are free of:

- combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components;
- hazardous substances or materials (such as municipal solid waste) likely to create leachate by means of biological breakdown;
- any products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices;
- materials such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos, or radioactive substances that may present a risk to human health if excavated; and
- contaminated soil and other contaminated materials.

Insecticides refer to any chemical substances that are poisonous to insects.

Instream values are those uses or values of rivers and streams that are derived from within the river system itself and include amenity values, cultural and spiritual values of tangata whenua, and values associated with fresh water ecology and recreational, scenic, aesthetic and educational uses.

Integrated management means managing (i.e. identifying, prioritising and acting on) the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources as a whole. Integrated management involves three interrelated parts:

- (a) a recognition by management agencies that natural and physical resources exist as parts of complex and interconnected social and biophysical systems, where effects on one part of a system may affect other parts of the system and that these effects may occur immediately, may be delayed or may be cumulative; and
- (b) the integration of management systems between agencies so that the various roles and responsibilities of those agencies are clearly identified and combined or coordinated to achieve consistency of purpose; and
- (c) the integration of management systems within agencies to ensure that other legislative or administrative actions are consistent with promoting sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

Intensive pastoral farming means an area of land greater than 20 hectares used for the pastoral grazing, keeping, rearing and breeding of dairy or beef cattle, with a stocking rate of 14 stock units per hectare or more. Intensive pastoral farming excludes:

- (a) intensive pig farming
- (b) intensive poultry farming
- (c) horticulture and cropping
- (d) sheep farming
- (e) deer farming.

Intrinsic values* in relation to ecosystems, means those aspects of ecosystems and their constituent parts which have value in their own right, including:

- (a) their biological and genetic diversity; and
- (b) the essential characteristics that determine an ecosystem's integrity, form, functioning, and resilience.

Issue means a matter of concern to the region's community regarding activities affecting some aspect of natural and physical resources and the environment of the region or otherwise relating to the purpose and principles of the RMA.

Iwi means tribe or grouping of Māori people descended from a common ancestor(s).

Iwi authority* means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.

Iwi management plan means a management plan recognised by an iwi authority.

Kaitiakitanga* means the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.

Lake* means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.

Land:*

- (a) includes land covered by water and the air space above land; and
- (b) in a national environmental standard dealing with a regional council function under section 30 or a regional rule, does not include the bed of a lake or river; and
- (c) in a national environmental standard dealing with a territorial authority function under section 31 or a district rule, includes the surface of water in a lake or river.

Land farming involves the application and spreading of waste onto land in a manner that allows for waste constituents to be naturally broken down through bioremediation.

Landfill means a waste disposal site used for the controlled deposit of predominantly solid wastes onto or into land.

Leaching means the drainage of nutrients through the soil beyond the active root zone.

Limit* is the maximum amount of resource use available, which allows a freshwater objective to be met.

For the purposes of the Plan, a limit refers to any freshwater quality limit identified in Appendix 2 of the Plan.

Local authority* means a regional council or territorial authority.

Mahinga kai means areas from which food resources are gathered and/or propagated.

Maintenance, in relation to biodiversity, means 'no net loss' as achieved by the protection of existing areas and habitats and/or the restoration and enhancement of areas and habitats, including through biodiversity off-sets or other initiatives.

Maintenance, in relation to structures, includes activities which retain a structure or asset to its original authorised standard and purpose, and where the character, intensity and scale of the structure, asset or site remains the same or similar. Excludes the extension or reconstruction of structures or assets, or change in location.

Major road refers to:

- (a) a state highway,
- (b) a road within 1 km of any urban area as defined in Schedule 7, or
- (c) a road carrying more than 750 vehicles per day.

MALF means Mean Annual Low Flow.

Mana whenua* means customary authority exercised by an Iwi or hapu in an identified area.

Mauri* means essential life force or principle, a metaphysical quality inherent in all things, both animate and inanimate.

MCI refers to the macroinvertebrate community index.

Mean Annual Low Flow means the one-day mean annual low flow calculated as the average of the lowest mean daily flow of the river for each year (1 July to 30 June) of record.

Method means a specific action, procedure, programme or technique adopted to carry out a policy.

Minimum flow has the meaning contained in the definition of minimum flow or water level.

Minimum flow or water level means the flow or water level at which abstraction from a water body must cease to safeguard the life supporting capacity or mauri of water.

Mix-bury cover refers to a disposal method involving mixing solid drilling wastes (cuttings and residual fluids) with clean soil and burying the mixed material below the major rooting zone and above the water table to protect groundwater quality.

Modified watercourse includes a watercourse or part of a watercourse that meets the following criteria:

- (a) is a river or stream that has undergone some form of alteration; and
- (b) has a natural headwater of either a channel or spring, and generally follows the path of a historic natural watercourse or reasonably defined natural drainage channel.

Note: Applies to the length of river or stream altered.

National Policy Statement* means a statement issued under section 52 [of the RMA].

Natural and physical resources* includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.

Natural character includes a range of qualities and features, which have been created and sustained by nature as distinct from those which have been constructed by people. The qualities and features which make up natural character may be ecological, physical, spiritual, cultural and aesthetic in nature and include modified and managed environments.

National environmental standard* or NES means a standard prescribed by regulations made under section 43 [of the RMA].

Natural hazard* means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment.

Natural lake refers to a lake which is formed by natural geomorphic processes, whether modified by human activity or not.

Non-Complying activity means an activity which is described in the [Resource Management] Act, regulations (including a national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a non-complying activity, [such that] a resource consent is required for the activity and the consent authority may:

- (a) decline the consent; or
- (b) grant the consent, with or without conditions, but only if the consent authority is satisfied that the requirements of section 104D are met and the activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

NTU refers to nephelometric turbidity unit, a measure of the turbidity of water.

Objective means a statement of a specific desired environmental outcome.

Occupier* means

- (a) the inhabitant occupier of any property
- (b) for the purposes of section 16 [of the RMA], in relation to any land (including any premises and any coastal marine area), includes any agent, employee, or other person acting or apparently acting in the general management or control of the land, or any plant or machinery on that land.

Offal means waste comprised of dead animal matter.

On-site domestic wastewater treatment system means a system collecting or treating domestic wastewater generated on the property and disposing of that wastewater onto or into land within the property boundaries of the subject property.

Outfall structure, where referred to in a regional rule, includes any outfall structure (for discharging water or liquid wastes), but excludes any culvert, other than culverts on streams that are piped as part of an urban stormwater system and have no significant diadromous fish populations.

Outstanding freshwater bodies* are those water bodies identified in a regional policy statement or regional plan as having outstanding values, including ecological, landscape, recreational and spiritual values.

Permanent takes refer to the ongoing and permanent taking and use of surface water at a specific location over a period of time. It does not include temporary takes and excludes water for pasture irrigation.

Permitted activity means an activity that is described in the [Resource Management] Act, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a permitted activity, [such that] a resource consent is not required for the activity if it complies with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

Piping, in relation to the use of river and lake beds, refers to enclosing a stream in a pipe and consequently reclaiming the open stream channel.

Piezometer means a stand-pipe in the ground constructed for monitoring purposes only.

Pipeline means a pipeline constructed or used to convey any matter or substance; and includes all necessary incidental equipment, including compressor stations.

Piscicides refers to any chemical substances that are poisonous to fish.

Plan* means a regional plan or district plan.

Point-source discharge means a discharge that occurs at an identifiable location.

Policy means a specific statement that guides or directs decision making. A policy indicates a commitment to a general course of action in working towards an objective.

Potable water refers to water of a suitable quality for human consumption.

Poultry effluent means the solid and liquid waste material produced from a poultry farming operation, but excludes poultry washdown water and that proportion of the waste that is applied to land as a fertiliser.

Poultry washdown water means the water and contaminants that are discharged as a result of cleaning operations in poultry sheds following the removal from the subject property of the litter material contained in the shed.

Produced water means fresh groundwater extracted incidental to drilling and water with high mineral or salt content associated with the production of oil and gas from reservoirs. It may include water, water that has been injected into the reservoir, and any chemicals added during the production/treatment/enhancement process.

Production land:*

- (a) means any land and auxiliary buildings used for the production (but not processing) of primary products (including agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, and forestry products);
- (b) does not include land or auxiliary buildings used or associated with prospecting, exploration, or mining for minerals;

and “production” has a corresponding meaning.

Prohibited activity means an activity which is described in the [Resource Management] Act, regulations (including a national environmental standard), or a plan as a prohibited activity, [such that]:

- (a) no application for a resource consent may be made for the activity; and
- (b) the consent authority must not grant a consent for it.

Property refers to legally defined contiguous parcels of land, whether private land or public land, which have the same occupier and are managed in a like manner.

Reasonable mixing in relation to the discharge of contaminants into a river:

- (a) means a zone that equals seven times the width of the channel at the point of discharge; or
- (b) a distance for reasonable mixing determined as appropriate for a consent application where special circumstances apply.

Realignment, in relation to the use of river and lake beds, refers to the permanent diversion of water from its natural course and discharging the water back into the same water body by reconstructing the stream channel on another alignment. It includes the associated disturbance, excavation and reclamation.

Recharge, in relation to groundwater, means the addition of water from other sources to an aquifer, e.g. seepage from rivers, percolation of rainfall.

Reclamation means any permanent filling of a river or stream bed or an area previously inundated by water, thereby creating dry land, and reclaim and reclaiming have corresponding meanings.

Region* means in relation to a regional council, the region of the regional council as determined in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

Regional Council*

- (a) has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002; and
- (b) includes a unitary authority within the meaning of that Act.

Regionally distinctive, in relation to indigenous flora and fauna species, refers to a species identified in Schedule 4A of this Plan as locally significant to the Taranaki region in terms of its population uniqueness, health and wellbeing, irrespective of their national threat status.

Regionally significant wetland refers to a wetland that:

- (a) is a habitat type identified and described in Table 1 of Schedule 4B of the Plan as having significant indigenous biodiversity values in accordance with Policy 3.2; AND
- (b) is not a habitat type excluded by any of the criteria in Table 2 in Schedule 4B of the Plan.

Regional plan*

- (a) means an operative plan approved by a regional council under Schedule 1 (including all operative changes to the plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise)); and
- (b) includes a regional coastal plan.

Regional rule* means a rule made as part of a regional plan or proposed regional plan in accordance with section 68 [of the RMA].

Regular stock crossing point means a point where cattle, farmed deer and farmed pigs cross a water body, over and back, more than once per month.

Restricted discretionary activity means an activity which is described in the [Resource Management] Act, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a restricted discretionary activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and –

- (a) the consent authority's power to decline a consent, or to grant a consent and to impose conditions on the consent, is restricted to the matters over which discretion is restricted (whether in its plan or proposed plan, a national environmental standard, or otherwise); and
- (b) if granted, the activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

Return fluid refers to fluids injected as part of the hydraulic fracturing activity and any residual fluids returned to the surface.

Reverse sensitivity refers to the effects of sensitive activities on other lawfully established activities in their vicinity.

Riparian management means the collection of fencing, planting and other activities and practices applied to improve the natural functioning and quality of the riparian zone (which includes the waterway itself as well as the riparian margins).

Riparian management plan refers to a plan that records, in narrative and/or map form, what riparian margin is to be fenced and planted and with what species in order to promote the water quality objectives sought by the Plan. Riparian management plans are to be developed consistent with the riparian management guidelines developed by Taranaki Regional Council. For the avoidance of doubt, the Taranaki Regional Council will assess compliance with the riparian management plan requirements of Rule 35 (c) and when completed will issue a completion certificate outside the provisions of the Freshwater Plan

Riparian margin means a strip of land of varying width adjacent to a waterway and which contributes to the maintenance and enhancement of the natural functioning, quality and character of the waterway and its margins.

River* means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).

RMA refers to the Resource Management Act 1991.

Road* has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974; and includes a motorway as defined in section 2(1) of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989.

Road controlling authority refers to the authority responsible for managing any given road.

Rohe means a territory or boundary which defines the area within which a tangata whenua group claims traditional association and mana whenua.

Rural roads refer to roads other than 'major roads' except as described below:

- (a) remote road - public or private roads accessing property that does not have dwellings and which cross a waterway with a contributing catchment of less than 50 km²;
- (b) access tracks - remote roads as defined above, but with a contributing catchment of less than 100 ha.

Saltwater intrusion refers to the movement of saline water into an aquifer where it mixes with or displaces freshwater.

Sediment control refers to a process and practices where the sediments being transported by water are prevented from leaving the site where they were generated without appropriate treatment.

Sewage means liquid waste matter which is carried off by sewers (excluding stormwater).

Significant adverse effect means an adverse effect that is of a type or of a magnitude that is greater than the level of effects that would normally result from the ordinary daily functioning of an activity.

Significant indigenous biodiversity means areas or habitats that meet one or more of the criteria in Policy 3.2(a) of the Plan.

Slash means any discarded vegetation, including branches, log ends and waste trees remaining after logging and vegetation clearance activities.

Soil conservation* means avoiding, remedying or mitigating soil erosion and maintaining the physical, chemical, and biological qualities of soil.

Soil disturbance activities include earthworks associated with roading and tracking, formation of skid or landing sites, pipeline trenching and land contouring, but do not include land disturbed for cultivation, cropping and harvesting (including logging), or industrial and trade premises.

Solid waste means waste generated as a solid or converted to a solid for disposal. It includes wastes such as paper, plastic, glass, metal, garden and other organic wastes.

Stock means an individual's animals, including dairy and beef cattle, sheep, deer, horses, goats, birds, dogs and cats.

Stormwater means runoff that has been channelled, diverted, intensified or accelerated by human modification of the land surface or runoff from the external surface of any structure as a result of precipitation (rainfall) and includes entrained contaminants and sediment including that generated during construction or earthworks.

Structure* means any building, equipment, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.

Sufficient means that which is sufficient as determined by the Taranaki Regional Council or officers acting under delegated authority.

Surface water includes water in a river, lake, stream, pond or wetland.

Sustainable management* means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while:

- (a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;
- (b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and
- (c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

Tangata whenua* in relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapū, that holds mana whenua over the area.

Taonga means treasure, property; taonga are prized and protected as sacred possessions of the tribe. The term carries a deep spiritual meaning and taonga may be things that cannot be seen or touched. Included for example, are Te Reo Māori (the Māori language), wāhi tapu, waterways, fishing grounds and mountains.

Temporary takes refer to the occasional and temporary taking and use of surface water at a specific location and over a limited period of time. It does not include taking and use of surface water that is of an ongoing and permanent nature but which occurs intermittently or which occurs over a five-day duration in a 12 month period. The take excludes water for pasture irrigation.

Territorial authority* means a city council or a district council.

Threatened, in relation to indigenous flora and fauna species, refers to a species identified in the New Zealand Threat Classification lists as facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild and includes nationally critical, nationally endangered and nationally vulnerable species.

Tikanga Māori* means Māori customary values and practices.

Track means a formed route for the movement of people, animals or vehicles and includes a road but excludes any route formed solely by the walking of people or animals.

Treated farm dairy, piggery or poultry wastewater means farm dairy or poultry effluent which has undergone either anaerobic and/or aerobic treatment for a period sufficient such that urea is substantially absent and substantial settling of suspended solids has occurred.

Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)* has the same meaning as the word 'Treaty' as defined in section 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.

Upgrade means bringing a structure, system, facility or installation up to date or to improve its functional characteristics. The character, intensity and scale of any adverse effects of the upgraded structure, system, facility or installation remain the same or similar.

Vertebrate toxic agents mean any substance, whether inorganic, human-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used to eradicate, modify or control vertebrate animals, including possums, rats and mustelids, as identified and regulated under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. It includes the application of vertebrate pest control products.

Wāhi tapu means a place that is sacred to Māori in a traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense.

Wairua means spiritual essence.

Wastewater means liquid waste (and liquids containing waste solids) from domestic, industrial or commercial premises, including, but not limited to, toilet wastes, grey water (household wastewater from kitchens, bathrooms and laundries), sullage and trade wastes and excludes stormwater.

Water*

- (a) means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground;
- (b) includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water;
- (c) does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.

Water based drilling muds is a form of drilling fluid where the base fluid is comprised of fresh or saline water, to which further compounds are added to achieve required results during the drilling process.

Water body* means fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.

Water flooding is a well stimulation technique used to increase the flow of hydrocarbon fluids to the surface by pumping water into the reservoir formation to displace residual hydrocarbon fluids.

Water quality refers to the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of water that affect its ability to sustain community values and uses.

Water table means the layer of unconfined water.

Water take means the taking of water from a water body or the diverting of water outside of the bed of a river, lake or artificial watercourse.

Well means a hole drilled for the purpose of exploring for, appraising or extracting hydrocarbons and includes:

- (a) any hole for injection or reinjection purposes;
- (b) any down-hole pressure containing equipment; and
- (c) any pressure-containing equipment on top of the well.

Wetland* includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.

Working day* means any day except:

- (a) a Saturday, a Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, the Sovereign's birthday, and Labour Day; and
- (b) if Waitangi Day or Anzac Day falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, the following Monday; and
- (c) a day in the period commencing on 20 December in any year and ending with 10 January in the following year.

Schedule 1: Freshwater management units for Taranaki

The primary spatial area for managing fresh water within a catchment is the Freshwater Management Unit (FMU). Pursuant to Policy CA2 of the *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014*, freshwater bodies in Taranaki have been grouped into the following 'freshwater management units':

- ❖ *Freshwater Management Unit A: Outstanding freshwater bodies* - three freshwater bodies are identified as having values and characteristics exceptional in their physical form, diversity and composition of aquatic and riparian habitat, natural flow characteristics and hydraulic processes, or the pattern and range of natural water level fluctuations and which will be managed to protect their high natural state.

Freshwater Management Unit A comprises of:

- the Hangatahua (Stony) catchment
- the Maketawa catchment
- Lake Rotokare Scenic Reserve.

- ❖ *Freshwater Management Unit B: Volcanic ring plain* - rivers, reaches, lakes, wetlands and underlying aquifers on the volcanic ring plain (excluding the Hangatahua and Maketawa catchments).

Freshwater Management Unit B comprises of a rivers with short, steep and relatively small catchments in which water levels rise and fall rapidly in response to rainfall. The unit has both shallow unconfined low-yielding aquifers and confined higher yielding aquifers at depth. The unit includes New Plymouth and other urban areas and most of the land use (outside the Egmont National Park) is predominately intensive pastoral farming. The use of surface water supports a wide range of consumptive activities including agriculture, industry, community water supplies, and hydro-electric power generation. Surface water is subjected to higher consumptive and waste assimilation pressures comparative to the eastern hill country (Freshwater Management Unit D).

- ❖ *Freshwater Management Unit C: Coastal terraces* - rivers, reaches, lakes, wetlands and underlying aquifers on the southern and northern coastal terraces.

Between the Tangahoe and Patea rivers, Freshwater Management Unit C predominately contains short small streams that originate within the coastal terraces and discharge over the coastal cliff face as waterfalls. In other areas, the unit contains low lying reaches of rivers that originate within the eastern hill country (with the exception of the Patea River) and which are subject to large tidal ranges and naturally high sediment loads. The unit has both shallow unconfined low-yielding aquifers and confined higher yielding aquifers at depth. Soils within the coastal sand country are generally free-draining and easily erodible. Land use is predominately intensive pastoral farming and surface water is subjected to higher consumptive and waste assimilation pressures comparative to the eastern hill country (Freshwater Management Unit D). Aquatic species present in coastal terrace rivers and reaches generally tolerate lower river flows in contrast to ring plain rivers.

- ❖ *Freshwater Management Unit D: Eastern hill country* - rivers, reaches, lakes, wetlands and underlying aquifers in the eastern hill country (excluding outstanding freshwater bodies).

Freshwater Management Unit D comprises of deeply incised rivers fed by short, steep tributaries that comprise a branchlike drainage pattern. Rivers generally carry a naturally high sediment load as a result of the steep easily erodible geology. The unit contains both shallow unconfined low-yielding aquifers and confined higher yielding aquifers at depth. The land use is predominately dry stock farming and exotic plantation forestry, with a large proportion of the area in natural land cover. Aquatic species present in coastal terrace rivers and reaches generally tolerate lower river flows in contrast to ring plain rivers.

Refer Figure 1 overleaf.



Figure 1: Freshwater management units for Taranaki

Schedule 2: Freshwater objectives for Taranaki

Pursuant to Policy CA2 of the *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014*, the values to be safeguarded in relation to each Freshwater Management Units A, B, C and D are:

- the ecosystem health of rivers and lakes, and
- the suitability of water for secondary contact in rivers and lakes.

Tables 1 to 4 overleaf identify:

- the physical, chemical, and biological properties or attributes necessary to safeguard ecosystem health or the suitability of water for secondary contact in rivers and lakes
- the freshwater objective to be achieved in relation to those attributes. 'Freshwater objectives' refer to the attribute state or level to which an attribute is to be managed in the region for in a freshwater management unit and, in accordance with Appendix 2 of the *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2001*, range from A to D:

A = represents a pristine state or the highest possible state able to be achieved for an attribute to the extent that there is no observed effect on the chosen values;

B = a high state but with some or minor observed effects on the values possible;

C = generally provides for the value but is the minimum acceptable state (the national bottom line is set at the bottom of Attribute State C);

D = below the national bottom line and does not adequately provide for the chosen value.

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Table 1: Freshwater objectives for outstanding freshwater bodies (Freshwater Management Unit A)

Water body type	Value	Attributes (parameters for measuring values)	Freshwater objective		
			Attribute state	Numeric attribute state	Measure
Rivers	Ecosystem health	Nitrate toxicity (mg NO ₃ -N/L)	A	≤1.0	Annual median
				≤1.5	Annual 95% percentile
		Ammonia toxicity (mg NH ₄ -N/L)	A	≤0.03	Annual median
				≤0.05	Annual maximum
		Dissolved oxygen below point sources (mg/L)	A	≥8.0	7-day summer mean minimum
				≥7.5	1-day summer mean minimum
	Periphyton (mg chl-a/m ²)	A	≤50	Annual maximum	
Suitability of water for secondary contact	<i>E coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i> /100 mL)	B	>260 and ≤540	Annual median	
Lakes*	Ecosystem health	Total phosphorus (mg/m ³)	D	>50	Annual median
		Total nitrogen (mg/m ³)	C	>350 and ≤750	Annual median
		Ammonia toxicity (mg NH ₄ -N/L)	A	≤0.03	Annual median
				>0.05 and ≤0.40	Annual maximum
		Phytoplankton (mg chl-a/m ²)	B	>2 and ≤5	Annual median
	>10 and ≤25			Annual maximum	
	Suitability of water for secondary contact	<i>E coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i> /100 mL)	A	≤260	Annual median
Planktonic cyanobacteria (mm ³ /L)		D	>10 mm ³ /L total biovolume of all cyanobacteria	80% percentile collected over 3 years	

* Existing freshwater quality relating to total phosphorus and planktonic cyanobacteria in Lake Rotokare is below the national bottom line set in the Appendix 2 of the NPSFM 2014. The reduced water quality in Lake Rotokare is caused by naturally occurring processes and is thereby exempted pursuant to Policy CA3 of the NPSFM from meeting the national bottom line.

Table 2: Freshwater objectives for volcanic ring plain water bodies (Freshwater Management Unit B)

Water body type	Value	Attributes (parameters for measuring values)	Freshwater objective		
			Attribute state	Numeric attribute state	Measure
Rivers	Ecosystem health	Nitrate toxicity (mg NO ₃ -N/L)	B	>1.0 and ≤2.4	Annual median
				≤1.5	Annual 95% percentile
		Ammonia toxicity (mg NH ₄ -N/L)	B	≤0.03	Annual median
				>0.05 and ≤0.40	Annual maximum
		Dissolved oxygen below point sources (mg/L)	A	≥8.0	7-day summer mean minimum
				≥7.5	1-day summer mean minimum
	Periphyton (mg chl-a/m ²)	B	>50 and ≤120	Annual maximum	
Suitability of water for secondary contact	<i>E coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i> /100 mL)	B	>260 and ≤540	Annual median	
Lakes	Ecosystem health	Total phosphorus (mg/m ³)	C	>20 and ≤50	Annual median
		Total nitrogen (mg/m ³)	C	>0.03 and ≤0.24	Annual median
		Ammonia toxicity (mg NH ₄ -N/L)	B	>0.03 and ≤24	Annual median
				>0.05 and ≤0.40	Annual maximum
		Phytoplankton (mg chl-a/m ²)	B	>2 and ≤5	Annual median
	>10 and ≤25			Annual maximum	
	Suitability of water for secondary contact	<i>E coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i> /100 mL)	A	≤260	Annual median
Planktonic cyanobacteria (mm ³ /L)		A	≤500 cells/mL of total cyanobacteria	80% percentile collected over 3 years	

Table 3: Freshwater outcomes for coastal terrace water bodies (Freshwater Management Unit C)

Water body type		Attributes (parameters for measuring values)	Freshwater objective		
			Attribute state	Numeric attribute state**	Measure
Rivers	Ecosystem health	Nitrate toxicity (mg NO ₃ -N/L)	B	>1.0 and ≤2.4	Annual median
				≤1.5	Annual 95% percentile
		Ammonia toxicity (mg NH ₄ -N/L)	B	>0.03 and ≤0.24	Annual median
				>0.05 and ≤0.40	Annual maximum
		Dissolved oxygen below point sources (mg/L)	A	≥8.0	7-day summer mean minimum
				≥7.5	1-day summer mean minimum
	Periphyton (mg chl-a/m ²)	B	>50 and ≤120	Annual maximum	
Suitability of water for secondary contact	<i>E coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i> /100 mL)	A	≤260	Annual median	
Lakes	Ecosystem health	Total phosphorus (mg/m ³)	C	>20 and ≤50	Annual median
		Total nitrogen (mg/m ³)	C	>350 and ≤750	Annual median
		Ammonia toxicity (mg NH ₄ -N/L)	B	>0.03 and ≤0.24	Annual median
				>0.05 and ≤0.40	Annual maximum
		Phytoplankton (mg chl-a/m ²)	B	>2 and ≤5	Annual median
	>10 and ≤25			Annual maximum	
	Suitability of water for secondary contact	<i>E coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i> /100 mL)	A	≤260	Annual median
Planktonic cyanobacteria (mm ³ /L)		A	≤500 cells/mL of total cyanobacteria	80% percentile collected over 3 years	

Table 4: Freshwater objectives for eastern hill country water bodies (Freshwater Management Unit D)

Water body type	Values	Attributes (parameters for measuring values)	Freshwater objective		
			Attribute state*	Numeric attribute state**	Measure
Rivers	Ecosystem health	Nitrate toxicity (mg NO ₃ -N/L)	A	≤1.0	Annual median
				≤1.5	Annual 95% percentile
		Ammonia toxicity (mg NH ₄ -N/L)	A	≤0.03	Annual median
				B	>0.05 and ≤0.40
		Dissolved oxygen below point sources (mg/L)	A	≥8.0	7-day summer mean minimum
	≥7.5			1-day summer mean minimum	
	Periphyton (mg chl-a/m ²)	B	>50 and ≤120	Annual maximum	
Suitability of water for secondary contact	<i>E. coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i> /100 mL)	A	≤260	Annual median	
Lakes	Ecosystem health	Total phosphorus (mg/m ³)	C	>20 and ≤50	Annual median
		Total nitrogen (mg/m ³)	C	>350 and ≤750	Annual median
		Ammonia toxicity (mg NH ₄ -N/L)	A	≤0.03	Annual median
				B	>0.05 and ≤0.40
		Phytoplankton (mg chl-a/m ²)	B	>2 and ≤5	Annual median
	>10 and ≤25			Annual maximum	
	Suitability of water for secondary contact	<i>E. coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i> /100 mL)	A	≤260	Annual median
Planktonic cyanobacteria (mm ³ /L)				≤500 cells/mL of total cyanobacteria	80% percentile collected over 3 years

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Schedule 3: Outstanding freshwater bodies

Table 1 and Figures 1 to 3 overleaf identify the three rivers, reaches, and lakes identified in this Plan as **outstanding freshwater bodies** (and which constitute Freshwater Management Unit A). That is they have values and characteristics exceptional in their physical form, diversity and composition of aquatic and riparian habitat, natural flow characteristics and hydraulic processes, or the pattern and range of natural water level fluctuations and which will be managed to protect their high natural state.

Table 1: Outstanding freshwater bodies in the Taranaki region

River	Reach / sub catchment	Values
Hangatahua (Stony) River	Entire catchment, including tributaries	<p>Outstanding natural features and landscapes and scenic values.</p> <p>The only braided river within the Taranaki region, the Hangatahua is the largest and most prominent river carrying water from Mount Taranaki to the sea. It is highly unmodified with high native fish diversity, including the presence of threatened species.</p> <p>It also has important cultural and heritage associations and is of high cultural significance to local iwi.</p>
Maketawa Stream	Entire catchment, including tributaries	<p>A sub-catchment of the Ngatoro Stream, the Maketawa Stream is a small ring plain waterbody with outstanding natural features and landscapes due to its very high water quality and largely unmodified catchment.</p> <p>The Stream contains exceptional diversity and composition of aquatic and riparian habitats and species. It is highly valued for angling and provides important habitat for threatened native species.</p>
Lake Rotokare Scenic Reserve	Lake and environs within the Scenic Reserve	<p>Outstanding natural features and landscapes, and indigenous biodiversity values.</p> <p>The 230 ha forested hill-country catchment includes extensive wetlands and a 17.8 ha natural lake. It has an exceptional diversity and composition of aquatic and riparian habitats and native species. In pristine condition it contains exceptional visual qualities, scientific, educational and amenity values.</p> <p>Significant secondary contact recreational area with important cultural and heritage associations.</p>

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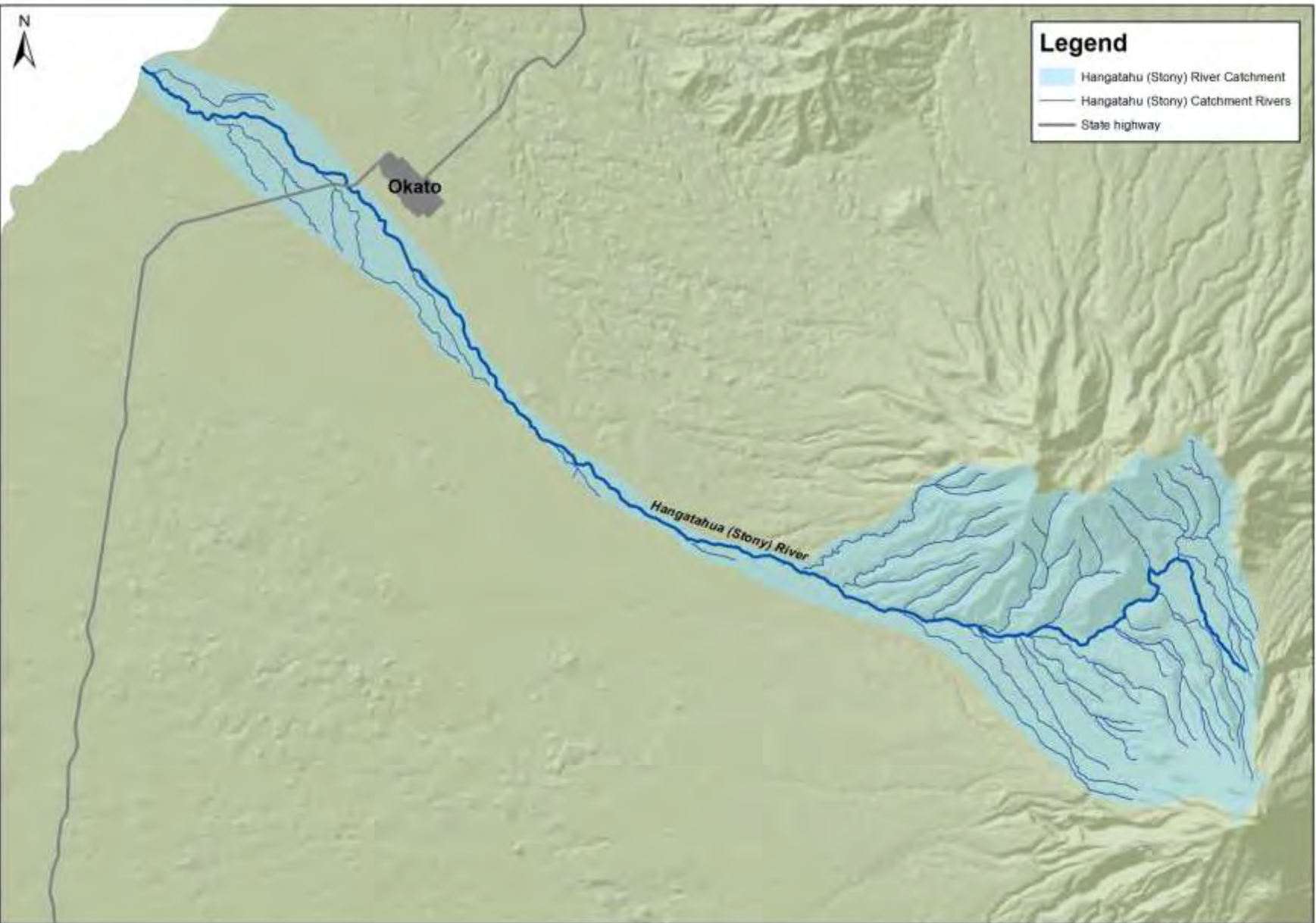


Figure 1 : Hangatahau (Stony) River catchment



Figure 2: Maketawa Stream catchment

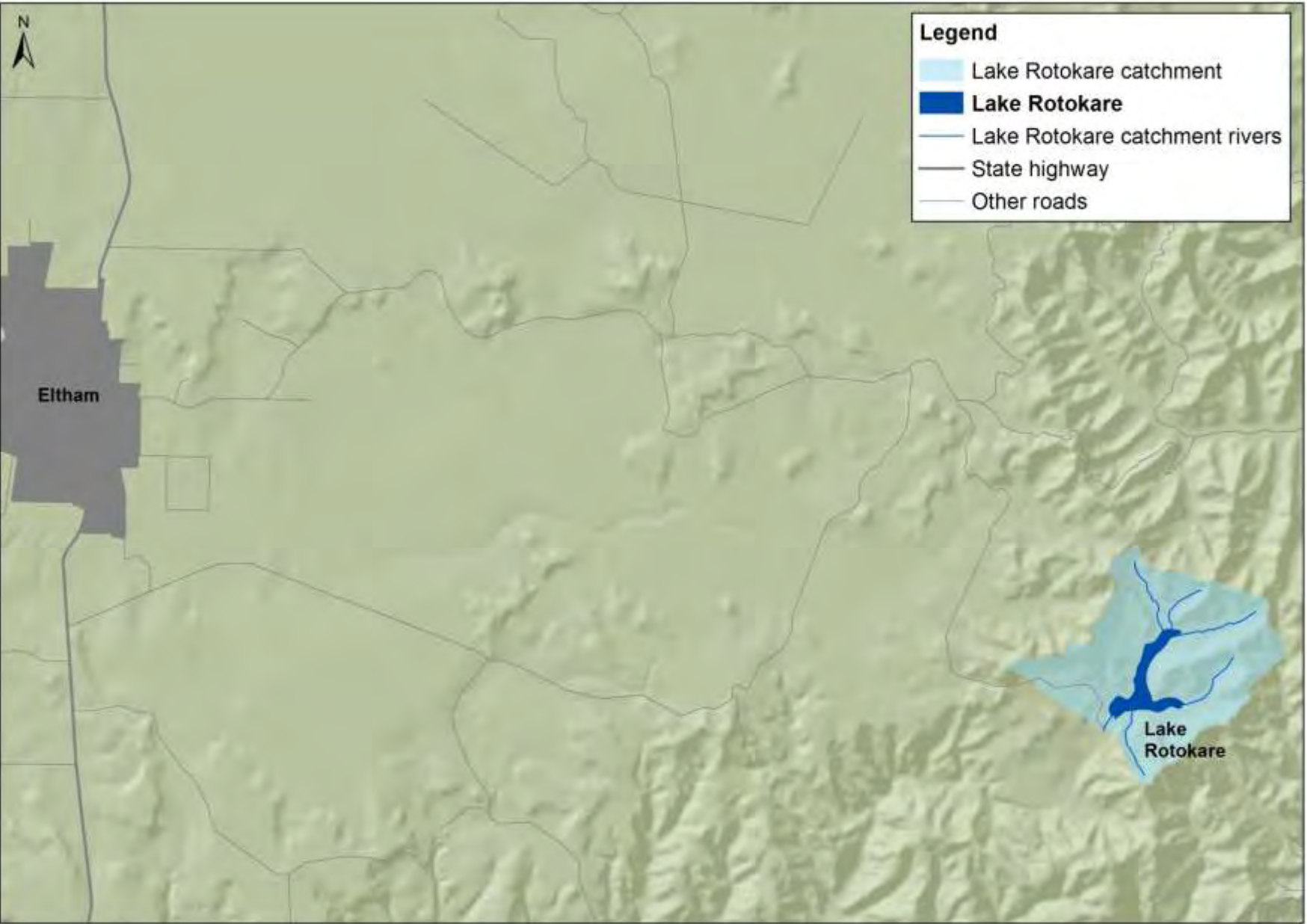


Figure 3: Lake Rotokare Scenic Reserve

Schedule 4A: Regionally significant freshwater and wetland species

Rivers, lakes or wetlands that provide habitat for indigenous flora and or fauna species identified as nationally threatened or regionally distinctive (Tables 1 and 2) have significant indigenous biodiversity values in accordance with Policy 3.2 of the Plan.

Set out in Tables 1 and 2 below are freshwater and or wetland species identified as nationally threatened or which are regionally distinctive because they are largely confined to the Taranaki region, are particularly uncommon in Taranaki, or because Taranaki represents the limit of their national distribution range.

Table 1: Nationally threatened or regionally distinctive fish species present in Taranaki rivers and lakes

Indigenous species			Significance/Threat classification
Common name	Scientific name		
Fish	Banded kokopu	<i>Galaxias fasciatus</i>	Regionally distinctive, not threatened
	Brown mudfish	<i>Neochanna apoda</i>	Regionally distinctive, At Risk (Declining)
	Freshwater mussel	<i>Echyridella menziesii</i>	Regionally distinctive
	Giant kokopu	<i>Galaxias argenteus</i>	Regionally distinctive, At Risk (Declining)
	Koaro	<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>	Regionally distinctive, At Risk (Vulnerable)
	Lamprey	<i>Geotria australis</i>	Threatened (Nationally vulnerable), regionally distinctive
	Shortjaw kokopu	<i>Galaxias postvectis</i>	Threatened (Nationally vulnerable), regionally distinctive

Table 2: Nationally threatened or regionally distinctive species present in wetland habitats in Taranaki

Indigenous species			Significance/Threat classification
Common name	Scientific name		
Fauna	Australasian bittern	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Regionally distinctive, Threatened (Nationally endangered)
	Banded dotterel	<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>	Threatened (Nationally vulnerable)
	Banded kokopu	<i>Galaxias fasciatus</i>	Regionally distinctive
	Banded rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis assimilis</i>	Regionally distinctive, At Risk (Naturally uncommon)
	Brown mudfish	<i>Neochanna apoda</i>	Regionally distinctive, At Risk (Declining)
	Giant diving beetle	<i>Onychohydus hookeri</i>	Regionally distinctive
	Giant kokopu	<i>Galaxias argenteus</i>	Regionally distinctive, At Risk (Declining)
	Goldstripe gecko	<i>Woodworthia chrysosireticus</i>	Regionally distinctive, At Risk (Relict)
	Grey duck	<i>Anas supercilliosa supercilliosa</i>	Threatened (Nationally critical)
	New Zealand dabchick	<i>Poliiocephalus rufopectus</i>	Regionally distinctive, Threatened (Nationally vulnerable)
	North Island fernbird	<i>Bowdleria punctata vealeae</i>	Regionally distinctive, At Risk (Declining)
	Pied shag*	<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i>	Threatened (Nationally vulnerable)
	Royal spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>	Regionally distinctive, At Risk (Naturally uncommon)
	Spotless crane	<i>Porzana tabuensis plumbea</i>	Regionally distinctive, At Risk (Relict)
	Tadpole shrimp	<i>Lepidurus apus</i>	Regionally distinctive
Flora	Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia dichotoma</i>	Regionally distinctive
	Dwarf buttercup	<i>Ranunculus recens</i>	Threatened (Nationally vulnerable)
	Dwarf musk	<i>Mazus novaezeelandiae</i> subsp.	Threatened (Nationally vulnerable)
	Grass/flat leaved rush	<i>Juncus caespiticus</i>	Regionally distinctive
	Jointed twig rush	<i>Machaerina articulata</i>	Regionally distinctive
	Leafless rush	<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Threatened (Nationally vulnerable)
	Pakihi sedge / peat bog sedge	<i>Machaerina teretifolia</i>	Regionally distinctive
	Saltmarsh ribbonwood	<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>	Regionally distinctive
	Shore stonecrop	<i>Crassula peduncularis</i>	Threatened (Nationally critical)
	Sneezeweed	<i>Centipeda minima</i> var. <i>minima</i>	Regionally distinctive, Threatened (Nationally endangered)
	Stout water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum robustum</i>	Regionally distinctive (At Risk declining)
	Swamp buttercup	<i>Ranunculus macropus</i>	Data deficient
	Swamp greenhood orchid	<i>Pterostylis micromega</i> (Hook f.)	Threatened (Nationally critical)
	Swamp maire	<i>Syzygium maire</i>	Regionally distinctive
	Swamp millet	<i>Isachne globosa</i>	Regionally distinctive
	Tussock sedge	<i>Schoenus carsei</i>	Threatened (Nationally endangered)
	Water brome	<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i>	Threatened (Nationally vulnerable)
	Fern	<i>Deparia petersenii</i>	Regionally distinctive
	Dicot herb	<i>Forstera tenella</i>	Regionally distinctive
	Dicot herb	<i>Gratiola concinna</i>	Threatened (Nationally vulnerable)
Dicot herb	<i>Limosella "Manutahi"</i>	Threatened (Nationally critical)	

Table 3 below identifies rivers, reaches and lakes identified as significant in the region due to the recorded presence of indigenous freshwater fish species identified as nationally ‘threatened’ (based on the Department of Conservation threat classification) or ‘regionally distinctive’. Of note the scheduled values are not exhaustive. The species listed may not necessarily be present throughout the main stem, or all tributaries, of particular rivers or lakes listed. Identification does, however, provide a starting point, in **generally** identifying what values are expected to occur.

Table 3: Rivers and lakes with threatened or regionally distinctive freshwater fish

Parent catchment	Reach / sub catchment	Threatened or regionally distinctive (aquatic) species ¹
Hangatahua (Stony)	Hangatahua (Stony) River	Koaro
	Hangatahua (Stony) River tributary	Koaro, Short jawed kokopu
	Cataract Stream	Koaro
Herekawe	Herekawe Stream	Banded kokopu
Huatoki	Huatoki Stream	Banded kokopu, Giant kokopu, Lamprey
Inaha	Inaha Stream	Lamprey, Freshwater mussel
Kaihihi	Kaihihi Stream tributary	Banded kokopu, Short jawed kokopu
	Mangatete Stream tributary	Short jawed kokopu
	Mangatete Stream	Giant kokopu, Koaro
	Lake Corbett	Banded kokopu, Giant kokopu
Kakapo	Kakapo Stream	Freshwater mussel
Kapoaiaia	Kapoaiaia Stream	Banded kokopu, Giant kokopu, Short jawed kokopu
Kapuni	Kapuni Stream	Koaro
Katikara	Katikara Stream	Banded kokopu, Giant kokopu, Koaro, Short jawed kokopu
Kaupokonui	Kaupokonui Stream	Lamprey
	Little Dunns Creek	Koaro
	Mangawheroiti Stream	Lamprey
Mangaroa	Unnamed wetland	Brown mudfish
Mangati	Mangati Stream	Banded kokopu
Mimi	Mimi River	Freshwater mussel
Oakura	Kiri Stream	Koaro, Short jawed kokopu
	Momona Stream	Koaro, Short jawed kokopu
	Oakura River	Short jawed kokopu
	Te Maketu Stream	Giant kokopu, Short jawed kokopu
Oaoti Stream	Oaoti Stream	Lamprey
Oaonui	Oaonui Stream	Lamprey
Oeo	Oeo Stream	Lamprey
Okahu	Okahu Stream	Banded kokopu, Giant kokopu, Koaro
Onaero	Mangahewa Stream	Banded kokopu, Giant kokopu, Short jawed kokopu
Otakeho	Otakeho Stream	Koaro, Short jawed kokopu
Ouri	Ouri Stream	Giant kokopu, Koaro
Parahaki	Parahaki Stream	Banded kokopu
Patea	Lake Rotorangi and lower Patea River	Freshwater mussel
	Mangaehu Stream	Freshwater mussel
	Mangaituku tributary	Banded kokopu
	Ngaere Stream tributary	Brown mudfish
	Unnamed swamp, Rawhitiroa	Brown mudfish
	Upokorau Stream	Koaro
Tapuae	Tapuae	Freshwater mussel
Tangahoe	Lake Rotokare tributary	Banded kokopu
	Puiatoe Stream	Banded kokopu
Te Henui	Te Henui Stream	Banded kokopu, Giant kokopu, Koaro, Short jawed kokopu, Lamprey

Parent catchment	Reach / sub catchment	Threatened or regionally distinctive (aquatic) species ¹
Timaru	Timaru Stream	Giant kokopu, Koaro, Short jawed kokopu
	Timaru Stream tributary	Banded kokopu, Koaro, Short jawed kokopu
Tongaporutu	Tongaporutu tributaries	Freshwater mussel
Urenui River	Urenui River tributary	Banded kokopu, Giant kokopu
Wahamoko Stream	Unnamed tributary	Brown mudfish
	Wahamoko Stream	Brown mudfish
Waiau	Waiau Stream tributary	Banded kokopu
Waimoku	Waimoku Stream	Banded kokopu, Giant kokopu
Waingongoro	Unnamed forest pool	Brown mudfish
	Waingongoro River	Lamprey
	Waingongoro River tributary	Brown mudfish
Waiongana	Araheke Stream tributary	Banded kokopu
	Mangaoraka Stream	Banded kokopu, Short jawed kokopu
	Waiongana stream	Lamprey
Waipara	Waipara Stream	Banded kokopu
Wairau	Wairau Stream	Banded kokopu, Giant kokopu, Koaro, Short jawed kokopu
Waitara	Hitoki Stream	Lamprey
	Mako Stream	Lamprey
	Mangamawhete Stream	Short jawed kokopu
	Matau Stream	Lamprey
	Matau Stream tributary	Lamprey
	Ngatoro Stream	Koaro, Short jawed kokopu
	Ngatoro-iti Stream	Short jawed kokopu
	Piakau Stream	Short jawed kokopu
	Piakau Stream tributary	Short jawed kokopu
	Taramoukou Stream	Lamprey
	Taramoukou Stream tributary	Banded kokopu
	Waitara River tributary	Banded kokopu, Giant kokopu
Waitotara	Lake Mangawhio	Banded kokopu
Waitotoroa	Waitotoroa Stream tributary	Banded kokopu
Waiweranui	Waiweranui Stream	Lamprey
Waiwhakaiho	Kai Auahi Stream	Koaro
	Korito Stream	Short jawed kokopu
	Manganaha Stream	Banded kokopu
	Manganaha Stream tributary	Banded kokopu
	Mangaone Stream	Banded kokopu, Giant kokopu
	Mangorei Stream	Short jawed kokopu
	Mangorei Stream tributary	Short jawed kokopu
	Unnamed wetland	Banded kokopu
	Waiwhakaiho River	Lamprey
	Waiwhakaiho River tributary	Koaro, Short jawed kokopu
Warea	Warea River tributary	Banded kokopu, Brown mudfish

Schedule 4B: Wetland habitat types

The definition of wetlands under the RMA is very broad and encompasses a large number of natural and man-made habitat types. Not all wetlands that fall under the RMA definition necessarily have significant indigenous biodiversity values in terms of being 'representative' of their former biodiversity pattern. Table 1 identifies wetland habitat types that are regionally significant according to their 'representativeness' importance in accordance with Policy 3.2 of the Plan. That is, the wetlands are a habitat type that is 'naturally uncommon' (i.e. originally rare in the landscape) or 'threatened' (i.e. now covers 20% or less of their former extent). For the purposes of certainty, Table 2 provides additional assessment criteria that if triggered confirm that a particular wetland does not contain biodiversity values considered to be regionally significant.

Table 1: Wetland habitat types identified as having regionally significant indigenous biodiversity (representativeness) values

Wetland type	Defined as	Further description
Dune slack wetland	Dune slack wetlands support low growing indigenous herbfield and occur in topographically low sites where wind has eroded hollows or depressions in raw sand, or where water is permanently or seasonally ponded.	Dune slack wetlands are found close to the sea on sand country, and can comprise a mosaic of indigenous vegetation and bare sand. Exotic species are frequently present.
Ephemeral wetlands	Ephemeral wetlands support indigenous turf (<3 cm tall) species, indigenous rushland and indigenous scrub, are most frequently found in depressions lacking a surface outlet, and are characterised by a marked seasonal ponding and drying.	Ephemeral wetlands are of moderate fertility, neutral pH and fed by groundwater or an adjacent water body. Seasonal variations in rainfall and evaporation result in seasonal variation in water level. Ephemeral wetlands may experience complete drying in summer months or dry years. Ephemeral wetlands are found on sand country (although they also occur elsewhere), and may comprise a mosaic of indigenous vegetation and bare sand. Fluctuations between aquatic and terrestrial plant species often occur and exotic species are frequently present.
Bog and fen wetland	Bog wetlands support indigenous mosses, lichens, cushion plants, sedges, grasses, restiads, ferns, shrubs and trees and are formed on peat with rainwater the only source of water. Fen wetlands support indigenous restiads, sedges, ferns, tall herbs, tussock grasses and scrub and are on predominantly peat. Fen wetlands receive inputs from groundwater and nutrients from adjacent mineral soils.	Bog wetlands can be found on relatively level or gently sloping ground including hill crests, basins, terraces and within other wetland classes. Bog wetlands are nutrient poor, poorly drained and aerated, and usually acid. The water table is often close to or just above the ground surface. Fen wetlands can be found on slight slopes (e.g. fans), toes of hillsides, or on level ground without much accumulation of peat. Fen wetlands can grade into swamp wetland. Fen wetlands are of low to moderate acidity and fertility and the water table is usually close to or just below the surface. Bog wetlands and fen wetlands are often found in association with each other and are dominated by indigenous species, but exotic species can also be present.

Wetland type	Defined as	Further description
Seepage and spring wetland	<p>Seepage wetlands support indigenous sedgeland, cushionfield, mossfield or scrub, occur on slopes, and are fed by groundwater.</p> <p>A spring wetland occurs at the point that an underground stream emerges at a point source.</p>	<p>Seepage and spring wetlands can be found at the point of change of slopes and places where the water table is raised. Seepage wetlands are often also fed by surface water including where groundwater has percolated to the surface. Substrates (ranging from raw or well-developed mineral soil to peat), nutrient levels and pH vary from site to site.</p> <p>Seepage and spring wetlands are often small and can occur as isolated systems or in association with other wetland types. The volume of water within a seepage system is less than that within a spring system. Seepage and spring wetlands are dominated by indigenous species but exotic species can also be present.</p>
Swamp and marsh wetland	<p>Swamp and marsh wetlands support indigenous sedges, rushes, reeds, flaxland, tall herbs, herbfield, shrubs, scrub and forest.</p> <p>Swamp wetlands are generally of high fertility, receiving nutrients and sediment from surface run-off and groundwater.</p> <p>Marsh wetlands are mineral wetlands with good to moderate drainage that are mainly groundwater or surface water fed and characterised by fluctuation of the water table.</p>	<p>Substrates within swamp and marsh wetlands are generally a combination of peat and mineral substrates. Standing water and surface channels are often present, with the water table either permanently, or periodically, above much of the ground surface.</p> <p>Swamp and marsh wetlands can usually be found on plains, valley floors and basins. Marsh wetlands can be differentiated from swamp wetlands by having better drainage, generally a lower water table and usually a more mineral substrate and higher pH. Exotic species are frequently present in both wetland types.</p>
Saltmarsh wetland	Saltmarsh wetlands support herbfield, rushland and scrub, form within areas of tidal intertidal zones, and are fed from groundwater and estuary waters. Saltmarsh wetlands occur in association with mudflats.	<p>Water within a saltmarsh wetland can be saline or brackish. Substrates are typically mineral.</p> <p>Saltmarsh wetland can comprise a mosaic of indigenous species and bare substrate (mudflats). Exotic species can be present. In some places the mudflats can be extensive and are characteristic of estuarine wetland systems.</p>
Lakes and lagoons and their margins	<p>Lakes and lagoons support indigenous aquatic plants (emergent, floating, submerged or rafted), and indigenous rushes, reeds, sedges, sedgeland, flaxland, reedland turf (<3 cm tall), herbfield, scrub and shrubs on the margins. Indigenous terrestrial vegetation (such as scrub, shrub species, shrubland, treeland and forest) can also be found in association with lake and lagoon margins.</p> <p>Lakes are areas of standing (non flowing) water. Lagoons are shallow lakes, connected to, or independent of, a river, lake or the sea.</p>	<p>Lakes and lagoons in the region are associated with dune, river, and volcanic landforms and include dune lakes, oxbow lakes and tarns.</p> <p>Lakes and lagoons can exist in isolation, be entirely within, or have elements of, other wetland habitat types. Exotic species (aquatic, wetland or terrestrial) may also be present.</p>
Estuaries	Refer <i>Coastal Plan for Taranaki</i> .	

Table 2: Assessment criteria for confirming a wetland’s representativeness values are not of regional significance

If a wetland type described in Table 1 meets any of the following criteria it is not considered a significant wetland habitat type for the purposes of the Plan.

1. Damp gully heads, or paddocks subject to regular ponding, dominated by cultivated pasture species; OR
2. Areas of wetland habitat in or around bodies of water specifically designed, installed and maintained for any of the following purposes:
 - (a) water storage ponds or reservoirs for public water supply, hydroelectric power generation, firefighting, irrigation or stock watering; or
 - (b) water treatment ponds for wastewater or stormwater treatment, nutrient attenuation, sediment control, or animal effluent; or
 - (c) land drainage; or
 - (d) beautification, landscaping, and amenity.

Table 3: Confirmed regionally significant wetlands (to be completed)²⁰

Table 3 below identifies the following 76 wetlands, as identified in the *Wetland Inventory for the Taranaki region* (2005) to be regionally significant wetland habitat in accordance with tables 1 and 2 above.

Wetland name	Size	Location (GPS)	Wetland type	Values (Threatened or regionally distinctive indigenous species present if known)
			e.g Dune slack wetland	

²⁰ Since 2001 the Taranaki Regional Council has been working with landowners to protect these wetlands through non regulatory methods. The Council will continue to work with and liaise with landowners to protect these wetlands, including, as appropriate, surveying and mapping the wetlands to delineate the location and extent of the wetlands.

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Schedule 5: Water bodies with significant amenity values

Table 1 identifies water bodies with high amenity values. All rivers, lakes, streams and wetlands may contain fishery (angling), contact recreation, and aesthetic and scenic values. However, the following rivers, reaches and lakes have been identified as regionally significant. The primary source of information on fishery values for the water bodies listed in this schedule is based on records provided by the Taranaki Fish and Game Council to the Taranaki Regional Council and Appendix 1A of the *Regional Fresh Water Plan for Taranaki* (2001).

Table 1: Water bodies identified as having significant amenity values

Parent catchment	Reach / sub catchment	Amenity values
Hangatahua (Stony)	Main stem	Angling
Huatoki Stream	Main stem	Angling, aesthetic and scenic values
Kai Auai Stream	Main stem	Aesthetic and scenic values
Kapuni Stream	Main stem	Angling, aesthetic and scenic values
Kaitikara Stream	Main stem	Aesthetic and scenic values
Kaupokonui Stream	Main stem	Angling, contact recreation
	Mangawhero Stream	Angling
	Little Dunns Creek	Angling
Manawapou River	Main stem	Whitebaiting
Mimi River	Main stem	Whitebaiting, aesthetic and scenic values
Mohakatino River	Main stem	Whitebaiting, aesthetic and scenic values
Oakura River	Main stem	Angling, whitebaiting, contact recreation, aesthetic and scenic values
Okahu Stream	Main stem	Angling, aesthetic and scenic values
Onaero River	Main stem	Whitebaiting, aesthetic and scenic values
Otakeho Stream	Main stem	Angling
Patea River	Kahouri Stream	Angling
	Paetahi Stream	Angling
	Main stem	Angling, contact recreation, aesthetic and scenic values
	Lake Rotokare	Contact recreation
Tangahoe River	Main stem	Whitebaiting
Tapuae Stream	Main stem	Angling, aesthetic and scenic values
Taungatara Stream	Main stem	Angling

Parent catchment	Reach / sub catchment	Amenity values
Te Henui Stream	Main stem	Angling, contact recreation, aesthetic and scenic values
Timaru Stream	Main stem	Angling, whitebaiting, contact recreation, aesthetic and scenic values
Tongaporutu River	Main stem	Whitebaiting, aesthetic and scenic values
Urenui River	Main stem	Whitebaiting, contact recreation, aesthetic and scenic values
Waiaua River	Main stem	Angling
	Lake Opunake	Angling, contact recreation
Waingongoro River	Mangatoki Stream	Angling
	Main stem	Angling, contact recreation, aesthetic and scenic values
Waiongana Stream	Mangaoraka Stream	Angling
	Main stem	Angling, whitebaiting
Waitara River	Mangamawhete Stream	Angling
	Main stem below the Manganui River confluence	Angling, whitebaiting, contact recreation, aesthetic and scenic values
	Lake Ngaangana	Angling
	Lake Rakapiko	Angling, contact recreation
	Waipuku Stream	Angling
	Te Popo Stream	Angling
	Ngatoro Stream	Angling
Manganui River and tributaries	Angling, contact recreation, aesthetic and scenic values	
Waiwhakaiho	Mangorei Stream	Angling, aesthetic and scenic values
	Lake Rotomanu	Angling, contact recreation
	Lake Mangamahoe	Angling
	Lower reaches of the main stem (Audrey Gale Park –to river mouth)	Angling, whitebaiting, contact recreation
	Mid reaches of the main stem (Lake Mangamahoe to Audrey Gale Park)	Aesthetic and scenic values
Upper reaches of the main stem (Egmont National Park to Lake Mangamahoe)	Angling, aesthetic and scenic values	
Warea River	Main stem	Angling

Schedule 6: Water bodies with significant inanga and trout spawning values

This schedule identifies waterways and their reaches that are regionally significant in terms of providing habitat for inanga and trout spawning.

Inanga spawning values

Table 1 identifies waterbody reaches that are regionally significant in terms of the habitat they provide for inanga spawning.

Table 1: Waterbody reaches with significant inanga spawning values

Area from the river mouth extending to 2 km upstream from the river mouth	Area from the river mouth extending to 1 km upstream from the river mouth	Area from the river mouth extending to 500 m upstream from the river mouth
Tongaporutu River	Hutiwai Stream	Remaining waterbodies (excluding those rivers with no tidal influence)
Mimi River	Waiongana Stream	
Urenui River	Mangaoraka Stream	
Onaero River	Waiwhakaiho River	
Waitara River	Tangahoe River	
Patea River	Manawapou River	
Waitotara River		

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Trout spawning values

Table 2 identifies water bodies (including tributaries) that are regionally significant in terms of the habitat they provide for trout spawning. The primary source of information for the water bodies listed in this schedule is based on records provided by the Taranaki Fish and Game Council to the Taranaki Regional Council.

Table 2: Water bodies identified as significant trout spawning values

Parent catchment	Reach / sub catchment (includes tributaries)
Kapuni	Kapuni Stream
Kaupokonui	Kaupokonui Stream
	Mangawhero Stream
	Little Dunns Creek
Oakura	Oakura River
Okahu	Okahu Stream
Otakeho	Otakeho Stream
Patea	Kahouri Stream
	Paetahi Stream
	Patea River
Tapuae	Tapuae Stream
Taungatara	Taungatara Stream
Te Henui	Te Henui Stream
Timaru	Timaru Stream
Waiaua	Waiaua River
Waingongoro	Mangatoki Stream
	Waingongoro River
Waiongana	Mangaoraka Stream
	Waiongana stream
Waitara	Mangamawhete Stream
	Maketawa River
	Waipuku Stream
	Te Popo Stream
	Ngatoro Stream
	Manganui River
Waiwhakaiho	Mangorei Stream
Warea	Warea River

Schedule 7: Maps of defined urban areas

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Figure 1: Urban defined area for Bell Block



Figure 2: Urban defined area for Egmont Village



Figure 3: Urban defined area for Eltham



Figure 4: Urban defined area for Hawera



Figure 5: Urban defined area for Inglewood



Figure 6: Urban defined area for Kaponga



Figure 7: Urban defined area for Lepperton



Figure 8: Urban defined area for Manaia



Figure 9: Urban defined area for New Plymouth

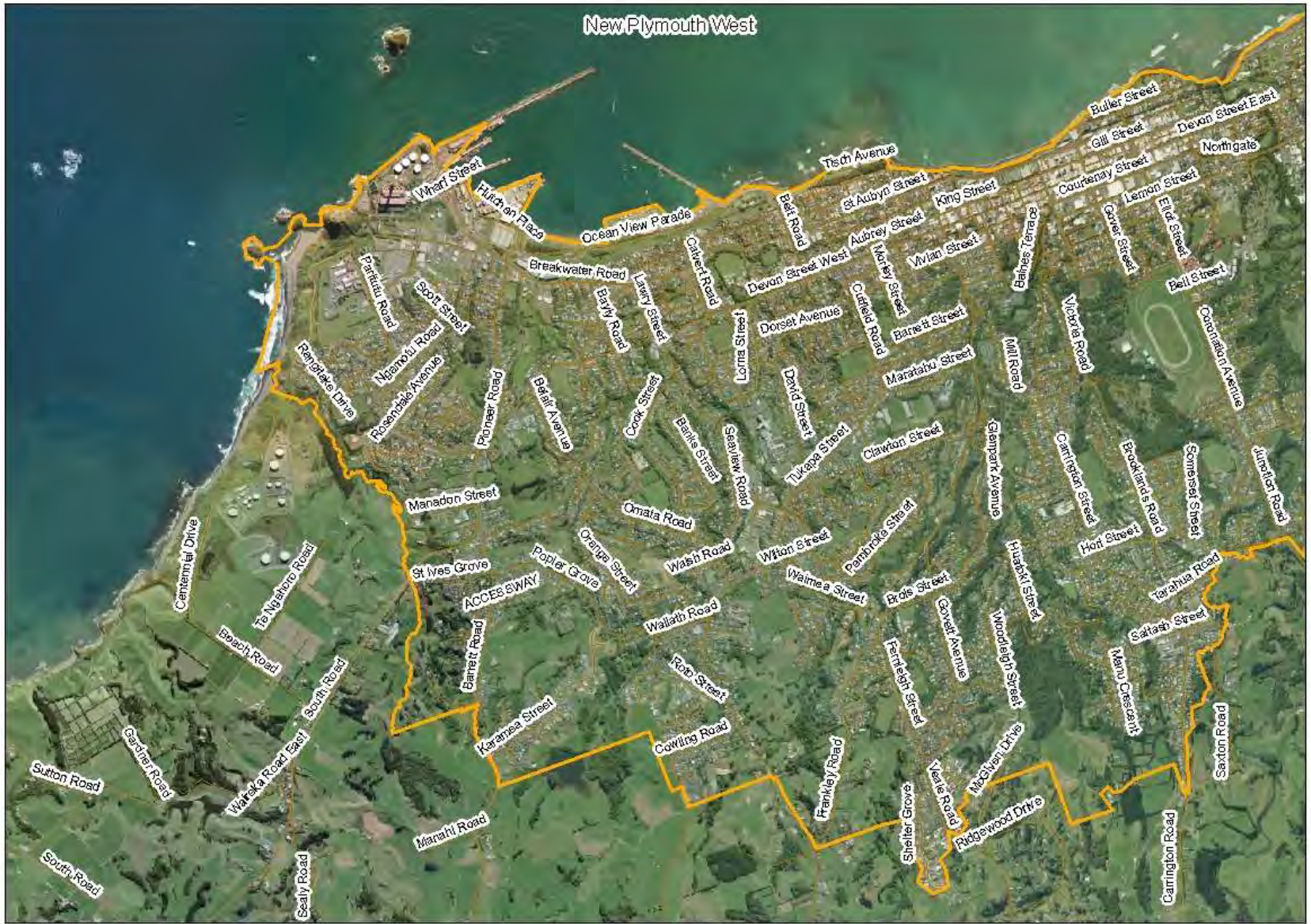


Figure 11: Urban defined area for New Plymouth – west



Figure 12: Urban defined area for Normanby



Figure 13: Urban defined area for Oakura



Figure 14: Urban defined area for Ohawe



Figure 15: Urban defined area for Okato



Figure 16: Urban defined area for Onaero



Figure 17: Urban defined area for Opunake



Figure 18: Urban defined area for Patea



Figure 19: Urban defined area for Stratford



Figure 20: Urban defined area for Urenui



Figure 21: Urban defined area for Waitara



Figure 22: Urban defined area for Waverley

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Schedule 8: Documents incorporated by reference

The documents referenced throughout the Plan are listed below, along with the website addresses that provide access to the documents.

Good management practices for on-site domestic wastewater management (Rule 2)

Section 6.3 and Appendix T of New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1547:2012 – On-site domestic wastewater management

Fertiliser application (Rule 10)

Code of Practice for Nutrient Management (New Zealand Fertiliser) 2013

http://www.fertiliser.org.nz/site/code_of_practice/default.aspx

Agrichemical application (Rule 11)

New Zealand Standard for Management of Agrichemicals (NZS 8409:2004)

www.standards.co.nz

Good management practices for farm dairy effluent discharges (Rule 18)

IPENZ Practice Note 21, March 2013

www.ipenz.org.nz

DairyNZ Farm Dairy Effluent Design Code of Practice

www.dairynz.co.nz

Taranaki Regional Council guidelines for discharging treated farm dairy or poultry wastewater to land

Taranaki Regional Council guidelines for discharging treated farm dairy or poultry wastewater to land and water

Cleanfills (Rule 27)

A Guide to the Management of Cleanfills (Ministry for the Environment, 2002)

<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/cleanfills-guide-jan02.pdf>

Geotechnical or ground-water monitoring bores (Rules 51 and 52)

NZS 4411:2001 Environmental Standard for Drilling of Soil and Rock

Hydrocarbon well design, operation, maintenance modification, suspension and abandonment (Rule 55)

Well Integrity Operations (Part 6) provisions of the Health and Safety in Employment (Petroleum Exploration and Extraction) Regulations 2013.

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Appendix 1: Statutory acknowledgements

What are statutory acknowledgements?

A statutory acknowledgement is an acknowledgement by the Crown of the special relationship of the [identification of iwi] with identifiable areas. Namely the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association of the [identification of iwi] with those areas (known as Statutory Acknowledgement Areas).

Statutory Acknowledgement Areas within the Taranaki region are identified in this Appendix.

What are the purposes of statutory acknowledgements?

The purposes of statutory acknowledgements are:

- To ensure the particular association of [identification of iwi] with certain significant areas in the Taranaki region are identified and that [identification of iwi authorities] is informed when a proposal may affect one of those areas.
- To improve the implementation of the Resource Management Act processes, in particular by requiring consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgements when making decisions on the identification of affected parties.

Who may be affected by statutory acknowledgements?

You may be affected by a statutory acknowledgement if you are applying for a resource consent for an activity that is within, adjacent to, or directly impacting on a Statutory Acknowledgement Area.

What happens when you apply for a resource consent?

If you are applying for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly impacting on a Statutory Acknowledgement Area:

- the Taranaki Regional Council must send a summary of your resource consent application to the relevant iwi authority; and
- the Taranaki Regional Council must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement in going through the process of making the decision on whether the iwi authority is an affected party in relation to the resource consent application.

Statutory acknowledgements to be inserted into Proposed Plan:

Ngati Ruanui
Ngati Tama
Nga Rauru Kiihahi
Ngāti Mutunga

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