

Trustpower Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme

Monitoring Programme

Annual Report

2020-2021

Technical Report 2021- 56



Working with people | caring for Taranaki



Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
Stratford

ISSN: 1178-1467 (Online)
Document: 2877409 (Word)
Document: 2896088 (Pdf)
March 2022

Trustpower Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme

Monitoring Programme

Annual Report

2020-2021

Technical Report 2021-56

Trustpower Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme

Monitoring Programme

Annual Report

2020-2021

Technical Report 2021-56

Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
Stratford

ISSN: 1178-1467 (Online)
Document: 2877409 (Word)
Document: 2896088 (Pdf)
March 2022

Executive summary

Trustpower Ltd (the Company) operates the Motukawa hydroelectric power (HEP) scheme in the Manganui River and Waitara River catchments. The Company draws water from behind a weir on the Manganui River near Tariki and diverts this water through a race to Lake Ratapiko and then through penstocks to the Motukawa Power Station. The power station discharges into the Makara Stream, a tributary of the Waitara River. Consents for the Motukawa HEP scheme allow the Company to maintain structures, to take, divert and discharge water, and to disturb the bed of Lake Ratapiko. This report for the period July 2020 to June 2021 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) to assess the Company's environmental performance during the period under review, and the results and environmental effects of their activities.

During the period under review, the Company demonstrated a high level of environmental performance.

The Company holds a total of 23 resource consents, which include a total of 186 conditions setting out the requirements that they must satisfy. The Company holds five consents to allow it to take and use water, five consents to discharge water or sediment into the Makara, Mangaotea and Mako streams, one consent to discharge wastes to land around Lake Ratapiko and four land use permits for bed disturbance and structures in the Manganui River, Mangaotea Stream and Lake Ratapiko. Seven additional consents allow the Company to abstract water, and construct and maintain structures in the Mangaotea Stream.

The Council's monitoring for the period under review included eight inspections of fish passage and residual flow facilities, continuous water temperature monitoring at two sites between November and April, and a biomonitoring survey. In addition, all monitoring data provided by the Company was reviewed. The range of information provided by the Company included abstraction and discharge data, lake and race water level information and fish transfer data (elver and adult eel).

The monitoring showed that during the period under review, the management of abstraction rates, flushing flows, and race and lake water levels was generally good. With regard to the management and recording of flows within the race, performance has improved significantly compared to previous monitoring years. There was good compliance with set flows and water levels.

The average temperature difference recorded between sites upstream and downstream of the weir during the reported period were smaller than those recorded historically. As a result of the mild spring and summer weather conditions experienced in Taranaki during the period being reported, peak water temperatures in the residual flow were also below those seen historically. Results have shown how climatic conditions can greatly effect water temperatures both within the residual reach and upstream of the scheme.

Macroinvertebrate monitoring indicates improvement at some sites. In the current period, it is considered that the communities of the residual flow reach represent what would be considered typical of a low flow community, but lower than expected when compared to the upstream site. Overall, these results and previous monitoring results indicate that the invertebrate community supported by the residual flow is not significantly different to those supported by natural flows. As expected, any differences become more prominent under sustained dry weather conditions.

Recent fish surveys undertaken for the Company by a consultant in 2020 and 2021 have found both an absence of inanga and torrentfish upstream and downstream of the weir, which has made it difficult to assess the likelihood of fish passage success upstream of the weir. Some maintenance is likely needed at the fish pass to address erosion of rock weirs that are resulting in small waterfalls, potentially causing a barrier to some species. Another key finding that occurred during this monitoring period was the presence

of several juvenile lamprey within Ayling's pond which were uncovered during routine pond maintenance. This suggests that lamprey may passively enter the scheme from the Manganui River.

Eel and elver passage requirements were generally fulfilled with the elver transfer system at the power station working well. The total weight of elvers transferred in the reporting period was about half that of the previous year's result and in general follows on from the promising results recorded in the five previous monitoring periods. Transfer of adult eels has been attempted during each migration season, with 22 longfin eel and one shortfin eel transferred in the most recent season.

Overall, it is considered that the Company was able to demonstrate a high level of environmental and administrative performance and compliance with the resource consents during the reported period. There were no incidents recording non-compliance in respect of this consent holder during the period under review.

For reference, in the 2020-2021 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 86% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 11% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.

In terms of overall environmental and compliance performance by the consent holder over the last several years, this report shows that the consent holder's performance is being maintained at a high level.

This report includes recommendations for the 2021-2022 year.

Table of contents

		Page
1	Introduction	1
1.1	Compliance monitoring programme reports and the Resource Management Act 1991	1
1.1.1	Introduction	1
1.1.2	Structure of this report	1
1.1.3	The Resource Management Act 1991 and monitoring	1
1.1.4	Evaluation of environmental and administrative performance	2
1.2	Process description	3
1.3	Resource consents	4
1.4	Monitoring programme	7
1.4.1	Introduction	7
1.4.2	Programme liaison and management	7
1.4.3	Site inspections	7
1.4.4	Water temperature monitoring	8
1.4.5	Data audit	8
1.4.6	Biomonitoring surveys	8
1.4.7	Fish monitoring	8
2	Results	12
2.1	Water	12
2.1.1	Inspections	12
2.1.2	Hydrological inspections	12
2.1.3	Results of abstraction and discharge data audit	13
2.1.4	Results of receiving environment monitoring	15
2.1.4.1	Water temperature monitoring	15
2.1.4.2	Biological monitoring	21
2.1.4.3	Fish monitoring	23
2.1.4.3.1	Residual flow and fish pass	23
2.1.4.3.2	Mangaotea Stream	28
2.1.4.3.3	Lake Ratapiko Spillway Fish Pass	28
2.1.4.3.4	Adult eel and elver transfers	29
2.2	Riparian planting	36
2.3	Stakeholders' meeting	36
2.4	Incidents, investigations, and interventions	37

3	Discussion	38
3.1	Discussion of site performance	38
3.2	Environmental effects of exercise of consents	39
3.3	Evaluation of performance	41
3.4	Recommendations from the 2019-2020 Annual Report	57
3.5	Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2021-2022	57
3.6	Exercise of optional review of consent	58
4	Recommendations	59
	Glossary of common terms and abbreviations	60
	Bibliography and references	62
	Appendix I Resource consents held by the Trustpower Ltd	

List of tables

Table 1	Summary of consents held by the Company for the Motukawa HEP scheme	5
Table 2	Gauging results for gaugings undertaken in relation to the Manganui River residual flow	12
Table 3	Details of consents and special conditions in relation to abstraction rates, discharge rates and water levels and the recording	13
Table 4	Summary of summer Manganui River daily water temperatures (°C) prior to the increase in residual flow to 400 L/s (1992-2002) and for the years since, upstream and downstream of the Motukawa HEP weir	15
Table 5	Summary of maximum daily water temperatures in the Manganui River, upstream and downstream of the weir, between 1 November and 30 April inclusive	18
Table 6	Exceedance time (%) for Manganui River water temperatures recorded in the period prior to (1992-2002) and post residual flow increase (2002-2019) for comparison at both sites (1 November-30 April)	19
Table 7	Elver transfer data collected since the 2002-2003 monitoring period	34
Table 8	Proportion of elvers as longfin and shortfin eels for elvers trapped at Motukawa Power Station	35
Table 9	Summary of performance for Consent 3369-2	41
Table 10	Summary of performance for Consent 3371-2	42
Table 11	Summary of performance for Consent 3372-2	43
Table 12	Summary of performance for Consent 3373-2	43
Table 13	Summary of performance for Consent 1166-3	44
Table 14	Summary of performance for Consent 5080-1	45
Table 15	Summary of performance for Consent 5081-1	45
Table 16	Summary of performance for Consent 5082-1	46

Table 17	Summary of performance for Consent 5084-1	47
Table 18	Summary of performance for Consent 5085-1	47
Table 19	Summary of performance for Consent 5086-1	48
Table 20	Summary of performance for Consent 5087-1	49
Table 21	Summary of performance for Consent 5088-1	49
Table 22	Summary of performance for Consent 6388-1	50
Table 23	Summary of performance for Consent 6390-1	51
Table 24	Summary of performance for Consent 6391-1	52
Table 25	Summary of performance for Consent 6381-1	52
Table 26	Summary of performance for Consent 6385-1	54
Table 27	Summary of performance for Consent 6386-1	55
Table 28	Summary of performance for Consent 6387-1	55
Table 29	Evaluation of overall environmental performance over time	56

List of figures

Figure 1	Main features of the Motukawa HEP Scheme including relevant consents	4
Figure 2	Continuous water temperature monitoring sites in the Manganui River in relation to the Motukawa HEP scheme	9
Figure 3	Location of water abstraction, discharge and water level monitoring sites for the Motukawa HEP scheme (limits in brackets)	10
Figure 4	Macroinvertebrate monitoring sites in the Manganui River in relation to the Motukawa HEP	11
Figure 5	Maximum water temperatures in each monitoring year (November to April inclusive) recorded upstream and downstream of the abstraction (Site T1 and T2)	17
Figure 6	Water temperatures in the Manganui River, upstream and downstream of the Tariki Weir. 1 November 2020–1 May 2021	17
Figure 7	The average difference in mean monthly water temperatures between upstream and downstream, pre and post 400 L/s residual flow implementation, and during the previous and current report periods	20
Figure 8	The distribution of maximum daily temperature differences (downstream minus upstream, November to April), displayed as a percentage of total days monitored. Data has been split into pre-400 L/s residual flow (1992-2002) and post 400 L/s residual flow (2002-2019), previous period (2019-20), and current year (2020-21)	20
Figure 9	Manganui River water temperature differences between sites upstream and downstream of the Motukawa HEP weir compared with the flow in the Manganui River at Everett Park from 8 November to 8 December 2018	21
Figure 10	Map showing sampled sites with current survey results	22
Figure 11	Cumulative weight of elvers transferred from the Motukawa Power Station during the 2020-2021 period	31

Figure 12	Elver transfer data for the monitoring years to date	31
-----------	--	----

List of photos

Photo 1	Taken from midway down the fish pass. Top photo looking upstream toward the weir, bottom photo looking down stream toward the river. Photos in 2019-2020 compliance period	24
Photo 2	Old sluice gate leak (top) and race (bottom). Photos in 2019-2020 compliance period	26
Photo 3	Shows a dead Koura in the old sluice race (top) and a net with approximately 15 elver caught in the sluice race (bottom). Photos in 2019-2020 compliance period	27
Photo 4	Fish pass at spillway (top). Fish pass inlet (middle). Fish pass approach through spillway (bottom)	29
Photo 5	Photo taken of elver in the trap December 2019. Elver enter a pipe carrying the attractant flow, which leads to the trap. These elver are then transferred to an area above the Manganui River head works	30
Photo 6	Two attractant flows that direct fish away from the trap. One small tributary (right) and one coming from the station (left beside the concrete pillar). There is a third residual flow from the station outlet pipe directly below the building (seen in Photo 7). Photo taken during the 2019-2020 monitoring period	32
Photo 7	Top photo showing water level during power generation and the bottom two photos show water level when generation ceases. The bottom photo shows that the entrance to the trap appears to be left out of the water, with minimal attractant flow. Photos taken during the 2019-2020 monitoring period	34

1 Introduction

1.1 Compliance monitoring programme reports and the Resource Management Act 1991

1.1.1 Introduction

This report is for the period July 2020 to June 2021 by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) describing the monitoring programme associated with resource consents held by Trustpower Ltd (the Company) for the Motukawa hydroelectric power (HEP) scheme. This scheme diverts water from the Manganui River and Mangaotea Stream to Lake Ratapiko and then onto the Motukawa Power Station on Motukawa Road.

This report covers the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consents held by the Company that relate to abstractions and discharges of water in the Waitara catchment, and associated instream structures. This is the 26th report to be prepared by the Council to cover the Motukawa HEP scheme activities and their effects.

1.1.2 Structure of this report

Section 1 of this report is a background section. It sets out general information about:

- consent compliance monitoring under the *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) and the Council's obligations;
- the Council's approach to monitoring sites through annual programmes;
- the resource consents held by the Company in the Manganui and Waitara River catchments;
- the nature of the monitoring programme in place for the period under review; and
- a description of the activities and operations conducted in the Company's site/catchment.

Section 2 presents the results of monitoring during the period under review, including scientific and technical data.

Section 3 discusses the results, their interpretations, and their significance for the environment.

Section 4 presents recommendations to be implemented in the 2021-2022 monitoring year.

A glossary of common abbreviations and scientific terms, and a bibliography, are presented at the end of the report.

1.1.3 The Resource Management Act 1991 and monitoring

The RMA primarily addresses environmental 'effects' which are defined as positive or adverse, temporary or permanent, past, present or future, or cumulative. Effects may arise in relation to:

- a. the neighbourhood or the wider community around an activity, and may include cultural and social-economic effects;
- b. physical effects on the locality, including landscape, amenity and visual effects;
- c. ecosystems, including effects on plants, animals, or habitats, whether aquatic or terrestrial;
- d. natural and physical resources having special significance (for example recreational, cultural, or aesthetic); and
- e. risks to the neighbourhood or environment.

In drafting and reviewing conditions on discharge permits, and in implementing monitoring programmes, the Council is recognising the comprehensive meaning of 'effects' in as much as is appropriate for each activity. Monitoring programmes are not only based on existing permit conditions, but also on the obligations of the RMA to assess the effects of the exercise of consents. In accordance with Section 35 of the RMA, the Council undertakes compliance monitoring for consents and rules in regional plans, and maintains an overview of the performance of resource users and consent holders. Compliance monitoring, including both activity and impact monitoring, enables the Council to continually re-evaluate its approach and that of consent holders to resource management and, ultimately, through the refinement of methods and considered responsible resource utilisation, to move closer to achieving sustainable development of the region's resources.

1.1.4 Evaluation of environmental and administrative performance

Besides discussing the various details of the performance and extent of compliance by the Company, this report also assigns them a rating for their environmental and administrative performance during the period under review.

Environmental performance is concerned with actual or likely effects on the receiving environment from the activities during the monitoring year. Administrative performance is concerned with the Company's approach to demonstrating consent compliance in site operations and management including the timely provision of information to Council (such as contingency plans and water take data) in accordance with consent conditions.

Events that were beyond the control of the consent holder and unforeseeable (that is a defence under the provisions of the RMA can be established) may be excluded with regard to the performance rating applied. For example loss of data due to a flood destroying deployed field equipment.

The categories used by the Council for this monitoring period, and their interpretation, are as follows:

Environmental Performance

High: No or inconsequential (short-term duration, less than minor in severity) breaches of consent or regional plan parameters resulting from the activity; no adverse effects of significance noted or likely in the receiving environment. The Council did not record any verified unauthorised incidents involving environmental impacts and was not obliged to issue any abatement notices or infringement notices in relation to such impacts.

Good: Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were negligible or minor at most. There were some such issues noted during monitoring, from self-reports, or during investigations of incidents reported to the Council by a third party but these items were not critical, and follow-up inspections showed they have been dealt with. These minor issues were resolved positively, co-operatively, and quickly. The Council was not obliged to issue any abatement notices or infringement notices in relation to the minor non-compliant effects; however abatement notices may have been issued to mitigate an identified potential for an environmental effect to occur.

For example:

- High suspended solid values recorded in discharge samples, however the discharge was to land or to receiving waters that were in high flow at the time;
- Strong odour beyond boundary but no residential properties or other recipient nearby.

Improvement required: Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were more than minor, but not substantial. There were some issues noted during monitoring, from self-reports, or during investigations of incidents reported to the Council by a third party. Cumulative

adverse effects of a persistent minor non-compliant activity could elevate a minor issue to this level. Abatement notices and infringement notices may have been issued in respect of effects.

Poor: Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were significant. There were some items noted during monitoring, from self-reports, or during investigations of incidents reported to the Council by a third party. Cumulative adverse effects of a persistent moderate non-compliant activity could elevate an 'improvement required' issue to this level. Typically there were grounds for either a prosecution or an infringement notice in respect of effects.

Administrative performance

High: The administrative requirements of the resource consents were met, or any failure to do this had trivial consequences and were addressed promptly and co-operatively.

Good: Perhaps some administrative requirements of the resource consents were not met at a particular time, however this was addressed without repeated interventions from the Council staff. Alternatively adequate reason was provided for matters such as the no or late provision of information, interpretation of 'best practical option' for avoiding potential effects, etc.

Improvement required: Repeated interventions to meet the administrative requirements of the resource consents were made by Council staff. These matters took some time to resolve, or remained unresolved at the end of the period under review. The Council may have issued an abatement notice to attain compliance.

Poor: Material failings to meet the administrative requirements of the resource consents. Significant intervention by the Council was required. Typically there were grounds for an infringement notice.

For reference, in the 2020-2021 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 86% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 11% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.¹

1.2 Process description

The Motukawa HEP scheme first generated electricity in January 1927 and has been modified over the years to improve efficiency. Previous monitoring reports provide additional detail on the scheme's history. The Company currently owns and operates the scheme, which was formerly operated by Powerco Ltd and also by Taranaki Energy. The main elements of the scheme are shown in Figure 1.

The Company draws water from behind a weir (referred to as the Tariki weir) on the Manganui River near Tariki and diverts this water through a settling pond (Ayling's Pond) and then via a water race into Lake Ratapiko, an artificial storage lake resulting from the damming of the Mako Stream. About half way along, the race crosses the Mangaotea Stream. At this location, water has in the past been pumped from the Mangaotea Stream, and discharged to the water race to supplement the Manganui River take. However, this has been temporarily ceased by the Company for various reasons which are discussed in previous reports. From Lake Ratapiko the water is piped through penstocks to the Motukawa Power Station, used to generate electricity, and discharged into the Makara Stream, a tributary of the Waitara River.

¹ The Council has used these compliance grading criteria for more than 17 years. They align closely with the 4 compliance grades in the MfE Best Practice Guidelines for Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement, 2018

The Company have also installed an in-race generator. By constructing a small dam in the Motukawa Race and diverting water through a generator, it allowed the Company to utilise the natural head in the race at this point. A 200 KW generator now produces about 0.9 gigawatt/hours of electricity per year.

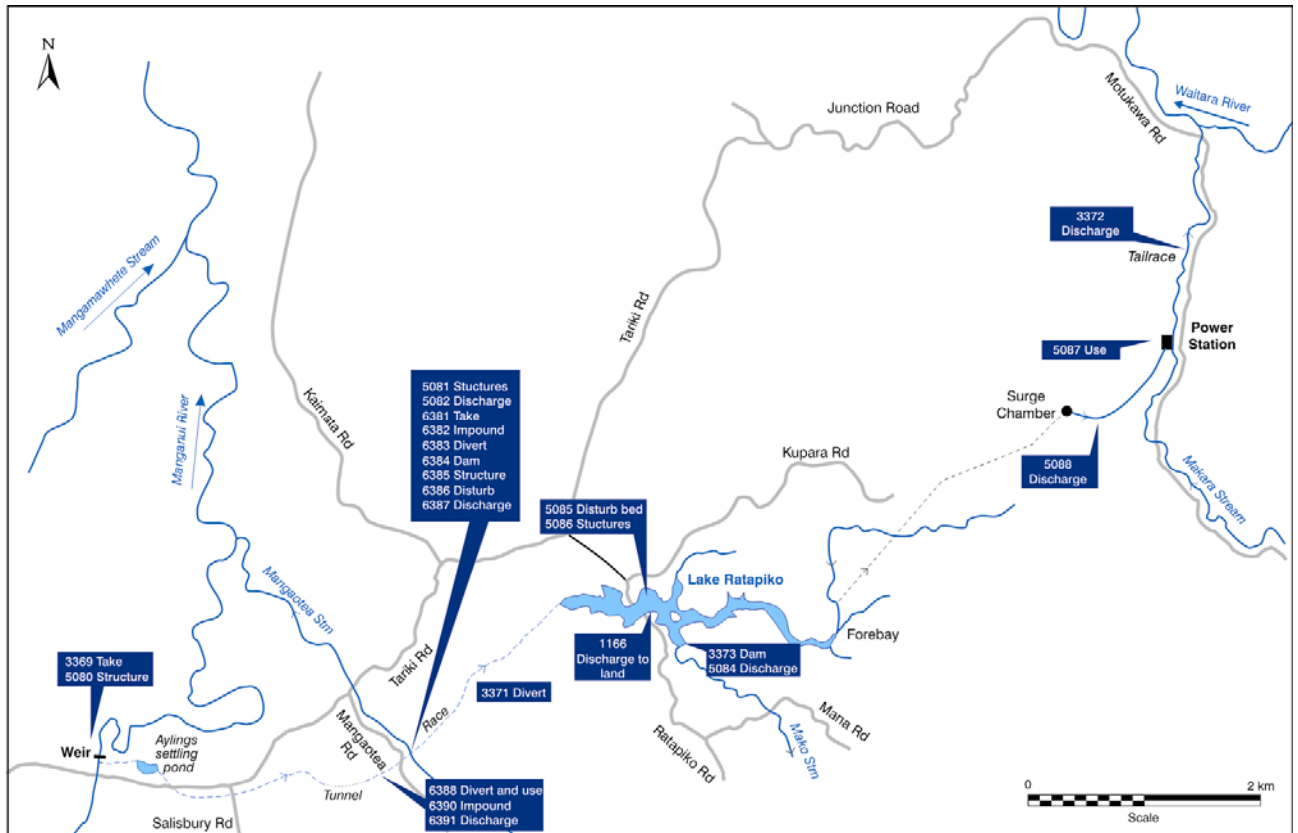


Figure 1 Main features of the Motukawa HEP Scheme including relevant consents

The Manganui River downstream of the weir carries a residual flow of at least 400 L/s for 5 km between the weir and the confluence with the Mangaotea Stream, with more flow if the Tariki weir is overtopping. The confluence with the next major tributary, the Mangamawhete Stream, is a further 8 km downstream. This residual flow was implemented following the renewal of consent 3369, and the construction of a new fish pass on the true right bank, which carries approximately 300 L/s of the residual flow past the weir (constructed in 2002). The remaining residual flow passes through an old (and mostly ineffective) fish pass on the true left bank of the weir.

Much of the scheme is monitored and operated remotely by the Company. Through an automated water level sensor system, the Company can monitor the residual flows in the Manganui River and Mangaotea Stream, water levels in the race and lake and how much rain is falling locally. This has allowed the Company to manage race flows to minimise flooding, and has greatly improved the Company's compliance with residual flow requirements.

1.3 Resource consents

The Company holds 23 resource consents, the details of which are summarised in the table below. Summaries of the conditions attached to each permit are set out in Section 3 of this report.

A summary of the various consent types issued by the Council is included in Appendix I, as are copies of all permits held by the Company during the period under review. All consents for the scheme expire in June 2022 and renewal applications have been lodged by the Company.

Table 1 Summary of consents held by the Company for the Motukawa HEP scheme

Consent number	Purpose	Granted	Review	Expires
<i>Water abstraction permits</i>				
3369-2	To take and use up to 5200 L/s of water from the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment for hydroelectric power generation purposes	19 September 2001	-	1 June 2022
3371-2.1	To divert and use up to 8000 L/s of stormwater run-off and the entire flow of various unnamed watercourses draining into the race and into Lake Ratapiko in the Waitara catchment for hydroelectric power supply purposes	19 September 2001 Varied 4 July 2016	At any time if there is flooding attributable to the scheme	1 June 2022
5087-1	To take and use up to 7787 L/s of water from Lake Ratapiko in the Waitara catchment for hydroelectric power generation purposes	19 September 2001	-	1 June 2022
6381-1	To take and use water from the Mangaotea Stream, a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment, for hydroelectric power generation purposes	7 December 2007	-	1 June 2022
6382-1	To impound water behind a temporary dam within the Mangaotea Stream a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment, for the purposes of constructing a water intake structure for hydroelectric power generation purposes	7 December 2005	-	1 June 2022
6383-1	To divert water around a temporary dam within the Mangaotea Stream, a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment, for the purposes of constructing a water intake structure for hydroelectric power generation purposes	7 December 2005	-	1 June 2022
6388-1	To divert and use water in the Motukawa Race for hydroelectric power generation purposes	27 July 2004	-	1 June 2022
6388-1	To divert and use water in the Motukawa Race for hydroelectric power generation purposes at or about GR: Q19:228-200	27 July 2004	-	1 June 2022
6390-1	To impound water behind a dam on the Motukawa Race for hydroelectric power generation purposes	27 July 2004 Varied 23 June 2006	-	1 June 2022
<i>Water discharge permits</i>				
1166-3	To discharge up to 4000 cubic metres/day [10,000 cubic metres/year] of dredgings from maintenance of Lake Ratapiko in the Waitara catchment onto land above the one-metre mark around the lake margin	19 September 2001	-	1 June 2022
5082-1	To discharge, under emergency conditions, up to 2000 L/s of overflow water from the Mangaotea Aqueduct into the Mangaotea Stream a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment	19 August 1999	-	1 June 2022

Consent number	Purpose	Granted	Review	Expires
5084-1	To discharge up to 55,000 L/s of hydroelectric power generation water, during adverse weather conditions, via spillways and lake drainage valves from Lake Ratapiko into the Mako Stream a tributary of the Makino Stream in the Waitara catchment	19 September 2001	-	1 June 2022
5088-1	To discharge up to 2000 L/s of water from the surge chamber of the Motukawa hydroelectric power station during maintenance periods into an unnamed tributary of the Makara Stream in the Waitara catchment	19 September 2001	-	1 June 2022
6387-1	To discharge sediments from earthworks into the Mangaotea Stream, a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment, associated with the construction of an intake structure, for hydroelectric power generation purposes	7 December 2005	-	1 June 2022
6391-1	To discharge sediment during earthworks associated with the construction of a generator structure into the Motukawa Race at or about GR: Q19:228-200	27 July 2004	-	1 June 2022
<i>Land use permits</i>				
3373-2	To dam the Mako Stream a tributary of the Makino Stream in the Waitara catchment to form Lake Ratapiko for hydroelectric power generation purposes, including the spillway structure	19 September 2001 Varied 4 November 2002	-	1 June 2022
5080-1	To erect, place, use and maintain the weir and various structures associated with hydroelectric power generation activities in the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment	19 September 2001	-	1 June 2022
5081-1	To erect, place, use and maintain the Mangaotea Aqueduct associated with hydroelectric power generation activities in and above the Mangaotea Stream a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment	19 August 1999	-	1 June 2022
5085-1	To disturb the bed of Lake Ratapiko in the Waitara catchment for maintenance and repairs associated with hydroelectric power generation purposes	19 September 2001	-	1 June 2022
5086-1	To erect, place, use and maintain various structures in, on and over the bed of Lake Ratapiko in the Waitara catchment for hydroelectric power generation purposes	19 September 2001	-	1 June 2022
6384-1	To erect, place and maintain a temporary dam within the Mangaotea Stream, a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment, for the purposes of constructing a water intake structure for hydroelectric power generation purposes	7 December 2007	-	1 June 2022

Consent number	Purpose	Granted	Review	Expires
6385-1	To erect, place and maintain an intake structure including pumps in the bed of the Mangaotea Stream for the purposes of abstracting water for hydroelectric power generation purposes	7 December 2005 Varied 9 February 2007	-	1 June 2022
6386-1	To disturb and modify the bed and banks of the Mangaotea Stream, a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment, associated with the construction of an intake structure for hydroelectric power generation purposes	7 December 2005	-	1 June 2022

1.4 Monitoring programme

1.4.1 Introduction

Section 35 of the RMA sets obligations upon the Council to gather information, monitor and conduct research on the exercise of resource consents within the Taranaki region. The Council is also required to assess the effects arising from the exercising of these consents and report upon them.

The Council may therefore make and record measurements of physical and chemical parameters, take samples for analysis, carry out surveys and inspections, conduct investigations and seek information from consent holders.

The monitoring programme for the Motukawa HEP scheme consisted of six primary components.

1.4.2 Programme liaison and management

There is generally a significant investment of time and resources by the Council in:

- ongoing liaison with resource consent holders over consent conditions and their interpretation and application;
- discussion over monitoring requirements;
- preparation for any consent reviews, renewals or new consent applications;
- advice on the Council's environmental management strategies and content of regional plans; and
- consultation on associated matters.

1.4.3 Site inspections

The scheme was visited eight times during the reported period, including two hydrological inspections and six site inspections. With regard to consents for the abstraction of water, the main points of interest were:

- whether or not the old fish pass was free of blockages and to assess the flow over the old pass;
- to assess the flow and condition of the new fish pass;
- to assess residual flow compliance;
- to document whether the weir was overtopping;
- to assess water levels in the race and lake; and
- to monitor maintenance work where appropriate.

Sources of data being collected by the Company were identified and accessed, so that performance in respect of operation, internal monitoring, and supervision could be reviewed by the Council.

1.4.4 Water temperature monitoring

Water temperature was identified in past monitoring years as the water quality parameter of most concern in the residual flow reach (consent 3369), other than the obvious lack of submerged habitat below the weir. The impact of the diversion of water at the weir on water temperatures in the Manganui River was assessed using continuous monitoring over the summer period (November to April) of the monitoring year. Two temperature recorders were used, one being located immediately upstream of the Tariki weir (T1) and the second recorder located 2.3 km downstream of the Tariki weir (T2). A third location (T3), located downstream of the confluence with the Mangaotea Stream, was monitored for summer water temperatures from 2007 and 2013. The locations of the recorders are illustrated in Figure 2.

1.4.5 Data audit

The Company provided the Council with data on water abstraction from numerous locations, including the Manganui River and Mangaotea Stream (which was not exercised during the review period). Data for race and lake water levels, river flows (including residual flows) and discharge rates to the Makara Stream were also provided. The Council assessed the abstraction and discharge data to determine whether or not the abstraction/discharge rates exceeded the consented rates. The lake level data were assessed to determine whether or not the range in water levels in Lake Ratapiko was within the range specified in the consent conditions. The fish pass flows were compared with required residual flow requirements, while race water levels were also assessed to determine whether water levels exceeded maximum levels specified in consents. The locations of these water level monitoring sites are shown in Figure 3.

1.4.6 Biomonitoring surveys

Riverbed macroinvertebrate communities provide useful information relating to habitat quality because they are relatively sessile (attached to the bed), they can be easily sampled, and they form distinctive community structures that reflect certain physical and chemical conditions. There is also considerable past data for the Manganui River catchment for comparison with new results.

During the discussed period, one biological survey was performed in the Manganui River to determine whether or not residual flows below the Tariki weir were sufficient to maintain healthy water quality and macroinvertebrate communities in the river. Four sites were sampled and their locations are shown in Figure 4.

1.4.7 Fish monitoring

The Council has been monitoring fish species distribution in the Manganui River catchment since 1990. Electric fishing techniques and spotlighting at night have been used for this purpose. Following on from recommendations in previous monitoring reports, trout were captured at the head of the true right bank fish pass during the autumn and early winter of 2016 and tagged. The trapping was reported in the 2015-2016 monitoring report (TRC, 2016), while any tag returns, where fisherman report catching tagged fish, will be documented in subsequent reports.

A provisional fish survey was planned to be carried out during the current monitoring period, however, following discussions with the Company, it was decided that it was not necessary as the Company had undertaken its own fish surveys for upcoming consenting purposes in February of 2020 and 2021. The draft results of these were provided to the Council to review. The most recent survey completed by Council was in the 2017-2018 monitoring period, with a six site electric fishing survey undertaken in the Manganui River.

The elver trap and transfer system continued to operate over the reported period. Results of the transfers are reviewed in the current report (consents 3372, 3373).



Figure 2 Continuous water temperature monitoring sites in the Manganui River in relation to the Motukawa HEP scheme

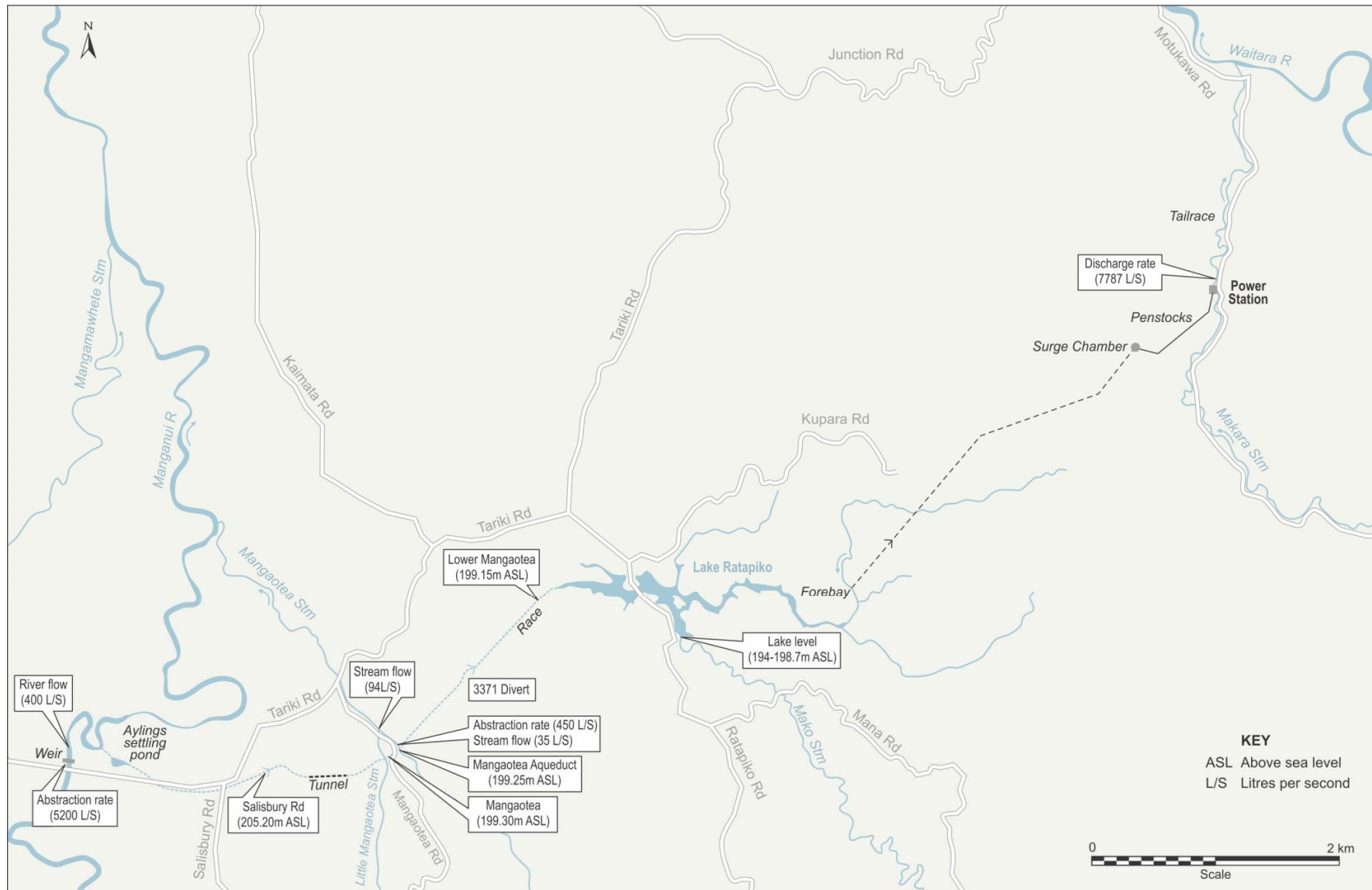


Figure 3 Location of water abstraction, discharge and water level monitoring sites for the Motukawa HEP scheme (limits in brackets)

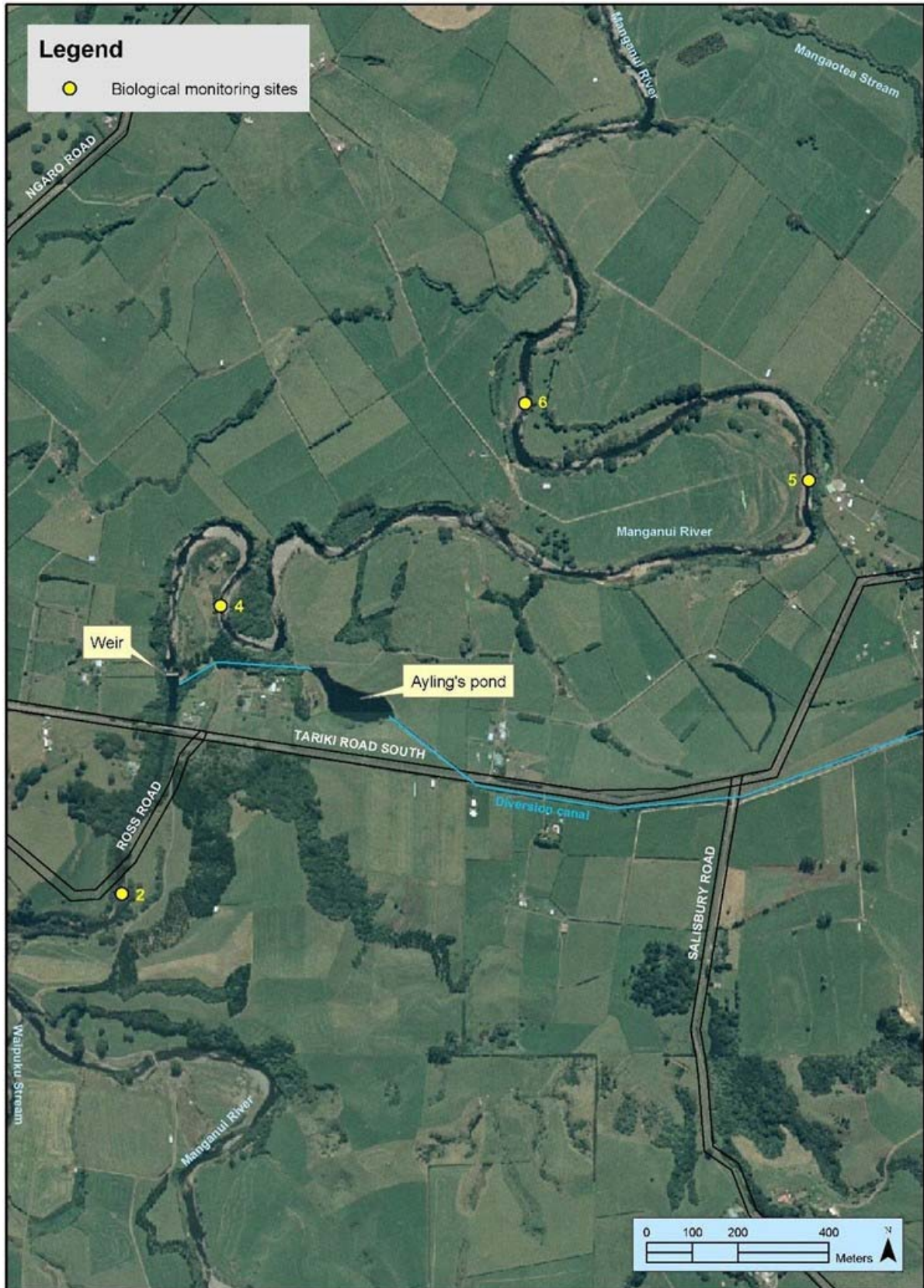


Figure 4 Macroinvertebrate monitoring sites in the Manganui River in relation to the Motukawa HEP

2 Results

2.1 Water

2.1.1 Inspections

Each inspection undertaken of the Motukawa HEP Scheme essentially followed the same format, including checking water levels, fish passage, and making notes of general observations. Six inspections are undertaken during the monitoring period. A full inspection record is available on request.

Issues relating to fish passage and the maintenance and design of fish passes and trap and transfer systems were observed during this monitoring period, although, these issues were not considered to be non-compliances. Council is currently working with the Company to address a number of these issues in order to see improvement at the scheme. Many of these identified issues are expected to be addressed during the upcoming consenting process. No other major issues were identified during inspections in the year under review in relation to consent conditions.

Overall, site management was found to be good throughout the monitoring period. Based on the inspections that were undertaken, the site remained in compliance with the relevant monitored consent conditions.

2.1.2 Hydrological inspections

Special condition 1 of consent 3369-2 sets the residual flow that the operator needs to comply with in the Manganui River as follows:

1. The abstraction shall be managed to ensure that a residual flow of not less than 400 L/s is maintained at all times in the Manganui River below the weir.

The Company provides this residual flow by passing flow through the new fish pass, located on the true right bank of the weir, and supplementing the flow through the old fish pass, located on the true left of the weir. When this residual flow is assessed for compliance purposes, a gauging is undertaken at each fish pass, with the total flow compared against the required amount of 400 L/s. Gaugings are only undertaken when there is no more than an insignificant amount of water spilling over the Tariki Weir.

Table 2 shows that two hydrological inspections were undertaken in relation to the Manganui River residual flow. These inspections found that the residual flow was being provided as required during each inspection.

Table 2 Gauging results for gaugings undertaken in relation to the Manganui River residual flow

Date	Weir spilling?	New fish pass flow (L/s)	Old fish pass flow (L/s)	Total residual flow (L/s)	Compliant?
21/09/20	No	348	138	486	Yes
26/05/20	No	314	117	431	Yes

The Council was informed by the Company that abstraction at the Mangaotea Stream would cease temporarily as outlined in the 2018-2019 annual compliance report. Abstraction was not observed at any time by Council staff during the monitoring period. As such no monitoring of flows related to the take was undertaken. It is understood that the Mangaotea abstraction will not recommence, and that the infrastructure is planned for removal.

2.1.3 Results of abstraction and discharge data audit

The Company holds several consents which, through various special conditions, require them to record abstraction rates, discharge rates and water levels, and provide these records to the Council on a three-monthly basis. The Company is currently providing this data monthly. The details of these consent requirements are shown in Table 3. Locations of the water level monitoring stations are shown in Table 3. Once these records are submitted, they are audited so as to assess compliance with the relevant consent conditions.

There are two aspects of compliance that are assessed, being the actual recording of data, and also staying within particular limits set by consents. Previous reports for this scheme have reported the number of occasions where data was either lost or not recorded. There were no notable gaps in data during the 2020–2021 monitoring period and the Company was compliant with the requirements related to the provision of abstraction and discharge data for the scheme.

There were no breaches of the maximum water take conditions or residual flow requirements in the Manganui River below the Tariki weir during the 2020-2021 period. This is the second continuous year with no breaches of these conditions.

Records of the discharge to the Makara Stream show that there were no occasions during the 2020-2021 monitoring period where the discharge rate exceeded the consent limit. Past compliance has been high with only one exceedance recorded since the beginning of the 2002-2003 monitoring year (May 2002).

The lower lake water level limit has not been breached since records began on 1 July 2002. The fact that so few limits were breached indicates very good management of the scheme.

There are certain operational requirements also set by consents, which require flushing flows of 400 L/s to be released down the residual flow reach once the Tariki Weir has not naturally overtopped for 30 days, and that once flows in the Waitara River at the Bertrand Road bridge drop below 5,000 L/s that either the abstracted water is passed continuously through the lake, or that abstraction cease (with regard to the 150 L/s residual flow in the race).

At no point during the monitoring period did the flow in the Waitara River at the Bertrand Road bridge drop below 5,000 L/s. During the previous monitoring period flows below 5,000 L/s occurred in The Waitara River in February and March, with the Company complying with consent requirements each time. It should be noted that the consent states that Council need to inform the Company of the low Waitara River flow, and only then are the Company required to comply with the special condition.

Table 3 Details of consents and special conditions in relation to abstraction rates, discharge rates and water levels and the recording

Resource Consent	Special Condition	Detail	Limit/Requirement
3369-Abstraction from Manganui River	3	Measuring rate of abstraction	Measuring abstraction rate from the Manganui River (not to exceed 5,200 L/s ± 5% (logger error))
	5	Flushing flows if weir has not overtopped for 30 days	Release 400 L/s for 3 hours daily

Resource Consent	Special Condition	Detail	Limit/Requirement
	4	If Waitara River drops below 5,000 L/s	Cease abstraction or pass water continuously through power station
	7	Residual flow in race	Retain a flow of at least 150 L/s, or a fish salvage is to be undertaken
3371-Diversion of water into race and Lake Ratapiko	2	Maximum race water levels	Race water level: Salisbury Rd: 205.20 m a.s.l Mangaotea: 199.30 m a.s.l Mangaotea Aqueduct: 199.25 m a.s.l Lower Mangaotea: 199.15 m a.s.l
	5	Recording of water levels and rainfall	Water levels at the above sites to be recorded, with the inclusion of rainfall at the Mangaotea Aqueduct
3372-Discharge to Makara Stream	2	Recording of discharge rate	Record the rate of water discharged to the Makara Stream (not to exceed 7,787 L/s)
3373-To dam the Mako Stream	5	Minimum lake level	Minimum level: 194 m a.s.l (except during maintenance)
	6	Maximum lake level	Maximum level: 198.7 m a.s.l
	8	Recording data	Record the lake level at the spillway
6381- Take water from Mangaotea Stream	3	Abstraction rate	Abstraction rate not to exceed 450 L/s
	4	Residual flows	94 L/s downstream of Little Mangaotea confluence If this is exceeded, then 35 L/s at point of take
	6	If a flushing flow (three-times median flow) has not occurred for 20 days	Cease abstraction for 8 hours
	7	Recording of flows	Abstraction rate, residual flow at point of take and flow downstream of Little Mangaotea Confluence all to be recorded

The data has also been assessed to determine when the Tariki Weir had not naturally overtopped for a period of 30 days, requiring the release of flushing flows. This assessment identified no periods when flushing flows were required.

	Period	Month											
		November		December		January		February		March		April	
		Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean
2.3 km Downstream (T2)	1992-2002 (pre 400 L/s)	8.4-22.7	15.2	11-24.6	17.7	12-28.3	19.5	12-25.8	19.5*	11-22.4	16.8	9.3-20.4	14
	2002-2019 (post 400 L/s)	8.4-25.9	15.9	10.6-26.2	17.8	10.5-28.2	19.4	11.8-27.8	19.2	10.3-24.1	16.8	7.8-19	13.5
	2002-2020 (post 400 L/s)	8.4-25.9	15.9	10.6-26.2	17.8	10.5-28.2	19.4	11.8-27.8	19.3	10.3-24.1	16.8	7.8-19	13.5
	Previous Reported period 2019-2020 (new sensor)	11.1-23.1	16.5	12.1-22.5	17.2	14.3-25.5	19.9	14.9-25.5	20	11.2-21.6	16.4	10.8-16.2	13.3
	Current Reported Period (2020-2021)	10.5-19.5	14.5 (-1.4)	10.7-21.4	16.3 (-1.5)	14.4-24.5	19.3 (-0.1)	11.9-22.9	18.4 (-0.9)	13-21.3	16 (-0.8)	9.4-16.5	13.3 (-0.2)

* These periods include periods of missing data that exceeded 240 hours, preventing a complete assessment for these periods.

+ and – values indicate mean difference in temperature between current 20-21 period and the 2002-2020 period long term mean (post 400 L/s)

*Some historical data presented in this table differs to data previously published for the same time periods as a result of the method used to process the data.

The most extreme time period for water temperatures in the residual flow reach during the reported period occurred in January. The average daily water temperature in January was 19.3°C at site T2, 0.1°C lower than the long term (post 2002) average (Table 4) and 1.5°C higher than the current average at the upstream site. Table 5 presents a summary of maximum daily water temperatures for the reported period from November to April. This table shows that the number of days that recorded a maximum temperature in excess of 20°C decreased at both site T1 and T2 when compared to the previous year, however, the decrease was not the same magnitude at both sites. Site T2 showed a substantial decrease of 36 fewer days above 20°C, however, site T1 decreased by only 21 fewer days. Both sites recorded a number of days above 20°C that was lower than average. Site T2 had a higher number of days that experienced a maximum daily temperature in excess of 20°C (50 days at T2 compared with 26 days at T1).

Temperatures over 25°C can significantly adversely affect trout and other freshwater fish communities, as well as being outside the tolerance range of some sensitive macroinvertebrate taxa. Prior to the 2005-2006 monitoring period, 25°C had only ever been exceeded in the residual flow reach (Figure 5). For this monitoring period the temperature did not exceed 25°C at either of the downstream or upstream (Figure 6).

The 2020-2021 period monthly mean downstream and upstream water temperatures had showed some variation in water temperatures when compared to that of the monthly means recorded between 2002 and 2019 (Table 4). Monthly mean temperatures upstream and downstream of the weir from November to April were all colder or equal to the long term monthly means, ranging between 0-1.2°C colder for the upstream site, and 0.1-1.5°C colder for the downstream site. Again, this reflects the value of continuing the water temperature monitoring component of the programme, and how management of the scheme may need to take in to account the actual observed water temperatures.

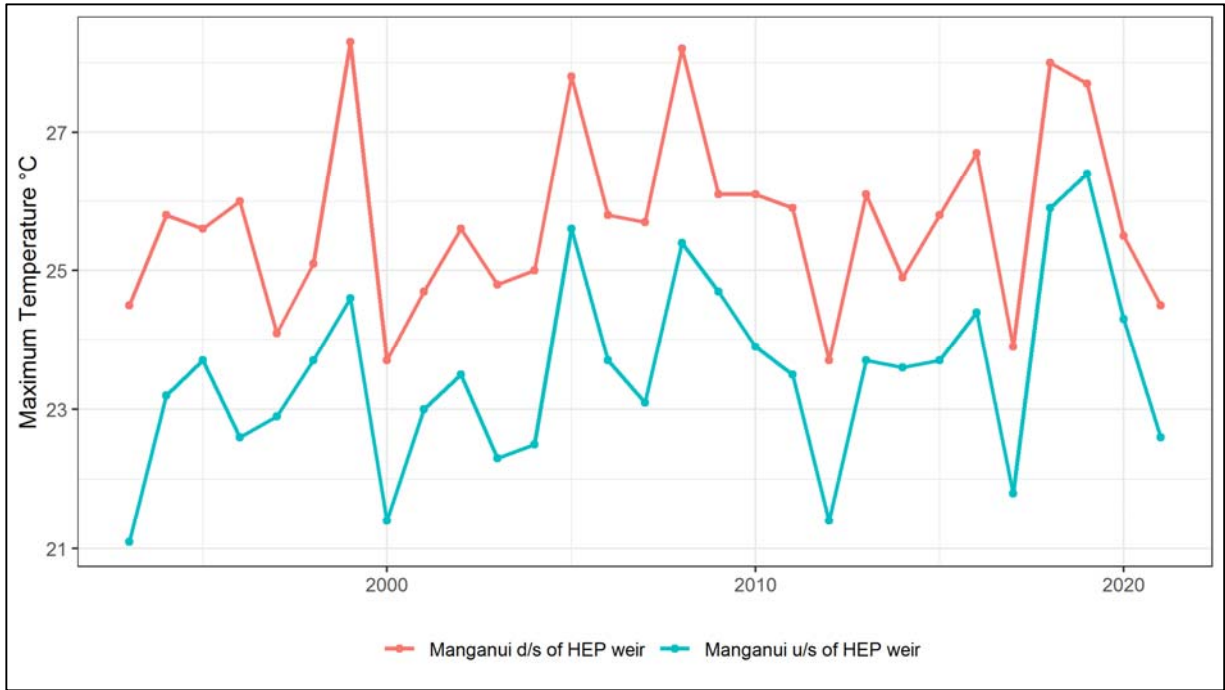


Figure 5 Maximum water temperatures in each monitoring year (November to April inclusive) recorded upstream and downstream of the abstraction (Site T1 and T2)

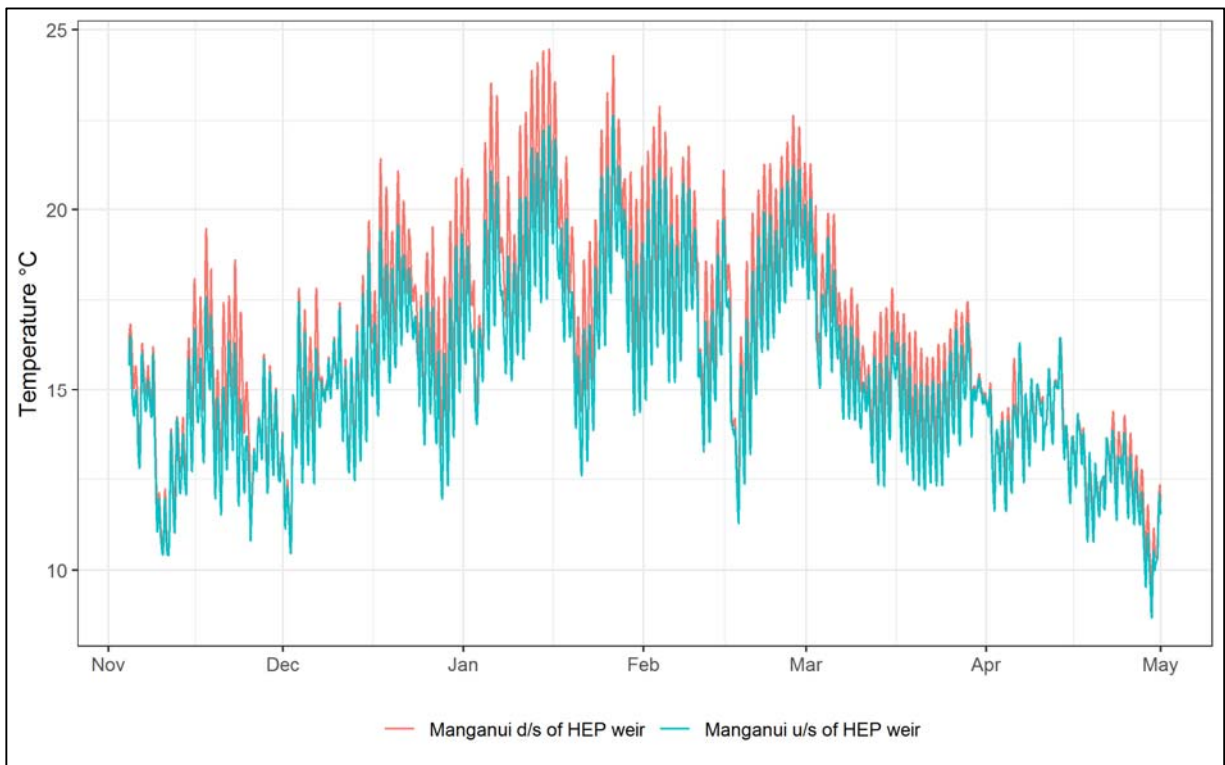


Figure 6 Water temperatures in the Manganui River, upstream and downstream of the Tariki Weir. 1 November 2020–1 May 2021

Table 5 Summary of maximum daily water temperatures in the Manganui River, upstream and downstream of the weir, between 1 November and 30 April inclusive

		No. days monitored	% of maximum temperatures in this range (no. of days)			
			10-15°C	15-20°C	20-25°C	25+°C
Upstream T1	1992- 2002 (pre 400 L/s residual flow)	1,629	20.4	60.8	18.8	0
	2002-2020 (post 400 L/s residual flow)	3,133	18.4	58.9	22.5	0.3
	2019-2020	182	19.8 (36)	54.5 (99)	25.8 (47)	0 (0)
	2020-2021	178	19.7 (35)	65.7 (117)	14.6 (26)	0 (0)
Downstream T2	1992- 2002 (pre 400 L/s residual flow)	1,679	11.7	49.1	37.7	1.5
	2002-2020 (post 400 L/s residual flow)	3,178	12.3	46.0	38.2	3.4
	2019-2020	182	16.5 (30)	40.1(73)	41.2(72)	2.2(14)
	2020-2021	178	16.9 (30)	55.1 (98)	28.1 (50)	0 (0)

*Some historical data presented in this table differs to data previously published for the same time periods as a result of the method used to process the data.

When water temperatures above 20°C occur for long periods of time, conditions can become stressful for certain species of fish and macroinvertebrates at various life stages, therefore, the duration of time that water temperatures exceed this temperature is also important. In the 2020-2021 reporting period, the percentage of time water temperatures exceeded 20°C downstream of the weir (site T2) was 2.66 times that recorded in the natural flow regime upstream of the weir (Table 6), which is more than that typically recorded (2 times) since the 400 L/s residual flow was implemented. The downstream site exceeded 20°C for 12% of the time, only 0.66 times the average of 18.3%, while the upstream site exceeded 20°C for 4.5% of the time, 0.49 times the average of 9.24%. Comparing the percentage exceedance times for all data pre 400 L/s residual flow with all data post 400 L/s residual flow, it is clear that that temperatures greater than 20°C have still occurred more downstream (compared with upstream). In the 2019-2020 monitoring period the frequency of exceedance of 20°C downstream was identified to have, from 2002-2019, occurred marginally less frequently than had occurred prior to the 400 L/s being released down the river. The exceedance of 20°C appeared to have reached an equal point with both nearing 18% pre and post residual flow increase. The current monitoring year being colder than average saw a move away from this trend, with temperatures in excess of 20°C at the downstream site occurring 44% less than average.

Table 6 Exceedance time (%) for Manganui River water temperatures recorded in the period prior to (1992-2002) and post residual flow increase (2002-2019) for comparison at both sites (1 November-30 April)

Site	Period	Temperature (°C)											
		4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
T1-Upstream	1992-2002	100	100	100	99.4	93.6	74.3	49	22.3	6.60	<1	<1	0
	2002-2019	100	100	100	99.2	93.7	76.4	51.0	25.9	9.24	2.33	<1	<1
	2019-2020	100	100	100	99.9	92.8	74.1	52.3	29.3	12.2	3.22	<1	0
	2020-2021	100	100	100	99.5	93.3	69.4	37.9	17.1	4.50	<1	<1	0
T2- 2.3Km Downstream	1992-2002	100	100	100	99.9	97.7	85.4	66.1	41.9	19.60	6.01	1.01	<1
	2002-2019	100	100	100	99.6	96.2	83.9	62.8	38.3	18.30	6.63	1.66	<1
	2019-2020	100	100	100	100	96.8	81.5	62.6	40.7	21.1	5.75	1.20	<1
	2020-2021	100	100	100	99.8	95.5	78.4	49.9	27.5	12.0	2.85	<1	<1

* Some historical data presented in this table differs to data previously published for the same time periods as a result of the method used to process the data.

The key purpose of the water temperature monitoring is to assess whether the 400 L/s residual flow has reduced the mean and peak temperatures, and differences in water temperature, between the natural flow and residual flow reaches. Table 5 compares all data prior to the residual flow of 400 L/s (10 years of data) with all data following the residual flow implementation (17 years of data). Upstream of the weir under natural flows, pre and post residual flow water temperature data are comparable; although it appears that there may be a very subtle warming trend. Because of this slight warming trend it can be difficult to compare the raw temperature data, with that prior the 400 L/s residual flow.

A comparison of temperature differences can prove more useful. The temperature differences between the natural and residual flow reaches have changed markedly, since the 400 L/s has been implemented (Figure 7, Figure 8). Figure 7 presents the average difference in mean monthly temperatures between site T1 (upstream) and site T2 (downstream), separated into pre 400 L/s and post 400 L/s. It is clear from this data that the increased residual flow has led to a reduced average monthly temperature difference, with this effect being particularly noticeable during the months most critical for temperature (January to March). Figure 7 also shows that the temperature difference was greatest in January and February pre 400 L/s, and November through January post 400 L/s. Included in Figure 7 is data for the reported period. This shows that the average daily difference was highest in January, consistent with both the pre and post 400 L/s trends. November, December, and April had average daily differences less than that previously recorded since the residual flow was increased to 400 L/s and the previous monitoring year; with January, February, and March all having higher temperature differences.

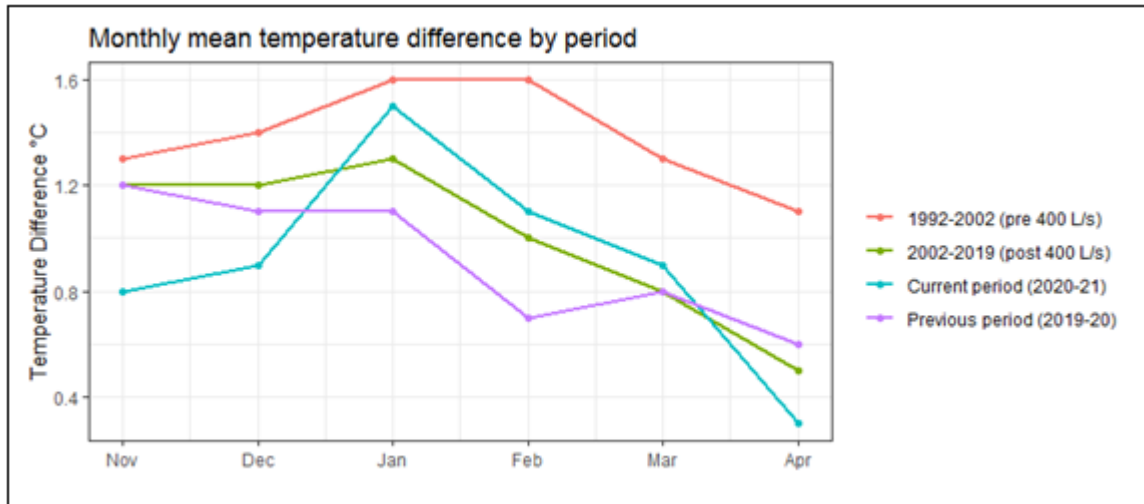


Figure 7 The average difference in mean monthly water temperatures between upstream and downstream, pre and post 400 L/s residual flow implementation, and during the previous and current report periods

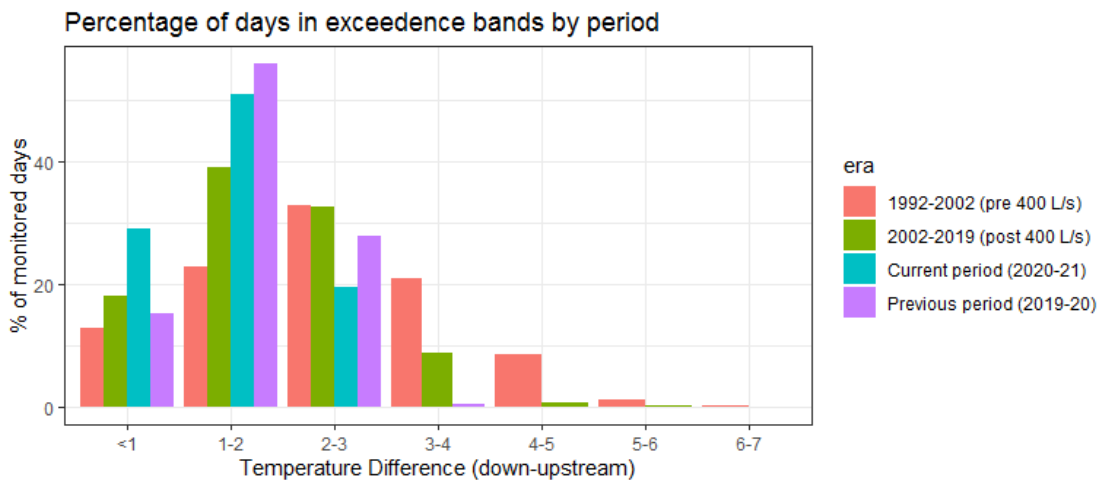


Figure 8 The distribution of maximum daily temperature differences (downstream minus upstream, November to April), displayed as a percentage of total days monitored. Data has been split into pre-400 L/s residual flow (1992-2002) and post 400 L/s residual flow (2002-2019), previous period (2019-20), and current year (2020-21)

Prior to the 400 L/s, the most frequent maximum temperature difference was between 2-3°C, with almost 30% of the days experiencing a maximum difference of more than 3°C. In the 17 years following the increased residual flow, the most frequent maximum daily temperature difference has reduced to 1-2°C, with the number of days experiencing a maximum daily difference of more than 3°C dropping to 10%, nearly a third of that recorded prior to the 400 L/s. When data from the reported period is compared with this historical summary (Figure 8), it can be seen that temperature differences have a smaller distribution of around 1-2°C. The proportion of time that maximum daily temperature differences were between 0-1°C increased from 18% in the 2002-2019 period to almost 30% over the reported period. In addition, the proportion of time that the maximum daily temperature difference exceeded 3°C dropped to 0%.

Instantaneous differences in river water temperatures between the two temperature monitoring sites are illustrated together with the flow record for the Manganui River at Everett Park in Figure 9, with an example of a higher flow event that occurred in November 2018. This figure illustrates that the greatest differences in water temperature occur between the two sites during recession flows. During large freshes, the differences

in water temperature between the two sites are close to zero. Smaller freshes have less of an influence, as the scheme is able to absorb these flows, resulting in little change to the flow downstream of the weir.

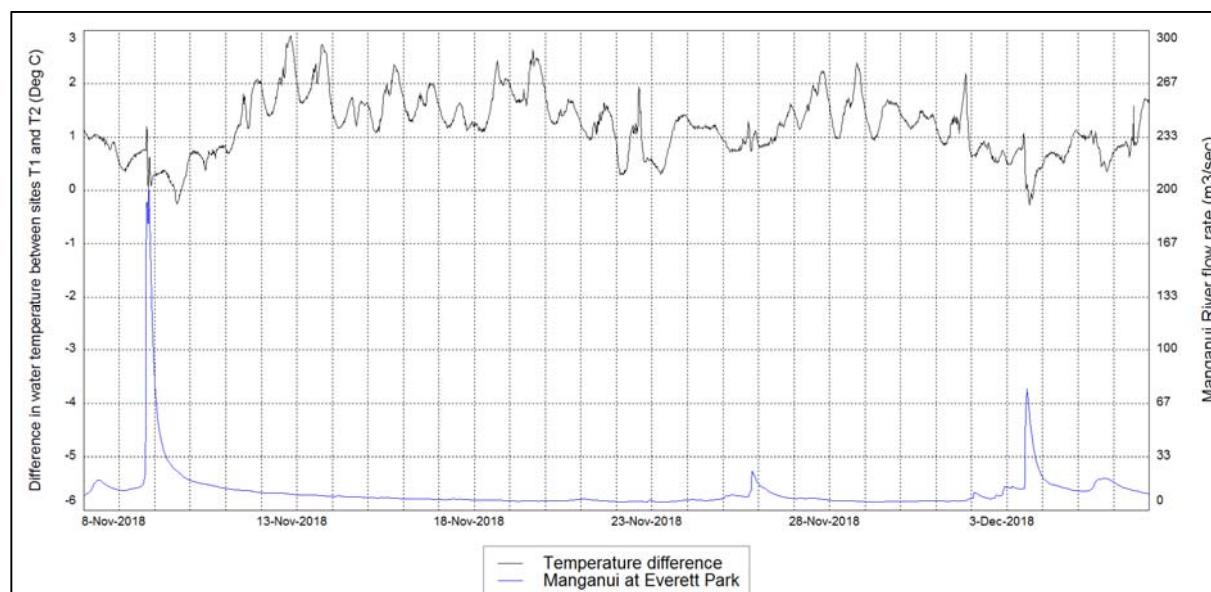


Figure 9 Manganui River water temperature differences between sites upstream and downstream of the Motukawa HEP weir compared with the flow in the Manganui River at Everett Park from 8 November to 8 December 2018

Schedule 3 of the RMA sets standards for water temperatures, for a range of waterways with specific values. It is acknowledged that the residual flow downstream of the weir is designed to primarily provide passage for trout, with some native fish habitat also provided. However, it follows that in order to provide passage; some aspects of habitat also need to be provided, such as a hospitable water temperature. Clauses 1 and 2 of schedule 3, which respectively relate to water being managed for ecosystem and fishery purposes, state that the natural temperature should not be changed by more than 3°C, while clause 2 also states that the natural temperature of the water should not exceed 25°C. It is clear from the results given above, that the increased residual flow has significantly improved water temperatures, with regard to the number of days that have a maximum temperature difference greater than 3°C. There was a notable reduction in the number of days where water temperatures downstream of the weir exceed 25°C (Table 5), although this largely relates to the climatic conditions for that year. It should be noted that it is rare to record little to no temperature increase in a downstream direction, as there will usually be warming attributable to the natural increase in water temperature with a reduction in altitude.

2.1.4.2 Biological monitoring

When the consents for the Motukawa HEP scheme were renewed in 2001, part of the basis for determining the residual flow was to ensure the management objective of maintaining reasonable water quality with the residual flow reach was achieved. The biological monitoring for this scheme is conducted to help assess whether this is being attained.

Biological monitoring was conducted in relation to the Motukawa HEP scheme on one occasion during the monitoring period under review, to assess if the residual flow below the weir had had any detectable adverse effects on the water quality and macroinvertebrate habitat. The survey was undertaken on the 5 March 2021. The Council's standard 'kick-sampling' technique was used at four established sites (Figure 10) to collect streambed macroinvertebrates from the Manganui River. Samples were processed to provide number of taxa (richness), MCI and SQMCI scores for each site.

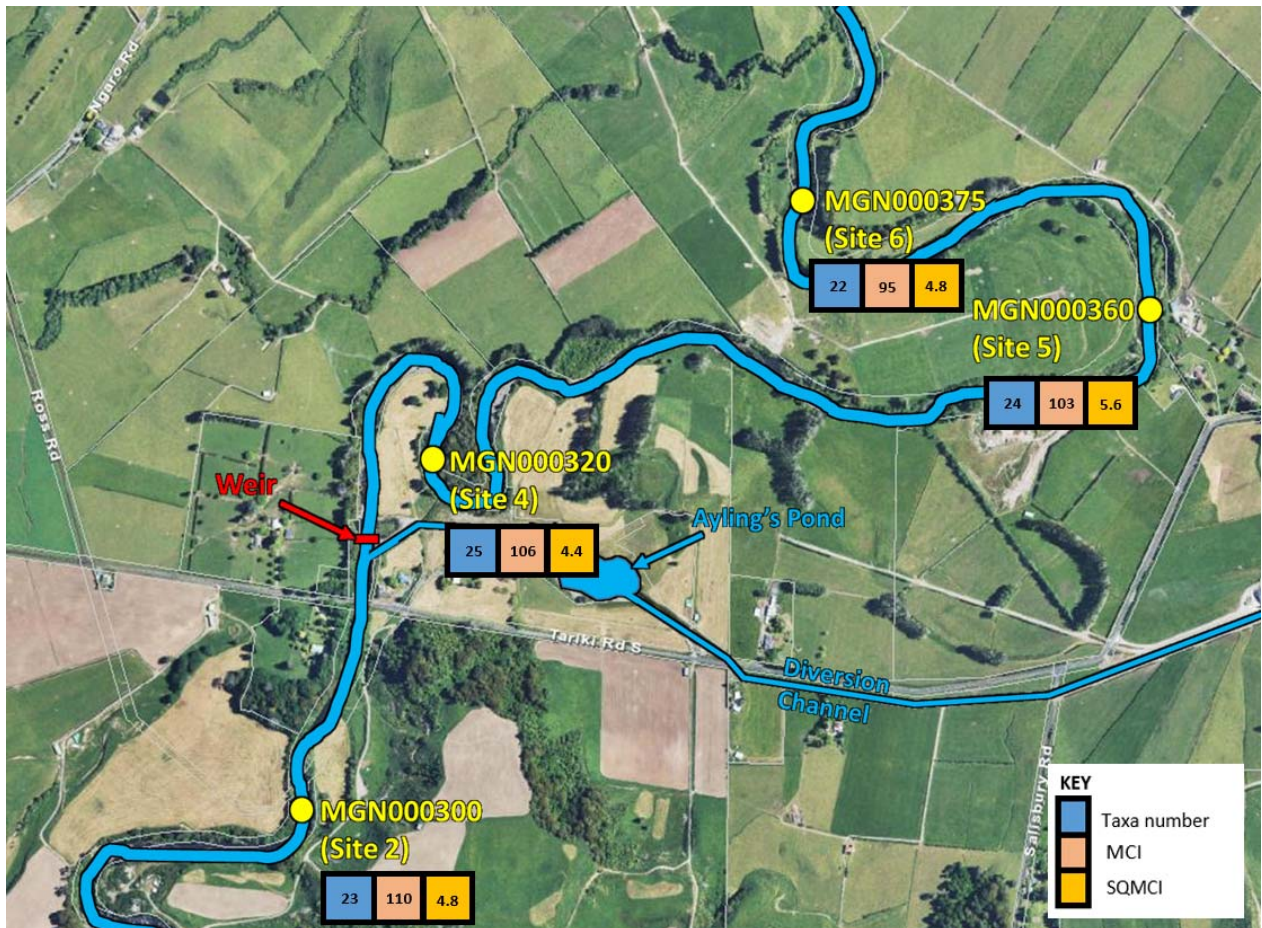


Figure 10 Map showing sampled sites with current survey results

MCI is a measure of the overall sensitivity of the macroinvertebrate community to the effects of nutrient pollution in streams. It is based on the presence/absence of taxa with varying degrees of sensitivity to pollution. The SQMCI accounts for taxa abundance as well as sensitivity to pollution, and may reveal more subtle changes in communities. Significant differences in either the MCI or the SQMCI between sites indicate the degree of adverse effects (if any) of the water abstraction being monitored and enable the overall health of the macroinvertebrate communities to be determined.

This survey recorded taxonomic richness ranging between 22-25 taxa (Figure 10). These numbers were slightly higher than those recorded by the previous survey and were similar to site medians at all four sites. MCI scores were reflective of 'fair' to 'good' macroinvertebrate health, ranging between 95 and 110 units (Figure 10). Consistent with previous surveys, current results found MCI values decreased in a downstream direction which is attributed to changes in habitat downstream (including increased algal growth), which is possibly associated with the reduction in flow downstream of the weir. There were no significant differences in MCI score between sites 2, 4 and 5 or between sites 5 and 6, while the MCI score recorded at site 6 was significantly lower than that recorded at sites 2 and 4.

Since the new residual flow has been operating, some improvement in communities have been observed particularly at site 5, 1.7 km downstream of the weir. SQMCI scores in the current survey supported this. SQMCI scores ranged between 4.4 and 5.6 units and were reflective of 'fair' to 'good' macroinvertebrate community health (Figure 10). SQMCI scores did not decrease in a downstream direction and therefore were not congruent with MCI scores. There were no significant differences in SQMCI score between sites 2, 4 and 6, while the SQMCI score recorded at site 5 was significantly higher than that recorded at site 4 (by 1.2 units), and substantially higher than those recorded at sites 2 and 6 (by 0.8 unit). Site 5 was the only site to

record a SQMCI score significantly higher than the median for the site, with the remaining sites recording similar to median scores.

When the results for each site are compared over time, it is clear that the control site (site 2) is more stable in both taxa number and MCI score than recorded at the three downstream sites. This reflects the 'buffering' effect of the higher flow upstream, which protects the community from extremes such as elevated temperatures. The reduced flow downstream of the weir does not provide as great a buffer and therefore, more variation in the macroinvertebrate communities is recorded at sites in the residual flow reach.

In terms of the current survey, it is considered that the communities of the residual flow reach represent what would be considered typical of a low flow community, but lower than expected when compared to the upstream site. All downstream sites had MCI scores lower than that recorded at site 2, indicating that water abstraction is possibly contributing to negative effects on downstream communities, particularly at site 6, however SQMCI scores were not significantly different between sites. Any effects are likely exacerbated during drier conditions.

Copies of biomonitoring reports for this site are available from the Council upon request.

2.1.4.3 Fish monitoring

2.1.4.3.1 Residual flow and fish pass

One of the most significant issues in relation to the water abstraction and associated weir on the Manganui River is the provision for fish habitat and fish passage through the residual flow reach and past the weir at Tariki Road. The new fish pass (Photo 1) and residual flow of 400 L/s have been designed to provide:

- Passage for trout through the critical reach between the weir and the Mangamawhete Stream (8 km downstream); and
- Some native fish habitat and passage.

Improved fish diversity and abundance are key aspects for determining the success of the fish pass and residual flow with respect to the objectives above, however key native indicator species, including redfin bully and torrentfish, also provide important information on the successful passage through the residual flow reach and past the weir. Previous annual reports detail the results of numerous fish surveys undertaken in relation to the Motukawa HEP, and these are useful reference documents, providing a valuable historical perspective.

Recent surveys have recorded longfin eel, shortjaw kokopu, redfin bully and inanga upstream of the weir. However, torrentfish, which have been recorded at the bottom of the fish pass, have never been recorded upstream of the weir. This indicates that most fish species expected to be present at this altitude and distance inland have been able to use the fish pass to continue upstream. Fish surveys undertaken for the Company by a consultant in 2020 and 2021 have found an absence of inanga and torrentfish upstream and downstream of the weir. Parts of the fish pass at the rock weirs appear to have developed into fast flowing waterfalls due to scouring, which is likely to be creating a barrier for swimmers such as inanga, however, some passage may still be possible through vegetation on the margins (although this is likely very limited). It is likely that the fish pass is preventing or delaying passage of certain species and life stages to a certain extent, which ultimately will have a negative effect on the fish community.

Aside from some minor improvements to be made, this is a prime example of a comprehensive fish pass which takes into consideration the size of the river as well as the species that would be expected at this altitude and distance from the coast. This fish pass, in a well maintained state, should set a benchmark for fish pass consideration in other catchments. While it is the best example of a fish pass in the region, it must undergo continual maintenance to remain effective for all species that would be expected to use it. The

consent holder has been given recommendations for improving the efficacy of the pass and at the time of writing this report a meeting was being organised to address the need for maintenance of the rock weirs.



Photo 1 Taken from midway down the fish pass. Top photo looking upstream toward the weir, bottom photo looking down stream toward the river. Photos in 2019-2020 compliance period

The aim of the 400 L/s residual flow (with regard to trout), is to provide adequate passage for adult trout to move up and spawn in the headwaters. Anecdotal evidence suggests trout populations upstream of the weir have improved (A. Stancliff, Fish and Game personal communication), suggesting that passage through the residual flow reach and fish pass is being achieved. However, this has not been proven, and therefore previous reports suggested including monitoring specific to trout, being the capturing, tagging and releasing of adult trout within the residual flow reach and possibly further downstream. This was attempted in the 2015-2016 monitoring period, with two fyke nets set at the head of the fish pass but downstream of the flow control valve, at times when trout were anticipated to be moving upstream to spawn. The methodology and details of the tagged trout are included in the report for the 2015-2016 monitoring period (TRC, 2016).

This tagging work indicates that brown trout can easily move up the fish pass, and the fact that tagged fish were not repeatedly recaptured indicates that these fish are also able to negotiate the flow control valve at the top of the fish pass. However, no anglers have to date made contact with either Fish and Game or the Council to report having captured a tagged trout.

There is still potential for these fish to be captured in the future, and it is hoped that any anglers who capture a tagged fish will return the catch details. This will enable a better understanding of trout movement in the Manganui River catchment, and also has the potential to record the movement of trout down the race, with implications for management at the in-race generator. This tagging may be repeated in the future, in an effort to increase the number of trout tagged.

An inspection in the 2019-2020 period noted that the old sluice gate had a significant flow leaking into the river (Photo 2). The leak provides an attractant flow that leads fish, koura, and shrimp into the channel, which is a dead end. This could lead to fish being trapped and predated on by birds, rodents, or other fish or succumbing to exposure (Photo 3). A small sampling effort conducted in the race found more than 30 elver. This is an indication that the sluice race provides an attractant flow. The energy expended by fish following the attractant flow from the sluice race is considerable and should be fixed to ensure their survival; this could possibly be achieved by stopping the attractant flow or incorporating a fish pass to capture any fish lured in to the channel.



Photo 2 Old sluice gate leak (top) and race (bottom). Photos in 2019-2020 compliance period



Photo 3 Shows a dead Koura in the old sluice race (top) and a net with approximately 15 elver caught in the sluice race (bottom). Photos in 2019-2020 compliance period

No fish surveys were completed during this reported period, with the last survey undertaken in and reported on during the 2017-2018 monitoring period. A provisional fish survey was planned to be carried out during

the current monitoring period, however, following discussions with the Company, it was decided that it was not necessary as the Company had undertaken its own fish surveys for upcoming consenting purposes in February of 2020 and 2021. The draft results of these were provided to the Council to review. Additional fish surveys may be undertaken in the next compliance period by the Council if it is deemed necessary after reviewing the finalised results of the Company's own surveys.

During silt removal operations the Company, Ngāti Maru, and Taranaki Regional Council representatives located several larval lamprey in the Ayling's settling pond. It is expected that the larval lamprey found in the pond are being passively drawn into the diversion whilst moving down the Manganui River. This prompted a wider pheromone survey of the scheme catchment and Manganui River. The survey did not return any indication of lamprey above defined detection limits, however, the conditions and the timing of the survey may have limited the potential success of the detection. Discussions around any further monitoring and the implications of lamprey entering the scheme and any potential mitigation opportunities are likely to be addressed through the consenting process.

2.1.4.3.2 Mangaotea Stream

Fish monitoring in the Mangaotea Stream was discontinued following the 2016-2017 monitoring period. This stream has been surveyed on a number of occasions. However, the stream is difficult to survey, due to the streambed comprising mainly soft sediment, and there being a large amount of cover. In addition, the maturation of the riparian planting is making access more difficult with each survey. It was for these reasons that the surveys were discontinued.

Overall, this previous survey did not indicate any issue with fish passage at the intake, or with reduced flows downstream of the intake. The majority of fish recorded prefer slower flowing, deep water habitat. This habitat is less likely to be affected by the abstraction of water from the Mangaotea Stream. No abstraction from the Mangaotea Stream occurred during the review period and the Company has advised that abstraction will be discontinued.

2.1.4.3.3 Lake Ratapiko Spillway Fish Pass

The Company maintains a small fish pass on the south side of the lake at the spillway (Photo 4). The fish pass is a small pipe with a small water supply from a hose. Inspections in the 2019-2020 period found the fish pass to be inadequate to provide passage for all the species likely to be present in the small stream. The key concern being that fish may not be directly drawn to the pass due to a lack of attractant flow and a defined channel. This was not considered a non-compliance during this period as the pass was performing largely to the same historical standard and because the Company have been given the opportunity to make alterations before the upcoming migration season. Recommendations for improving the fish pass were communicated to the Company and it was reiterated to the Company that they should strive to best meet the purpose of their consent conditions and provide an environment for successful fish passage. It would be beneficial to provide a residual flow to the stream below the spillway to improve downstream habitat and attractant flows into the greater lake catchment and also to consider installing an elver trap to replace the pass to prevent potential immediate predation at the outlet into the lake which has been observed to occur at a number of schemes throughout the country; such options may be considered during the re-consenting for the scheme. The Company made improvements to the pass in October (Photo 4) which would be beneficial in directing juvenile eels to the entrance of the pass as opposed to the toe of the spillway. In January a number of adult eels were found sitting in the plunge pool of the spillway by the Council. Within a few days the Company had collected 22 eels and had transported them back into the lake. It is unknown what direction the eels were wanting to migrate, whether it was upstream to new habitat or downstream to the sea, but regardless it is clear that migration issues may extend to adults at the spillway. The Company should regularly inspect the plunge pool for eels to ensure that any eels trying to get upstream are able to do so.



Photo 4 Fish pass at spillway (top). Fish pass inlet (middle). Fish pass approach through spillway (bottom)

2.1.4.3.4 Adult eel and elver transfers

Special conditions in consents 3372 (condition 3) and 3373 (condition 8) require the Company to provide for the passage of elvers (both consents) and adult eels (consent 3373). An elver pass using a trap and transfer system similar to that implemented successfully at the Patea Dam was installed at the power station

(consent 3372) late in the 2001-2002 summer. Following modifications, this trap has operated successfully since the 2002-2003 elver migration period, with elvers transferred to either the Manganui River upstream of the weir or into Lake Ratapiko.



Photo 5 Photo taken of elver in the trap December 2019. Elver enter a pipe carrying the attractant flow, which leads to the trap. These elver are then transferred to an area above the Manganui River head works

The Company provided records in terms of weight of elvers and dates of transferral. These are presented for the 2020-2021 elver migration season (December to March) in Figure 11 and along with previous year's data in Table 7. Normally, elvers begin to appear at the tail race at the start of December but appeared slightly later than this in the reported period (Figure 11).

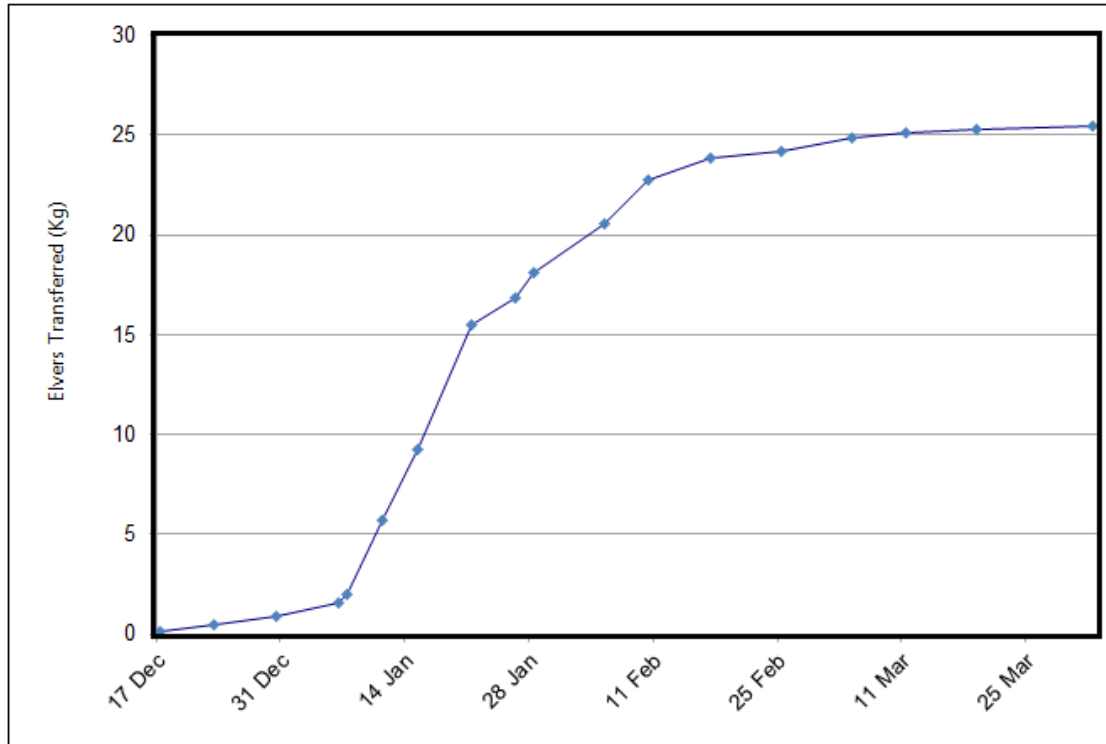


Figure 11 Cumulative weight of elvers transferred from the Motukawa Power Station during the 2020-2021 period

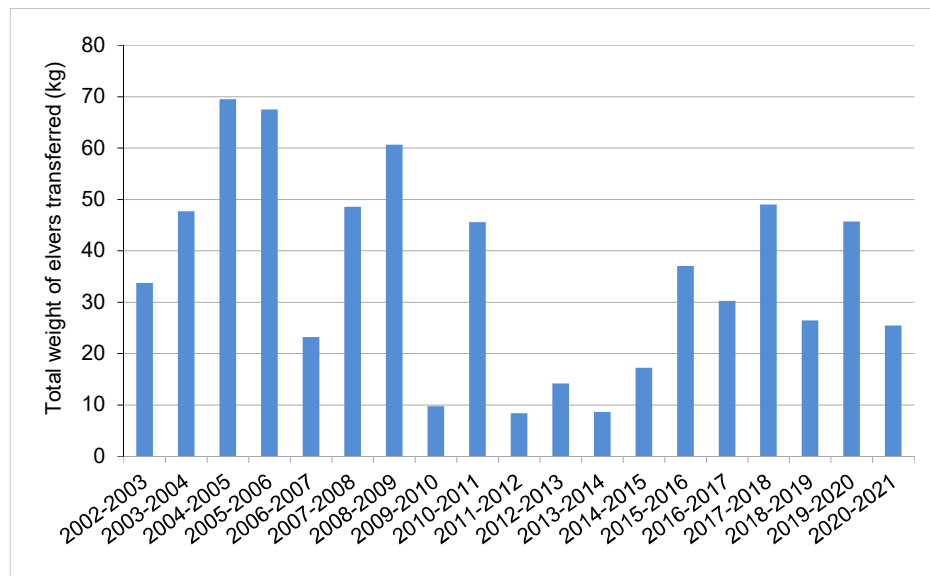


Figure 12 Elver transfer data for the monitoring years to date

The elver run in the 2020-2021 period started slightly later than normal, with the first transfer occurring on 17 December 2020. There was one peak in the run during this period, with 6.2 kg transferred on 21 January 2021, with 3.75 kg and 3.52 kg being transferred leading up to this peak on 11 and 15 January 2021 respectively (Figure 11). The last transfer was undertaken on 1 April 2021 (Figure 11), finishing later than the previous year, and around the time the elver run has typically finished. The total weight of elvers transferred during this period totalled 25.44 kg (Figure 12).

This result is much less than the previous year's result but in general follows on from the promising results recorded in the five previous monitoring periods. It appears that the number of elvers arriving at the trap is highly variable.

With regard to the numbers of elvers transferred, it can be difficult to accurately calculate the total number, from the recorded weight, as the average weight of the individual elvers appears to vary between years. Subsamples of elvers from the Motukawa elver trap have been weighed and counted during two separate years, with one count finding 1,350 elvers per kg, and the other finding 950 elvers per kg. Table 7 shows how many elvers were transferred during the reported period, using both weights, compared with previous years.

The elver trap was visited by Council staff on two occasions during the reported period. Both inspections found that the elver trap is likely not operating at its full potential which is consistent with the last monitoring period. There are multiple attractant flows (Photo 6) that direct elver to dead ends away from the trap, and when power generation ceases, the spat ropes leading into the trap appear to be out of the water (Photo 7). Because fish may continue to make upstream movements during lower flows to find suitable habitat, it is important that the fish trap be operating efficiently at all water levels. Otherwise, when the flow is lowered, the greater attractant flows seen in (Photo 6) may lead elver away from the trap. It has been reiterated to the Company that they should strive to best meet the purpose of their consent conditions and provide an environment for successful fish capture. Regardless of these issues the most recent inspection on 13 January 2021 reported the elver trap was in operation and there were a many elver within the trap. The dramatic changes seen in water level during the last monitoring period when generation ceases should also be considered during the upcoming consenting process. The rise and recession rates within the stream from alternating generation flows could result in adverse effects on fish and invertebrates (strandings and exposure to adverse conditions such as warm temperatures and low oxygen) as well as the loss of short and long term habitat.



Photo 6 Two attractant flows that direct fish away from the trap. One small tributary (right) and one coming from the station (left beside the concrete pillar). There is a third residual flow from the station outlet pipe directly below the building (seen in Photo 7). Photo taken during the 2019 - 2020 monitoring period





Photo 7 Top photo showing water level during power generation and the bottom two photos show water level when generation ceases. The bottom photo shows that the entrance to the trap appears to be left out of the water, with minimal attractant flow. Photos taken during the 2019-2020 monitoring period

Table 7 Elver transfer data collected since the 2002-2003 monitoring period

Monitoring year	Total weight of elvers transferred (kg)	Estimated number of elvers transferred (1 kg = 1,350 elvers (2003 count))	Estimated number of elvers transferred (1 kg = 950 elvers (2006 count))
2002-2003	33.7	45,495	-
2003-2004	47.7	64,395	-
2004-2005	69.5	93,825	-
2005-2006	67.5	91,125	64,125

Monitoring year	Total weight of elvers transferred (kg)	Estimated number of elvers transferred (1 kg = 1,350 elvers (2003 count))	Estimated number of elvers transferred (1 kg = 950 elvers (2006 count))
2006-2007	23.18	31,293	22,021
2007-2008	48.55	65,542	46,122
2008-2009	60.65	81,878	57,618
2009-2010	9.71	13,109	9,225
2010-2011	45.57	61,520	43,291
2011-2012	8.35	11,273	7,932
2012-2013	14.15	19,103	13,442
2013-2014	8.61	11,624	8,179
2014-2015	17.23	23,261	16,368
2015-2016	37.01	49,957	35,154
2016-2017	30.21	40,784	28,699
2017-2018	48.99	66,141	46,543
2018-2019	26.44	35,694	25,118
2019-2020	45.66	61,641	43,377
2020-2021	25.44	34,344	24,168

During the 2005-2006 monitoring period, a number of sub samples of elvers were collected and identified, to assess what proportion of the elvers were longfin, and what proportion were shortfin eels. The results are summarised in Table 8. A relatively consistent ratio of longfin eels to shortfin eels was found on each occasion with the majority being shortfin eels.

Table 8 Proportion of elvers as longfin and shortfin eels for elvers trapped at Motukawa Power Station

Date	Number of longfin eels	Proportion of longfin eels	Number of shortfin eels	Proportion of shortfin eels
27-Jan-06	11	24%	35	76%
8-Feb-06	19	26%	55	74%
17-Feb-06	24	22%	85	78%

As per special condition 8 of consent 3373 an elver pass also needed to be installed at the spillway and dam on the Mako Stream (which forms Lake Ratapiko), within six months of the granting of this consent. The site operator at the time requested that this be delayed until March 2003, to allow works on the spillway to be completed during suitable weather in the summer of 2002-2003. This work was subsequently delayed, but was completed during the 2003-2004 monitoring period.

Adult eels migrate down rivers to the sea in autumn and have been known to congregate at the Ratapiko Dam which dams the Mako Stream and at the penstocks leading to the power station. The facilitation of passage for adult eels over the Mako dam is required under special condition 8 of consent 3373. During the period under review, the Company's staff attempted to transfer adult eels from the lake. The results show

that 22 longfin eel and one shortfin eel were transferred, similar numbers to the previous period which saw 18 longfin eel and no shortfin eel transferred.

The Company now has a net in place each year at the start of the migrating season (autumn) and removed at the end of it. While the net is in place it is checked and emptied regularly and the eels transferred downstream. However, the configuration at the lake outlet makes this a difficult undertaking, and it is possible that a review of this process may see an improved methodology developed. It is understood that commercial eeling does occur within the lake which likely influences the number of migrating adult eels caught within the lake from year to year. Any specific details of this eeling is unknown at the time of writing this report, however, this information, if available, would be useful for the Company in terms of managing downstream migrations at the scheme.

Consent 5086 also has a special condition 1 relating to the penstock intake screens, maintaining the screens with spaces of no larger than 30 mm. Screens of this size were installed at the power station, complying with this condition. However, a monitoring inspection undertaken during the 2008-2010 reporting period did observe an eel that appeared to have passed through the turbines, so it is recommended that the required screen spaces be reconsidered at some stage, possibly during the upcoming consenting process.

Special conditions in consents 5080 (3) and 5086 (2) require the consent holder to install, maintain and operate a light barrier, within six months of the granting of these consents, for the purpose of diverting fish from the intake gate at the abstraction point from the Manganui River and the intake gate from the power station. During the 2001-2002 monitoring year, the Company purchased light sticks to comply with these consent conditions and requested that installation of the light sticks be delayed pending trials by Mr Jacques Boubee of NIWA. The Council agreed that this would be appropriate and acknowledged that installation would not be conducted within the six months specified in consent conditions. Research to date has found these lights to be ineffective, however, eels appeared to have a strong avoidance to 12 volt electrical fields. This option has been investigated, and electrical field devices had been installed at the intake gates at the Tariki weir and at the penstocks in the forebay. These were removed for further testing, but have since been reinstalled and are operational.

2.2 Riparian planting

As per special condition 8 of consent 3369, the consent holder donates annually to the Taranaki Tree Trust (\$6,000) to mitigate the effects of the abstraction from the Manganui River. Funding on the Manganui catchment was initially targeted at Lake Ratapiko and the Rumkeg Creek. It was then expanded to include plantings on the wider Manganui catchment.

At the time of compiling this report, six landholders in the Manganui catchment had applied to be subsidised 50% of the cost of plants planted within the catchment for riparian protection in the 2020-2021 period, with just over \$17,000 available to them at the start of the period. It is expected that there will be approximately \$19,000 available for the 2021-2022 period following the next consent holder input.

2.3 Stakeholders' meeting

As a requirement under a special condition in all the Motukawa HEP scheme consents, an annual meeting of interested stakeholders is held to discuss any matters relating to the exercise of these consents, but particularly monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.

Previously, stakeholders meetings have only been held when warranted i.e. when particular issues warranted a round table discussion. No such issues were raised during the reported period, however, as a result of the upcoming consenting process for many of the consents that expire in 2022, it was agreed that a scheme walkover that was held in December 2018 was sufficient to meet the requirements of the stakeholder

meeting. The Company invited various stakeholders, the Council, and various consultants to visit the scheme where the history and future of the scheme was discussed. The Company has informed the Council that they have been engaging with stakeholders as part of the upcoming consenting process for the scheme during this period and they have considered that as a result of this a stakeholder meeting has not been necessary. The Council has not been approached by stakeholders with queries during this period or with requests for a stakeholder meeting. Further confirmation of the details of the level of engagement through the consenting process has been requested from the Company, which will be presented in the following compliance period if any concerns arise. For now, the Council is satisfied that the Company is engaging with stakeholders through a less formal process, however, should any stakeholder have any issues or wish to have a meeting they can formally request it.

2.4 Incidents, investigations, and interventions

The monitoring programme for the year was based on what was considered to be an appropriate level of monitoring, review of data, and liaison with the Company. During the year matters may arise which require additional activity by the Council, for example provision of advice and information, or investigation of potential or actual causes of non-compliance or failure to maintain good practices. A pro-active approach, that in the first instance avoids issues occurring, is favoured.

For all significant compliance issues, as well as complaints from the public, the Council maintains a database record. The record includes events where the individual/organisation concerned has itself notified the Council. Details of any investigation and corrective action taken are recorded for non-compliant events.

Complaints may be alleged to be associated with a particular site. If there is potentially an issue of legal liability, the Council must be able to prove by investigation that the identified individual/organisation is indeed the source of the incident (or that the allegation cannot be proven).

In the 2020-2021 period, the Council was not required to undertake significant additional investigations and interventions, or record incidents, in association with the Company's conditions in resource consents or provisions in Regional Plans.

3 Discussion

3.1 Discussion of site performance

Several consents contain special conditions requiring the Company to monitor and forward abstraction, discharge and water level data to the Council at three monthly intervals. This data was forwarded as required during the monitoring year under review and checked for continuity of the data record, and compliance with their respective limits.

There was good compliance with set flows and water levels, with no incidents occurring that warranted enforcement action. The Company proactively notified the Council of any issues as well as undertook steps to best resolve the issues.

Compliance with flows and water level requirements was confirmed through inspections, including hydrological gaugings where appropriate. These inspections also confirmed compliance with other requirements such as the operation of an elver trap at the station and elver pass at the Mako Dam spillway.

During periods of stable flow, the station is required to either release flushing flows (Manganui River), or cease abstracting during the next naturally occurring flushing flow (Mangaotea Stream). No problems were observed during this monitoring period in regard to these requirements.

Special condition 4 of consent 3371-2, which relates to the diversion of water into the race, requires that the consent holder undertakes a five yearly monitoring survey of the race. The objective of the survey is to identify any maintenance items required to maintain a race capacity of 8,000 L/s, for the purpose of avoiding flooding adjacent farmland. The condition also requires that any required maintenance occurs within 12 months of the completion of the survey. For this monitoring period (and the past six annual monitoring periods) it was agreed that an annual walk over survey of the race, as opposed to more intensive survey carried out on five yearly basis, was sufficient to comply with the consent condition. The Company also undertakes yearly inspections of the race as part of their asset management processes. A review by the Council was undertaken this monitoring period to establish whether the current survey methodology is sufficiently comprehensive. It is considered that the more regular but less comprehensive annual surveys undertaken by the Company are seen to be sufficient in meeting the requirements of the consent, and that in general the undertaking of yearly observations is more likely to detect rising issues. However, it is also considered that the provision for a more comprehensive survey should remain should certain conditions be met. Conditions would include if an annual inspection finds that there has been a more than minor change to the race that could result in flooding, or if complaints or concerns are raised by the adjacent landowners (with the Company to actively maintain communications with landowners). Depending on the findings of these inspections or complaints the Company could then present a survey methodology to the Council directly catered to the specific issue(s).

Consent 5082 allows the discharge of water into the Mangaotea Stream in emergency conditions. Special condition 4 of this consent requires the Company to put aside \$600 per year for flood management, and to make this available to landowners downstream of the race in the Mangaotea Stream catchment. This money continues to be made available each year (but is not accumulated from year to year).

A draft contingency plan had been received in 2002 to cover conditions in consents 5084 and 5088. This was to be reviewed by the operator of the scheme once work on the spillway and Ratapiko Road culvert has been completed in the 2002-2003 monitoring year. An Emergency Management Plan and Emergency Action Plan contact list has been provided to Council.

Management of most aspects of the Motukawa HEP scheme over the period being reported has generally been excellent with the significant improvements undertaken in previous years contributing to this.

3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

Continuous water temperature monitoring is performed in the Manganui River upstream and downstream of the Tariki Road weir from November to May in each monitoring year. Monitoring indicated that temperatures continued to show a general significant increase below the weir compared to upstream temperatures. This monitoring period had fewer significant extremes recorded than that of the previous period, having been a comparably more mild summer. The upstream site his in previous years indicated that the catchment may be warming. Average monthly water temperatures were colder by less than a 1- 2 degrees for all months when compared the long term average. Furthermore, the number of days that experienced a maximum temperature in excess of 25°C was below average, with the upstream and downstream sites not experiencing a water temperature in excess of 25°C. Both the upstream and downstream site experienced a lesser degree of warming with respect to maximum temperatures with both sites showing much fewer days with maximum temperatures above 20°C when compared to the average. Temperatures over 25°C can significantly adversely affect trout and other freshwater fish communities as well as being outside the tolerance range of some sensitive macroinvertebrate taxa. Furthermore, temperatures over 20°C, for extended periods, can put stress on fish. No fish kills were reported in the residual flow reach of the Manganui River, although this is not actively monitored by any party.

A comparison of the water temperatures prior to the new residual flow of 400 L/s against those after it was implemented indicate that water temperature differences had generally decreased between the two water temperature monitoring sites some 2.3 km apart. The proportion of days that had a maximum temperature difference of 1-2°C since the 400 L/s is over double that recorded prior, with the difference coming from a reduction in the proportion of days that experienced a maximum temperature difference of more than 3°C. The temperature differences recorded in the 2020-2021 period were less than the average, with the exception of April, which was slightly higher; this reflects the relatively mild summer.

Because of an extended period of natural to near natural flows in the residual flow reach in early 2010, it was possible to assess what impact the main abstraction has on the water temperatures in this reach. This showed that even though the Manganui River was running slightly warmer at that time than was typical, the temperatures in the residual flow reach were reduced by this natural flow. It was also clear that temperatures which can negatively affect stream biota (>20°C) are less likely to occur under the more natural flow, and that their increased occurrence in the residual flow reach is directly related to the reduced flow.

The macroinvertebrate survey conducted in the reported period indicated that the residual flow from the Motukawa HEP scheme was maintaining reasonable water quality and some habitat for macroinvertebrate communities downstream of the diversion weir. This survey recorded taxonomic richness ranging between 22-25 taxa. These numbers were slightly higher than those recorded by the previous survey and were similar to site medians at all four sites. MCI scores were reflective of 'fair' to 'good' macroinvertebrate health, ranging between 95 and 110 units. Consistent with previous surveys, current results found MCI values decreased in a downstream direction which is attributed to changes in habitat downstream (including increased algal growth), which is possibly associated with the reduction in flow downstream of the weir. There were no significant differences in MCI score between sites 2, 4 and 5 or between sites 5 and 6, while the MCI score recorded at site 6 was significantly lower than that recorded at sites 2 and 4.

Since the new residual flow has been operating, some improvement in communities have been observed particularly at site 5, 1.7 km downstream of the weir. SQMCI scores in the current survey supported this. When the results for each site are compared over time, it is clear that the control site (site 2) is more stable in both taxa number and MCI score than recorded at the three downstream sites. This reflects the 'buffering' effect of the higher flow upstream, which protects the community from extremes such as elevated temperatures. The reduced flow downstream of the weir does not provide as great a buffer and therefore, more variation in the macroinvertebrate communities is recorded at sites in the residual flow reach.

In terms of the current survey, it is considered that the communities of the residual flow reach represent what would be considered typical of a low flow community. Overall, these results and previous monitoring results indicate that the invertebrate community supported by a residual flow of 400 L/s, with regards to presence/absence of taxa, and their respective abundances, is not significantly different to that supported by natural flows, although under more sustained extreme drier weather conditions any differences become more prominent, and management of this should be considered in the upcoming consenting process.

Improved fish diversity and abundance are key aspects for determining the success of the fish pass and residual flow with respect to fish passage in the residual flow reach as well as providing some native fish habitat. Key native indicator species, including the redfin bully and torrentfish, also provide important information on the successful passage through the residual flow reach and past the weir.

Electric fishing surveys in the Manganui catchment prior to the installation of the new fish pass in 2002, and increased residual flow, indicated that redfin bullies and torrentfish did not swim to the base of the Motukawa diversion weir, at an altitude of 210 m (TRC, 1999a and 2000). The minimal residual flow downstream of the weir was insufficient to attract these fish up the river as far as the weir. Redfin bullies swim well above an altitude of 200 m in the Ngatoro-iti, Ngatoro-nui, Waitepuke and Mangamawhete streams, all tributaries of the Manganui River (which enter the Manganui River downstream of the Tariki weir).

Numerous fish surveys have been conducted in relation to the Motukawa scheme. Some surveys have recorded improving populations of redfin bully and shortjaw kokopu upstream of the weir, and also recorded inanga upstream of the weir. This shows that fish have moved through the residual flow reach and fish pass. Torrentfish however have only been recorded in the fish pass and sporadically in the residual flow reach, not upstream of the weir. This is likely to be related to the residual flow being insufficient to attract significant numbers of torrentfish, and those that do make it to the fish pass may not be able to negotiate the weirs in the fish pass.

Monitoring undertaken in a previous reported period again recorded inanga and shortjaw kokopu in the fish pass, and torrentfish 300 m downstream of the weir. The most significant result of this survey was the presence of juvenile lamprey in the fish pass, the first time this species has been recorded at this site. Considering the abundance of lamprey at this site, it is possible spawning occurred in the fish pass. More recent fish surveys undertaken for the Company by a consultant in 2020 and 2021 (in place of Council monitoring) have found both an absence of inanga and torrentfish upstream and downstream of the weir. No fish surveys were completed during this reported period, with the last survey undertaken in and reported on during the 2017-2018 monitoring period. A provisional fish survey was planned to be carried out during the current monitoring period, however, following discussions with the Company, it was decided that it was not necessary given they had commissioned the surveys in February of 2020 and 2021. The draft results of these were provided to the Council to review. Additional fish surveys may be undertaken in the next compliance period by the Council if it is deemed necessary after reviewing the finalised results of the Company's own surveys.

In the 2015-2016 monitoring period, brown trout were caught in the fish pass and tagged, in an effort to confirm the anecdotal observations that they can negotiate the fish pass. Although only five trout were captured and tagged, the interim results indicate that this species can negotiate the pass, including the flow control valve. No anglers have yet reported catching these fish.

Overall, results indicate that with respect to the management objectives for which the residual flow was developed:

- reasonable water quality is being maintained;
- passage for trout is probably being achieved through the residual flow reach and past the weir;

- passage for some (but not all) native fish is being achieved in the residual flow reach and it would appear through the fish pass; and
- habitat of native fish has improved but fish diversity is similar to that recorded prior to the 400 L/s residual flow and may suggest that the objective of 'some native fish habitat' is not being achieved for torrentfish, although redfin bullies and inanga have been recorded in the residual flow reach.

3.3 Evaluation of performance

A tabular summary of the Company's compliance record for the year under review is set out in Table 9 to Table 28. Three consents are not included in this tabular summary (6382-1, 6383-1 & 6384-1), as these were for temporary activities associated with the installation of an intake structure, and these activities are no longer being undertaken.

Table 9 Summary of performance for Consent 3369-2

Purpose: To take and use up to 5,200 L/s of water from the Manganui River		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Maintenance of residual flow of 400 L/s	Inspections fish pass, including water levels in pass; gaugings	Yes
2. Residual flow passes through fish pass within 12 months of the granting of this consent	Inspection; Implemented in 2002	Yes
3. Install and operate measuring device for monitoring abstraction rate and forward to Council	Receipt and review of Company data every three months	Yes
4. Cease abstraction if flow in Waitara is \leq 5000 L/s	Council to notify if Waitara flow is less than threshold	Yes
5. Pulse flows released if weir has not overtopped for 30 days	No such period of low flows occurred	Yes
6. (a) Install race water level control system to manage inflow from Manganui River (b) Avoid flooding of farmland (c) Emergency power source	Receipt and review of Company data every three months	Yes
7. Maintain 150 L/s in race during maintenance	Notification by Company	Yes
8. Donation to Taranaki Tree Trust	Confirmation with Council finance dept that donation received	Yes
9. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
10. Optional change/cancellation of conditions by consent holder	Not exercised	N/A
12. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A

Purpose: To take and use up to 5,200 L/s of water from the Manganui River		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 10 Summary of performance for Consent 3371-2

Purpose: To divert and use up to 8,000 L/s of stormwater runoff and tributaries draining in to race and Lake Ratapiko		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. (a) Install race water level control system (b) Emergency power source	Installed in 1998	Yes
2. Management of maximum race water levels at 4 sites to avoid flooding of farmland	Receipt and review of Company data every three months	Yes
3. Install and survey stage boards for visual check on race levels	Installed in 1995; Inspections of race	Yes
4. Five yearly survey of race to identify maintenance requirements	On agreement, yearly inspection and report provided to Council	Yes
5. Install and operate measuring device to measure water levels and forward to Council	Receipt and review of Company data every three months	Yes
6. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
7. Bond required if flooding occurs between May 1999 and April 2000		N/A
8. Review of conditions if there is flooding of adjacent farmland	Not exercised	N/A
9. Optional change/cancellation of conditions by consent holder	Not exercised	N/A
10. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 11 Summary of performance for Consent 3372-2

Purpose: To discharge up to 7,787 L/s of water from the Motukawa HEP into the Makara Stream		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Cease abstraction if flow in Waitara is \leq 5000 L/s	Council to notify if Waitara flow is less than threshold	Yes
2. Install and operate measuring device to measure discharge of water to Makara St and forward to Council	Receipt and review of Company data every three months	Yes
3. Install, maintain & monitor elver passage facility within 6 months of granting of consent	Installed in 2001-2002 monitoring year; Inspections; receipt and review of Company data	Yes
5. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
6. Optional change/cancellation of conditions by consent holder	Not exercised	N/A
7. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 12 Summary of performance for Consent 3373-2

Purpose: To dam the Mako Stream to form Lake Ratapiko		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Within 6 months of granting consent, provide a SEED review	Received in 2002	Yes
2. Maintain & operate a safe dam		Yes
3. Place & maintain structure on top of lowered spillway crest to increase lake storage	Upgrade in 2003-2004 with spring tip flashboard	Yes
4. Manage structure in condition 4 and lake level so as to avoid flooding of farmland	Receipt and review of Company data every three months	Yes
5. Minimum lake water level of 194 m a.s.l. except during maintenance	Receipt and review of Company data every three months	Yes
6. Maximum lake water level of 198.7 m a.s.l.	Receipt and review of Company data every three months	Yes

Purpose: To dam the Mako Stream to form Lake Ratapiko		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
7. Install, maintain & monitor elver /eel passage facility over spillway within 6 months of granting of consent	Inspections Installed in 2003-2004; Delays approved by Council	Yes
8. Install and operate measuring device to measure lake water level and forward to Council	Receipt and review of Company data every three months	Yes
9. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
10. Optional change/cancellation of conditions by consent holder	Not exercised	N/A
11. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 13 Summary of performance for Consent 1166-3

Purpose: To discharge up to 4,000 m³/day of dredgings from maintenance of Lake Ratapiko		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Notify Council at least 48 hours prior to commencement of discharge	No notification received. No maintenance undertaken	N/A
2. Adopt best practicable option		N/A
3. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
4. Optional change/cancellation of conditions by consent holder	Not exercised	N/A
5. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		N/A
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 14 Summary of performance for Consent 5080-1

Purpose: To erect, place, use and maintain the weir and various structures in Manganui River		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Design, install, maintain & monitor structure at weir for fish passage	Inspections; biological monitoring	Yes
2. Fish pass to be constructed within 12 months	Completed in 2002	Yes
3. Install & operate a light barrier within 6 months to divert fish from intake	Research found light barrier to be ineffective. Electric fields have been reinstalled at intake and forebay in 2010-2014 period. Extension of time limit approved.	Yes
4. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
5. Optional change/cancellation of conditions by consent holder	Not exercised	N/A
6. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 15 Summary of performance for Consent 5081-1

Purpose: To erect, place, use and maintain the Mangaotea Aqueduct in and above the Mangaotea Stream		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Install and survey a stage board for visual check on race levels	Installed in 1995; Inspections of race	Yes
2. Lower northern side of aqueduct by 300 mm to provide a flow of 2,000 L/s & install gate controlled by race water level control system	Conducted in 2000	Yes
3. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
4. Optional change/cancellation of conditions by consent holder	Not exercised	N/A

Purpose: To erect, place, use and maintain the Mangaotea Aqueduct in and above the Mangaotea Stream		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
5. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 16 Summary of performance for Consent 5082-1

Purpose: To discharge, under emergency conditions, up to 2,000 L/s of overflow water from the Mangaotea Aqueduct into the Mangaotea Stream		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. That the discharge shall occur after compliance with condition 2 of 5081 is achieved	No discharges in the monitoring period	N/A
2. Definition of emergency conditions	When local stormwater runoff to the race is required to be discharged to Mangaotea Stream in order to avoid the race flooding adjoining land	N/A
3. Manage discharge to avoid or minimise flooding of farmland and roads below discharge	No discharges in the monitoring period	N/A
4. Set aside \$600 annually for maintenance of the flood capacity of the Mangaotea Stream below the discharge, and make funds available to landowners for works.	Money continues to be made available each year	Yes
5. Optional change/cancellation of conditions by consent holder	Not exercised	N/A
6. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
7. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		N/A
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 17 Summary of performance for Consent 5084-1

Purpose: To discharge up to 55,000 L/s of HEP generation water, during adverse weather conditions, from Lake Ratapiko into the Mako Stream		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Prepare a contingency plan for managing discharge so as to avoid or minimise damage to property downstream	Reviewed contingency plan received in 2004-2005 monitoring year	Yes
2. Exercise consent in accordance with contingency plan		Yes
3. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
4. Optional change/cancellation of conditions by consent holder	Not exercised	N/A
5. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 18 Summary of performance for Consent 5085-1

Purpose: To disturb the bed of Lake Ratapiko for maintenance and repairs associated with HEP generation		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Notify the Council 48 hours prior to commencement of disturbance activities	No notifications received. No disturbance undertaken	Yes
2. Best practicable option		N/A
3. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
4. Optional change/cancellation of conditions by consent holder	Not exercised	N/A
5. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A

Purpose: To disturb the bed of Lake Ratapiko for maintenance and repairs associated with HEP generation		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		N/A
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 19 Summary of performance for Consent 5086-1

Purpose: To erect, place, use and maintain various structures in, on and over the bed of Lake Ratapiko		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Maintain penstock intake screens with spaces no larger than 30 mm in order to minimise eel & fish entrapment	Inspections	Yes
2. Install & operate a light barrier within 6 months to divert fish from intake	Research found light barrier to be ineffective. Electric fields have been reinstalled at intake and forebay in 2010-2014 period. Extension of time limit approved	Yes
3. Install and survey a stage board for visual check on lake water levels	Installed in 1995; Inspections	Yes
4. Upgrade Ratapiko Road causeway	Completed in 2003	Yes
5. Optional change/cancellation of conditions by consent holder	Not exercised	N/A
6. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
7. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 20 Summary of performance for Consent 5087-1

Purpose: To take and use up to 7,787 L/s of water from Lake Ratapiko		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Minimum lake water level of 194 m a.s.l.	Receipt and review of Company data every three months	Yes
2. For lake maintenance, the draw down of the level will occur gradually over 7 days & notify the Council and Fish and Game	No such works undertaken	N/A
3. Maximum lake water level under normal operating conditions does not exceed 198.7 m a.s.l.	Receipt and review of Company data every three months	Yes
4. Manage lake levels to avoid or minimise flooding of land		Yes
5. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
6. Optional change/cancellation of conditions by consent holder	Not exercised	N/A
7. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 21 Summary of performance for Consent 5088-1

Purpose: To discharge up to 2,000 L/s of water from the surge chamber of the Motukawa power station during maintenance periods into an unnamed tributary of the Makara Stream		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Prepare contingency plan within 6 months	Reviewed contingency plan received in 2004-2005 monitoring year	Yes
2. Exercise consent in accordance with contingency plan		Yes
3. Notify the Council 48 hours prior to the discharge and adopt best practicable option	No notifications received	Yes

Purpose: To discharge up to 2,000 L/s of water from the surge chamber of the Motukawa power station during maintenance periods into an unnamed tributary of the Makara Stream		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
4. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
5. Optional change/cancellation of conditions by consent holder	Not exercised	N/A
6. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 22 Summary of performance for Consent 6388-1

Purpose: To divert and use water in the Motukawa Race		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Best practicable option	Inspections	Yes
2. Exercise of consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with documentation submitted with application	Inspections	Yes
3. Notify the Council 7 days prior to the exercise of consent	Notification received 21 February 2006	Yes
4. Consent lapse period of 10 years	Consent has been exercised	N/A
5. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 23 Summary of performance for Consent 6390-1

Purpose: To impound water behind a dam on the Motukawa Race		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Best practicable option	Inspections	Yes
2. Exercise of consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with documentation submitted with application	Inspections	Yes
3. Notify the Council 14 days prior to the construction of dam and turbine unit in the race	Notification received 13 October 2005	Yes
4. The intake is appropriately screened to avoid entrapment of freshwater fauna	Screens used found to be too narrow for operation. Change of consent conditions granted and new screens installed in July 2006	Yes
5. On 3 occasions between Nov and Feb, cease generation and open bypass valve for 12 hours to allow trout passage	It has been agreed by Council and Fish and Game that this is no longer required, as the bypass valve will be permanently running from November to February	N/A
6. Company must monitor effectiveness of bypass valve for first 6 bypass events and forward information to Council and Fish and Game.	It has been agreed by Council and Fish and Game that this is no longer required, as the bypass valve will be permanently running from November to February	Yes
7. Review conditions of consent if monitoring of bypass events show a significant trout accumulation	Not exercised	N/A
8. Management of race water level to avoid or minimise flooding of adjacent farmland	Receipt and review of Company data every three months	Yes
9. Consent lapse period of 10 years	Consent has been exercised	N/A
10. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 24 Summary of performance for Consent 6391-1

Purpose: To discharge sediment during earthworks associated with the construction of a generator structure into the Motukawa Race		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Best practicable option	Works completed	N/A
2. Exercise of consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with documentation submitted with application	Works completed	N/A
3. Notify the Council 48 hours prior to the commencement and upon completion of the initial installation and again on any subsequent maintenance works	Notification to commence received 28 February 2005 and subsequently for each stage of works. No subsequent maintenance works undertaken as yet	N/A
4. Site erosion and sediment control management plan	Received 28 February 2005	N/A
5. Discharge shall not give rise to adverse effects on surface water body after reasonable mixing	Works completed	N/A
6. All earthworks shall be stabilised vegetatively or otherwise as soon as practicable following completion of activities	Works completed	N/A
7. Consent lapse period of 10 years	Consent has been exercised	N/A
8. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		N/A
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		N/A

N/A = not applicable

Table 25 Summary of performance for Consent 6381-1

Purpose: To take and use water from the Mangaotea Stream, for HEP generation purposes		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Exercise of consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with documentation submitted with application	Inspections, data review – Take not occurring	Yes
2. Notify the Council 48 hours prior to the exercise of this consent	Notification received	Yes

Purpose: To take and use water from the Mangaotea Stream, for HEP generation purposes		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
3. Restriction of abstraction rate and daily volume	Data review - Take not occurring	Yes
4. Maintenance of residual flows within the Mangaotea Stream	Data review, gaugings - Take not occurring	Yes
5. Specifies aspects of the review, should one be required as per special condition 9	Review not considered necessary	N/A
6. Flushing flow requirement	Data review, inspections - Take not occurring	Yes
7. Requires the recording of abstraction rate, residual flow downstream of abstraction and flow downstream of Little Mangaotea Stream confluence	Data review - Take not occurring	Yes
8. Consent holder to undertake a two year monitoring programme of hydrological and ecological effects in the Mangaotea Stream and Manganui River	Monitoring completed in 2012	Yes
9. Review provision should the residual flow and/or flow regime be considered not appropriate	Review not considered necessary	N/A
10. Meeting with stakeholders annually	One meeting conducted when required	Yes (refer to section 2.3)
11. Consent lapse period of 10 years	Consent has been exercised	N/A
12. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 26 Summary of performance for Consent 6385-1

Purpose: To erect, place and maintain an intake structure including pumps in the bed of the Mangaotea Stream, for the purposes of abstracting water for HEP generation		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Best practicable option	No maintenance works undertaken	N/A
2. Exercise of consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with documentation submitted with application	No maintenance works undertaken	N/A
3. Notify the Council 48 hours prior to the commencement and upon completion of the initial installation and again on any subsequent maintenance works	No notifications received	N/A
4. Timing of works restricted to 1 November-30 April , unless waived by Council	No maintenance works undertaken	N/A
5. Must ensure that the area and volume of streambed disturbance is minimised so far as practicable	No maintenance works undertaken	N/A
6. The diversion and impoundment shall not obstruct fish passage	No maintenance works undertaken	Yes
7. The intake shall be appropriately screened to prevent entrapment of freshwater fauna	Inspections	Yes
8. The structure shall be removed and area reinstated should it no longer be required	Structure still required	N/A
9. Consent lapse period of 10 years	Consent has been exercised	N/A
10. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 27 Summary of performance for Consent 6386-1

Purpose: To disturb and modify the bed and banks of the Mangaotea Stream, associated with the construction of an intake structure for hydroelectric generation purposes		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Best practicable option	No maintenance works undertaken	N/A
2. Exercise of consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with documentation submitted with application	No maintenance works undertaken	N/A
3. Notify the Council 48 hours prior to the commencement and upon completion of the initial installation and again on any subsequent maintenance works	No notifications received	N/A
4. Timing of works restricted to 1 November-30 April , unless waived by Council	No maintenance works undertaken	N/A
5. Must ensure that the area and volume of streambed disturbance is minimised so far as practicable	No maintenance works undertaken	N/A
6. The diversion and impoundment shall not obstruct fish passage	Inspections	Yes
7. Consent lapse period of 10 years	Consent has been exercised	N/A
8. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 28 Summary of performance for Consent 6387-1

Purpose: To discharge sediments from earthworks into the Mangaotea Stream, associated with the construction of an intake structure, for HEP generation purposes		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Best practicable option	No maintenance works undertaken	N/A
2. Exercise of consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with documentation submitted with application	No maintenance works undertaken	N/A

Purpose: To discharge sediments from earthworks into the Mangaotea Stream, associated with the construction of an intake structure, for HEP generation purposes		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
3. Notify the Council 48 hours prior to the commencement and upon completion of the initial installation and again on any subsequent maintenance works	No notifications received	N/A
4. Site erosion and sediment control management plan	Received March 2007	N/A
5. Timing of works restricted to 1 November-30 April , unless waived by Council	No maintenance works undertaken	N/A
6. Discharge shall not give rise to adverse effects on surface water body after reasonable mixing	No maintenance works undertaken	N/A
7. All earthworks shall be stabilised vegetatively or otherwise as soon as practicable following completion of activities	No maintenance works undertaken	N/A
8. Consent lapse period of 10 years	Consent has been exercised	N/A
9. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No review undertaken	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 29 Evaluation of overall environmental performance over time

Year	High	Good	Improvement req	Poor
2010 – 2014 (combined report)	-	1	-	-
2015	-	1	-	-
2016	1	-	-	-
2017	1	-	-	-
2018	1	-	-	-
2019	1	-	-	-
2020	1	-	-	-
2021	1			
Totals	6	2	0	0

During the year, the Company demonstrated a high level of environmental and high level of administrative performance with the resource consents as defined in section 1.1.4. There were a small number of occasions where consent conditions weren't strictly complied with, the issues were either minor, managed in a way that ensured no other conditions were breached, or were unlikely to have resulted in any adverse environmental effects. No significant additional investigation, or enforcement action were required in the respect of these issues.

Overall the high level of environmental and consent compliance performance is a reflection of their improved systems and thorough monitoring of a highly complex scheme. The Company has maintained a good level of communication with the Council, including notifying Council of any potential breach of consent, no matter how minor.

3.4 Recommendations from the 2019-2020 Annual Report

In the 2019-2020 Annual Report, it was recommended:

1. THAT in the first instance, monitoring of the Motukawa HEP Scheme in the 2020-2021 year continue at the same level as in 2019-2020.
2. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2020-2021, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.
3. THAT the scope of the monitoring surveys required under condition 4 of consent 3371-2 be further discussed during the 2020-2021 monitoring period and a finalised position on the ongoing survey methodology be agreed upon.
4. THAT the Company apply to change the conditions of consent 6390-1 when the consents come up for renewal, so that the specified locations are consistent with consent 3371-2.

Recommendation 1 was implemented in the 2020-2021 monitoring year and recommendation 2 was not required to be implemented. Recommendation 3 was implemented in part, but further discussions are still required to form a final position on monitoring requirements. Recommendation 4 will be addressed during the re-consenting process in 2022.

3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2021-2022

In designing and implementing the monitoring programmes for air/water discharges in the region, the Council has taken into account:

- the extent of information already made available through monitoring or other means to date;
- its relevance under the RMA;
- the Council's obligations to monitor consented activities and their effects under the RMA;
- the record of administrative and environmental performances of the consent holder; and
- reporting to the regional community.

The Council also takes into account the scope of assessments required at the time of renewal of permits, and the need to maintain a sound understanding of industrial processes within Taranaki exercising resource consents.

It is proposed that for 2021-2022 monitoring remains at the same level as that undertaken in the 2020-2021 year.

It should be noted that the proposed programme represents a reasonable and risk-based level of monitoring for the site(s) in question. The Council reserves the right to subsequently adjust the programme

from that initially prepared, should the need arise if potential or actual non-compliance is determined at any time during 2021-2022.

3.6 Exercise of optional review of consent

Resource consent 3371-2.1 provides for an optional review of the consent at any time should there be flooding of areas adjoining the Motukawa Power Scheme attributable to the activities of the consent holder. No circumstances arose that warranted the implementation of this provision.

No other consents included a provision for an option for review in June 2021. All consents for the scheme expire on 1 June 2022 and renewal applications have been lodged.

4 Recommendations

1. THAT in the first instance, monitoring of the Motukawa HEP Scheme in the 2021-2022 year continue at the same level as in 2020-2021.
2. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2021-2022, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.
3. THAT the scope of the monitoring surveys required under condition 4 of consent 3371-2 be further discussed during the 2021-2022 monitoring period and a finalised position on the ongoing survey methodology be agreed upon.
4. THAT the locations specified in consent 6390-1 and 3371-2 be aligned through the upcoming consenting process.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

The following abbreviations and terms may be used within this report:

Biomonitoring	Assessing the health of the environment using aquatic organisms.
Bund	A wall around a tank to contain its contents in the case of a leak.
Cumec	A volumetric measure of flow- 1 cubic metre per second (1 m ³ s ⁻¹).
DO	Dissolved oxygen.
EPT	EPT represents three insect orders as a collective, grouping Ephemeroptera (mayfly), Plecoptera (stonefly) and Trichoptera (caddisfly) which are macroinvertebrate taxa.
Fresh	Elevated flow in a stream, such as after heavy rainfall.
g/m ² /day	grams/metre ² /day.
g/m ³	Grams per cubic metre, and equivalent to milligrams per litre (mg/L). In water, this is also equivalent to parts per million (ppm), but the same does not apply to gaseous mixtures.
Incident	An event that is alleged or is found to have occurred that may have actual or potential environmental consequences or may involve non-compliance with a consent or rule in a regional plan. Registration of an incident by the Council does not automatically mean such an outcome had actually occurred.
Intervention	Action/s taken by Council to instruct or direct actions be taken to avoid or reduce the likelihood of an incident occurring.
Investigation	Action taken by Council to establish what were the circumstances/events surrounding an incident including any allegations of an incident.
Incident Register	The Incident Register contains a list of events recorded by the Council on the basis that they may have the potential or actual environmental consequences that may represent a breach of a consent or provision in a Regional Plan.
L/s	Litres per second.
m ²	Square Metres.
MCI	Macroinvertebrate community index; a numerical indication of the state of biological life in a stream that takes into account the sensitivity of the taxa present to organic pollution in stony habitats.
Mixing zone	The zone below a discharge point where the discharge is not fully mixed with the receiving environment. For a stream, conventionally taken as a length equivalent to 7 times the width of the stream at the discharge point.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the turbidity of water.
Physicochemical	Measurement of both physical properties (e.g. temperature, clarity, density) and chemical determinants (e.g. metals and nutrients) to characterise the state of an environment.
Resource consent	Refer Section 87 of the RMA. Resource consents include land use consents (refer Sections 9 and 13 of the RMA), coastal permits (Sections 12, 14 and 15), water permits (Section 14) and discharge permits (Section 15).
RMA	<i>Resource Management Act 1991</i> and including all subsequent amendments.
SS	Suspended solids.
SQMCI	Semi quantitative macroinvertebrate community index.
Temp	Temperature, measured in °C (degrees Celsius).

Turb Turbidity, expressed in NTU.

UI Unauthorised Incident.

For further information on analytical methods, contact a Science Services Manager.

Bibliography and references

- Baker CF, & Hicks BJ, 2003: Attraction of migratory inanga (*Galaxias maculatus*) and koaro (*Galaxias brevipinnis*) juveniles to adult galaxiid odours *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* 37: 291–299.
- Jowett IG, 1982: The incremental approach to studying stream flows. NZ case studies. In McColl, R H S ed., River low flows: conflicts of water use. *Water and Soil* Miscellaneous Publication 47:9-15.
- Jowett IG, 1991: A method of predicting brown trout abundance in rivers. *Freshwater Catch* 45:3-6.
- Joy MK and Death RG, 2000: Development and application of a predictive model of riverine fish community assemblages in the Taranaki region of the North Island, New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* 34: 241-252.
- McDowall R M, 1978: New Zealand Freshwater Fishes, A natural history and guide. *Heinemann Educational Books (NZ) Ltd, Auckland*.
- Ministry for the Environment. 2018. Best Practice Guidelines for Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement under the Resource Management Act 1991. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.
- Mitchell C, 1993: Fish Passage Problems in Taranaki. Report prepared for the Taranaki Regional Council.
- Moore S, 1992: Fish Kill - Complete Draining of Lake Ratapiko 12-14 February 1992. Report SM326.
- NEMS, 2012: Open Channel Flow Measurement-Measurement, Processing and Archiving of Open Channel Flow Data. National Environmental Monitoring Standards, New Zealand.
- NEMS, 2013a: Water Meter Data-Acquisition of Electronic Data from Water Meters for Water Resource Management. National Environmental Monitoring Standards, New Zealand.
- NEMS, 2013b: Water Level Recording - Measurement, Processing and Archiving of Water Level Data. National Environmental Monitoring Standards, New Zealand.
- NEMS, 2016: Rating Curves-Construction of stage-discharge and velocity-index ratings. National Environmental Monitoring Standards, New Zealand.
- Stark JD, 1985: A macroinvertebrate community index of water quality for stony streams. *Water and Soil* Miscellaneous Publication No. 87.
- Stark JD, 1998: SQMCI: a biotic index for freshwater macroinvertebrate coded abundance data. *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* 32(1): 55-66.
- Stark JD, 1999: An evaluation of Taranaki Regional Council's SQMCI biomonitoring index Cawthron Institute, Nelson. Cawthron Report No. 472.
- Stark JD, Boothroyd IKG, Harding JS, Maxted JR, Scarsbrook MR, 2001: Protocols for sampling macroinvertebrates in wadeable streams. New Zealand Macroinvertebrate Working Group Report No. 1. Prepared for the Ministry for the Environment. Sustainable Management Fund Project No. 5103. 57p.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 1990: Taranaki Electricity Manganui Diversion Race Monitoring 1989/90. Technical Report 90-39.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 1991: Taranaki Electricity Manganui River diversion, biological and race water level monitoring 1990/91. Technical Report 91-9.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 1992: Taranaki Electricity Motukawa Power Scheme Monitoring Annual Report 1991/92. Report SM352.

- Taranaki Regional Council, 1993: Taranaki Energy Motukawa Power Scheme Monitoring Annual Report 1992/93. Technical Report 93-9.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 1994: Taranaki Energy Motukawa Power Scheme Monitoring Annual Report 1993/94. Technical Report 94-3.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 1995: Taranaki Energy Motukawa Power Scheme Monitoring Annual Report 1994/95. Technical Report 95-7.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 1996: Taranaki Energy (A Division of Powerco Ltd) Motukawa Power Scheme Monitoring Programme Annual Report 1995-1996. Technical Report 96-31.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 1997: Taranaki Energy (A Division of Powerco Ltd) Motukawa Power Scheme Monitoring Programme Annual Report 1996-97. Technical Report 97-29.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 1998: Powerco Ltd Motukawa Power Scheme Monitoring Programme Annual Report 1997-98. Technical Report 98-22.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 1999a: Taranaki Generation Ltd Motukawa Power Scheme Monitoring Programme Annual Report 1998-99. Technical Report 99-13.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 1999b: Hearing Committee Report on an application by Taranaki Generation Ltd (formerly Powerco Ltd) for 13 consents relating to the Motukawa Hydroelectric Power Scheme.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 1999c: Taranaki Generation Ltd (formally Powerco Ltd) Motukawa Hydroelectric Scheme Application for Resource Consents. Officers Report 26 July 1999.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2000: Taranaki Generation Ltd Motukawa Power Scheme Monitoring Programme Annual Report 1999-2000. Technical Report 2000-14.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2001: Taranaki Generation Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2000-2001. Technical Report 2001-09.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2003: TrustPower - Taranaki Generation Ltd Motukawa Power Scheme Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2001-2002. Technical Report 2002-54.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2004: TrustPower - Taranaki Generation Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2002-2003. Technical Report 2003-98.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2005: TrustPower - Taranaki Generation Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2003-2004. Technical Report 2004-81.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2006a: TrustPower - Taranaki Generation Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2004-2005. Technical Report 2005-43.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2006b: TrustPower - Taranaki Generation Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2005-2006. Technical Report 2006-58.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2009: TrustPower - Taranaki Generation Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme Monitoring Programme Biennial Report 2006-2008. Technical Report 2008-06.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2010: TrustPower-Taranaki Generation Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme Monitoring Programme Biennial Report 2008-2010. Technical Report 2010-20.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2015a: Trustpower Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2010-2014. Technical Report 2014-79.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2015b: Trustpower Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2014-2015. Technical Report 2015-38.

- Taranaki Regional Council, 2016: Trustpower Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2015-2016. Technical Report 2016-8.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2017: Trustpower Ltd Motukawa HEP Scheme Monitoring Programme Monitoring Report 2016-2017. Technical Report 2017-98.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2019: Trustpower Ltd Motukawa Hydroelectric Power Scheme Monitoring Programme Report 2017-2018. Technical Report 2018-85.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2020: Trustpower Ltd Motukawa Hydroelectric Power Scheme Monitoring Programme Report 2018-2019. Technical Report 2019-66.
- Taranaki Regional Council 2019: 'Biomonitoring of Manganui River re Motukawa HEP February 2019'. TRC Internal Report KC013.
- Taranaki Regional Council 2020: 'Biomonitoring of Manganui River re Motukawa HEP February 2020'. TRC Internal Report KC017.
- Taranaki Regional Council, 2020: Trustpower Ltd Motukawa Hydroelectric Power Scheme Monitoring Programme Report 2019-2020. Technical Report 2020-15.
- Taranaki Regional Council 2020: 'Biomonitoring of Manganui River re Motukawa HEP March 2021'. TRC Internal Report BZ170.

Appendix I

Resource consents held by the Trustpower Ltd

(For a copy of the signed resource consent
please contact the TRC Consents department)

Water abstraction permits

Section 14 of the RMA stipulates that no person may take, use, dam or divert any water, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent or a rule in a regional plan, or it falls within some particular categories set out in Section 14. Permits authorising the abstraction of water are issued by the Council under Section 87(d) of the RMA.

Water discharge permits

Section 15(1)(a) of the RMA stipulates that no person may discharge any contaminant into water, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent or a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Permits authorising discharges to water are issued by the Council under Section 87(e) of the RMA.

Air discharge permits

Section 15(1)(c) of the RMA stipulates that no person may discharge any contaminant from any industrial or trade premises into air, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Permits authorising discharges to air are issued by the Council under Section 87(e) of the RMA.

Discharges of wastes to land

Sections 15(1)(b) and (d) of the RMA stipulate that no person may discharge any contaminant onto land if it may then enter water, or from any industrial or trade premises onto land under any circumstances, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Permits authorising the discharge of wastes to land are issued by the Council under Section 87(e) of the RMA.

Land use permits

Section 13(1)(a) of the RMA stipulates that no person may in relation to the bed of any lake or river use, erect, reconstruct, place, alter, extend, remove, or demolish any structure or part of any structure in, on, under, or over the bed, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Land use permits are issued by the Council under Section 87(a) of the RMA.

Coastal permits

Section 12(1)(b) of the RMA stipulates that no person may erect, reconstruct, place, alter, extend, remove, or demolish any structure that is fixed in, on, under, or over any foreshore or seabed, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Coastal permits are issued by the Council under Section 87(c) of the RMA.

Discharge Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 19 September 2001

Commencement Date: 19 September 2001

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge up to 4000 cubic metres/day [10000 cubic metres/year] of dredgings from maintenance of Lake Ratapiko in the Waitara catchment onto land above the one-metre mark around the lake margin

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Lake Ratapiko, Ratapiko Road, Ratapiko

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1715022E-5659765N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Lake Ratapiko

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) That on receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) That unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) That the consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

- 1. That the consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council at least 48 hours prior to the commencement of the discharge.
- 2. That the consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to avoid or minimise the discharge of silt or other contaminants onto land arising from the discharge.
- 3. That the consent holder and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council shall meet as appropriate, and at least once per year, with interested submitters to the consent, to discuss any matter relating to the exercise of this resource consent, particularly the monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.
- 4. That the consent holder may apply to the Taranaki Regional Council for a change or cancellation of the conditions of their consent, in accordance with section 127(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, to take account of operational requirements or the results of the monitoring, provided that such application may not be made more than once in any twelve month period.

Consent 1166-3

5. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent, pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001, June 2003, June 2009, and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Water Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 19 September 2001

Commencement Date: 19 September 2001

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To take and use up to 5200 litres/second of water from the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment for hydroelectric power generation purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Manganui River, Downstream Of Tariki Road Bridge,
Ratapiko, Inglewood

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1710124E-5658362N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. That the abstraction shall be managed to ensure that a residual flow of not less than 400 litres/second is maintained, at all times in the Manganui River below the weir situated at grid reference 1710124E-5658362N.
2. That the residual flow shall be passed through the fish pass, within 12 months of the granting of this consent, subject to conditions 1 and 2 of consent 5080.
3. That the consent holder shall install and operate a measuring device capable of measuring, at a minimum of 15 minute intervals, the abstraction rate of water from the Manganui River and shall make records of such measurements available to the Chief Executive, at three monthly intervals.
4. That the abstraction shall be managed so as to ensure that when the flow in the Waitara River, as measured at the Bertrand Road hydrology gauging site, is less than or equal to 5000 litres/second, the flow in the upper Manganui River, above the weir will either:
 - (a) pass directly over the weir into the Manganui River; or
 - (b) pass continuously through Lake Ratapiko [with provision for the residual flow in the Manganui River] and the power station into the Makara Stream, and thence the lower Waitara River;

in order to mitigate the effects of low flows in the Waitara River. The Taranaki Regional Council shall notify the consent holder when flows at the Bertrand Road site are equal to 5000 litres/second.

5. That the consent holder shall pass 400 litres/second for three hours daily over the weir, if the weir licensed by consent 5080 is not naturally overtopped by flows in the Manganui River, of the same or larger volume, for a continuous period of 30 days.

Consent 3369-2

6. That the consent holder shall design, install, maintain and monitor a race water level control system to manage the inflow from the Manganui River, within 2 months of the granting of this consent. The purpose of the control system shall be to avoid flooding of farmland attributable to the activities of the consent holder, as a result of the abstraction and the diversion of stormwater under consent 3371. The control system shall have an emergency power source capable of monitoring the system for up to 48 hours and shutting the race intake gate.
7. That the consent holder shall, as far as is practicable, maintain a residual flow of 150 litres/second in the race during maintenance periods. During periods when it is not practicable, the consent holder shall arrange for a fish salvage operation to relocate stranded fish from the race.
8. That by the agreement of the consent holder, the consent holder shall mitigate the effects of the abstraction by donating annually to the Taranaki Tree Trust \$6000 [goods and services tax exclusive] for the purpose of providing riparian management in the Manganui River catchment.
9. That the consent holder and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council shall meet as appropriate, and at least once per year, with interested submitters to the consent, to discuss any matter relating to the exercise of this resource consent, particularly the monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.
10. That the consent holder may apply to the Taranaki Regional Council for a change or cancellation of the conditions of this consent, in accordance with section 127(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, to take account of operational requirements or the results of monitoring, provided that such application may not be made more than once in any twelve month period.
11. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent, pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001, June 2003, June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Water Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date
(Change): 7 July 2016

Commencement Date
(Change): 7 July 2016 (Granted: 19 September 2001)

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To divert and use up to 8000 litres/second of stormwater run-off and the entire flow of various unnamed watercourses draining into the race and into Lake Ratapiko in the Waitara catchment for hydroelectric power supply purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Review: In accordance with special condition 8

Site Location: Motukawa Hydro Race & Lake Ratapiko, Tariki Road,
Ratapiko

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1710120E-5658360N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) That on receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) That unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) That the consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. That the consent holder shall design, install, maintain and monitor a race water level control system, within 2 months of the granting of this consent, for the purpose of achieving compliance with condition 2. The control system shall have an emergency power source capable of monitoring the system for up to 48 hours and shutting the race intake gate.
2. That the consent holder shall manage the water in the race so as to avoid or minimise the potential for flooding of adjacent farmland attributable to the activities of the consent holder by ensuring a maximum race water level (metres), above mean sea-level, of:
 - 205.20 at Salisbury Road (NZTM: 1711773E-5658233N);
 - 199.30 at Mangaotea (NZTM: 1712685E-5658307N);
 - 199.25 at the Mangaotea Aqueduct (NZTM: 1712760E-5658335N);
 - 199.15 at Lower Mangaotea (NZTM: 1713893E-5659542N).
3. That the consent holder shall, within 1 month of granting of this consent, install and survey stage boards at the sites noted in condition 2 for the purpose of providing a visual check of race water levels, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive.
4. That a five-yearly monitoring survey of the race be completed by the consent holder to identify any maintenance requirements in order to maintain a race capacity of 8000 litres/second, for the purpose of avoiding flooding adjacent farmland, any required maintenance shall occur within 12 months of the completion of the survey.
5. That the consent holder shall install and operate measuring devices capable of measuring the water level, at a minimum of 15 minute intervals, in the race at the locations specified in condition 2, and shall make records of such measurements available to the Chief Executive at three monthly intervals. The records supplied are also to include the rainfall data at hourly intervals from the station established at the Mangaotea Road culvert.

Consent 3371-2.1

6. That the consent holder and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council shall meet as appropriate, and at least once per year, with interested submitters to the consent, to discuss any matter relating to the exercise of this resource consent particularly the monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.
7. That:
 - a) In order to ensure compliance with conditions 1 to 2 of this consent or to remedy any adverse environmental effects caused by the acts or omissions of the consent holder in carrying out activities pursuant to these conditions, the Taranaki Regional Council requires the consent holder to enter into a bond with a financial institution of good repute to be provided as surety to the reasonable satisfaction of the Chief Executive;
 - b) The bond shall be in the sum of \$150,000;
 - c) The consent holder shall complete such work requested, in respect of which any bond is held, within the time period nominated by the Taranaki Regional Council's written request;
 - d) If the bond is raised and required pursuant to paragraph 7(b) it shall be held or remain in full force and effect throughout the term of the consent and until all requirements of the bond have been performed;
 - e) The form of the bond is to be prepared by the Taranaki Regional Council's solicitors and the consent holder is to pay the Taranaki Regional Council's costs on preparation and execution of the bond;
 - f) If the consent is transferred in part or whole to another party or person, the bond shall continue until any outstanding work at the date of transfer is completed to ensure compliance with the conditions of this consent, unless the Taranaki Regional Council is satisfied adequate provisions have been made to transfer the liability to the new consent holder;
 - g) In the event of any such transfer of the consent, the consent holder shall ensure that the transferee forthwith provides a replacement bond to the Taranaki Regional Council on the terms required by condition 7(a) to 7(f);

provided that this condition shall only take effect if flooding of land adjoining the race attributable to the activities of the consent holder occurs within the period 1 May 1999 to 30 April 2000. For the avoidance of doubt, the consent holder shall not be required to establish such a bond unless such flooding occurs within that period.

8. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review, under section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the conditions of this consent if, at any time after the race water level control system is installed, there is flooding of adjoining of the Motukawa Power Scheme attributable to the activities of the consent holder.

Consent 3371-2.1

9. That the consent holder may apply to the Taranaki Regional Council for a change or cancellation of the conditions of this consent, in accordance with section 127(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, to take account to operational requirements or the results of monitoring provided that such an application may not be made more than once in any twelve month period.
10. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent, pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001, June 2003, June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Land Use Consent
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date
(Change): 4 November 2002

Commencement Date
(Change): 4 November 2002 (Granted Date: 19 September 2001)

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To dam the Mako Stream a tributary of the Makino Stream in the Waitara catchment to form Lake Ratapiko for hydroelectric power generation purposes, including the spillway structure

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Motukawa Hydroelectric Power Scheme, Lake Ratapiko, Ratapiko Road, Ratapiko, Inglewood

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1715023E-5659165N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary
Makino
Mako
Lake Ratapiko

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

- 1. That the consent holder shall, within 6 months of the granting of this consent, provide a SEED [Survey Evaluation of Existing Dams] review from a registered engineer, experienced in the design and safety of dams.
- 2. That it is the responsibility of the consent holder to maintain and operate a safe dam and the Taranaki Regional Council accepts no responsibility in this regard.
- 3. The consent holder may construct, place and maintain a structure on top of the spillway crest for the purpose of increasing lake storage.
- 4. That the consent holder shall manage the structure in condition 3 and the lake level so as to avoid flooding of land adjacent to the lake and race as may be attributable to the activities of the consent holder.
- 5. That the consent holder shall ensure that a minimum lake water level of 194 metres above mean sea level, is retained at all times, except during periods of maintenance, for the purpose of maintaining aquatic habitat.
- 6. That the consent holder shall ensure the maximum level, under normal operating conditions, of Lake Ratapiko does not exceed 198.7 metres above mean sea level.
- 7. That the consent holder shall design, install, maintain and monitor a facility to enable the passage of elvers and adult eels over the spillway within six months of the granting of this consent. The monitoring information is to be forwarded to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, at twelve monthly intervals.
- 8. That the consent holder shall install and operate a measuring device capable of measuring the lake water level, at a minimum of 15 minute intervals, at the spillway, and shall make records of such measurements available to the Chief Executive, at three monthly intervals.

Consent 3373-2

9. That the consent holder and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council shall meet as appropriate, and at least once per year, with interested submitters to the consent, to discuss any matter relating to the exercise of this resource consent, particularly the monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.
10. That the consent holder may apply to the Taranaki Regional Council for a change or cancellation of the conditions of their consent, in accordance with section 127(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, to take account of operational requirements or the results of the monitoring, provided that such application may not be made more than once in any twelve month period.
11. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent, pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001, June 2003, June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Land Use Consent
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 19 September 2001

Commencement Date: 19 September 2001

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To erect, place, use and maintain the weir and various structures associated with hydroelectric power generation activities in the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Manganui River, Tariki Road, Ratapiko, Inglewood

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1710124E-5658362N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. That the consent holder shall design, install, maintain and monitor a structure at the weir to enable the passage of eels, native fish, juvenile and adult trout.
2. That the fish pass structure, required by condition 1, shall be constructed within 12 months of the granting of this consent, according to sheets 1, 2 and 3 of drawing 4-1007-2-7804 supplied with the application. The consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council at least 48 hours prior to the commencement of fish pass construction.
3. That the consent holder shall install, maintain and operate a light barrier, within 6 months of the granting of this consent, for the purpose of diverting fish from the intake gate.
4. That the consent holder and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council shall meet as appropriate, and at least once per year, with interested submitters to the consent, to discuss any matter relating to the exercise of this resource consent, particularly the monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.
5. That the consent holder may apply to the Taranaki Regional Council for a change or cancellation of the conditions of their consent, in accordance with section 127(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, to take account of operational requirements or the results of the monitoring, provided that such application may not be made more than once in any twelve month period.

Consent 5080-1

6. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent, pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001, June 2003, June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Land Use Consent
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 19 August 1999

Commencement Date: 19 August 1999

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To erect, place, use and maintain the Mangaotea Aqueduct associated with hydroelectric power generation activities in and above the Mangaotea Stream a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Mangaotea Stream Aqueduct, Mangaotea Road, Ratapiko
Inglewood

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1712724E-5658364N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui
Mangaotea

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) That on receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) That unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) That the consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

- 1. That the consent holder shall, within 1 month of the granting of this consent, install and survey a stage board in the race at the Mangaotea Aqueduct, for the purpose of providing a visual check on race water levels, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive.
- 2. That the consent holder shall, within 12 months of the granting of this consent, lower the northern side of the aqueduct by 300 mm to provide for a flow of 2 000 litres/second and shall install a gate in the lowered section which shall be controlled by the race water level control system.
- 3. That the consent holder and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council shall meet as appropriate, and at least once per year, with interested submitters to the consent, to discuss any matter relating to the exercise of this resource consent, particularly the monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.
- 4. That the consent holder may apply to the Taranaki Regional Council for a change or cancellation of the conditions of their consent, in accordance with section 127(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, to take account of operational requirements or the results of the monitoring, provided that such application may not be made more than once in any twelve month period.

Consent 5081-1

5. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent, pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001, June 2003, June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Discharge Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 19 August 1999

Commencement Date: 19 August 1999

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge, under emergency conditions, up to 2000 litres/second of overflow water from the Mangaotea Aqueduct into the Mangaotea Stream a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Mangaotea Aqueduct Mangaotea Road, Ratapiko Inglewood

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1712724E-5658364N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui
Mangaotea

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) That on receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) That unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) That the consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. That the discharge shall occur after compliance with condition 2 of consent TRK995081 is achieved.
2. That emergency conditions constitute a period when local stormwater runoff to the race is required to be discharged to the Mangaotea Stream in order to avoid the race flooding adjoining land.
3. That the consent holder shall manage the discharge so as to avoid or minimise the flooding of farmland and roads below the discharge, as may be attributable to the activities of the consent holder.
4. That by the agreement of the consent holder, the consent holder shall set aside \$600 annually, [adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Cost Construction Index as published by the Department of Statistics or its succeeding organisation], for the maintenance of the flood capacity of the Mangaotea Stream below the discharge to mitigate the effects of the discharge and shall make the funds available to landowners for such works, to the reasonable satisfaction of the General Manager, Taranaki Regional Council, upon request.
5. That the consent holder may apply to the Taranaki Regional Council for a change or cancellation of the conditions of their consent, in accordance with section 127(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, to take account of operational requirements or the results of the monitoring, provided that such application may not be made more than once in any twelve month period.
6. That the consent holder and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council shall meet as appropriate, and at least once per year, with interested submitters to the consent, to discuss any matter relating to the exercise of this resource consent, particularly the monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.

Consent 5082-1

7. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent, pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001, June 2003, June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Discharge Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 19 September 2001

Commencement Date: 19 September 2001

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge up to 55,000 litres/second of hydroelectric power generation water, during adverse weather conditions, via spillways and lake drainage valves from Lake Ratapiko into the Mako Stream a tributary of the Makino Stream in the Waitara catchment

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Lake Ratapiko / Mako Stream, Ratapiko Road, Ratapiko, Inglewood

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1715023E-5659165N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Makino
Mako

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) That on receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) That unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) That the consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. That the consent holder shall, within 6 months of the granting of this consent, prepare a contingency plan for the purpose of managing the discharge so as to avoid or minimise damage to property downstream. The contingency plan shall include reporting the exercise of the consent.
2. That the consent holder shall exercise the consent in accordance with the contingency plan.
3. That the consent holder and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council shall meet as appropriate, and at least once per year, with interested submitters to the consent, to discuss any matter relating to the exercise of this resource consent, particularly the monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.
4. That the consent holder may apply to the Taranaki Regional Council for a change or cancellation of the conditions of their consent, in accordance with section 127(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, to take account of operational requirements or the results of the monitoring, provided that such application may not be made more than once in any twelve month period.

Consent 5084-1

5. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent, pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001, June 2003, June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Land Use Consent
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 19 September 2001

Commencement Date: 19 September 2001

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To disturb the bed of Lake Ratapiko in the Waitara catchment for maintenance and repairs associated with hydroelectric power generation purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Lake Ratapiko, Ratapiko Road Ratapiko, Inglewood

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1714723E-5659565N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Lake Ratapiko

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) That on receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) That unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) That the consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

- 1. That the consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council at least 48 hours prior to the commencement of any disturbance activities.
- 2. That the consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any actual or potential effect on the environment arising from any disturbance activities.
- 3. That the consent holder and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council shall meet as appropriate, and at least once per year, with interested submitters to the consent, to discuss any matter relating to the exercise of this resource consent, particularly the monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.
- 4. That the consent holder may apply to the Taranaki Regional Council for a change or cancellation of the conditions of their consent, in accordance with section 127(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, to take account of operational requirements or the results of the monitoring, provided that such application may not be made more than once in any twelve month period.

Consent 5085-1

5. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent, pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001, June 2003, June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Land Use Consent
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 19 September 2001

Commencement Date: 19 September 2001

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To erect, place, use and maintain various structures in, on and over the bed of Lake Ratapiko in the Waitara catchment for hydroelectric power generation purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Lake Ratapiko, Ratapiko Road, Ratapiko, Inglewood

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1714723E-5659565N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Lake Ratapiko

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) That on receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) That unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) That the consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. That the consent holder shall maintain the penstock intake screens with spaces no larger than 30 mm in order to minimise eel and fish entrapment.
2. That the consent holder shall install, maintain and operate a light barrier, within 6 months of the granting of this consent, for the purpose of diverting fish from the penstock intake screens.
3. That the consent holder shall, within 1 month of the granting of this consent, install and survey a stage board in the lake, for the purpose of providing a visual check on lake water levels, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive.
4. That the consent holder shall, within 13 months of the granting of this consent, upgrade the Ratapiko Road causeway, so as not to restrict the flow of water between the two parts of Lake Ratapiko, for the purpose of avoiding flooding land adjoining the race.
5. That the consent holder may apply to the Taranaki Regional Council for a change or cancellation of the conditions of this consent in accordance with section 127(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, to take account of operational requirements, or the results of monitoring, or to assess the appropriateness of condition 4, provided that such application may not be made more than once in any twelve month period.
6. That the consent holder and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council shall meet as appropriate, and at least once per year, with interested submitters to the consent, to discuss any matter relating to the exercise of this resource consent, particularly the monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.

Consent 5086-1

7. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent, pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001, June 2003, June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Water Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 19 September 2001

Commencement Date: 19 September 2001

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To take and use up to 7787 litres/second of water from Lake Ratapiko in the Waitara catchment for hydroelectric power generation purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Lake Ratapiko, Ratapiko Road, Ratapiko, Inglewood

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1716522E-5659566N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Lake Ratapiko

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) That on receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) That unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) That the consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. That the consent holder shall ensure that a minimum lake water level of 194 metres above mean sea level is retained at all times, except during periods of maintenance, for the purpose of maintaining aquatic habitat.
2. That the consent holder shall, for lake maintenance purposes, draw the level of Lake Ratapiko down gradually, over a 7-day period, in order to avoid or minimise fish stranding, and shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council and Fish and Game New Zealand at the commencement of the draw down period.
3. That the consent holder shall ensure that the maximum level, under normal operating conditions, of Lake Ratapiko does not exceed 198.7 metres above mean sea level.
4. That the consent holder shall manage lake levels so as to avoid or minimise the potential for the flooding of land adjoining the lake and race attributable to the activities of the consent holder.
5. That the consent holder and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council shall meet as appropriate, and at least once per year, with interested submitters to the consent, to discuss any matter relating to the exercise of this resource consent, particularly the monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.
6. That the consent holder may apply to the Taranaki Regional Council for a change or cancellation of the conditions of their consent, in accordance with section 127(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, to take account of operational requirements or the results of the monitoring, provided that such application may not be made more than once in any twelve month period.

Consent 5087-1

7. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent, pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001, June 2003, June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Discharge Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 19 September 2001

Commencement Date: 19 September 2001

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge up to 2000 litres/second of water from the surge chamber of the Motukawa hydroelectric power station during maintenance periods into an unnamed tributary of the Makara Stream in the Waitara catchment

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Motukawa HEP Station, Motukawa Road, Ratapiko, Inglewood

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1718421E-5661167N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Makara

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) That on receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) That unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) That the consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. That the consent holder shall, within 6 months of the granting of this consent, prepare a contingency plan for the purpose of managing the discharge so as to avoid or minimise the potential for damage to property downstream.
2. The consent holder shall exercise the consent in accordance with the contingency plan.
3. That the consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council at least 48 hours prior to the discharge and shall adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any actual or likely effect on the environment arising from the discharge.
4. That the consent holder and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council shall meet as appropriate, and at least once per year, with interested submitters to the consent, to discuss any matter relating to the exercise of this resource consent, particularly the monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.
5. That the consent holder may apply to the Taranaki Regional Council for a change or cancellation of the conditions of their consent, in accordance with section 127(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, to take account of operational requirements or the results of the monitoring, provided that such application may not be made more than once in any twelve month period.

Consent 5088-1

6. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent, pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001, June 2003, June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Water Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 7 December 2005

Commencement Date: 7 December 2005

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To take and use water from the Mangaotea Stream, a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment, for hydroelectric power generation purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Downstream of Mangaotea Aquaduct, Mangaotea Road,
Ratapiko,

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1712760E-5658335N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui
Mangaotea

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 3051. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 3051 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.
2. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least seven days prior to the exercise of this consent.
3. The volume of water abstracted shall not exceed 38,880 cubic metres per day at a rate not exceeding 450 litres per second.
4. For the first two years following the exercise of this consent the abstraction authorised by this consent shall cease when the flow in the Mangaotea Stream immediately downstream of the confluence with the Little Mangaotea Stream located at Q19: 227-201 (GPS E2622779 N6220149) is equal to or less than 94 litres per second. If at this site flows are greater than 94 litres per second, the abstraction shall cease when the flow in the Mangaotea Stream immediately downstream of the abstraction point (GPS E2622836 N6220071) is equal to or less than 35 L/s.
5. Two years after the exercise of this consent, and following assessment of monitoring conducted as per special conditions 8, if a review of the residual flows detailed in special condition 4 is required (as per condition 9), residual flows shall be based on 55% of the median flow immediately downstream of the confluence with the Little Mangaotea Stream, and at the point of abstraction shall be 35 L/s or mean annual low flow whichever is higher.

Consent 6381-1

6. That if a flushing flow (defined as three times the median flow) has not occurred within a continuous period of 20 days, the consent holder shall cease abstraction for 8 hours during the next naturally occurring flushing flow, so as to enhance water quality downstream of the abstraction point.
7. Prior to the operation of this consent, the consent holder shall install and operate measuring devices capable of measuring, at a minimum of 15 minute intervals the:
 - abstraction rate of water from the Mangaotea Stream;
 - residual flow in the Mangaotea Stream immediately downstream of the abstraction point; and
 - flow downstream of the confluence with the Little Mangaotea Stream;

and shall make records of such measurements available to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, at three monthly intervals.

8. In the first two years following the exercise of this consent, a monitoring programme designed in consultation with submitters and the Taranaki Regional Council, shall be commissioned and implemented by the consent holder to determine hydrological and ecological effects on the Mangaotea Stream and Manganui River downstream of the Mangaotea Stream confluence, and whether the residual flow is appropriate. Following the completion of monitoring, the consent holder shall forward the report(s) of these investigations to the Taranaki Regional Council and submitters within 6 weeks.
9. In accordance with section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may review the conditions of this consent if, after the completion of the residual flow monitoring and ecological assessments, two years following the exercise of this consent, and in consultation with submitters, it is found that the residual flow and/or flow regime is not appropriate.
10. That the consent holder and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council shall meet as appropriate and at least once per year, with interested submitters to the consent, to discuss any matter relating to the exercise of this resource consent, particularly the monitoring programme design, implementation and interpretation, in order to facilitate ongoing consultation.
11. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of ten years after the date of issue of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Consent 6381-1

12. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2007 and/or June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Water Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 7 December 2005

Commencement Date: 7 December 2005

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To impound water behind a temporary dam within the Mangaotea Stream a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment, for the purposes of constructing a water intake structure for hydroelectric power generation purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Downstream of Mangaotea Aquaduct, Mangaotea Road,
Ratapiko

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1712760E-5658335N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui
Mangaotea

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 3052. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 3052 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.
2. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 14 days prior to the exercise of this consent and then 48 hours upon completion of the activity.
3. The instream works authorised by this consent shall take place only between 1 November and 30 April inclusive, except where this requirement is waived in writing by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
4. The consent holder shall ensure that the area and volume of streambed disturbance shall, so far as practicable, be minimised and any areas which are disturbed shall, so far as practicable, be reinstated.
5. The diversion and impoundment which is the subject of this consent shall not obstruct fish passage.
6. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of ten years after the date of issue of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Consent 6382-1

7. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2007 and/or June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Water Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 7 December 2005

Commencement Date: 7 December 2005

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To divert water around a temporary dam within the Mangaotea Stream, a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment, for the purposes of constructing a water intake structure for hydroelectric power generation purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Downstream of Mangaotea Aquaduct, Mangaotea Road,
Ratapiko

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1712760E-5658335N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui
Mangaotea

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 3053. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 3053 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.
2. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 14 days prior to the exercise of this consent and then 48 hours upon completion of the activity.
3. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 48 hours prior to the commencement and upon completion of the initial activity and again at least 48 hours prior to and upon completion of any subsequent maintenance works which would involve disturbance of or deposition to the riverbed or discharges to water.
4. The instream works authorised by this consent shall take place only between 1 November and 30 April inclusive, except where this requirement is waived in writing by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
5. The consent holder shall ensure that the area and volume of streambed disturbance shall, so far as practicable, be minimised and any areas which are disturbed shall, so far as practicable, be reinstated.
6. The diversion and impoundment which is the subject of this consent shall not obstruct fish passage.
7. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of ten years after the date of issue of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Consent 6383-1

8. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2007 and/or June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Land Use Consent
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 7 December 2005

Commencement Date: 7 December 2005

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To erect, place and maintain a temporary dam within the Mangaotea Stream, a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment, for the purposes of constructing a water intake structure for hydroelectric power generation purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Downstream of Mangaotea Aquaduct, Mangaotea Road,
Ratapiko

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1712760E-5658335N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui
Mangaotea

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this resource consent.
2. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 3054. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 3054 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.
3. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 14 days prior to the exercise of this consent and then 48 hours upon completion of the initial activity, and again at least 48 hours prior to and upon completion of any subsequent maintenance works which would involve disturbance of or deposition to the riverbed or discharges to water.
4. The instream works authorised by this consent shall take place only between 1 November and 30 April inclusive, except where this requirement is waived in writing by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
5. The consent holder shall ensure that the area and volume of streambed disturbance shall, so far as practicable, be minimised and any areas which are disturbed shall, so far as practicable, be reinstated.
6. The diversion and impoundment which is the subject of this consent shall not obstruct fish passage.
7. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of ten years after the date of issue of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Consent 6384-1

8. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2007 and/or June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Land Use Consent
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date
(Change): 9 February 2007

Commencement Date
(Change): 9 February 2007 (Granted Date: 7 December 2005)

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To erect, place and maintain an intake structure including pumps in the bed of the Mangaotea Stream for the purposes of abstracting water for hydroelectric power generation purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Downstream of Mangaotea Aqueduct, Mangaotea Road, Ratapiko

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1712760E-5658335N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary Manganui
Mangotea

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

Condition 1 – unchanged

1. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this resource consent.

Condition 2 - changed

2. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of applications 3055 & 4338. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of applications 3055 & 4338 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.

Conditions 3 – 10 – unchanged

3. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 14 days prior to the exercise of this consent and then 48 hours upon completion of the initial activity, and again at least 48 hours prior to and upon completion of any subsequent maintenance works which would involve disturbance of or deposition to the streambed or discharges to water.
4. The instream works authorised by this consent shall take place only between 1 November and 30 April inclusive, except where this requirement is waived in writing by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
5. The consent holder shall ensure that the area and volume of streambed disturbance shall, so far as practicable, be minimised and any areas which are disturbed shall, so far as practicable, be reinstated.
6. The structure which is the subject of this consent shall not obstruct fish passage.
7. The consent holder shall ensure that the intake is appropriately screened to avoid the entrapment of freshwater fauna.

Consent 6385-1

8. The structure[s] authorised by this consent shall be removed and the area reinstated, if and when the structure[s] are no longer required. The consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council at least 48 hours prior to structure[s] removal and reinstatement.
9. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of ten years after the date of issue of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
10. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2007 and/or June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Land Use Consent
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 7 December 2005

Commencement Date: 7 December 2005

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To disturb and modify the bed and banks of the Mangaotea Stream, a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment, associated with the construction of an intake structure for hydroelectric power generation purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Downstream of Mangaotea Aquaduct, Mangaotea Road,
Ratapiko

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1712760E-5658335N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui
Mangaotea

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this resource consent.
2. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 3056. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 3056 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.
3. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 14 days prior to the exercise of this consent and then 48 hours upon completion of the initial activity, and again at least 48 hours prior to and upon completion of any subsequent maintenance works which would involve disturbance of or deposition to the riverbed or discharges to water.
4. The instream works authorised by this consent shall take place only between 1 November and 30 April inclusive, except where this requirement is waived in writing by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
5. The consent holder shall ensure that the area and volume of riverbed disturbance shall, so far as practicable, be minimised and any areas which are disturbed shall, so far as practicable, be reinstated.
6. The streambed works which are the subject of this consent shall not obstruct fish passage.
7. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of ten years after the date of issue of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Consent 6386-1

8. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2007 and/or June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Discharge Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 7 December 2005

Commencement Date: 7 December 2005

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge sediments from earthworks into the Mangaotea Stream, a tributary of the Manganui River in the Waitara catchment, associated with the construction of an intake structure, for hydroelectric power generation purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Downstream of Mangaotea Aquaduct, Mangaotea Road, Ratapiko

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1712760E-5658335N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui
Mangaotea

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this resource consent.
2. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 3057. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 3057 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.
3. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council in writing at least 14 days prior to the commencement and upon completion of the initial installation and again at least 48 hours prior to and upon completion of any subsequent maintenance works which would involve disturbance of or deposition to the streambed or discharges to water.
4. Prior to the exercise of this consent, the consent holder shall provide for the written approval of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, a site erosion and sediment control management plan.
5. The instream works authorised by this consent shall take place only between 1 November and 30 April inclusive, except where this requirement is waived in writing by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
6. After allowing for reasonable mixing, being a mixing zone extending seven times the width of the stream at the point of discharge, the discharge shall not give rise to any of the following effects in the stream:
 - a) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials;
 - b) any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity;
 - c) any emission of objectionable odour;
 - d) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by farm animals;
 - e) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Consent 6387-1

7. All earthwork areas shall be stabilised vegetatively or otherwise as soon as is practicable immediately following completion of soil disturbance activities, and all areas disturbed shall be reinstated, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
8. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of ten years after the date of issue of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
9. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2007 and/or June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Water Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date: 27 July 2004

Commencement Date: 27 July 2004

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To divert and use water in the Motukawa Race for hydroelectric power generation purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Motukawa Race, Mangaotea Road, Ratapiko, Inglewood

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1712726E-5658316N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui
Lake Ratapiko
Motukawa Race

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this resource consent.
2. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 3058. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 3058 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.
3. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least seven days prior to the exercise of this consent.
4. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of ten years after the date of issue of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Consent 6388-1

5. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Water Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of
Consent Holder: Trustpower Limited
Private Bag 12023
Tauranga 3143

Decision Date
(Change): 23 June 2006

Commencement Date
(Change): 23 June 2006 (Granted Date: 27 July 2004)

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To impound water behind a dam on the Motukawa Race
for hydroelectric power generation purposes

Expiry Date: 1 June 2022

Site Location: Motukawa Race, Mangaotea Road, Ratapiko, Inglewood

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1712726E-5658316N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui
Lake Ratapiko
Motukawa Race

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

Condition 1 – unchanged

1. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this resource consent.

Condition 2 – changed

2. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 3060 and 4257. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 3060, 4257, and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.

Conditions 3 to 6 – unchanged

3. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, and Fish and Game New Zealand [Taranaki Region], in writing at least 14 days prior to the construction of the dam and turbine unit in the Motukawa Race.
4. The consent holder shall ensure that the intake is appropriately screened to avoid the entrapment of freshwater fauna.

Consent 6390-1

5. The consent holder shall, on three occasions during November to February each year, cease generation from the turbine unit and open the bypass valve for 12 hours in order to enable trout to pass through the dam.
6. The consent holder shall monitor the effectiveness of the bypass valve as a fish passage device for the first six [6] bypass events, and shall provide monitoring data to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, and Fish and Game New Zealand [Taranaki Region], as soon as practicable after the sixth monitoring event. Monitoring shall include:
 - (a) A visual inspection of the section of the Motukawa Race from the outlet of Coxhead Tunnel to the dam site prior to the first six [6] bypass events in order to determine whether trout are accumulating in the head pond; and
 - (b) A survey of trout in the 100 metre section of the Motukawa Race downstream of the dam, prior to and immediately following the completion of each of the first six [6] bypass events.

Condition 7 – changed

7. In accordance with section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may review the conditions of this consent if, after the completion of the first six [6] bypass events, the monitoring shows that a significant number of trout accumulate in the generator head pond and are not being passed by the bypass valve, or there are a significant number of trout mortalities caused by passage through the turbine.

Conditions 8 to 10 – unchanged

8. The consent holder shall manage the water in the race so as to avoid or minimise the potential for flooding of adjacent farmland attributable to the activities of the consent holder by ensuring a maximum race water level [metres], above mean sea-level of:

205.20 at Coxhead’s Bridge [GR Q20:219 198];
199.30 upstream of Mangaotea Road culvert [GR Q19:227 201];
199.25 at the Mangaotea Aqueduct [GR Q19:228 201]; and
199.15 at Berryman’s Bridge [GR Q9:239-213].
9. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of ten years after the date of issue of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Consent 6390-1

10. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 31 October 2016

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management