

Appendix C: Recommended amendments and section 32AA assessment –discharge to land provisions

This table sets out recommended amendments to the stormwater provisions. Recommended additions to the notified text are in underline and recommended deletions are strike through text. The section 32AA assessment follows alongside for each of the provisions. Provisions shown in grey are those that I have not recommended any amendments to.

Red text = recommended amendments in this s42A Officer’s Report in response to submissions

Amendment no./ Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
S116/001 S352/014	2 - Interpretation	Animal effluent	Dry or wet, liquid, solid or semi-solid, treated or untreated faeces and urine from animals other than humans, including associated process water, washdown water, contaminants and sludge <u>but excluding solid animal waste.</u>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: By distinguishing between solid and liquid effluent the Plan is able to more efficiently and effectively deal with the different effects each kind of discharge has.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The Plan will be able to better control different kinds of animal waste discharges, especially the higher-effect liquid waste discharges.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Failing to act could result in a broad approach to managing animal waste that fails to account for the greater risk</p>

				<p>posed by liquid waste.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment is the most appropriate way to add the necessary nuance to regulating the discharge of animal waste.</p>
S135/006	2 - Interpretation	Biosolids	<p>Wastewater or wastewater sludge derived from a wastewater treatment plant that has been treated and/or stabilised to the extent that it is able to be safely <u>handled. and beneficially applied to land.</u></p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: The amendment makes the Plan more efficient and effective by reducing ambiguity and language that is inappropriate for a definition.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The amended definition is more precise, improving clarity for Plan users.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave the definition in its current less clear state, which I consider to be low risk.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment is the most appropriate means of addressing the concerns raised by submitters while</p>

				enhancing the Plan's efficiency and effectiveness.
S352/020 S359/001	2 - Interpretation	Compost	Any combination of solid or semi-solid vegetable and animal waste that has fully decomposed and matured to a stabilised product. For the purposes of the Plan, compost does not contain human sewage, dead animals or animal parts.	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This proposed amendment enhances the Plan's effectiveness and efficiency by removing an unnecessary restriction.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This proposed amendment recognise good farming practice and allows for efficient and environmentally-sound disposal methods.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave the definition more restricted than it perhaps ought to be. I consider this to be low risk.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment is an appropriate means of addressing the concerns raised by submitters while enhancing efficiency and effectiveness.</p>
S366/023 S367/023	2 - Interpretation	Deficit irrigation	Designing, operating and monitoring the irrigation system so that an irrigation event does not result in the soil moisture going above field capacity.	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This term is potentially ambiguous and is a technical matter applicable to the design of a wastewater system.</p>

				<p>Removing the term thus enhances the Plan's efficiency and effectiveness by eliminating a redundant and potentially confusing term.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The Plan would become less ambiguous and plan users.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: The risk to not acting is low, given that including the term is unnecessary rather than harmful.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that removing this term is the most efficient and effective way of simplifying the Plan with regard to wastewater discharges.</p>
S366/024 S367/024	2 - Interpretation	Distribution uniformity	The ratio of the average depth of irrigation water applied minus the average deviation from this depth, divided by the average depth applied, as would occur with overlapped areas wetted with irrigation water, expressed as a percentage.	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This term is potentially ambiguous and is a technical matter applicable to the design of a wastewater system. Removing the term thus enhances the Plan's efficiency and effectiveness by eliminating a redundant and potentially confusing term.</p>

				<p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The Plan would become less ambiguous and plan users.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: The risk to not acting is low, given that including the term is unnecessary rather than harmful.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that removing this term is the most efficient and effective way of simplifying the Plan with regard to wastewater discharges.</p>
S304/003	2 - Interpretation	Fallow land	Land that is not in use and where vegetation is not active. It is land that is usually part of a cropping rotation that has been ploughed and is waiting sowing.	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: As the provisions that use this term have been recommended for deletion, this term is no longer needed, removing this term is efficient and effective.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural):</p>

				<p>Removing this term makes the Plan more accessible for plan users by eliminating an unnecessary term.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: The risk of not acting is that the Plan would retain an unused definition, which would be potentially confusing for plan users. I consider this risk to be low.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that deleting this term is necessary, given that it is no longer used.</p>
S302/002 S307/005 S310/002	2 - Interpretation	Fertiliser	<p>(a) A solid or fluid substance or biological compound, or mix of substances or biological compounds that is described as, or held out to be for, or suitable for, sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity, or quality of plants or, indirectly, animals through the application to plants or soil of any of the following:</p> <p>(i) (a) Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, or and sodium as major nutrients, and or</p> <p>(ii) (b) Manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, or and</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment should improve the Plan's effectiveness by more tightly controlling what can be discharged as a fertiliser and thus reducing the adverse impacts of substances that might otherwise be used.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment makes the definition clearer for plan users while also intending to prevent the discharge of harmful substances as fertilisers.</p>

			<p>selenium as minor nutrients, <u>and or</u></p> <p>(iii) (c) Fertiliser additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients, and</p> <p><u>(b)</u> Includes non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser; but</p> <p><u>(c)</u> does not include; compost or substances that are plant growth regulators that modify the physiological functions of plants, <u>animal effluent, biosolids, compost, or solid animal waste.</u></p>	<p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting could allow several substances to be discharged as fertilisers despite have significantly more adverse environmental impacts. I consider this risk to be moderate.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment addresses the concerns raised by submitters while addressing an existing gap in the definition.</p>
S35/003 S152/031 S352/029	2 - Interpretation	Gully	A channel or small valley especially one cut by heavy rain.	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment improves the Plan's efficiency and effectiveness by removing an ambiguous definition.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The Plan is made clearer to users as a result of this amendment.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would result in an ambiguous term that is widely used in rules being retained.</p>

				<p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment is an appropriate response to submitters' concerns and improves the Plan's efficiency and effectiveness.</p>
S307/007	2 – Interpretation	High risk soils	<p>Soils with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a high degree of preferential flow, <u>or</u> (ii) artificial drainage or coarse structure, <u>or</u> (iii) with infiltration or drainage impediments, or (iv) <u>soils on rolling/sloping country slope of more than 7 degrees.</u> 	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment would make the Plan more effective by clarifying the definition and setting it out in a clearer manner.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment is considerably clearer for Plan users, especially with regard to the use of a precise figure in (iv).</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting leaves the definition less clear for plan users than it could be.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment would be the most appropriate means of addressing the concerns raised by submitters while also enhancing the clarity of the definition.</p>

<p>S366/026 S367/027</p>	<p>2 – Interpretation</p>	<p>Low pressure spray irrigation</p>	<p>Irrigation at a pressure less than 30m water head (300kPa or 3 bars).</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: As the provisions that use this term have been recommended for deletion, this term is no longer needed, removing this term is efficient and effective.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): Removing this term makes the Plan more accessible for plan users by eliminating an unnecessary term.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: The risk of not acting is that the Plan would retain an unused definition, which would be potentially confusing for plan users. I consider this risk to be low.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that deleting this term is necessary, given that it is no longer used.</p>
<p>S352/038 S278/003</p>	<p>2 - Interpretation</p>	<p>Offal pit</p>	<p>A hole excavated on a rural property for the sole purpose of disposing of offal <u>dead animals or animal parts</u> from that property. An offal pit should not contain farm refuse dump contents.</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment makes the definition more effective and efficient in that it becomes clearer and removes inappropriate content better suited to a rule from the definition.</p>

				<p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The amendment makes the definition clearer for plan users while removing a rule condition from the definition.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave the definition less clear that it could be for Plan users.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment appropriately addresses concerns raised by submitters while ensuring the definition remains efficient and effective.</p>
S366/025 S367/025	2 – Interpretation	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Hydraulic conductivity is the rate of water movement through the soil. In soils this is usually expressed as mm/hr or m/d. Saturated hydraulic conductivity relates to the rate of movement when measured within freestanding water, i.e. ponded water.	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: As the provisions that use this term have been recommended for deletion, this term is no longer needed, removing this term is efficient and effective.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic,</p>

				<p>social, and cultural): Removing this term makes the Plan more accessible for plan users by eliminating an unnecessary term.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: The risk of not acting is that the Plan would retain an unused definition, which would be potentially confusing for plan users. I consider this risk to be low.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that deleting this term is necessary, given that it is no longer used.</p>
S366/021 S367/021	2 - Interpretation	Soil moisture deficit	When the soil moisture is below field capacity. Also see deficit irrigation.	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: As the provisions that use this term have been recommended for deletion, this term is no longer needed, removing this term is efficient and effective.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): Removing this term makes the Plan more accessible for plan users by eliminating an unnecessary term.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting:</p>

				<p>The risk of not acting is that the Plan would retain an unused definition, which would be potentially confusing for plan users. I consider this risk to be low.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that deleting this term is necessary, given that it is no longer used.</p>
S116/001 S352/014	2 - Interpretation	<u>Solid animal waste</u>	<u>Solid waste of animal origin, including excrement and associated vegetative material, but does not include dead animals or animal parts.</u>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: By distinguishing between solid and liquid effluent the Plan is able to more efficiently and effectively deal with the different effects each kind of discharge has.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The Plan will be able to better control different kinds of animal waste discharges, especially the higher-effect liquid waste discharges.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Failing to act could result in a broad approach to managing animal waste that fails to account for the greater risk posed by liquid waste.</p>

				<p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment is the most appropriate way to add the necessary nuance to regulating the discharge of animal waste.</p>
S75/013	2 - Interpretation	Vertebrate toxic agent	<p>Any substance, whether inorganic, human made, or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that it used to eradicate, modify, or control vertebrate animals including possums, rats, and mustelids. Vertebrate toxic agents are regulated under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 <u>and the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997 and include vertebrate pest control products as identified (but not defined) in NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals. The Resource Management (Exemption) Regulations 2017 identify some vertebrate toxic agents that are exempt from s15 of the RMA, subject to meeting conditions of the Regulations.</u></p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: Given the existing inaccuracy in the definition, this amendment is necessary and does not compromise the efficiency or effectiveness of the rule.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment would make the definition clearer and more accurate.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave the definition inaccurate for plan users.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment is necessary to address the existing inaccuracy in the definition, and is the most appropriate means of doing so.</p>
S33/004	3 - Objectives	Objective O46	Discharges to land <u>are managed to reduce</u>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency:</p>

<p>S75/039 S112/028 S279/056 S308/035 S353/040 S398/012</p>			<p>the runoff or leaching of contaminants to water <u>safe-guard the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and coastal water.</u></p>	<p>This amendment is the most efficient way to align O46 with the other objectives of the Plan, and with the intent of higher order documents.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment would provide more explicit direction for discharge to land policies and rules with regard to protecting water.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave the objective both weaker and less aligned with the Plan’s intent regarding protecting water.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this is the most appropriate means of aligning this objective with the remainder of the Plan and the higher order documents.</p>
<p>S75/042 S112/031 S135/046 S135/220 S135/222 S163/001</p>	<p>3 - Objectives</p>	<p>Objective O49</p>	<p>Discharges of wastewater <u>occur</u> to land are promoted over <u>in preference</u> to discharges to fresh water and <u>or</u> coastal water, <u>provided discharge to land is the best practicable option.</u></p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment makes the Plan more efficient and effective by allowing greater flexibility depending on circumstance, thus potentially reducing costs and other challenges to</p>

<p>S279/059 S282/021 S352/106 S353/042 S367/061 S366/061 S398/037</p>				<p>organisations that may be discharging wastewater.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment better accounts for the possibility of technical or other practical restrictions on wastewater discharges that make discharging to land difficult.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting leaves the objective relatively inflexible and not accounting for technical and other practical challenges to discharging to land over water.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider this amendment to be the most appropriate way to address the concerns raised by submitters while emphasising efficiency and effectiveness.</p>
<p>S112/067 S136/004 S279/242</p>	<p>4 - Policies</p>	<p>Policy P84: On-site domestic wastewater management</p>	<p><u>The discharge of contaminants to land from on-site domestic wastewater treatment and discharge systems shall avoid adverse effects on mana whenua values, and not result in 4 more than minor adverse effects on fresh water, including groundwater, and</u></p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment is the most efficient and effective means of making the policy more readable, recognising potentially negative cultural impacts, and the possibility of reticulated sewage</p>

			<p>coastal water. from discharges from on-site domestic wastewater treatment and discharge systems shall be avoided. <u>The discharge shall be avoided where reticulated sewerage is available.</u> On-site domestic wastewater treatment and discharge systems shall be designed, operated and maintained in accordance with the <i>New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1547:2012 – On-site domestic wastewater management.</i></p>	<p>systems easing the need for such discharges.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment recognises mana whenua values and the potential for these to be negatively affected by discharges, as well as the potential for reticulated sewage systems to ease the environmental impacts.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting could result in more frequent discharges in areas where reticulated sewage alternatives are available, as well as negative impacts on cultural areas. I consider these risks to be moderate.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment is the most efficient and effective way of addressing the multiple issues raised by submitters.</p>
S112/068 S135/098 S367/089	4 - Policies	Policy P85 - Biosolids and treated wastewater to land	The adverse effects on fresh water, including groundwater and coastal water and on soil from the application of biosolids or treated	Effectiveness and efficiency: I consider that this amendment would make the policy more efficient and

S366/089			<p>wastewater to land shall be minimised. The <u>application discharge of biosolids to land</u> shall be managed in accordance with <u>Guidelines for the safe application of biosolids to land in New Zealand, 2003 relevant good management practice guidelines</u>.</p>	<p>effective by future-proofing it, and allowing it to stay current when guidelines are revised or replaced.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment would future-proof the policy by referring to the ever-evolving current practice, rather than guidelines that will potentially soon become outdated and obsolete.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting could leave the policy at risk of becoming outdated once guidelines are supplanted by newer ones.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider this amendment to be the most appropriate option to address the concerns raised by submitters and future-proof the policy.</p>
S85/009 S279/126	4 - Policies	Policy P91 - Landfills	<p>The adverse effects on fresh water, including groundwater, and coastal water, and air from discharges to land associated with landfills shall be minimised by:</p> <p>(a) ensuring landfill design, construction, operation and maintenance <u>is in accordance</u></p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: I consider that the amendments enhance the effectiveness of the policy in that it now better accommodates changing practice in landfill design and operation. This helps to ensure the rule</p>

			<p><u>with good management practice and</u> includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) methods for leachate management, collection, treatment and disposal, and (ii) methods for stormwater capture and control from both offsite and on-site, and (iii) methods to minimise odour, and (iv) maintenance and monitoring to minimise contamination of the receiving environment, and <p>(b) methods for gas collection, flaring of gas, or if gas is used as a fuel for electricity generation, in accordance with section 25 to 27 of the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality Regulations (2004), and</p> <p>(c) ensuring landfills are managed in accordance with site-specific landfill management plans, and</p> <p>(d) having controls to manage hazardous waste and avoid any discharge of hazardous wastes or the leaching of contaminants from hazardous wastes into or onto land where they may enter water, and</p> <p>(e) ensuring landfills are closed and monitored in accordance with A Guide for the Management of Closing and Closed Landfills in New Zealand, 2001.</p>	<p>remains current as practice evolves.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment provides greater clarity for plan users as to what standards are expected and required.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: The main risk of not acting is that this provision could eventually become outdated, and fail to account for modern landfill practice. This amendment addresses that risk, which I consider to be low.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: In my opinion the recommended amendment is the most appropriate way to address submitters' concerns relating to this provision and will more appropriately achieve the proposed Plan's objectives.</p>
S102/002	4 - Policies	Policy P92 - Discharges from hydraulic fracturing	The adverse effects on fresh water, including groundwater, and coastal water from chemicals or materials or the escape of	Effectiveness and efficiency: This proposed amendment aligns the policy title with the policy contents. It

		<p><u>hydrocarbon exploration and extraction</u></p>	<p>hydrocarbons during the exploration for, or extraction of, hydrocarbons in solid, liquid or gaseous forms shall be avoided. Well casings shall be designed to prevent any contamination into fresh water, including groundwater, and coastal water over the long term and be able to handle changes in temperature, pressure and stress along their entire length, from hydraulic fracturing, natural ground movements and earthquakes and related seismic hazards. <u>Hydrocarbon wells must be designed, operated, maintained, and decommissioned in a way that:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>(a) avoids contaminating freshwater, including groundwater, and coastal water over the long term from open or unsealed wells, and from other operational activities, and</u> <u>(b) complies with good management practices, recognised industry standards, codes of practice, and regulations, and</u> <u>(c) selects best practice drilling and construction methods, including the type of muds and other construction materials used, and</u> <u>(d) is able to handle changes in temperature, pressure, and stress along their entire length, from hydraulic fracturing, natural ground movements, and seismic hazards such as earthquakes, and</u> <u>(e) minimises effects on the reliability of</u> 	<p>also provides more explicit explanation of what is required of well design and operation.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No additional costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The additional clauses provide more specific explanations as to what is required for plan users.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave the policy in a confused and ambiguous state. This is very unlikely to have adverse environmental, economic, or social impacts, but would make the plan more difficult for users to interpret.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: Despite the significant amendments, I do not consider that these materially alter the intent or effects of the policy, and are the most appropriate way to clarify the policy.</p>
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			<p><u>groundwater supply for properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning existing wells, and (f) ensures that well logs are prepared and made available for the construction or alteration of wells.</u></p>	
<p>S12/035 S12/034 S119/014 S119/016 S316/075 S352/170 S353/100</p>	<p>4 - Policies</p>	<p>Policy P96 P94: Discharge of collected animal effluent <u>to land</u></p>	<p>Any system to store, treat or dispose of <u>discharge</u> collected <u>liquid animal effluent to land</u> shall be designed, constructed and maintained so that:</p> <p>(a) the collection, storage and distribution systems are sealed to avoid prevent discharge of effluent outside the intended disposal discharge area, and</p> <p>(b) the discharge is to land, and:</p> <p>(i) effluent is only discharged when the field capacity of the soil will not be exceeded, and (ii) effluent is discharged at a rate that can be absorbed and treated by the soil and plants, without to <u>minimise</u> ponding, and prevent or surface runoff and without <u>directly-discharge ing</u> to groundwater or <u>to surface water</u> through tile drains, and (iii) (ii) (ii) sufficient storage is provided so that effluent can be stored when weather or soil conditions are unsuitable for irrigation, in order to meet the conditions (b)(i) and (b)(ii) above, and</p> <p>(iv) discharges do not pond or flow to any surface water, and (v) discharges avoid adverse effects on <u>water quality including any community drinking water supply protection areas shown on</u></p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: I do not consider that the amendments change the fundamental meaning of the policy, but instead focus on making it clearer for plan users and thus more effective and efficient.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The amendments would make the policy less repetitive and prescriptive, and thus more accessible for plan users.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave the policy less clear than it could be, and thus less user-friendly</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that these amendments appropriately address the concerns raised by submitters while retaining a</p>

<p>S28/005 S28/011 S55/032 S125/018 S279/129 S302/053 S307/048 S366/090 S367/090</p>	<p>4 - Policies</p>	<p>Policy P95: Discharges to land</p>	<p>Map 26, Map 27a, Map 27b and Map 27c</p> <p>The discharge of contaminants to land shall be managed <u>to by</u>:</p> <p>(a) ensuring the discharge does not result in more than minor adverse effects to <u>on the life-supporting capacity of</u> soil health, and</p> <p>(b) avoiding discharges that would not create-creating contaminated land, and</p> <p>(c) not exceeding the natural capacity of the soil to treat, use or remove the contaminant, and</p> <p>(d) not exceeding the available capacity of the soil to absorb and infiltrate the discharge, and</p> <p>(e) minimising prevent adverse effects on public health and amenity, and</p> <p>(f) not resulting in a the-discharge enters to water <u>that causes more than a minor adverse effect</u> .</p> <p><u>(g) avoid adverse effects on sites of significance to mana whenua.</u></p>	<p>focus on efficiency and effectiveness.</p> <p>Effectiveness and efficiency: The additional clarity this amendment provides enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the policy.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The amendment makes the policy clearer to plan users while recognising the potential for adverse effects on site that are significant to mana whenua.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave the policy less clear that it could be with gaps in terms of its recognition of mana whenua.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment addresses the issues raised by submitters while maintaining focus on efficiency and effectiveness.</p>
<p>S127/027</p>	<p>4 - Policies</p>	<p>Policy P96: Managing land-use</p>	<p>Rural land use activities shall be managed using good management practice.</p> <p><i>Note</i> A limit, target and/or allocation framework</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: Given this policy's vagueness and significant overlap with P65, this amendment is the most efficient and effective means of improving the Plan's</p>

			<p>will be established through the whaitua committee process and incorporated into the Plan through a future plan change or variation</p>	<p>clarity.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment would reduce redundancy and make the Plan more precise for plan users.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave this unclear and perhaps unnecessary policy in the Plan – in my view these risks are low.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment would be the most efficient and effective way to address the points raised by submitters and improve the clarity of the Plan.</p>
<p>S125/023 S276/019 S307/069</p>	<p>5 - Rules</p>	<p>Rule R68: All other discharges <u>to water or land</u></p>	<p>The discharge of water or contaminant into water, or <u>contaminants onto or into land, or contaminants onto or into land</u> where it may enter water, that is not: (a) permitted by Rules R42, R43, R44 or R45, and (b) is not provided for by Rule R67 or authorised by any other rule in this Plan is a discretionary activity.</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment serves to make the rule more efficient and effective by making it clearer for plan users.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p>

				<p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment makes the rule clearer in that it essentially sets out the same requirements in a more succinct manner.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave the rule less clear than it could be.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment appropriately addresses the issues raised by submitters.</p>
<p>S35/013 S81/030 S113/008 S164/003 S276/018</p>	<p>5 - Rules</p>	<p>Rule R70 - Cleanfill material</p>	<p>The discharge of cleanfill material onto or into land, <u>or onto or into land where a contaminant may enter water</u>, is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the cleanfill material is not located within 20m of a surface water body, or bore used for water abstraction for potable supply, and</p> <p>(b) the cleanfill material is located to avoid being undermined or eroded by natural processes or being inundated from coastal or river flooding, and</p> <p>(c)-(d) the cleanfill material shall be 0.6m above the seasonally highest water table, and</p> <p>(d)-(e) the cleanfill material shall be</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: The proposed amendments provide greater clarity to Plan users while addressing a gap in the current wording of the rule.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): There are unlikely to be significant new costs, as the increased limit is still relatively modest.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The proposed per annum timeframe and re-lettering of the clauses enhances the rule's ease of use for plan users and</p>

			<p>managed (siting, design and operation) in accordance with Sections 5-8 in <i>A Guide to the Management of Cleanfills (2002)</i>, and (e) (f) the volume of cleanfill material deposited at a property shall not exceed 400m³ <u>100m² per 12 month period</u>, and (f) (g) the volume and origin of the cleanfill material and the date the material has been deposited on this property, is recorded using GPS or mapped to an accuracy of at least 50m at a scale of 1:50,000; and a copy of this information is made available to the Wellington Regional Council upon request, and</p> <p>(h) the cleanfill material shall be stabilised and re-vegetated within six months of completion of the activity.</p> <p><i>Note</i> Permission may be required from the relevant city or district council in respect of the Building Act 1991 or other legislation or bylaws.</p>	<p>reduces ambiguity.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting could leave the rule ambiguous in terms of time limits. The rule would also fail to account for discharges to land that may enter water.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this proposed amendment is the most appropriate way to address the points raised by submitters while achieving the plan's objectives.</p>
<p>S14/027 S35/014 S135/149 S152/056</p>	<p>5 - Rules</p>	<p>R71 – Pit latrine</p>	<p>The discharge of domestic wastewater from <u>a pit latrine</u> onto or into land <u>where a contaminant may enter water</u>, and the associated discharge of odour <u>to air</u> from a new pit latrine is a permitted activity, provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the pit latrine is not located: within 20m <u>50m</u> of a surface water body,</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: The recommended amendment would align the rule with other discharge to land rules and reduce ambiguity, thus improving its efficiency and effectiveness.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural):</p>

			<p>coastal (i) marine area, gully, or bore used for water abstraction for potable supply, or (ii) within a community drinking water supply protection area as shown on Map 26, Map 27a, Map 27b or Map 27c, or (iii) where a sewer connection is available, and</p> <p>(b) the pit latrine shall be located in silty or clay soils, and</p> <p>(c) the bottom of the pit latrine shall be 0.6m above the seasonally highest water table, and</p> <p>(d) stormwater is prevented from entering the pit latrine, and</p> <p>(e) domestic wastewater in the pit latrine shall not accumulate to a level less than 0.3m of the original ground surface, and</p> <p>(f) the discharge of odour is not offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the property.</p> <p><i>Note</i> Permission may be required from the relevant city or district council in respect of the Building Act 1991 or other legislation or bylaws.</p>	<p>No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The amendment makes the rule clearer by removing the reference to “gully”, and aligns it with other discharge to land rules. The amendment also better accounts for instances where contaminants discharged to land may enter water.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave the rule with an ambiguous requirement (around the use of the word “gully”). The rule would also fail to account for discharges to land that may enter water.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider this to be the most appropriate option to address submitters’ concerns whilst achieving the intention of the Plan.</p>
S152/057 S163/100 S366/111 S367/111	5 - Rules	R72 – Composting toilets	<p>The discharge of domestic wastewater <u>from a composting toilet</u> onto or into land <u>where a contaminant may enter water</u>, and the associated discharge of odour <u>to air from a composting toilet</u> is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: The amendment is more effective in that it provides greater clarity to plan users and aligns the rule with other rules pertaining to discharges to land</p>

			<p>(a) the discharge shall occur on the property where the composting toilet is located, and</p> <p>(b) the discharge has been aerobically composted for more than 12 months from the last addition of raw domestic wastewater, and</p> <p>(c) the discharge is not within 20m 50m of a surface water body, the coastal marine area, gully, or bore used for water abstraction for potable supply, and</p> <p>(d) the discharge of odour is not offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the property.</p> <p><u>Note</u> <u>Permission may be required from the relevant city or district council in respect of the discharge under other legislation or bylaws.</u></p>	<p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The amendment provides greater clarity to plan users, and also addresses discharges to land that may enter water.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: The risk of not acting is that the notified version of the rule leaves users unaware of potential permissions in other plans. I consider this risk to be low.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: In my opinion this amendment is both the most efficient and effective way to address submissions received and to clarify the rule and its scope.</p>
S128/003 S165/040	5 - Rules	Rule R74: Existing on-site wastewater systems	<p>The discharge of domestic wastewater onto or into land <u>where a contaminant may enter water</u>, and the associated discharge <u>to air</u> of odour from an on-site domestic wastewater treatment and discharge system that exists existed at the date of public notification of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (31.07.2015) is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the on-site domestic wastewater treatment and discharge system has not been altered or modified from that</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: These proposed amendments enhance the rule's efficiency and effectiveness by making it more precise and closing gaps that it previously failed to address, such as discharges to land that may enter water.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p>

			<p>established at the time the system was constructed, other than through routine maintenance or building consent approvals for the system or related changes to the connected <u>building dwelling, and</u></p> <p>(b) the volume of the discharge has not been increased beyond that approved as a result of the addition of buildings, an alteration of an existing building, or a change in use of a building that is connected to the system, and</p> <p>(c) the on-site domestic wastewater treatment and discharge system is operated and maintained in accordance with:</p> <p>(i) the system design specification for maintenance or, if there is no design specification, Section 6.3 and Appendices T and U of the <i>New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1547:2012 – On-site Domestic Wastewater Management</i>, and</p> <p>(ii) the system is performing effectively, including the sludge and scum layers not occupying more than one half of the system primary tank volume, and</p> <p>(d) the volume of domestic wastewater to be discharged from any one system shall not exceed 1,300 L/day (calculated as a weekly average), and</p> <p>(e) there is no direct discharge to groundwater, a surface water body or above ground level, and</p> <p>(f) the discharge of odour is not offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the <u>property, and</u></p>	<p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The proposed amendment accounts for discharges to land that enter water and thus addresses a gap in the existing rule.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave a gap in the existing rule and would also allow discharges even when an alternate system is available.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider this amendment to be the most appropriate means of addressing the issues raised by submitters as well as gaps in the existing rule.</p>
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			<p><u>(g) the discharge shall consist only of contaminants normally associated with domestic sewage, and</u> <u>(h) there is no wastewater network available to the property.</u></p> <p><i>Note</i> Permission may be required from the relevant city or district council in respect of the Building Act 1991 or other legislation or bylaws.</p> <p>It is recommended that performance inspections be carried out every two years, or more frequently if required by the system manufacturer.</p>	
S128/004 S135/150 S136/013 S152/060 S165/041 S352/194	5 - Rules	Rule R75: New or upgraded on-site wastewater systems	The discharge of domestic wastewater onto or into land <u>where a contaminant may enter water,</u> and the associated discharge <u>to air</u> of odour from a new or upgraded an on-site domestic wastewater treatment and discharge system installed or upgraded after 31.07.2015 is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met: (a) the discharge shall occur within the boundary of the property , and (b) the on-site domestic wastewater treatment and discharge system design shall meet the requirements of <i>AS/NZS 1547:2012 – On-site Domestic Wastewater Management</i> , and (c) the flow allowance used to calculate the	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: These proposed amendments enhance the rule’s efficiency and effectiveness by making it more precise and closing gaps that it previously failed to address, such as discharges to land that may enter water.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The proposed amendment accounts for discharges to land that enter water and</p>

			<p>system design flow must be no less than 145L per person per day where the water supply is provided by roof water collection, or no less than 180L per person per day for other sources of water supply, and</p> <p>(d) the discharge shall consist only of contaminants normally associated with domestic sewage, and</p> <p>(e) the discharge is not located within:</p> <p>(i) 20m of a surface water body, coastal marine area, gully or bore used for water abstraction for potable supply, <u>or 50m from a bore used for water abstraction for potable supply when the discharge is from an on-site domestic wastewater treatment and discharge system installed after [date of decisions]</u>, or</p> <p>(ii) 20m of the boundary of the property unless the land application system consists of a pressure compensating drip irrigation system where the boundary set-back is 5m, or</p> <p>(iii) 0.1m of the soil surface unless it is covered permanently with a minimum of 0.1m of mulch or similar cover material, or</p> <p>(iv) a community drinking water supply protection area as shown on Map 26, Map 27a, Map 27b or Map 27c, and or <u>(v) a property where there is a wastewater network available.</u></p> <p>(f) the on-site domestic wastewater treatment and discharge system is operated and maintained in accordance with the</p>	<p>thus addresses a gap in the existing rule.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave a gap in the existing rule and would also allow discharges even when an alternate system is available.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider this amendment to be the most appropriate means of addressing the issues raised by submitters as well as gaps in the existing rule.</p>
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			<p>system design specification for maintenance or, if there is no design specification, Section 6.3 and Appendices T and U of AS/NSZ 1547:2012 – <i>On-Site Domestic Wastewater Management</i>, and</p> <p>(g) the discharge shall not exceed 14,000L/week or <u>and</u> a maximum daily volume of 2,000L, and</p> <p>(h) the wastewater is discharged evenly to the entire filtration surface of the discharge field and shall not cause ponding or surface runoff from the discharge area, and</p> <p>(i) the system is performing effectively, including the sludge and scum layers not occupying more than one half of the system primary tank volume, and</p> <p>(j) the following reserve areas shall be provided:</p> <p>(i) for primary treatment systems using a discharge field basal loading rate, the reserve area allocation must be not less than 100% of the discharge field, or</p> <p>(ii) for pressure compensating drip irrigation systems, no reserve area is required, or</p> <p>(iii) for all other systems, the reserve area must be not less than 50% of the discharge field, and</p> <p>(k) the discharge of odour is not offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the property.</p> <p><i>Note</i> Permission may be required from the</p>	
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			<p>relevant city or district council in respect of the Building Act 1991 or other legislation or bylaws.</p> <p>It is recommended that performance inspections be carried out every two years, or more frequently if required by the system manufacturer.</p>	
<p>S135/152 S152/062 S163/103</p>	<p>5 - Rules</p>	<p>Rule R77 - Application of Aa biosolids to land</p>	<p>The discharge of Aa-grade biosolids onto or into land, <u>or onto or into land where a contaminant may enter water</u>, and the associated discharge of odour is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the biosolids-carry the registered Biosolids Quality Mark (BQM) accreditation, and comply as Grade Aa in the Guidelines for the Safe Application of Biosolids to Land in New Zealand 2003;</p> <p>(b) biosolids application rates shall not exceed a three-year average of 200kg total N/ha/year, or 600kg N/ha/year with no repeat within three years, and</p> <p>(c) soil pH where the biosolids are discharged is not less than pH 5.5, and</p> <p>(d) the discharge is not located within 20m of a surface water body, coastal marine area, gully, or bore used for water abstraction for potable supply, and</p> <p>(e) the discharge is not located within a community drinking water supply protection area as shown on Map 26, Map 27a, Map 27b, or Map 27c, and</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment is more efficient and effective in that it provides greater clarity while addressing gaps in a manner that aligns with the plan's intent.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment closes a gap in the existing rule with regard to discharges to land that may enter water. Additionally, the reference to specific guidelines makes the rule clearer for plan users.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave a gap in the rule regarding discharges to land that may enter water.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate</p>

			(f) the discharge of odour is not offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the property	option: I consider that these amendments are appropriate responses to the submission points and address the key issues raised.
S135/153 S152/063 S163/104	5 - Rules	Rule R78 - Application of biosolids (Ab, Ba, or Bb) to land	<p>The discharge of Ab, Ba or Bb grade biosolids onto or into land, <u>or onto or into land where a contaminant may enter water,</u> and the associated discharge of odour <u>to air</u> is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) <u>the biosolids comply as Grade Ab, Ba or Bb under the Guidelines for the Safe Application of Biosolids to Land in New Zealand 2003, and</u></p> <p>(b) the discharge is not located within a community drinking water supply protection area as shown on Map 26, Map 27a, Map 27b, or Map 27c, and (c) <u>(c)</u> the discharge shall not result in the creation of contaminated land.</p> <p><i>Matters for discretion</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application rate, volume and location including in relation to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) presence of subsurface drainage (ii) nutrient capacity of the soil 2. Effects on soil health 3. Storage period and volume for deferred application during periods of prolonged wet weather 4. Effects on groundwater quality 5. Set back distances from surface water 	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment is more efficient and effective in that it provides greater clarity while addressing gaps in a manner that aligns with the plan's intent.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment closes a gap in the existing rule with regard to discharges to land that may enter water. Additionally, the reference to specific guidelines makes the rule clearer for plan users.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave a gap in the rule regarding discharges to land that may enter water.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that these amendments are appropriate responses to the</p>

			<p>bodies, coastal marine area, and water supply bores</p> <p>6. Discharge of odour</p> <p>7. Methods for the incorporation of biosolids into soil</p> <p>8. Effects on soil pH</p> <p>9. Nitrogen loading rate</p> <p><i>Notification</i></p> <p>In respect of Rule R78 applications are precluded from public notification (unless special circumstances exist)</p>	<p>submission points and address the key issues raised.</p>
<p>S130/002 S165/043 S279/182 S301/061 S308/090 S366/113 S367/113</p>	<p>5 - Rules</p>	<p>Rule R79 – Discharge of treated wastewater</p> <p><u>Rule R79: Discharge of wastewater from an industrial or trade process</u></p>	<p>The discharge of treated wastewater onto or into land, and the associated discharge of odour is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the discharge is not located within a community drinking water supply protection area as shown on Map 26, Map 27a, Map 27b, or Map 27c, and</p> <p>(b) the discharge shall contain no more than 10% trade wastes based on daily dry weather flow, averaged over a calendar year, and</p> <p>(c) the discharge shall meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(i) the concentration of soluble carbonaceous five day biochemical oxygen demand shall not exceed 30mg/L in more than eight out of 12 consecutive samples, or exceed 50mg/L in more than two out of 12 consecutive samples, and</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency:</p> <p>This amendment makes the rule considerably more efficient and effective by making it more focused while ensuring it includes references to controlling a wider array of effects.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural):</p> <p>No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural):</p> <p>The new rule is considerably clearer for plan users in that it maintains the same protections for water while adding reference to mana whenua values and public participation, the latter two providing cultural and social benefits. The deletion of references to system</p>

			<p>(ii) the concentration of total suspended solids shall not exceed 50mg/L for more than eight out of 12 consecutive samples, or exceed 80mg/L in more than two out of 12 consecutive samples, and</p> <p>(d) the pathogen concentration in wastewater shall have been reduced to a level commensurate with its having been treated to a tertiary level before discharge for surface application and secondary level for subsurface irrigation, and shall not exceed an <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E.coli</i>) concentration of 2,000cfu/100mL, and</p> <p>(e) the application method is either a subsurface or surface drip irrigation or low pressure spray irrigation system less than or equal to 1.5m above ground surface, and</p> <p>(f) the hydraulic loading rate shall not exceed 5mm/hr or 15mm per application event and can only occur when soil moisture deficit is greater than the application event, and</p> <p>(g) the distribution uniformity of the spray irrigation system shall be greater than or equal to 80%, with drip irrigation emitters at a minimum spacing of 0.6m x 1m, and</p> <p>(h) the application shall not result in significant ponding (areas of ponded effluent on the ground surface greater than 10m² for a period greater than 12 hours) or runoff (visible overland flow); and</p> <p>(i) the nitrogen loading rate of the wastewater applied shall not exceed the</p>	<p>design also make the rule clearer for users.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave gaps in protection (such as mana whenua sites), and leave the rule unnecessarily detailed.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that the proposed amendment is the most appropriate means of addressing the issues raised by submitters while aligning the rule with the intent of the Plan.</p>
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			<p>following limits for the specified land uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 150kg N/ha/year if mown without grass removal, or grazed, or (ii) 300kg N/ha/year if cut, harvested and removed, and (j) the phosphorus loading rate of the wastewater applied shall not exceed the following limits for the specified land uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 30kg P/ha/year if mown without grass removal, or grazed, or (ii) 50kg P/ha/year if cut, harvested and removed, and (k) the application must be onto actively growing vegetation which is not dormant. Application shall not be onto fallow land or areas that have no vegetative growth, and (l) for spray irrigation, the discharge is not located within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 50m of a surface water body, coastal marine area or property boundary, or (ii) 150m of any marae, schools, shops, playgrounds, bore used for water abstraction for potable supply, places of work or residential dwellings not on the application property; and (m) for surface and subsurface drip irrigation, the discharge is not located within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 5m of a surface water body, coastal marine area or property boundary, or (ii) 150m of a bore used for water abstraction for potable supply, and (n) there shall be a minimum depth to 	
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			<p>groundwater of at least 1m below the point of application, and</p> <p>(o) a deficit irrigation regime is used for the application of treated wastewater to land, and</p> <p>(p) the application of wastewater to land by spray irrigation shall have automated shut off controls so that there shall be no irrigation when the wind speed 10 minute average exceeds 6m/s, and</p> <p>(q) the normal droplet size delivered by wastewater irrigation shall not have a volume median diameter less than 1,700µm or an equivalent volume mean diameter, and</p> <p>(r) the discharge of odour is not offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the property.</p> <p><i>Matters of control</i></p> <p>1. Provision of a Site Investigation and Design Report, which shall include as a minimum:</p> <p>(i) the suitability of the soil to receive treated wastewater</p> <p>(ii) how the discharge system is designed based on the soil characteristics to mitigate adverse effects on soils, ground and surface water</p> <p>(iii) soil saturated hydraulic conductivity is shown to be greater than 10mm/hr</p> <p>(iv) soil water holding capacity is shown to be greater than 30mm</p> <p>(v) a map showing soil unit boundaries, soil</p>	
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			<p>textural and structural changes, and high risk soils</p> <p>(vi) details of existing soil concentrations of nutrients and metals and an assessment of the potential cumulative effects of the proposed wastewater application including the addition of any other wastes or fertilisers</p> <p>2. Provision of an Operation and Management Plan, which shall include as a minimum:</p> <p>(i) a description of the discharge system, including a site map indicating the location of discharge infrastructure and monitoring sites</p> <p>(ii) the intended operating and maintenance procedures, including how the system will be operated and maintained to meet the requirements of the conditions of the activity</p> <p>(iii) measures to ensure that the wastewater being discharged is not odorous</p> <p>(iv) on-site responsibilities, including operation of the discharge facility, operation of the soil moisture monitoring or balance system, operation during high winds</p> <p>(v) key operational matters, including daily, weekly and monthly maintenance checks and keeping of a maintenance register to record the details of all maintenance events or any systems malfunction</p> <p>(vi) details of signage warning of the public health risk of coming into contact with</p>	
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			<p>wastewater, particularly in publically accessible areas or where the application site borders a publically accessible area</p> <p>(vii) details of site induction procedures to warn any person that may come into contact with the wastewater about the potential risks of doing so</p> <p>(viii) a contingency plan in the event of system malfunctions or breakdowns showing how adverse environmental and public health effects will be avoided</p> <p>(ix) how changes in wastewater composition and volume are to be managed</p> <p>(x) procedures for recording and responding to any complaints</p> <p>(xi) procedures for the annual review of the Operation and Management Plan to incorporate any proposed changes to the management of the activities</p> <p>3. Provision of a Monitoring and Reporting Plan, which shall include as a minimum monitoring procedures covering all aspects of the activity to demonstrate compliance with the conditions, including:</p> <p>(i) monitoring of the discharged wastewater quality for biological oxygen demand (five day), total suspended solids, total nitrogen, total phosphorus and <i>E. coli</i></p> <p>(ii) continuous flow monitoring of the discharged wastewater</p> <p>(iii) soil moisture monitoring (if used rather than a daily water balance)</p>	
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			<p>(iv) the intended programme for soil quality, chemical, hydraulic and structural monitoring, vegetation assessment, surface water quality monitoring, groundwater quality monitoring</p> <p>(v) details of surface and groundwater monitoring to be undertaken</p> <p>(vi) record keeping of the land application area used each day, application depth, managing a deficit irrigation system and climatic conditions</p> <p>(vii) records of land management, including grazing and harvesting frequency, including dry matter and nutrient removal where appropriate</p> <p>(viii) the location of monitoring sites detailed on site maps</p> <p>(ix) details of the frequency of sampling and reporting</p> <p>(x) measures to ensure reporting requirements are met</p> <p>(xi) a record of all complaints received</p> <p>(xii) a record of infrastructure modifications</p> <p>(xiii) details of who will undertake the monitoring and procedures to be used</p> <p>4. Review of the conditions of consent, in accordance with Section 128 of the RMA, including for the purposes of assessing whether any emerging contaminants should be monitored in the soil, herbage or groundwater, taking into consideration the degree of certainty about the fate and risk to the environment from these contaminants.</p>	
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			<p><i>Notification</i> In respect of Rule R79, applications are precluded from public notification (unless special circumstances exist).</p> <p><i>Note</i> Permission may be required from the relevant city or district council in respect of the Building Act 1991 or other legislation or bylaws.</p> <p>The discharge of wastewater or sludge from an industrial or trade process, excluding wastewater or sludge from a wastewater network, onto or into land, or onto or into <u>land where a contaminant may enter water</u>, and the associated discharge to air, is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>The volume of the discharge does not exceed 20 m³ per day; and</u>2. <u>The discharge is not of hazardous waste, or contain; a hazardous substance, a substance likely to cause infectious disease in humans or other animals, or human sewage; and</u>3. <u>The discharge is not:</u> <u>(a) directly to fresh or coastal water, or within 20 m of; a surface water body, a bore, the Coastal Marine Area, or</u>	
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			<p><u>the property boundary; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) within a Community Drinking Water Protection Area set out in Map 26; Map 27a, Map 27b or Map 27c, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) onto or into land with high risk soils; and</u></p> <p><u>(d) onto or into contaminated land.</u></p> <p><u><i>Matters of Control</i></u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><u>1. <i>Location, design and management of the discharge system;</i></u><u>2. <i>Effects on quality of soils, groundwater, surface water and air;</i></u><u>3. <i>Impacts on mana whenua cultural values and sites of significance;</i></u><u>4. <i>Application rates and volume, including in relation to the infiltration rate and water storage capacity of the soil;</i></u><u>5. <i>Contaminant loading rates on land;</i></u><u>6. <i>Design, volume, construction and maintenance of the wastewater collection (including stormwater collection) and storage system;</i></u><u>7. <i>Wastewater storage volume to allow for the deferred discharge during periods of prolonged wet weather;</i></u><u>8. <i>Procedures for desludging the system and applying sludge to land;</i></u><u>9. <i>Odour mitigation methods;</i></u>	
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			<p>10. <u>Contingency plans for prolonged wet weather, mechanical failure or other emergencies;</u></p> <p>11. <u>Monitoring and reporting.</u></p>	
<p>S103/008 S135/155 S279/259 S309/037 S367/114 S366/114</p>	<p>5 - Rules</p>	<p>Rule R80 - Discharge of treated wastewater <u>from a wastewater network</u></p>	<p>The discharge of treated wastewater from a wastewater network onto or into land, <u>or onto or into land where a contaminant may enter water</u>, and the associated discharge of odour that does not meet the conditions of Rule R79 is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the application method is either a subsurface or surface drip irrigation or low pressure spray irrigation system, less than or equal to 1.5m above ground surface, and</p> <p>(b) the application must be onto actively growing vegetation. Application shall not be onto fallow land or areas that have no vegetative growth, and</p> <p>(c) a deficit irrigation regime is used for the application of treated wastewater to land, and</p> <p>(d) the discharge of odour is not offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the property.</p> <p><i>Matters for discretion</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Effects on <u>groundwater and surface water quality, including community drinking water supply</u> water quality Effects on domestic and group 	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: These amendments make the rule more efficient and effective in that the rule becomes more flexible while the Council retains discretion over a wide range of matters of control.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The amended rule is clearer for plan users while offering greater flexibility. At the same time, the Council maintains a wide range of matters of control to more effectively address specific situations.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting leaves the rule unclear and containing multiple references to deleted terms.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that these amendments make the rule more efficient and effective</p>

			<p>drinking water supplies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The proportion of trade waste the discharge contains 4. The quality of the discharge, including limits on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) biological oxygen demand (five day), and (ii) total suspended solids, and (iii) <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E.coli</i>) 5. <u>Wastewater application method, Hydraulic loading rate, application depth and hydraulic conductivity</u> 6. Distribution uniformity 6. Nitrogen and phosphorus loading rates 7. Set back distances from waterbodies, the coastal marine area, water supply bores, property boundaries and other sensitive environments 8. Depth to ground water below the point of irrigation 9. Measures to minimise spray drift <u>to prevent impacts on human or animal health, or offensive and objectionable odours beyond the</u> 	<p>while at the same time addressing the concerns raised by submitters.</p>
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			<p><u>boundary of the property</u></p> <p>10. Suitability of the soil to receive treated wastewater <u>and management of the land discharge area</u></p> <p>11. Design of the discharge system based on the soil characteristics</p> <p>12. Soil saturated hydraulic conductivity</p> <p>12. Soil water holding capacity</p> <p>13. Mapping of soil unit boundaries, soil textural and structural changes, and high risk soils</p> <p>14. Details of existing soil concentrations of nutrients and metals and an assessment of the potential cumulative effects of the proposed wastewater application including the addition of any other wastes or fertilisers</p> <p>15. Provision of an Operation and Management Plan</p> <p>16. Provision of a Monitoring and Reporting Plan</p> <p>17. Measures for monitoring emerging contaminants</p> <p><u>18. Effects on mana whenua cultural</u></p>	
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			<p><u>values and sites of significance identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (indigenous biodiversity).</u></p> <p><i>Notification</i> In respect of Rule R80, applications are precluded from public notification (unless special circumstances exist).</p> <p><i>Note</i> Permission may be required from the relevant city or district council in respect of the Building Act 1991 or other legislation or bylaws.</p>	
S304/007 S352/196 S169/003 S357/003 S136/018 S324/040 S312/040 S322/040 S434/013 S316/099 S331/040 S311/015 S163/105 S302/059	5 - Rules	Rule R82 - Application of fertiliser from ground-based or aerial applications	The discharge of fertiliser onto or into land <u>where a contaminant may enter water,</u> or into air is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met: (a) the discharge <u>from ground-based application</u> is not <u>directly</u> onto or into a surface water body or beyond the boundary of the property including as a result of wind drift, and (b) <u>the discharge from aerial application is not directly onto or into a surface water body that is more than 2 m wide, and</u> (c) the discharge of odour is not <u>does not cause an</u> offensive or objectionable <u>effect</u>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of the plan by making it clearer for plan users while addressing gaps in the rule.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment addresses a gap in the existing rule, which does not provide for</p>

<p>S307/067 S310/045 S152/065 S164/005 Land Matters common format Federated Farmers common format</p>			<p>beyond the boundary of the property, and (d) the application of fertiliser is in accordance with the Fertiliser Quality Control Council's Code of Practice for the Placement of Fertiliser in New Zealand 2018 or any replacement. for aerial discharges, the pilot shall record details of the following: (i) locations of the discharge site, and (ii) date of the discharge, and (iii) type of fertiliser applied, and (iv) daily flight logs, and (v) verification of tracks flown, and (vi) weather conditions at the time of discharge, and (vii) a copy of the flight log is held by the operator and made available to the Wellington Regional Council upon request.</p>	<p>fertiliser discharges to land that may enter water. The reference to the Code of Practice also creates more clarity for plan users.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting leaves a gap in the rule with regard to discharges that may enter water from land.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment addresses the issues raised by submitters in an appropriate manner.</p>
<p>S308/092 S309/038 S135/157 S367/115 S366/115 S116/003 S152/066</p>	<p>5 - Rules</p>	<p>Rule R83 - Discharge of collected animal effluent onto or into land</p>	<p>The discharge of collected <u>liquid animal effluent</u>, including sludge, onto or into land <u>where a contaminant may enter water</u>, and the associated discharge of odour from:</p> <p>(a) dairy farms, (b) piggeries, (c) poultry farms, (d) other premises involving the concentration of animals in a confined area is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met: (e) the discharge is not located within: (i) 20m of a surface water body, the coastal marine area, or bore used for water</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This proposed amendment is more effective in that it addresses several issues and potential adverse outcomes that were previously overlooked, and does so in the most efficient manner possible.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural):</p>

		<p>abstraction for potable supply, or</p> <p>(ii) 20m of the boundary of the property <u>unless the agreement of the adjacent landowner is obtained</u>, or</p> <p>(iii) a community drinking water supply protection area as shown on Map 26, Map 27a, Map 27b or Map 27c, and</p> <p>(f) the discharge shall not pond on the surface of the ground or runoff from the discharge area, and</p> <p>(g) the animal effluent collection, storage and treatment facilities (including, sumps and ponds) are sealed. The permeability of the sealing layer shall not exceed 1×10^{-9} m/s, and</p> <p>(h) the capacity of the animal effluent storage and treatment facilities (including sumps and ponds) shall be sufficient to provide for deferred irrigation when the field capacity of the soil is exceeded, and</p> <p>(i) the discharge of odour is not offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the property.</p> <p><i>Matters of control</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effluent application rates and volume, including in relation to the infiltration rate and water storage capacity of the soil 2. Maximum herd size for the property <u>effluent volume</u> 3. Nutrient loading rates 4. Design, volume, construction and maintenance of the collection (including 	<p>This amendment addresses the existing gap in the rule concerning discharges to land that may enter water, and recognises the potential for negative impacts on sites of significance to mana whenua and groundwater.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting could leave open the possibility of discharges that adversely affect water or cultural values being overlooked, as they would be excluded from the matters of control. I consider this risk to be moderate.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment is the most efficient and effective means of addressing the concerns raised by submitters and the shortcomings of the existing rule.</p>
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			<p>stormwater collection), storage and discharge system</p> <p>5. Effluent storage volume to allow for the deferred irrigation during periods of prolonged wet weather</p> <p>6. Procedures for desludging the system and applying sludge to land</p> <p>7. Odour mitigation methods</p> <p>8. Contingency plans for prolonged wet weather, mechanical failure or other emergencies</p> <p><u>9. Measures to avoid adverse effects on mana whenua values or sites of significance</u></p> <p><u>10. Effects on groundwater and surface water quality.</u></p> <p><i>Notification</i> In respect of Rule R83, applications are precluded from public notification (unless special circumstances exist).</p>	
<p>S113/011 S316/102 S310/046 S163/106 S103/005 S352/200 S302/060 S103/007</p>	5 - Rules	<p>Rule R85 - Application of compost <u>or solid animal waste</u> to land</p>	<p>The discharge of compost or solid animal waste onto or into land, <u>where a contaminant may enter water</u>, and the associated discharge of odour <u>to air</u>, is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the discharge is not located within 5m of a surface water body, coastal marine area, or bore used for water abstraction for potable supply, and</p> <p>(b) the discharge shall not <u>enter a surface water body pond on the surface of the</u></p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment is the most efficient and effective means of incorporating protection for community drinking water while adding greater clarity to the Plan in terms of solid animal waste.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic,</p>

			<p>ground or run-off from the discharge area, and</p> <p>(c) <u>the compost or solid animal waste shall be spread evenly on the land, and there shall be no subsequent discharge event until compost or solid animal waste from a previous discharge event is not visible on the land surface, nitrogen loading on the discharge area from all sources is less than 150kg N/ha/year, and</u></p> <p>(d) the discharge of odour is not offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the</p> <p>(e) <u>the discharge of solid animal waste is not located within a community drinking water supply protection area as shown on Map 26, Map 27a, Map 27b or Map 27c.</u></p>	<p>social, and cultural): The amendment provides greater protection to community drinking water supplies while providing more specific guidance to plan users regarding the application of solid animal waste.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave a gap in the rule in terms of flow-on discharges into water.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment is the most appropriate means of addressing concerns raised by submitters while addressing the gaps in the existing rule.</p>
S310/047 S103/006 S302/074	5 - Rules	Rule R86 - Application of compost <u>or solid animal waste</u> to land	<p>The application of compost or solid animal waste onto or into land, where a contaminant may enter water, and the associated discharge of odour into air that is not permitted by Rule R85 is a restricted discretionary activity.</p> <p><i>Matters for discretion</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set-back distances from any surface water body, coastal marine area, or bore used for water abstraction for potable supply 2. Discharges to water-logged or flooded land 3. Nitrogen loading rates <u>Effects on water quality</u> 	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment is the most efficient and effective means of protecting water while adding greater clarity to the Plan in terms of solid animal waste.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The amendment provides greater protection to water while providing more specific guidance to plan users</p>

			4. Discharge of odour	<p>regarding the application of solid animal waste. The reference to effects on water quality over nitrogen loading rates provides clearer language for non-specialist plan users.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would leave a gap in the rule in terms of flow-on discharges into water.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment is the most appropriate means of addressing concerns raised by submitters while addressing the gaps in the existing rule.</p>
S152/068 S163/107 S75/134	5 - Rules	Rule R87 - Land-based discharge of vertebrate toxic agents	<p>The discharge of vertebrate toxic agents onto or into land, <u>or onto or into land where a contaminant may enter water</u>, via land-based methods is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the substance and application technique or method is approved for use by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and the use and discharge of the substance is in accordance with all controls of the approval, and</p> <p>(b) the discharge is not located within 20m of a bore used for water abstraction for potable supply, and</p> <p>(c) where the vertebrate toxic agent is applied to public land, signs shall be placed</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment is the most efficient and effective means of incorporating the recently introduced Resource Management Exemption Regulations.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The amended rule is clearer to plan users with regard to which compounds are exempted and which are not. This amendment also allows the rule to</p>

			<p>for the duration of any residual effects of the pesticide at all public lines of approach to the discharge area. The signs shall identify the pesticide(s) applied, the date of application and the precautions, if any, that people using the area should take.</p> <p><u>Note: This rule does not apply to any vertebrate toxic agent that is exempt from section 15 of the RMA under the Resource Management (Exemption) Regulations 2017.</u></p>	<p>control discharges of VTAs onto land where they may enter water, closing a gap in the Plan.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Failing to act would leave the rule uncompliant with existing regulations and would also leave the rule unclear regarding exceptions to the rule.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: In my opinion this amendment is the most efficient and effective way to amend the rule to give effect to the recent changes in regulations.</p>
S152/069	5 - Rules	R88 - Aerial application of vertebrate toxic agents	<p>The discharge of a vertebrate toxic agent onto or into land and where it may enter water, <u>and the associated discharge into water</u>, by aerial application is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the substance and the application technique or method is approved for use under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and the use and discharge of the substance is in accordance with all controls of the approval, and</p> <p>(b) the discharge is not onto a roof or other structure used to collect drinking water.</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment is the most efficient and effective means of incorporating the recently introduced Resource Management Exemption Regulations, and potential flow-on discharges into water from aerial applications to land.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment could result in greater indirect discharges of VTAs into water.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): Allows for flow-on discharges into water, thus allowing more consistent aerial application, as operators would</p>

			<p><i>Matters of control</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advice and information to people and authorities in and adjacent to the application area, including flight paths and accidental discharge into water 2. Application methods, systems and management processes to prevent fugitive discharges and the recording of application areas 3. Navigational guidance systems <p><i>Notification</i></p> <p>In respect of Rule R88, applications are precluded from public notification (unless special circumstances exist).</p> <p><u>Note: This rule does not apply to any vertebrate toxic agent that is exempt from section 15 of the RMA under the Resource Management (Exemption) Regulations 2017.</u></p>	<p>no longer need to be concerned about accidentally discharging VTAs where they may enter water.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would essentially leave a discharge into water as a prohibited activity and thus aerial discharges would not be able to be carried out effectively, as operators would have to apply VTA's inconsistently to avoid flow-on discharges to water.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: In my opinion this amendment is the most appropriate way to both address the existing gap in the rule and ensure the rule complies with the recent exemption regulations.</p>
<p>S398/025 S373/051 S278/012 S316/103 S135/158 S169/005</p>	<p>5 – Rules</p>	<p>Rule R89 - Farm refuse dumps</p>	<p>The discharge of contaminants onto or into land, <u>or onto or into land where a contaminant may enter water</u>, and the associated discharge of odour <u>to air</u>, from a new farm refuse dump is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the contents of the farm refuse dump is from the property where the farm dump is located, and</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: The amendment proposed is a minor one that allows for offal and dead animal matter to be discharged into farm refuse dumps. This amendment is more efficient and effective in that it aligns the rule with the definition of "farm waste".</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social,</p>

		<p>(b) the volume of a farm refuse dump shall not exceed 50m³, and</p> <p>(c) the farm refuse dump is located:</p> <p>(i) on a property that is over 20ha, or</p> <p>(ii) in silty or clay soils, or</p> <p>(iii) where no kerbside community collection is available or the property is located more than 20km by road from a transfer station, and</p> <p>(d) the farm refuse dump is not located within:</p> <p>(i) an area prone to flooding or ponding, or</p> <p>(ii) 50m of a surface water body, coastal marine area, gully, bore used for water abstraction for potable supply, or boundary of the property, or</p> <p>(iii) a community drinking water supply protection area as shown on Map 26, Map 27a, Map 27b, or Map 27c, and</p> <p>(e) the base of the farm refuse dump is 0.6m above the seasonally highest water table, and</p> <p>(f) the discharge does not contain:</p> <p>(i) hazardous substances, or</p> <p>(ii) wastewater, offal or dead animal matter, and</p> <p>(g) there is no burning of the contents of a farm refuse dump, and</p> <p>(h) the size and location is recorded, using GPS or mapped to an accuracy of at least 50m at a scale of 1:50,000; and a copy of this information made available to the Wellington Regional Council upon request,</p>	<p>and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): Potential cost savings for landowners in allowing them to dump offal or dead animal matter into an existing farm dump rather than needing a separate offal pit.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: There is minimal risk to acting this way in my view, as offal and dead animal matter is unlikely to produce significantly worse environmental impacts than material already contained in a farm refuse dump. I do not consider that there is a risk to not acting.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this proposed amendment is the most appropriate way to address submitters' concerns and would align the rule with the definition of "farm refuse dump".</p>
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			<p>and</p> <p>(i) the farm refuse dump is re-contoured and re-vegetated to a condition that is compatible with the surrounding land within six months of completion, and</p> <p>(j) the discharge of odour is not offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the property.</p>	
<p>S352/202 S133/011 S316/104 Federated Farmers common format Wairarapa Water Users common format</p>	<p>5 - Rules</p>	<p>Rule R90 - Manufacture and storage of silage and compost</p>	<p>The discharge of contaminants onto or into land, <u>or onto or into land where a contaminant may enter water</u>, and the associated discharge of odour <u>to air</u>, from the manufacture and storage of silage or compost is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the manufacture and storage area shall not be located within 20m of a surface water body, coastal marine area, or bore used for water abstraction for potable supply, and</p> <p>(b) the discharge does not contain:</p> <p>(i) hazardous substances, or</p> <p>(ii) wastewater, sludge and other human sewage material, industrial waste, offal or dead animal matter, and</p> <p>(c) stormwater is prevented from entering into the manufacture or storage area, and</p> <p>(d) the walls and floor of a silage storage area shall have an impermeable lining able to withstand corrosion, <u>the manufacture and storage of compost at an industrial or trade premise shall be undertaken on an</u></p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: I consider this amendment to be the most efficient and effective way to add the existing gap that leaves discharges from compost manufacture relatively unregulated.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): There is a potential economic cost to businesses that will be required to have impermeable surfaces for compost manufacture.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The amendment could have environmental benefits in that it reduces the potential for discharges from compost manufacture by requiring that this be done on an impermeable surface. Additionally, the amendment</p>

			<p><u>impermeable surface</u>, and there shall be no discharge of leachate to water, and (e) the discharge of odour is not offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the property.</p> <p><i>Note</i> Permission may be required from the relevant city or district council in respect of other legislation or bylaws.</p> <p>The discharge of compost to land is controlled by Rules R85 and R86.</p>	<p>Risk of acting or not acting: If this amendment is not made, there is the potential for discharges from the manufacture of compost to directly enter land.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: In my opinion the recommended amendment is the most appropriate means of addressing the gaps in the existing rule.</p>
<p>S352/203 S322/038 S278/016 S152/071 S321/071 S316/105 S136/020 S361/071 Federated Farmers common format Wairarapa Water Users common format</p>	<p>5 – Rules</p>	<p>R91 – Offal pits</p>	<p>The discharge of contaminants onto or into land, <u>or onto or into land where a contaminant may enter water</u>, and the associated discharge of odour <u>to air</u>, from a new offal pit is a permitted activity, provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the offal pit shall only contain dead animal matter from the property where the offal pit is located, and</p> <p>(b) the offal pit shall not be located within: 50m of a surface water body, coastal marine</p> <p>(i) area, <u>gully</u>, or bore used for water abstraction for potable supply, and</p> <p>(ii) an area prone to flooding or ponding, and</p> <p>(c) the offal pit shall be located in silty or clay soils, and</p> <p>(d) the bottom of the offal pit is 0.6m above the seasonally highest water table, and</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: The recommended change addresses a gap that could potentially lead to adverse environmental and health impacts, while aligning the rule with other rules relating to discharges to land. This amendment is more effective in terms of achieving the goals of the Plan.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment helps to protect community drinking water supplies by preventing a contaminant being</p>

			<p>(e) stormwater is prevented from entering the offal pit, and</p> <p>(f) the location is recorded, by GPS or mapped to an accuracy of at least 50m at a scale of 1:50,000; and a copy of this information is made available to the Wellington Regional Council upon request, and</p> <p>(g) the offal pit is re-contoured and re-vegetated to a condition that is compatible with the surrounding land within six months of completion.</p> <p>(h) the discharge of odour is not offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the property.</p> <p><u>(i) the offal pit is not located in a community water drinking water protection area as shown on Map 26, Map 27a, Map 27b, and Map 27c.</u></p>	<p>discharged in the area, and by extension protects public health.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: If not amended, the rule could potentially allow for offal pits to be dug in community drinking water protection areas, potentially exposing people to contaminants from these pits in their drinking water supplies. I consider the risk to be moderate.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: In my opinion the recommended amendment is the most appropriate way to address submitters' concerns relating to this provision and will more appropriately achieve the proposed Plan's objectives.</p>
S307/069 S125/023 S276/019	5 - Rules	Rule R93—All other discharges to land	The discharge of contaminants onto or into land that are not permitted, controlled, restricted discretionary, or non-complying is a discretionary activity.	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: This amendment would make the Plan more efficient and effective by removing a largely redundant rule.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): No new costs.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): The reduced redundancy should make the plan easier to use while not</p>

				<p>compromising its effectiveness.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting leaves a redundant rule in the Plan. This is a risk I consider to be low.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment is the most appropriate means of addressing the concerns raised by submitters, and that it enhances the Plan's effectiveness and efficiency.</p>
S135/191 S163/155 S31/013	6 – Other Methods	Method M17 - Reduce waste and use water and energy efficiently	Wellington Regional Council will work with city and district councils <u>and industries</u> to reduce waste and encourage the efficient use of water and energy by:	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency: I consider this amendment to be the most efficient and effective means of broadening the method to involve industry; involvement that will help carry out the Plan's objectives more effectively as well.</p> <p>Costs (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): Potential new costs in engaging industry in the process to reduce waste and use resources more efficiently.</p> <p>Benefits (environmental, economic, social, and cultural): This amendment recognises the impact industry has on resource use and directs the Council to engage with industry in</p>

				<p>finding solutions, allowing industry to be involved in the process.</p> <p>Risk of acting or not acting: Not acting would stunt the effectiveness of this method as it would fail to recognise the impact industry has on resource use.</p> <p>Decision about most appropriate option: I consider that this amendment appropriately addresses the concerns raised by submitters and is the most effective and efficient means of doing so.</p>
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