

Appendix C: Recommended Changes

Allocation amount	The calculated amount of water available for allocation listed in Tables 7.3-7.5, Tables 8.2 and 8.3 and Tables 10.2 and 10.3
Aquifer	A permeable layer of rock, sand, or earth that contains water or allows water to pass through it.
Core allocation	<p>The maximum amount of available for allocation:</p> <p>(a) for the catchments and sub-catchments listed in the whitua chapters shall not exceed whichever is the greater of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The total amount allocated by resource consents at the time the resource consent application is lodged, or (ii) The allocation amounts provided for in Tables 7.3-7.5, Tables 8.2 and 8.3 and Tables 10.2 and 10.3, or <p>(b) for rivers (and their tributaries) and direct connection (Category A) groundwater and high connection (Category B) groundwater not covered by (a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 50% of the mean annual low flow for rivers with mean flows of greater than 5m³/sec, or (ii) 30% of the mean annual low flow for rivers with mean flows of less than or equal to 5m³/sec.
Direct connection (Category A) groundwater	Groundwater described as Direct connection (Category A) groundwater in Table 4.1.
High connection (Category B) groundwater	Groundwater described as High connection (Category B) groundwater .
Moderate connection (Category B) groundwater	Groundwater described as Moderate connection (Category B) groundwater in Table 4.1
Limited connection (Category C) groundwater	Groundwater described as Limited connection (Category C) groundwater in Table 4.1.
Dewatering	The abstraction and/or the diversion of groundwater so as to lower the water table for the period of time required to enable maintenance, excavation, construction, or geotechnical work to proceed in the dewatered area, or to sustain a lower localised water table. Dewatering may include the installation of well points to a depth no greater than 5m below ground level (without the well points being considered as a bore).
Efficient allocation	<p>Includes, but is not limited to:</p> <p>(a) Economic efficiency (also known as allocative efficiency): allocating water to enable optimum economic outcomes (e.g. allocating water to the uses which have the highest value to society and create headroom).</p> <p>(b) Technical efficiency: maximising the proportion of water beneficially used in relation to that taken. It relates to the performance of a water-use system, including avoiding water wastage.</p> <p>(c) Dynamic efficiency: adjusting the use of water over time to maintain or achieve allocative efficiency (e.g. enabling movement of allocated water and minimising the transaction costs for doing so).</p>

Groundwater allocation	The amount of groundwater available to be allocated from: High connection (Category B) groundwater (excluding stream depletion portion) Moderate connection (Category B) groundwater, or Limited Connection (Category C) groundwater.
Mean annual low flow (MALF)	The naturalised mean annual low flow with a duration of seven days.
Minimum flow or water level	The flow or water level at which abstraction from a river or Direct connection (Category A) groundwater or High connection (Category B) groundwater is restricted by Wellington Regional Council (or required to cease). The flow in a river or water level in a lake may naturally drop below the minimum flow or water level following the restriction/suspension of abstractions.
Stepdown allocation	A reduction in the core amount of water allocated from a river when river flows are low to protect the minimum flow
Surface water allocation	The amount of water available for allocation, excluding supplementary allocation above median flow , from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lakes, or • Rivers, or • Direct connection (Category A) groundwater, or • High connection (Category B) groundwater (stream depletion portion only)
Unused water	Where more than 25% of the maximum daily amount of water allocated to a person for use on a property they own or have an interest in, but not including water that is transferred for use at another location by means of a transfer permit, is demonstrated to not be used over a period of two consecutive years. Unused water does not apply to water allocated to a community or group drinking water supply.

Objectives

Objective O52

The efficiency of allocation and use of water is improved and maximised through time.

Policies

Policy P107: Framework for taking and using water

The framework for the take and use of water recognises:

- (a) groundwater connectivity to surface water shall be managed as described in Table 4.1 (groundwater connectivity), and
- (b) the take and use of water does not exceed **core allocation** amounts provided for in the Plan, and
- (c) **minimum flows or water levels** are managed in accordance with the Plan provisions, and

- (d) permitted and controlled activities provided for in the Plan and section 14(3)(b) and (e) takes are not included in the **allocation amounts**, or subject to **minimum flows or water levels**.

Classifying and managing groundwater and surface water connectivity

Table 4.1: Classifying and managing groundwater and surface water connectivity			
Classification of connection between groundwater and surface water		General description of the magnitude of surface water depletion effect and groundwater characteristics	General management approach
Direct connection (Category A) groundwater		<p>Stream depletion effects begin almost immediately after the commencement of groundwater abstraction and increase rapidly over subsequent days. Over the course of weeks to months the volume of groundwater pumped almost entirely represents flow depletion from local surface waters. Depletion effects dissipate quickly when pumping stops.</p> <p>Category A groundwater aquifers are generally shallow, highly permeable gravels that occur along the riparian margins of the main river systems.</p> <p>Category A groundwater takes are expressed in litres/sec (L/sec) (based on a weekly average).</p> <p>(Category A groundwater areas are generally shown in Figures 7.2, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8 and 7.9 in chapter 7; Figures 8.1 and 8.2 in chapter 8; and Figure 10.1 and 10.2 in chapter 10.</p>	<p>Allocation</p> <p>Category A groundwater takes are allocated from surface water allocation for the relevant catchment and sub catchment management unit and catchment management sub unit.</p> <p>Restrictions</p> <p>Category A groundwater takes are subject to restrictions outlined in Policy P115 and Schedule R.</p> <p>Where a groundwater take is located in an area shown in the whitua chapters as Category A groundwater and there is clear hydrogeological information demonstrating that surface water depletion effects from takes are less than expected, the take may be considered as Category B groundwater. Such clear new hydrogeological evidence may be advanced in accordance with Schedule XX by a resource consent applicant seeking a new resource consent or an existing user amending an existing resource consent.</p> <p>Saltwater intrusion into an aquifer or the landward movement of the salt water/fresh water interface shall be prevented.</p>
(Category B) groundwater		<p>Compared with takes in Category A groundwater, the onset of stream depletion effects is less immediate and it often takes weeks rather than days for the effect to become significant. Depletion effects dissipate more slowly than takes from Category A groundwater when pumping stops.</p>	<p>The management approach for individual takes at a location in Category B groundwater will be derived from hydrogeological information that appropriately characterises the potential effects of taking groundwater on hydraulically connected surface water. Hydrogeological information will be required by a resource consent applicant seeking a new resource consent or by an existing user with an existing resource consent seeking an increased amount of water.</p>

		<p>Category B groundwater areas are generally shown in the Waitua chapters at the locations and depths described in Figures 7.2, 7.3, 7.6, 7.8 and 7.9 in chapter 7; Figures 8.1 and 8.2 in chapter 8; and Figure 10.1 and 10.2 in chapter 10. Table 7.5 in chapter 7, Table 8.3 in chapter 8 and Table 10.3 in chapter 10, Table 8.2 chapter 8 and Table 10.2 in chapter 10.</p>	<p>For the following management approaches stream depletion effect is calculated using an assessed pumping rate required to meet demand 9 out of every 10 years (90th percentile) over a 90 day maximum demand period.</p> <p>Allocation</p> <p>Category B groundwater is allocated from both surface and groundwater allocation amounts as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) For takes with a stream depletion effect from local surface waters of greater than 60% , the calculated stream depletion effect is included in the surface water allocation for the relevant catchment management sub unit, while the remainder is included in the groundwater allocation for the relevant sub catchment management sub unit**. (ii) For takes with a stream depletion effect from local surface waters of less than 60% but greater than 10L/sec, the calculated stream depletion effect is included in the surface water allocation for the relevant catchment management sub unit, while the remainder is included in the groundwater allocation for the relevant catchment management sub unit**. <p>Category B groundwater is allocated from groundwater allocation amounts as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) For takes with a stream depletion effect from local surface water of less than 60% and less than 10L/sec, the allocation is from the relevant groundwater catchment management sub unit. (iv) For takes with a weekly average abstraction rate less than 5 L/sec the allocation is from relevant groundwater catchment management sub unit. <p>Restrictions</p> <p>Category B groundwater takes with the following may be subject to restrictions outlined in Policy P115 and Schedule R:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A stream depletion effect of greater than 60% , or (ii) A stream depletion effect of less than 60% but greater than 10L/sec where the cumulative Category B stream depletion effect for the catchment management sub unit exceeds 10% of natural 7d MALF of the surface water body impacted by the cumulative stream depletion. <p>Category B groundwater takes with the following are not subject to restrictions outlined in Policy P115 and Schedule R:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) <u>A stream depletion effect of less than 60% and less than 10L/</u>, or
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Table 4.1: Classifying and managing groundwater and surface water connectivity		
Classification of connection between groundwater and surface water	General description of the magnitude of surface water depletion effect and groundwater characteristics	General management approach
		(iv) <u>a weekly average abstraction rate less than 5 L/sec.</u> Saltwater intrusion into an aquifer or the landward movement of the salt water/fresh water interface shall be prevented.
(Category C) groundwater	<p>Groundwater takes may contribute to stream flow depletion at a catchment scale over the course of a pumping season but effects are much less immediate and significant than for Category A groundwater, and Category B groundwater takes.</p> <p>Groundwater with a limited degree of connection generally comprise low permeability geology and/or are the farthest removed from surface waters (e.g. deep confined aquifers).</p> <p>Category C groundwater areas are generally shown in the Whaitua chapters at the locations and depths described in Figures 7.2-7.9 in chapter 7, Figures 8.1-8.2 in chapter 8, and Figure 10.1 in chapter 10.</p>	<p>Allocation Category C groundwater is allocated from the groundwater allocation for the relevant catchment management sub unit.</p> <p>Restrictions Category C groundwater is not subject to restrictions outlined in Policy P115 and schedule R.</p> <p>Where a groundwater take is located in an area shown in the Whaitua chapters as Category C groundwater and there is clear hydrogeological evidence demonstrating that surface water depletion effects from take is greater than expected, the take may be considered as Category B groundwater.</p> <p>A pumping test is required by a resource consent applicant seeking a new resource consent or by an existing user with an existing resource consent seeking an increased amount of water.</p>

* For small streams in the **Kāpiti Whaitua**, if the stream depletion factor is less than 60%, a groundwater take is considered to have a **High connection** if the stream depletion effects is greater than 10 L/sec in streams with a MALF greater than 100 L/sec or 10% of MALF in streams with a MALF less than 100 L/sec.

** In the **Hutt Whaitua**, the total groundwater allocated for a groundwater take is included in the **Lower Hutt groundwater catchment management unit**. In addition to this, the stream depletion effect (based on a stream depletion factor of 0.5) is included in the **Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River catchment management unit**.

Policy P108: Integrating groundwater and surface water

The connectivity of groundwater and surface water shall be managed as described in Table 4.1 (groundwater connectivity) and groundwater shall be allocated from one of two sources:

- (a) **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater** within the **core allocation** for surface water, or
- (b) **Category B groundwater** and **Category C groundwater** within the **core allocation** for groundwater.

Policy P110: National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management requirements for water takes, damming and diversion

When considering any application the consent authority shall have regard to the following matters:

- (a) the extent to which the change would adversely affect safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem, and
- (b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem resulting from the change would be avoided.

This policy applies to:

- (a) any new activity, and
- (b) any change in the character, intensity or scale of any established activity -

that involves any taking, using, damming or diverting of fresh water or draining of any wetland which is likely to result in any more than minor adverse change in the natural variability of flows or level of any fresh water, compared to that which immediately preceded the commencement of the new activity or the change in the established activity (or in the case of a change in an intermittent or seasonal activity, compared to that on the last occasion on which the activity was carried-out).

This policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011.

Policy P111: Water takes at minimum flows and water levels

The take and use of water shall not occur when flows or water levels fall below **minimum flows or water levels** in the **whaitua** chapters (chapters 7-11), with the exception that water is available below **minimum flows or water levels**:

- (a) for firefighting, an individual's reasonable domestic needs and the reasonable needs of a person's animals for drinking water as provided for by section 14(3)(b) and 14(3)(e) of the Resource Management Act 1991, or

- (b) for the take and use of water permitted by rules in the Plan, or
- (c) as authorised by resource consents in accordance with Policy P115.

Policy P112: Priorities in drought and serious water shortage

In times of drought and **serious water shortage** when flows or water levels fall below the **minimum flows or water levels** in the **whaitua** chapters of the Plan (chapters 7-11), water takes shall be limited to that required for firefighting, **health needs of people**, animal drinking water.

Policy P113: Core allocation for rivers

The maximum allocation amounts for rivers (and their **tributaries**) and **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater (stream depletion)** not listed in Rules R.R1, WH.R1 and K.R1 in the **whaitua** chapters of the Plan (chapters 7, 8 and 10) is:

- (a) for rivers with mean flows of greater than 5m³/sec, 50% of the **mean annual low flow**, or
- (b) for rivers with mean flows of less than or equal to 5m³/sec, 30% of the **mean annual low flow**.

Policy P114: Priorities when demand exceeds supply

The take and use of water for the **health needs of people** by community drinking water supply or a group drinking water supply shall be a priority over other uses.

Policy P115: Authorising takes below minimum flows and lake levels

The take and use of water may be authorised below **minimum flows or water levels** established in **whaitua** chapters of the Plan (chapters 7-11) for:

- (a) the **health needs of people** as part of **group drinking water supply** or **community drinking water supply**, and
- (b) the water used by industry from a **community drinking water supply** for a period of seven years from the date of public notification of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (31.07.2015), and
- (c) **water races** for the purpose of supplying water for the **health needs of people** and animal drinking water, and
- (d) permanent horticultural or viticultural root crops (excluding pasture species, animal fodder crops and maize), where an application is for the replacement of

an **existing resource consent**, for the sole purpose of avoiding their death provided:

- (i) the water shall only be available five days (120 hours) after **minimum flow or water level** cessation take restrictions are imposed and where no practical alternative sources of water are available or accessible, and
 - (ii) the amount of water needed shall be determined following consideration of the extent and type of crop(s) and the risk of crop death in drought situations, and
- (e) **category A groundwater** which shall be required to reduce the take by 50% of the amount consented above **minimum flows or water level**, and
- (f) **category B groundwater, category B groundwater and category C groundwater** in accordance with Table 4.1.

Policy P116: Reallocating water

Water that becomes available from resource consents that are surrendered, lapsed, cancelled or not replaced, and by **existing resource consents** that are replaced for a lesser amount shall not be reallocated if the **allocation amounts** identified in Rules R.R1, WH.R1 and K.R1 in the **whaitua** chapters of the Plan (chapters 7, 8 and 10) is exceeded.

Policy P117: Supplementary allocation amounts at flows above the median flow

In addition to **core allocation, supplementary allocation** is available above **median flow** in the following amounts:

- (a) For rivers (and their tributaries) listed in Table 1 of Schedule V, up to 50% of the flow in the portion of flow in the river above the median flow at the point of abstraction, or
- (b) For rivers (and their tributaries) not listed in either Table 1 or 2 of Schedule V, up to 10% of the total amount of flow in the river at the point of abstraction,

provided **flushing flows** and a portion of flow above the **median flow** remains in the river to meet Objective O25.

Policy P118: Reasonable and efficient use

The amount of water taken or diverted through resource consent shall be reasonable and used efficiently, including consideration of:

- (a) Applying the reasonable and efficient use measures identified in Schedule Q (efficient use) to new users immediately, while existing users replacing **existing**

resource consents have a period of four years from the date of the plan being made operative to meet the measures, and

- (b) Maximising the efficient use of water when designing systems to convey or apply water, and
- (c) Industry guidelines, and
- (d) Water use records.

Policy P119: Unused water

Unused water allocated to an **existing resource consent** (excluding **existing resource consents** for **community or group drinking water supplies**) may be re-allocated to the same user when the **existing resource consent** is replaced, or the abstraction rate is changed, only if the consent holder can demonstrate how the **unused water** will be used within four years, including by means of:

- (a) a capital expenditure programme linked to the purpose water is used for, and
- (b) satisfying the reasonable and efficient use measures identified in Schedule Q (efficient use).

Policy P121: Preventing salt water intrusion

Taking groundwater shall avoid salt water intrusion into an **aquifer** or landward movement of the salt water/fresh water interface, including by:

- (a) cessation of groundwater takes in a **catchment management unit** on the Kāpiti Coast when the water level at the foreshore falls below 1m above mean sea level (Wellington vertical datum 1953) (based on groundwater levels averaged over three days), and
- (b) maintaining water levels at 2m above mean sea level (Wellington vertical datum 1953) at the foreshore of the Hutt Valley aquifer zone shown in Figure 8.2, chapter 8: Wellington Harbour and Hutt Whitua, (based on groundwater levels averaged over 24 hours) and cessation of water takes when the water level falls below 1.7m above mean sea level (Wellington vertical datum 1953).

Policy P126: Site dewatering

Localised land subsidence that affects structures shall be avoided ~~or~~ and any more than minor adverse effects of **dewatering** on the following shall be avoided, remedied or mitigated:

- (a) the ecosystem functioning of connected water bodies, and

- (b) the reliability of supply for existing surface and ground water users, and
- (c) the quality of surface or groundwater, and
- (d) the contamination of land and water.

Policy P127: Backflow of contaminants

There shall be no backflow to surface water or groundwater of contaminants from any:

- (a) industrial process, and
- (b) equipment or infrastructure which is used to irrigate land or used to apply **animal effluent, agrichemicals** or nutrients.

Policy P128: Transfer of resource consents

The temporary or permanent transfer of the whole or part of the amount allocated by a resource consent(s) to take and use water shall be enabled, provided:

- (a) the adverse effects of the take and use of transferred water are the same or less, and
 - (aa) within the same **catchment management sub unit** for takes within the Ruamāhanga Whaitua (chapter 7), or
- (b) the transfer occurs within the same **catchment management unit** for takes within any other whaitua (chapters 8-11), and
- (c) the same or a lesser amount of water is being taken or used, and
- (d) measuring and reporting the use of transferred water is no less than in the parent resource consent, and
- (e) the transferee's water take and use is reasonable and efficient for the intended use, including meeting the reasonable and efficient use criteria identified in Schedule Q (efficient use).

5.6.2 Take and use of water

In addition to the rules in Section 5.6.2, rules in chapters 7 to 11 of the Plan on the take and use of water also apply.

The take and use of water for:

- reasonable domestic needs or reasonable needs for animal drinking is provided for by section 14(3)(b) of the RMA and the taking or use does not, or is not likely to have an adverse effect on the environment, and
- firefighting purposes is provided for by section 14(3)(e) of the RMA.

Rules R136, R137, R138, R139, R140, R141 and R142 provide for water to be taken and used in addition to those purposes.

Rule R136: Take and use of water - permitted activity

The take and use of water from a **surface water body** (other than a **water race** that is permitted by Rule R138) or groundwater is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the total take and use per property shall not exceed the following rates and volumes, and

Property size	Rate	Volume per day
Greater than 20ha	2.5L/s	20m ³
Less than 20ha	2.5L/s	10m ³

- (b) the take of groundwater does not adversely affect reliability of supply from properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning nearby **bores**, and
- (c) where the take and use is from **surface water body**, a fish screen with a minimum mesh size of 3mm shall be installed to prevent fish entering the intake, and
- (d) the water is not taken from a **natural wetland**, or from within 50m of a **natural wetland**, and
- (e) no water shall run to waste, and
- (f) at the written request of the Wellington Regional Council a water meter is installed and daily water use records are kept and provided to the Wellington Regional Council.

Rule R137: Farm dairy washdown and milk-cooling water - permitted activity

The take and use of water from a **surface water body** (other than a **water race** that is permitted by Rule R138) or groundwater for the purpose of farm dairy washdown and milk cooling on a dairy milking platform is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the take shall be for a single **property**, and
- (b) the total take shall be no more than 70L per day per head based on the maximum herd size on the **property** at any time during the three years prior to the date of public notification of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (31.07.2015), and
- (c) the take of groundwater does not adversely affect reliability of supply from properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning nearby **bores**, and
- (d) where the take and use is from **surface water body**, a fish screen with a minimum mesh size of 3mm shall be installed to prevent fish entering the intake, and
- (e) the water is not taken from a **natural wetland**, or from within 50m of a **natural wetland**, and
- (f) all practicable measures for recycling of uncontaminated milk-cooling water are implemented, and
- (g) at the written request of the Wellington Regional Council a water meter is installed and daily water use records are kept and provided to the Wellington Regional Council.

Note

Water taken for farm dairy washdown and cooling water may be taken in addition to water taken under Rule R136.

In respect of condition (b) the Wellington Regional Council holds a record of the maximum herd size on the property using information obtained from the property owner in compliance with a resource consent obtained under Rule R83.

Rule R138: Water races – permitted activity

The take and use of water from a **water race** by a single **property** (that is not already permitted by Rule R136 or Rule R137) is a permitted activity, provided the take and use is authorised within the resource consent held by the territorial authority controlling the **water race**.

Note

Water races shown on Map 28 are under territorial authority control and the approval of the relevant territorial authority is required to take water from a **water race**.

Rule R140: Dewatering - permitted activity

The take of groundwater and the associated diversion and discharge of that water (including the use of land associated with well pointing) for the purpose of **dewatering** a site, is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the take continues only for the time required to carry out the work but does not exceed one month, and
- (b) the take and diversion and discharge is not from, onto or into **contaminated land** or potentially contaminated land, and
- (c) the take does not cause ground subsidence, and
- (d) the take does not deplete water in a **surface water body**, and
- (e) there is no flooding beyond the boundary of the **property**
- (f) A discharge to water, or onto or into land where it may enter water meets the conditions of Rule R42
- (g) Where the dewatering is located within a **community drinking water supply protection area** shown on Map 27a, Map 27b or Map 27c, or the Hutt Valley aquifer system shown on Map XX, any construction or removal of building foundations or earth retention structures or excavation (permanent or temporary) associated with the dewatering does not exceed a depth of 5m below the natural ground level.

Rule R140A: Take and use of water from a water storage facility

The take and use of water from a water storage facility located outside a river bed, is a permitted activity provided the take and use of water to fill the storage facility is authorised by a resource consent or Rule R136.

Rule R140B: Dewatering – restricted discretionary activity

The take of groundwater and the associated diversion and discharge of that water (including the use of land associated with well pointing) for the purpose of dewatering a site that is not permitted by Rule R140 is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following condition is met:

- (a) where the dewatering is located within a **community drinking water supply protection area** shown on Map 27a, Map 27b or Map 27c, or the Hutt Valley aquifer system shown on Map XX, any construction or removal of building foundations or earth retention structures or excavation (permanent or temporary) associated with the dewatering does not exceed a depth of 5m below the natural ground level.

Matters for discretion

1. Duration, location, volume and rate of take, diversion or discharge
2. Quality of the discharge
3. Effects of land subsidence
4. Interference effects on lawfully existing water takes
5. Effects on **surface water bodies**
6. Effects of contamination on land, soil and water
7. Measuring, monitoring and reporting

Rule R141: Take and use of water not permitted - controlled activity

The take and use of water from a **surface water body** or groundwater is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the take and use was in existence on a **property** less than 20ha in size at the date of public notification of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (31.07.2015), and
- (b) the total take and use per **property**, in combination with permitted activity Rule R136, shall not exceed 20m³ per day at a rate of no more than 2.5L/s, and
- (c) the take of groundwater does not adversely affect reliability of supply from properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning nearby **bores**, and
- (d) where the take and use is from **surface water body**, a fish screen with a minimum mesh size of 3mm shall be installed to prevent fish entering the intake, and
- (e) the water is not taken from a **natural wetland** or within 50m of a **natural wetland**, and
- (f) no water shall run to waste.

Matters of control

1. Supply and contents of water use records

Rule R144: Transferring water permits – restricted discretionary activity

The transfer of the whole or part of a water permit for the take and use of water that does not meet the conditions of Rule R143 or that is for a period of more than one year is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the transfer is:
 - (i) within the same **catchment management sub-unit** for takes within the Ruamāhanga Whaitua (chapter 7), or
 - (ii) within the same **catchment management unit** for takes within any other **whaitua** (chapters 8-11), and

- (b) the reliability of supply for existing lawfully established water takes is not reduced, and
- (c) the take shall not occur when flows or water levels fall below the **minimum flows or water levels** in chapters 7-11 of the Plan, and
- (d) there is no increase in saline intrusion into the **aquifer**, or landward movement of the salt water/fresh water interface.

Matters for discretion

1. The reasonable and efficient use of water, including the criteria identified in Schedule Q (efficient use)
2. The timing, amount (volume) allocated, rate of taking and using water including instantaneously (L/s) and daily (m³/day), daily and seasonal requirements, and the duration and timing of peak daily take rate
3. Reduction in the rate of take from surface water **Category A groundwater** and **Category B groundwater** at times of low flow, and restrictions when rivers approach or fall below **minimum flows or water levels**, including the guideline for **stepdown allocation** and flows in Schedule R (stepdown guidelines)
4. Effects due to local flow or water level depletion on wetlands, springs or the immediate downstream river reaches in the management unit
5. Interference effects on existing lawful water takes
6. For **surface water bodies**, preventing fish from entering the water intake
7. For groundwater, preventing saline intrusion into the **aquifer**, or landward movement of the salt water/fresh water interface
8. The duration of the permit
9. Measuring and reporting, including the guideline in Schedule S (measuring takes).

Rule R146: Investigation and monitoring bores - permitted activity

The use of land and the associated diversion and discharge of water or contaminants for the drilling, construction or alteration of a **bore** for the purpose of investigating or monitoring the conditions below the ground surface is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) Where the **bore** is located within a **community drinking water supply protection area** shown on Map 27a, Map 27b, or Map 27c, the depth below ground level will not exceed 5m, and
- (b) there is compliance with the *NZS 4411:2001 Environmental Standard for Drilling of Soil and Rock*, and

- (c) a Wellington Regional Council **bore**/well log form is submitted to the Wellington Regional Council within one month of the **bore** being constructed, and
- (d) there is no flooding beyond the boundary of the **property**, and
- (e) Where the **bore** is located within the Hutt Valley aquifer zone shown on Figure 8.2 the depth below ground level will not exceed 5m on land or 5m below the seabed in the coastal marine area, and
- (f) a discharge to water, or onto or into land where it may enter water meets the conditions of Rule R42, and
- (g) Where the **bore** is located within the coastal marine area, the activity shall comply with the coastal management general conditions specified in Section 5.7.2, excluding conditions (b) and (c), and
- (h) The **bore** shall be decommissioned in accordance with *NZS 4411:2001 Environmental Standard for Drilling of Soil and Rock* as soon as practical after the investigation and monitoring is completed, and
- (i) the **bore** is not associated with hydrocarbon exploration or production.

Note

For contaminated land site investigation **bores** Rule R54 also applies.

Rule R146A: Construction and excavation activities deeper than 5m below ground level in **community drinking water supply protection areas** and the Hutt Valley aquifer system – discretionary activity

The use of land within a **community drinking water supply protection area** shown on the Map 27a, Map 27b or Map 27c, and the Hutt Valley aquifer system shown on Figure XX for the construction or removal of building foundations and earth retention structures or excavation (permanent or temporary) where the depth below the natural ground level exceeds 5m including any associated:

- (a) Diversion of water
- (b) Dewatering
- (c) Discharge of water and contaminants

is a discretionary activity.

Rule R147: Drilling, construction or alteration of any bore - controlled activity

The use of land and the associated diversion and discharge of water or contaminants for drilling, construction or alteration of a **bore** that is not permitted by Rules R146, or R148A) is a controlled activity, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the **bore** is not associated with hydrocarbon exploration or production, and
- (b) the bore is constructed and operated in accordance with the *NZS 4411:2001 Environmental Standard for Drilling of Soil and Rock*

Matters of control

- 1. Compliance with the *NZS 4411:2001 Environmental Standard for Drilling of Soil and Rock*
- 2. **Bore** location, size (including diameter of the **bore** casing), casing type and depth
- 3. **Bore** screening depth and type
- 4. Backflow prevention methods
- 5. Information requirements including **bore** logs, piezometric levels, groundwater tests, and **bore** construction details
- 6. Management of the effects of any discharge of contaminants

Method M18: Water use groups

Wellington Regional Council will work in partnership with water user groups to:

- (a) support water user groups, or voluntary agreements between water users, to share takes and manage allocations, and
- (b) support water user groups to assist with water sharing during times of restrictions or when the catchment is fully allocated, and
- (c) provide, where available, accurate technical information to assist user groups.

Methods 19: Water management

The Wellington Regional Council will work with city and district councils, water users and industry groups to encourage the efficient use of water, including by:

- (a) establishing, operating, and making publicly available a freshwater accounting system for the region, and
- (b) promoting and providing advice on measuring and reporting of water permits, including the use of real-time, telemetered water measuring systems compatible with Wellington Regional Council's water use data management system, and

- (c) promoting and providing advice on suitable models that consider land use, crop use and other site physical factors that will meet the efficient use criteria in Schedule Q (efficient use) of the Plan, and
- (d) exploring alternatives to the use of water races, and
- (e) exploring alternative management options for water races, and
- (f) assisting landowners, communities and organisations to conserve water and use it efficiently, and
- (g) promoting water storage outside river beds.

Policy R.P1: Minimum flows and water levels in the Ruamahanga Whaitua

Minimum flows and minimum water levels in the Ruamāhanga Whaitua are:

- (a) for rivers (including **tributaries**), the **minimum flows** in Table 7.1, and
- (b) for rivers not in Table 7.1, 90% of the **mean annual low flow**, and
- (c) for Lake Wairarapa, the **minimum water level** in Table 7.2, and
- (d) for **natural lakes** (other than Lake Wairarapa), existing **minimum water levels**.

Policy R.P3: Cumulative effects on river reaches of allocating water

When allocating river water or **Category A groundwater and Category B groundwater (stream depletion)**, regard shall be given to cumulative adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems in downstream river reaches as a result of flow depletion from loss of river water to groundwater.

Rule R.R1: Take and use of water in the Ruamāhanga Whaitua – restricted discretionary activity

The take and use of water from any river (including **tributaries**), Lake Wairarapa (including **tributaries**), and groundwater in the Ruamāhanga River catchment above the Lake Wairarapa outflow, and in the Lake Wairarapa catchment, that is not provided for in Rules R136, R137, R138, R139, R140, R140A or R141 is a restricted discretionary activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the take and use shall not occur below the **minimum flows or water levels** in Table 7.1 or 7.2, except that this condition does not apply to:
 - (i) water for the health needs of people as part of a group drinking water supply or community drinking water supply or water for rootstock protection, and

- (ii) water used by industry from a **community drinking water supply** for a period of seven years from the date of public notification of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (31.07.2015), and
 - (iii) taking groundwater, and
- (b) in any **catchment management unit** and **catchment management sub-unit** in Tables 7.3-7.5, the amount of water taken and used, in addition to all **existing resource consents**, does not exceed whichever is the greater of:
- (i) the maximum amount allocated by resource consents at the date the consent application is lodged, or
 - (ii) the allocation amounts in Tables 7.3-7.5,
- except that this condition does not apply to the take and use of water at river flows above the **median flow**, and
- (c) at flows above **median flow**:
- (i) the frequency of **flushing flows** that exceed three times the **median flow** of the river is not changed, and
 - (ii) for rivers (and their **tributaries**) listed in Table 1 of Schedule V, no more than 50% of the portion of flow in the river above the **median flow** is taken at the point of abstraction, or
 - (iii) For rivers (and their tributaries) listed in Table 2 of Schedule V, no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river is taken at the point of abstraction,
 - (iv) For rivers (and their tributaries) not listed in either Table 1 or 2 of Schedule V, no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river at the point of abstraction.

Matters for discretion

1. The reasonable and efficient use of water, including the criteria in Schedule Q (efficient use)
2. The timing, amount, and rate of taking of water; including instantaneous (L/sec), daily (m³/day), and seasonal requirements and duration and timing of peak daily take rate
3. For **group drinking water supplies** or **community drinking water supplies**, the amount and rate of water taken and used for the **health needs of people**
4. Reduction in the rate of take from surface water and **Category A groundwater and Category B groundwater** at times of low flow and restrictions when rivers approach or fall below the **minimum flows or water levels**, including the guideline for **stepdown allocation** and flows in Schedule R (stepdown guideline)

5. Effects due to local flow or water level depletion on wetlands, springs, or downstream river reaches in the same **catchment management sub-unit**
6. Interference effects on existing lawful water takes
7. Prevention of salt water intrusion into the **aquifer**, or landward movement of the salt water/fresh water interface
8. For a take and use from groundwater, the degree of connectivity and category according to Table 4.1
9. Preventing fish from entering water intakes
10. Measuring and reporting, including the guideline in Schedule S (measuring takes)

Table 7.3: Surface water allocation amounts for rivers and Category A groundwater and Category B groundwater in the Ruamāhanga River catchment above the Lake Wairarapa outflow

Catchment management unit ¹	Allocation amount ² (L/s)
Ruamāhanga River and tributaries , upstream of (but not including) the confluence with the Lake Wairarapa outflow, and all (category A groundwater) and (category B groundwater) (stream depletion) identified in the catchment management sub-units below in Table 7.3	7,430
Catchment management sub-units in the upper Ruamāhanga catchment¹ (shown in Figures 7.2 and 7.3)	Allocation amount² (L/s)
Kopuaranga River and tributaries , (category A groundwater) and (Upper Ruamahanga category B groundwater) (stream depletion)	180
Waipoua River and tributaries , (category A groundwater) and (Upper Ruamahanga or Waingawa category B groundwater) (stream depletion)	145
Waingawa River and tributaries , (Waingawa category A groundwater) and (Taratahi or Waingawa category B groundwater) (stream depletion)	920
Ruamāhanga River and tributaries upstream of the confluence with the Waingawa River, (Upper Ruamahanga category A groundwater) and (Waingawa, Te Ore Ore or Upper Ruamahanga category B groundwater) (stream depletion), excluding all the above catchment management sub-units in the Ruamāhanga catchment (above this row in Table 7.3)	1,200

¹ When assessing **surface water allocation**, both the relevant **catchment management unit** and **catchment management sub-unit** must be considered

² This **allocation amount** has been derived as a default based upon one of two rules; for rivers with a mean flow of greater than 5,000 litres/sec, the **allocation limit** is equal to 50% of the **mean annual low flow** (7d **MALF**) and for rivers with a mean flow of less than 5,000 litres/sec, the **allocation limit** is equal to 30% of the 7d **MALF**.

Catchment management sub-units in the middle Ruamāhanga catchment¹ (shown in Figures 7.5, 7.6 and 7.7)	Allocation amount² (L/s)
Parkvale Stream and tributaries , and (Taratahi or Parkvale category B groundwater) (stream depletion)	40
Booths Creek and tributaries and (Parkvale, Mangatarere or Taratahi category B groundwater) (stream depletion)	25
Mangatarere Stream and tributaries , (Mangatarere category A groundwater and (Mangatarere category B groundwater) (stream depletion)	110
Waiohine River and tributaries (excluding Mangatarere Stream and tributaries) (Waiohine category A groundwater) and (Mangatere category B groundwater) (stream depletion)	1,590
Papawai Stream and tributaries and (Waiohine category A groundwater)	105
Ruamāhanga River and tributaries upstream of the confluence with the Papawai Stream, and (Middle Ruamahanga category A groundwater) excluding all the above catchment management sub-units in the Ruamāhanga catchment (above this row in Table 7.3)	1,240
Catchment management sub-units in the lower Ruamāhanga catchment¹ (shown in Figure 7.8 and 7.9)	Allocation amount² (L/s)
Huangularua River and tributaries and (Huangularua category A groundwater) and (Huangularua category B groundwater) (stream depletion)	110
Lower Ruamāhanga River and tributaries upstream of (but not including) the confluence with the Lake Wairarapa outflow, and (Lower Ruamahanga category A groundwater) and (Lake category B groundwater) (stream depletion) excluding all the above catchment management sub-units in the Ruamāhanga catchment (above this row in Table 7.3)	1,370

Table 7.4: Surface water allocation amounts for rivers, Lake Wairarapa and (category A) groundwater and (category B) groundwater (stream depletion) in the Lake Wairarapa catchment

Catchment management unit³ (shown in Figures 7.8 and 7.9)	Allocation amount⁴ (L/s)
Lake Wairarapa and tributaries above the confluence of the Lake Wairarapa outflow with the Ruamāhanga River, and (Tauherenikau category A groundwater and (Lake or Tauherenikau category B groundwater) (stream depletion)	1,800

³ When assessing **surface water allocation**, both the relevant catchment management–unit and catchment management sub-unit must be considered

⁴ This **allocation amount** has been derived as a default based upon one of two rules; for rivers with a mean flow of greater than 5,000 litres/sec, the **allocation limit** is equal to 50% of the **MALF** and for rivers with a mean flow of less than 5,000 litres/sec, the **allocation limit** is equal to 30% of the 7d **MALF**.

Catchment management sub-units³ (shown in Figures 7.8 and 7.9)	Allocation amount⁴ (L/s)
Otukura Stream and tributaries above (but not including) the confluence with Dock/Stonestead Creek and (Tauherenikau category B groundwater (stream depletion))	30
Tauherenikau River and tributaries , and (Tauherenikau category A groundwater) and (Tauherenikau category B groundwater) (stream depletion)	410

Note: Where category B groundwater is referred to in the table 7.4, the calculated stream depletion effect (described in Table 4.1) is included in the surface water allocation for the relevant catchment management sub unit, while the remainder is included in the groundwater allocation the relevant catchment management sub unit.

Table 7.5: Groundwater allocation amounts for (category B) groundwater (excluding Category B groundwater (stream depletion) and (category C) groundwater in the Ruamāhanga River catchment

Upper Ruamāhanga catchment management sub-units (shown in Figures 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4)	Allocation amount (m ³ /year)
(Te Ore Ore category B) groundwater	480,000
(Waingawa category B) groundwater and (Waingawa category C) groundwater	1,900,000
(Ruamāhanga category B) groundwater and (Ruamāhanga category C) groundwater	3,550,000
Middle Ruamāhanga catchment management sub-units (shown in Figures 7.5, 7.6 and 7.7)	Allocation amount (m ³ /year)
(Fernhill-Tiffen category C) groundwater	1,200,000
(Taratahi category B) groundwater and (Taratahi category C) groundwater	1,400,000
Moderate connection (Parkvale category B) groundwater and Limited connection (Parkvale category C) groundwater	350,000 [unconfined] 1,550,000 [confined]
(Mangatarere category B) groundwater and (Mangatarere category C) groundwater	2,300,000
Lower Ruamāhanga catchment management sub-units (shown in Figures 7.8 and 7.9)	Allocation amount (m ³ /year)
(Tauherenikau category B) groundwater	6,600,000
(Lower Ruamahanga Category B) groundwater	3,300,000
(Lake Category B) groundwater and (Lake Category C) groundwater	6,750,000
(Huangarua Category B) groundwater	650,000

Upper Ruamāhanga catchment management sub-units (shown in Figures 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4)	Allocation amount (m ³ /year)
(Martinborough Category C) groundwater	800,000
(Dry River Category B) groundwater	650,000
(Onoke Category C) groundwater	2,100,000

Note: Where category B groundwater is referred to in table 7.5, the calculated stream depletion effect (described in Table 4.1) is included in the surface water allocation for the relevant catchment management sub unit, while the remainder is included in the groundwater allocation the relevant catchment management sub unit.

Rule R.R2: Taking and using water – discretionary activity

The take and use of water that is not provided for in Rules R136, R137, R138, R139, R140, R140A, R141 in the Ruamāhanga Whaitua from:

- (a) any river not in the Ruamāhanga River catchment, or
- (b) any river (or river reach) downstream of the confluence of the Ruamāhanga River and the Lake Wairarapa outflow, or
- (c) any lake other than Lake Wairarapa that is upstream of any river in the Ruamāhanga River catchment, or
- (d) any river at flows above the **median flow** that does not meet condition (c) of Rule R.R1

is a discretionary activity.

Policy WH.P1: Minimum flows and water levels in the Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua

Minimum flows and **minimum water levels** in the Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua are:

- (a) for rivers (including **tributaries**), the **minimum flows** in Table 8.1, and
- (b) for rivers not in Table 8.1, 90% of the **mean annual low flow**, and
- (c) for **natural lakes** existing **minimum water levels**.

Rule WH.R1: Take and use of water in the Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua – restricted discretionary activity

The take and use of water from any river (including **tributaries**) and groundwater in the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, Wainuiomata River and Orongorongo River catchments,

that is not provided for in Rules R136, R137, R138, R139, R140, R140A or R141 is a restricted discretionary activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the take and use shall not occur below the **minimum flows** in Table 8.1, except that this condition does not apply to:
 - (i) water for the **health needs of people** as part of a **group drinking water supply** or a **community drinking water supply**, and
 - (ii) taking groundwater, and
- (b) in any **catchment management unit** in Tables 8.2 and 8.3, the amount of water taken and used, in addition to all **existing resource consents**, does not exceed whichever is the greater of:
 - (i) the maximum amount allocated by resource consents at the date the consent application is lodged, or
 - (ii) the allocation amounts in Tables 8.2 and 8.3

except that this condition does not apply to the take and use of water at river flows above the **median flow**, and

- (c) at flows above **median flow**:
 - (i) the frequency of **flushing flows** that exceed three times the **median flow** of the river is not changed, and
 - (ii) For rivers (and their tributaries) listed in Table 1 of Schedule V, no more than 50% of the portion of flow in the river above the median flow is taken at the point of abstraction, or
 - (iii) For rivers (and their tributaries) listed in Table 2 of Schedule V, no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river is taken at the point of abstraction,
 - (iv) For rivers (and their tributaries) not listed in either Table 1 or 2 of Schedule V, no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river at the point of abstraction.
- (d) the take and use is not from a river identified as outstanding in Schedule A1 (outstanding rivers).

Matters for discretion

1. The reasonable and efficient use of water, including the criteria in Schedule Q (efficient use)
2. The timing, amount, and rate of take of water; including instantaneous (L/sec), daily (m³/day), and seasonal requirements and duration and timing of peak daily take rate

3. For **group drinking water supplies** or **community drinking water supplies**, the amount and rate of water taken and used for the **health needs of people**
4. Reduction in the rate of take from surface water and **(Category A) groundwater** and **(Category B) groundwater** at times of low flow and restrictions when rivers approach or fall below the **minimum flows or water level**.
5. Effects due to local flow or water level depletion on wetlands, springs, or the downstream river reach in the same **catchment management unit**
6. Interference effects on existing lawful water takes
7. Prevention of salt water intrusion into the **aquifer**, or landward movement of the salt water/fresh water interface
8. For a take and use from groundwater, the degree of connectivity and category according to Table 4.1
9. Preventing fish from entering water intakes
10. Measuring and reporting, including the guideline in Schedule S (measuring takes)

Rule WH.R2: Take and use of water in the Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua – discretionary activity

The take and use of water that is not provided for in Rules R136, R137, R138, R139, R140, R140A or R141 in the Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua from:

- (a) any river or groundwater not in Table 8.2 and Table 8.3, and
- (b) any lake other than an outstanding lake identified in Schedule A2 (outstanding lakes), and
- (c) any river at flows above the **median flow** that does not meet condition (c) of Rule WH.R1

is a discretionary activity.

8.1: Minimum flows for rivers in the Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua

River		Management point	Minimum flow (L/s)
Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River	Upstream of the confluence with the Pakuratahi River	Kaitoke water supply intake	600
	Downstream of the confluence with the Pakuratahi River	Birchville recorder	1,200
Wainuiomata River	Between Manuka Track and the confluence with Georges Creek	Manuka recorder	100

River	Management point	Minimum flow (L/s)	
	Between Georges Creek and the boundary of the coastal marine area	Leonard Wood Park recorder	300
Orongorongo River upstream of the boundary with the coastal marine area	Truss Bridge recorder	100	

Table 8.2: Surface water allocation amounts for rivers and (category A groundwater and category B) (stream depletion) groundwater in the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, Wainuiomata River and Orongorongo River catchments

Catchment management unit for the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River catchment (shown in Figures 8.1 and 8.2)	Allocation amount ⁵ (L/s)
Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River and tributaries , (Upper Hutt or Lower Hutt category A groundwater and Upper or Lower Hutt category B groundwater) (stream depletion) in the catchment management units shown in Figures 8.1 and 8.2	2,140
Wainuiomata River and tributaries	180
Orongorongo River and tributaries	95

Table 8.3: Groundwater allocation amounts for (Category B) groundwater and (Category C) groundwater in the Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua

Catchment management units for the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River catchment (shown in Figures 8.1 and 8.2)	Allocation amount (m ³ /year)
Upper Hutt (Upper Hutt category B) groundwater and Upper Hutt (Upper Hutt category C) groundwater	770,000
Lower Hutt (Lower Hutt category B) groundwater	36,500,000 [Waiwhetu Aquifer and Taita Alluvium] ⁶

Note: Where (**category B**) **groundwater** is referred to in the table 8.3, the calculated stream depletion effect (described in Table 4.1) is included in the surface water allocation for the relevant catchment management unit, while the remainder is included in the groundwater allocation the relevant sub catchment management unit.

Policy P.P1: Minimum flows and water levels in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

Minimum flows and minimum water levels in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua are:

⁵ This limit has been derived as a default based upon one of two rules; for rivers with a mean flow of greater than 5,000 litres/sec, the allocation amount is equal to 50% of the **mean annual low flow** (7d MALF) and for rivers with a mean flow of less than 5,000 litres/sec, the allocation limit is equal to 30% of the 7d MALF

⁶ This allocation volume includes depletion equating to 600 L/sec from the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River

- (a) for rivers, 90% of the **mean annual low flow**, and
- (b) for **natural lakes**, existing **minimum water levels**.

Rule P.R1: Take and use of water in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua - discretionary activity

The take and use of water from any river, lake or groundwater that is not provided for in Rules R136, R137, R138, R139, R140, R140A or R141 in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua is a discretionary activity.

Policy K.P1: Minimum flows and water levels in the Kapiti Coast Whaitua

Minimum flows and **minimum water levels** for rivers and lakes in the Kāpiti Coast Whaitua are:

- (a) for rivers (including **tributaries**) in Table 10.1, the **minimum flows** in Table 10.1, and
- (b) for rivers not in Table 10.1, 90% of the **mean annual low flow**, and
- (c) for **natural lakes**, existing **minimum water levels**.

Rule K.R1: Take and use of water in the Kāpiti Coast Whaitua – restricted discretionary activity

The take and use of water from any river (including **tributaries**) or groundwater in the Kāpiti Coast Whaitua in Tables 10.2 and 10.3 that is not provided for in Rules R136, R137, R138, R139, R140, R140A or R141 is a restricted discretionary activity provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the take and use shall not occur below the **minimum flows** in Table 10.1, except that this condition does not apply to:
 - (i) water for the **health needs of people** as part of a **group drinking water supply** or **community drinking water supply** or water for rootstock protection, and
 - (ii) taking groundwater, and
- (b) in any **catchment management unit** in Tables 10.2 and 10.3, the amount of water taken and used, in addition to all **existing resource consents**, does not exceed whichever is the greater of:
 - (i) the maximum allocated by resource consents at the date the consent application is lodged, or
 - (ii) the allocation amounts in Tables 10.2 and 10.3

except that this condition does not apply to the take and use of water at river flows above the **median flow**, and

- (c) at flows above **median flow**:
- (i) the frequency of **flushing flows** that exceed three times the **median flow** of the river is not changed, and
 - (ii) For rivers (and their **tributaries**) listed in Table 1 of Schedule V, no more than 50% of the portion of flow in the river above the median flow is taken at the point of abstraction, or, or
 - (iii) For rivers (and their **tributaries**) listed in Table 2 of Schedule V, no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river is taken at the point of abstraction,
 - (iv) For rivers (and their **tributaries**) not listed in either Table 1 or 2 of Schedule V, no more than 10% of the total amount of flow in the river at the point of abstraction, and
- (d) the take and use is not in part of a river identified as an outstanding river in Schedule A1 (outstanding rivers).

Matters for discretion

1. The reasonable and efficient use of water, including the criteria in Schedule Q (efficient use)
2. The timing, amount, and rate of taking and using water including instantaneous (L/s), daily (m³/day) and seasonal requirements and duration and timing of peak daily take rate
3. For **group drinking water supplies** or **community drinking water supplies**, the amount and rate of water taken and used for the **health needs of people**
4. Reduction in the rate of take from surface water and **(Category A) groundwater** and **(Category B) groundwater** at times of low flow and restrictions when rivers approach or fall below the **minimum flows or water level**.
5. Effects due to local flow or water level depletion on wetlands, springs or the downstream river reach in the same **catchment management unit**
6. Interference effects on existing lawful water takes
7. Prevention of salt water intrusion into the **aquifer**, or landward movement of the salt water/fresh water interface
8. For a take and use from groundwater, the degree of connectivity and category according to Table 4.1
9. Preventing fish from entering water intakes

10. Measuring and reporting, including the guideline in Schedule S (measuring takes)

Rule K.R2: Take and using water – discretionary activity

The take and use of water that is not provided for in Rules R136, R137, R138, R139, R140, R140A or R141 in the Kāpiti Coast Whaitua from:

- (a) any river, lake or groundwater not in Tables 10.2 and 10.3, or
- (b) any river at flows above the **median flow** that does not meet condition (c) of Rule K.R1, or
- (c) any river which does not meet condition (d) of Rule K.R1

is a discretionary activity.

Table 10.2: Surface water allocation amounts for rivers and (category A) groundwater **and** (category B) groundwater in the Kāpiti Coast Whaitua

Catchment management units (shown in Figures 10.1 and 10.2)	Allocation amount ⁷ (L/s)
Waitohu Stream and tributaries , (Waitohu category A) groundwater and (Otaki category B) groundwater (stream depletion)	45
Ōtaki River and tributaries , (Otaki category A) groundwater and (Otaki or Te Horo category B) groundwater (stream depletion)	590
Mangaone Stream and tributaries , (Te Horo category B) groundwater (stream depletion)	24
Waikanae River and tributaries , (Waikanae category A) groundwater and (Waikanae category B) groundwater	220

Note: Where (**category B**) groundwater is referred to in the table 10.2, the calculated stream depletion effect (described in Table 4.1) is included in the surface water allocation for the relevant catchment management unit, while the remainder is included in the groundwater allocation the relevant catchment management unit.

⁷This **limit** has been derived as a default based upon one of two rules; for rivers with a mean flow of greater than 5,000 litres/sec, the **allocation limit** is equal to 50% of the **mean annual low flow** (7d MALF) and for rivers with a mean flow of less than 5,000 litres/sec, the **allocation limit** is equal to 30% of the 7d MALF.

Table 10.3: Groundwater allocation amounts for (Category B) groundwater in the Kāpiti Coast Whaitua

Catchment management units (shown in Figures 10.1 and 10.2)	Allocation amount (m ³ /year)
Raumati (category B) groundwater	1,229,000
Waikanae (category B) groundwater	2,710,000
Te Horo (category B) groundwater	1,620,000
Waitohu (category B) groundwater	1,080,000

Note: Where **category B groundwater** is referred to in table 10.3, the calculated stream depletion effect (described in Table 4.1) is included in the surface water allocation for the relevant catchment management unit, while the remainder is included in the groundwater allocation the relevant catchment management unit.

Policy WC.P1: Minimum flows and water levels in the Wairarapa Coast Whaitua

Minimum flows and **minimum water levels** for rivers and **natural lakes** in the Wairarapa Coast Whaitua are:

- (a) for rivers, 90% of the **mean annual low flow**, and
- (b) for **natural lakes**, existing **minimum water levels**.

Rule WC.R1: Take and use of water -discretionary activity

The take and use of water from a river, lake or groundwater that is not provided for in Rules R136, R137, R138, R139, R140, R140A or R141 in the Wairarapa Coast Whaitua is a discretionary activity.

New Schedule: Information required for the reclassification of a groundwater take category

Wellington Regional Council will require hydrogeological information that appropriately characterises the sub-catchment hydrogeological setting to enable confident evaluation of the potential effects of taking groundwater on hydraulically connected surface water. The information required will depend on local circumstances and may include all or some of the list below.

- a) analysis of local/sub-catchment subsurface geology/stratigraphy;
- b) relative groundwater and surface water levels and mapping of groundwater flow nets;
- c) confident conceptualisation of the local and sub-regional groundwater environment including conceptual or quantitative water balance;

- d) temporal groundwater level and relevant surface water level/flow variations;
- e) analysis of aquifer testing undertaken in accordance with Schedule T requirements to determine localised aquifer hydraulic properties;
- f) analysis of results from additional previous aquifer testing from sub-catchment areas to determine representative aquifer parameters;
- g) evaluation of aquifer boundary effects evident in pumping test data;
- h) analysis of surface water hydrology (e.g. gains/losses, representative flow statistics);
- i) measurement/analysis of streambed conductance or use of GWRC mapped streambed parameters;
- j) hydro chemical analyses.

Schedule R: Guideline for stepdown allocations

When river flows are low, stepdown allocations may be included as conditions of resource consent when rivers approach **minimum flows**.

Stepdown allocations may require a take to cease or be reduced. Taking water that is not for the health needs of people, stock drinking water (water races), or rootstock protection may be required to cease or be reduced as flows approach minimum river flows. Typically, the reduction in water take that may be required will be half the consented amount.

Stepdown allocations for specific rivers are identified in Table R1 unless otherwise agreed by a water user group. In other rivers, stepdown allocations may be agreed by a water user group, or in the absence of agreement or such a group, may be implemented by the Wellington Regional Council.

Table R1: Stepdown allocations for rivers in the Ruamāhanga River catchment

River	Minimum flow (L/sec)	Flow at which takes shall cease other than for the health needs of people or stock drinking water (water races) and rootstock protection (L/sec)	Flow at which takes shall reduce (L/sec)	Management point
Waipoua River	250		300	Mikimiki Bridge
Waingawa River	1100	1700	1900	Kaituna
Parkvale Stream	100		150	Renalls Weir Recorder
Mangatarere Stream	[upper reach] 240		[upper reach] 330	Gorge Recorder
	[lower reach] 200		[lower reach] 240	Gorge Recorder

River	Minimum flow (L/sec)	Flow at which takes shall cease other than for the health needs of people or stock drinking water (water races) and rootstock protection (L/sec)	Flow at which takes shall reduce (L/sec)	Management point
Waiohine River	2300	3040		Gorge Recorder
Upper Ruamāhanga River	2400		2700	Wardells
Tauherenikau River	1100	1300		Gorge Recorder
Lower Ruamāhanga River	8500		9200	Waihenga Recorder