

Appendix 1: Recommended Amendments to Provisions Rebuttal Evidence – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance 2 July 2025

This document sets out only the provisions of the notified version of Proposed Plan Change 1 for which submissions were specifically received.

Provisions as notified are shown in black text. Additions are underlined and deletions are ~~struck through~~. Section 42A recommended amendments are shown in red text. Additions are underlined and deletions are ~~struck through~~. Recommended amendments from other S42A reports are shown in orange text. Additions are underlined and deletions are ~~struck through~~.

Amendments recommended in rebuttal evidence are shown in blue underline or ~~strikethrough~~. (note: this reflects the amended version of rebuttal evidence tabled on Day 2 of Hearing Stream 3 with the yellow highlighting removed)

Further amendments recommended in this right of reply are shown in green underline or ~~strikethrough~~.

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
Afforestation ¹ 	Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation-Commercial Forestry) Regulations 201723<u>17</u></i>	No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report.

¹ Consequential amendments to reflect current national direction

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
<u>Commercial forestry</u> ² 	<u>Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2017</i></u> 23	No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report
<u>Commercial forestry activity or activities</u> ³ 	<u>Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2017</i></u> 23	No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report
Earthworks	Except that, for the purposes of Rules WH.R20, WH.R21 and P.R19, P.R20 , <u>forestry-related 'earthworks'</u> has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2017</i> 23 <u>17</u> .	No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report
<u>Erosion and sediment management plan</u> ⁴ 	(a) For plantation commercial forestry, a plan prepared in compliance with Schedule 34 (forestry plan) b) For vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) a plan prepared in compliance with Schedule 33 (vegetation clearance plan).	No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report
<u>Exotic continuous-cover forest or exotic continuous-</u>	<u>Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2017</i></u> 23	Inclusion of this definition is efficient and effective as it reflects the terminology used in current

² GWRC [S238.003] (supported by Forest & Bird [FS23.306])

³ GWRC [S238.003] (supported by Forest & Bird [FS23.306]) consequential amendment

⁴ CFG [S288.024] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.048])

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
cover forestry⁵ 		national direction and supports implementation.
Forestry Management Plan⁶ 	<p><u>Means a plan prepared by a suitably qualified or experienced person in accordance with the requirements of:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>Schedule 34A (Afforestation and Replanting Management Plan) sections 1, 2, 3, 4(2) and 4(3) and 5;</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Schedule 34B (Forestry Earthworks Management Plan) sections 1, 2, 3, 4(2) and 4(3), 5 and 6;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>Schedule 34C 6 (Harvest Management Plan) sections 1, 2, 3, 4(2), 4(3) and 4(4), 5 and 6</u></p> <p><u>of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 201723 (or any subsequent amendments to these Schedules) and that includes the following additional information:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Contour lines at intervals equal to or less than 5 metres;</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>A plan(s) or map(s) identifying any sites or features listed in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F1, F2 or F3 (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) and Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters) within or adjacent to land subject to commercial forestry activity⁷</u></p>	<p>Recommended amendments are considered appropriate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They support implementation and address ‘gaps’ in the current regulatory regime as identified in technical evidence for protecting water quality • They make use of the best-available information in terms of erosion mapping as required by Clause 1.6 of the NPS-FM • Strike a balance between meeting the policy direction while recognising the limitations of the available evidence and the potential

⁵ Consequential amendment as part of rebuttal evidence to support implementation

⁶ CFG [S288.024] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.048] and others and responds to submitter evidence from Mr Wyeth (NZFFA), Mr Hansen (Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate) and Ms McLeod (NZCF) regarding duplication of NES-CF through previous Schedules 34A, 34B and 34C

⁷ Responds to submitter evidence from EDS

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>(iii) <u>A plan(s) or map(s) and photographs (where practicable) identifying potential erosion risk land within or adjacent to land subject or land identified as having an elevated risk of erosion during the field assessment required by clause (iv) affected by to commercial forestry activity⁸</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>The methodology and outcomes of a field assessment to evaluate confirm erosion risk on land affected by commercial forestry activity potential erosion risk land</u></p> <p><u>The purpose of the evaluation in (iv) is to confirm the erosion risk of potential erosion risk land and to identify any other land with elevated risk of erosion (e.g. any evidence of: failure or deterioration of the condition of any existing forestry infrastructure; mass earth movement; signs of existing erosion or slope failure; steep or incised gullies that will convey flow during rainfall); extent of vegetation cover and whether it will be affected by commercial forestry activity⁹</u></p> <p>(v) <u>Any specific management strategies or practices for potential erosion risk land or land identified as having an elevated risk of erosion that will be implemented to manage the risk of sediment discharge from commercial forestry activity so that it is no greater than that expected from commercial forestry activity on land that is not potential erosion risk land or land identified as having an elevated risk of erosion¹⁰</u></p> <p><u>Note 1: A suitably qualified or experienced person means a person who holds a relevant qualification, including in forestry, engineering, geotechnical or soil sciences</u></p>	<p>economic and social implications for landowners and the forestry sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to minimize costs and implications for landowners and the forestry sector by limiting information requirements to those they are familiar with and those that are expected to already be undertaken if good practice is followed • Ensure that Council can manage the effects of forestry activity better than the current regime

⁸ Responds to submitter evidence from EDS
⁹ Responds to submitter evidence from EDS
¹⁰ Responds to submitter evidence from EDS

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p><u>and/or is experienced and skilled in a field relevant to forestry with at least 5 years' experience.</u></p> <p><u>Note 2: A forestry management plan relates to provisions that manage commercial forestry in the context of sedimentation. There are other considerations and provisions in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2017 that arise in relation to other values that Council needs to manage, for instance, biodiversity.¹¹</u></p>	
<p><u>Freshwater Management Unit (or FMU)¹²</u> </p>	<p><u>Has the same meaning as given in section 1.4 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 and in the context of this plan means Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua.</u></p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report</p>
<p>Harvesting¹³ </p>	<p>Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation-Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2017<u>23</u>¹⁴</p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report</p>
<p><u>Indigenous forest¹⁴</u> </p>	<p><u>Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation-Commercial Forestry) Regulations 201723</u></p>	<p>Inclusion of this definition is efficient and effective as it reflects the terminology used in current national direction and supports implementation.</p>

¹¹ Responds to statements made by Mr Commissaris on behalf of EDS and questions from Chair Nightingale during the hearing

¹² NZFFA [S195.024] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.427])

¹³ Consequential amendments to reflect current national direction

¹⁴ Consequential amendment as part of rebuttal evidence to support implementation

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
<p><u>Highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry)</u>¹⁵ </p>	<p>Land with highest erosion risk (plantation forestry) in Te Awarua o Porirua-Whaitua shown on Map 92 or in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara shown on Map 95.</p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report</p>
<p><u>Highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation)</u>¹⁶ </p>	<p>Land with highest erosion risk (woody vegetation) in Te Awarua o Porirua-Whaitua shown on Map 91 or in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara shown on Map 94.</p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report</p>
<p>Mechanical land preparation¹⁷ </p>	<p>Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation-Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2017</i>²³¹⁷</p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report</p>
<p><u>Potential erosion risk land</u>¹⁸ </p>	<p>a) <u>Land shown on Map 90 and 93 as Potential erosion risk land (pasture); Potential erosion risk land (woody vegetation); or Potential erosion risk land (plantation forestry); and</u> b) Land which meets the definition of highly erodible land in Chapter 2A of the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region (as amended by Change 1)</p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report</p>

¹⁵ PF Olsen [S18.004] (supported by NZCF [FS50.124]); CFG [S288.028] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.052]) and WFF [S193.022] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.978])

¹⁶ PF Olsen [S18.006]; CFG [S288.025] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.049]) and WFF [S193.025] (supported by Meridian [FS47.122], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.981])

¹⁷ Consequential amendments to reflect current national direction

¹⁸ Consequential amendment due to deletion of highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry) and highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation)

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
<p><u>Registered forestry advisor</u>¹⁹</p> 	<p>Means a person registered under s63Q or s63T of Forests (Regulation of Log Traders and Forestry Advisers) Amendment Act 2020 that is authorised to give advice that relates to:</p> <p>(a) the establishment, management, or protection of a forest, and</p> <p>(b) the management or protection of land used, or intended to be used, for any purpose in connection with a forest or proposed forest, including biophysical and land use topics described in Ministry for Primary Industries, 2023, Guidance: What is a forestry adviser?, and</p> <p>(c) the beneficial effects of forests, including how they contribute to environmental outcomes.</p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report</p>
<p>Replanting²⁰</p> 	<p>Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Commercial Forestry) Regulations 20172317</i></p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report</p>
<p>Vegetation clearance²¹</p> 	<p><u>For Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua only:</u></p> <p><u>The clearance or destruction of woody vegetation (exotic or native) by mechanical or chemical means, including felling vegetation, spraying of vegetation by hand or aerial means, hand clearance, and the burning of vegetation. Vegetation clearance does not include:</u></p>	<p>The inclusion of this definition is efficient and effective as it is consistent with the definition used in RPS Change 1 and better supports implementation of the</p>

¹⁹ Amendment required due to repeal of legislation referenced in definition

²⁰ Consequential amendments to reflect current national direction

²¹ NZTA [S275.027] (supported by Meridian [FS47.235], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.721]) and [S275.029] (supported by Meridian [FS47.373], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.723])

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p><u>(a) any vegetation clearance, tree removal, or trimming of vegetation associated with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003,</u></p> <p><u>(b) any vegetation clearance or vegetation disturbance covered by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2017,</u></p> <p><u>(c) any vegetation clearance associated with the repair and maintenance of existing roads and tracks, or</u></p> <p><u>(d) the removal of an individual shrub or tree or a standalone clump of trees or shrubs no larger than 20m².</u></p> <p><u>For all other Whaitua:</u></p> <p><u>The clearance or destruction of woody vegetation (exotic or native) by mechanical or chemical means, including felling vegetation, spraying of vegetation by hand or aerial means, hand clearance, and the burning of vegetation. Vegetation clearance does not include:</u></p> <p><u>(a) any vegetation clearance, tree removal, or trimming of vegetation associated with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) any vegetation clearance or vegetation disturbance covered by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017, and</u></p> <p><u>(c) any vegetation clearance associated with the repair and maintenance of existing roads and tracks, and</u></p> <p><u>(d) the removal of an individual shrub or tree or a standalone clump of trees or shrubs no larger than 20m².</u></p>	<p>vegetation clearance rules in PC1 than the operative NRP definition.</p>

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
Vegetation clearance (<u>commercial forestry for the purposes of Rules WH.R20, WH.R21 and P.R19, P.R20</u>) ²² 	Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation-Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2017</i> ²³	No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report
WH.P28 	<p><u>Policy WH.P28: Achieving reductions in sediment discharges from <u>commercial plantation</u> forestry</u></p> <p><u>Discharges of sediment from <u>commercial forestry</u> shall be managed <u>minimised</u>²³ by:</u> Reduce discharges of sediment from <u>plantation forestry</u> by:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) <u>identifying highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), and</u>²⁴</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) <u>requiring good management practice and sustainable forestry practices to be adopted and the management practices that will be applied to be documented in through appropriately prepared forestry management plans the resource consent application to demonstrate that erosion and any discharge of sediment will be minimised, having regard to the quality of the receiving environment;</u></p>	I consider the recommended amendments are appropriate for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide policy direction that currently doesn't exist under the NES-CF and builds on the limited policy direction for forestry in the operative NRP • They provide some control over the location and types of forestry activities able to

²² PF Olsen [S18.010]; EDS [S222.007] (supported by Forest & Bird [FS23.163], MPHRCI [FS27.899], opposed by NZCF [FS50.045], NZFFA [FS9.188]) and others

²³ Responds to submitter evidence of EDS

²⁴ NZCF [S263.020] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.391]) and others

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>particularly in part Freshwater Management Unit's where visual clarity TAS are not met or there is a downstream receiving environment that is sensitive to sediment accumulation.</p> <p>(b) Improving management of commercial forestry by requiring forestry management plans to be prepared and complied with</p> <p>(b) evaluating confirming the risk of erosion on land affected by commercial forestry activity from potential erosion risk land through forestry management plans²⁵</p> <p>(c) avoiding significant adverse effects and otherwise minimising adverse effects from discharges of sediment on water quality²⁶</p> <p>(d) setting resource consent conditions, having regard to²⁷:</p> <p>(i) the quality sensitivity of the receiving environment to sediment discharges, particularly in Part Freshwater Management Units where suspended fine sediment target attribute states are not met or there is a downstream receiving environment that is sensitive to sediment accumulation</p> <p>(ii) methods or management practices to reduce²⁸ the risks of sediment generation with particular regard to management</p>	<p>be undertaken via a management (rather than minimization) approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide direction as to the situations in which Council may be able to use this management approach to decline consents or impose conditions which restrict use of land • They seek to support the right tree right place policy direction of travel and provide some support for Policy CC.6 of RPS Change 1. • They move from using erosion risk mapping as a 'blunt tool' restricting land use to more of a 'trigger' for further assessment and consideration of alternative

²⁵ Responds to submitter evidence from EDS

²⁶ Responds to submitter evidence from EDS

²⁷ Amendments in rebuttal evidence responds to submitter evidence of NZCF and Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate, Right of Reply amendments respond to suggestions of Commissioner McGarry

²⁸ Responds to suggestions of Commissioner McGarry

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p style="text-align: right;"><u>of erosion and discharges of sediment on potential erosion risk land</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>management of the future effects of afforestation and replanting, and particularly the suitability of afforestation or replanting on potential erosion risk land, land identified as having an elevated risk of erosion in a forestry management plan or where significant adverse effects on water quality were identified during any previous earthworks or harvesting activity²⁹</u></p> <p>(e) <u>recognising emerging good management practice, such as codes of practice, practice guidance, standards, guidelines and environmental management plans, and other regulatory or forestry sector-based initiatives, and incorporating them within the regulatory framework where practicable</u></p> <p>(f) <u>promoting and supporting indigenous forests and exotic continuous-cover forests, land management practices and alternative forestry strategies and practices and forest species that will reduce the impacts of sediment on water quality, particularly on potential erosion risk land³⁰</u></p>	<p>strategies or management methods that might be required as part of the forestry management plan process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They provide direction for setting conditions and the situations that might require more restrictive conditions • They support national and regional policy direction which encourages transitioning to alternative forestry types or species which reduce impacts of sediment on water quality

²⁹ Responds to submitter evidence of EDS

³⁰ NZFFA Wellington [S36.040] (supported by NZCF [FS50.174])

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>(c) requiring that on highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), plantation forestry is not established or continued beyond the harvest of existing plantation forest.³¹</p> <p><u>Note: This policy manages the effects of sedimentation; where consent is required under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2017 other provisions of the plan still apply, for example the indigenous biodiversity, natural character and sites with significant values provisions of the NRP also apply.³²</u></p>	
<p>WH.R17³³</p>  	<p>Rule WH.R17: Vegetation clearance on erosion prone land highest erosion risk land – permitted activity</p> <p>Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the vegetation clearance is:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) to implement an action in the erosion risk treatment plan for the farm, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) for the control of pest plants, and</p> <p>(b) debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body.</p>	<p>No material change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report. Amendments through rebuttal and Clause 16 changes through right of reply support implementation and better give effect to the NPS-FM, recognising that adverse effects can still be generated from actions in an erosion risk treatment plan and during the clearance of pest plants and other harmful organisms by ensuring s107</p>

³¹ NZCF [S263.020] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.391]) and others

³² Responds to statements made by Mr Commissaris on behalf of EDS and questions from Chair Nightingale during the hearing

³³ S42A amendments respond to WFF [S193.094] (supported in part by Meridian [FS47.229], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.1050]) and Winstone Aggregates [S206.056] (supported in part by Meridian [FS47.230]) and rebuttal amendments respond to submitter evidence of EDS

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p><u>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation clearance on erosion prone land is a permitted activity where:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>The vegetation clearance does not exceed a total area of 2ha per property per 12 month period on erosion prone land; and</u></p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p>i. any soil or debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and</p> <p>ii. any soil disturbances associated with the vegetation clearance shall not after the zone of reasonable mixing, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or 2) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or 3) any emission of objectionable odour, or 4) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by animals, or 5) any significant effect on aquatic life, and <p>iii. vegetation clearance shall not occur within 5m of a surface water body except for vegetation clearance undertaken in association with Rules R122, R125, R126, R127, R128, R130, R131, R132, R134, R137 and R139.</p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p>(b) <u>The vegetation clearance is to implement an action in the erosion risk</u></p>	<p>criteria apply to all identified vegetation clearance activities.</p>

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p><u>treatment plan for the farm, where no area limit shall apply.</u></p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p><u>(c) The vegetation clearance is for the control of pest plants (as listed in Table 1 and Appendix 2 of the Greater Wellington Regional Pest Management Strategy 2019-2039)³⁴ or removal of plants and plant material infected by unwanted organisms, carried out as directed by a person authorised under the Biosecurity Act 1993, where no area limit shall apply³⁵.</u></p> <p><u>And in the case of (a)³⁶, (b) and (c):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>any soil or debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and</u> ii. <u>any soil disturbances associated with the vegetation clearance shall not after the zone of reasonable mixing, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or</u> 2) <u>any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or</u> 3) <u>any emission of objectionable odour, or</u> 4) <u>the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by farm³⁷ animals, or</u> 	

³⁴ Submissions requesting clarity or definition of pest plants made on P.R16 but not on WH.R17 – for consistency recommend same amendments apply to WH.R17

³⁵ Hort NZ [FS1.049]

³⁶ Responds to submitter evidence of EDS

³⁷ Clause 16 change responds to Commissioner McGarry

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>5) <u>any significant adverse³⁸ effect on aquatic life, and</u></p> <p>iii. <u>vegetation clearance shall not occur within 5m of a surface water body except for vegetation clearance undertaken in association with Rules R122, R125, R126, R127, R128, R130, R131, R132, R134, R137 and R139.</u></p>	
<p>WH.R18³⁹</p> 	<p>Rule WH.R18: Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land – controlled activity</p> <p>Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation), of more than a total area of 200m² per property in any consecutive 12 month period, and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body is a controlled activity provided an erosion and sediment management plan has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 33 (vegetation clearance plan) and submitted with the application for resource consent under this Rule.</p> <p><i>Matters of control</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The content of the erosion and sediment management plan, including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that discharge of sediment will not exceed that which occurred from the land prior to the vegetation clearance occurring 2. The area, location and method of vegetation clearance 3. Stabilisation and rehabilitation of the area cleared 	<p>No material change to section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report. Clause 16 changes are efficient and effective as they support implementation by recognising the correct defined term being renewable energy generation activities.</p>

³⁸ Clause 16 change responds to Commissioner McGarry

³⁹ Deletion of PC1 vegetation clearance rules and replacement with operative NRP rules requested by WFF [S193.095] (supported in part by Meridian [FS47.238], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.1051])

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>4. The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the erosion and sediment management plan</p> <p>5. The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the erosion and sediment management plan</p> <p>6. The time and circumstances under which the resource consent conditions may be reviewed</p> <p><u>Rule WH.R18: Vegetation clearance for renewable energy generation activities⁴⁰ – restricted discretionary activity</u></p> <p><u>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation clearance on erosion prone land that is not permitted by Rule WH.R17 associated with the use, development, operation, maintenance and upgrade of renewable energy generation activities⁴¹ is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>the vegetation clearance and associated discharge are associated with the following construction activities:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>the formation of access tracks,</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>the formation of laydown areas and stockpile areas,</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>the formation of wind turbine platforms, including foundation formation,</u></p>	

⁴⁰ Clause 16 change responds to Commissioner McGarry

⁴¹ Clause 16 change responds to Commissioner McGarry

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>(iv) <u>foundations for any operations building or transmission line,</u></p> <p>(v) <u>placement of excess fill associated with any of the activities listed in (i) to (iv) above,</u></p> <p>(vi) <u>ancillary works necessary to construct or maintain any erosion and sediment control measures associated with (i) to (v) above, and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>the activity does not occur within the coastal marine area,</u></p> <p>(c) <u>soil or debris from vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and</u></p> <p>(d) <u>the vegetation clearance will not create or contribute to instability or subsidence of a slope or another land surface at or beyond the boundary of the property where the vegetation clearance occurs, and</u></p> <p>(e) <u>vegetation clearance shall not, occur within 10m of a surface water body or coastal marine area.</u></p> <p><u>Matters for discretion</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>The location, area, scale, volume, duration and timing of works</u> 2) <u>The design and suitability of erosion and sediment control measures including consideration of hazard mitigation and the risk of accelerated soil erosion associated with</u> 3) <u>Staging of works and progressive stabilisation:</u> 4) <u>Adverse effects on:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>groundwater, surface water bodies and their margins, particularly surface water bodies within sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water</u> 	

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p><u>bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) or Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters)</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>group and community drinking water supplies</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>mauri, water quality (including water quality in the coastal marine area), aquatic and marine ecosystem health, aquatic and riparian habitat quality, indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>the natural character of lakes, rivers, natural wetlands and their margins and the coastal environment</u></p> <p>(v) <u>natural hazards, land stability, soil erosion, sedimentation and flood hazard management including the use of natural buffers</u></p> <p>5) <u>The placement and treatment of stockpiled materials on the site, including requirements to remove material if it is not to be reused on the site</u></p> <p>6) <u>The benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy generation activities⁴²</u></p> <p>7) <u>Monitoring and reporting requirements</u></p>	

⁴² Clause 16 change responds to Commissioner McGarry

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
WH.R19 ⁴³ 	<p><u>Rule WH.R19: Vegetation clearance – discretionary activity</u></p> <p>Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R17 or Rule WH.R18 is a discretionary activity.</p> <p>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation clearance on erosion prone land that is not permitted by Rule WH.R17 and not restricted discretionary under Rule WH.R18 is a discretionary activity.</p>	No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report.
Note above WH.R20 ⁴⁴	<p><u>Note</u></p> <p><u>With the exception of afforestation and replanting of exotic continuous-cover forestry which is managed solely by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 201723⁴⁵, Rules WH.R20, WH.R21 and WH.R22 prevails over the following Regulations of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial ForestryFreshwater)⁴⁶ Regulations 201723⁴⁶:</u></p> <p>Part 2 Regulation of commercial plantation forestry activities</p> <p>Subpart 1 – Afforestation</p> <p><u>Regulations 9(2), 10, 10A, 14(3), 15(5), 16(2), 17(1), 17(3), and 17(4)</u></p>	Recommended amendments are effective and efficient as they clarify to plan users that afforestation and replanting of exotic continuous-cover forests are not regulated by PC1, refer to the applicable national environmental standard and provide clarity to plan users about

⁴³ Deletion of PC1 vegetation clearance rules and replacement with operative NRP rule requested by WFF [S193.096] (supported by Meridian [FS47.246], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.1052])

⁴⁴ Amendments clarifying which regulations of the NES-CF PC1 rules prevail over are consequential amendments following review of the relevant regulations of the NES-CF and support implementation

⁴⁵ NZCF [S263.003] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.374]) and responds to submitter evidence of NZCF

⁴⁶ GWRC [S238.014] (supported by Forest & Bird [FS23.317]) and others

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>Subpart 3—Earthworks <u>Regulations 24 to 35</u></p> <p>Subpart 6—Harvesting <u>Regulation 63(2), 64, as far as these apply to a Regional Council, 65 to 69, 70(3) and (4), and 71</u></p> <p>Subpart 7—Mechanical land preparation <u>Regulations 73(2), 74, and 75</u></p> <p>Subpart 8—Replanting <u>Regulations 77(2), 77A, 78(2), and (3), 78A, 80, and 81(3) and (4)</u></p> <p>Subpart 9—Ancillary activities <u>Regulations 89 and 90</u> Regulation 95, as far as this applies to a Regional Council</p> <p>Subpart 10—General provisions (including discharges of sediment) <u>Regulation 97(1) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) and (g)</u></p>	<p>what regulations of the NES-CF Rule WH.R20 prevails over.</p>
<p><u>New explanatory text above WH.R20⁴⁷</u></p>	<p><u>Where the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record report published in accordance with section 35(2A) of the Resource Management Act (1991) demonstrates the measure of visual clarity-suspended fine sediment for the relevant catchment meets the target attribute state at the relevant target attribute state monitoring site for the relevant Part Freshwater Management Units set out in Table 8.4 (including all those downstream of the commercial forestry activity), commercial forestry activity is regulated by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 201723.</u></p> <p><u>Between Plan Change 1 becoming fully operative and the release of Wellington Regional Council’s first report under section 35(2A) of the Resource Management Act</u></p>	<p>I consider this explanatory text is effective and efficient as it provides clarity to plan users regarding the regulatory requirements that apply in part FMUs where visual clarity TAS are met.</p>

⁴⁷ Amendments clarifying implementation approach for TAS (noting it is still to be confirmed) respond to submission from NZFFA Wellington [S36.043] (supported by NZCF [FS50.175]) and submitter evidence from NZFFA, NZFFA Wellington, CFG and Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p><u>(1991), the target attribute states for suspended fine sediment shall be considered met in those Part Freshwater Management Units where the baseline state of the relevant site in Table 8.4 is better than the target state.</u></p>	
<p>WH.R20⁴⁸ </p>	<p><u>Rule WH.R20: Commercial Plantation forestry – controlled activity<u>restricted discretionary activity</u></u></p> <p><u>Where the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record<u>report</u> published in accordance with section 35(2A) of the Resource Management Act (1991) demonstrates the measure of visual clarity suspended fine sediment for the relevant catchment meets does not meet the target attribute state at the relevant target attribute state monitoring site for the relevant<u>Part Freshwater Management Units</u> set out in Table 8.4 (including all those downstream of the commercial forestry activity):</u></p> <p><u>(a) Afforestation; and/or</u></p> <p><u>(b) Replanting⁴⁹; and/or</u></p> <p><u>(c) The discharge of sediment to a surface water body associated with afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, vegetation clearance (commercial forestry), replanting or mechanical land preparation for commercial plantation forestry⁵⁰</u></p> <p><u>is a restricted discretionary activity.</u></p>	<p>I consider my recommended amendments are appropriate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requirement to comply with forestry management plans in recommended matters of discretion largely aligns with existing requirements of the NES-CF, minimising the costs for landowners and forest operators as this information would have to be prepared anyway to satisfy the requirements of Schedules, 3, 4 and 6 of the NES-CF and associated

⁴⁸ NZFFA [S195.029] (supported by Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate [FS25.078], supported by NZCF [FS50.096], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.432]) and others seek deletion of rules more stringent than the NES-CF and EDS [S222.060] (supported by Forest & Bird [FS23.216], MPHRCI [FS27.952], opposed in part by Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate [FS25.067], opposed by NZCF [FS50.047], NZFFA [FS9.241]) seek a more restrictive activity status than controlled

⁴⁹ GWRC [S238.015] (supported by Forest & Bird [FS23.318], supported by NZCF [FS50.063])

⁵⁰ Refocusing the rule on effects rather than activities responds to NZCF [S263.022] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.393]) and submitter evidence from Mr Wyeth (NZFFA) and Mr Hansen (Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate)

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body, where the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring report record measure of suspended fine sediment (visual clarity) for the relevant catchment does not meet the target attribute state at any the relevant target attribute state monitoring site within for the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit set out in Table 8.4, is a restricted discretionary activity, providing the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the land is not high erosion risk land (pasture) or highest erosion risk land (pasture) that was in pasture or scrub on 30 October 2023, and⁵¹</p> <p>(b) an erosion and sediment management plan has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 34 (forestry plan), certified and submitted with the application for resource consent under this rule, and⁵²</p> <p>(c) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge from the plantation forestry shall not exceed 100g/m³, except that, if at the time of the discharge the concentration of total suspended solids in the receiving water at or about the point of discharge exceeds 100g/m³, the discharge shall not, after the zone of reasonable mixing, decrease the visual clarity in the receiving water by more than:</p> <p>(i) 20% in River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or</p>	<p>permitted activity regulations of the NES-CF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A restricted discretionary activity status retains the ability for Council to decline consent in situations where adverse effects on water quality may be significant appropriately protecting the environment. This supports the direction of travel of RPS Change 1 and the NPS-FM. • They link better to managing the effects of forestry activities on freshwater water quality • They allow landowners and resource consent applicants to obtain consent for using their land

⁵¹ NZFFA Wellington [S36.043] (supported by NZCF [FS50.175])

⁵² Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate [S210.054] (supported by NZCF [FS50.075]) noting this submission was on Schedule 34 but in my opinion also applies to (b) of WH.R20 and P.R19

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p style="text-align: center;">(iii) 30% in any other river, and⁵³</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(d) the most recent Council monitoring record demonstrates that the measure of visual clarity for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit set out in Tables 9.1 and 9.2.⁵⁴</p> <p><u>Matters of for-control discretion</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The content and implementation of the forestry erosion and sediment management plan(s), including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure <u>that soil erosion and the discharge of sediment will be managed to avoid significant adverse effects where practicable and otherwise minimised</u> adverse effects from sediment impacts on water quality⁵⁵ and will not increase the average annual sediment load for the part Freshwater Management Unit in which the plantation forestry is located 2. <u>Adverse effects, including cumulative and localised adverse effects, on:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>surface water bodies and coastal water, and particularly sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use), and Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters), and</u> 	<p>where they can demonstrate adverse effects on water quality can be managed. This is consistent with the sustainable management purpose of the RMA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They strike a balance between meeting the policy direction while recognizing the limitations of the available evidence and the potential economic and social implications for landowners and the forestry sector • They minimise costs and implications for landowners and the forestry sector – limiting information requirements to largely those they are familiar with or expected

⁵³ NZFFA Wellington [S36.043] (supported by NZCF [FS50.175])

⁵⁴ NZFFA Wellington [S36.043] (supported by NZCF [FS50.175])

⁵⁵ Responds to statements made by Mr Commissaris on behalf of EDS and questions from Chair Nightingale and Commissioner McGarry during the hearing

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>(ii) group drinking water supplies and community drinking water supplies</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>(iii) mauri, water quality, aquatic ecosystem health, aquatic and riparian habitat quality, indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>(iv) the natural character of surface water bodies⁵⁶</u></p> <p>2. The area, location and methods employed in the plantation forestry</p> <p>3. <u>For afforestation and replanting, the area, location of planting and forest species</u></p> <p>4. <u>The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the forestry erosion and sediment management plan(s)</u></p> <p>5. <u>The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the forestry erosion and sediment management plan(s)</u></p> <p><u>Note: For the avoidance of doubt this rule does not apply to afforestation or replanting of exotic continuous-cover forest⁵⁷</u></p>	<p>under good practice while ensuring that Council can control the appropriateness of forestry activity better than the current regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They implement a risk based approach which “holds the line” and prevents water quality getting worse while the RPS Change 1 is resolved, further investigation into the impact of forestry on water quality in these Whaitua is progressed (via recommended non-regulatory methods) and changes to the requirements at the national level are progressed

⁵⁶ New clauses (iii) and (iv) respond to concerns from Ms McGarry during the hearing about impacts on natural character and matters other than water quality

⁵⁷ NZCF [S263.003] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.374]) and responds to submitter evidence of NZCF

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
<p>Rule WH.R21⁵⁸ </p>	<p>Rule WH.R21: Plantation forestry – discretionary activity</p> <p>Afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, vegetation clearance or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R20 and is not a prohibited activity under Rule WH.R22 is a discretionary activity.</p>	<p>No change to s42A s32AA assessment</p>
<p>Rule WH.R22⁵⁹ </p>	<p>Rule WH.R22: Plantation forestry on highest erosion risk land – prohibited activity</p> <p>Afforestation, earthworks, or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry on highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry) is a prohibited activity.</p>	<p>No change to s42A s32AA assessment</p>
<p>P.P26 </p>	<p>Policy P.P26: Achieving reductions in sediment discharges from <u>commercial plantation forestry</u></p> <p>Discharges of sediment from commercial forestry shall be managed <u>minimised</u>⁶⁰ by:</p> <p>Reduce discharges of sediment from plantation forestry by:</p> <p>(a) identifying highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), and⁶¹</p> <p>(a) <u>requiring good management practice and sustainable forestry practices to be adopted and the management practices that will be applied to be documented in through appropriately prepared</u></p>	<p>I consider the recommended amendments are appropriate for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide policy direction that currently doesn't exist under the NES-CF and builds on the limited policy direction for forestry in the operative NRP

⁵⁸ Southern North Island Wood Council [S262.016] (supported by NZCF [FS50.142]) and [S262.021] (supported by NZCF [FS50.145]); UHCC [S225.106] (supported by NZCF [FS50.149], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.934]) and others

⁵⁹ Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate [S210.050] (supported by NZCF [FS50.074]); NZCF [S263.024] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.395]); CFG [S288.071] (supported by Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate [FS25.116], supported by NZCF [FS50.023], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.095]); NZFFA [S195.050] (supported by NZCF [FS50.112], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.453]) and others

⁶⁰ Responds to submitter evidence of EDS

⁶¹ NZCF [S263.025] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.396])

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>forestry management plans the resource consent application to demonstrate that erosion and any discharge of sediment will be minimised, having regard to the quality of the receiving environment; particularly in part Freshwater Management Unit's where visual clarity TAS are not met or there is a downstream receiving environment that is sensitive to sediment accumulation.</p> <p>(b) Improving management of commercial forestry by requiring forestry management plans to be prepared and complied with</p> <p>(b) evaluating—confirming the risk of erosion on land affected by commercial forestry activity from potential erosion risk land through forestry management plans⁶²</p> <p>(c) avoiding significant adverse effects and otherwise minimising adverse effects from discharges of sediment on water quality⁶³</p> <p>(d) setting resource consent conditions, having regard to⁶⁴:</p> <p>(i) the quality—sensitivity of the receiving environment to sediment discharges, particularly in Part Freshwater Management Units where suspended fine sediment target attribute states are not met or there is a downstream</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They provide some control over the location and types of forestry activities able to be undertaken via a management (rather than minimization) approach • Provide direction as to the situations in which Council may be able to use this management approach to decline consents or impose conditions which restrict use of land • They seek to support the right tree right place policy direction of travel and provide some support for Policy CC.6 of RPS Change 1. • They move from using erosion risk mapping as a 'blunt tool' restricting land

⁶² Responds to submitter evidence from EDS

⁶³ Responds to submitter evidence from EDS

⁶⁴ Amendments in rebuttal evidence respond to submitter evidence of NZCF and Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate, Right of Reply amendments respond to suggestions of Commissioner McGarry

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p><u>receiving environment that is sensitive to sediment accumulation</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>methods or management practices to reduce⁶⁵ the risks of sediment generation with particular regard to management of erosion and discharges of sediment on potential erosion risk land</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>management of the future effects of afforestation and replanting, and particularly the suitability of afforestation or replanting on potential erosion risk land, <u>land identified as having an elevated risk of erosion in a forestry management plan</u> or where significant adverse effects on water quality were identified during any previous earthworks or harvesting activity⁶⁶</u></p> <p>(e) <u>recognising emerging good management practice, such as codes of practice, practice guidance, standards, guidelines and environmental management plans, and other regulatory or forestry sector-based initiatives, and incorporating them within the regulatory framework where practicable</u></p> <p>(f) <u>promoting and supporting indigenous forests and exotic continuous-cover forests, land management practices and alternative forestry strategies and practices and forest species that will reduce the</u></p>	<p>use to more of a ‘trigger’ for further assessment and consideration of alternative strategies or management methods that might be required as part of the forestry management plan process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They provide direction for setting conditions and the situations that might require more restrictive conditions • They support national and regional policy direction which encourages transitioning to alternative forestry types or species which reduce impacts of sediment on water quality

⁶⁵ Responds to suggestions of Commissioner McGarry

⁶⁶ Responds to submitter evidence of EDS

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p><u>impacts of sediment on water quality, particularly on potential erosion risk land</u>⁶⁷</p> <p>(c) requiring that on highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), plantation forestry is not established or continued beyond the harvest of existing plantation forest.⁶⁸</p> <p>Note: This policy manages the effects of sedimentation; where consent is required under the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2017</i> other provisions of the plan still apply, for example the indigenous biodiversity, natural character and sites with significant values provisions of the NRP also apply.⁶⁹</p>	
<p>P.R16⁷⁰</p>  	<p>Rule P.R16: Vegetation clearance on <u>erosion prone land</u> highest erosion risk land – permitted activity</p> <p>Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the vegetation clearance is:</p> <p>(i) to implement an action in the erosion risk treatment plan for the farm, or</p>	<p>No material change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report. Amendments through rebuttal and Clause 16 changes through right of reply support implementation and better give effect to the NPS-FM by recognising that adverse effects can still be generated from actions in an erosion risk treatment plan and during the clearance of pest</p>

⁶⁷ NZFFA Wellington [S195.038] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.441]) and others

⁶⁸ NZCF [S263.020] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.391]) and others

⁶⁹ Responds to statements made by Mr Commissaris on behalf of EDS and questions from Chair Nightingale during the hearing

⁷⁰ Deletion of PC1 vegetation clearance rules and replacement with NRP rules requested by WFF [S193.143] (supported in part by Meridian [FS47.367], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.1099]) and others

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p style="text-align: center;">(iii) — for the control of pest plants, and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(b) — debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body.</p> <p><u>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation clearance on erosion prone land is a permitted activity where:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(a) The vegetation clearance does not exceed a total area of 2ha per property per 12 month period on erosion prone land; and</u></p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i. — any soil or debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii. — any soil disturbances associated with the vegetation clearance shall not after the zone of reasonable mixing, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or 2) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or 3) any emission of objectionable odour, or 4) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by animals, or 5) any significant effect on aquatic life, and <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iii. — vegetation clearance shall not occur within 5m of a surface water body except for vegetation clearance undertaken in association with Rules R122, R125,</p>	<p>plants and other harmful organisms, by ensuring s107 criteria apply to all identified vegetation clearance activities.</p>

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p><u>R126, R127, R128, R130, R131, R132, R134, R137 and R139.</u></p> <p><u>(b) The vegetation clearance is to implement an action in the erosion risk treatment plan for the farm, where no area limit shall apply,</u></p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p><u>(c) The vegetation clearance is for the control of pest plants (as listed in Table 1 and Appendix 2 of the Greater Wellington Regional Pest Management Strategy 2019-2039)⁷¹ or removal of plants and plant material infected by unwanted organisms, carried out as directed by a person authorised under the Biosecurity Act 1993, where no area limit shall apply⁷².</u></p> <p><u>And in the case of (a)⁷³, (b) and (c):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>any soil or debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and</u> ii. <u>any soil disturbances associated with the vegetation clearance shall not after the zone of reasonable mixing, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or</u> 2) <u>any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or</u> 3) <u>any emission of objectionable odour, or</u> 	

⁷¹ Hannah Bridget Gray (No2) Trust [S105.017]; Pāuatahanui Residents Association [S16.011]; Jo McReady [S94.010]; Christine Stanley [S26.017]

⁷² Hort NZ [FS1.072]

⁷³ Responds to submitter evidence of EDS

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>4) <u>the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by farm⁷⁴ animals, or</u></p> <p>5) <u>any significant adverse⁷⁵ effect on aquatic life, and</u></p> <p>iii. <u>vegetation clearance shall not occur within 5m of a surface water body except for vegetation clearance undertaken in association with Rules R122, R125, R126, R127, R128, R130, R131, R132, R134, R137 and R139.</u></p>	
<p>P.R17⁷⁶</p>  	<p>Rule P.R17: Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land—controlled activity</p> <p>Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation), of more than a total area of 200 m² per property in any consecutive 12 month period, and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body, is a controlled activity provided an erosion and sediment management plan has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 33 (vegetation clearance plan) and submitted with the application for resource consent under this rule.</p> <p><i>Matters of control</i></p> <p>1. The content of the erosion and sediment management plan, including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that discharge of sediment will not exceed that which occurred from the land prior to the vegetation clearance occurring</p> <p>2. The area, location and method of vegetation clearance</p>	<p>No material change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report. Clause 16 changes are efficient and effective as they support implementation by recognising the correct defined term being renewable energy generation activities.</p>

⁷⁴ Clause 16 change responding to Commissioner McGarry

⁷⁵ Clause 16 Change responding to Commissioner McGarry

⁷⁶ Deletion of PC1 vegetation clearance rules and replacement with operative NRP rules requested by WFF S193.144] (supported in part by Meridian [FS47.376], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.1100])

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>3. Stabilisation and rehabilitation of the area cleared</p> <p>4. The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the erosion and sediment management plan</p> <p>5. The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the erosion and sediment management plan</p> <p>6. The time and circumstances under which the resource consent conditions may be reviewed</p> <p><u>Rule P.R17: Vegetation clearance for renewable energy generation activities⁷⁷ – restricted discretionary activity</u></p> <p><u>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation clearance on erosion prone land that is not permitted by Rule P.R16 associated with the use, development, operation, maintenance and upgrade of renewable energy generation activities⁷⁸ is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>the vegetation clearance and associated discharge are associated with the following construction activities:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>the formation of access tracks,</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>the formation of laydown areas and stockpile areas,</u></p>	

⁷⁷ Clause 16 change responding to Commissioner McGarry

⁷⁸ Clause 16 change responding to Commissioner McGarry

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>(iii) <u>the formation of wind turbine platforms, including foundation formation,</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>foundations for any operations building or transmission line,</u></p> <p>(v) <u>placement of excess fill associated with any of the activities listed in (i) to (iv) above,</u></p> <p>(vi) <u>ancillary works necessary to construct or maintain any erosion and sediment control measures associated with (i) to (v) above, and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>the activity does not occur within the coastal marine area,</u></p> <p>(c) <u>soil or debris from vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and</u></p> <p>(d) <u>the vegetation clearance will not create or contribute to instability or subsidence of a slope or another land surface at or beyond the boundary of the property where the vegetation clearance occurs, and</u></p> <p>(e) <u>vegetation clearance shall not, occur within 10m of a surface water body or coastal marine area.</u></p> <p><u>Matters for discretion</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>The location, area, scale, volume, duration and timing of works</u> 2) <u>The design and suitability of erosion and sediment control measures including consideration of hazard mitigation and the risk of accelerated soil erosion associated with</u> 3) <u>Staging of works and progressive stabilisation:</u> 4) <u>Adverse effects on:</u> 	

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>groundwater, surface water bodies and their margins, particularly surface water bodies within sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) or Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters)</u> (ii) <u>group and community drinking water supplies</u> (iii) <u>mauri, water quality (including water quality in the coastal marine area), aquatic and marine ecosystem health, aquatic and riparian habitat quality, indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species</u> (iv) <u>the natural character of lakes, rivers, natural wetlands and their margins and the coastal environment</u> (v) <u>natural hazards, land stability, soil erosion, sedimentation and flood hazard management including the use of natural buffers</u> 5) <u>The placement and treatment of stockpiled materials on the site, including requirements to remove material if it is not to be reused on the site</u> 6) <u>The benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy generation activities⁷⁹</u> 7) <u>Monitoring and reporting requirements</u> 	

⁷⁹ Clause 16 change responding to Commissioner McGarry

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
<p>P.R18⁸⁰</p>  	<p><u>Rule P.R18: Vegetation clearance – discretionary activity</u></p> <p>Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R16 or Rule P.R17 is a discretionary activity.</p> <p>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation clearance on erosion prone land that is not permitted by Rule P.R16 and not restricted discretionary by Rule P.R17 is a discretionary activity.</p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report.</p>
<p>Note above P.R19⁸¹</p>	<p><u>Note</u></p> <p><u>With the exception of afforestation and replanting of exotic continuous-cover forestry which is managed solely by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 201723⁸², Rules P.R19-P.R20 and P.R21 prevails over the following Regulations of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial ForestryFreshwater)⁸³ Regulations 201723:</u></p> <p><u>Part 2 Regulation of commercial plantation forestry activities</u></p> <p><u>Subpart 1—Afforestation</u></p> <p><u>Regulations 9(2), 10, 10A 14(3), 15(5), 16(2), 17(1), 17(3), and 17(4)</u></p> <p><u>Subpart 3—Earthworks</u></p>	<p>Recommended amendments are effective and efficient as they clarify to plan users that afforestation and replanting of exotic continuous-cover forests are not regulated by PC1, refer to the applicable national environmental standard and provide clarity to plan users about what regulations of the NES-CF Rule WH.R20 prevails over.</p>

⁸⁰ Deletion of PC1 vegetation clearance rules and replacement with NRP rules requested by WFF [S193.145] (supported by Meridian [FS47.385], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.1101])

⁸¹ Amendments clarifying which regulations of the NES-CF PC1 rules prevail over are consequential amendments following review of the relevant regulations of the NES-CF and support implementation

⁸² NZCF [S263.003] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.374]) and responds to submitter evidence of NZCF

⁸³ GWRC [S238.026] (supported by Forest & Bird [FS23.329])

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>Regulations 24 to 35</p> <p>Subpart 6—Harvesting</p> <p>Regulation 63(2), 64, as far as these apply to a Regional Council, 65 to 69, 70(3) and (4), and 71</p> <p>Subpart 7—Mechanical land preparation</p> <p>Regulations 73(2), 74, and 75</p> <p>Subpart 8—Replanting</p> <p>Regulations 77(2), 77A, 78(2), and (3), 78A, 80, and 81(3) and (4)</p> <p>Subpart 9—Ancillary activities</p> <p>Regulations 89 and 90 Regulation 95, as far as this applies to a Regional Council</p> <p>Subpart 10—General provisions (including discharges of sediment)</p> <p>Regulation 97(1) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) and (g)</p>	
<p><u>New explanatory text above P.R19⁸⁴</u></p>	<p><u>Where the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record report published in accordance with section 35(2A) of the Resource Management Act (1991) demonstrates the measure of visual clarity suspended fine sediment for the relevant catchment meets the target attribute state at the relevant target attribute state monitoring site for the relevant Part Freshwater Management Units set out in Table 9.2 (including all those downstream of the commercial forestry activity), commercial forestry activity is regulated by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 201723.</u></p> <p><u>Between Plan Change 1 becoming fully operative and the release of Wellington Regional Council’s first report under section 35(2A) of the Resource Management Act (1991), the target attribute states for suspended fine sediment shall be considered</u></p>	<p>This explanatory text is effective and efficient as it provides clarity to plan users regarding the regulatory requirements that apply in part FMUs where visual clarity TAS are met.</p>

⁸⁴ Amendments clarifying implementation approach for TAS (noting it is still to be confirmed) respond to submission from NZCF [S263.027] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.398]) about lack of certainty with monitoring approach and submitter evidence from NZFFA, NZFFA Wellington, CFG and Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p><u>met in those Part Freshwater Management Units where the baseline state of the relevant site in Table 9.2 is better than the target state.</u></p>	
<p>P.R19⁸⁵ </p>	<p>Rule P.R19: Commercial Plantation forestry – controlled activity <u>restricted discretionary activity</u></p> <p><u>Where the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record—report published in accordance with section 35(2A) of the Resource Management Act (1991) demonstrates the measure of visual clarity suspended fine sediment for the relevant catchment meets—does not meet the target attribute state at the relevant target attribute state monitoring site for the relevant Part Freshwater Management Units set out in Table 9.2 (including all those downstream of the commercial forestry activity):</u></p> <p><u>(a) Afforestation; and/or</u></p> <p><u>(b) Replanting⁸⁶; and/or</u></p> <p><u>(c) The discharge of sediment to a surface water body associated with afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, vegetation clearance (commercial forestry), replanting or mechanical land preparation for commercial plantation forestry⁸⁷</u></p> <p><u>is a restricted discretionary activity.</u></p> <p>and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body, where the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring report record measure of suspended</p>	<p>I consider my recommended amendments are appropriate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requirement to comply with forestry management plans in recommended matters of discretion aligns with existing requirements of the NES-CF, minimising the costs for landowners and forest operators as this information would have to be prepared anyway to satisfy the requirements of Schedules, 3, 4 and 6 of the NES-CF and associated permitted activity regulations of the NES-CF.

⁸⁵ NZFFA [S195.032] (supported by NZCF [FS50.099], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.435]) and others seek deletion of rules more stringent than the NES-CF and EDS [S222.102] (supported by Forest & Bird [FS23.258], supported by MPHRCI [FS27.994], opposed by NZCF [FS50.050], NZFFA [FS9.283]) seek a more restrictive activity status than controlled

⁸⁶ GWRC [S238.027] (supported by Forest & Bird [FS23.330], supported by NZCF [FS50.066])

⁸⁷ Refocusing the rule on effects rather than activities responds to NZCF [S263.027] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.398]) and submitter evidence from Mr Wyeth (NZFFA) and Mr Hansen (Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate)

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>fine sediment (visual clarity) for the relevant catchment does not meet the target attribute state at any the relevant target attribute state monitoring site within for the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit set out in Table 8.4, is a restricted discretionary activity. providing the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the land is not high erosion risk land (pasture) or highest erosion risk land (pasture) that was in pasture or scrub on 30 October 2023, and⁸⁸</p> <p>(b) an erosion and sediment management plan has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 34 (forestry plan), certified and submitted with the application for resource consent under this rule, and⁸⁹</p> <p>(c) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge from the plantation forestry shall not exceed 100g/m³, except that, if at the time of the discharge the concentration of total suspended solids in the receiving water at or about the point of discharge exceeds 100g/m³, the discharge shall not, after the zone of reasonable mixing, decrease the visual clarity in the receiving water by more than:</p> <p>(i) 20% in River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or</p> <p>(ii) 30% in any other river, and⁹⁰</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A restricted discretionary activity status retains the ability for Council to decline consent in situations where adverse effects on water quality may be significant appropriately protecting the environment. This gives effect to the policy direction of RPS Change 1 and the NPS-FM. • Recommended amendments link better to managing the effects of forestry activities on water quality • They allow landowners and resource consent applicants to obtain consent for using their land where they can

⁸⁸ NZFFA [S195.039] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.442])

⁸⁹ Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate [S210.054] (supported by NZCF [FS50.075]) noting this submission was on Schedule 34 but in my opinion also applies to (b) of WH.R20 and P.R19

⁹⁰ NZFFA [S195.046] (supported by NZCF [FS50.108], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.449])

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>(d) — the most recent Council monitoring record demonstrates that the measure of visual clarity for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit set out in Tables 9.1 and 9.2.⁹¹</p> <p><u>Matters of for control discretion</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The content and implementation of the forestry erosion and sediment management plan(s), including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure <u>that soil erosion and the discharge of sediment will be managed to avoid significant adverse effects where practicable and otherwise minimised</u>adverse effects from sediment impacts on water quality⁹² <u>and will not increase the average annual sediment load for the part Freshwater Management Unit in which the plantation forestry is located</u> 2. <u>Adverse effects, including cumulative and localised adverse effects, on:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>surface water bodies and coastal water, and particularly sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use), and Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters), and</u> 	<p>demonstrate adverse effects on water quality can be managed. This is consistent with the sustainable management purpose of the RMA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They strike a balance between meeting the policy direction while recognizing the limitations of the available evidence and the potential economic and social implications for landowners and the forestry sector • They minimise costs and implications for landowners and the forestry sector – limiting information requirements to largely those they are familiar with or expected under good practice while

⁹¹ NZCF [S263.027] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.398])

⁹² Responds to statements made by Mr Commissaris on behalf of EDS and questions from Chair Nightingale and Commissioner McGarry during the hearing

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>(ii) group drinking water supplies and community drinking water supplies</p> <p>(iii) <u>mauri, water quality, aquatic ecosystem health, aquatic and riparian habitat quality, indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>the natural character of surface water bodies⁹³</u></p> <p>2. The area, location and methods employed in the plantation forestry</p> <p>3. <u>For afforestation and replanting, the area, location of planting and forest species</u></p> <p>4. <u>The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the forestry erosion and sediment management plan(s)</u></p> <p>5. <u>The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the forestry erosion and sediment management plan(s)</u></p> <p><u>Note: For the avoidance of doubt this rule does not apply to afforestation or replanting of exotic continuous-cover forest⁹⁴</u></p>	<p>ensuring that Council can control the appropriateness of forestry activity better than the current regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They implement a risk-based approach which “holds the line” and prevents water quality getting worse while RPS Change 1 is resolved, further investigation into the impact of forestry on water quality in these Whaitua is progressed (via recommended non-regulatory methods) and changes to the requirements at the national level are progressed

⁹³ New clauses (iii) and (iv) respond to concerns from Commissioner McGarry during the hearing about impacts on natural character and matters other than water quality

⁹⁴ NZCF [S263.003] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.374]) and responds to submitter evidence of NZCF

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
<p><u>P.R20</u>⁹⁵ </p>	<p>Rule P.R20: Plantation forestry – discretionary activity</p> <p>Afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, vegetation clearance or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R19 is a discretionary activity.</p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report</p>
<p><u>P.R21</u>⁹⁶ </p>	<p>Rule P.R21: Plantation Forestry on highest erosion risk land – prohibited activity</p> <p>Afforestation, earthworks, or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry on highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry) is a prohibited activity.</p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report</p>
<p><u>Method M44A</u>⁹⁷ </p>	<p><u>Wellington Regional Council, working with mana whenua⁹⁸, forestry sector organisations and landowners, will undertake a programme(s) to support the health of surface water bodies, including rivers, streams, estuaries and harbours, impacted by commercial forestry activities, by:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>Identifying areas at greatest risk of adverse effects from commercial forestry activities, and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>investigating financial support and rates relief options for accelerating retirement, revegetation, or transition to, in order of priority,⁹⁹ indigenous</u></p>	<p>Recommended non-regulatory methods require Council to work with stakeholders to obtain better, more robust information about the impacts of forestry and provides opportunity for a more stringent and targeted response to regulating forestry activities in the</p>

⁹⁵ Dougal Morrison [S3.017]; NZFFA [S195.033] (supported by NZCF [FS50.100], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.436]); Southern North Island Wood Council [S262.021] (supported by NZCF [FS50.145]); CFG [S288.114] (supported by NZCF [FS50.026], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.138]) and others

⁹⁶ NZFFA [S195.050] (supported by NZCF [FS50.112], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.453]); NZCF S263.029] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.400]); Southern North Island Wood Council [S262.022] (supported by NZCF [FS50.146]); CFG [S288.115] (supported by NZCF [FS50.027], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.139]) and others

⁹⁷ Requests for PC1 to be closer aligned with recommendations of WIP reports from CFG [S288.037] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.061]) and others

⁹⁸ Responds to Commissioner McGarry

⁹⁹ Responds to statements made by Mr Commissaris on behalf of EDS during the hearing

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p><u>forest or permanent/carbon-exotic continuous-cover forest on areas at greatest risk of adverse effects from commercial forestry activities, and</u></p> <p>(c) <u>providing education and promoting good management practice in forestry with a focus on awareness and adherence to the requirements of the NZ Forest Owners Association Forest Practice Guides and NZ Forest Owners Association Road Engineering Manual or any other relevant guidance material that is consistent with good management practice, and</u></p> <p>(d) <u>developing standard consent conditions for forestry activities which enable Wellington Regional Council to assess the performance of forestry activities and their contribution to sediment loads in surface water bodies at different stages of the forestry cycle.</u></p>	<p>future if the information collected shows this is required.</p> <p>Recommended non-regulatory methods are consistent with the respective WIP reports and the direction of the RPS including Objectives CC.5, Policy CC.6, Policy CC.18 and Method CC.4 of RPS Change 1 and are expected to support maintenance of visual clarity TAS in pFMUs where it is met, and meeting visual clarity TAS in pFMUs where improvement is required, and broader environmental outcome objectives for RPS Change 1 and PC1.</p> <p>Amendments made through right of reply ensure the method is focused on freshwater as that is the focus of the other provisions in PC1 related to forestry. This is not expected to result in any additional risk to receiving environments as there are no areas of forestry with direct discharge to coastal environments</p>

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
		and therefore water quality benefits in surface water bodies can be expected to translate to commensurate improvements in coastal waters.
<p><u>Method M44B</u>¹⁰⁰ </p>	<p><u>To support the existing strategic compliance programme for forestry, Wellington Regional Council will, by 1 August 2026, develop a programme to increase the capability of Council officers to ensure effective regulation of forestry. This shall include increasing resourcing and training/upskilling for permitted activity monitoring and enforcement activities and the establishment of a charging policy to support the effective regulation of forestry activities in the Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.</u></p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report</p>
<p>Schedule 27 </p>	<p>See below</p>	<p>Recommended amendments to Schedule 27 are efficient and effective as they support the implementation of my recommended non-regulatory methods.</p>

¹⁰⁰ Aligns with recommendations of WIP reports and relief sought from Dougal Morrison [S3.007] and [S3.013] (supported in part by NZCF [FS50.039]) and others

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
<p><u>Schedule</u> 33¹⁰¹ </p>	See below	No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report
<p><u>Schedule</u> 34¹⁰² </p>	See below	No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report
<p><u>Schedule</u> 34A: <u>Afforestation</u> <u>and</u> <u>Replanting</u> <u>Management</u> <u>Plan</u>¹⁰³ </p>	See below	Deletion of Schedules 34A – C is efficient and effective as these Schedules have been replaced with the requirements in the forestry management plan definition which cross-references to the requirements of the NES-CF Schedules rather than mirroring them. I consider this better supports implementation and avoids potential complications in
<p><u>Schedule</u> 34B: <u>Earthworks</u></p>	See below	

¹⁰¹ WFF [S193.170] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.1126]) and others

¹⁰² PF Olsen [S18.071] (supported by NZCF [FS50.133]); WFF [S193.176] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.1132]) and others

¹⁰³ Responds to submitter evidence from Mr Wyeth (NZFFA), Mr Hansen (Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate) and Ms McLeod (NZCF) regarding duplication of NES-CF through previous Schedules 34A, 34B and 34C

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
Management Plan¹⁰⁴ 		
Schedule 34C: Harvest Management Plan¹⁰⁵	See below	event the NES-CF Schedules change and PC1 Schedules becoming out of step and requiring a plan change, that may arise if the requirements were mirrored in PC1.
Map 90 ¹⁰⁶ 	Map 90: Highest and high Potential erosion risk land (Pasture) – Te Whanganui-a-Tara. <i>Refer Appendix 7 of Hearing Stream 3 Rural Land Use s42A report</i> <u><i>Note: This map identifies land of potential high risk of erosion determined as the 10% of land modelled as the most at risk of surface and landslide erosion by land use category. It is important to note that Map 90 is a guide only and should not be read as suggesting that only the land mapped will be at risk of erosion.</i></u>	Recommended amendments are efficient and effective as they support implementation by acknowledging the limitations of the erosion risk mapping and providing guidance to plan users about it being suitable as a guide as to the erosion risk of land only.
Map 91¹⁰⁷ 	Map 91: Highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) – Te Whanganui-a-Tara Delete map	No change to s42A s32AA assessment

¹⁰⁴ responds to submitter evidence from Mr Wyeth (NZFFA), Mr Hansen (Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate) and Ms McLeod (NZCF) regarding duplication of NES-CF through previous Schedules 34A, 34B and 34C

¹⁰⁵ responds to submitter evidence from Mr Wyeth (NZFFA), Mr Hansen (Guildford Timber, Silverstream Forest and Goodwin Estate) and Ms McLeod (NZCF) regarding duplication of NES-CF through previous Schedules 34A, 34B and 34C

¹⁰⁶ Consequential amendment to align with amendments in Mr Willis’ Rural Land Use topic

¹⁰⁷ WFF [S193.196] (opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.1152]) and others

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
<p>Map 92¹⁰⁸ </p>	<p>Map 92: Highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry) – Te Whanganui-a-Tara</p> <p>Delete map</p>	<p>No change to s42A s32AA assessment</p>
<p>Map 93¹⁰⁹ </p>	<p>Map 93: Highest and high Potential erosion risk land (Pasture) – Te Awarua-o-Porirua</p> <p><i>Refer Appendix 7 of Hearing Stream 3 Rural Land Use s42A report</i></p> <p><i>Note: This map identifies land of potential high risk of erosion determined as the 10% of land modelled as the most at risk of surface and landslide erosion by land use category. It is important to note that Map 93 is a guide only and should not be read as suggesting that only the land mapped will be at risk of erosion.</i></p>	<p>Recommended amendments are efficient and effective as they support implementation by acknowledging the limitations of the erosion risk mapping and providing guidance to plan users about it being suitable as a guide as to the erosion risk of land only.</p>
<p>Map 94¹¹⁰ </p>	<p>Map 94: Highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) – Te Awarua-o-Porirua</p> <p>Delete map</p>	<p>No change to s42A s32AA assessment</p>
<p>Map 95¹¹¹ </p>	<p>Map 95: Highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry) – Te Awarua-o-Porirua</p> <p>Delete map</p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report</p>

¹⁰⁸ WFF [S193.197] (supported by NZCF [FS50.159], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.1153]) and others

¹⁰⁹ Consequential amendment to align with amendments in Mr Willis’ Rural Land Use topic

¹¹⁰ WFF [S193.199] (supported in part by Meridian [FS47.455], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.1155])

¹¹¹ WFF [S193.200] (supported by NZCF [FS50.160], opposed by Forest & Bird [FS23.1156]) and others

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
R104 (NRP)	 <p>Rule R104: Vegetation clearance on erosion prone land – permitted activity</p> <p>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation clearance up to a total area of 2ha per property per 12 month period on erosion prone land is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) any soil or debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and</p> <p>(b) any soil disturbances associated with the vegetation clearance shall not after the zone of reasonable mixing, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:</p> <p>(i) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or</p> <p>(ii) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or</p> <p>(iii) any emission of objectionable odour, or</p> <p>(iv) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by animals, or</p> <p>(v) any significant effect on aquatic life, and</p> <p>(c) vegetation clearance shall not occur within 5m of a surface water body except for vegetation clearance undertaken in association with by Rules R122, R125, R126, R127, R128, R130, R131, R132, R134, R137 and R139.</p>	<p>No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report</p>

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
R105 (NRP)	<p> </p> <p>Rule R105: Vegetation clearance on erosion prone land in accordance with a Freshwater Farm Plan – permitted activity </p> <p>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from or vegetation clearance on erosion prone land is a permitted activity where it is expressly allowed for in a Freshwater Farm Plan certified under section 217G of the RMA.</p>	No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report
R106 (NRP)	<p> </p> <p>Rule R106: Earthworks and vegetation clearance for renewable energy generation – restricted discretionary activity</p> <p>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from earthworks not permitted by Rule R101 or vegetation clearance on erosion prone land that is not permitted by Rule R104 associated with the use, development, operation, maintenance and upgrade of renewable energy generation is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the earthworks or vegetation clearance and associated discharge are associated with the following construction activities:</p> <p>(i) the formation of access tracks,</p>	No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) the formation of laydown areas and stockpile areas, (iii) the formation of wind turbine platforms, including foundation formation, (iv) foundations for any operations building or transmission line, (v) placement of excess fill associated with any of the activities listed in (i) to (iv) above, (vi) ancillary works necessary to construct or maintain any erosion and sediment control measures associated with (i) to (v) above, and (b) the activity does not occur within the coastal marine area, and (c) soil or debris from earthworks or vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and (d) the earthworks or vegetation clearance will not create or contribute to instability or subsidence of a slope or another land surface at or beyond the boundary of the property where the earthworks or vegetation clearance occurs, and (e) work areas are stabilised within six months after the completion of the earthworks, and (f) any earthworks shall not, after the zone of reasonable mixing, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or (ii) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or 	

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<p>(iii) any emission of objectionable odour, or</p> <p>(iv) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by animals, or</p> <p>(v) any significant effect on aquatic life, and</p> <p>(g) the earthworks or vegetation clearance shall not, occur within 10m of a surface water body or coastal marine area.</p> <p><i>Matters for discretion</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The location, area, scale, volume, duration and timing of works 2. The design and suitability of erosion and sediment control measures including consideration of hazard mitigation and the risk of accelerated soil erosion associated with 3. Staging of works and progressive stabilisation: 4. Adverse effects on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) groundwater, surface water bodies and their margins, particularly surface water bodies within sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) or Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters) (i) group and community drinking water supplies 	

Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) mauri, water quality (including water quality in the coastal marine area), aquatic and marine ecosystem health, aquatic and riparian habitat quality, indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species (iii) the natural character of lakes, rivers, natural wetlands and their margins and the coastal environment (iv) natural hazards, land stability, soil erosion, sedimentation and flood hazard management including the use of natural buffers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The placement and treatment of stockpiled materials on the site, including requirements to remove material if it is not to be reused on the site 6. The benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy generation 7. Monitoring and reporting requirements 	
R107 (NRP)	 <p>Rule R107: Earthworks and vegetation clearance – discretionary activity </p> <p>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from earthworks, or vegetation clearance on erosion prone land that is not permitted by Rules R101, R102, R104 and R105, and not</p>	No change to the section 32AA assessment set out in the section 42A report

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Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	S32AA Assessment
	controlled by Rule R103, or not restricted discretionary by Rule R106 is a discretionary activity.	



Schedule 27: Freshwater Action Plan requirements

A. Freshwater Action Plans

Freshwater Action Plans will be prepared and implemented to address each attribute in each **part Freshwater Management Unit** identified in A2 and A3 below. Freshwater Action Plans will include or address each of the aspects in B, C and D below, as relevant.

A1 Purpose

1. The purpose of a Freshwater Action Plan is to:

(a) identify, in detail, the actions that, together with the **limits** and other rules set by this plan, will achieve:

(i) the target attribute states for rivers within the **part Freshwater Management Units** in Tables 8.3, 8.4 and 9.2 of Chapters 8 and 9 of the plan, and

(ii) the target attribute states for lakes in Table 8.2, and

(iii) the load reduction targets for estuaries in Tables 8.1 and 9.1,

including any **environmental outcomes** relevant to those target attribute states within the relevant Freshwater Management Unit, **part Freshwater Management Unit**, catchment or waterbody, and

(b) demonstrate how the target attribute state for each **part Freshwater Management Unit** or waterbody in Tables A2 and A3 below will be achieved, and

(c) describe how the planning and delivery of activities will be undertaken to achieve those target attribute states and **environmental outcomes**.

A2 Freshwater Action Plans required in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

<u>Rivers</u>	
<u>Part Freshwater Management Unit</u>	<u>Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared</u>
<u>Ōrongorongo, Te Awa Kairangi and Wainuiomata small forested and Te Awa Kairangi forested mainstems</u>	<u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u> <u>Fish community health</u>
<u>Te Awa Kairangi lower mainstem</u>	<u>Periphyton biomass</u> <u>Suspended fine sediment</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Fish community health</u>
<u>Te Awa Kairangi rural streams and rural mainstems</u>	<u>Periphyton biomass</u> <u>Suspended fine sediment¹¹²</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Fish (IBI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u>
<u>Te Awa Kairangi urban streams</u>	<u>Fish (IBI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 2 (ASPM)</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u>

¹¹² Consequential amendments based on advice of Dr Greer regarding s42A recommendations and PC1 ability to meet TAS (in light of rural land use recommendations being less restrictive than PC1 as notified)

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	<u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Waiwhetū Stream</u>	<u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 2 (ASPM)</u> <u>Deposited fine sediment</u> <u>Dissolved oxygen</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Wainuiomata urban streams</u>	<u>Ammonia (toxicity)</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 2 (ASPM)</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Wainuiomata rural streams</u>	<u>Suspended fine sediment¹¹³</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 2 (ASPM)</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u>
<u>Parangarahu catchment streams and South-west coast rural streams</u>	<u>E. coli</u> <u>Suspended fine sediment¹¹⁴</u>

¹¹³ Consequential amendments based on advice from Dr Greer regarding s42A recommendations and PC1 ability to meet TAS (in light of rural land use recommendations being less restrictive than PC1 as notified)

¹¹⁴ Consequential amendments based on advice from Dr Greer regarding s42A recommendations and PC1 ability to meet TAS (in light of rural land use recommendations being less restrictive than PC1 as notified)

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	<u>Deposited fine sediment</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u>
<u>Korokoro Stream</u>	<u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 2 (ASPM)</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u>
<u>Rivers</u>	
<u>Part Freshwater Management Unit</u>	<u>Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared</u>
<u>Kaiwharawhara Stream</u>	<u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Wellington urban</u>	<u>E. coli</u> <u>Deposited fine sediment</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Lakes</u>	
<u>Waterbody</u>	<u>Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared</u>
<u>Lake Kōhangaterā</u>	<u>Phytoplankton (tropic state)</u>

	<u>Total phosphorus (trophic state)</u>
<u>Lake Kōhangapiripiri</u>	<u>Total phosphorus (trophic state)</u> <u>Total nitrogen (trophic state)</u> <u>Submerged plants (natives)</u> <u>Submerged plants (invasive species)</u>

A3. Freshwater Action Plans required in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

<u>Rivers</u>	
<u>Part Freshwater Management Unit</u>	<u>Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared</u>
<u>Pouewe</u>	<u>Periphyton biomass</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI)</u>
<u>Takapū</u>	<u>Periphyton biomass</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Deposited fine sediment</u>
<u>Taupō</u>	<u>Nitrate (toxicity)</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (ASPM)</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Te Rio o Porirua and Rangituhi</u>	<u>Periphyton biomass</u>

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	<u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Wai-O-Hata</u>	<u>Periphyton biomass</u> <u>E. coli</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (ASPM)</u> <u>Fish community health</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Estuaries</u>	
<u>Waterbody</u>	<u>Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared</u>
<u>Onepoto arm</u>	<u>Sediment load</u> <u>Copper load</u>
<u>Pāuatahanui Inlet</u>	<u>Sediment load</u> <u>Copper load</u>

B. **Freshwater Action Plan requirements**

B1. **Principles**

Freshwater Action Plans will:

1. be prepared in partnership with **mana whenua**, and
2. include non-regulatory actions, and identify where these actions need to interface with regulatory actions (including consenting, compliance and enforcement of rules in this plan) including actions to support effective regulation, and
3. clearly identify who is responsible for the planning, funding and implementation of each action, including timeframes for the implementation of actions, and
4. follow and promote best practice in planning and implementation, including as determined in partnership with **mana whenua**, and
5. be prepared at different scales (e.g. **part Freshwater Management Units**, whole **Freshwater Management Units** or smaller sub-catchments) according to the scale most useful to implementing action and the needs of **mana whenua** and the affected community, and
6. ground-truth the state and trends of attributes, as appropriate, to identify and prioritise necessary actions. If in the preparation of a Freshwater Action Plan it is determined that the current state of the waterbody where improvement is sought now meets the target attribute state, then no further action is required, and
7. address the health of all waterways within the area of the Freshwater Action Plan and not be limited to only achieving the target attributes in the monitored waterbody, and
8. recognise the value and necessity of integrated management planning and delivery.

B2. General content

1. A Freshwater Action Plan will, as a minimum:
 - (a) identify each relevant target attribute state, and any **environmental outcome** in this plan relevant to those target attribute states, for the freshwater bodies covered by the Freshwater Action Plan, and
 - (b) identify the timeframes by which the target attribute states and **environmental outcomes** will be met, and
 - (c) demonstrate how each relevant target attribute state identified in Section A2 and A3 will be achieved, and
 - (d) include those necessary actions identified in C or D below, or substitute other appropriate actions for these, to achieve the relevant target attribute state, and
 - (e) identify how programmes will be funded and delivered, including identifying roles and responsibilities of those involved, and
 - (f) identify the timeframes for each action to be undertaken.
2. A Freshwater Action Plan may:
 - (a) contain any other attribute or **environmental outcome** identified in partnership with **mana whenua** or through consultation with local communities, provided any additional goals do not detract or prevent the relevant target attribute states identified to be achieved, and
 - (b) outline a spatial and temporal prioritisation of actions, including indications of stepwise actions, and
 - (c) be a standalone document or be integrated with other document(s) and be presented in the format best suited to the people, place and environmental goals it is addressing, and
 - (d) include a monitoring plan.

B3. Necessary actions

Freshwater Action Plans prepared in **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua** will include the following necessary actions as applicable:

1. For suspended fine sediment, deposited fine sediment and dissolved reactive phosphorus attributes, nitrate (toxicity) and sediment load reductions:
 - (a) Undertake a programme(s) to ~~identify land with the highest risk of erosion~~ and actively support the revegetation of, and sediment management on that land ~~with the highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), highest erosion risk land (pasture) and high erosion risk land (pasture), unless not reasonably practicable or safe to revegetate~~¹¹⁵, including:
 - (i) Prioritising the urgent revegetation and/or ~~best good management practice for discharges of sediment sediment management of from~~¹¹⁶ Wellington Regional Council-owned land, and
 - (ii) Providing planning, financial and logistical support for, ~~in order of priority,~~¹¹⁷ revegetation or conversion to ~~indigenous forest or exotic continuous-cover forest, permanent/carbon forest~~ and ~~best practice sediment good management practice~~¹¹⁸ on private land.
 - (b) Investigate opportunities for rates relief or other forms of financial support for private landowners to promote and accelerate revegetation of ~~that land with highest risk of erosion, highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), highest erosion risk land (pasture), high erosion risk land (pasture), and~~

¹¹⁵ Consequential amendments to this clause to align with recommended Method M44A

¹¹⁶ Consequential amendments to support implementation

¹¹⁷ Consequential amendment to align with recommended amendments to Method M44A and respond to statements made by Mr Commissaris on behalf of EDS during the hearing

¹¹⁸ Consequential amendments to align with recommended definitions (defined terms)

- (c) Investigate and implement opportunities to improve sediment loss from Wellington Regional Council-owned **plantation commercial**¹¹⁹ forestry land, such as review of cutting rights or other means of implementing land use change, and
- (d) Develop and implement a forestry good practice programme **alongside increasing capability of Council officers and monitoring, and strategic** compliance **and enforcement to support for** effective forestry regulation **as part of Methods 44A and 44B**¹²⁰.
- 2. For the *E. coli* attribute:
- (a) Develop and implement a **farm environment plan** programme, support riparian management and undertake enforcement of permitted activity stock access Rule R98, and
- (b) Deliver education and permitted activity monitoring to support onsite **wastewater** discharges.
- (c) Undertake a partnered programme with territorial authorities to review and enforce on-site domestic **wastewater** treatment system discharges affecting sites of recreation in any **significant contact recreation freshwater body**.
- 3. For macroinvertebrate, periphyton and fish attributes:
- (a) Plan and deliver a riparian **restoration** programme, including:
- (i) Prioritise the urgent revegetation of riparian margins on Wellington Regional Council-owned land, and
- (ii) Provide planning, financial and logistical support for riparian planting on private land, and
- (b) Investigate options to improve fish community health state, including in association with any actions under a fish passage action plan as part of Method M40.

¹¹⁹ Consequential amendment

¹²⁰ Consequential amendments to align with recommended amendments to Methods M44A and M44B

4. To meet the dissolved copper and dissolved zinc attributes and the total copper and zinc load reductions:
 - (a) Work with the Ministers for the Environment and Transport, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and the territorial authorities to promote source control for copper from vehicles, and
 - (b) Run a pollution prevention and best practice programme for industrial, trade or commercial premises, with a focus on **high risk industrial or trade premises**, and
 - (c) Run a programme to support **water sensitive urban design** capability.

C. Freshwater Action Plans in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara

Freshwater Action Plans will be prepared in **Whaitua** Te Whanganui-a-Tara for all locations and for all target attribute states identified in section A2 of this Schedule by:

1. applying the principles in B1 and following the requirements of B2 of this schedule, and
2. including actions identified in B3 above, or substituting other appropriate actions for these, to achieve the relevant target attribute state, and
3. reflecting the direction and recommendations of *Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Programme* and *Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao*, and
4. Integrating other actions such as under the fish passage action plan Method M40, and
5. Delivering the following further actions:
 - (a) In the Mākara and Mangaroa catchments, identify and enhance uptake of **good management practices** for rural land use and support the implementation of **farm environment plans**, particularly in relation to minimising stock access to waterways and/or the potential effects of stock access to waterways, and encourage revegetation opportunities at property and catchment scales, and

- (b) Te Awa Kairangi lower mainstem **part Freshwater Management Unit**, investigate options to reduce periphyton and improve macroinvertebrate community health attributes, and
- (c) In the Wainuiomata urban streams **part Freshwater Management Unit**, investigate sources/causes of high ammonia levels in order to identify options for the improvement of the ammonia (toxicity) target attribute state.

D **Freshwater Action Plans in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua**

Freshwater Action Plans will be prepared in Te Awarua-o-Porirua **Whaitua** for all locations and for all target attribute states identified in section A3 and for the Rangituhi catchment by:

1. applying the principles in B1 and following the requirements of B2 of this schedule, and
2. including necessary actions identified in B3 above, or substituting other appropriate actions for these, to achieve the relevant target attribute state, and
3. reflecting the direction and recommendations of *Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme* and associated *Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme 2019: Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement*, and
4. Integrating other actions such as under the fish passage action plan Method M40, and
5. Delivering the following further action:
 - (a) Undertake nitrogen source studies in Taupō, Pouewe and Takapū **part Freshwater Management Units** to establish fit for purpose information on the relative sources of nitrogen to freshwater, including from gorse, small-block (<20 hectare) land holding activities and discharges from on-site domestic **wastewater** treatment systems.



Schedule 33: Vegetation Clearance Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

A — Purposes of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

The purpose of an Erosion and Sediment Management Plan is to:

- (a) Identify the risks of the loss of sediment from **vegetation clearance** on **highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation)**, and
- (b) identify management practices and mitigation measures to address these risks.

B — Management objectives

The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** must demonstrate that the measures adopted to address the identified risks will:

- (a) **minimise** sediment loss from the **vegetation clearance** by adopting, as a minimum, **good management practice**, and
- (b) avoid an increase in risk of loss of sediment to water relative to the risk of loss that exists from the land in a natural state, and
- (c) **minimise** the discharge of water and sediment resulting from the **vegetation clearance** into a **surface water body**, and
- (d) provide for the land to be restored and revegetated with appropriate species.

C — Requirements of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

C1 — Contents of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** shall contain as a minimum:

- (a) The following details that describe the land where the **vegetation clearance** is proposed:
 - (i) The full name, postal and physical address and contact details (including email addresses and telephone

~~numbers) of the person responsible for **vegetation clearance** on the land, including the name of and contact details for the managers or contractors, and~~

- ~~(ii) — The property location identifier, the cadastral and map references and GIS polygon reference, and~~
- ~~(iii) — The legal description and ownership of each parcel of land if different from the person responsible for **vegetation clearance** on the land, and~~
- ~~(iv) — The full name, postal and physical address and contact details (including email addresses and telephone numbers), qualifications and relevant experience of the person responsible for preparing the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan**.~~

~~——— *Maps*~~

~~(b) — The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** must include maps at a scale not less than 1:10 000 that include and show:~~

- ~~(i) — the computer freehold register, the date, and a north arrow, and~~
- ~~(ii) — the **vegetation clearance** and operational area boundaries, and~~
- ~~(iii) — the public road(s) used for access, entry points to the land and rural number(s) of entry point(s), and~~
- ~~(iv) — the external property boundaries within 200 m of the **vegetation clearance** areas, and~~
- ~~(v) — the catchment and sub-catchment that the **vegetation clearance** area is within and a map showing the location of the **vegetation clearance** area within the catchment and sub-catchment, and~~
- ~~(vi) — the location (and for named waterbodies, the names) of waterbodies on the property, including permanently or intermittently flowing including rivers, streams, drains, wetlands, lakes and springs, and specifically identifying~~

~~any waterbodies where **vegetation clearance** activities are subject to *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020* or rules in the Plan, and~~

~~(vii) — the location of any site or river included in Schedules B, C, F1 and F3 of this Plan that is within, or adjacent to, the **vegetation clearance** area, and~~

~~(viii) — a 1m digital elevation model overlay of the terrain of the **vegetation clearance** area, and~~

~~(ix) — the location of land with **highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation)**, any other critical source areas, and hotspots for sediment loss to surface water, and~~

~~(x) — location of the proposed **vegetation clearance** operations including earthworks, land preparation, roads and formed tracks and access ways, water body entry or crossing, **harvesting** methods, skid and landing sites.~~

~~— *Operating systems and practices*~~

~~(c) — A description of the planned **vegetation clearance** operations and management practices. This shall be in sufficient detail to reflect the scale of any environmental risk and the measures in place, or to be undertaken, that will mitigate the risk of sediment loss from the land as a result of **vegetation clearance** activity.~~

~~At a minimum, this shall include a description of management practices to be used, including specific practices identified in relevant guidelines for:~~

~~(i) — Planning and design for construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of roads, tracks, skid sites and landings; clearing and stripping of land; bulk earthworks; and fill placement and compaction, and~~

~~(ii) — Erosion and sediment control measures, including structures and vegetation to manage erosion and **minimise sediment loss**, and~~

- ~~(iii) — **Vegetation clearance** techniques and practices with particular regard for **highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation)**, and~~
 - ~~(iv) — Managing debris and slash, and~~
 - ~~(v) — Rehabilitation and revegetation of **highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation)**, and~~
 - ~~(vi) — Recording and monitoring of management practices and performance of mitigation measures, and~~
 - ~~(vii) — Monitoring of effects of activities on land stability and water quality,~~
 - ~~(viii) — Other practices necessary to assess and mitigate the risk of sediment loss.~~
- ~~(d) — The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** shall set out the time period over which the **good management practices** and mitigation measures will be implemented and the methods by which their implementation will be recorded and performance and effects monitored.~~

~~D~~ **Amendment of Erosion and Sediment Management Plan**

~~Unless otherwise required by the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with any conditions of any resource consent held in respect of the **property**, changes can be made to the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** provided:~~

- ~~(a) the purpose of the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** will continue to be achieved, and~~
- ~~(b) the change to the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** does not contravene any mandatory requirement of any resource consent held in respect of the **property**, or any requirement of the Plan that is not already authorised, and~~
- ~~(c) the nature of the change is documented in writing and made available to the Wellington Regional Council.~~



Schedule 34: Plantation Forestry Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

A — Purpose of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

The purpose of an Erosion and Sediment Management Plan is:

- (a) to identify the risks of the loss of sediment from the **plantation forestry**, and
- (b) identify management practices and mitigation measures to address these risks.

B — Management objectives

The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** must demonstrate that the measures adopted to address the identified risks will:

1. **minimise** sediment loss from activities in the **plantation forest** by adopting, as a minimum, **good management practice**, and
2. avoid an increase in risk of loss of sediment to water relative to the risk of loss that exists from the land in a natural state, and
3. achieve the discharge standard in Rule WH.R20(c) or Rule P.R19(c) for any discharge of water and sediment from **plantation forestry** into a **surface water body**, and
4. provide for **plantation forestry** on **highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry)** to progressively reduce and cease beyond the next harvest. This land is to be restored and revegetated with appropriate permanent woody species.

C — Requirements of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

C1 — Contents of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** shall contain as a minimum:

~~(a) The following details that describe the land in **plantation forest**:~~

~~(i) Full name, postal and physical address and contact details (including email addresses and telephone numbers) of the person responsible for **plantation forestry** on the land, including the name of and contact details for the harvest or **earthworks** managers or contractors, and~~

~~(ii) The forest name or property location identifier, the cadastral and map references and GIS polygon reference, and~~

~~(iii) The legal description and ownership of each parcel of land if different from the person responsible for **plantation forestry** on the land, and~~

~~(iv) The legal description of the land which is the subject of the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan**.~~

~~*Maps*~~

~~(b) The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** must include maps at a scale not less than 1:10 000 that include and show:~~

~~(i) the computer freehold register, the date, and a north arrow, and~~

~~(ii) the **plantation forest** and operational area boundaries, and~~

~~(iii) the public road(s) used for forest access, entry points to the forest and rural number(s) of entry point(s), and~~

~~(iv) the external property boundaries within 200m of **plantation forest** activities, and~~

~~(v) the catchment and sub-catchment that the **plantation forest** is within and a map showing the location of the **plantation forest** within the catchment and sub-catchment, and~~

~~(vi) the location (and for named waterbodies, the names) of waterbodies on the property, including permanently or~~

~~intermittently flowing including rivers, streams, drains; wetlands, lakes and springs, and specifically identifying any waterbodies where **plantation forestry** activities are subject to *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020* and this Plan, and~~

~~(vii) — the location of any site or river included in the Schedules B, C, F1 and F3 of this Plan that is within, or adjacent to, the **plantation forestry**, and~~

~~(viii) — a 1m digital elevation model overlay of the terrain of the **plantation forest**, and~~

~~(ix) — the location of land with **highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry)**, any other critical source areas, and hotspots for sediment loss to surface water, and~~

~~(x) — the location of the existing or proposed **plantation forestry** operations including earthworks, land preparation, forest roads and formed tracks and access ways, water body entry or crossing, **harvesting** methods, skid and landing sites.~~

Operating systems and practices

~~(c) — A description of the current and planned **plantation forestry** system, operations and management practices. This shall be in sufficient detail to reflect the scale of any environmental risk and the measures in place, or to be undertaken, that will mitigate the risk of sediment loss from the land as a result of **plantation forestry** activity.~~

~~At a minimum, this shall include a description of management practices to be used, including specific practices identified in industry guidelines such as *NZ Forest Owners Association Forest Practice Guide 2020*, for:~~

~~(i) — Planning and design for construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of roads, tracks, skid sites and landings; clearing and stripping of land; bulk earthworks; and fill placement and compaction, and~~

~~(ii) — Erosion and sediment control measures, including structures and vegetation to manage erosion and **minimise** sediment loss, and~~

~~(iii) — Harvest techniques and practices with particular regard for **highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry)**,
and~~

~~(iv) — Managing harvest slash, and~~

~~(v) — Planting and **replanting of plantation forest**, and~~

~~(vi) — Rehabilitation and revegetation of **highest erosion risk land (Plantation forestry)**, and~~

~~(vii) — Recording and monitoring of management practices and performance of mitigation measures, and~~

~~(viii) — Monitoring of effects of activities on land stability and water quality, and~~

~~(ix) — Other practices necessary to assess and mitigate the risk of sediment loss.~~

~~(b) — The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** shall set out the time period over which the **good management practices** and mitigation measures will be implemented and the methods by which their implementation will be recorded and performance and effects monitored.~~

~~G2 — Certification of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan~~

~~1. — The **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** shall be certified by a **registered forestry adviser**.~~

~~2. — The certification process shall be to assess the effectiveness of the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** to meet the objectives of the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan**, and to recommend amendments to the Plan that will, in the opinion of a **registered forestry adviser**, increase the effectiveness of the measures in the Plan to achieve the objectives.~~

~~D — Amendment of Erosion and Sediment Management Plan~~

~~Unless otherwise required by the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with any conditions of any resource consent held in respect of the **plantation forest** or **property**, changes can be made to the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** without triggering the need for a consent review or review by a **registered forestry adviser** provided:~~

- ~~(a) — the purpose of the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** will continue to be achieved, and~~
- ~~(b) — the change to the **Erosion and Sediment Management Plan** does not contravene any mandatory requirement of any resource consent held in respect of the **plantation forest** or **property**, or any requirement of the Plan that is not already authorised; and~~
- ~~(c) — the nature of the change is documented in writing and made available to the Wellington Regional Council.~~

Schedule 34A: Afforestation and Replanting Management Plan

Any words used in this Schedule which are defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2023 will have the same meaning applied to them for the purposes of this Schedule.

The Afforestation and Replanting Management Plan must contain the following information:

1. — Person and property details

- a) The plan date
- b) the name of and contact details for the land owner or their agent:
- c) the name of and contact details for the forest owner (if different):
- d) the name of and contact details for the forest manager or other manager relevant to the commercial forestry activity (if different):
- e) the contact details for service—postal address, email address, phone number(s):
- f) the region and district in which the forest is located:
- g) the name of the road used for forest access and the rural number of the entry point:
- h) the forest name or property location identifier:
- i) the cadastral and map references, or GIS polygon reference.

2. — Map

- a) The plan must include a map or maps that include and show—
- b) a scale not less than 1:10,000:
- c) the record of title, the date, and a north arrow:
- d) the external property boundaries within 200 metres of the commercial forestry activity area:
- e) the contour lines at intervals less than or equal to 5 metres:
- f) the erosion susceptibility classification (NESCFC overlay map):
- g) the location of any significant natural areas and vegetation clearance areas:
- h) any water body or the coastal marine area, including—

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- ~~i. wetlands larger than 0.25 hectares and lakes larger than 0.25 hectares; and~~
- ~~ii. rivers to their perennial extent; and~~
- ~~iii. rivers where the bankfull channel width is 3 metres or more; and~~
- ~~iv. any outstanding freshwater body or water body subject to a water conservation order; and~~
- ~~v. any setbacks from any identified water body or the coastal marine area:~~
- ~~h) any registered drinking water supply and any drinking water sources for more than 25 people within 1 kilometre downstream of the commercial forestry activity:
 - ~~i. the location of any forestry infrastructure, including existing and proposed~~
 - ~~ii. roads:~~
 - ~~iii. tracks:~~
 - ~~iv. landings:~~
 - ~~v. firebreaks:~~
 - ~~vi. river crossings (permanent and temporary):~~
 - ~~vii. fuel storage and refuelling sites:~~
 - ~~viii. end-haul deposit sites:~~
 - ~~ix. slash storage areas:~~~~
- ~~j) the afforestation area boundary and the areas in which afforestation and replanting is occurring:~~
- ~~k) the forest species to be afforested or replanted:~~
- ~~l) the year or season where planting is expected to occur (if afforestation is occurring):~~
- ~~m) spatial information associated with the activity described under clause 3:~~

3 Activity

~~The plan must state the commercial forestry activity being undertaken, and include~~

- ~~a) where the activity is taking place; and~~
- ~~b) when the activity will begin and end; and~~
- ~~c) how the activity is to be undertaken.~~

~~4~~ Management requirements

~~Water quality and sediment~~

~~(1) The plan must,=~~

- ~~a) for sites with a water body, identify the risks from material that is mobilised, including woody debris, slash, or sediment, to the following if they are located downstream of the commercial forestry activity:
 - ~~i. public roads and other infrastructure;~~
 - ~~ii. properties, including dwellings;~~
 - ~~iii. rivers, lakes, estuaries, and the sea;~~
 - ~~iv. drinking water supplies; and~~~~
- ~~b) include the proposed heavy rainfall contingency and response measures, including=
 - ~~i. specific triggers or thresholds for action; and~~
 - ~~ii. maintenance, post-event monitoring, and remedial works in relation to those measures.~~~~

~~Erosion and sedimentation~~

~~(2) The plan must include a description of=~~

- ~~a) the erosion and sedimentation effects of afforestation and replanting, including those effects that arise over the lifecycle of the forest or until a subsequent forest planning requirement is triggered; and~~
- ~~b) the measures to be used to=
 - ~~i. monitor the erosion and sedimentation effects of afforestation and replanting; and~~
 - ~~ii. maintain records relating to erosion and sedimentation.~~~~

~~5~~ Plan information specification

~~The information required by this Schedule must be submitted in a GIS-compatible format if requested.~~

Schedule 34B: Forestry Earthworks Management Plan

Any words used in this Schedule which are defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2023 will have the same meaning applied to them for the purposes of this Schedule.

1 ~~Person and property details~~

~~The person and property details are—~~

- ~~a) the plan date:~~
- ~~b) the name of and contact details for the land owner or their agent:~~
- ~~c) the name of and contact details for the forest owner (if different):~~
- ~~d) the name of and contact details for the forest manager or relevant manager for the commercial forestry activity (if different):~~
- ~~e) the contact details for service—postal address, email address, phone number(s):~~
- ~~f) the region and district in which the forest is located:~~
- ~~g) the name of the road used for forest access and the rural number of the entry point:~~
- ~~h) the forest name or property location identifier:~~
- ~~i) the cadastral and map references, or GIS polygon reference.~~

2 ~~Map~~

~~The plan must include a map or maps that include and show—~~

- ~~a) a scale not less than 1:10,000:~~
- ~~b) the record of title, the date, and a north arrow:~~
- ~~c) the external property boundaries within 200 metres of the commercial forestry activity area:~~
- ~~d) the contour lines at intervals less than or equal to 5 metres:~~
- ~~e) the erosion susceptibility classification (NES-CF overlay map):~~
- ~~f) the location of any significant natural areas and vegetation clearance areas:~~
- ~~g) any water body or the coastal marine area, including—~~

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- ~~i. wetlands larger than 0.25 hectares and lakes larger than 0.25 hectares; and~~
- ~~ii. rivers to their perennial extent; and~~
- ~~iii. rivers where the bankfull channel width is 3 metres or more; and~~
- ~~iv. any outstanding freshwater body or water body subject to a water conservation order; and~~
- ~~v. any setbacks from any identified water body or the coastal marine area;~~
- ~~h) any registered drinking water supply and any drinking water sources for more than 25 people within 1 kilometre downstream of the commercial forestry activity;~~
- ~~i) the location of any forestry infrastructure, including existing and proposed~~
 - ~~i. roads;~~
 - ~~ii. tracks;~~
 - ~~iii. landings;~~
 - ~~iv. firebreaks;~~
 - ~~v. river crossings (permanent and temporary);~~
 - ~~vi. fuel storage and refuelling sites;~~
 - ~~vii. end-haul deposit sites;~~
 - ~~viii. slash storage areas;~~
- ~~j) spatial information associated with the activity described in clause 3.~~

~~3~~ Activity

~~The plan must state~~

- ~~a) the commercial forestry activity being undertaken; and~~
- ~~b) where the activity is taking place; and~~
- ~~c) when the activity will begin and end; and~~
- ~~d) how the activity is to be undertaken; and~~
- ~~e) the scope of work covered by the earthworks (including estimated earthworks cut and fill volumes, by ESC zone if there is more than 1); and~~

- ~~f) whether the earthworks are for maintenance, upgrade, road widening, realignment, or new work; and~~
- ~~g) the anticipated construction time for forestry earthworks and stabilisation; and~~
- ~~h) the design rainfall event size and duration that has been used to design the sediment control measures referred to in clause 4 and the heavy rainfall contingency and response measures referred to in clause 6.~~

4 Management requirements

Water quality and sediment

~~(1) The plan must identify, for sites with a water body, the risks from material that is mobilised, including woody debris, slash, or sediment, to the following if they are located downstream of the commercial forestry activity:~~

- ~~a) public roads and other infrastructure:~~
- ~~b) properties, including dwellings:~~
- ~~c) rivers, lakes, estuaries, and the sea:~~
- ~~d) drinking water supplies.~~

Erosion and sedimentation

~~(2) The plan must include—~~

- ~~a) a description of the management practices that will be used to avoid, remedy, or mitigate risks due to forestry earthworks that have been identified on the map, including, in sufficient detail to enable site audit of the management practices to be carried out,—~~
 - ~~i. the proposed erosion and sediment control measures to be used; and~~
 - ~~ii. the situations in which they will be used; and~~
- ~~b) the following minimum erosion and sediment control measures:~~
 - ~~i. water run-off control measures:~~
 - ~~ii. sediment control measures during construction and during harvest:~~
 - ~~iii. the method to be used to manage excess fill for large-scale cut and fill operations and, if the method is end-haul, the proposed disposal location:~~
 - ~~iv. methods to be used to stabilise batters, side cast, and cut and fill.~~

~~5~~ Plan information specification

~~The information required by this Schedule must be submitted in a GIS-compatible format if requested.~~

~~6~~ Management practices for maintenance and monitoring

~~The plan must include—~~

- ~~a) the proposed routine maintenance and monitoring processes;~~
- ~~b) the proposed heavy rainfall contingency and response measures, including—~~
 - ~~i. specific triggers or thresholds for action; and~~
 - ~~ii. post-event monitoring and remedial works;~~
 - ~~iii. the post-harvest monitoring of residual risks, and the corrective action processes.~~

Schedule 34C: Harvest Management Plan

Any words used in this Schedule which are defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2023 will have the same meaning applied to them for the purposes of this Schedule.

1 Person and property details

- a) ~~the plan date:~~
- b) ~~the name of and contact details for the land owner or their agent:~~
- c) ~~the name of and contact details for the forest owner (if different):~~
- d) ~~the name of and contact details for the forest manager or relevant manager for the commercial forestry activity (if different):~~
- e) ~~the contact details for service—postal address, email address, phone number(s):~~
- f) ~~the region and district in which the forest is located:~~
- g) ~~the name of the road used for forest access and the rural number of the entry point:~~
- h) ~~the forest name or property location identifier:~~
- i) ~~the cadastral and map references, or GIS polygon reference.~~

2 Map

~~The plan must include a map or maps that include and show—~~

- a) ~~a scale not less than 1:10,000:~~
- b) ~~the record of title, the date, and a north arrow:~~
- c) ~~the external property boundaries within 200 metres of the commercial forestry activity area:~~
- d) ~~the contour lines at intervals less than or equal to **5 metres**:~~
- e) ~~the erosion susceptibility classification (NESCFC overlay map):~~
- f) ~~the location of any significant natural areas and vegetation clearance areas:~~
- g) ~~any water body or the coastal marine area, including—~~
 - i. ~~wetlands larger than 0.25 ha and lakes larger than 0.25 hectares; and~~
 - ii. ~~rivers to their perennial extent; and~~

- iii. ~~—rivers where the bankfull channel width is 3 metres or more; and~~
- iv. ~~—any outstanding freshwater body or water body subject to a water conservation order; and~~
- v. ~~—any setbacks from any identified water body or the coastal marine area:~~
- h) ~~—any registered drinking water supply and any drinking water sources for more than 25 people within 1 kilometre downstream of the commercial forestry activity:~~
- i) ~~—the location of any forestry infrastructure, including existing and proposed—~~
 - i. ~~—roads:~~
 - ii. ~~—tracks:~~
 - iii. ~~—landings:~~
 - iv. ~~—firebreaks:~~
 - v. ~~—river crossings (permanent and temporary):~~
 - vi. ~~—fuel storage and refuelling sites:~~
 - vii. ~~—end-haul deposit sites:~~
 - viii. ~~—slash storage areas:~~
- j) ~~—spatial information associated with the activity described under clause 3.~~

~~3~~ **Activity**

~~The plan must state—~~

- a) ~~—the commercial forestry activity being undertaken; and~~
- b) ~~—where the activity is taking place; and~~
- c) ~~—when the activity will begin and end; and~~
- d) ~~—how the activity is to be undertaken; and~~
- e) ~~—the harvesting method, whether ground-based or hauler, or any other method, and the hauler system type; and~~
- f) ~~—the planned timing, duration, intensity, and any proposed staging of the harvest.~~

~~4~~ **Management requirements**

~~Water quality and sediment~~

~~(1) The plan must identify, for sites with a water body, the risks from material that is mobilised, including woody debris, slash, or sediment, to the following if they are located downstream of the commercial forestry activity:~~

- ~~a) public roads and other infrastructure:~~
- ~~b) properties, including dwellings:~~
- ~~c) rivers, lakes, estuaries, and the sea:~~
- ~~d) drinking water supplies:~~

Erosion and sedimentation

~~(2) The plan must include a description of the management practices that will be used to avoid, remedy, or mitigate erosion and sedimentation risks due to commercial forest harvesting. Those risks include risks relating to features that must be protected during the operation, including significant natural areas. The features must be mapped. The description must include, in sufficient detail to enable site audit of the management practices to be carried out, =~~

- ~~a) the proposed erosion and sediment control measures to be used; and~~
- ~~b) the situations in which they will be used:~~

Slash

~~(3) The plan must describe the management practices that will be used to avoid, remedy, or mitigate risks relating to slash. Those risks include risks relating to features that must be protected during the operation, including significant natural areas. The features must be mapped. The management practices must include procedures for —~~

- ~~a) avoiding instability of slash and the ground under slash piles at landings:~~
- ~~b) keeping slash away from high-risk areas (no-slash zones):~~
- ~~c) managing slash in the vicinity of waterways, including identifying any areas where it would be unsafe or impracticable to retrieve slash from water bodies:~~
- ~~d) ensuring that slash is not mobilised in heavy rain events (5% AEP or greater) and contingency measures for such movement, including requirements for slash removal from streams and use of slash traps:~~

5 — Plan information specification

~~The information required by this Schedule must be submitted in a GIS-compatible format if requested.~~

~~6 Management practices for maintenance and monitoring~~

~~The plan must include=~~

- ~~a) the proposed routine maintenance and monitoring processes:~~
- ~~b) the proposed heavy rainfall contingency and response measures, including=~~
 - ~~i. specific triggers or thresholds for action; and~~
 - ~~ii. post-event monitoring and remedial works:~~
 - ~~iii. the post-harvest monitoring of residual risks, and the corrective action processes.~~