Attachment 7 – Regional Plan – Part II of One Plan

Objective 18-1: Activities in the CMA

The regulation of activities in the CMA in a manner that enables or restricts activities within the Port, Protection, or General Activity Management Areas or Aquaculture Management Areas, in a way that reflects the Table I.1 characteristics of the Areas.

Objective 18-2: Water^ quality in the CMA

Water[^] quality in the CMA is managed in a manner that sustains its life-supporting capacity and has regard to the Values, management objectives and the water[^] quality targets set out in Schedule I: Part C.

Policy 18-1: Regional rules^ for the CMA

The Regional Council must regulate activities in the CMA through regional rules^ in accordance with Objectives 12-1, 12-2, 18-1 and 18-2 and Policies 12-1 to 12-8.

Policy 18-12: Consent decision-making for discharges[^] into the CMA

When making decisions on *resource consent*^ applications and setting consent *conditions*^ for *discharges*^ into the CMA, the Regional Council must have regard to:

- (a) the Regional Policy Statement, particularly all the objectives and policies of Chapters 2 and 8, Objective 3-1 and Policies 3-1, 3-2, 3-3.
 - 3-6 and 3-7, Objective 6-2 and Policy 6-6, Objective 9-1 and Policies 9-3 to 9-5 and any relevant policies in the NZCPS;
- (b) the applicable Water Management Zone* or Sub-zone* and the relevant water^ quality Values and targets in Schedule I;
- (c) restricting the use of *hazardous substances** in any estuary or *river*^ (including stream) in the CMA to those necessary to control pest plants or marine fauna identified pursuant to a pest management strategy prepared under the Biosecurity Act 1993;

- (d) tikanga Māori^, amenity values^, recreational values and public health and safety, and ensuring any adverse effects^ are avoided as far as reasonably practicable. Where avoidance is not reasonably practicable, the adverse effects^ must be remedied or mitigated; and
- (e) ensuring that any *discharge*^, after reasonable mixing, must not result in:
 - (i) the production of any conspicuous *oil** or grease films, scums or foams;
 - (ii) floatable or suspended materials;
 - (iii) any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity of water in the coastal marine area, or
 - (iv) any emission of objectionable odour, or any significant adverse effects\(^\) on aquatic life.

Policy 18-13: Consent decision-making for sewage discharges^

When making decisions on *resource consent*^ applications and setting consent *conditions*^ for sewage *discharges*^ into the CMA, the Regional Council must have regard to:

- the Regional Policy Statement, particularly all the objectives and policies of Chapters 2 and 8, Objective 3-1 and Policies 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-6 and 3-7, Objective 6-2 and Policy 6-6, Objective 9-1 and Policies 9-3 to 9-5 and any relevant policies in the NZCPS;
- (b) the applicable Water Management Zone* or Sub-zone* and the relevant water^ quality targets in Schedule I;
- (c) avoiding any *discharge*^ within any *river*^ (including stream) or estuary in the CMA or within any Protection Activity Management Area identified in Schedule I;
- (d) the extent to which any alternatives have been considered, including discharging to land^; and
- (e) considering the views and concerns of *tangata whenua*^ in the decision-making process.

RULES: Chapter 18

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion
				Non-Notification
18-40	Pursuant to Schedule 1 NZCPS 1994:	Discretionary		
Sewage and s107(2) RMA discharges^	 (a) any discharge[^] of human sewage which has not passed through soil or wetland[^], and which is not otherwise provided for by the Resource Management (Marine Pollution) Regulations 1998 and Amendment Regulations 2002; or (b) any discharge[^] for which the discharger wishes to rely on exceptional circumstances to justify the granting of consent under s107(2)(a) RMA; and which is not otherwise prohibited by Rule 18-41 of this chapter. 			

Any activity that either:
(a) is subject to s12(1), s12(2), s14(1), s14(2), s15(1) or s15(2) RMA and is not addressed by any other <i>rule</i> ^ in this chapter; or (b) does not comply with one or more conditions^, standards or terms of a permitted activity^ or controlled activity* rule^ in this chapter, and which is not expressly classified as a discretionary activity^, non-complying activity^ or prohibited activity^.

Schedule I Coastal Marine Area Activites and Water Management

The coastal marine area^ (CMA) is as defined in the RMA. This Schedule comprises:

Part A: CMA Boundaries: Figures I:1-I:2 show a regional overview of the CMA and Figures I:3-I:9 depict the location of the *mouth*^ and the cross-river CMA boundary of identified *rivers*^. These figures also show the Estuary *Water Management Sub-zones** relevant to Part C.

Part B: Activity Management Areas: Figures I:10-I:13 show the Port and Protection Activity Management Areas and the part of the General Activity Management Area in the vicinity of the Port. Table I.1 lists the ecological and other important characteristics in the Protection Activity

Management Areas.

Part C: Water Quality Management: Water Management Zone* and Sub-zones*, Values, management objectives, and water^ quality targets: Tables I.2-I.7. Note that the Estuary Water Management Sub-zones* are shown in Figures I:3 to I:9.

A description of the figures contained in this Schedule is provided below:

Area	Figure	Description of Area
Coastal Marine Area [^]	I:1	The west coast CMA, beaches and some <i>rivers</i> ^ of the Manawatu-Wanganui Region.

		The east coast CMA and some <i>rivers</i> ^ of the Manawatu-Wanganui Region.
	1:2	
Coastal Marine Area^ - river^ mouths^ and cross-river CMA	1:3	Kai lwi Stream and Mowhanau Stream.
boundaries.	1:4	Whanganui River and Whangaehu River.
	I:5	Turakina River and Rangitikei River.
	1:6	Manawatu River and Hokio Stream.
These figures also show the Estuary Water Management Sub-zones*	1:7	Ohau River and Waikawa Stream.
relevant to Part C.	1:8	Akitio River and Owahanga River.
	1:9	Wainui River.
Activity Management Areas	I:10	Port Activity Management Area.
		Protection Activity Management Areas:
	l:11	Whanganui River and Whangaehu River.
	I:12	Turakina River and Rangitikei River.
	I:13	Manawatu River and Cape Turnagain.

Part A: CMA Boundaries

Figures I:1-I:2 depict the extent of the CMA within the Manawatu-Wanganui Region. On the open coast, the CMA extends from the line of mean high water springs (MHWS) seaward to the 12 nautical mile outer limit of the *territorial sea*^.

Figures I:3-I:9 depict the *mouth*^ of identified *rivers*^ as was agreed between the Minister of Conservation, the *Territorial Authorities*^ and the Regional Council in 1994 in accordance with s2 RMA. The figures additionally show where the CMA boundary lies up the identified *rivers*^ (which include streams). That is called the cross-river CMA boundary in this schedule.

For any *river*\(^\) which is not shown in the figures, the location of the *mouth*\(^\) was agreed between the Minister of Conservation, the *Territorial Authorities*\(^\) and the Regional Council in 1994 to be a straight line representing a continuation of the line of MHWS on each side of the *river*\(^\). The upstream location of the cross-river CMA boundary on these *rivers*\(^\) is not mapped, but it is consistent with s2 RMA. It is the lesser of:

- (a) one kilometre upstream from the *mouth* of the *river*, or
- (b) the point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the *river*^ *mouth*^ by five.

The rules in Chapter 18 apply to the CMA.

Part C: Water Quality Management

Water Management Zones* and Sub-zones*, Values, Management Objectives and Water^ Quality Targets

For *water*^ quality management purposes, the CMA is divided into:

- (a) one Seawater Management Zone* which comprises the entire CMA other than the Estuary Water Management Sub-zones*,
- (b) 13 Estuary *Water Management Sub-zones** associated with specified estuary *waters*^ as shown on Figures I:3 to I:9. The term *Sub-zone** is used because the estuary *waters*^ are part of a larger *Water Management Zone** for each *river*^ (see Schedule A).

List of Tables relating to the Seawater Management Zone* and Estuary Sub-zones*:

Table Number	Description
Table I.2	Seawater Management Zone* and Estuary Water Management Sub-zones*: Values and Management Objectives
Table I.3	Seawater Management Zone* and Estuary Water Management Sub-zones*: Where the Values apply
Table I.4	Estuary Water Management Sub-zones*: Water^ Quality Definitions
Table I.5	Estuary Water Management Sub-zones*: Water^ Quality Targets
Table I.6	Seawater Management Zone*: Water^ Quality Definitions
Table I.7	Seawater Management Zone*: Water^ Quality Targets

Table I.2: Seawater Management Zone* and Estuary Water Management Sub-zones*: Values and Management Objectives

The following Values and Management Objectives apply in the Seawater Management Zone* and Estuary Water Management Sub-zones* listed in Table I.3.

Value group	Values		Management Objective					
	LSC	Life-supporting Capacity	The CMA supports healthy aquatic life / ecosystems.					
	SOS-A	Sites of Significance - Aquatic	Sites of significance for indigenous aquatic biodiversity within the CMA are maintained or enhanced.					
Ecosystem Values	SOS-R	Sites of Significance - Riparian	Sites of significance for indigenous riparian biodiversity within the CMA are maintained or enhanced.					
2000yotom valado	IS	Inanga Spawning	The CMA sustains healthy inanga spawning and egg development.					
	WM	Whitebait* Migration	The CMA is maintained or enhanced to provide safe passage of inwardly migrating juvenile native fish known collectively as whitebait*.					
	CR	Contact Recreation	The CMA is suitable for contact recreation.					
Recreational and	Am	Amenity	The amenity values of the CMA are maintained or enhanced.					
Cultural Values	Mau	Mauri*	The mauri* of the CMA is maintained or enhanced.					
	SG	Shellfish Gathering	The CMA is suitable for shellfish harvesting.					
	SOS-C	Sites of Significance - Cultural	Sites of significance for cultural values are maintained.					
Water^ Use	IA	Industrial Abstraction	The CMA is suitable as a water^ source for industrial abstraction or use.					
Social and Economic	CAP	Capacity to Assimilate Pollution	The capacity of the CMA to assimilate pollution is not exceeded.					
Values	El	Existing Infrastructure^	The integrity of existing infrastructure^ is not compromised.					

Table I.3: Seawater Management Zone* and Estuary Water Management Sub-zones*: Where the Values apply

Legend:

Table Headings: LSC: Life-supporting Capacity; SOS-A: Sites of Significance - Aquatic; SOS-R: Sites of Significance - Riparian; IS: Inanga Spawning; WM: Whitebait* Migration; CR: Contact Recreation; Am: Amenity; Mau: Mauri*; SG: Shellfish Gathering; SOS-C: Sites of Significance - Cultural; IA: Industrial Abstraction; CAP: Capacity to Assimilate Pollution; EI: Existing Infrastructure^.

Key for LSC Classes: **M**: Marine; **LM**: Lowland Mixed; **HSS**: Hill Soft Sedimentary; **HM**: Hill Mixed; **LS**: Lowland Sand. The LSC Classes are listed as the geology of the catchment influences *water*[^] quality and life-supporting capacity.

Water Management	Estuary Water	Zone-wide Values												
Zone*	Management Sub-zone*	LSC	SOS-A	SOS-R	IS	WM	CR	Am	Mau	SG	SOS-C	IA	CAP	El
Seawater Management Zone* (entire CMA excluding Estuary Water Management Sub- zones*)	N/A	M			√	✓	✓	✓	√	✓		√	~	✓
Coastal Manawatu (Mana_13)	Manawatu Estuary (Mana_13CMA) See Figure I:6	LM		√ 1, 2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		√ 4	✓	✓	✓
Coastal Rangitikei (Rang_4)	Rangitikei Estuary (Rang_4CMA) See Figure I:5	LM		√ 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Lower Whanganui (Whai_7)	Whanganui Estuary (Whai_7CMA) See Figure I:4	LM		√ 1, 2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Coastal Whangaehu (Whau_4)	Whangaehu Estuary (Whau_4CMA) See Figure I:4	HSS		√ 1, 2	*	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Turakina (Tura_1)	Turakina Estuary (Tura_1CMA) See Figure I:5	HSS		√ 1, 2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓

¹ Gravel and sand (dotterel).

² Mud / silt habitat and estuarine roosts (waders).

³ Shortjaw kokopu and redfin bully.

⁴ Density of cultural and historical sites* of significance including wāhi tapu* and taonga*. Details of the particular location of these sites* are available from Rangitaane o Manawatu.

Table I.6: Seawater Management Zone*: Water^ Quality Definitions

The water^ quality targets for the Seawater Management Zone*, as defined in **Table I.7**, must read as follows (the numerical values in Table I.7 are indicated by [...]):

Abbreviations u Header	sed in Table I.7 Sub-header	Full wording of the target
DO (%SAT)	>	The concentration of dissolved oxygen must exceed [] % of saturation.
Algal biomass Chl a (mg/m³)	<	The annual average algal biomass must not exceed [] milligrams of chlorophyll a per cubic metre.
TP (g/m³)	<	The annual average concentration of total phosphorus must not exceed [] grams per cubic metre.
TN (g/m ³)	<	The annual average concentration of total nitrogen must not exceed [] grams per cubic metre.
Ammoniacal nitrogen (g/m³)	<	The average concentration of ammoniacal nitrogen must not exceed [] grams per cubic metre.
Тох.	%	For toxicants not otherwise defined in these targets, the concentration of toxicants in the <i>water</i> ^ must not exceed the trigger values for coastal waters defined in the 2000 ANZECC guidelines Table 3.4.1 for the level of protection of [] % of species. For metals the trigger value must be adjusted for hardness and apply to the dissolved fraction as directed in the table.
Visual slavity (se)	%∆	The visual clarity of the water^ measured as the horizontal sighting range of a black disc must not be reduced by more than [] %.
Visual clarity (m)	>	The visual clarity of the water^ measured as the horizontal sighting range of a black disc must equal or exceed [] metres.
Enternaci	1 November - 30 April (inclusive)	The concentration of enterococci must not exceed [] per 100 millilitres 1 November - 30 April (inclusive).
Enterococci 1 May - 31 October (inclusive)		The concentration of enterococci must not exceed [] per 100 millilitres 1 May - 31 October (inclusive).
Faecal coliforms	<	The median concentration of faecal coliforms must not exceed [] per 100 millilitres.
r aecai comonis	90 th %ile	The 90th percentile concentration of faecal coliforms must not exceed [] per 100 millilitres.

Table I.7: Seawater Management Zone*: Water^ Quality Targets

The following water[^] quality targets apply to the Seawater Management Zone*:

Management Zone	DO (%SAT)	Algal Biomass	TP (g/m³)	TN (g/m³)	Ammoniacal Nitrogen (g/m³)	Tox. Visual Clarity (m)		Enterococci		Faecal Coliforms		
	>	Chl a (mg/m ³)	<	<	<	(%)	>	%Δ	1 Nov - 30 April	1 May - 31 Oct	<	90 th %ile
Seawater Management Zone*	90	3	0.010	0.060	0.060	99	1.6	20	140	280	14	43

