SCHEDULE 1

PLAN CHANGE 1, 2016

AMENDMENTS TO THE ONE PLAN 2014

Inserted text is underlined, deleted text is shown as ~~strike through~~.

All amendments are highlighted in yellow. Only the font has changed (eg, from plain to italics) where highlighted text is not shown underlined or as strike through.

8 Coast

8.1 Scope and Background

8.1.1 Scope

This chapter primarily addresses the coastal marine area (CMA) but it also addresses management of the wider coastal environment. The CMA is defined in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). In general, it is the area from mean high water springs (MHWS) seaward 12 nautical miles, and includes foreshore and seabed, the water column, air space, estuarine areas, beaches and salt marshes. The CMA boundary where it crosses identified rivers is shown (and defined) in Schedule I: Part A.

The coastal environment is wider than the CMA and comprises the CMA together with an area landward of MHWS, where coastal qualities or influences predominate.

The CMA is managed by the Regional Council and the Minister of Conservation. The Minister of Conservation is responsible for preparing the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS). The NZCPS sets the national framework for managing the coastal environment~~, including what types of activities in the CMA are "restricted coastal activities"~~. ~~Restricted coastal activities are generally activities that are expected to have a significant impact on the coast. The Minister makes final decisions on restricted coastal activity consents.~~ Regional policy statements, regional plans and district plans must give effect to the NZCPS.

The landward component of the coastal environment is managed by both the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities. Territorial Authorities control land use activities inland from MHWS through their district plans. The Regional Council manages some activities landward of MHWS through other chapters of this Plan.

The MHWS boundary separates the statutory functions of the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities and therefore, to ensure integrated management of the coastal environment, cross-boundary issues must be addressed.

This chapter has two elements:

(a) It contains objectives, policies and methods for managing activities that occur in the Region's CMA.

(b) It identifies the need for integrated management of the coastal environment.

Policy 13-2: Consent decision-making for *vegetation clearance, *land disturbance**, *forestry** and *cultivation****

For *vegetation clearance**, *land disturbance**, *forestry** or *cultivation** and ancillary discharges to and diversions of surface *water*^ that requires *resource consent*^ under Rule 13-2, Rule 13-6 or Rule 13-7, the Regional Council must make decisions on consent applications and set consent *conditions*^ on a case-by-case basis, having regard to:

(a) the Regional Policy Statement, particularly Objective 4-2 and Policies 4-2 and 4-3,

(b) managing the *effects*^ of *land disturbance**, including large-scale earthworks, by requiring *Erosion and Sediment Control Plans** or other appropriate plans to be prepared,

(b) managing the *effects*^ of *forestry** by requiring sustainable *forestry** management practices to be adopted and *Erosion and Sediment Control Plans** or other appropriate plans to be prepared,

(d) managing the *effects*^ of *cultivation** on *water bodies*^ through the use of sediment run-off control methods and setbacks from *water bodies*^,

(e) the appropriateness of establishing *infrastructure*^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance as identified in Policy 3-1,

(f) generally allowing the clearance of *woody vegetation** on established pasture if that clearance will not lead to *accelerated erosion** or the increased sedimentation of *water bodies*^*,*

(g) generally allowing activities that are for the purpose of managing *natural hazards*^, including the reduction of flood risk,

(h) generally allowing *forestry** for soil conservation purposes,

(i) generally allowing activities that result in improved *land*^ stability or enhanced surface *water*^ quality,

(j) any relevant codes of practice, standards, guidelines, or environmental management plans and accepting compliance with them to the extent that they can be used as *conditions*^ on *resource consents*^,

(k) sediment and erosion control measures required to reasonably minimise adverse *effects*^, including those caused by rainfall and storm events, ~~and~~

(l) achieving integrated management through consents that are Region-wide or cover large areas for activities that are widespread and undertaken by or on behalf of a single consent holder including, but not limited to, *infrastructure*^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance, or *forestry**, provided any such consents are subject to *conditions*^, including review provisions, enabling *site**-specific matters to be addressed as necessary, and

(m) for activities involving an ancillary discharge to surface water, the matters in Policy 14-9.

Policy 13-4: Consent decision-making for activities in *rare habitats, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats****

(a) For activities regulated under Rule 13-8 and 13-9, the Regional Council must make decisions on consent applications and set consent *conditions*^ on a case-by-case basis:

(i) For all activities, having regard to:

(A) the Regional Policy Statement, particularly Objective 6-1 and Policy 6-2,

(B) a *rare habitat** or *threatened habitat** is an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna,

(C) the significance of the area of habitat, in terms of its representativeness, rarity and distinctiveness, and ecological context, as assessed under Policy 13-5,

(D) the potential adverse *effects*^ of the proposed activity on significance, ~~and~~

(E) for activities regulated under ss13, 14 and 15 RMA, the matters set out in Policy 13-2(k) and relevant objectives and policies in Chapters 5, 14, 16 and 17, and

(F) for activities involving a *discharge**, the matters in Policy 14-9.

(ii) For electricity transmission and renewable energy generation activities, providing for any national, regional or local benefits arising from the proposed activity.

(b) Consent must generally not be granted for resource use activities in a *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat** assessed to be an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna under Policy 13-5, unless:

(i) any more than minor adverse *effects*^ on that habitat's representativeness, rarity and distinctiveness, or ecological context assessed under Policy 13-5 are avoided.

(ii) where any more than minor adverse *effects*^ cannot reasonably be avoided, they are remedied or mitigated at the point where the adverse *effect*^ occurs.

(iii) where any more than minor adverse *effects*^ cannot reasonably be avoided, remedied or mitigated in accordance with (b)(i) and (ii), they are offset to result in a net indigenous *biological diversity*^ gain.

(c) Consent may be granted for resource use activities in an *at-risk habitat** assessed not to be an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna under Policy 13-5 when:

(i) there will be no significant adverse *effects*^ on that habitat's representativeness, rarity and distinctiveness, or ecological context as assessed in accordance with Policy 13-5, or

(ii) any significant adverse *effects*^ are avoided.

(iii) where any significant adverse *effects*^ cannot reasonably be avoided, they are remedied or mitigated at the point where the adverse effect occurs.

(iv) where significant adverse *effects*^ cannot reasonably be avoided, remedied or mitigated in accordance with (c)(ii) and (iii), they are offset to result in a net indigenous *biological diversity*^ gain.

(d) An offset assessed in accordance with b(iii) or (c)(iv), must:

(i) provide for a net indigenous *biological diversity*^ gain within the same habitat type, or where that habitat is not an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna, provide for that gain in a *rare habitat** or *threatened habitat** type, and

(ii) reasonably demonstrate that a net indigenous *biological diversity*^ gain has been achieved using methodology that is appropriate and commensurate to the scale and intensity of the residual adverse *effect*^, and

(iii) generally be in the same ecologically relevant locality as the affected habitat, and

(iv) not be allowed where inappropriate for the ecosystem or habitat type by reason of its rarity, vulnerability or irreplaceability, and

(v) have a significant likelihood of being achieved and maintained in the long term and preferably in perpetuity, and

(vi) achieve conservation outcomes above and beyond that which would have been achieved if the offset had not taken place.

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
13-2 **Large-scale *land disturbance**, including earthworks**	Except as regulated by Rules 13-6, 13-8 and 13-9, any *land disturbance** pursuant to s9(2) RMA of a total area greater than 2500 m^2 per *property** per 12-month period and any ancillary: (a) diversion of *water*^ pursuant to s14(2) RMA on the *land*^ where the *land disturbance** is undertaken, or (b) *discharge*^ of sediment into *water*^ pursuant to s15(1) RMA resulting from the *land disturbance**.	**Controlled**	(a) The activity must not take place on *land*^ that is within a *coastal foredune**. (b) The activity must be undertaken in accordance with an *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan**. (c) Any ancillary *discharge*^ of sediment into *water*^ must not, after reasonable mixing, cause the receiving *water body*^ to breach the water quality standards for visual clarity set out in Schedule E for that *water body*^. (d) The activity must not occur on *land*^ that is in, or within 5 m of: (i) the *bed*^ of a *river*^ that is permanently flowing, (ii) the *bed*^ of a *river*^ that is not permanently flowing and has an *active bed** width greater than 1 m, (iii) the *bed*^ of a *lake*^. (e) The activity must not occur on *land*^ that is in, or within 10 m of: (i) A *wetland*^ as identified in Schedule F, (ii) Sites valued for Trout Spawning as identified in Schedule B, (iii) Sites of Significance - Aquatic as identified in Schedule B.	Control is reserved over: (a) the location, nature, scale, timing and duration of the activity (b) Additional content of and the standard to which the *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan** must be prepared, the implementation of the plan, and the timing of when it must be prepared and submitted (c) the *effects*^ of the activity and associated sediment run-off on soil conservation, surface *water** quality and aquatic ecology and the methods to be taken to avoid, remedy or mitigate them (d) the provision of greater setback distances from *water bodies*^ than those specified under conditions (d) and (e) to provide greater protection to a *water body*^ if required (e) duration of consent (f) review of consent *conditions*^ (g) compliance monitoring (h) the matters in Policy 14-9. *Resource consent*^ applications under this *rule*^ will not be notified and written approval of affected persons will not be required (notice of applications need not be *served*^ on affected persons). **Advice Note:** Examples of alternative methods to avoid, remedy or mitigate sediment run-off can be

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
				found in Chapters 3-9 of the "Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region" (September 2002).
13-3 ***Forestry****	Except as regulated by Rule 13-8 and 13-9, any *forestry** pursuant to s9(2) RMA, and any ancillary: (a) disturbance of the *bed*^ of a *river*^ or *lake*^ pursuant to s13(1) RMA by *forestry**, or (b) diversion of *water*^ pursuant to s14(2) RMA on the *land*^ (but not within a *river*^) where the *forestry* * is undertaken, or (c) *discharge*^ of sediment or *slash** into *water*^ or onto or into *land*^ that may enter *water*^ pursuant to s15(1) or 15(2A) RMA resulting from the *forestry**.	**Permitted**	(a) The activity must not take place on *land*^ that is within a c*oastal foredune**. (b) Any earthworks, the formation of any *new track** and any planting or replanting of *forestry** trees must not occur on *land*^ that is in, or within 5 m of: (i) the *bed*^ of a *river*^ that is permanently flowing (ii) the *bed*^ of a *lake*^ (iii) a *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat**. unless the *new track** or earthworks in (b)(i) or (b)(ii) is: (A) necessary to connect to and from a formed *river** crossing point that is a consented or permitted activity, and/or (B) for the purpose of the *maintenance** or *upgrade** of an existing *track** or earthwork. (c) Any new planting of *forestry** trees and associated formation of any *new track** or earthworks must not occur on *land** that is in, or within 10 m of *wetland*^ habitat types (including *lakes*^) as defined in Schedule F. (d) Any earthworks or the formation of any *new track** must not occur on *land*^ that is in, or within 10 m of a reach of a *river*^ or its *bed*^ with a Schedule B Value of Trout Spawning or Trout Fishery, unless the *new track** or earthworks is: (A) necessary to connect to and from a formed *river** crossing point that is a consented or permitted activity, and/or (B) for the purpose of the *maintenance** or *upgrade**	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			of an existing *track** or earthwork. (e) If any *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat** is present within 5 m of an area of *forestry** prior to undertaking harvesting an *Operational Plan**, detailing measures taken to avoid or mitigate adverse *effects*^ on these areas, must be prepared and submitted to the Regional Council at least 48 hours prior to harvesting commencing and the *Operational Plan** must be complied with. (f) Any area of *forestry** that is harvested (other than firebreaks, *tracks**, landing *sites** or areas in (a) and (b)) must be planted or replanted to protect from erosion as soon as practicable and no later than 18 months from the date of the harvesting, unless the area is left to revegetate naturally. (g) *Water*^ run-off controls must be installed and maintained for *tracks** and landing *sites**. (h) Batters, cuts and side castings must be established by methods that prevent slumping. (i) Felled vegetation must be felled away from and not be dragged through any *water body*^ other than where this is necessary to avoid endangering the health and safety of workers, or where it is unavoidable and is the best harvest method such as, but not limited to, hauling through corridors or butt extraction, and (i) any *discharge*^ resulting from the activity must not, after reasonable mixing, breach the water quality standards for change in visual clarity identified for that *water body*^ set out in Schedule E, and (ii) the activity must not occur in a *water body*^ with a Trout Spawning ~~v~~Value identified in Schedule B during the trout spawning season (1 May to	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			30 September inclusive), and (iii) the activity must not occur in a *water body*^ greater than 5 m in width, and (iv) the activity must not occur in an area listed in (b)(iii). (j) Harvesting must be planned and carried out so as to minimise the amount of *slash** *discharging*^ into any area listed in (b)(i) and (ii) and entering any area listed in (b)(iii). (k) *Slash** must be removed from within areas listed in (b)(i) where it is blocking *river*^ flow, or is diverting *river*^ flow and causing bank erosion. (l) *Slash** associated with landing *sites** and processing *sites** must be placed on stable ground and contained to prevent accumulated slash from causing erosion or land instability. (m) The use of mobile machinery in or on the *bed*^ of a *river*^ with a Schedule B Value of Trout Spawning in a manner that disturbs the *bed*^ of the active flowing channel must not take place during the trout spawning season (1 May to 30 September inclusive). (n) The use of mobile machinery in or on the *bed*^ of a *river*^ with a Schedule B Value of ~~w~~Whitebait ~~m~~Migration in a manner that disturbs the *bed*^ of the active flowing channel must not take place 15 August to 30 November (inclusive). (o) The activity must be undertaken in accordance with an *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan** which must be submitted to the Regional Council upon request. (p) Any *discharge*^ resulting from the activity must not, after reasonable mixing, breach the water quality standards for change in visual clarity identified for that *water body*^ set out in Schedule E. (q) Regional Council must be notified at least 48 hours	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			prior to the activity commencing.	
13-6 **Specified *vegetation clearance**, *land disturbance** or *cultivation** in a *Hill Country Erosion Management Area****	Pursuant to s9(2) RMA, except as regulated by Rule 13-8 and 13-9, any: (a) *land disturbance** of more than 100 m^2 per *property** per 12-month period, or (b) *vegetation clearance** of 1 ha or greater per *property** per 12-month period where the age of the vegetation in the area to be cleared is greater than seven years, or (c) *cultivation**, undertaken within a *Hill Country Erosion Management Area** and any ancillary: (a) diversion of *water*^ pursuant to s14(2) RMA on the *land*^ where the *vegetation clearance**, *land disturbance** or *cultivation** is undertaken, or (b) *discharge*^ of sediment into *water*^ pursuant to s15(1) RMA resulting from the *vegetation clearance**, *land disturbance** or *cultivation**.	**Restricted Discretionary**	(a) The activity must not take place on *land*^ that is within a *coastal foredune**. (b) The activity must not occur on *land*^ that is in, or within 10 m of: (i) the *bed*^ of a *river*^ that is permanently flowing, (ii) the *bed*^ of a *river*^ that is not permanently flowing and has an *active bed** width greater than 1 m, (iii) the *bed*^ of a *lake*^, (iv) a *wetland*^ as identified in Schedule F, (v) sites valued for Trout Spawning as identified in Schedule B, (vi) Sites of Significance - Aquatic as identified in Schedule B.	Discretion is restricted to: (a) the location, nature, scale, timing and duration of the activity, (b) *effects*^ of the activity and associated sediment run-off on soil conservation, surface *water*^ quality and aquatic ecology and the methods to be taken to avoid, remedy or mitigate them, (c) the requirement to provide an *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan**, the content of and standard to which the plan must be prepared, the implementation of the plan, and the timing of when it must be prepared and submitted, (d) the provision of greater setback distances from *water bodies*^ than those specified under condition (b) to provide greater protection to a *water body*^ if required, (e) the extent of non-compliance with the *water quality target** for visual clarity set out in Schedule E, (f) duration of consent, (g) review of consent *conditions*^, (h) compliance monitoring. (i) the matters in Policy 14-9. *Resource consent*^ applications under this *rule*^ will not be notified and written approval of affected persons will not be required (notice of applications need not

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
				be *served*^ on affected persons). **Advice Note:** Examples of alternative methods to avoid, remedy or mitigate sediment run-off can be found in: (a) Chapters 3-9 of the Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region" (September 2002, and (b) The Code of Practice for Commercial Vegetable Growing in the Horizons Region (Horticulture New Zealand).

14 Discharges to Land and Water

14.1 Objectives

Objective 14-1: Management of *discharges*^ to *land*^ and *water*^ and *land*^ uses affecting groundwater and surface water quality

The management of *discharges*^ onto or into *land*^ (including those that enter *water*^) or directly into *water*^ and *land*^ use activities affecting groundwater and surface *water*^ quality in a manner that:

(a) safeguards the life supporting capacity of water and recognises and provides for the Values and management objectives in Schedule B,

(b) provides for the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 as they relate to surface *water*^ and groundwater quality, and

(c) where a *discharge*^ is onto or into *land*^, avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse *effects*^ on surface *water*^ or groundwater.

14.2 Policies

Policy 14-1: Consent decision-making for *discharges*^ to *water*^

When making decisions on *resource consent*^ applications, and setting consent *conditions*^, for *discharges*^ of *water*^ or *contaminants*^ into *water*^, the Regional Council must specifically consider:

(a) the objectives and ~~p~~Policies 5-1 to 5-5 and 5-9 of Chapter 5,

and have regard to:

(b) avoiding *discharges*^ which contain any persistent *contaminants*^ that are likely to accumulate in a *water body*^ or its *bed*^,

(c) the appropriateness of adopting the *best practicable option*^ to prevent or minimise adverse *effects*^ in circumstances where:

  (i) it is difficult to establish *discharge*^ parameters for a particular *discharge*^ that give effect to the management approaches for *water*^ quality and *discharges*^ set out in Chapter 5, or

  (ii) the potential adverse *effects*^ are likely to be minor, and the costs associated with adopting the *best practicable option*^ are small in comparison to the costs of investigating the likely *effects*^ on *land*^ and *water*^, and

(d) the objectives and policies of Chapters 2, 3, 6, 9 and 12 to the extent that they are relevant to the *discharge*^.

Policy 14-2: Consent decision-making for *discharges^* to *land^*

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

(a) the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 regarding the management of groundwater quality and *discharges^*,

(b) where the *discharge^* may enter surface *water^* or have an adverse *effect^* on surface *water^* quality, the degree of compliance with the approach for managing surface *water^* quality set out in Chapter 5,

(c) avoiding as far as reasonably practicable any adverse *effects^* on any sensitive receiving *environment^* or potentially incompatible *land^* uses, in particular any residential buildings, educational facilities, churches, marae, public areas, *infrastructure^* and other physical resources of regional or national importance identified in Policy 3-1, *wetlands^*, surface *water bodies^* and the *coastal marine area^*,

(d) the appropriateness of adopting the *best practicable option^* to prevent or minimise adverse *effects^* in circumstances where:

  (i) it is difficult to establish *discharge^* parameters for a particular *discharge^* that give effect to the management approaches for *water^* quality and *discharges^* set out in Chapter 5,

  (ii) the potential adverse *effects^* are likely to be minor, and the costs associated with adopting the *best practicable option^* are small in comparison to the costs of investigating the likely *effects^* on *land^* and *water^*,

(e) avoiding *discharges^* which contain any persistent *contaminants^* that are likely to accumulate in the soil or groundwater, and

(f) the objectives and policies of Chapters 2, 3, 6, 9 and 12 to the extent that they are relevant to the *discharge^*.

Policy 14-3: Industry-based standards

The Regional Council will examine on an on-going basis relevant industry-based standards (including guidelines and codes of practice), recognising that such industry based standards generally represent current best practice, and may accept compliance with those standards as being adequate to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse *effects^* to the extent that those standards address the matters in Policies 14-1, 14-2, 14-4 and 14-5.

Policy 14-4: Options for *discharges^* to surface *water^* and *land^*

When applying for consents and making decisions on consent applications for *discharges^* of *contaminants^* into *water^* or onto or into *land^*, the opportunity to utilise alternative *discharge^* options, or a mix of *discharge^* regimes, for the purpose of mitigating adverse *effects^*, applying the best practicable option, must be considered, including but not limited to:

(a) discharging *contaminants^* onto or into *land^* as an alternative to discharging *contaminants^* into *water^*,

(b) withholding from discharging *contaminants^* into surface *water^* at times of low flow, and

(c) adopting different treatment and *discharge*^ options for different receiving *environments*^ or at different times (including different flow regimes or levels in surface *water bodies*^).

Policy 14-5: Management of intensive farming *land*^ uses

In order to give effect to Policy 5-7 and Policy 5-8, intensive farming *land*^ use activities affecting groundwater and surface *water*^ quality must be managed in the following manner:

(a) The following land uses have been identified as intensive farming *land*^ uses:

(i) *Dairy farming**

(ii) *Commercial vegetable growing**

(iii) *Cropping**

(iv) *Intensive sheep and beef**

(b) The intensive farming *land*^ uses identified in (a) must be regulated where:

(i) They are existing intensive farming *land*^ uses, in the targeted *Water Management Sub-zones** identified in Table 14.1.

(ii) They are new (ie., established after the Plan has legal effect[1]) intensive farming *land*^ uses, in all *Water Management Sub-zones** in the Region.

(c) Nitrogen leaching maximums have been established in Table 14.2.

(d) Existing intensive farming *land*^ uses regulated in accordance with (b)(i) must be managed to ensure that the leaching of nitrogen from those *land*^ uses does not exceed the *cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum** values for each year contained in Table 14.2, unless the circumstances in Policy 14-6 apply.

(e) New intensive farming *land*^ uses regulated in accordance with (b)(ii) must be managed to ensure that the leaching of nitrogen from those *land*^ uses does not exceed the *cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum** values for each year contained in Table 14.2.

(f) Intensive farming *land*^ uses regulated in accordance with (b) must exclude cattle from:

(i) A *wetland*^ or *lake*^ that is a *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat**.

(ii) Any *river*^ that is permanently flowing or has an *active bed** width greater than 1 metre.

(g) All places where cattle cross a river that is permanently flowing or has an *active bed** width greater than 1 metre must be culverted or bridged and those culverts or bridges must be used by cattle whenever they cross the river.

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1 The Plan has legal effect in the case of *dairy farming** from 24 August 2010 and for *commercial vegetable growing**, *cropping** and *intensive sheep and beef** it has legal effect from 9 May 2013.

Policy 14-6: Resource consent decision-making for intensive farming *land*^ uses

When making decisions on *resource consent*^ applications, and setting consent *conditions*^, for intensive farming *land*^ uses the Regional Council must:

(a) Ensure the nitrogen leaching from the land is managed in accordance with Policy 14-5.

(b) An exception may be made to (a) for existing intensive farming *land*^ uses in the following circumstances:

  (i) where the existing intensive farming *land*^ use occurs on land that has 50% or higher of LUC Classes IV to VIII and has an average annual rainfall of 1500 mm or greater; or

  (ii) where the existing intensive farming *land*^ use cannot meet year 1 *cumulative nitrogen leaching maximums** in year 1, they shall be managed through conditions on their resource consent to ensure year 1 *cumulative nitrogen leaching maximums** are met within 4 years.

(c) Where an exception is made to the *cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum** the existing intensive farming *land*^ uses must be managed by consent conditions to ensure:

  (i) Good management practices to minimise the loss of nitrogen, phosphorus, faecal contamination and sediment are implemented.

  (ii) Any losses of nitrogen, which cannot be minimised, are remedied or mitigated, including by other works or environmental compensation. Mitigation works may include but are not limited to, creation of wetland and riparian planted zones.

(d) Ensure that cattle are excluded from surface water in accordance with Policy 14-5 (f) and (g) except where landscape or geographical constraints make stock exclusion impractical and the effects of cattle stock movements are avoided, remedied or mitigated. In all cases any unavoidable losses of nitrogen, phosphorus, faecal contamination and sediment are remedied or mitigated by other works or environmental compensation. Mitigation works may include (but are not limited to) creation of wetland and riparian planted zones.

Policy 14-7: Management of *discharges*^ of *domestic wastewater**

When making decisions on *resource consent*^ applications, and setting consent *conditions*^, for on-site *discharges*^ of *domestic wastewater**, the Regional Council must generally ensure that the *discharge*^ is in accordance with the Manual for On-site Wastewater Systems Design and Management (Horizons Regional Council 2010).

For *discharges*^ that are not in accordance with the Manual for On-site Wastewater Systems Design and Management (Horizons Regional Council 2010) the Regional Council must make decisions on *resource consent*^ applications, and set consent *conditions*^, for on-site *discharges*^ of *domestic wastewater**, to ensure that:

(a) the *site** is suitable for the intended on-site wastewater management system,

(b) the *discharge*^ does not result in actual or potential contamination of:

(i) groundwater at any point of abstraction utilised for irrigation, stock or domestic drinking *water*^,

(ii) surface *water bodies*^,

(iii) stormwater drains,

(iv) *artificial watercourses**, or

(v) neighbouring *properties**,

(c) the *discharge*^ does not constitute a public health threat,

(d) the *discharge*^ does not cause any offensive or objectionable odour beyond the *property** boundary, and

(e) a sufficient area of *land*^ is set aside as a reserve disposal area.

Policy 14-8: Monitoring requirements for consent holders

Point source *discharges*^ of *contaminants*^ to *water*^ must generally be subject to the following monitoring requirements:

(a) the regular monitoring of *discharge*^ volumes on *discharges*^ smaller than 100 m^3/day and making the records available to the Regional Council on request,

(b) the installation of a pulse-count capable meter in order to monitor the volume *discharged*^ for *discharges*^ of 100 m^3/day or greater,

(c) the installation of a Regional Council compatible telemetry system on *discharges*^ of 300 m^3/day or greater, and

(d) monitoring and reporting on the quality of the *discharge*^ at the point of *discharge*^ before it enters surface *water*^ and the quality of the receiving *water*^ upstream and downstream of the point of *discharge*^ (after *reasonable mixing**) may also be required. This must align with the Regional Council's environmental monitoring programme where reasonably practicable to enable cumulative impacts to be measured.

Policy 14-9: Consent decision making requirements from the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

(a) This policy applies to any application for the following *discharges*^ (including a diffuse *discharge*^ by any person or animal):

(i) a new *discharge*^; or

(ii) a change or increase in any *discharge*^ –

of any *contaminant*^ into fresh *water*^, or onto or into *land*^ in circumstances that may result in that *contaminant*^ (or, as a result of any natural process from the *discharge*^ of that *contaminant*^, any other *contaminant*^) entering fresh *water*^.

(b) When considering any application for a *discharge*^ the Regional Council must have regard to the following matters:

(i) the extent to which the *discharge*^ would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh *water*^ including on any ecosystem associated with fresh *water*^; and

(ii) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on fresh *water*^, and on any ecosystem associated with fresh *water*^, resulting from the *discharge*^ would be avoided.

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

(c) When considering any application for a *discharge*^ the Regional Council must have regard to the following matters:

(i) the extent to which the *discharge*^ would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh *water*^; and

(ii) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh *water*^ resulting from the *discharge*^ would be avoided.

This clause of the policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 took effect on 4 July 2014.

14.3 Rules - Agricultural Activities

Table 14.1 sets out the target *Water Management Sub-zones** where management of existing intensive farming *land*^ use activities must be specifically controlled.

Table 14.1 Targeted *Water Management Sub-zones**

Catchment	*Water Management Sub-zone**	Date the Rules of the Plan have legal effect[2] in relation to Rule 14-1
Mangapapa	Mangapapa Mana_9b	1 July 2014
Waikawa	Waikawa West_9a Manakau West_9b	1 July 2014
Other south-west catchments (Papaitonga)	Lake Papaitonga West_8	1 July 2014
Mangatainoka	Upper Mangatainoka Mana_8a Middle Mangatainoka Mana_8b Lower Mangatainoka Mana_8c Makakahi Mana_8d	1 July 2015
Other coastal lakes	Northern Manawatu Lakes West_6 Kaitoke Lakes West_4 Southern Wanganui Lakes West _5	1 July 2015
Coastal Rangitikei	Coastal Rangitikei Rang_4	1 July 2015
Lake Horowhenua	Lake Horowhena Hoki_1a Hokio Hoki_1b	I July 2015
Upper Manawatu above Hopelands	Upper Manawatu Mana_1a Mangatewainui Mana_1b Mangatoro Mana_1c Weber-Tamaki Mana_2a	1 July 2016

2 The Plan has legal effect in the case of *dairy farming** from 24 August 2010 and for *commercial vegetable growing**, *cropping** and *intensive sheep and beef** it has legal effect from 9 May 2013.

Catchment	*Water Management Sub-zone**	Date the Rules of the Plan have legal effect[2] in relation to Rule 14-1
	Mangatera Mana_2b Upper Tamaki Mana_3 Upper Kumeti Mana_4 Tamaki-Hopelands Mana_5a Lower Tamaki Mana_5b Lower Kumeti Mana_5c Oruakeretaki Mana_5d Raparapawai Mana_5e	
Manawatu above gorge	Hopelands-Tiraumea Mana_6 Upper Gorge Mana_9a Mangaatua Mana_9c	1 July 2016

Table 14.2 sets out the *cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum** for the *land*^ used for intensive farming *land*^ use activities within each specified *land use capability class**.

Table 14.2 *Cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum** by *Land Use Capability Class**

Period (from the year that the rule has legal effect[3])	*LUC** I	*LUC** II	*LUC** III	*LUC** IV	*LUC** V	*LUC** VI	*LUC** VII	*LUC** VIII
Year 1	30	27	24	18	16	15	8	2
Year 5	27	25	21	16	13	10	6	2
Year 10	26	22	19	14	13	10	6	2
Year 20	25	21	18	13	12	10	6	2

3 The Plan has legal effect in the case of *dairy farming** from 24 August 2010 and for *commercial vegetable growing**, *cropping** and *intensive sheep and beef** it has legal effect from 9 May 2013.

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
14-1 Existing intensive farming *land*^ use activities	The use of *land*^ pursuant to s9(2) RMA for any of the following types of intensive farming: (i) *dairy farming** (ii) *commercial vegetable growing** (iii) *cropping** (iv) *intensive sheep and beef farming** that was existing in *the Water Management Sub-zones** listed in and from the dates specified in Table 14.1 and any of the following *discharges*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA associated with that intensive farming: (a) the *discharge*^ of *fertiliser** onto or into *land*^ (b) the *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *land*^ from (i) the preparation, storage, use or transportation of stock feed on *production land*^ (ii) the use of a *feedpad** (c) the *discharge*^ of *grade Aa biosolids*^* or *compost** onto or into *production land*^ (d) the *discharge*^ of *poultry farm litter** onto or into *production land*^ (e) the *discharge*^ of farm *animal effluent** onto or into *production land*^ (or upon expiry or surrender of any existing consent for that *discharge*^) including: (i) effluent from dairy sheds and	**Controlled**	(a) A *nutrient management plan** must be prepared for the *land*^, and provided annually to the Regional Council. (b) The activity must be undertaken in accordance with the *nutrient management plan** prepared under (a). (c) The *nutrient management plan** prepared under (a) must demonstrate that the nitrogen leaching loss from the activity will not exceed the *cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum** specified in Table 14.2. (d) Cattle must be excluded from: (i) *wetlands*^ and *lakes*^ that are a *rare habitat** or *threatened habitat**, *and* (ii) the *beds*^ of *rivers*^ that are permanently flowing or have an *active bed** width greater than 1 m. (e) *Rivers*^ that are permanently flowing or have an *active bed** width greater than 1 m, that are crossed by cattle must be bridged or culverted, and the cattle must cross via that bridge or culvert, and run-off originating from the carriageway of the bridge or culvert must be *discharged*^ onto or into *land*^. (f) The *discharge*^ of *fertiliser** onto or into *land*^ and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air must comply with the *conditions*^ of Rule 14-5. (g) The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *land*^ from: (i) the preparation, storage, use or transportation of stock feed on *production land*^, or (ii) the use of a *feedpad** and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air must comply with the *conditions*^ of Rule 14-6.	Control is reserved over: (a) the implementation of the *nutrient management plan** (b) compliance with the *cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum** specified in Table 14.2 (c) the matters of control in Rule 14-11 (d) avoiding, remedying or mitigating the effects of odour, dust, *fertiliser** drift or effluent drift (e) provision of information including the *nutrient management plan** (f) duration of consent (g) review of consent *conditions*^ (h) compliance monitoring (i) the matters in Policy 14-9. *Resource consent*^ applications under this *rule*^ will not be notified and written approval of affected persons will not be required (notice of applications need not be *served*^ on affected persons).

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
	*feedpads** (ii) effluent received from piggeries (iii) sludge from farm effluent ponds (iv) poultry farm effluent and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA. Where the existing intensive farming *land*^ use is located partly on land within one or more of the *water management sub-zones** listed in Table 14.1 and partly on other land, this rule only applies: (a) if at least 20% of the existing intensive farming *land*^ use is located on land within the listed *water management sub-zones**; and (b) to the portion of the existing intensive farming *land*^ use that is located within the listed *water management sub-zones**.		(h) The *discharge*^ of *grade Aa biosolids** or *compost** onto or into *production land*^ and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air must comply with the *conditions*^ of Rule 14-7. (i) The *discharge*^ of *poultry farm litter** onto or into *production land*^ and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air must comply with the *conditions*^ of Rule 14-9. (j) The *discharge*^ of farm *animal effluent** onto or into *production land*^ including: (i) effluent from dairy sheds and *feedpads** (ii) effluent received from piggeries (iii) sludge from farm effluent ponds (iv) poultry farm effluent and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air must comply with the *conditions*^, standards and terms of Rule 14-11.	
14-2 Existing intensive farming *land*^ use activities not complying with Rule 14-1	The use of *land*^ pursuant to s9(2) RMA for any of the following intensive farming: (i) *dairy farming** (ii) *commercial vegetable growing** (iii) *cropping** (iv) *intensive sheep and beef farming** that was existing in *the Water Management Sub-zones** listed in and from the dates specified in Table 14.1, and any of the following *discharges*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA	**Restricted Discretionary**		Discretion is restricted to: (a) preparation of and compliance with a *nutrient management plan** for the *land*^ (b) the extent of non-compliance with the *cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum** specified in Table 14.2 (c) measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate nutrient leaching, faecal contamination and sediment losses from the *land*^

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
	associated with intensive farming, that do not comply with one or more of the *conditions*^, standards and terms of Rule 14-1: (a) the *discharge*^ of *fertiliser** onto or into *land*^ (b) the *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *land*^ from (i) the preparation, storage, use or transportation of stock feed on *production land*^ (ii) the use of a *feedpad** (c) the *discharge*^ of *grade Aa biosolids*^* or *compost** onto or into *production land*^ (d) the *discharge*^ of *poultry farm litter** onto or into *production land*^ (e) the *discharge*^ of farm *animal effluent** onto or into *production land*^ (or upon expiry or surrender of any existing consent for that *discharge*^) including: (i) effluent from dairy sheds and *feedpads** (ii) effluent received from piggeries (iii) sludge from farm effluent ponds (iv) poultry farm effluent and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA.			(d) measures to exclude cattle from *wetlands*^ and *lakes*^ that are a *rare habitat** or *threatened habitat**, and *rivers*^ that are permanently flowing or have an *active bed** width greater than 1 m (e) the bridging or culverting of *rivers*^ that are permanently flowing or have an *active bed** width greater than 1 m that are crossed by cattle (f) the matters referred to in the *conditions*^ of Rules 14-5, 14-6, 14-7, and 14-9 (g) the matters referred to in the *conditions*^ of Rule 14-11 and the matters of control in Rule 14-11 (h) avoiding, remedying or mitigating the effects of odour, dust, *fertiliser** drift or effluent drift ~~(i)~~ (i) provision of information including the annual *nutrient management plan** ~~(k)~~ (j)duration of consent ~~(l)~~ (k) review of consent *conditions*^ ~~(m)~~ (l)compliance monitoring (m) the matters in Policy 14-9.
14-3 New intensive farming *land*^ use	The use of *land*^ pursuant to s9(2) RMA for any conversion to any of the following	**Controlled**	(a) A *nutrient management plan** must be prepared for the *land*^ and provided annually to the Regional	Control is reserved over:

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
activities	intensive farming: (i) *dairy farming** (ii) *commercial vegetable growing** (iii) *cropping** (iv) *intensive sheep and beef farming** that occurs from the date this rule has legal effect[4] anywhere within the Region and any of the following *discharges*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA associated with that intensive farming: (a) the *discharge*^ of *fertiliser** onto or into *land*^ (b) the *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *land*^ from (i) the preparation, storage, use or transportation of stock feed on *production land*^ (ii) the use of a *feedpad** (c) the *discharge*^ of *grade Aa biosolids*^*, or *compost** onto or into *production land*^ (d) the *discharge*^ of *poultry farm litter** onto or into *production land*^ (e) the *discharge*^ of farm *animal effluent** onto or into *production land*^ including: (i) effluent from dairy sheds and *feedpads** (ii) effluent received from piggeries		Council. (b) The activity must be undertaken in accordance with the *nutrient management plan** prepared under (a). (c) The *nutrient management plan** prepared under (a) must demonstrate that the nitrogen leaching loss from the activity will not exceed the *cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum** specified in Table 14.2. (d) Cattle must be excluded from: (i) *wetlands*^ and *lakes*^ that are a *rare habitat** or *threatened habitat**, *and* (ii) the *beds*^ of *rivers*^ that are permanently flowing or have an *active bed** width greater than 1 m. (e) *Rivers*^ that are permanently flowing or have an *active bed** width greater than 1 m, that are crossed by cattle, must be bridged or culverted and the cattle must cross via that bridge or culvert, and run-off originating from the carriageway of the bridge or culvert must be *discharged*^ onto or into *land*^. (f) The *discharge*^ of *fertiliser** onto or into *land*^ and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air must comply with the *conditions*^ of Rule 14-5. (g) The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *land*^ from: (i) the preparation, storage, use or transportation of stock feed on *production land*^, or (ii) the use of a *feedpad** and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air must comply with the *conditions*^ of Rule 14-6.	(c) the implementation of the *nutrient management plan** (d) compliance with the *cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum** specified in Table 14.2 (e) the matters of control in Rule 14-11 (f) avoiding, remedying or mitigating the effects of odour, dust, *fertiliser** drift or effluent drift (g) provision of information including the *nutrient management plan** (h) duration of consent (i) review of consent *conditions*^ (j) compliance monitoring (k) the matters in Policy 14-9. *Resource consent*^ applications under this *rule*^ will not be notified and written approval of affected persons will not be required (notice of applications need not be *served*^ on affected persons).

[4] The rule has legal effect in the case of *dairy farming** from 24 August 2010 and for *commercial vegetable growing**, *cropping** and *intensive sheep and beef** it has legal effect from 9 May 2013.

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
	(iii) sludge from farm effluent ponds (iv) poultry farm effluent and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA.		(h) The *discharge*^ of *grade Aa biosolids** or *compost** onto or into *production land*^ and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air must comply with the *conditions*^ of Rule 14-7. (i) The *discharge*^ of *poultry farm litter** onto or into *production land*^ and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air must comply with the *conditions*^ of Rule 14-9. (j) The *discharge*^ of farm *animal effluent** onto or into *production land*^ including: (i) effluent from dairy sheds and *feedpads** (ii) effluent received from piggeries (iii) sludge from farm effluent ponds (iv) poultry farm effluent and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air must comply with the *conditions*^, standards and terms of Rule 14-11.	
14-4 New intensive farming *land*^ use activities not complying with Rule 14-3	The use of *land*^ pursuant to s9(2) RMA for any of the following intensive farming (i) *dairy farming** (ii) *commercial vegetable growing** (iii) *cropping** (iv) *intensive sheep and beef farming** that occurs from the date this rule has legal effect[5] anywhere within the Region, and any of the following *discharges*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA associated with intensive farming, that do not comply with one or more of the	**Restricted Discretionary**		Discretion is restricted to: (g) preparation of and compliance with a *nutrient management plan** for the *land*^ (h) the extent of non-compliance with the *cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum**specified in Table 14.2 (i) measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate nutrient leaching, faecal contamination and sediment losses from the *land*^ (j) measures to exclude cattle from

[5] The rule has legal effect in the case of *dairy farming** from 24 August 2010 and for *commercial vegetable growing**, *cropping** and *intensive sheep and beef** it has legal effect from 9 May 2013.

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
	conditions^, standards and terms of Rule 14-3: (a) the *discharge*^ of *fertiliser** onto or into *land*^ (b) the *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *land*^ from (i) the preparation, storage, use or transportation of stock feed on *production land*^ (ii) the use of a *feedpad** (c) the *discharge*^ of *grade Aa biosolids*^* or *compost** onto or into *production land*^ (d) the *discharge*^ of *poultry farm litter** onto or into *production land*^ (e) the *discharge*^ of farm *animal effluent** onto or into *production land*^ including: (i) effluent from dairy sheds and *feedpads** (ii) effluent received from piggeries (iii) sludge from farm effluent ponds (iv) poultry farm effluent and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA.			*wetlands*^ and *lakes*^ that are a *rare habitat** or *threatened habitat**, and *rivers*^ that are permanently flowing or have an *active bed** width greater than 1 m (k) the bridging or culverting of *rivers*^ that are permanently flowing or have an *active bed** width greater than 1 m that are crossed by cattle (l) the matters referred to in the *conditions*^ of Rules 14-5, 14-6, 14-7, and 14-9 (m) the matters referred to in the *conditions*^ of Rule 14-11 and the matters of control in Rule 14-11 (n) avoiding, remedying or mitigating the effects of odour, dust, *fertiliser** drift or effluent drift (o) provision of information including the annual *nutrient management plan** (p) duration of consent (q) review of consent *conditions*^ (r) compliance monitoring (s) the matters in Policy 14-9.
14-5 ***Fertiliser****	The *discharge*^ of *fertiliser** onto or into *land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, except where the *discharge*^ is undertaken in association	**Permitted**	(a) There must be no direct *discharge*^ of *fertiliser** into any surface *water body*^ or its *bed*^ or *artificial watercourse** other than as provided for under (b). (b) All reasonable measures must be taken to prevent: (i) any *discharge*^ of *fertiliser** within the *bed*^ of a	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
	with a use of *land*^ controlled by Rules 14-1 to 14-4.		*river*^ that is permanently flowing or has an *active bed** width greater than 2 m, or any *lake*^ or *wetland*^ that has an area of 1 ha or more (ii) any *discharge*^ into any *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat**, except for the purpose of enhancing such habitats. Under condition (b) "reasonable measures" includes the use of GPS technology. (c) For *production land*^ the *fertiliser** must be *discharged*^ in accordance with the Code of Practice for Nutrient Management (New Zealand Fertiliser Manufacturers' Research Association, 2007). (d) Where nitrogen *fertiliser** is *discharged*^ onto *land*^ in excess of 60 kgN/ha/year averaged across the whole farm area or in excess of an average rate of 150 kgN/ha/year on any application area a nutrient budget undertaken using the OVERSEER® model, which takes into account all other sources of nitrogen, and covers and identifies the whole farm area including details of individual blocks and which is designed to minimise nitrogen leaching rates, must be used to plan and carry out the *fertiliser** *discharge*^ and be made available to the Regional Council upon request. If a *nutrient management plan** is required under Rules 14-1, 14-2, 14-3 or 14-4 then the nutrient budget required by this *condition*^ must be consistent with it and the activity must be carried out in accordance with it. (e) The *discharge*^ must not result in any offensive or objectionable odour or *fertiliser** drift beyond the *property** boundary.	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
14-6 **Stock feed including *feedpads******	The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from: (a) the preparation, storage, use or transportation of stock feed on *production land*^, or (b) the use of a *feedpad**** and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, except where the *discharge*^ is undertaken in association with a use of *land*^ controlled by Rule 14-1 to 14-4.	**Permitted**	(a) All silage (excluding maize silage) storage pits that have an area greater than 500 m^2 and all *feedpads**, must be sealed to restrict seepage of *contaminants*^. The permeability of the sealing layer must not exceed $1x10^{-9}$ m/s. (b) All areas used for storing stock feed, for *feedpads** or for otherwise feeding stock (including feeding silage) must be located and managed in a manner that ensures at all times when such areas are in use: (i) run-off from the area into surface *water*^ or *artificial watercourses**, is prevented (ii) run-off from the surrounding catchment is prevented from entering the area. (c) All areas used for storing stock feed, for *feedpads** or for otherwise feeding stock (including feeding silage) must comply with the following separation distances: (i) 50 m from *rare habitats**, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats**, (ii) 20 m from *bores**, surface *water bodies*^, *artificial watercourses**, and the *coastal marine area*^, and (iii) 50 m from any *historic heritage*^ identified in any *district plan*^ or *regional plan*^. (d) All *animal effluent** collected from *feedpads** must be treated and *discharged*^ in accordance with Rule 14-11. (e) The *discharge*^ must not result in any offensive or objectionable odour or dust beyond the *property** boundary.	
14-7	The *discharge*^ of *grade Aa biosolids** or	**Permitted**	(a) There must be no direct *discharge*^ or run-off into	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
Discharges^* of *grade Aa biosolids and *compost*** to *production land^***	*compost** onto or into *production land^* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, and any ancillary *discharge^* of *contaminants^* into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, except where the *discharge^* is undertaken in association with a use of *land^* controlled by Rules 14-1 to 14-4.		any surface *water body^* or its *bed^* or *artificial watercourse**. (b) For *compost** the material must not contain any human or animal pathogens, or any *hazardous substances**. (c) For *grade Aa biosolids** the *discharge^* must comply with the requirements for *grade Aa biosolids** as included with Chapters 4 and 7 of Volume 1 and Chapters 8 (including monitoring requirements) and 9 of Volume 2 of the Guidelines for the Safe Application of Biosolids to Land in New Zealand (New Zealand Water and Waste Association, August 2003). (d) The *discharge^* must comply with the following separation distances: (i) 50 m from *rare habitats**, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats** (ii) 20 m from *bores**, surface *water bodies^*, *artificial watercourses** and the *coastal marine area^* (iii) 50 m from any *historic heritage^* identified in any *district plan^* or *regional plan^*. (e) A nutrient budget undertaken using the OVERSEER® model, which takes into account all other sources of nitrogen and which is designed to minimise nitrogen leaching rates, must be used to plan and carry out the *discharge^* of the *grade Aa biosolids** or *compost**. If a *nutrient management plan** is required under Rules 14-1 to 14-4 then the nutrient budget required by this *condition^* must be consistent with it and the activity must be carried out in accordance with it. (f) The *discharge^* must not result in any offensive or	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			objectionable odour or dust beyond the *property** boundary. (g) The discharger must keep the following records: (i) a daily record of the *discharge^* volume and location (ii) a monthly (or more frequent) analysis of the nitrogen concentration of a *discharge^* sample and make these records available to the Regional Council upon request.	
14-8 **Grade Ab, Ba or Bb *biosolids****	The *discharge^* of grade Ab, Ba or Bb *biosolids** onto or into *production land^* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, and any ancillary *discharge^* of *contaminants^* into air pursuant to ss15(2) or 15(2A) RMA, except where the *discharge^* is undertaken in association with a use of *land^* controlled by Rules 14-1 to 14-4.	**Restricted Discretionary**	(a) There must be no direct *discharge^* or run-off into any surface *water body^* or its *bed^* or *artificial watercourse**. (b) The material must have undergone stabilisation processes to achieve at least B grade as defined by the Guidelines for the Safe Application of Biosolids to Land in New Zealand (New Zealand Water and Waste Association, August 2003). *Hazardous substances** must not exceed b grade limits as given by the Guidelines for the Safe Application of Biosolids to Land in New Zealand (New Zealand Water and Waste Association, August 2003). (c) The *discharge^* must comply with the following separation distances: (i) 150 m from residential buildings, public places and amenity areas where people congregate, education facilities and public roads (ii) 50 m from *property** boundaries (iii) 50 m from *rare habitats**, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats** (iv) 20 m from *bores**, surface *water bodies^*, *artificial watercourses** and the *coastal marine area^*	Discretion is reserved over: (a) the rate of *discharge^* and frequency of *discharge^* to control nutrient and contaminant loading rates (b) maintenance of vegetative cover in the area of *discharge^* (c) avoiding, remedying or mitigating the effects of odour or dust (d) contingency measures, including for events of mechanical failure and prolonged wet weather (e) monitoring and information requirements (f) duration of consent (g) review of consent *conditions^*~~, and~~ (h) compliance monitoring (i) the matters in Policy 14-9.

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			(v) 50 m from any *historic heritage*^ identified in any *district plan*^ or *regional plan*^. (d) A nutrient budget undertaken using the OVERSEER® model, which takes into account all other sources of nitrogen and which is designed to minimise nitrogen leaching rates, must be used to plan and carry out the *biosolids** *discharge*^. If a *nutrient management plan** is required under Rules 14-1 to 14-4 then the nutrient budget required by this *condition*^ must be consistent with it and the activity must be carried out in accordance with it. (e) The *discharge*^ must not result in any offensive or objectionable odour or dust beyond the *property** boundary.	
14-9 ***Discharges*^ of *poultry farm litter** or *pig farm litter** and associated temporary stockpiling**	The *discharge*^ of *poultry farm litter** or *pig farm litter** and associated stockpiling onto or into *production land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, except where the *discharge*^ is undertaken in association with a use of *land*^ controlled by Rules 14-1 to 14-4.	**Permitted**	(a) The rate of *discharge*^ must be no greater than 150 kgN/ha/year in any 12 month period and must not exceed 60 kgN/ha in any 24 hour period. (b) There must be no direct *discharge*^ or run-off into any surface *water body*^ or its *bed*^ or *artificial watercourse**. (c) The *discharge*^ of *poultry farm litter** or *pig farm litter** and associated temporary stockpiling must comply with the following separation distances: (i) 150 m from any residential buildings, public places and amenity areas where people congregate, and education facilities (ii) 50 m from *property** boundaries (iii) 50 m from *rare habitats**, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats** (iv) 20 m from *bores**, surface *water bodies*^, *artificial watercourses** and the *coastal marine area*^	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			(v) 50 m from any *historic heritage*^ identified in any *district plan*^ or *regional plan*^. (d) A nutrient budget undertaken using the OVERSEER® model, which takes into account all other sources of nitrogen and which is designed to minimise nitrogen leaching rates, must be used to plan and carry out the *discharge*^ of *poultry farm litter** or *pig farm litter**. If a *nutrient management plan** is required under Rules 14-1 to 14-4 then the nutrient budget required by this *condition*^ must be consistent with it and the activity must be carried out in accordance with it. (e) The *discharge*^ of *poultry farm litter** or *pig farm litter** and associated temporary stockpiling must not result in any offensive or objectionable odour or dust beyond the *property** boundary. (f) All areas used for temporary stockpiling must be located and managed in a manner that ensures at all times when such areas are in use: (i) run-off from the area into *water*^ or an *artificial watercourse** is prevented (ii) run-off from the surrounding catchment is prevented from entering the area.	
14-10 **Offal holes and farm dumps**	The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *production land*^ pursuant to ss15(1), 15(2) or 15(2A) RMA associated with an offal hole or farm dump, and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, except where the *discharge*^ is undertaken in association with a use of *land*^ controlled by Rules 14-1 to 14-4.	**Permitted**	(a) Only animal carcasses, or parts thereof, and *waste**, which is sourced from the *property** on which the offal hole or farm dump is located, can be disposed of. (b) The *waste** must not contain any *hazardous substances** or sewage. (c) There must be no *discharge*^ into any surface *water body*^ or its *bed*^ or *artificial watercourse**. (d) The lowest point of the offal hole or farm dump must be at least 1 m above the seasonally highest *water*^	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			table. (e) The offal hole or farm dump must comply with the following separation distances: (i) 150 m from any residential buildings, public places and amenity areas where people congregate, education facilities and public roads (ii) 10 m from *property** boundaries (iii) 50 m from *rare habitats**, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats** (iv) 20 m from *bores**, surface *water bodies*^, *artificial watercourses** and the *coastal marine area*^ (v) 50 m from any *historic heritage*^ identified in any *district plan*^ or *regional plan*^. (f) Measures must be used as necessary to minimise animal pests from entering the offal hole or farm dump. (g) There must be no offensive or objectionable odour or dust beyond the *property** boundary.	
14-11 **Farm *animal effluent**** **including effluent from dairy sheds, poultry farms and piggeries**	The *discharge*^ of farm *animal effluent** onto or into *production land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA including: (a) effluent from dairy sheds and *feedpads** (b) effluent from piggeries (c) sludge from farm effluent ponds (d) poultry farm effluent and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, except where the	**Controlled**	(a) There must be no direct *discharge*^ or run-off of effluent into a surface *water body*^ or its *bed*^ or *artificial watercourse**, including from effluent holding facilities. (b) The entire extent of effluent storage and treatment facilities (including sumps and ponds) must be sealed so as to restrict seepage of effluent where all or any part of the storage facility (including weeping walls, stone traps, sumps and ponds) is established or extended (including deepening) from the date the Plan is made *operative*^. The permeability of the sealing layer must not exceed	Control is reserved over: (a) amount of effluent per *discharge*^ and frequency of *discharge*^ (b) effluent *discharge*^ volume and rate in relation to the infiltration rate and the available *water*^ storage capacity of the soil (deferred irrigation) (c) nitrogen loading in terms of kgN/ha/year and kgN/ha in any 24 hour period (d) effluent storage facilities (including storage volume) to allow for the

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
	discharge^ is undertaken in association with a use of *land*^ controlled by Rules 14-1 to 14-4.		$1x10^{-9}$ m/s subject to the following exceptions: (i) Where there are multiple ponds that make up the storage facility, but not all are being extended then only those that are being extended are required to be fully sealed, or (ii) The establishment or extension of sumps, weeping walls or stone traps alone do not trigger a requirement for sealing of existing ponds. (c) The *discharge*^ must comply with the following separation distances: (i) for *discharges*^ of piggery effluent, 150 m from any residential buildings, public places and amenity areas where people congregate and education facilities (ii) for other *discharges*^, 20 m from any residential buildings, public places and amenity areas where people congregate and education facilities (iii) for all *discharges*^, 50 m from *rare habitats**, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats** (iv) for all *discharges*^, 20 m from *bores**, surface *water bodies*^, *artificial watercourses** and the *coastal marine area*^ (v) for all *discharges*^, 50 m from any *historic heritage*^ identified in any *district plan*^ or *regional plan*^. (d) Stormwater from ancillary roof areas, and hardstand areas which do not hold animals, must not *discharge*^ to the effluent storage facility unless the volume calculation for the pond takes into consideration the input from ancillary roof and	withholding of effluent during periods of prolonged wet weather when the soil moisture deficit is insufficient to allow for deficit effluent irrigation to occur (e) measures to manage the ponding of effluent on the *discharge*^ area (f) maintenance of vegetative cover on the *discharge*^ area (g) management of odours arising from the effluent *discharge*^ (h) contingency measures, including for events of mechanical failure and prolonged wet weather (i) duration of consent (j) review of consent *conditions*^~~, and~~ (k) compliance monitoring (l) the matters in Policy 14-9. Except for new piggeries, *resource consent*^ applications under this *rule*^ will not be notified and written approval of affected persons will not be required (notice of applications need not be *served*^ on affected persons).

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			hardstand areas. (e) A nutrient budget, undertaken using the OVERSEER® model, which takes into account all other sources of nitrogen and which is designed to minimise nitrogen leaching rates, must be used to plan and carry out the *animal effluent* discharge*^. If a *nutrient management plan** is required under Rules 14-1 to 14-4 then the nutrient budget required by this *condition*^ must be consistent with it and the activity must be carried out in accordance with it. (f) There must be no offensive or objectionable odour, dust, or effluent drift beyond the *property** boundary.	

Rule Guide:

The location of archaeological sites when defined by a single co-ordinate is unlikely to define the true extent of subsurface archaeological evidence. The 50 metre rule should apply from the outer perimeter of the site.

Some activities in *rare habitats*, threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats** are regulated by Rules 13-8 and 13-9. Discharges from agricultural activities at other locations are regulated as follows:

(a) **Discharges not covered by rules** - Agricultural discharges pursuant to ss15(1) RMA that are not covered by the rules above are a **discretionary activity** under Rule 14-30.
(b) **Activities that do not comply** - Except for Rule 14-3, activities pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA that do not comply with the permitted or controlled activity rules above are a **discretionary activity** under general Rule 14-30.

14.4 Rules - Discharges of Water

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
14-12 ***Discharges^* of *water^* to *water^*****	The *discharge^* of *water^* into *water^* pursuant to s15(1) RMA (excluding drainage *water^* which is regulated by Rules 16-10 and 16-11 and the *discharge^* of *water^* into *water^* that is part of the normal *operation** of a dam which is regulated by Rule 17-7 or Rule 17-8).	**Permitted**	(a) The *discharge^* must not cause or exacerbate the flooding of any neighbouring *property**. (b) The *discharge^* must not cause any scouring or erosion of any *land^* or *bed^* of a *water body^* beyond the point of *discharge^*. (c) The *discharge^* must not alter the natural course of any *water body^*. (d) The *discharge^* must not be to any *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat** (*discharges^* into *at-risk habitats** are *discretionary activities^* under Rule 13-8 and into *rare habitats** or *threatened habitats** are non-complying activities under Rule 13-9). (e) The *discharge^* must not, after *reasonable mixing**, change the natural temperature of the receiving *water^* by more than the maximum temperature or temperature change specified by the water quality standards for the *Water Management Sub-zone** listed in Schedule E.	

Rule Guide:

Activities that do not comply - Discharges of water pursuant to s15(1) RMA that do not comply with the permitted activity rule above are a **discretionary activity** under Rule 14-30.

14.5 Rules - Human effluent and domestic wastewater*

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
14-13 **Existing *discharges^* of *domestic wastewater****	The *discharge^* of *domestic wastewater** onto or into *land^* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from an on-site wastewater treatment and *land^* application system and any ancillary *discharge^* of *contaminants^* into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA lawfully in existence at 1 July 2011. New and upgraded *discharges^* of *domestic wastewater** are controlled by Rule 14-14.	**Permitted**	(a) The design flow as specified in section 3 of the Manual for On-Site Wastewater Systems Design and Management (Horizons Regional Council, 2010) must be no greater than 2 m^3/d (2,000 litres per day). (b) The flow allowance used to calculate the system design flow must be no less than 145 litres per person per day where the *water^* supply is provided by roof *water^* collection, or no less than 180 litres per person per day for other sources of *water^* supply. (c) The *discharge^* must consist only of *contaminants^* normally associated with domestic sewage and greywater. (d) There must be no direct *discharge^* of wastewater to groundwater. (e) The *discharge^* must comply with the following separation distances: (i) at least 20 m from any *bore** used for drinking *water^* supply (ii) at least 20 m from surface *water bodies^*, *artificial watercourses** and the *coastal marine area^*. (f) The *discharge^* must not cause any offensive or objectionable odour beyond the *property** boundary. (g) There must be no increase in the concentration of pathogenic organisms in any surface *water body^*	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			as a result of the *discharge*^. (h) The wastewater treatment and *land*^ application system must be maintained by a manufacturer-approved contractor in accordance with the supplier's specifications or the requirements of the Manual for On-Site Wastewater Systems Design and Management (Horizons Regional Council, 2010), whichever are the more stringent. All records of each *maintenance** action must be retained and made available for inspection by the Regional Council or its agents upon request.	
14-14 **New and upgraded *discharges^* of *domestic wastewater****	The *discharge*^ of *domestic wastewater** onto or into *land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from a new or upgraded on-site wastewater treatment and *land*^ application system which either: (a) is newly established after this *rule*^ becomes *operative*^, or (b) involves the *upgrade** of a system that existed at the date that this *rule*^ becomes *operative*^.	**Permitted**	(a) The activity must comply with conditions (a) to (g) of Rule 14-13. (b) All aspects of the wastewater treatment and *land*^ application system, including soil assessment, design, installation and operation, must be in accordance with the Manual for On-Site Wastewater Systems Design and Management (Horizons Regional Council, 2010). (c) Where the *property** within which the *discharge*^ occurs is 10 ha or greater: (i) septic tanks must be fitted with effluent outlet filters, unless the equivalent level of treatment is provided within a secondary or advanced secondary wastewater treatment system (ii) the areal loading rate within the wastewater *land*^ application area must be no greater than the least conservative rate provided in Tables 6.2, 6.6, 6.8 and 6.10 of the Manual for On-Site Wastewater Systems Design and Management (Horizons Regional Council, 2010). (d) Where the *property** within which the *discharge*^	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			occurs is less than 10 ha but 4 ha or greater: (i) the treatment system must be either secondary treatment which must achieve, as a minimum, the following *discharge*^ quality standards: 20 g/m^3 Biochemical Oxygen Demand and 30 g/m^3 Suspended Solids or an improved primary septic tank and outlet filter (ii) the *land*^ application system must be via pumping to dose load pressure compensating dripper irrigation lines for secondary or advanced secondary treated effluent and shallow low pressure effluent distribution trenches for primary treated effluent or lesser rate in accordance with that prescribed in Table 6.2 in the Manual for On-Site Wastewater Systems Design and Management (Horizons Regional Council, 2010) (iii) the areal loading rate within the wastewater *land*^ application area must be no greater than 5 mm/d (5 litres per m^2 per day) for secondary treated effluent and no greater than 3 mm/d (3 litres per m^2 per day) for primary treated effluent. (e) Where the *property** within which the *discharge*^ occurs is less than 4 ha: (i) the *property** must cover an area of at least either 5,000 m^2 for *properties** created by subdivision after this *rule*^ becomes *operative*^, or 2,500 m² for *properties** that existed at the date that this *rule*^ becomes *operative*^ (ii) the wastewater treatment system must include	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			secondary treatment which must achieve, as a minimum, the following *discharge*^ quality standards: 20 g/m³ Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 30 g/m³ Suspended Solids, and 60 g/m³ Total Nitrogen (iii) the *land*^ application system must be via pumping to dose load pressure compensating dripper irrigation lines (iv) the areal loading rate within the wastewater *land*^ application area must be no greater than 3 mm/d (3 litres per m² per day) or lesser rate in accordance with that prescribed in Table 6.2 in the Manual for On-Site Wastewater Systems Design and Management (Horizons Regional Council, 2010). (f) Separation distances to *water bodies*^ and *property** boundaries must be in accordance with those specified in Table 2.2 in the Manual for On-Site Wastewater Systems Design and Management (Horizons Regional Council, 2010). (g) The placement, burial, covering and exclusion of the *land*^ application area must be as specified in section 6 in the Manual for On-Site Wastewater Systems Design and Management (Horizons Regional Council, 2010). (h) For secondary treatment systems there must be at least a 50% reserve disposal area allocation. For primary treatment systems this reserve area allocation must be not less than 100%. (i) The activity must not take place in any *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat**. (j) The activity must not be to any *historic heritage*^ identified in any *district plan*^ or *regional plan*^.	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			(k) The wastewater treatment and *land*^ application system must be maintained by a manufacturer-approved contractor in accordance with the supplier's specifications or the requirements of the Manual for On-Site Wastewater Systems Design and Management (Horizons Regional Council, 2010), whichever are the more stringent. All records of each *maintenance** action must be retained and made available for inspection by the Regional Council or its agents upon request. (l) The *discharge*^ must not cause any offensive or objectionable odour beyond the *property** boundary.	
14-15 ***Discharges*^ of *domestic wastewater** not complying with Rules 14-13 and 14-14**	The *discharge*^ of *domestic wastewater** onto or into *land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from an on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system that does not comply with one or more of the *conditions*^ of Rules 14-13 or 14-14.	**Restricted Discretionary**	(a) The design flow must not exceed 6 m^3/d. (b) The flow allowance used to calculate the system design flow must be no less than 145 litres per person per day where the *water*^ supply is provided by roof *water*^ collection, or no less than 180 litres per person per day for other sources of *water*^ supply. (c) The *discharge*^ must consist only of *contaminants*^ normally associated with domestic sewage and greywater. (d) The activity must not take place in any *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat**. (e) The activity must not be to any *historic heritage*^ identified in any *district plan*^ or *regional plan*^.	Discretion is restricted to: (a) the volume of wastewater and design of the treatment system (b) compliance with the Manual for On-Site Wastewater Systems Design and Management (Horizons Regional Council, 2010) (c) the design of the disposal system, the disposal method, and the rate of *land*^ application (d) the *discharge*^ quality, and allowable level of contamination (e) *environmental*^ *effects*^ arising from the location and method of disposal (f) the reserve application area (g) duration of consent (h) review of consent *conditions*^ (i) compliance monitoring

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
				(j) the matters in Policy 14-9. *Resource consent*^ applications under this *rule*^ will not be notified and written approval of affected persons will not be required (notice of applications need not be *served*^ on affected persons).
14-16 **Human effluent storage and treatment facilities**	The *discharge*^ onto or into *land*^ of human effluent pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA for the purpose of storing or treating the effluent in ponds and any ancillary *discharge*^ to air pursuant to s15(2A) RMA. **Advice Note**: This *rule*^ controls sewage treatment and storage ponds but does not control *domestic wastewater** treatment and disposal, which is controlled under Rules 14-13, 14-14 and 14-15.	**Permitted**	(a) All effluent storage and treatment facilities (including sumps and ponds) must be sealed to restrict seepage of effluent. The permeability of the sealing layer must not exceed $1x10^{-9}$ m/s. (b) All effluent storage and treatment facilities (including sumps and ponds) must be located and managed in a manner which ensures at all times that: (i) effluent run-off from the area into surface *water bodies*^, *artificial watercourses** and the *coastal marine area*^ is prevented (ii) run-off from the surrounding catchment is prevented from entering the area. (c) The *discharge*^ must not result in any offensive or objectionable odour beyond the boundary of the subject *property**. (d) The *discharge*^ must comply with the following separation distances: (i) 150 m from any residential buildings, public places and amenity areas where people congregate, education facilities and public roads (ii) 50 m from *rare habitats**, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats** (iii) 30 m from *bores**, surface *water bodies*^,	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			*artificial watercourses** and the *coastal marine area*^ (iv) 50 m from *historic heritage*^ as identified in any *district plan*^ or *regional plan*^.	
14-17 ***Discharges*^ of *untreated human effluent** directly into surface *water*^**	The *discharge*^ of *untreated human effluent** directly into a surface *water body*^ pursuant to s15(1) RMA, except stormwater that is contaminated with sewage as a result of infiltration during rainfall.	**Prohibited**		

Rule Guide:

The location of archaeological sites when defined by a single co-ordinate is unlikely to define the true extent of subsurface archaeological evidence. The 50 metre rule should apply from the outer perimeter of the site.

Some discharges in *rare habitats**, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats** are regulated by Rules 13-8 and 13-9. Discharges at other locations are regulated as follows:

(a) **Activities not covered by rules** - Discharges of sewage pursuant to ss15(1) RMA that are not covered by the rules above are a **discretionary activity** under Rule 14-30.
(b) **Activities that do not comply** - Discharges of *domestic wastewater** pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA that do not comply with the permitted activity, controlled activity or restricted discretionary activity rules above, but which are not prohibited, are a **discretionary activity** under Rule 14-30.

14.6 Rules - Stormwater

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
14-18 ***Discharges^* of stormwater to surface *water^* and *land^*****	The *discharge^* of stormwater into surface *water^* pursuant to s15(1) RMA or onto or into *land^* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, and any ancillary takes or diversions of stormwater pursuant to s14(2) RMA forming part of the stormwater system.	**Permitted**	(a) The *discharge^* must not include stormwater from any: (i) *industrial or trade premises^* where *hazardous substances** stored or used may be entrained by the stormwater (ii) *contaminated land^* where the *contaminants^* of concern may be entrained by the stormwater (iii) operating quarry or *mineral^* extraction *site** unless there is an *interceptor system** in place. (b) The *discharge^* must not cause or exacerbate the flooding of any other *property**. (c) The activity must not cause erosion of any *land^* or the *bed^* of any *water body^* beyond the point of *discharge^* unless this is not practicably avoidable, in which case any erosion that occurs as a result of the *discharge^* must be remedied as soon as practicable. (d) There must be no *discharge^* to any *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat**, *at-risk habitat**, or reach of *river^* or its *bed^* with a Schedule B Value of Natural State. (e) For *discharges^* of stormwater onto or into *land^*: (i) the *discharge^* must be below a rate that would cause flooding outside the design *discharge^* soakage area, except in rain events equivalent to or greater than the 10% annual exceedance probability design storm.	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			Any exceedance must go into designated overland flow paths (ii) there must not be any overland flow resulting in a *discharge*^ to a natural surface *water body*^, except in rain events equivalent to or greater than the 10% annual exceedance probability design storm (iii) the *discharge*^ must not contain concentrations of *hazardous substances** that are toxic to aquatic ecosystems, or accumulate in soil. (f) For *discharges*^ of stormwater into surface *water bodies*^ the *discharge*^ must not cause any permanent reduction of the ability of the receiving *water body*^ or its *bed*^ to convey flood flows. (g) For *discharges*^ of stormwater into surface *water bodies*^ the *discharge*^ must not cause, after *reasonable mixing**, any of the following *effects*^ in the receiving *water body*^: (i) the production of conspicuous *oil** or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials (ii) any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity of the receiving *water*^ (iii) any emission of objectionable odour (iv) the rendering of fresh *water*^ unsuitable for consumption by farm animals (v) toxicity to aquatic ecosystems. (h) The activity must not be to any *historic heritage*^ identified in any *district plan*^ or *regional plan*^.	
14-19 ***Discharges*^ of**	The *discharge*^ of stormwater into surface *water*^ pursuant to s15(1) RMA or onto or	**Restricted Discretionary**	(a) There must be no *discharge*^ to any *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat**, *at-risk habitat**, or reach of a	Discretion is reserved over: (a) measures to control flooding and

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
stormwater to surface *water*^ or land not complying with Rule 14-18	into *land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, which does not comply with Rule 14-18, and any ancillary takes or diversions of stormwater pursuant to s14(2) RMA forming part of the stormwater system.		*river*^ or its *bed*^ with a Schedule B Value of Natural State.	erosion (b) *contaminant*^ concentrations and loading rates (c) measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse *effects*^ on groundwater quality (d) measures to manage the level of soil contamination (e) measures required to comply with s107(1) RMA (f) measures to assist with maintaining or achieving the Schedule E *water quality targets** for the relevant *Water Management Sub-zones** (g) management of odours arising from the stormwater *discharge*^ (h) stormwater system *maintenance** requirements (i) contingency requirements (j) monitoring and information requirements (k) duration of consent (l) review of consent *conditions*^ (m) the matters in Policy 14-9.

Rule Guide:

(a) Some discharges in *rare habitats**, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats** are regulated by Rules 13-8 and 13-9.
(b) Discharges in a reach of a river with a Schedule B Value of Natural State or Sites of Significance - Aquatic are regulated by Rule 14-25.

Discharges at other locations are regulated as follows:

(a) **Activities not covered by rules** - Discharges of stormwater pursuant to s15(1) RMA that are not covered by the rules above are a **discretionary activity** under Rule 14-30. Stormwater discharges **into** network utility piped stormwater systems are not regulated by this Plan, however permission may be required from the system owner or operator. The system owner or operator is responsible for the quality of discharges exiting the system into receiving environments.

(b) **Activities that do not comply** - Discharges of stormwater that do not comply with Rule 14-19 are a **discretionary activity** under Rule 14-30.

14.7 Rules - Dyes and Tracers

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
14-20 ***Discharges^* of dye and salt tracers**	The *discharge^* of dye and salt tracer material, excluding radioisotope tracers, into surface *water^* pursuant to s15(1) RMA.	**Permitted**	(a) The dye or salt tracer material *discharged^* must not exceed 20 l of dye in solution, 10 kg of salt, or 100 l of salt solution. (b) The Regional Council and the relevant *Territorial Authority^* must be notified in writing of the proposed *discharge^* at least 24 hours prior to the *discharge^*. Such notification must include: (i) the name and contact details of the person responsible for the *discharge^* (ii) the purpose and nature of the *discharge^* (iii) the nature of the tracer including its type, colour, and product name and description (iv) the location, timing and duration of the *discharge^*. (c) The dye or salt tracer must not be a hazardous substance in terms of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. (d) There must be no *discharge^* to any *rare habitat*, threatened habitat**, *at-risk habitat**, or reach of a *river^* or its *bed^* with a Schedule B Value of Natural State or Sites of Significance - Aquatic.	

Rule Guide:

(a) Some discharges in *rare habitats*, threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats** are regulated by Rules 13-8 and 13-9.
(b) Discharges in a reach of a river with a Schedule B Value of Natural State or Sites of Significance - Aquatic are regulated by Rule 14-25.

Discharges at other locations are regulated as follows:

(a) **Activities not covered by rules** - Discharges of radioisotope tracers and other tracers pursuant to s15(1) RMA that are not covered by the rule above are a **discretionary activity** under Rule 14-30.

(b) **Activities that do not comply** - Discharges of dyes and tracers pursuant to s15(1) RMA that do not comply with the permitted activity rule above are a **discretionary activity** under Rule 14-30.

14.8 Rules - *Cleanfill Material**, *Composting**, *Landfills** and *Solid Waste**

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
14-21 ***Discharges^ of cleanfill material****	The *discharge*^ of *cleanfill material** onto or into *land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into *water*^ pursuant to s15(1) RMA or air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA except as regulated by other *rules*^ in this Plan. The stockpiling of gravel ancillary to gravel extraction and roading activities is not restricted by this *rule*^.	**Permitted**	(a) The siting, design, installation and management must be in accordance with A Guide to the Management of Cleanfills (Ministry for the Environment, 2002). (b) The rate of *cleanfill material** *discharge*^ must be no more than 2,500 m^3/y per *property**. (c) The *cleanfill material** must not be *discharged*^ within: (i) a *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat** (ii) *land*^ with a *slope** greater than 20° (iii) 50 m from any *historic heritage*^ identified in any *district plan*^ or *regional plan*^. (d) Records of the source and composition of all *cleanfill material** *discharged*^ at the *site** must be maintained and made available to the Regional Council upon request. (e) The *discharge*^ of the *cleanfill material** must be undertaken and maintained in a manner so as to ensure its long-term physical stability.	
14-22 ***Composting**** **activities**	The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, or into air pursuant to ss15(1) or	**Permitted**	(a) The material to be composted must be *green waste**, and must not contain any *hazardous substance** or sewage.	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
	15(2A) RMA arising from a *composting** activity.		(b) The activity must not be located within: (i) a *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat** (ii) the *bed*^ of a *river*^ or *lake*^ (iii) *land*^ with a *slope** greater than 20° (iv) 50 m from any *historic heritage*^ identified in any *district plan*^ or *regional plan*^. (c) All areas used for the *composting** activity, including areas for storing *compost**, must be located and managed in a manner that ensures at all times when such areas are in use: (i) run-off from the area into surface *water*^ or an *artificial watercourse** is prevented (ii) run-off from the surrounding catchment is prevented from entering the area. (d) The *discharge*^ must not cause any offensive or objectionable odour or dust beyond the *property** boundary.	
14-23 **Closed *landfills****	The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *land*^ or into *water*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA or air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from a closed *solid waste** *landfill**.	**Controlled**		Control is reserved over: (a) measures to avoid adverse *effects*^ on groundwater quality (b) measures to manage the level of soil contamination (c) measures to assist with maintaining or achieving the Schedule E *water quality targets** for the relevant *Water Management Sub-zones** (d) management of odour (e) stormwater management onto and from the *site** (f) contingency requirements

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
				(g) monitoring and information requirements (h) duration of consent (i) review of consent *conditions*^ (j) the matters in Policy 14-9. *Resource consent*^ applications under this *rule*^ will not be notified and written approval of affected persons will not be required (notice of applications need not be *served*^ on affected persons).
14-24 ***Discharges*^ of persistent and harmful *contaminants*^**	Any *discharge*^ onto or into *land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, or into *water*^ pursuant to s15(1) RMA, other than for *discharges*^ of stormwater which are provided for by Rules 14-18 and 14-19, of: (a) wastewater sludge originating from timber treatment processes using copper chromium arsenic (CCA) wood preservatives (b) perchlorethylene-contaminated *waste** from dry cleaning activities (c) persistent organochlorine substances (d) polyaromatic hydrocarbons (e) tributyl tin.	**Non-complying**		

Rule Guide:

(a) The location of archaeological sites when defined by a single co-ordinate is unlikely to define the true extent of subsurface archaeological evidence. The 50 metre rule should apply from the outer perimeter of the site.

(b) Some discharges in *rare habitats*, threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats** are regulated by Rules 13-8 and 13-9.

Discharges at other locations are regulated as follows:

(a) **Activities not covered by rules** - Discharges onto or into land or into water pursuant to s15(1) RMA that are not covered by the rules above are a **discretionary activity** under Rule 14-30.

(b) **Activities that do not comply** - Discharges pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA that do not comply with the permitted activity or controlled activity rules above, but which are not non-complying, are a **discretionary activity** under Rule 14-30.

14.9 Rules - Discharges of Contaminants to Natural State Reaches and Sites of Significance - Aquatic

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
14-25 ***Discharges^* of *contaminants^* to a reach of a *river^* or its *bed^* with Schedule B Values of Natural State and Sites of Significance - Aquatic**	Any direct *discharge^* of *contaminants^* into *water^* or onto or into *land^* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA in: (a) a reach of a *river^* or its *bed^* with a Schedule B Value of Natural State (b) a reach of a surface *water body^* or its *bed^* with a Schedule B Value of Sites of Significance - Aquatic except the *discharge^* of *agrichemicals** for the control of pest plants for the purposes of habitat maintenance or enhancement (this activity is regulated by Rule 15-2).	**Discretionary**		

14.10 Rules - Generic Discharge Rules

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
14-26 ***Discharges^* of *contaminants^* to surface *water^*****	The *discharge^* of *contaminants^* into surface *water^* pursuant to s15(1) RMA, except as regulated by other *rules^* in this Plan.	**Permitted**	(a) The rate of *discharge^* must be no greater than 50 m^3 /d. (b) The *discharge^* must not contain agricultural *waste**, sewage, stormwater, *cleanfill material**, *contaminants^* from *composting** activities, or *contaminants^* from *landfills**. (c) The *discharge^* must not cause or exacerbate the flooding of any other *property**. (d) The *discharge^* must not cause any scouring or erosion of any *land^* or *bed^* of a *water body^* beyond the point of *discharge^*. (e) The *discharge^* must not alter the natural course of any *water body^* or its *bed^*. (f) There must be no *discharge^* to any natural *lake^*, *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat**, *at-risk habitat**, Site of Significance - Aquatic or reach of a *river^* or its *bed^* with a Schedule B Value of Natural State. (g) The *discharge^* must not cause, after *reasonable mixing**, any of the following *effects^* in the receiving *water body^*: (i) the production of conspicuous *oil** or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials (ii) any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity of the receiving *water^* (iii) any emission of offensive or objectionable odour. (h) The *discharge^* must not, after *reasonable mixing**,	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			cause the receiving *water body*^ to breach the water quality standards for that *water body*^ set out in Schedule E, either from the *discharge*^ itself or in combination with any other *discharges*^.	
14-27 ***Discharges*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *land*^ that will not enter *water*^**	The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *land*^ in circumstances that will not result in any *contaminant*^ entering *water*^, pursuant to ss15(1)(d) or 15(2A) RMA, except as regulated by other *rules*^ in this Plan.	**Permitted**	(a) The rate of *discharge*^ must be no more than 100 m^3/y per *property**. (b) The *discharge*^ must not contain agricultural *waste** (except for run-off from a stock crossing bridge or culvert required under Rules 14-1 to 14-4), sewage, stormwater, *cleanfill material**, *contaminants*^ from *composting** activities, or *contaminants*^ from *landfills**. (c) The *discharge*^ must not be located within: (i) any *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat** (ii) the *bed*^ of a *river*^ or *lake*^ (iii) *land*^ with a *slope** greater than 20° (iv) 50 m from any *historic heritage*^ identified in any *district plan*^ or *regional plan*^. (d) Records of the source and composition of the *discharge*^ must be maintained and made available to the Regional Council upon request. (e) The *discharge*^ must be undertaken and maintained in a manner so as to ensure its long-term stability, and avoid the risk of erosion. (f) The *discharge*^ must not cause any increase in the concentration of *hazardous substances** or pathogenic organisms on or in any *land*^. (g) The *discharge*^ must not have any acid-producing potential. With the exception of standard (c)(i) in relation to any *rare habitat** or *threatened habitat** these standards do not	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			apply to the *discharge*^ of live ammunition for weapons training purposes on any defence area (as defined in section 2 of the Defence Act 1990) owned by the Crown where it is undertaken in accordance with that Act.	
14-28 ***Discharges*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *land*^ that may enter *water*^**	The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ onto or into *land*^ in circumstances which may result in those *contaminants*^ (or any other *contaminant*^ emanating as a result of natural processes from those *contaminants*^) entering *water*^, pursuant to ss15(1)(b) or 15(2A) RMA, except as regulated by other *rules*^ in this Plan.	**Permitted**	(a) The *discharge*^ must comply with all of the *conditions*^ of Rule 14-26. (b) The *discharge*^ must comply with all of the *conditions*^ of Rule 14-27, except (a). (c) The *discharge*^ must be at least 600 mm above the seasonally highest *water*^ table. (d) The *discharge*^ must comply with the following separation distances: (i) at least 30 m from any *bore** (ii) at least 20 m from any surface *water body*^, *artificial watercourse** and the *coastal marine area*^. (e) The *discharge*^ must not be located within any *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat**. (f) There must be no surface ponding in the area of *discharge*^, or run-off of any *contaminant*^ into a surface *water body*^ or its *bed*^, *artificial watercourse** or the *coastal marine area*^ as a result of the *discharge*^. (g) The *discharge*^ must not cause any more than minor reduction in the quality of groundwater. (h) The *discharge*^ must not result in any airborne liquid *contaminant*^ being carried beyond the boundary of the *property**. With the exception of standard (e) in relation to any *rare habitat** or *threatened habitat** these standards do not apply to the *discharge*^ of live ammunition for weapons	

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
			training purposes on any defence area (as defined in section 2 of the Defence Act 1990) owned by the Crown where it is undertaken in accordance with that Act.	
14-29 **Replacement consents for *discharges^* of *water^* and *contaminants^* to *water^* and *land^* from existing hydroelectricity schemes**	The *discharge^* of *water^* or *contaminants^* into *water^* or onto or into *land^* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from existing consented hydroelectricity generation schemes for which replacement consents are sought.	**Controlled**	(a) The consent application is to replace existing consents that are expiring and there is no increase to the existing volume of *discharge^* or the nature of *contaminants^*. (b) The activity must not take place in any *rare habitat*, threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat**.	Control is reserved over: (a) measures to control flooding and erosion (b) *contaminant^* concentrations and loading rates (c) measures required to comply with s107(1) RMA (d) measures to assist with maintaining or achieving the Schedule E *water quality targets** for the relevant *Water Management Sub-zones** (e) measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse *effects^* on the Values of the *water body^* at and below the point of discharge (f) measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on the instream geomorphical components of the natural character of the waterbody (g) water levels, flow regime and minimum flows (h) maintenance and contingency requirements (i) monitoring and information requirements (j) measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse *effects^* on *tangata whenua^* values (k) duration of consent

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
				(l) review of *consent conditions*^ (m) compliance monitoring. Resource consent applications under this rule will be notified to those parties who are adversely affected in relation to the matters over which control is reserved. This clause does not preclude full public notification at the councils discretion in accordance with the RMA.

Rule Guide:

(a) The location of archaeological sites when defined by a single co-ordinate is unlikely to define the true extent of subsurface archaeological evidence. The 50 metre rule should apply from the outer perimeter of the site.

(b) Some discharges pursuant to s15(1) RMA in *rare habitats**, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats** are regulated by Rules 13-8 and 13-9.

(c) Discharges pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA in a reach of a river with a Schedule B Value of Natural State or Sites of Significance - Aquatic are regulated by Rule 14-25.

Discharges at other locations are regulated as follows:

(a) Discharges pursuant to s15(1) RMA that do not meet the requirements of the generic rules, and are not covered by any other rule in the Plan, are discretionary activities under Rule 14-30.

14.11 Rules - Default Discharge Rule

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
14-30 ***Discharges^* of water^ or *contaminants^* to *land^* or *water^* not covered by other *rules^* in this Plan or chapter**	The *discharge^* of *water^* or *contaminants^* into surface *water^* pursuant to s15(1)(a) RMA or *discharge^* of *contaminants^* onto or into *land^* pursuant to ss15(1)(b), 15(1)(d) or 15(2A) RMA which are not regulated by other *rules^* in this Plan, or which do not comply with the *permitted activity^*, *controlled activity^* or *restricted discretionary activity^* *rules^* in this chapter.	**Discretionary**		

Policy 15-1: Consent decision-making for *agrichemicals**

When making decisions on *resource consent*^ applications and setting consent *conditions*^ for *discharges*^ of *agrichemicals** that fail to meet either Rule 15-1 or Rule 15-2 (and which are therefore *discretionary activities*^), the Regional Council will have regard to:

(a) requiring compliance with Parts 2 and 5 of the NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals,

(b) avoiding *effects*^ on human health,

(c) avoiding or mitigating any unreasonable prevention or reduction in access to adjoining *properties** or *public land** because of *agrichemical** spraying,

(d) avoiding damage to non-target plants or animals, and

(e) preventing any *discharge*^ that is likely to adversely affect sensitive areas including, but not limited to:

- (i) residential buildings,
- (ii) public places and amenity areas where people congregate,
- (iii) education facilities,
- (iv) public roads*,
- (v) surface water bodies^,
- (vi) wāhi tapu*, marae and other sites* of significance to hapū* and iwi*,
- (vii) domestic, commercial and public water supply* catchments and intakes,
- (viii) *rare habitats**, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats**, and
- (ix) sensitive crops or farming systems (including certified organically farmed *properties** and greenhouses).

(f) the matters in Policy 14-9.

Policy 15-2: Consent decision-making for other *discharges*^ into air

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

(a) the objectives and policies of Chapter 7 including:

(i) the degree of consistency with the approach set out in Policy 7-1 for implementing the *National Environmental Standards*^ for *ambient air** quality,

(ii) the degree of compliance with the regional standards for *ambient air** quality set out in Policy 7-2, and

(iii) for *discharges*^ of fine particles, the approaches for managing fine particles (*PM_{10}**) in Policies 7-5, 7-6 and 7-7, and the likely contribution of the proposed *discharge*^ to cumulative adverse *effects*^ in an unacceptable airshed or degraded area as identified under these policies,

(b) the guidelines in Section 15.3 for managing noxious, dangerous, offensive and objectionable *effects*^,

(c) any *national policy statements*^, national *regulations*^, or nationally-accepted guidelines or codes of practice relevant to the activity, including the matters in Policy 14-9 for activities involving an ancillary discharge,

(d) the location of the *discharge*^ in relation to, and any associated *effects*^ on, sensitive areas including, but not limited to:

(i) residential buildings,

(ii) public places and amenity areas where people congregate,

(iii) education facilities,

(iv) public roads,

(v) surface *water bodies*^,

(vi) *wāhi tapu**, marae and other *sites** of significance to *hapū** and *iwi**,

(vii) domestic, commercial and *public water supply** catchments and intakes,

(viii) *rare habitats**, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats**, and

(ix) sensitive crops or farming systems (including certified organically farmed *properties** and greenhouses),

(e) effects on scenic, landscape, heritage and recreational values,

(f) the appropriateness of adopting the *best practicable option*^ to prevent or minimise adverse *effects*^ in circumstances where:

(i) numerical guidelines or standards establishing a level of protection for a receiving *environment*^ are not available or cannot easily be established,

(ii) insufficient monitoring data is available to establish the existing air quality with sufficient certainty, or

(iii) the likely adverse *effects*^ are minor, and the costs associated with adopting the *best practicable option*^ are small in comparison to the costs of investigating the likely *effects*^ on air quality,

(g) the need for contingency measures to avoid accidental *discharges*^, including *discharges*^ arising from mechanical failure, and

(h) adverse *effects*^ on *aircraft*^ safety from high velocity vertical *discharges*^ to air.

15.5 Rules - Burning

Advice Note: In 2004 *regulations*^ were introduced controlling various *discharges*^ into air. The title of these *regulations*^ is the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards Relating to Certain Air Pollutants, Dioxins, and Other Toxics) Regulations 2004. One Plan users need to check they comply with the most up-to-date version of these *regulations*^ in addition to the *rules*^ in this Chapter ~~Relevant *regulations*^ have been incorporated into the *rules*^ in this section and they are referred to as the RM Regulations 2004~~.

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
15-8 ~~**Burning activities regulated by RM Regulations 2004, including *woodburners***~~* **DELETED (PC 1 2016)**	~~(a) The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1), 15(2) or 15(2A) RMA from the lighting of fires and the burning of *waste** at a *landfill** is **prohibited** except where:~~ ~~(i) the lighting of a fire is to control gas formed at the *landfill**, and~~ ~~(ii) the *landfill** complies with RM Regulations 2004, regulations 25 to 27~~ ~~in which case it is a ***discretionary activity***^ as per RM Regulations 2004, regulation 6.~~ ~~(b) The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1), 15(2) or 15(2A) RMA from the burning of tyres or wire coated with any material is **prohibited**, except where the tyres or coated wire are burnt at industrial or trade premises that have:~~ ~~(i) a *resource consent*^ for the *discharge*^ produced, and~~	~~As described under "Activity"~~		

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
	(ii) emission control equipment that is designed and operated to minimise emissions of dioxins and other toxics from the process in which case the activity is a ***discretionary*** *activity*^ as per RM Regulations 2004, regulations 5, 7 and 9. (c) The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1), 15(2) or 15(2A) RMA from the burning of bitumen on a *road*^ is **prohibited** as per RM Regulations 2004, regulation 8. (d) The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1), 15(2) or 15(2A) RMA from the burning of *oil** in the open air is **prohibited**, except where the burning is: (i) for creating special smoke and fire effects for the purposes of producing films, or for *fire training** purposes, in which case the *discharge*^ is **permitted** under Rule 15-7, or (ii) done by means of a flare and for the purpose of undertaking health and safety procedures in the petroleum *exploration*^ and production industry of the petrochemical industry, in which case the *discharge*^ is a ***discretionary*** *activity*^ as per RM Regulations 2004,			

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
	regulation 10. (e) The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1), 15(2) or 15(2A) RMA from the *operation** of an incinerator at an education facility or a *health care institution** is **prohibited** unless a *resource consent*^ has been granted for the *discharge*^ produced, in which case the *discharge*^ is a ***discretionary activity***^, as per RM Regulations 2004, regulation 11. (f) The *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^ into air pursuant to ss15(1), 15(2) or 15(2A) RMA from the *operation** of a *high temperature hazardous waste incinerator** is **prohibited**, except if the incinerator is a crematorium in which case it is a ***discretionary activity***^ as per RM Regulations 2004, regulation 12. (g) The *discharge*^ of particles to air pursuant to ss15(1), 15(2) or 15(2A) RMA from a *woodburner** installed after 1 September 2005 on a *property** with an *allotment*^ size of less than 2 ha is **prohibited**, as per RM Regulations 2004, regulation 22, except if the *discharge*^ complies with: (i) the design standard in regulation 23, and (ii) the thermal efficiency standard in regulation 24			

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
	~~in which case the *discharge*^ is~~ **~~permitted~~**~~.~~			

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
16-14 **The drilling, construction or alteration of any *bore** and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *water*^ or *contaminants*^**	The drilling, construction or alteration of any *bore** pursuant to s9(2) RMA that extends below the seasonally highest groundwater level and any ancillary *discharge*^ of *water*^ or *contaminants*^ into *water*^ or onto *land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA.	**Controlled**	(a) The activity must not be within any *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat**.	Control is reserved over: (a) compliance with the NZS 4411:2001 Environmental Standard for Drilling of Soil and Rock and any other relevant standard (b) *bore** location, size (including diameter of the *bore** casing) and depth (c) *bore** screening depth and type (d) backflow prevention (e) information requirements including *bore** logs, piezometric levels, groundwater tests, and *bore** construction details (f) duration of consent (g) review of consent *conditions*^ (h) compliance monitoring (i) the matters in Policy 14-9. Resource consent applications under this rule will not be notified and written approval of affected persons will not be required (notice of applications need not be *served*^ on affected persons).

Policy 17-1: Consent decision-making for activities in, on, under or over the *beds*^ of *rivers*^ and *lakes*^ (including modified watercourses but excluding *artificial watercourses)**

When making decisions on *resource consent*^ applications, and setting consent *conditions*^, for activities in, on, under or over the *bed*^ of a *river*^ or *lake*^ (including modified watercourses but excluding *artificial watercourses**) the Regional Council must:

(a) have regard to the extent to which the activity is consistent with best management practices,

(b) seek to avoid where reasonably practicable any adverse *effects*^ on any other lawful activity in, on, under or over the *bed*^ of the *river*^ or *lake*^, including existing *structures*^,

(c) have regard to whether the activity is of a temporary nature or is associated with necessary maintenance* work~~, and~~

(d) have regard to the objectives and policies of Chapters 2, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 12 to the extent that they are relevant to the activity, and

(e) have regard to the matters in Policy 14-9.

Policy 17-2: Consent decision-making for activities in *artificial watercourses

When making decisions on *resource consent*^ applications, and setting consent *conditions*^, for activities on *land*^ in an *artificial watercourse** the *Regional Council* must:

(a) have regard to the purpose for which the *artificial watercourse** was established,

(b) in circumstances where the *artificial watercourse** joins a *river*^ or *lake*^, have regard to the policies relating to the *beds*^ of *rivers*^ and *lakes*^ in Section 5.4.4,

(c) seek to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on any significant ecosystems intrinsic to the *artificial watercourse**~~, and~~

(d) manage the activity in accordance with (a), (c) and (d) of Policy 17-1, and

(e) have regard to the matters in Policy 14-9.

Table 17.2 General *conditions*^ for *permitted activities*^ and *controlled activities*^ involving the *beds*^ of *rivers*^ and *lakes*^

Value	Condition
Life-supporting Capacity *conditions*^ which apply to all *water bodies*^ and their *beds*^	(a) The activity must not adversely reduce the ability of the *water body*^ or its *bed*^ to convey flood flows, floating debris or sediment, except for a period of not more than 12 consecutive hours during construction. (b) There must be no *discharge*^ of *contaminants*^, other than sediment and other *contaminants*^ inherent to the *water*^ or *bed*^, into the *river*^ or *lake*^ except where the *discharge*^ is explicitly allowed by the activity description of a *rule*^ in this chapter. (c) Any *discharge*^ of sediment into *water*^ directly caused by the activity, that causes the visual clarity standards in Schedule E to be breached, must not be undertaken for more than 24 hours in total across 5 consecutive days. There must be no more than one activity per *river*^ per *property** in any 12 month period. (d) Any *discharge*^ of sediment into *water*^ under (c) must not, after *reasonable mixing**, cause any conspicuous change in the colour of *water*^ in the receiving *water*^ or any change in horizontal visibility greater than the target set in the visual clarity % change column of Schedule E, more than 12 hours after completion of the activity. (e) Any materials used must be necessary for the activity and must not be toxic to aquatic ecosystems. (f) Any materials no longer required as part of the activity, including any temporary *structures*^, must not be stored in or on the *bed*^ of any *river*^ or *lake*^ and must be removed after completion of the activity. (g) Refuelling of machinery must not take place in any area where spills may enter surface *water*^. (h) The activity must be undertaken in a manner that provides for the safe passage of fish both upstream and downstream, including past any *structure*^. (i) Any diversion of *water*^ required for works ancillary to a *structure*^ must be temporary, must be within the *bed*^ of the *river*^, must not exceed 100 m in length, must not be between catchments, must not involve a *lake*^, and the diversion channel must have sufficient capacity to carry the same flow as the original channel. (j) Upon completion of any channel bank works, the banks must be reinstated to a natural contour and revegetated. (k) Any straightening or channelling of a *river*^ must not exceed a length equal to two times the *bed*^ width of the *river*^ in any 2 km length of *river*^ in any 12 month period. (l) There must be no removal of instream woody debris less than 2 m^3 in size unless this is required to reduce the risk of flooding or erosion.
Riparian (applies to all reaches in *water bodies*^ and their *beds*^ with a Schedule B Value of Sites of Significance - Riparian)	(m) For the purpose of minimising disturbance to nesting dotterels 1August to 31 December (inclusive), gravel extraction and *bed*^ disturbance on gravel beaches must only take place: (i) within 7 days following a flood of the area of beach that is the subject of the activity, or (ii) where the extraction or disturbance commenced at the same location prior to 1 August and has not been interrupted for more than 7 days.
Inanga Spawning (applies to all reaches in *water bodies*^ and their	(n) The use of mobile machinery in or on the *bed*^ of a *river*^ or *lake*^ in a manner that disturbs the *bed*^ must not take place 1 February to 1 May (inclusive).

Value	Condition
beds^ with a Schedule B Value of Inanga Spawning)	
*Whitebait** Migration (applies to all reaches in *water bodies*^ and their *beds*^ with a Schedule B Value of *Whitebait** Migration)	(o) The use of mobile machinery in or on the *bed*^ of a *river*^ or *lake*^ in a manner that disturbs the *bed*^ of the active flowing channel must not take place 15 August to 30 November (inclusive).
Trout Spawning (applies to all surface water management zones and their *beds*^ with a Schedule B reach Value of Trout Spawning for this provision)	(p) The use of mobile machinery in or on the *bed*^ of a *river*^ or *lake*^ in a manner that disturbs the *bed*^ of the active flowing channel must not take place 1 May to 30 September (inclusive).
Trout Fishery (applies to all reaches in *water bodies*^ and their *beds*^ with a Schedule B Value of Trout Fishery)	(q) Activities must not result in suspended sediment that causes the visual clarity standards in Schedule E to breached during Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays 1 December to 28 February (inclusive).
Contact Recreation (applies to all reaches in *water bodies*^ and their *beds*^ with a Schedule B Value of Contact Recreation)	(r) Existing public access to or along a *river*^ or *lake*^ must not be rendered unsafe by the activity. (s) Existing public access to or along a *river*^ or *lake*^ may be rendered unavailable where this is necessary for public safety or for the purpose of undertaking the activity, provided the public access is re-opened as soon as practicable. (t) Activities must not result in suspended sediment that causes the visual clarity standards in Schedule E to be breached at reaches with a Schedule B Value of Contact Recreation, during Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays 1 December to 28 February (inclusive).
Existing *Infrastructure*^	(u) Excavation, drilling, tunnelling or other disturbance of the *bed*^ of a *river*^ must not take place within 500 m upstream or downstream of any flow-recording site.[6] (v) Excavation, drilling, tunnelling or other disturbance of the *bed*^ of a *river*^ must not take place within 20 m upstream or downstream of a high pressure gas transmission pipeline identified by a *district plan*^ or *regional plan*^ or by a marker[7] on the bank of the *river*^.

[6] Further information on the location of flow-recording sites can be obtained by either visiting the Regional Council's website (www.horizons.govt.nz) or by contacting the Regional Council's Hydrology Department.

[7] High pressure transmission gas pipelines are normally indicated by white triangle marker posts or yellow pipeline warning signs. If you are unsure about a pipeline being present, please contact your Territorial Authority.

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
17-8 **Replacement consents for existing damming of *water*^**	Any lawfully established damming of *water*^ within a *river*^, within an *artificial watercourse** or on *land*^ for which replacement consents are sought and any ancillary: (a) take, diversion or *discharge*^ of *water*^ that is associated with the existence of the dam structure, pursuant to s14(2) or s15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, except as permitted by Rule 17-7 (b) *discharge*^ of *water*^ or sediment into *water*^ or onto or into *land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA (c) deposition of substances in or on the *bed*^ of the *river*^ or *lake*^ pursuant to s13(1). **Advice Note:** For the avoidance of doubt, any proposal to take *water*^ that is impounded behind a dam *structure*^ must comply with the *rules*^ set out in Chapter 16.	**Controlled**		Control is reserved over: (a) fish passage (b) *water*^ levels, flow regimes and minimum flows (c) measures to manage *land*^ stability and erosion (d) measures to assist with maintaining or achieving the Schedule E *water*^ quality targets for the *Water Management Sub-zones** (e) measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse *effects*^ on the Values of the *water body*^ at and below the point of discharge dam (f) measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on the instream geomorphological components of natural character of the *water body*^ (g) management of dam failure (h) *effects*^ on *rare habitats**, *threatened habitats** and *at-risk habitats** and Sites of Significance - Aquatic (i) measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects^ on *tangata whenua*^ values (j) duration of consent (k) review of consent *conditions*^ (l) compliance monitoring

Value	Condition			
				(m) the matters in Policy 14-9. Resource consent applications under this rule will be notified to those parties who are adversely affected in relation to the matters over which control is reserved. This clause does not preclude full public notification of the Regional Council's discretion in accordance with the RMA.

17-13 **Bridges and culverts constructed to comply with Rules 14-1 to 14-4**	The erection, placement or extension of a culvert or bridge in, on, under or over the *bed*^ of a *river*^ or *lake*^ pursuant to s13 RMA in order to comply with Rules 14-1 to 14-4 and any ancillary: (a) excavation, drilling, tunnelling or other disturbance of the *river*^ or *lake*^ *bed*^ pursuant to s13(1) RMA (b) damming or diversion of *water*^ pursuant to s14(2) RMA (c) *discharge*^ of *water*^ or sediment into *water*^ or onto or into *land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA (d) deposition of substances in or on the *bed*^ of the *river*^ or *lake*^ pursuant to s13(1).	**Controlled**	(a) The proposed activity is required in order to comply with Rules 14-1 to 14-4 but is unable to meet one or more of the *conditions*^ of Rules 17-5, 17-10 or 17-11. (b) The activity must not take place in any *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat**.	Control is reserved over: (a) measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the *effects*^ of any non-compliance with the *conditions*^ of Rules 17-5, 17-10 or 17-11 (b) duration of consent (c) review of consent *conditions*^ (d) compliance monitoring (e) the matters in Policy 14-9.

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
17-15 **Activities affecting Schedule B Value of Flood Control and Drainage**	Except as regulated by Rule 17-5, the following activities pursuant to ss 9(2) and 13(1) RMA in, on or under an *artificial watercourse** or a reach of a *river*^ with a Schedule B Value of Flood Control and Drainage or adjacent *land*^ as defined in (j) to (m): (a) the planting of a tree or shrub (b) the erection, placement or extension of any building or other *structure*^ (including accessways) (c) the erection, placement or extension of a fence perpendicular to a *river*^ or *artificial watercourse** (d) the erection, placement or extension of a fence greater than 1.2 m high parallel to a *river*^ or *artificial watercourse** (e) the deposition of any rock, shingle, earth, debris or other *cleanfill material** (f) any excavation, drilling, tunnelling or other disturbance likely to undermine the functional integrity of a stopbank or *river*^ control *structure*^ (g) any *land disturbance** that impedes access required for *maintenance** of a *river*^ or drainage scheme (h) the *upgrade**, reconstruction, alteration, extension, removal or demolition of any *structure*^ that is maintained by the Regional Council for the purposes of flood control or erosion protection or drainage and any ancillary: (i) excavation, drilling, tunnelling or other disturbance of the *river*^ or *lake*^ *bed*^ pursuant to s13(1) RMA	**Discretionary**		

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
	(ii) damming or diversion of *water*^ pursuant to s14(2) RMA (iii) *discharge*^ of *water*^ or sediment into *water*^ or onto or into *land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA (iv) deposition of substances in or on the *bed*^ of the *river*^ or *lake*^ pursuant to s13(1) (v) *land disturbance** pursuant to s9(2) RMA where the activities listed in (a) to (h) are undertaken in any of the following areas: (i) within the *bed*^ of a *river*^ or within an *artificial watercourse** (j) on a stopbank (k) on any strip of *land*^ between *an artificial watercourse** or *bed*^ of a *river*^ and 8 m inland of the landward toe of a stopbank (l) for areas without stopbanks, anywhere within 10 m of an *artificial watercourse** or the *bed*^ of a *river*^ ~~(l)~~ (m)Only *land*^ use activities described under (f) and (g) are controlled under this *rule*^ on *land*^ described under (j) and (k) on and adjacent to the Manawatu River secondary stopbank located between Ruahine Street at Fitzroy Bend and Ruamahanga Crescent. The other listed *land*^ use activities are not controlled in that area. This *rule*^ does not apply to activities undertaken by or on behalf of the Regional Council.			

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
17-21 ***Bed^* disturbance of non-natural *lakes^* to maintain their function**	Except as permitted by other *rules^* in this chapter, the disturbance or removal of *bed^* material or plants for the purpose of maintaining the functional integrity of a non-natural *lake^*, pursuant to ss13(1) or 13(2) RMA and any ancillary: (a) excavation, drilling, tunnelling or other disturbance of the *bed^* pursuant to s13(1) RMA (b) damming or diversion of *water^* pursuant to s14(2) RMA (c) *discharge^* of *water^* or sediment into *water^* or onto or into *land^* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA (d) deposition of removed *bed^* material or plants in or on the *bed^* pursuant to s13(1) RMA (e) *discharge^* of removed *bed^* material or plants onto or into *land^* or into *water^* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA.	**Controlled**	(a) The activity must comply with the general conditions (a) to (k) and (u), (v) and (q) in Section 17.3. (b) Any *discharge^* of removed *bed^* material or plants onto or into *land^* must comply with the *conditions^* of Rule 14-27 except condition 14-27(c)(ii). (c) The activity must not take place in any *rare habitat*, threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat**.	Control is reserved over: (a) *effects^* on *water^* quality (b) *effects^* on inflow rates of sediment (c) *effects^* on aquatic habitats (d) the nature, scale, timing and duration of the activity undertaken (e) duration of consent (f) review of consent *conditions^* (g) compliance monitoring (h) the matters in Policy 14-9.
17-22 **Activities that do not comply with *permitted activity^* *rule^* general *conditions^***	Any activity that does not comply with Rule 17-5 condition (a), Rule 17-6 condition (a), Rule 17-7 condition (g), Rule 17-9 condition (c), Rule 17-10 condition (j), Rule 17-11 condition (e), Rule 17-12 condition (d), Rule 17-16 condition (d), Rule 17-18 condition (b), Rule 17-19 condition (d), including any ancillary: (a) excavation, drilling tunnelling or other disturbance of the *bed^* pursuant to s13(1) RMA (b) damming or diversion of *water^* pursuant to s14(2) RMA (c) *discharge^* of *water^* or sediment into	**Restricted Discretionary**	The activity must comply with all other conditions, standards and terms of the applicable *permitted activity^* *rule^*.	Discretion is restricted to: (a) measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the *effects^* of the activity in relation to any non-compliance with the matters listed in Section 17.3 (b) duration of consent (c) review of consent *conditions^* (d) compliance monitoring (e) the matters in Policy 14-9.

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
	water^ or onto or into *land*^ pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA (d) deposition of substances in or on the *bed*^ of the *river*^ or *lake*^ pursuant to s13(1).			

Table F.1:

Table F.1 describes characteristics of habitat types as they are expressed at the regional scale. The "Habitat Type Label" column is intended as a label only and is not intended as a habitat description. The "Defined As" column defines the meaning of the habitat type set out in the "Habitat Type Label" column. The "Further Description" column is to assist Plan users and is not definitive. Patches of any given habitat type may not exhibit all elements considered characteristic of that habitat type. Some species listed may not be present, or be present in different abundances than indicated. Other species not listed can also be present. *Sites** of the same habitat type can exhibit differences from each other. Further, there may be differences in predicted composition and actual composition on the ground, particularly as a result of *site** modification and pest impacts. Unless otherwise stated, the habitat types listed in Table F.1 comprise vegetation that is *indigenous**.

*Water Management Zones** and *Sub-zones** are described in Schedule A.

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
***Forest** and **Treeland** Habitat Types Classified as Threatened**			
Hardwood/broadleaved forest or treeland	Tawa *forest** in *association** with other *indigenous** *broadleaved** species, or tawa *dominated** *treeland**.	Threatened	Kamahi, hinau and black maire are likely to be *common**. *Podocarp** species such as kahikatea, rimu or totara may be emergent above the *canopy**. Titoki, rewarewa or northern rata may also be a feature. The subcanopy is likely to comprise *common** *indigenous** *broadleaved** species. This habitat type is found in hill country north of Wanganui and the east coast at elevations of 0 - 150 m asl.
Kahikatea-pukatea-tawa forest or treeland	Kahikatea *dominated** *forest** or *treeland** on lowland alluvium and floodplains commonly found in *association** with pukatea and tawa.	Threatened	This habitat type is likely to be characterised by the presence of the swamp *forest** species kahikatea and pukatea. Tawa will be *common** on the drier, better drained or raised areas. Matai, rimu and totara can be present but are restricted to areas of better-drained soils. Titoki is also likely to be *common**. Kahikatea-pukatea-tawa forest is found on alluvial soils throughout the Region predominantly at elevations between 0 - 350 m but also up to 650 m asl.

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
Podocarp forest or treeland	*Podocarp** *forest** or *treeland** *dominated** by matai, kahikatea or totara.	Threatened	The dominance of any of these species is dependent on the drainage capability of the soil and history of past disturbance. Totara and matai are likely to be more *abundant** on free-draining soils, with kahikatea likely to be *dominant** on poorly-drained soils. *Indigenous** *broadleaved** species (for example titoki, tawa, maire and fuchsia) are likely to be found in *association** with the *podocarp** species, but will be less *abundant** than the *podocarp** species. Podocarp forest is mostly confined to the Wanganui, Rangitikei and Ruapehu Districts, from sea level to 900 m asl.
Podocarp/broadleaf-fuchsia forest or treeland	*Podocarp** *dominated** *forest** over a subcanopy of broadleaf and fuchsia, or *podocarp** *dominated** *treeland**. The *podocarp** species matai, totara, kahikatea or rimu, will be present at varying levels of *abundance**.	Threatened	This habitat type tends to favour adequately drained and reasonably fertile soils. Although typically a feature of this habitat type, fuchsia is favoured by possums and may be uncommon in many areas. Broadleaf (*Griselinia*), and *indigenous** climbers and epiphytes are also likely to be *common**. Kamahi may also be present but typical *indigenous** *broadleaved** species may be lacking. This habitat is largely confined to small isolated areas in high rainfall areas of the hill country in Ruapehu, Wanganui, Tararua and Manawatu Districts, from 400 - 900 m asl.
Podocarp/tawa-mahoe forest or treeland	Tawa and mahoe *dominated** *forest** or *treeland** with *scattered** emergent *podocarp** species.	Threatened	Kahikatea or matai trees are likely to be present in the *canopy** or as emergent trees. Rimu and totara may also be present in low numbers. Titoki, hinau, maire or pukatea may also be present. The subcanopy is likely to comprise *common** *indigenous** *broadleaved** species. This habitat type is found on dry dune *land*^ and low hill country (from sea level to 750 m asl).

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
Rimu/tawa-kamahi forest or treeland	Tawa and kamahi *dominated** *forest** or *treeland** with *scattered** emergent rimu.	Threatened	Hinau, rewarewa or mahoe are likely to be *common**. Rimu may be a feature of this habitat type, although its frequency will be dependent on the history of disturbance of the *site**. Miro and totara may also be present with kahikatea and matai likely to be less *common**. Pukatea is commonly likely to be present, particularly in valleys. Black beech may be locally *common** on dry ridges in hill country (eg., inland from Wanganui). *Common** *indigenous** *broadleaved** species are also likely to be present in the understorey. Rimu/tawa-kamahi forest can be found in all Districts of the Region from sea level to 800 m asl.
Podocarp/red beech-kamahi-tawa forest or treeland	Red beech, kamahi and tawa *dominated** *forest** or *treeland** occurring between 400 - 700 m asl.	Threatened	*Podocarp** species such as rimu, Hall's totara and miro may be present *scattered** through the *canopy** or as emergent trees. *Indigenous** *broadleaved** species may also be present in the subcanopy and understorey. At the higher altitudes of the range of this habitat type, silver beech becomes increasingly *dominant**. Podocarp/red beech-kamahi-tawa forest is largely confined to the Rang_2b *Water Management Sub-zone**.
Podocarp/black beech/mountain beech forest or treeland	Black beech and mountain beech *dominated** *forest** or *treeland** occurring between 400 - 1250 m asl.	Threatened	Emergent *podocarp** species (eg., matai, totara, kahikatea, rimu or miro) can be present as emergent trees, but are not *dominant**. Small *indigenous** broadleaf trees are also likely to be present. This habitat type is found in dry climates, on free-draining, relatively fertile soils.
Hall's totara/silver beech-kamahi forest or treeland	Silver beech *dominant** *forest** or *treeland** in *association** with *abundant** kamahi occurring between 750 - 1400 m asl.	Threatened	*Indigenous** conifer species such as Hall's totara, pahautea, totara, rimu and miro are likely to be emergent at lower elevations where silver beech is less *dominant**. Northern rata may be *scattered** throughout, although its relative *abundance** is strongly influenced by the effects (current or historic) of possum. This habitat type is found in the montane areas of the Rangitikei and Manawatu Districts.
Kowhai-broadleaved forest or treeland	*Forest** or *treeland** *dominated** by kowhai on *river*^ terraces, *river*^ risers or cliffs and bluffs associated with *rivers*^.	Threatened	Kowhai-*broadleaved** *forest** is typically low-growing *forest** or *treeland**, often with a mixture of small *tree** species and *shrubs** including lacebark, ribbonwood, kanuka and *indigenous** divaricating *shrubs**.

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
	This habitat type is found in the central area of the Region, within the following *Water Management Sub-zones**: Akit_1a, Akit_1b, Akit_1c, Mana_1a, Mana_1b, Mana_1c, Mana_7a, Mana_7b, Mana_7c, Mana_7d, Mana_12d, Rang_2b, Rang_2e, Rang_2f, Rang_2g, Rang_3a, Rang_3b, Rang_4c, Whai_6, Whai_7a, Whai_7c, Whai_7d, Whau_2, Whau_3a, Whau_3e, Tura_1a, Tura_1b.		The absence of a dense *canopy** of tawa or kamahi from this habitat type is notable.
Kanuka forest or treeland	Kanuka *forest** or *treeland** is *dominated** by almost pure stands of well-developed kanuka. This habitat type is differentiated from kanuka *scrub** by size (greater than 4.5 m tall or 20 cm diameter measured at 1.4 metres above the ground.	Threatened	Manuka and typical *indigenous** *broadleaved** species can also be present *scattered** through the *canopy** or understorey but will not be *dominant**.
Forest**, **Treeland**, **Scrub **or** ***Shrubland**** **Habitat Types Classified as At-risk**			
Podocarp/kamahi forest or treeland	*Podocarp** *forest** *or treeland** *dominated** by rimu, miro, kahikatea, matai or totara in varying dominance over *abundant** kamahi.	At-risk	The degree of dominance of each of the *podocarp** species will be dependent on soil drainage and past disturbance history. Totara, miro and matai are likely to be more *abundant** on free-draining soils, with kahikatea likely to be *dominant** on poorly-drained soils. Rimu will likely be *dominant** in areas of high rainfall. Tawa, northern rata, hinau, black and white maire, fuchsia and/or mahoe may also be present. Podocarp/kamahi forest can be found throughout the Region, excluding the western lowland area, predominantly at elevations between 150 - 900 m asl. However, Podocarp/kamahi forest can also be found between 50 - 1100 m asl.

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
Hall's totara/broadleaf forest or treeland	Hall's totara and broadleaf *dominant** *forest** or *treeland** in montane *sites** lacking beech.	At-risk	Pahautea can be co-*dominant** in this habitat type, but is absent from the northern Tararua Ranges, where mountain toatoa is likely to be locally *common**. Matai and miro can be present at the lower altitudes in this habitat type. Kamahi can also be a component of this habitat type, and will be more *common** in wetter climates. Rimu is not a feature of this habitat type as Hall's totara/broadleaf forest is mostly found above the altitudinal limit of rimu. Hall's totara/broadleaf forest is the *dominant** habitat type above 800 m asl where beech is absent, but can also be found to elevations as low as 450 m asl.
Mountain beech forest or treeland	Mountain beech *dominated** *forest** or *treeland**.	At-risk	This habitat type often occurs without many other *tree** species, although upland conifers (eg., Hall's totara, pahautea, and mountain toatoa) and other species (eg., silver beech, broadleaf) may be present (but not *common**) in places, especially at lower elevations or where rainfall is higher. The understorey of mountain beech *forest** is typically sparse. Mountain beech can tolerate cold temperatures, dry winds, and low fertility soils. Mountain beech forest can be the predominant habitat type at higher altitudes (650 - 1450 m asl), especially on eastern *sites** and in areas with harsh environmental conditions.
Indigenous forest, treeland or scrub on alluvial terrace, floodplains, shingle fans or sand dunes supporting divaricating plant species	*Indigenous** *forest**, *treeland**, or *scrub** on alluvial terraces or floodplains in areas prone to summer drought and water-logging and frost during winter, that provides habitat for any of the following: Gardners tree daisy (*Olearia gardnerii*), heart-leaved kohuhu (*Pittosporum obcordatum*), *Coprosma obconica,*	At-risk	This habitat type supports threatened or regionally uncommon divaricating plant species. This habitat type may be the result of disturbance (naturally or human induced), contain exotic species, or other *indigenous** divaricating species than those listed here, or be found in *association** with another habitat type (eg., Podocarp-broadleaf forest). Although these species may occur together or in isolation throughout the Region, this habitat type is mostly found in the Middle Rangitikei *Water Management Zone** (Rang_2), with matagouri mostly found on sand country of the west coast of the Region, the East Coast Management Zone (East_1) and the Upper Whangaehu (Whau_1).

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
	Coprosma wallii, *Melicytus flexuosus*, fierce lancewood (*Pseudopanax ferox*), OR *Indigenous* forest*, treeland*,* or *scrub** on freely draining shingle fans, *river^* terraces and sand dunes that provides habitat for matagouri (*Discaria toumatou*).		
Indigenous forest or scrub containing Powelliphanta land snails	*Indigenous* forest* or scrub* habitat containing Powelliphanta traversi traversi or Powelliphanta traversi tararuaensis land snails.* This habitat type is found in Lake Papaitonga (West_8), Lake Horowhenua (Hoki_1a), Kahuterawa (Mana_11c) and Mangaore (Mana_13d) *Water Management Sub-zones**.	At-risk	*Powelliphanta traversi traversi* may be found under leaf litter of *forest** comprising pukatea, kahikatea and maire tawake in wet *sites**, and tawa, kohekohe, karaka, and totara in drier *sites** located in the *Water Management Sub-zones** referred to which are found on the Horowhenua Plains. *Powelliphanta traversi tararuaensis* may be found under leaf litter and bush rice grass in *forest** comprising rimu and miro with rewarewa and pigeonwood in *sites** with seepages, and where fertile alluvial soils or litter have accumulated, or in *scrub* dominated** by wheki. Either species of land snail may be present in even small and modified fragments of this habitat type.

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
Riparian margin	Any *indigenous** or exotic *woody vegetation** that is *forest**, *treeland**, *scrub**, or *shrubland**, that is not classified elsewhere in Schedule ~~E~~F as *rare** or *threatened**, within 20 m landwards from the top of the *river*^ bank adjacent to a *site** identified in Schedule ~~A~~B as being a Site of Significance - Aquatic.	At-risk	Riparian margin vegetation comprises *indigenous** *woody vegetation**, exotic *woody vegetation**, or a combination of both *indigenous** and exotic *woody vegetation**. This habitat type varies greatly between *sites** in both structure and composition, and might be highly modified, contain artificial assemblages of species or include deliberately planted woody species (*indigenous** or exotic).
Tussockland* **Habitat Type Classified as At-risk**			
Indigenous tussockland below the treeline	Red tussock (*Chionochloa rubra* subsp. *rubra* var. *rubra*) *dominated** *tussockland** below the treeline in areas with natural or human induced disturbance regimes, high *water*^ tables or temperature inversions. This habitat type is found in Rang_1, Rang_2a, Rang_2b, Rang_2c, Rang_2d, Rang_2e, and Rang_2f, *Water Management Sub-zones**. This habitat type located within the beds* or rivers* is excluded.	At-risk	Red tussock is particularly *dominant** in humid climates on moist soils. Other tussock species that can be present include silver tussock and blue tussock. Silver tussock will be more important on higher fertility disturbed areas. Blue tussock may be uncommonly present as an inter-tussock species amongst red tussock. *Indigenous** and exotic woody species (eg., heather, monoao, *Hebe*, manuka and kanuka) are likely to be increasingly present as natural successional processes advance.
***Wetland**^* **Habitat Types Classified as Rare or Threatened**			

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
Dune slack wetland	Dune slack *wetlands*^ support low-growing *indigenous** *herbfield** and occur in topographically low *sites** where wind has eroded hollows or depressions in raw sand, or where *water*^ is permanently or seasonally ponded.	Rare	Dune slack *wetlands*^ are found close to the sea on sand country, and can comprise a mosaic of *indigenous** vegetation and bare sand. Exotic species are frequently present.
Ephemeral wetland	Ephemeral *wetlands*^ *support indigenous* turf (<3 cm tall) species, indigenous* rushland* and indigenous* scrub*,* are *most frequently found in depressions lacking a surface outlet, and are* characterised by a marked seasonal ponding and drying.	Rare	Ephemeral *wetlands*^ are of moderate fertility, neutral pH and fed by groundwater or an adjacent *water body*^. Seasonal variations in rainfall and evaporation result in seasonal variation in *water*^ level. Ephemeral *wetlands*^ may experience complete drying in summer months or dry years. Ephemeral *wetlands*^ are found on sand country (although they also occur elsewhere), and may comprise a mosaic of *indigenous** vegetation and bare sand. Fluctuations between aquatic and terrestrial plant species often occur and exotic species are frequently present.
Bog and fen wetland	Bog *wetlands*^ support *indigenous** mosses, lichens, cushion plants, sedges, grasses, restiads, ferns, *shrubs** and *trees** and are formed on peat with rainwater the only source of *water*^. Fen *wetlands*^ support *indigenous** restiads, sedges, ferns, tall herbs, tussock grasses and *scrub** and are on predominantly peat. Fen *wetlands*^ receive inputs from groundwater and nutrients from adjacent mineral soils.	Threatened	Bog *wetlands*^ can be found on relatively level or gently sloping ground including hill crests, basins, terraces and within other *wetland*^ classes. Bog *wetlands*^ are nutrient poor, poorly drained and aerated, and usually acid. The *water*^ table is often close to or just above the ground surface. Fen *wetlands*^ can be found on slight slopes (eg., fans), toes of hillsides, or on level ground without much accumulation of peat. Fen *wetlands*^ can grade into swamp *wetland*^. Fen *wetlands*^ are of low to moderate acidity and fertility and the *water*^ table is usually close to or just below the surface. Bog *wetlands*^ and fen *wetlands*^ are often found in *association** with each other and are *dominated** by *indigenous** species, but exotic species can also be present.
Pakihi wetland	Pakihi *wetlands*^ support *indigenous** restiads, sedges, *fernland**, *shrubland** and *heathland**. Pakihi *wetlands*^ are rain-fed systems on mineral or peat, or mature, skeletal soils.	Rare	Pakihi *wetlands*^ can be found on level to rolling or sloping *land*^ in areas of high rainfall. Pakihi *wetlands*^ are of very low fertility and low pH and are frequently saturated, but can be seasonally dry. Pakihi *wetlands*^ are often found in *association** with bog and fen *wetlands*^. Exotic species can also be present.

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
Seepage and spring wetland	Seepage *wetlands*^ support *indigenous** *sedgeland**, *cushionfield**, *mossfield** or *scrub**, occur on slopes, and are fed by groundwater. A spring *wetland*^ occurs at the point that an underground stream emerges at a point source.	Rare	Seepage and spring *wetlands*^ can be found at the point of change of slopes and places where the *water*^ table is raised. Seepage *wetlands*^ are often also fed by surface *water*^ including where groundwater has percolated to the surface. Substrates (ranging from raw or well-developed mineral soil to peat), nutrient levels and pH vary from *site** to *site**. Seepage and spring *wetlands*^ are often small and can occur as isolated systems or in *association** with other *wetland*^ types. The volume of *water*^ within a seepage system is less than that within a spring system. Seepage and spring *wetlands*^ are *dominated** by *indigenous** species but exotic species can also be present.
Swamp and marsh wetland	Swamp and marsh *wetlands*^ support *indigenous** sedges, rushes, reeds, *flaxland**, tall herbs, *herbfield**, *shrubs**, *scrub** and *forest**. Swamp *wetlands*^ are generally of high fertility, receiving nutrients and sediment from surface run-off and groundwater. Marsh *wetlands*^ are mineral *wetlands*^ with good to moderate drainage that are mainly groundwater or surface *water*^ fed and characterised by fluctuation of the *water*^ table.	Threatened	Substrates within swamp and marsh *wetlands*^ are generally a combination of peat and mineral substrates. Standing *water*^ and surface channels are often present, with the *water*^ table either permanently, or periodically, above much of the ground surface. Swamp and marsh *wetlands*^ can usually be found on plains, valley floors and basins. Marsh *wetlands*^ can be differentiated from swamp *wetlands*^ by having better drainage, generally a lower *water*^ table and usually a more mineral substrate and higher pH. Exotic species are frequently present in both *wetland*^ types.

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
Saltmarsh wetland	Saltmarsh *wetlands*^ support *herbfield**, *rushland** and *scrub**, form within areas of tidal intertidal zones, and are fed from groundwater and estuary *waters*^. Saltmarsh *wetlands*^ occur in *association** with mudflats.	Threatened	*Water*^ within a saltmarsh *wetland*^ can be saline or brackish. Substrates are typically mineral. Saltmarsh *wetland*^ can comprise a mosaic of *indigenous** species and bare substrate (mudflats). Exotic species can be present. In some places the mudflats can be extensive and are characteristic of estuarine *wetland*^ systems.
Lakes and lagoons and their margins	Lakes and lagoons support *indigenous** aquatic plants (emergent, floating, submerged or rafted), and *indigenous** rushes, reeds, sedges, *sedgeland**, *flaxland**, *reedland** turf (< 3 cm tall), *herbfield**, *scrub** and *shrubs** on the margins. *Indigenous** terrestrial vegetation (such as *scrub**, *shrub** species, *shrubland**, *treeland** and *forest**) can also be found in *association** with lake and lagoon margins. Lakes are areas of standing (non-flowing) *water*^. Lagoons are shallow lakes, connected to, or independent of, a *river*^, lake or the sea.	Threatened	Lakes and lagoons in the Region are associated with dune, *river*^, and volcanic landforms and include dune lakes, ox-bow lakes and tarns. Lakes and lagoons can exist in isolation, be entirely within, or have elements of, other *wetland*^ habitat types. Exotic species (aquatic, *wetland*^ or terrestrial) may also be present.
Naturally Uncommon Habitat Types Classified as Rare			

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
Coastal rock stacks, cliffs, scarps and tors	Where bare substrate, or *indigenous* lichenfield**, *tussockland**, *herbfield**, *shrubland** or *scrub**, occurs on rock stacks, cliffs, scarps or tors in the coastal climatic zone. OR Where bare substrate or *herbfield* dominated** by *indigenous** species occurs on flat *land*^ at the top of coastal cliffs.	Rare	Vegetation types typically found in this habitat include *indigenous** lichen species, non-woody or low-growing semi-woody herbs, tussocks, *shrubs** and *scrub**. Species characteristic of these vegetation types include, for example, *Pimelea*, sea primrose, *Selliera*, *Myosotis*, shore puha, flax, toetoe, *Astelia*, *Hebe*, daisy species, kawakawa, mahoe and broadleaf. Exotic species may also be present. This habitat type may be of any rock type including basic, calcareous, quartzose, acidic and ultrabasic rocks. It is found only in the coastal climatic zone, usually within 1km of the coast and less than 300m asl.
Cliffs, scarps, and tors of acidic rock	*Where bare substrate or indigenous* lichenfield*, tussockland*, herbfield*, shrubland* or scrub*, occur* on cliffs, scarps or tors of acidic rock. Acidic rock types include mudstone (papa), sandstone, greywacke, rhyolite, granite and schist.	Rare	Vegetation types typically found in this habitat include *indigenous** lichen species, non-woody or low-growing semi-woody herbs, tussocks, *shrubs** and *scrub**. Species characteristic of these vegetation types include, for example, Pimelea, Myosotis, flax, toetoe, Astelia, Hebe, daisy and tree-daisy species, *Gaultheria, Dracophyllum,* mahoe and broadleaf. Exotic species may also be present. In-situ bedrock and other bare substrate is an important part of these habitats and occurs in a mosaic of vegetation communities representing different times since disturbance.
Cliffs, scarps and tors of quartzose rock	Where bare substrate or *indigenous* lichenfield*, tussockland*, herbfield*, shrubland** or *scrub*,* occur on cliffs, scarps or tors of quartzose rock. Quartzose rock types include quartzite and soft quartzitic sediments.	Rare	Vegetation types typically found in this habitat include *indigenous** lichen species, non-woody or low-growing semi-woody herbs, tussocks, *shrubs** and *scrub**. Species characteristic of these vegetation types include, for example, *Pimelea, Myosotis*, flax, toetoe, *Astelia, Hebe*, daisy and tree-daisy species, *Gaultheria, Dracophyllum*, mahoe and broadleaf. Exotic species may also be present. In-situ bedrock and other bare substrate is an important part of these habitats and occurs in a mosaic of vegetation communities representing different times since disturbance.

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
Cliffs, scarps and tors of basic and calcareous rock	Where bare substrate or *indigenous* lichenfield**, *tussockland*, herbfield*, shrubland** or *scrub**, occur on cliffs, scarps or tors of basic and calcareous rock. Calcareous rocks include limestone, marble, dolomite and calcareous mudstone. Basic rocks include tuffaceous mud- and sandstone, andesite, diorite, basalt and gabbro.	Rare	Vegetation types typically found in this habitat include *indigenous** lichen species, non-woody or low-growing semi-woody herbs, tussocks, *shrubs** and *scrub**. Species characteristic of these vegetation types include, for example, *Pimelea, Myosotis,* flax, toetoe, *Astelia, Hebe*, daisy and tree-daisy species, ferns, *Gaultheria*, *Dracophyllum*, mahoe and broadleaf. Exotic species may also be present. In-situ bedrock and other bare substrate is an important part of these habitats and occurs in a mosaic of vegetation communities representing different times since disturbance.
Karst systems	Bare substrate or *indigenous* shrubland**, *tussockland**, *flaxland**, or *herbfield**, occurring in sinkholes, cave entrances, caves and cracks in karst systems.	Rare	Karst systems are found on limestone, marble, dolomite or calcareous rock, and can be subterranean or semi-subterranean. Karst systems provide habitat for highly specialised *indigenous** species (often *endemic**) that are adapted to subterranean environments. Karst systems are known in the Region from the Whanganui and Pohangina Valleys.

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
*Screes** of acidic rock	Bare substrate or *indigenous** *lichenfield*, tussockland*, herbfield*, shrubland** or *scrub** occurring on screes* of acidic rock. Acidic rock types include silicic (rhyolite, granite and gneiss) and silicic intermediate (mudstone, sandstone, greywacke, schist, other sedimentary, ignimbrite and andesite) types.	Rare	Includes slopes covered in shingle, cobbles of acidic rock which may or may not support vegetation. Bare substrate is a characteristic feature of this habitat type. Screes may be found associated with a boulderfield, cliff or scarp. They provide habitat for a range of plants, invertebrates and lizards including the threatened small scaled skink (*Oligosomia microlepis*). Exotic species may also be present.
*Screes** of calcareous rock	Bare substrate or *indigenous** *lichenfield*, tussockland*, herbfield*, shrubland** or *scrub** occurring on screes* of calcareous rock. Calcareous rocks include limestone, marble, dolomite ad calcareous mudstone.	Rare	Includes slopes covered in shingle, gravel or cobbles of calcareous rock which may or may not support vegetation. Bare substrate is a characteristic feature of this habitat type. Screes may be found associated with a larger cliff or scarp. They provide habitat for a range of plants, invertebrates and lizards, including the threatened small-scaled skink *(Oligosomia microlepis).* Exotic species may also be present.

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
*Boulderfields** of acidic rock	Bare substrate or *indigenous** *lichenfield*, tussockland*, herbfield*, shrubland** or *scrub** occurring on *boulderfields** of acidic rock. Acidic rock types include silicic (rhyolite, granite and gneiss) and silicic intermediate (mudstone, sandstone, greywacke, schist, and other sedimentary) types.	Rare	Includes slopes covered in boulders of acidic rock which may or may not support vegetation. Bare substrate is a characteristic feature of this habitat type. *Boulderfields** may be found associated with a larger cliff or scarp. They provide habitat for a range of plants, invertebrates and lizards, including the threatened small-scaled skink (*Oligosomia microlepis).* Exotic species may also be present.
*Boulderfields** of volcanic rock	Bare substrate or *indigenous** *lichenfield*, tussockland*, herbfield*, shrubland** or *scrub** occurring on *boulderfields** of volcanic rock. Volcanic rock types include ignimbrite, andesite, and basalt.	Rare	Includes slopes covered in boulders of volcanic rock which may or may not support vegetation. Bare substrate is a characteristic feature of this habitat type. *Boulderfields** may be found associated with a larger cliff or scarp. They provide habitat for a range of plants, invertebrates and lizards, including the threatened small-scaled skink (*Oligosomia microlepis).* Exotic species may also be present.

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
*Boulderfields** of basic and calcareous rock	Bare substrate or *indigenous** *lichenfield**, *tussockland**, *herbfield**, *shrubland** or *scrub** occurring on *boulderfields** of basic or calcareous rock. Calcareous rocks include limestone, marble, dolomite and calcareous mudstone. Basic rocks include tuffaceous mud- and sandstone, andesite, diorite, basalt and gabbro.	Rare	Includes slopes covered in boulders of basic or calcareous which may or may not support vegetation. Bare substrate is a characteristic feature of this habitat type. *Boulderfields** may be found associated with a larger cliff or scarp. They provide habitat for a range of plants, invertebrates and lizards, including the threatened small-scaled skink (*Oligosomia microlepis).* Exotic species may also be present.
Active duneland	*Indigenous** *grassland** or *sedgeland** occurring on active *duneland** formed on raw coastal sand.	Rare	Active *duneland** is characterised by unstable sands. This continual instability of sand prevents the formation of soil and therefore the vegetation type that an active *duneland** can support is limited. Examples are Spinifex *grassland** and pingao *sedgeland**. Other *indigenous** species can also be present eg., Sand convolvulus and sand Carex. Exotic species will also be present. The instability of the sand provides constant disturbance and therefore creates environments within which species can establish. Continual change of the mosaic of bare sand and vegetation is an important component of active *duneland**.
Stable duneland	*Indigenous** *grassland**, *tussockland**, *herbfield** (including *Pimelea actea* and *P. arenaria*), or *shrubland** occurring on stable *duneland** formed on recent coastal sand.	Rare	Vegetation types typically occurring on stable *duneland** include tussocks, low-growing or semi-woody herbs and *shrubs**. These vegetation types characteristically support, for example, toetoe, *Selliera rotundifolia*, sand Gunnera, native spinach, sand Coprosma, sand daphne, coastal tree daisy, pohuehue, tauhinu, Coprosma species and hangehange. Exotic invasive species are also a feature of stable *duneland**. The threatened species *Pimelea actea* is known from the Tura_1b, West_5, and Whau_4 *Water Management Zones**.

Habitat Type Label	Defined As	Classification	Further Description
Inland duneland	*Indigenous** *scrub**, *tussockland**, *herbfield** or *forest** occurring on inland *duneland** formed on raw or recent sands inland.	Rare	Vegetation types typically found on inland *duneland** include tussock, low-growing or semi-woody herbs, *shrubs**, and *trees**. These vegetation types characteristically support, for example, toetoe, flax, native spinach, manuka, kanuka, mahoe, lancewood, five-finger, hangehange, cabbage trees, titoki, akeake, ngaio, tawa, pigeonwood and mahoe. Exotic species may also be present.