

Appendix 4: Recommended Amendments to Provisions and Section 32AA Evaluation

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

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

The section 32AA assessment follows alongside for each of the provisions where amendments have been recommended by the officer.

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
S263.011 and others	2.2 Definitions	Afforestation 	Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2023<u>17</u></i>	Effectiveness and efficiency Recommended amendments to this definition are effective and efficient as they now reflect the current national standard which will provide clarity to plan users.
S238.003		<u>Commercial forestry</u>	<u>Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National</i></u>	Effectiveness and efficiency

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<u>Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2023</u>	Inclusion of these definitions are effective and efficient as it reflects the updated terms of captures all the forestry activities regulated by the current national standard (NES-CF) and avoids having to list every individual activity covered by the NES-CF in all of the provisions in PC1.
S238.003		<u>Commercial forestry activity or activities</u>	<u>Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2023</u>	
Refer s42A earthworks		Earthworks	Except that, for the purposes of Rules WH.R20, WH.R21 and P.R19, P.R20, forestry-related 'earthworks' has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry Commercial Forestry) Regulations 202317</i> .	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>Recommended amendments to this definition are effective and efficient as they remove reference to Rules WH.R21 and P.R20 which I recommend be deleted and now reference the current national standard which will provide clarity to plan users.</p>
S18.071 and others		<u>Erosion and sediment management plan</u> 	<p>(a) For plantation commercial forestry, a plan prepared in compliance with Schedule 34 (forestry plan)</p> <p>b) For vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) a plan prepared in compliance with Schedule 33 (vegetation clearance plan).</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>The deletion of this definition is effective and efficient because Schedule 33 and 34 are recommended to be deleted and the term will no longer be used in the plan, therefore retaining the definition is unnecessary.</p>
N/A		<u>Forestry Management Plan</u>	<u>Means a plan prepared in accordance with the requirements of:</u>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>Inclusion of these definitions is effective and efficient as they set direct plan users</p>

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<p>(a) <u>Schedule 34A (Afforestation and Replanting Management Plan)</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Schedule 34B (Forestry Earthworks Management Plan)</u></p> <p>(c) <u>Schedule 34C (Harvest Management Plan)</u></p>	where they can find the information requirements for forestry management plans which support implementation of Policies WH.P28 and P.P26 and Rules WH.R20 and P.R19.
S195.024		<u>Freshwater Management Unit (or FMU)</u>	<u>Has the same meaning as given in section 1.4 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 and in the context of this plan means Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua.</u>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>Inclusion of this definition is effective and efficient as it provides clarity to plan users about the meaning of these terms/acronyms.</p>
S222.003 and others		Harvesting 	Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 202317</i>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>Recommended amendments to this definition are effective and efficient as they now reflect the current national standard which will provide clarity to plan users.</p>
S193.022 S263.015 S288.028 S18.004 and others		<u>Highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry)</u> 	<u>Land with highest erosion risk (plantation forestry) in Te Awarua o Porirua Whaitua shown on Map 92 or in Whaitua Te Whanganui a Tara shown on Map 95.</u>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>The deletion of this definition is effective and efficient because the relevant part of policies WH.P28 and P.R26 and rules within the plan in which the term is used are recommended to be deleted and the term</p>

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
				will no longer be used in the plan, therefore retaining the definition is unnecessary.
S288.025 S193.025 S18.006 and others		<u>Highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation)</u> 	<u>Land with highest erosion risk (woody vegetation) in Te Awarua o Porirua-Whaitua shown on Map 91 or in Whaitua Te Whanganui a Tara shown on Map 94.</u>	Effectiveness and efficiency The deletion of this definition is effective and efficient because the rules within which the term is used are recommended to be deleted and the term will no longer be used in the plan, therefore retaining the definition is unnecessary.
S288.026 S222.004 and others		Mechanical land preparation 	Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 202317</i>	Effectiveness and efficiency Recommended amendments to this definition are effective and efficient as they now reflect the current national standard which will provide clarity to plan users.
N/A		<u>Potential erosion risk land</u>	<u>Land shown on Map 90 and 93 as Potential erosion risk land (pasture); Potential erosion risk land (woody vegetation); or Potential erosion risk land (plantation forestry)</u>	Effectiveness and efficiency The addition of this definition is effective and efficient because of the noted limitations in terms of the accuracy and limitations of the mapping and the ‘relative’ risk approach to PC1 highest erosion risk mapping. Referring to potential risk better acknowledges these limitations and provides an indication that further work needs to be done to confirm the actual

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				erosion risk of that land (i.e. ground truthing required at the farm scale).
S238.007 S263.017 and others		<u>Registered forestry advisor</u> 	Means a person registered under s63Q or s63T of Forests (Regulation of Log Traders and Forestry Advisers) Amendment Act 2020 that is authorised to give advice that relates to: (a) the establishment, management, or protection of a forest, and (b) the management or protection of land used, or intended to be used, for any purpose in connection with a forest or proposed forest, including biophysical and land use topics described in Ministry for Primary Industries, 2023, Guidance: What is a forestry adviser?, and (c) the beneficial effects of forests, including how they contribute to environmental outcomes.	Effectiveness and efficiency The deletion of this definition is effective and efficient because the legislation in which this definition was drawn from has been repealed and the provisions which referenced this term are recommended to be substantively amended to remove reference to this term or deleted and the term will no longer be used in the plan. Therefore retaining the definition is unnecessary.
S288.029 S222.006 and others		Replanting 	Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 202317</i>	Effectiveness and efficiency Recommended amendments to this definition are effective and efficient as they now reflect the current national standard which will provide clarity to plan users.

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
S288.031 S222.007 and others		Vegetation clearance (commercial forestry for the purposes of Rules WH.R20, WH.R21 and P.R19, P.R20) 	Has the same meaning as given in section 3 of the <i>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 202317</i>	Effectiveness and efficiency Recommended amendments to this definition are effective and efficient as they make it clear what sort of vegetation clearance is relevant (only that with commercial forestry) and now reflect the current national standard which will provide clarity to plan users.
S18.028 S210.034 S248.025 S262.014 and others	Chapter 8 Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara	WH.P28 	<u>Policy WH.P28: Achieving reductions in sediment discharges from commercial plantation forestry</u> Discharges of sediment from commercial forestry shall be minimised by: Reduce discharges of sediment from plantation forestry by: (a) identifying highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), and (a) <u>requiring the resource consent application to demonstrate that erosion and any discharge of</u>	Recommended amendments are appropriate for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention of the policies provides policy direction that would not otherwise exist in the event that permitted activity regulations of the NES-CF are not met and a consent is required. The PC1 approach to highest erosion risk mapping has limitations related to accuracy and the approach to erosion risk. Removing the connection between the PC1 highest erosion risk mapping and the provisions minimises the impacts of these limitations which would lead

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			<p><u>sediment will be minimised, having regard to the quality of the receiving environment; particularly in part Freshwater Management Unit's where visual clarity TAS are not met or there is a downstream receiving environment that is sensitive to sediment accumulation; and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>improving management of plantation commercial forestry by requiring erosion and sediment management plans forestry management plans to be prepared and complied with</u></p> <p>(c) requiring that on highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), plantation forestry is not established or continued</p>	<p>to inefficiencies and unnecessary costs for landowners due to the practicalities of managing forestry at the scale mapped</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They avoid limiting landowners to the establishment of woody vegetation as the only response to erosion risk despite revegetation with non-exotic species not always being a practicable, and therefore effective, response in these whitua as outlined in the evidence of Mr Peryer. • They reduce costs for landowners as the 'retirement' of existing and the prohibition on new forestry activities avoids potential liabilities under the Emissions Trading Scheme • They provide clarity to plan users as to what constitutes good practice and the information requirements any consent application will be considered against • They allow landowners and resource consent applicants to obtain consent for using their land where

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			<p>beyond the harvest of existing plantation forest.</p>	<p>they can demonstrate adverse effects on water quality can be managed. This is consistent with the sustainable management purpose of the RMA.</p>
<p>S193.094 S2.034 S257.034 and others</p>	<p>Chapter 8 Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara</p>	<p>WH.R17 </p>	<p>Rule WH.R17: <u>Vegetation clearance on erosion prone land</u> highest erosion risk land – permitted activity</p> <p>Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the vegetation clearance is:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) to implement an action in the erosion risk treatment plan for the farm, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) for the control of pest plants, and</p> <p>(b) debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed</p>	<p>Recommended amendments are appropriate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing the link between highest erosion risk mapping and vegetation clearance rules and reinstating erosion prone land from the NRP because of the lack of certainty in the ‘relative risk approach’ and limitations of the mapping outlined in the evidence of Mr Nation provides more certainty to plan users about where the rules will apply • They amalgamate P.R16 as notified with permitted activity rules R104 and R105 of the NRP. I consider this the most appropriate response as there is no clear scientific link between vegetation clearance activities and their influence on TAS or PC1 objectives. In addition, the effectiveness and efficiency of the

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			<p style="text-align: center;">where it can enter a surface water body.</p> <p>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation clearance on erosion prone land is a permitted activity where:</p> <p>(a) The vegetation clearance does not exceed a total area of 2ha per property per 12 month period on erosion prone land; and</p> <p>i. any soil or debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and</p> <p>ii. any soil disturbances associated with the vegetation clearance shall not after the zone of reasonable mixing, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:</p> <p>1) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials,</p>	<p>existing NRP vegetation clearance rules has not been specifically assessed to understand whether they are appropriate to meet objectives or evaluate how far PC1 vegetation clearance rules might need to go achieve visual clarity TAS and PC1 objectives. For these reasons I consider there is no evidence to justify regulating vegetation clearance over and above Rules R104 and R105 of the NRP at this time and recommend they be reinstated through PC1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended amendments also clarify the threshold of vegetation clearance able to be undertaken as a permitted activity and include a definition for pest plants to make it clear to plan users what activities are included in the scope of permitted activity rules.

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			<p><u>or</u></p> <p>2) <u>any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or</u></p> <p>3) <u>any emission of objectionable odour, or</u></p> <p>4) <u>the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by animals, or</u></p> <p>5) <u>any significant effect on aquatic life, and</u></p> <p>iii. <u>vegetation clearance shall not occur within 5m of a surface water body except for vegetation clearance undertaken in association with Rules R122, R125, R126, R127, R128, R130, R131, R132, R134, R137 and R139.</u></p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p>(b) <u>The vegetation clearance is to implement an action in the erosion risk treatment plan for the farm, where no area limit shall apply, or</u></p>	

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			<p>(c) <u>The vegetation clearance is for the control of pest plants (as listed in Table 1 and Appendix 2 of the Greater Wellington Regional Pest Management Strategy 2019-2039) or removal of plants and plant material infected by unwanted organisms, carried out as directed by a person authorised under the Biosecurity Act 1993, where no area limit shall apply.</u></p> <p>And in the case of (b) and (c):</p> <p>(d) <u>debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body.</u></p>	
<p>S193.095 S206.057 S210.046 and others</p>	<p>Chapter 8 Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara</p>	<p>WH.R18 </p>	<p>Rule WH.R18: Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land – controlled activity</p> <p><u>Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation), of more than a total area of 200m² per property in any consecutive 12-month period, and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body is a controlled activity provided</u></p>	<p>Recommended amendments to WH.R18-WH.R19 as notified in PC1 to reinstate the operative NRP Rules R106 and R107 (re-written for PC1) are appropriate as retention of erosion prone land is more certain for plan users than PC1 erosion risk mapping and there is no clear scientific link between vegetation clearance activities and their influence on TAS or PC1 objectives. In addition, the effectiveness and efficiency of</p>

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			<p>an erosion and sediment management plan has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 33 (vegetation clearance plan) and submitted with the application for resource consent under this Rule.</p> <p><i>Matters of control</i></p> <p>1. The content of the erosion and sediment management plan, including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that discharge of sediment will not exceed that which occurred from the land prior to the vegetation clearance occurring</p> <p>2. The area, location and method of vegetation clearance</p> <p>3. Stabilisation and rehabilitation of the area cleared</p>	<p>the existing NRP vegetation clearance rules has not been specifically assessed to understand whether they are appropriate to meet objectives or evaluate how far PC1 vegetation clearance rules might need to go to achieve visual clarity TAS and PC1 objectives. For these reasons I consider there is no evidence to justify regulating vegetation clearance over and above the NRP rules at this time and recommend they be reinstated through PC1.</p>

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			<p>4. The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the erosion and sediment management plan</p> <p>5. The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the erosion and sediment management plan</p> <p>6. The time and circumstances under which the resource consent conditions may be reviewed</p>	

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			<p><u>Rule WH.R18: Vegetation clearance for renewable energy generation – restricted discretionary activity</u></p> <p><u>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation clearance on erosion prone land that is not permitted by Rule WH.R17 associated with the use, development, operation, maintenance and upgrade of renewable energy generation is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>the vegetation clearance and associated discharge are associated with the following construction activities:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>the formation of access tracks,</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>the formation of laydown areas and stockpile areas,</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>the formation of wind turbine platforms, including foundation formation,</u></p>	

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			<p>(iv) <u>foundations for any operations building or transmission line,</u></p> <p>(v) <u>placement of excess fill associated with any of the activities listed in (i) to (iv) above,</u></p> <p>(vi) <u>ancillary works necessary to construct or maintain any erosion and sediment control measures associated with (i) to (v) above, and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>the activity does not occur within the coastal marine area,</u></p> <p>(c) <u>soil or debris from vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and</u></p> <p>(d) <u>the vegetation clearance will not create or contribute to instability or subsidence of a slope or another land surface at or beyond the boundary of the property where the vegetation clearance occurs, and</u></p>	

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			<p>(e) vegetation clearance shall not, occur within 10m of a surface water body or coastal marine area.</p> <p><u>Matters for discretion</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>The location, area, scale, volume, duration and timing of works</u> 2) <u>The design and suitability of erosion and sediment control measures including consideration of hazard mitigation and the risk of accelerated soil erosion associated with</u> 3) <u>Staging of works and progressive stabilisation:</u> 4) <u>Adverse effects on:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>groundwater, surface water bodies and their margins, particularly surface water bodies within sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and</u> 	

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			<p><u>habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) or Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters)</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>group and community drinking water supplies</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>mauri, water quality (including water quality in the coastal marine area), aquatic and marine ecosystem health, aquatic and riparian habitat quality, indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>the natural character of lakes, rivers, natural wetlands and their margins and the coastal environment</u></p> <p>(v) <u>natural hazards, land stability, soil erosion, sedimentation and flood hazard management including the use of natural buffers</u></p>	

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			<p>5) <u>The placement and treatment of stockpiled materials on the site, including requirements to remove material if it is not to be reused on the site</u></p> <p>6) <u>The benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy generation</u></p> <p>7) <u>Monitoring and reporting requirements</u></p>	
S193.096 S2.036 and others	Chapter 8 Whaitua Te Whanganui- a-Tara	WH.R19 	<p><u>Rule WH.R19: Vegetation clearance – discretionary activity</u></p> <p><u>Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R17 or Rule WH.R18 is a discretionary activity.</u></p> <p><u>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation clearance on erosion prone land that is not permitted by Rule WH.R17</u></p>	

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			<p>and not restricted discretionary under Rule WH.R18 is a discretionary activity.</p>	
S36.042 and others	Chapter 8 Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara	Note above WH.R20	<p><u>Note</u> Rules WH.R20, WH.R21 and WH.R22 prevails over the following Regulations of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial ForestryFreshwater) Regulations 2023: Part 2 Regulation of commercial plantation forestry activities Subpart 1—Afforestation Regulations 9(2), 10, 10A 14(3), 15(5), 16(2), 17(1), 17(3), and 17(4) Subpart 3—Earthworks Regulations 24 to 35 Subpart 6—Harvesting Regulation 63(2), 64, as far as these apply to a Regional Council, 65 to 69, 70(3) and (4), and 71 Subpart 7—Mechanical land preparation Regulations 73(2), 74, and 75 Subpart 8—Replanting Regulations 77(2), 77A, 78(2), and (3), 78A, 80, and 81(3) and (4)</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>Recommended amendments are effective and efficient as they refer to the applicable national environmental standard and provide clarity to plan users about what regulations of the NES-CF Rule WH.R20 prevails over.</p>

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<p>Subpart 9—Ancillary activities Regulations 89 and 90 Regulation 95, as far as this applies to a Regional Council</p> <p>Subpart 10—General provisions (including discharges of sediment) Regulation 97(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) and (g)</p>	
N/A	Chapter 8 Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara	<u>New explanatory text above WH.R20</u>	<u>Where the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates the measure of visual clarity for the relevant catchment meets the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit set out in Table 8.4, commercial forestry activity is regulated by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2023.</u>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>I consider this explanatory text is effective and efficient as it provides guidance to plan users as to how commercial forestry activities are regulated under PC1 in part FMU's where visual clarity TAS are met.</p>
S261.113 S222.060	Chapter 8 Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara	WH.R20 	<p><u>Rule WH.R20: Commercial Plantation forestry – controlled activityrestricted discretionary activity</u></p> <p><u>Afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, vegetation clearance (commercial forestry), replanting or mechanical land preparation</u></p>	<p>I consider my recommended amendments are appropriate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They implement a risk based approach expressly targeting those part FMUs where sediment reductions are required to meet the applicable visual clarity TAS, rather

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			<p>for commercial plantation forestry, and any associated discharge of sediment to a <u>surface water body, where the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record measure of visual clarity for the relevant catchment does not meet the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit set out in Table 8.4, is a restricted discretionary activity. providing the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p>(a) the land is not high erosion risk land (pasture) or highest erosion risk land (pasture) that was in pasture or scrub on 30 October 2023, and</p> <p>(b) an erosion and sediment management plan has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 34 (forestry plan), certified and submitted with the</p>	<p>than requiring a consent in all part FMUs (as was required as notified) while further work is progressed by Council to understand the influence of forestry activities on achievability of the TAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requirement to comply with forestry management plans in recommended matters of discretion largely align with existing requirements of the NES-CF, minimizing the costs for landowners and forest operators as this information would have to be prepared anyway to satisfy the requirements of Schedules, 3, 4 and 6 of the NES-CF and associated permitted activity regulations of the NES-CF. A restricted discretionary activity status retains the ability for Council to decline consent in situations where adverse effects on water quality may be significant appropriately protecting the environment in accordance with PC1, RPS Change 1 and the NPS-FM.

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			<p>application for resource consent under this rule, and</p> <p>(c) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge from the plantation forestry shall not exceed 100g/m³, except that, if at the time of the discharge the concentration of total suspended solids in the receiving water at or about the point of discharge exceeds 100g/m³, the discharge shall not, after the zone of reasonable mixing, decrease the visual clarity in the receiving water by more than:</p> <p>(i) 20% in River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health</p>	

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			<p>in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or</p> <p>(ii) 30% in any other river, and</p> <p>(d) the most recent Council monitoring record demonstrates that the measure of visual clarity for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit set out in Tables 9.1 and 9.2.</p> <p><u>Matters of for-control discretion</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The content and implementation of the forestry erosion and sediment management plan(s), including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that soil erosion and the discharge of sediment will be minimised and will not increase the</u> 	

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			<p>average annual sediment load for the part Freshwater Management Unit in which the plantation forestry is located</p> <p>2. <u>Adverse effects, including cumulative and localised adverse effects, on:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) <u>surface water bodies and coastal water, and particularly sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H, (contact recreation and Māori customary use), and Schedule I (important trout</u></p>	

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			<p style="text-align: center;"><u>fishery rivers and spawning waters), and</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(ii) group drinking water supplies and community drinking water supplies</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2. The area, location and methods employed in the plantation forestry</p> <p>3. <u>The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the forestry erosion and sediment management plan(s)</u></p> <p>4. <u>The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the forestry erosion and sediment management plan(s)</u></p>	

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
S193.098 S195.030 S210.049 S225.106 and others	Chapter 8 Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara	Rule WH.R21 	Rule WH.R21: Plantation forestry – discretionary activity Afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, vegetation clearance or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule WH.R20 and is not a prohibited activity under Rule WH.R22 is a discretionary activity.	I consider deletion of this rule is the most appropriate response as the available evidence does not require a more restrictive activity status than restricted discretionary for activities in pFMU's where TAS are not met, and where matters of discretion are solely related to managing adverse effects on water quality.
S18.036 S193.099 S262.017 and others	Chapter 8 Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara	Rule WH.R22 	Rule WH.R22: Plantation forestry on highest erosion risk land – prohibited activity Afforestation, earthworks, or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry on highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry) is a prohibited activity.	As outlined above in the context of Rule WH.R21, the available evidence does not require a more restrictive activity status than restricted discretionary. In addition, drawing from the same themes raised in my s32AA analysis for WH.P28 I consider deletion of this rule is appropriate as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PC1 approach to highest erosion risk mapping has limitations related to accuracy and the approach to erosion risk which would lead to inefficiencies and unnecessary costs for landowners due to the practicalities of not being able to

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				<p>undertake listed forestry at the scale mapped</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs for landowners are avoided as the ‘retirement’ of existing and the prohibition on new forestry activities avoids potential liabilities under the Emissions Trading Scheme In situations where consent is required (i.e. visual clarity TAS in relevant pFMU’s are not met) landowners and resource consent applicants are able to continue to obtain consent for using their land where they can demonstrate adverse effects on water quality can be managed. This is consistent with the sustainable management purpose of the RMA.
<p>S102.002 S248.049 S262.019 and others</p>	<p>Chapter 9. Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</p>	<p>P.P26 </p>	<p><u>Policy P.P26: Achieving reductions in sediment discharges from commercial plantation forestry</u></p> <p><u>Discharges of sediment from commercial forestry shall be minimised by: Reduce discharges of sediment from plantation forestry by:</u></p>	<p>Recommended amendments are appropriate for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention of the policies provides policy direction for the rules in PC1 and provides policy direction that would not otherwise exist in the event that permitted activity

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			<p>(a) identifying highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), and</p> <p>(a) <u>requiring the resource consent application to demonstrate that erosion and any discharge of sediment will be minimised, having regard to the quality of the receiving environment; particularly in part Freshwater Management Unit's where the target attribute state for visual clarity in Table 9.2 are not met or there is a downstream receiving environment that is sensitive to sediment accumulation; and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>improving management of plantation commercial forestry by requiring erosion and sediment forestry management plans to be prepared and complied with</u></p> <p>(c) requiring that on highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), plantation forestry is not established or continued beyond the harvest of existing plantation forest.</p>	<p>regulations of the NES-CF are not met and a consent is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PC1 approach to highest erosion risk mapping has limitations related to accuracy and the approach to erosion risk which means land identified as erosion risk will change over time which affect the implementation of provisions tied to the mapping. Removing the connection between the PC1 highest erosion risk mapping and the provisions minimises the impacts of these limitations which would lead to inefficiencies and unnecessary costs for landowners due to the practicalities of managing forestry at the scale mapped given land ownership, access, and other practical constraints as suggested by many submitters They avoid limiting landowners to the establishment of woody vegetation as the only response to erosion risk despite revegetation with non-exotic species not always being a practicable, and therefore

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				<p>effective, response in these Whaitua as outlined in the evidence of Mr Peryer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They reduce costs for landowners as the ‘retirement’ of existing and the prohibition on new forestry activities avoids potential liabilities under the Emissions Trading Scheme • They allow landowners and resource consent applicants to obtain consent for using their land where they can demonstrate adverse effects on water quality can be managed. This is consistent with the sustainable management purpose of the RMA.
<p>S105.017 S16.011 S193.143 S26.017 and others</p>	<p>Chapter 9. Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</p>	<p>P.R16 </p>	<p><u>Rule P.R16: Vegetation clearance on erosion prone land</u> highest erosion risk land – permitted activity</p> <p>Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:</p>	<p>Recommended amendments are appropriate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing the link between highest erosion risk mapping and vegetation clearance rules and reinstating erosion prone land from the NRP because of the lack of certainty in the ‘relative risk approach’ and limitations of the mapping outlined in the evidence of Mr Nation

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			<p>(a) the vegetation clearance is:</p> <p>(i) to implement an action in the erosion risk treatment plan for the farm, or</p> <p>(ii) for the control of pest plants, and</p> <p>(b) debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body.</p> <p><u>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation clearance on erosion prone land is a permitted activity where:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>The vegetation clearance does not exceed a total area of 2ha per property per 12 month period on erosion prone land; and</u></p> <p>(i) <u>any soil or debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>any soil disturbances associated with the vegetation clearance shall not after the zone of reasonable mixing,</u></p>	<p>provides more certainty to plan users about where the rules will apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They amalgamate P.R16 as notified with permitted activity rules R104 and R105 of the NRP. I consider this the most appropriate response as there is no clear scientific link between vegetation clearance activities and their influence on TAS or PC1 objectives. In addition, the effectiveness and efficiency of the existing NRP vegetation clearance rules has not been specifically assessed to understand whether they are appropriate to meet objectives or evaluate how far PC1 vegetation clearance rules might need to go achieve visual clarity TAS and PC1 objectives. For these reasons I consider there is no evidence to justify regulating vegetation clearance over and above Rules R104 and R105 of the NRP at this time and recommend they be reinstated through PC1.

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			<p><u>result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or</u> 2) <u>any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or</u> 3) <u>any emission of objectionable odour, or</u> 4) <u>the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by animals, or</u> 5) <u>any significant effect on aquatic life, and</u> <p>(iii) <u>vegetation clearance shall not occur within 5m of a surface water body except for vegetation clearance undertaken in association with Rules R122, R125, R126, R127, R128, R130, R131, R132, R134, R137 and R139.</u></p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p>(b) <u>The vegetation clearance is to</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended amendments also clarify the threshold of vegetation clearance able to be undertaken as a permitted activity and include a definition for pest plants to make it clear to plan users what activities are included in the scope of permitted activity rules.

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			<p><u>implement an action in the erosion risk treatment plan for the farm, where no area limit shall apply, or</u></p> <p><u>(c) The vegetation clearance is for the control of pest plants (as listed in Table 1 and Appendix 2 of the Greater Wellington Regional Pest Management Strategy 2019-2039) or removal of plants and plant material infected by unwanted organisms, carried out as directed by a person authorised under the Biosecurity Act 1993, where no area limit shall apply.</u></p> <p><u>And in the case of (b) and (c):</u></p> <p><u>(d) debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body.</u></p>	
S193.144 S254.018 S206.085 and others	Chapter 9. Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua	P.R17 	<p>Rule P.R17: Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land – controlled activity</p> <p>Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation), of more than a total area of 200 m² per property in any</p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>Recommended amendments to P.R17 and P.R18 as notified in PC1 to reinstate the operative NRP Rules R106 and R107 (re-written for PC1) is appropriate as retention of erosion prone land is more certain for</p>

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			<p>consecutive 12 month period, and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body, is a controlled activity provided an erosion and sediment management plan has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 33 (vegetation clearance plan) and submitted with the application for resource consent under this rule.</p> <p><i>Matters of control</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The content of the erosion and sediment management plan, including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that discharge of sediment will not exceed that which occurred from the land prior to the vegetation clearance occurring 2. The area, location and method of vegetation clearance 3. Stabilisation and rehabilitation of the area cleared 4. The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the 	<p>plan users than PC1 erosion risk mapping and there is no clear scientific link between vegetation clearance activities and their influence on TAS or PC1 objectives. In addition, the effectiveness and efficiency of the existing NRP vegetation clearance rules has not been specifically assessed to understand whether they are appropriate to meet objectives or evaluate how far PC1 vegetation clearance rules might need to go to achieve visual clarity TAS and PC1 objectives. For these reasons I consider there is no evidence to justify regulating vegetation clearance over and above the NRP rules at this time and recommend they be reinstated through PC1.</p>

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			<p>resource consent (including auditing of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the erosion and sediment management plan</p> <p>5. The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the erosion and sediment management plan</p> <p>6. The time and circumstances under which the resource consent conditions may be reviewed</p> <p><u>Rule P.R17: Vegetation clearance for renewable energy generation – restricted discretionary activity</u></p> <p><u>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation clearance on erosion prone land that is not permitted by Rule WH.R17 associated with the use, development, operation, maintenance and upgrade of renewable energy generation is a restricted</u></p>	

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			<p><u>discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>the vegetation clearance and associated discharge are associated with the following construction activities:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>the formation of access tracks,</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>the formation of laydown areas and stockpile areas,</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>the formation of wind turbine platforms, including foundation formation,</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>foundations for any operations building or transmission line,</u></p> <p>(v) <u>placement of excess fill associated with any of the activities listed in (i) to (iv) above,</u></p> <p>(vi) <u>ancillary works necessary to construct or maintain any erosion and sediment control measures associated with (i) to (v) above, and</u></p>	

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			<p>(b) <u>the activity does not occur within the coastal marine area,</u></p> <p>(c) <u>soil or debris from vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and</u></p> <p>(d) <u>the vegetation clearance will not create or contribute to instability or subsidence of a slope or another land surface at or beyond the boundary of the property where the vegetation clearance occurs, and</u></p> <p>(e) <u>vegetation clearance shall not, occur within 10m of a surface water body or coastal marine area.</u></p> <p><u>Matters for discretion</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>The location, area, scale, volume, duration and timing of works</u> 2) <u>The design and suitability of erosion and sediment control measures including consideration of hazard mitigation and the risk of accelerated soil erosion associated with</u> 	

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			<p>3) <u>Staging of works and progressive stabilisation:</u></p> <p>4) <u>Adverse effects on:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>groundwater, surface water bodies and their margins, particularly surface water bodies within sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) or Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters)</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>group and community drinking water supplies</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>mauri, water quality (including water quality in the coastal marine area), aquatic and marine ecosystem health, aquatic and riparian habitat quality,</u></p>	

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			<p><u>indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>the natural character of lakes, rivers, natural wetlands and their margins and the coastal environment</u></p> <p>(v) <u>natural hazards, land stability, soil erosion, sedimentation and flood hazard management including the use of natural buffers</u></p> <p>5) <u>The placement and treatment of stockpiled materials on the site, including requirements to remove material if it is not to be reused on the site</u></p> <p>6) <u>The benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy generation</u></p> <p>7) <u>Monitoring and reporting requirements</u></p>	

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
S193.145 S177.066 S206.086 and others	Chapter 9. Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua	P.R18 	<p><u>Rule P.R18: Vegetation clearance – discretionary activity</u></p> <p><u>Vegetation clearance on highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R16 or Rule P.R17 is a discretionary activity.</u></p> <p><u>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation clearance on erosion prone land that is not permitted by Rule P.R16 and not restricted discretionary by Rule P.R17 is a discretionary activity.</u></p>	
S238.026 S263.026 and others	Chapter 9. Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua	Note above P.R19	<p><u>Note</u></p> <p><u>Rules P.R19, P.R20 and P.R21 prevails over the following Regulations of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial ForestryFreshwater) Regulations 2023:</u></p> <p><u>Part 2 Regulation of commercial plantation forestry activities</u></p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>Recommended amendments are effective and efficient as they refer to the applicable national environmental standard and provide clarity to plan users about what regulations of the NES-CF Rule P.R19 prevails over.</p>

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			<p><u>Subpart 1—Afforestation</u> <u>Regulations 9(2), 10, 10A 14(3), 15(5), 16(2), 17(1), 17(3), and 17(4)</u></p> <p><u>Subpart 3—Earthworks</u> <u>Regulations 24 to 35</u></p> <p><u>Subpart 6—Harvesting</u> <u>Regulation 63(2), 64, as far as these apply to a Regional Council, 65 to 69, 70(3) and (4), and 71</u></p> <p><u>Subpart 7—Mechanical land preparation</u> <u>Regulations 73(2), 74, and 75</u></p> <p><u>Subpart 8—Replanting</u> <u>Regulations 77(2), 77A, 78(2), and (3), 78A, 80, and 81(3) and (4)</u></p> <p><u>Subpart 9—Ancillary activities</u> <u>Regulations 89 and 90 Regulation 95, as far as this applies to a Regional Council</u></p> <p><u>Subpart 10—General provisions (including discharges of sediment)</u> <u>Regulation 97(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) and (g)</u></p>	
N/A	Chapter 9. Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua	<u>New explanatory text above P.R19</u>	<u>Where the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record demonstrates the measure of visual clarity for the relevant catchment meets the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant</u>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>I consider this explanatory text is effective and efficient as it provides guidance to plan users as to how commercial forestry</p>

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			<p><u>part Freshwater Management Unit set out in Table 9.2, commercial forestry activity is regulated by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2023.</u></p>	<p>activities are regulated under PC1 in part FMU’s where visual clarity TAS are met.</p>
<p>S222.102 S195.046 S261.190 and others</p>	<p>Chapter 9. Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</p>	<p>P.R19 </p>	<p><u>Rule P.R19: Commercial Plantation forestry – controlled activity restricted discretionary activity</u></p> <p><u>Afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, vegetation clearance (commercial forestry), replanting or mechanical land preparation for commercial plantation forestry, and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body, where the most recent Wellington Regional Council monitoring record measure of visual clarity for the relevant catchment does not meet the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit set out in Table 9.2, is a restricted discretionary activity. providing the following conditions are met:</u></p> <p><u>(a) the land is not high erosion risk land (pasture) or highest erosion risk land</u></p>	<p>I consider my recommended amendments are appropriate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They implement a risk based approach expressly targeting those part FMUs where sediment reductions are required to meet the applicable visual clarity TAS, rather than requiring a consent in all part FMUs (as was required as notified) while further work is progressed by Council to understand the influence of forestry activities on achievability of the TAS. • The requirement to comply with forestry management plans in recommended matters of discretion largely align with existing requirements of the NES-CF, minimizing the costs for landowners and forest operators as this information would have to be

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			<p>(pasture) that was in pasture or scrub on 30 October 2023, and</p> <p>(b) an erosion and sediment management plan has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 34 (forestry plan), certified and submitted with the application for resource consent under this rule, and</p> <p>(c) the concentration of total suspended solids in the discharge from the plantation forestry shall not exceed 100g/m³, except that, if at the time of the discharge the concentration of total suspended solids in the receiving water at or about the point of discharge exceeds 100g/m³, the discharge shall not, after the zone of reasonable mixing, decrease the visual clarity in the receiving water by more than:</p> <p>(i) 20% in River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community</p>	<p>prepared anyway to satisfy the requirements of Schedules, 3, 4 and 6 of the NES-CF and associated permitted activity regulations of the NES-CF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A restricted discretionary activity status retains the ability for Council to decline consent in situations where adverse effects on water quality may be significant appropriately protecting the environment in accordance with PC1, RPS Change 1 and the NPS-FM

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			<p>health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or</p> <p>(ii) 30% in any other river, and</p> <p>(d) the most recent Council monitoring record demonstrates that the measure of visual clarity for the relevant catchment does not exceed the target attribute state at any monitoring site within the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit set out in Tables 9.1 and 9.2.</p> <p><i>Matters of for control discretion</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The content and implementation of the forestry erosion and sediment management plan(s), including the actions, management practices and mitigation measures necessary to ensure that soil erosion and the discharge of sediment will be minimised not increase the average annual sediment load for the part Freshwater Management Unit in which the plantation forestry is located, and 	

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			<p>2. <u>Adverse effects, including cumulative and localised adverse effects, on:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>surface water bodies and coastal water, and particularly sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F (ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use), Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters) and</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>group drinking water supplies and community drinking water supplies</u></p> <p>2. The area, location and methods employed in the plantation forestry</p> <p>3. <u>The monitoring, record keeping, reporting and information provision requirements for the holder of the resource consent (including auditing</u></p>	

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<p><u>of information) to demonstrate and/or monitor compliance with the resource consent and the forestry erosion and sediment management plan(s)</u></p> <p>4. <u>The timing, frequency and requirements for review, audit and amendment of the forestry erosion and sediment management plan</u></p>	
S195.045 S288.114 and others	Chapter 9. Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua	<u>P.R20</u> 	<p><u>Rule P.R20: Plantation forestry – discretionary activity</u></p> <p><u>Afforestation, harvesting, earthworks, vegetation clearance or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry and any associated discharge of sediment to a surface water body that does not comply with one or more of the conditions of Rule P.R19 is a discretionary activity.</u></p>	I consider deletion of this rule is the most appropriate response as the available evidence does not require a more restrictive activity status than restricted discretionary for activities in pFMU’s where TAS are not met, and where matters of discretion are solely related to managing adverse effects on water quality.
S193.148 S18.063 S288.115 and others		<u>P.R21</u> 	<p><u>Rule P.R21: Plantation Forestry on highest erosion risk land – prohibited activity</u></p> <p><u>Afforestation, earthworks, or mechanical land preparation for plantation forestry on</u></p>	As outlined above in the context of Rule P.R20, the available evidence does not require a more restrictive activity status than restricted discretionary. In addition, drawing from the same themes raised in my s32AA

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			<p>highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry) is a prohibited activity.</p>	<p>analysis for P.P26, I consider deletion of this rule is appropriate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PC1 approach to highest erosion risk mapping has limitations related to accuracy and the approach to erosion risk which would lead to inefficiencies and unnecessary costs for landowners due to the practicalities of not being able to undertake listed forestry at the scale mapped • Costs for landowners are avoided as the ‘retirement’ of existing and the prohibition on new forestry activities avoids potential liabilities under the Emissions Trading Scheme • In situations where consent is required (i.e. visual clarity TAS in relevant pFMU’s are not met) landowners and resource consent applicants are able to continue to obtain consent for using their land where they can demonstrate adverse effects on water quality can be managed. This is consistent with

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
				the sustainable management purpose of the RMA.
N/A	Chapter 6 – Other methods	<u>Method M44A</u>	<p><u>Wellington Regional Council, working with forestry sector organisations and landowners, will undertake a programme(s) to support the health of waterbodies, including rivers, streams, estuaries and harbours, impacted by forestry activities, by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <u>Identifying areas at greatest risk of effects from forestry activities, and</u> (b) <u>investigating financial support and rates relief options for accelerating retirement, revegetation, or permanent/carbon forestry on areas at greatest risk of effects from forestry activities, and</u> (c) <u>providing education and promoting good management practice in forestry with a focus on awareness and adherence to the requirements of the NZ Forest Owners Association Forest Practice Guides and NZ Forest Owners Association Road Engineering Manual or any other</u> 	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>Recommended non-regulatory methods which allow Council to obtain better, more robust information targeted to where the risks are highest, provides opportunity for a more stringent and targeted response to regulating forestry activities in the future if the information collected shows this is required. Recommended non-regulatory methods are consistent with the respective WIP reports and the direction of the RPS including Objectives CC.5, Policy CC.6, Policy CC.18 and Method C.4 of RPS Change 1 and are expected to support maintenance of visual clarity TAS in pFMU’s where it is met, and meeting of visual clarity TAS in pFMU’s where improvement is required, and broader environmental outcome objectives for RPS Change 1 and PC1.</p>

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<p><u>relevant guidance material that is consistent with good management practice, and</u></p> <p>(d) <u>developing standard consent conditions for forestry activities which enable Wellington Regional Council to assess the performance of forestry activities and their contribution to sediment loads at different stages of the forestry cycle.</u></p>	
N/A		<u>Method M44B</u>	<p><u>To support the existing strategic compliance programme for forestry, Wellington Regional Council will, by 1 August 2026, develop a programme to increase the capability of Council officers to ensure effective regulation of forestry. This shall include increasing resourcing and training/upskilling for permitted activity monitoring and enforcement activities and the establishment of a charging policy to support the effective regulation of forestry activities in the Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.</u></p>	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>Recommended method seeks Council is sufficiently resourced and has the capability to effectively regulate forestry in these Whaitua to protect water quality and support achievement of PC1, RPS Change 1 and NPS-FM objectives.</p>

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
N/A	Chapter 12 – Schedules	Schedule 27	See below	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>Recommended amendments to Schedule 27 are efficient and effective as they support the implementation of my recommended non-regulatory methods</p>
S18.070 S193.170 and others		Schedule 33	See below	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>The deletion of this schedule is efficient and effective because the rules which require preparation of an ESMP in accordance with the schedule are recommended to be deleted and therefore the schedule is unnecessary</p>
S18.071 S210.054 and others		Schedule 34	See below	<p>Effectiveness and efficiency</p> <p>Recommended amendments to delete Schedule 34 and replace it with the requirements of Schedules 3, 4, and 6 of the NES-CF insofar as they relate to water quality in PC1 as new Schedules 34A, 34B and 34C are effective and efficient as the previous Schedule 34 requirements required a lower level of detail and appeared to conflict with some of the requirements of the NES-CF. Recommended amendments will minimise costs for land owners and</p>
		Schedule 34A: Afforestation and Replanting Management Plan	See below	
	Schedule 34B: Earthworks	See below		

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
		<u>Management Plan</u>		foresters as these parties have to prepare management plans in accordance with the requirements of Schedules 34A, 34B and 34C to meet permitted activity standards under the NES-CF. The minor amendment to increase the scale of contour mapping required from 20 metres to 5 metres enables risk to water quality from forestry activities to be assessed more appropriately in pFMU's where visual clarity TAS are not met and a consent is required.
		<u>Schedule 34C: Harvest Management Plan</u>	See below	
Refer Rural Land Use topic	Chapter 13 - maps	Map 90	Map 90: Highest and high <u>Potential</u> erosion risk land (Pasture) – Te Whanganui-a-Tara. <i>Refer Appendix 7 of Hearing Stream 3 Rural Land Use s42A report</i>	Effectiveness and efficiency Amalgamation of highest erosion risk land mapping for each land use category (pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry) into one map per Whaitua (replacing Map 90 and 93) showing potential erosion risk land in each Whaitua is effective and efficient as it acknowledges the limitations in the existing PC1 erosion risk mapping and supports the recommended amendments of Mr Willis which seek to use the mapping as a trigger/guide to identify areas where more site-specific assessment might be necessary as part of the farm plan
S193.196 S257.073 and others		<u>Map 91</u>	Map 91: Highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) – Te Whanganui-a-Tara Delete map	
S193.197 S257.074 and others		<u>Map 92</u>	Map 92: Highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry) – Te Whanganui-a-Tara Delete map	

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
Refer Rural Land Use topic		Map 93	Map 93: Highest and high Potential erosion risk land (Pasture) – Te Awarua-o-Porirua <i>Refer Appendix 7 of Hearing Stream 3 Rural Land Use s42A report</i>	development process rather than to direct where a specific action is required.
S193.199 S257.076 and others		Map 94	Map 94: Highest erosion risk land (woody vegetation) – Te Awarua-o-Porirua Delete map	
S193.200 S257.077 and others		Map 95	Map 95: Highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry) – Te Awarua-o-Porirua Delete map	
S111.022 S183.150 S193.042 S21.001	Appendix 1	Rule R104	 <p>Rule R104: Vegetation clearance on erosion prone land – permitted activity</p> <p>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from vegetation</p>	No change to Rule R104 is necessary as this rule will continue to not apply to these Whaitua

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<p>clearance up to a total area of 2ha per property per 12 month period on erosion prone land is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) any soil or debris from the vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and</p> <p>(b) any soil disturbances associated with the vegetation clearance shall not after the zone of reasonable mixing, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:</p> <p>(i) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or</p> <p>(ii) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or</p> <p>(iii) any emission of objectionable odour, or</p>	

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<p>(iv) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by animals, or</p> <p>(v) any significant effect on aquatic life, and</p> <p>(c) vegetation clearance shall not occur within 5m of a surface water body except for vegetation clearance undertaken in association with by Rules R122, R125, R126, R127, R128, R130, R131, R132, R134, R137 and R139.</p>	
S183.151 S193.043	Appendix 1	R105	<p> </p> <p>Rule R105: Vegetation clearance on erosion prone land in accordance with a Freshwater Farm Plan – permitted activity </p> <p>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from or vegetation clearance on erosion prone land is a permitted activity where it is expressly</p>	No change to Rule R105 is necessary as this rule will continue to not apply to these Whaitua

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			allowed for in a Freshwater Farm Plan certified under section 217G of the RMA.	
S183.152	Appendix 1	R106	 <p>Rule R106: Earthworks and vegetation clearance for renewable energy generation – restricted discretionary activity</p> <p>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from earthworks not permitted by Rule R101 or vegetation clearance on erosion prone land that is not permitted by Rule R104 associated with the use, development, operation, maintenance and upgrade of renewable energy generation is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the earthworks or vegetation clearance and associated discharge</p>	No change to Rule R106 is necessary as this rule will continue to not apply to these Whaitua

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<p>are associated with the following construction activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the formation of access tracks, (ii) the formation of laydown areas and stockpile areas, (iii) the formation of wind turbine platforms, including foundation formation, (iv) foundations for any operations building or transmission line, (v) placement of excess fill associated with any of the activities listed in (i) to (iv) above, (vi) ancillary works necessary to construct or maintain any erosion and sediment control measures associated with (i) to (v) above, and 	

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<p>(b) the activity does not occur within the coastal marine area, and</p> <p>(c) soil or debris from earthworks or vegetation clearance is not placed where it can enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, and</p> <p>(d) the earthworks or vegetation clearance will not create or contribute to instability or subsidence of a slope or another land surface at or beyond the boundary of the property where the earthworks or vegetation clearance occurs, and</p> <p>(e) work areas are stabilised within six months after the completion of the earthworks, and</p> <p>(f) any earthworks shall not, after the zone of reasonable mixing, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:</p> <p>(i) the production of conspicuous oil or grease</p>	

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<p>films, scums of foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or</p> <p>(ii) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or</p> <p>(iii) any emission of objectionable odour, or</p> <p>(iv) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by animals, or</p> <p>(v) any significant effect on aquatic life, and</p> <p>(g) the earthworks or vegetation clearance shall not, occur within 10m of a surface water body or coastal marine area.</p> <p><i>Matters for discretion</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The location, area, scale, volume, duration and timing of works 2. The design and suitability of erosion and sediment 	

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<p>control measures including consideration of hazard mitigation and the risk of accelerated soil erosion associated with</p> <p>3. Staging of works and progressive stabilisation:</p> <p>4. Adverse effects on:</p> <p>(i) groundwater, surface water bodies and their margins, particularly surface water bodies within sites identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa), Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F</p>	

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<p>(ecosystems and habitats with indigenous biodiversity), Schedule H (contact recreation and Māori customary use) or Schedule I (important trout fishery rivers and spawning waters)</p> <p>(i) group and community drinking water supplies</p> <p>(ii) mauri, water quality (including water quality in the coastal marine area), aquatic and marine ecosystem health, aquatic and riparian habitat quality,</p>	

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<p>indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai and critical life cycle periods for indigenous aquatic species</p> <p>(iii) the natural character of lakes, rivers, natural wetlands and their margins and the coastal environment</p> <p>(iv) natural hazards, land stability, soil erosion, sedimentation and flood hazard management including the use of natural buffers</p> <p>5. The placement and treatment of stockpiled</p>	

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			<p>materials on the site, including requirements to remove material if it is not to be reused on the site</p> <p>6. The benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy generation</p> <p>7. Monitoring and reporting requirements</p>	
<p>S193.044 S183.153 S101.037 S111.023</p>	<p>Appendix 1</p>	<p>R107</p>	<p> Rule R107: Earthworks and vegetation clearance – discretionary activity </p> <p>The use of land, and the associated discharge of sediment into water or onto or into land where it may enter water from earthworks, or vegetation clearance on erosion prone land that is not permitted by Rules R101, R102, R104 and R105, and not controlled by</p>	<p>No change to Rule R107 is necessary as this rule will continue to not apply to these Whaitua</p>

Amendment no./Submission no.	Chapter	Provision	Text of provision with any recommended amendments	Evaluation of amendment (section 32AA assessment)
			Rule R103, or not restricted discretionary by Rule R106 is a discretionary activity.	



Schedule 27: Freshwater Action Plan requirements

A. Freshwater Action Plans

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

A1 Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (b) demonstrate how the target attribute state for each **part Freshwater Management Unit** or waterbody in Tables A2 and A3 below will be achieved, and
- (c) describe how the planning and delivery of activities will be undertaken to achieve those target attribute states and **environmental outcomes**.

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

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

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

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

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

	<u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u>
<u>Rivers</u>	
<u>Part Freshwater Management Unit</u>	<u>Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared</u>
<u>Kaiwharawhara Stream</u>	<u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Dissolved reactive phosphorus</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Wellington urban</u>	<u>E. coli</u> <u>Deposited fine sediment</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates 1 (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Lakes</u>	
<u>Waterbody</u>	<u>Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared</u>
<u>Lake Kōhangaterā</u>	<u>Phytoplankton (trophic state)</u> <u>Total phosphorus (trophic state)</u>
<u>Lake Kōhangapiripiri</u>	<u>Total phosphorus (trophic state)</u> <u>Total nitrogen (trophic state)</u> <u>Submerged plants (natives)</u> <u>Submerged plants (invasive species)</u>

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

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

Section 42A Report – 3 – Forestry and Vegetation Clearance – 30 April 2025

	<u>Macroinvertebrates (MCI and QMCI)</u> <u>Macroinvertebrates (ASPM)</u> <u>Fish community health</u> <u>Dissolved copper</u> <u>Dissolved zinc</u>
<u>Estuaries</u>	
<u>Waterbody</u>	<u>Attributes for which Freshwater Action Plan will be prepared</u>
<u>Onepoto arm</u>	<u>Sediment load</u> <u>Copper load</u>
<u>Pāuatahanui Inlet</u>	<u>Sediment load</u> <u>Copper load</u>

B. **Freshwater Action Plan requirements**

B1. **Principles**

Freshwater Action Plans will:

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

B2. General content

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

B3. Necessary actions

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

1. For suspended fine sediment, deposited fine sediment and dissolved reactive phosphorus attributes, nitrate (toxicity) and sediment load reductions:
 - (a) Undertake a programme(s) to ~~identify land with the highest risk of erosion~~ and actively support the revegetation of, and sediment management on that land ~~with the highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), highest erosion risk land (pasture) and high erosion risk land (pasture), unless not reasonably practicable or safe to revegetate,~~ including:
 - (i) ~~Prioritising the urgent revegetation and/or best management practice~~ sediment management of Wellington Regional Council-owned land, and
 - (ii) ~~Providing planning, financial and logistical support for revegetation or conversion to permanent/carbon forest and best practice sediment management on private land.~~
 - (b) Investigate opportunities for rates relief or other forms of financial support for private landowners to promote and accelerate revegetation of ~~that land with highest risk of erosion~~ ~~highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), highest erosion risk land (pasture), high erosion risk land (pasture), and~~
 - (c) Investigate and implement opportunities to improve sediment loss from Wellington Regional Council-owned ~~plantation commercial forestry~~ land, such as review of cutting rights or other means of implementing land use change, and
 - (d) Develop and implement a forestry good practice programme ~~alongside increasing capability of Council officers and monitoring, and strategic compliance and enforcement to support for~~ effective forestry regulation ~~as part of Methods 44A and 44B.~~
2. For the *E. coli* attribute:

- (a) Develop and implement a **farm environment plan** programme, support riparian management and undertake enforcement of permitted activity stock access Rule R98, and
 - (b) Deliver education and permitted activity monitoring to support onsite **wastewater** discharges.
 - (c) Undertake a partnered programme with territorial authorities to review and enforce on-site domestic **wastewater** treatment system discharges affecting sites of recreation in any **significant contact recreation freshwater body**.
3. For macroinvertebrate, periphyton and fish attributes:
- (a) Plan and deliver a riparian **restoration** programme, including:
 - (i) Prioritise the urgent revegetation of riparian margins on Wellington Regional Council-owned land, and
 - (ii) Provide planning, financial and logistical support for riparian planting on private land, and
 - (b) Investigate options to improve fish community health state, including in association with any actions under a fish passage action plan as part of Method M40.
4. To meet the dissolved copper and dissolved zinc attributes and the total copper and zinc load reductions:
- (a) Work with the Ministers for the Environment and Transport, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and the territorial authorities to promote source control for copper from vehicles, and
 - (b) Run a pollution prevention and best practice programme for industrial, trade or commercial premises, with a focus on **high risk industrial or trade premises**, and
 - (c) Run a programme to support **water sensitive urban design** capability.

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

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

1. applying the principles in B1 and following the requirements of B2 of this schedule, and
2. including actions identified in B3 above, or substituting other appropriate actions for these, to achieve the relevant target attribute state, and
3. reflecting the direction and recommendations of Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Programme and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao, and
4. Integrating other actions such as under the fish passage action plan Method M40, and
5. Delivering the following further actions:
 - (a) In the Mākara and Mangaroa catchments, identify and enhance uptake of **good management practices** for rural land use and support the implementation of **farm environment plans**, particularly in relation to minimising stock access to waterways and/or the potential effects of stock access to waterways, and encourage revegetation opportunities at property and catchment scales, and
 - (b) Te Awa Kairangi lower mainstem **part Freshwater Management Unit**, investigate options to reduce periphyton and improve macroinvertebrate community health attributes, and
 - (c) In the Wainuiomata urban streams **part Freshwater Management Unit**, investigate sources/causes of high ammonia levels in order to identify options for the improvement of the ammonia (toxicity) target attribute state.

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

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

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



Schedule 33: Vegetation Clearance Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

A — Purposes of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

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

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

B — Management objectives

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

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

C — Requirements of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

C1 — Contents of the Erosion and Sediment Management Plan

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

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

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

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

~~—— *Maps*~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~*Operating systems and practices*~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schedule 34A: Afforestation and Replanting Management Plan

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

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

1. Person and property details

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

2. Map

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

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

3 Activity

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

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

4 Management requirements

Water quality and sediment

(1) The plan must,—

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

Erosion and sedimentation

(2) The plan must include a description of—

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

5 Plan information specification

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

Schedule 34B: Forestry Earthworks Management Plan

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

1 Person and property details

The person and property details are—

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

2 Map

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

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

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

3 Activity

The plan must state—

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

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

4 Management requirements

Water quality and sediment

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

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

Erosion and sedimentation

(2) The plan must include—

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

5 Plan information specification

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

6 Management practices for maintenance and monitoring

The plan must include—

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

Schedule 34C: Harvest Management Plan

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

1 Person and property details

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

2 Map

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

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

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

3 Activity

The plan must state—

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

4 Management requirements

Water quality and sediment

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

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

Erosion and sedimentation

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

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

Slash

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

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

5 Plan information specification

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

6 Management practices for maintenance and monitoring

The plan must include—

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