



Healthy Rivers
PLAN FOR CHANGE

Wai Ora
HE RAUTAKI WHAKAPAIPAI



TŪWHARETOA
MĀORI TRUST BOARD



Diffuse discharges

Policy developments around NZ

**Collaborative Stakeholder Group 2 July
2014**

Presentation from WRC and sectors

Forestry

Horticulture

Others?

Purpose

1. Notice that many regional plans have changed what is expected of resource users
2. Get a flavour of what other regional councils are doing

Thanks to Mike Scarsbrook and Paul le Miere for joint DNZ, FF, council presentation given at Dairy & Dry stock Liaison Meeting June 2014

First generation regional plans

- Regulatory focus = Point sources
- Some non point source discharge activities needed resource consent
 - forest harvesting, pig effluent
- Many activities permitted with conditions
 - septic tanks, soil cultivation near water bodies
- Some activities not mentioned
 - Grazing animals
- Incentives, information, extension, offered

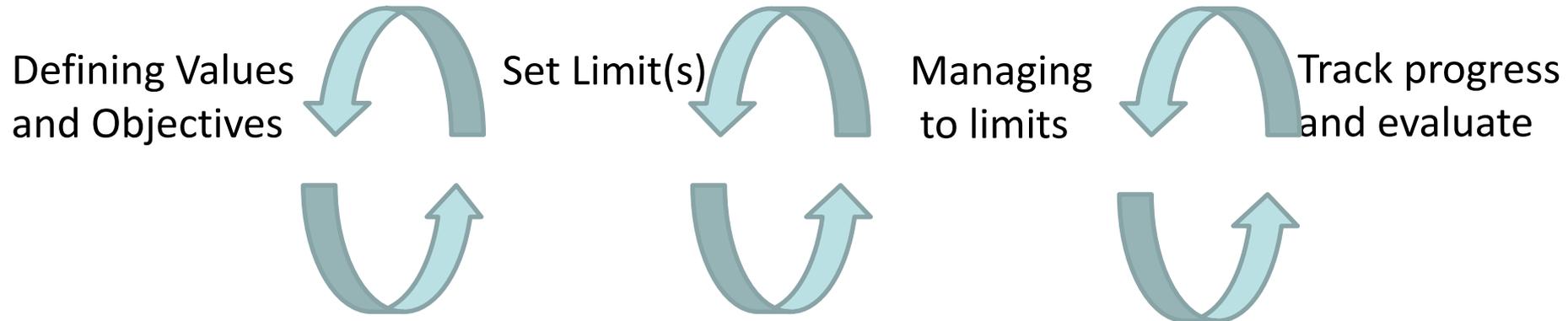
Change in focus of regional plans

- NPS Freshwater Management 2011
- Set limits, then manage toward them
- Change = attempt to directly link water body outcome with what happens on the land

Policy process

<- **Setting Limits** ->

<- **Managing to Limits** ->



Rules: Property limit or activity?

- Can individual contribution of contaminant be known?
- Yes = possible to set property-level limits
- No = rely on specifying how activities are done, or require mitigation actions

Themes in regional plans

- Property-level limits are:
 - Often phased in, to allow time to build awareness & capability
 - ‘Strictness’ of rule category depends on sensitivity of the receiving environment or risk of adverse effects
- Implementation is often worked out with affected people after the rule is operative

Discussion

Manawatu/Wanganui

- Horizons One Plan
 - Starting implementation phase – 1 July 2014
- 430 farmers in the affected catchments will require consents to farm by June 2016
- Process will be staged – 9 zones over three years
- N leaching limits are based on land use capability allocation method
- Council ‘implementation policy’ is that consents will generally be granted
- Farmers need to show reductions over time
- Intent is not to reduce profitability

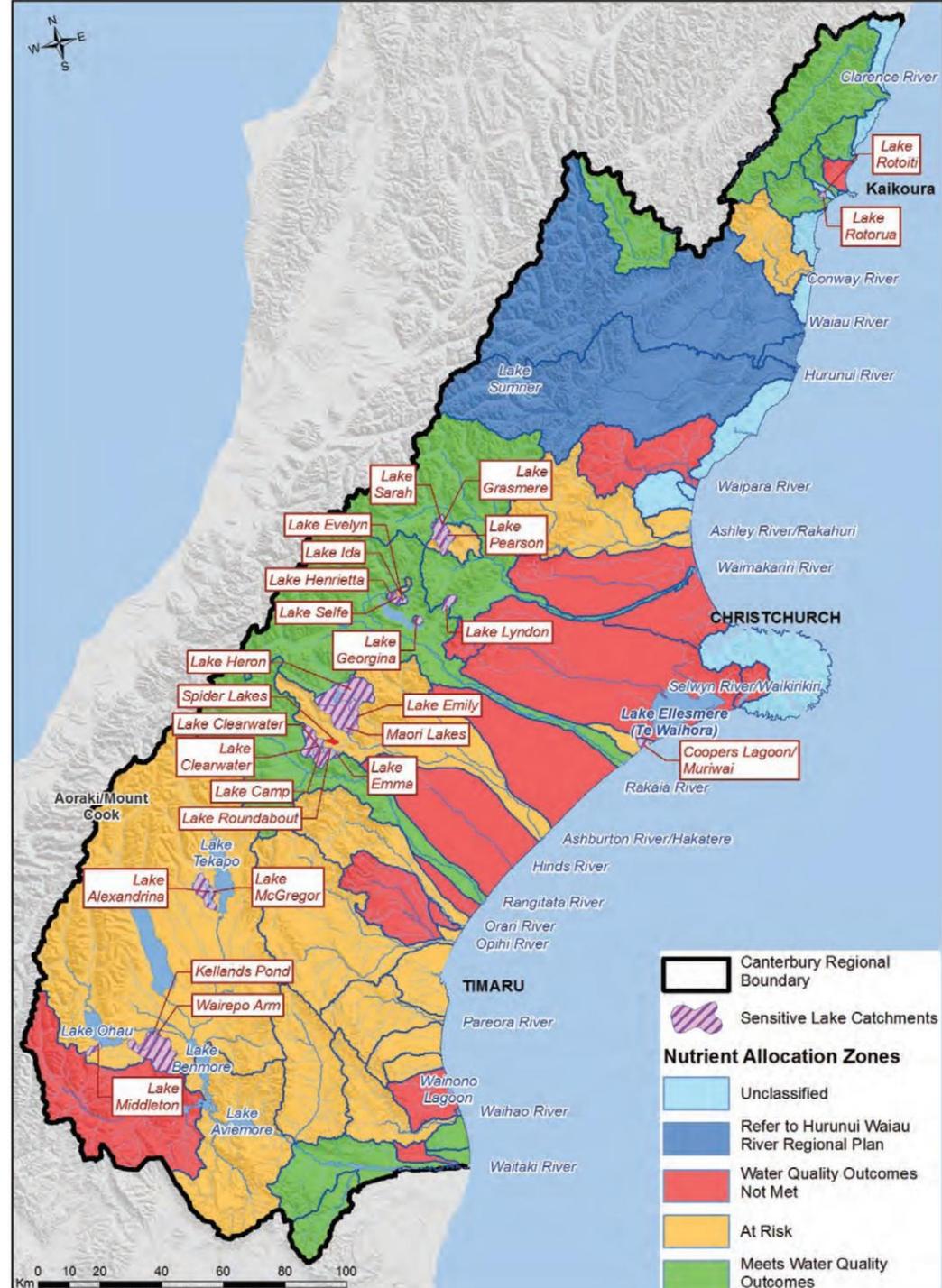
Canterbury

1. Land & Water Regional Plan

2. Matrix of Good Management

3. Catchment limits

- Collaborative processes to set locally specific limits and methods



Canterbury

- Forestry is permitted if comply with codes and manual of NZ forest owners assoc
- Farming activities permitted where water outcomes met, consents required otherwise
- Approx 1800 farms affected by nitrogen leaching 'trigger' level of 20 kg
 - Required to apply for consent and must develop a farm plan
 - Must consider mitigation of sediment, N, microbes, phosphorus

Background slides

- These slides are reproduced from DairyNZ presentation to dairy and dry stock liaison meeting June 2014
- included as background for sectors, not intended to be presented at CSG4

Otago – Implementation

Water Quality - Otago Water Plan Change 6A

- New rules are in place
- Effects based approach
- Some take effect immediately e.g. prohibited activity discharge rules for silage pits
- Permitted activity rules for N leaching and discharge limits come into effect in 2020

Hawkes Bay

- Regional Council and Government looking to invest in regional irrigation
 - Tukituki/Ruataniwha
- Regional Council's Plan Change 6 – managing WQ effects on ecosystem health
- Tukituki Catchment Proposal considered by Board of Enquiry (Draft decision being reviewed)
 - Tougher limits on N (over-allocated in some reaches)
 - LUC-based limits on N-leaching