1 Waimakariri River Regional Plan Objectives and Policies

PC2 to the WRRP will see this Plan relate only to the mainstem of the Waimakariri River. PC7 to the LWRP has been recently developed to respond to emerging resource management issues, to give effect to relevant national direction. The appeals period has closed, and five appeals were received. As the appeals received relate to provisions which are not relevant to the Proposal, full weight has been given to the objectives and policies of the LWRP (incorporating PC7).

For completeness, the following assessment in Table 1 considers all objective and policies within the WWRP. Applicability of objectives and policies have been noted within the assessment.

Table 1. Assessment of relevant objectives and policies of the WRRP

Relevant objectives and policies under the WRRP	Overall Planning Assessment of the Proposal
National Direction	
Objective 3A.1 *The passage of fish is maintained, or improved, by instream structures, except where it is desirable to prevent the passage of some fish species in order to protect desired dish species, their life stages, or their habitats.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.7.1
Policy 3A.1 *(1) When considering any application for a discharge the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:* *(a) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water including on any ecosystem associated with fresh water; and* *(b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on fresh water, and on any ecosystem associated with fresh water, resulting from the discharge would be avoided.* *(2) When considering any application for a discharge the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:* *(a) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their contact with freshwater; and* *(b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their contact with fresh water resulting from the discharge would be avoided.* *(3) This policy applies to the following discharges (including a diffuse discharge by any person or animal):* *(a) a new discharge or* *(b) a change or increase in any discharge – of any contaminant into fresh water, or onto or into land in circumstances that may result in that contaminant (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge of that contaminant, any other contaminant) entering fresh water.* *(4) Paragraph 1 of this policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011.* *(5) Paragraph 2 of this policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 takes effect*	**Not Applicable** Action on the consent authority. However, refer to Section 9.7.1.

Policy 3A.2 *(1) When considering any application the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:* *the extent to which the change would adversely affect safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem; and* *the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem resulting from the change would be avoided.* *(2) This policy applies to:* *any new activity and* *any change in the character, intensity or scale of any established activity - that involves any taking, using, damming or diverting of fresh water or draining of any wetland which is likely to result in any more than minor adverse change in the natural variability of flows or level of any fresh water, compared to that which immediately preceded the commencement of the new activity or the change in the established activity (or in the case of a change in an intermittent or seasonal activity, compared to that on the last occasion on which the activity was carried out).* *(3) This policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011.14*	**Not Applicable** Action on the consent authority. Irrespective, refer to Section 9.7.1.
Policy 3A.3 *The loss of extent of natural inland wetlands is avoided, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted, except where:* *(1) the loss of extent or values arises from any of the following:* *(a) the customary harvest of food or resources undertaken in accordance with tikanga Māori* *(b) restoration activities* *(c) scientific research* *(d) the sustainable harvest of sphagnum moss* *(e) the construction or maintenance of wetland utility structures (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020)* *(f) the maintenance or operation of specified infrastructure, or other infrastructure (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020* *(g) natural hazard works (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020); or* *(2) the regional council is satisfied that:* *(a) the activity is necessary for the construction or upgrade of specified infrastructure; and* *(b) the specified infrastructure will provide significant national or regional benefits; and* *(c) there is a functional need for the specified infrastructure in that location; and*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.7.1

(d) *the effects of the activity are managed through applying the effects management hierarchy.*	
Policy 3A.4 *The loss of river extent and values is avoided, unless the council is satisfied:* *(a) that there is a functional need for the activity in that location; and* *(b) the effects of the activity are managed by applying the effects management hierarchy.*	**Inconsistent** Refer to Section 9.7.1
Water Quantity	
Objective 5.1 *Enable present and future generations to gain cultural, social, recreational, economic, health and other benefits from the rivers, lakes and wetlands in the Waimakariri River Catchment, and from hydraulically connected groundwater while:* *(a) safeguarding their existing value for efficiently providing sources of drinking water for people and their animals;* *(b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of the water, including its associated: aquatic ecosystems, significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and areas of significant indigenous vegetation;* *(c) safeguarding their existing value for providing mahinga kai for Tangata Whenua;* *(d) protecting wahi tapu and other wahi taonga of value to Tangata Whenua;* *(e) preserving the natural character of rivers, lakes and wetlands and protecting them from inappropriate use and development;* *(f) protecting outstanding natural features, and landscapes from inappropriate use and development;* *(g) maintaining and enhancing amenity values; and* *(h) protecting the significant habitat of trout and salmon*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.7.2
Policy 5.1 *(1) Set and maintain water flow, water level and water allocation regimes and control the taking, use, diversion, discharge and damming of surface water, and the taking of water from hydraulically connected groundwater, while achieving (a) to (h) of Objective 5.1, so that:* ■ *above Woodstock (Figure 4 and Map 1):* *(i) the range or rate of change of levels or flows of water in or entering lakes Blackwater, Grace, Grasmere, Hawdon, Letitia, Marymere, Mavis, Minchin, Pearson, Rubicon, Sarah, and Vagabonds Inn are preserved in their natural state;* *(ii) the natural flows, including flow patterns and variability, in the Waimakariri River and tributaries are protected;* *(iii) the natural water levels in wetlands are protected;* ■ *below Woodstock (Figure 4 and Map 1):* *i) the braided character of the Waimakariri River, aquatic ecosystems and habitats, wetlands, amenity based on the river, and groundwater recharge from the river, are protected;* *ii) the aquatic ecosystems and habitats, wetlands and amenity based on the Kaiapoi-Cam-Cust, Otukaikino Creek, Styx, Kowai and upper Eyre River systems, are protected.* *(2) Maintain water flow and water allocation regimes that are consistent with Policy 5.1(1) by:*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.7.2

(i) Requiring the taking or diverting of surface water from the Waimakariri River, including its tributaries, or the taking of hydraulically connected groundwater, to be in accordance with the flow and allocation regimes specified in Table 2, unless Objective 5.1 would be achieved. *(ii) Prohibiting the taking or diverting of surface water from the Waimakariri River, including its tributaries, or the taking of hydraulically connected groundwater, where the taking or diverting would occur at or below the "A" permit minimum flow for the water resource specified in Table 2, unless the taking or diverting is part of an "AA" allocation block specified in Table 2.* *(3) Ensure that any new water permit (i.e., a water permit that did not exist at the time that the Waimakariri River Regional Plan - Plan Change 1 became operative and is not an exact replacement or transferred permit in terms of the instantaneous rate of take and annual volume taken) does not reduce the reliability of water availability associated with any existing water permit.* *(4) Recognise that the achievement of Objective 5.1 may be assisted through taking or diverting water for storage while complying with the flow and allocation regimes specified in Table 2.* *(5) Require the installation and maintenance of water-measuring, recording and data transfer systems, including real-time telemetry, for all takes and diversions greater than 5 litres per second, unless the take or diversion returns the same amount of water to the same water body at or about the location from which it was taken or diverted and there is no significant delay between the taking or diverting and returning of the water.* *(6) Require the cessation or significant reduction of water permit takes and diversions, other than for permits within an "AA" allocation, during a fresh that occurs after a period of 21 days or more of river flows at or below the minimum flow specified in Table 2 if downstream periphyton (including cyanobacteria) biomass/coverage has reached levels that could increase and result in significant adverse effects.*	
Water Quality	
Objective 6.1 *Enable present and future generations to gain cultural, social, recreational, economic, health and other benefits from the rivers, lakes and wetlands in the Waimakariri River Catchment (excluding the Styx River catchment) while:* *(a) safeguarding their existing value for efficiently providing sources of drinking water for people and their animals;* *(b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of the water, including its associated: aquatic ecosystems, significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and areas of significant indigenous vegetation;* *(c) safeguarding their existing value for providing mahinga kai for Tangata Whenua;* *(d) protecting wahi tapu and other wahi taonga of value to Tangata Whenua;* *(e) preserving the natural character of rivers, lakes and wetlands and protecting them from inappropriate use and development;* *(f) protecting outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate use and development;* *(g) maintaining and enhancing amenity values; and* *(h) protecting the significant habitat of trout and salmon*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.7.3
Policy 6.1 *Set and maintain water quality standards for, and control the discharge of contaminants into, surface water bodies in the Waimakariri River Catchment, excluding the Styx River catchment, as outlined in Figure 6 and defined in Map 2 to:*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.7.3

(a) protect the natural state of the water in lakes and rivers upstream of the confluence of the Waimakariri River with the Otukaikino Creek; *(b) ensure water quality is suitable for drinking water for animals, contact recreation, fisheries, fish spawning, aquatic ecosystems and is not altered in those characteristics that have a direct bearing upon the aesthetic values of water or Tangata Whenua cultural values, in the mainstem of the Waimakariri River downstream of the confluence of the Waimakariri River with the Otukaikino Creek;* *(c) ensure water quality is suitable for drinking water for animals, fisheries, fish spawning, aquatic ecosystems and is not altered in those characteristics that have a direct bearing upon the aesthetic values of water, in the Kaiapoi River, Otukaikino Creek downstream of the Groynes picnic area, and their tributaries; and* *(d) ensure that, in the Otukaikino Creek and its tributaries at, and upstream of, the Groynes picnic area:* *(i) water quality is suitable for drinking water for animals, fisheries, fish spawning, and aquatic ecosystems;* *(ii) the natural water quality with respect to organisms of public health significance is maintained; and* *(iii) water quality is suitable aesthetically and visually for contact, and other forms of, recreation.*	
Policy 6.3 *Within ten years of this plan becoming operative, except for stormwater, no direct discharge of contaminants into the Waimakariri River or its tributaries, excluding the Styx River catchment, should occur unless the discharge is of a standard that ensures the quality of the receiving water is not reduced outside of a reasonable mixing zone.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.7.3
River and Lakebeds	
Objective 7.1 *Enable present and future generations to gain cultural, social, recreational, economic, health, and other benefits from river and lake beds in the Waimakariri River Catchment while:* *(a) safeguarding the existing value of rivers and lakes for efficiently providing sources of drinking water for people and their animals;* *(b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of the water in the beds of rivers and lakes, including its associated: aquatic ecosystems, significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and areas of significant indigenous vegetation;* *(c) safeguarding the existing value of rivers and lakes for providing mahinga kai for Tangata Whenua;* *(d) protecting wahi tapu and other wahi taonga of value to Tangata Whenua;* *(e) preserving the natural character of rivers, lakes and wetlands and protecting them from inappropriate use and development;* *(f) protecting outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate use and development;* *(g) maintaining and enhancing amenity values;* *(h) protecting and where appropriate enhancing the habitat and heritage values of river and lake beds;* *(i) protecting and where appropriate enhancing the flood carrying capacity of rivers;* *(j) protecting the banks of rivers and lakes, and the stability and performance of essential structures in their beds; and* *(k) protecting the significant habitat of trout and salmon*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.7.4

Policy 7.1 *Control in the bed of any river or lake in the Waimakariri River Catchment:* *(a) the use, erection, reconstruction, placement, alteration, extension, removal, or demolition of any structure or part of any structure in, on, under, or over the bed;* *(b) the excavation, drilling, tunnelling, or other disturbance of the bed;* *(c) the introduction or planting of any plant or any part of any plant (whether exotic or indigenous) in, on, or under the bed;* *(d) the deposition of any substance in, on, or under the bed;* *(e) the reclamation or draining of the bed; and* *(f) the disturbance, removal, damage, or destruction of any plant or part of any plant (whether exotic or indigenous) or the habitats of any such plants or of animals in, on, or under the bed;* *so that (a) to (k) Objective* 7.1 are achieved and in particular: *(i) the flood hazard to adjacent land is not increased;* *(ii) disturbance to protected wildlife and their breeding habitat, and indigenous vegetation is minimised;* *(iii) salmon spawning sites are not disturbed;* *(iv) wetlands are protected;* *(v) the braided character of the Waimakariri River where it exists is sustained;* *(vi) the natural patterns, colours and textures of the riverbed areas are maintained;* *(vii) above Woodstock, defined in Figure 4 and Map 1, river and lake beds are kept free of weeds and other exotic vegetation; and (viii) below Woodstock, defined in Figure 4 and Map*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.7.4
Policy 7.2 *Promote measures in river and lake beds in the Waimakariri River Catchment to restore or enhance those values in (a) to (k) of Objective 7.1.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.7.4

2 Land and Water Regional Plan Objectives and Policies

PC7 to the LWRP has been recently developed to respond to emerging resource management issues, and to give effect to relevant national direction. These plan changes are currently at appeal stage. Five appeals were received, however as the appeals relate to provisions which are not relevant to the Proposal, the objectives and policies of PC2 and PC7 have been given full weight.

The assessment in Table 2 considers all objective and policies within the LWRP, incorporating the decisions version of PC7. Applicability of objectives and policies have been noted within the assessment.

Table 2. Assessment of relevant objectives and policies of the LWRP

Relevant objectives and policies under the LWRP including PC7	Overall Planning Assessment of the Proposal
National Direction	
Objective 2A.1 *The passage of fish is maintained, or improved, by instream structures, except where it is desirable to prevent the passage of some fish species in order to protect desired dish species, their life stages, or their habitats.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.1
Policy 2A.1 *(1) When considering any application for a discharge the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:* *(a) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water including on any ecosystem associated with fresh water; and* *(b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on fresh water, and on any ecosystem associated with fresh water, resulting from the discharge would be avoided.* *(2) When considering any application for a discharge the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:* *(a) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their contact with freshwater; and* *(b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their contact with fresh water resulting from the discharge would be avoided.* *(3) This policy applies to the following discharges (including a diffuse discharge by any person or animal):* *(a) a new discharge or* *(b) a change or increase in any discharge – of any contaminant into fresh water, or onto or into land in circumstances that may result in that*	**Not Applicable** Action on the consent authority. Irrespective, refer to Section 9.8.1.

contaminant (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge of that contaminant, any other contaminant) entering fresh water. *(4) Paragraph 1 of this policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011.* *(5) Paragraph 2 of this policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 takes effect*	
Policy 2A.2 *(1) When considering any application the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:* *(a) the extent to which the change would adversely affect safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem; and* *(b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem resulting from the change would be avoided.* *.* *(2) This policy applies to:* *1 any new activity and* *2 any change in the character, intensity or scale of any established activity –* *that involves any taking, using, damming or diverting of fresh water or draining of any wetland which is likely to result in any more than minor adverse change in the natural variability of flows or level of any fresh water, compared to that which immediately preceded the commencement of the new activity or the change in the established activity (or in the case of a change in an intermittent or seasonal activity, compared to that on the last occasion on which the activity was carried out).* *(3) This policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011.14*	**Not Applicable** Action on the consent authority. Irrespective, refer to Section 9.7.1.
Policy 2A.3 *The loss of extent of natural inland wetlands is avoided, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted, except where:* *(a) the loss of extent or values arises from any of the following:* *(i) the customary harvest of food or resources undertaken in accordance with tikanga Māori* *(ii) restoration activities* *(iii) scientific research* *(iv) the sustainable harvest of sphagnum moss* *(v) the construction or maintenance of wetland utility structures (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020)* *(vi) the maintenance or operation of specified infrastructure, or other infrastructure (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.1

(vii) natural hazard works (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020); or *(b) the regional council is satisfied that:* *(i) the activity is necessary for the construction or upgrade of specified infrastructure; and* *(ii) the specified infrastructure will provide significant national or regional benefits; and* *(iii) there is a functional need for the specified infrastructure in that location; and* *(iv) the effects of the activity are managed through applying the effects management hierarchy.*	
Policy 2A.4 *The loss of river extent and values is avoided, unless the council is satisfied:* *(a) that there is a functional need for the activity in that location; and* *(b) the effects of the activity are managed by applying the effects management hierarchy.*	**Inconsistent** Refer to Section 9.8.1
Objectives	
Objective 3.1 *Land and water are managed as integrated natural resources to recognise and enable Ngāi Tahu culture, traditions, customary uses and relationships with land and water*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2
Objective 3.2 *Water management applies the ethic of ki uta ki tai – from the mountains to the sea – and land and water are managed as integrated natural resources recognising the connectivity between surface water and groundwater, and between fresh water, land and the coast.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2
Objective 3.3 *Nationally and regionally significant infrastructure is enabled and is resilient and positively contributes to economic, cultural and social wellbeing through its efficient and effective operation, on-going maintenance, repair, development and upgrading.*	**Consistent** Community land drainage infrastructure and the strategic land transport network and arterial roads are defined as “regionally significant infrastructure” under the CRPS. Refer to Section 9.8.2.
Objective 3.4 *A regional network of water storage and distribution facilities provides for sustainable, efficient and multiple use of water.*	**Not Applicable** Action on the consent authority.
Objective 3.5 *Land uses continue to develop and change in response to socio-economic and community demand.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2.
Objective 3.6 *Water is recognised as essential to all life and is respected for its intrinsic values.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2.

Objective 3.7 *Fresh water is managed prudently as a shared resource with many in-stream and out-of stream values.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2.
Objective 3.8 *The quality and quantity of water in fresh water bodies and their catchments is managed to safeguard the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems and ecosystem processes, including ensuring sufficient flow and quality of water to support the habitat and feeding, breeding, migratory and other behavioural requirements of indigenous species, nesting birds and, where appropriate, trout and salmon.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2.
Objective 3.8A *High quality fresh water is available to meet actual and reasonably foreseeable needs for community drinking water supplies.*	**Not Applicable** There are no existing community drinking water supplies in the vicinity of the Site. The Proposal will not alter the availability of groundwater in the long term. Given the planned urbanisation in North East Rangiora, it is unlikely that community drinking water supplies would be taken from the shallow groundwater beneath the Site.
Objective 3.9 *Abstracted water is shown to be necessary and reasonable for its intended use and any water that is abstracted is used efficiently.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2.
Objective 3.10 *Water is available for sustainable abstraction or use to support social and economic activities and social and economic benefits are maximised by the efficient storage, distribution and use of the water made available within the allocation limits or management regimes which are set in this Plan.*	**Not Applicable** No consumptive abstraction is proposed.
Objective 3.11 *Water is recognised as an enabler of the economic and social wellbeing of the region.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2.
Objective 3.12 *When setting and managing within limits, regard is had to community outcomes for water quality and quantity.*	**Not Applicable** Action on the consent authority.
Objective 3.13 *Groundwater resources remain a sustainable source of high quality water which is available for abstraction while supporting base flows or levels in surface water bodies, springs and wetlands and avoiding salt-water intrusion.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2
Objective 3.14 *High naturalness waterbodies and hāpua and their margins are maintained in a healthy state or are improved where degraded.*	**Not Applicable** The Cam / Ruataniwha River is not a high naturalness waterbody. The Proposal will not adversely affect any hāpua or their margins.

Objective 3.15*Those parts of lakes and rivers that are valued by the community for recreation are suitable for contact recreation.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2
Objective 3.16 *Freshwater bodies and their catchments are maintained in a healthy state, including through hydrological and geomorphic processes such as flushing and opening hāpua and river mouths, flushing algal and weed growth, and transporting sediment.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal will not alter the hydrological or geomorphic processes on the Cam / Ruataniwha River as flows will be maintained in their current state.
Objective 3.17 *The significant indigenous biodiversity values of rivers, wetlands and hāpua are protected*	**Not Applicable** There are no significant indigenous biodiversity values identified on the Site.
Objective 3.18 *Wetlands that contribute to cultural and community values, biodiversity, water quality, mahinga kai, water cleansing and flood mitigation are maintained*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.8
Objective 3.20 *Gravel in riverbeds is extracted to maintain floodway capacity and to provide resources for building and construction and maintenance, while maintaining the natural character of braided rivers and not adversely affecting water quality, ecosystems or their habitats, access to or the quality of mahinga kai or causing or exacerbating erosion.*	**Not Applicable** Gravel extraction is not proposed as part of the Proposal.
Objective 3.21 *The diversion of water, erection, placement or failure of structures, the removal of gravel or other alteration of the bed of a lake or river or the removal of vegetation or natural defences against water does not exacerbate the risk of flooding or erosion of land or damage to structures.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.7.
Objective 3.22 *The effectiveness of both man-made natural hazard protection infrastructure, and wetlands and hāpua as natural water retention areas, is maintained to reduce the risk of and effects from natural hazards, including those arising from seismic activity and climate change*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.8
Objective 3.23 *Soils are healthy and productive, and human-induced erosion and contamination are minimised*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2.
Objective 3.24 *All activities operate at good environmental practice or better to optimise efficient resource use and protect the region's fresh water resources from quality and quantity degradation.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2
Strategic Policies	
Policy 4.1 *Lakes, rivers, wetlands and aquifers will meet the fresh water outcomes set in Sections 6 to 15 within the specified timeframes. If outcomes have not been established for a catchment, then each type of lake, river or aquifer should meet the outcomes set out in Table 1 by 2030.*	**Partly consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2

Policy 4.2 *The management of lakes, rivers, wetlands and aquifers will take account of the fresh water outcomes, water quantity limits and the individual and cumulative effects of land uses, discharges and abstractions will meet the water quality limits set in Sections 6 to 15 or Schedule 8 and the individual and cumulative effects of abstractions will meet the water quantity limits in Sections 6 to 15*	**Partly consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.2.
Policy 4.3 *Surface water bodies are managed so that:* *a) toxin producing cyanobacteria do not render rivers or lakes unsuitable for recreation or human and animal drinking-water;* *b) fish are not rendered unsuitable for human consumption by contaminants;* *c) the natural colour of the water in a river is not altered;* *d) the natural frequency of hāpua, coastal lakes, lagoons and river openings is not altered;* *e) the passage for migratory fish species is maintained unless restrictions are required to protect populations of native fish;* *f) reaches of rivers are not induced to run dry, thereby maintaining the natural continuity of river flow from source to sea,* *g) variability of flow, including floods and freshes, is maintained to avoid prolonged "flatlining" of rivers; to facilitate fish passage; and to mobilise bed material; and* *h) the exercise of customary uses and values is supported.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.3.
Policy 4.4 *Groundwater is managed so that:* *(a) groundwater abstractions do not cause a continuing long-term decline in mean annual groundwater levels or artesian pressures;* *(b) the individual and cumulative rate, duration and volume of water pumped from bores is controlled so as to prevent seawater contamination;* *(c) the rate and duration of individual abstractions is controlled to ensure that individually or cumulatively, localised pressure reversal does not result in the downward movement of contaminants;* *(d) in any location where an overall upwards pressure gradient exists, restrict the taking of groundwater so that at all times the overall upward pressure difference is maintained between any one aquifer and the next overlying aquifer;* *(e) overall water quality in aquifers does not decline; and* *(f) the exercise of customary uses and values is supported*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.6
Policy 4.5 *Water is managed through the setting of limits to safeguard the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems, support customary uses, and provide for community drinking-water supplies and stock water, as a first priority and to meet the needs of people and communities for water for irrigation, hydro-electricity generation and other economic activities and to maintain river flows and lake levels needed for recreational activities, as a second priority.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.6
Policy 4.6 *In high naturalness water bodies listed in Sections 6 to 15, the damming, diverting or taking of water is limited to that for a person's or community's stockwater needs, an individual or community's stock or drinking-water needs, and water for the operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure.*	**Not Applicable** The Site does not contain a high naturalness waterbody.
Policy 4.7 *Resource consents for new or existing activities will not be granted if the granting would cause a water quality or quantity limit set in Sections 6 to 15 to be breached or further over allocation (water quality and/or water quantity) to occur*	**Not Applicable** This is an action on the consent authority. For

or in the absence of any water quality standards in Sections 6 to 15, the limits set in Schedule 8 to be breached. Replacement consents, or new consents for existing activities may be granted to: *(a) allow the continuation of existing activities at the same or lesser rate or scale, provided the consent contains conditions that contribute to the phasing out of the over allocation (water quality and/or water quantity) within a specified timeframe; or* *(b) exceed the allocation limit (water quality and/or water quantity) to a minor extent and in the short-term if that exceedance is part of a proposal to phase out the over allocation within a specified timeframe included in Sections 6 to 15 of this Plan*	completeness, refer to Section 9.8.3.
Policy 4.8 *The harvest and storage of water for new irrigation or new hydro-electricity generation schemes contribute to or do not frustrate the attainment of the regional concept for water harvest, storage and distribution set out in Schedule 16 or a water quantity limit set in Sections 6 to 15.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include the harvest and storage of water.
Sub-region Section Development	
Policies 4.9 - 4.11	**Not Applicable** These policies are actions on the consent authority.
Discharges to land and water	
Policy 4.12 *There are no direct discharges to surface water bodies or groundwater of:* *(a) untreated sewage, wastewater (except as a result of extreme weather related* *(b) overflows or system failures) or bio-solids;* *(c) solid or hazardous waste or solid animal waste;* *(d) animal effluent from an effluent storage facility or a stock holding area;* *(e) organic waste or leachate from storage of organic material; and* *(f) untreated industrial or trade waste*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.3.
Policy 4.13 *For other discharges of contaminants into or onto land where it may enter water or to surface water bodies or groundwater (excluding those passive discharges to which Policy 4.26 applies), the effects of any discharge are minimised by the use of measures that:* *(a) first, avoid the production of the contaminant;* *(b) secondly, reuse, recovers or recycles the contaminant;* *(c) thirdly, minimise the volume or amount of the discharge; or* *(d) finally, wherever practical utilise land-based treatment, a wetland constructed to treat contaminants or a designed treatment system prior to discharge; and* ***(e)*** *in the case of surface water, results in a discharge that after reasonable mixing meets the receiving water standards in Schedule 5 or does not result in any further degradation in water quality in any receiving surface waterbody that does not meet the water quality standards in Schedule 5 or any applicable water conservation order.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.3.
Policy 4.14 *Any discharge of a contaminant into or onto land where it may enter groundwater (excluding those passive discharges to which Policy 4.26 applies):* *(a) will not exceed the natural capacity of the soil to treat or remove the contaminant; and* *(b) will not exceed available water storage capacity of the soil; and*	**Inconsistent** Refer to Section 9.8.3

(c) where meeting (a) and (b) is not practicable, the discharge will: *(i) meet any nutrient limits in Schedule 8 or Sections 6 to 15 of this Plan; and* *(ii) utilise the best practicable option to ensure the size of any contaminant plume is as small as is reasonably practicable; and* *(iii) ensure there is sufficient distance between the point of discharge, any other discharge and drinking-water supplies to allow for the natural decay or attenuation of pathogenic micro-organisms in the contaminant plume; and* *(iv) not result in the accumulation of pathogens, or a persistent or toxic contaminant that would render the land unsuitable for agriculture, commercial, domestic, cultural or recreational use or water unsuitable as a source of potable water or for agriculture; and* ***(v)** not raise groundwater levels so that land drainage is impeded.*	
Policy 4.14A *The disposal of domestic effluent and wastewater shall be managed so as to avoid any adverse effect that is more than minimal on surface and ground waters. Where residential density exceeds 1.5 dwellings per hectare and the total population is greater than 1000 persons, community reticulated systems should be promoted. Alternatively, other measures should be promoted to reduce adverse effects on water bodies from effluent disposal systems, including secondary treatment systems and septic tank warrants of fitness*.	**Not Applicable** The Proposal will be connected to a public reticulated wastewater system.
Policy 4.14B *Have regard to Ngāi Tahu values, and in particular those expressed within an iwi management plan, when considering applications for discharges which may adversely affect statutory acknowledgement areas, nohoanga sites, surface waterbodies, silent file areas, culturally significant sites, Heritage New Zealand sites, any listed archaeological sites, and cultural landscapes, identified in this Plan, any relevant district plan, or in any iwi management plan*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.3
Stormwater and Community Wastewater Systems	
Policy 4.15 *In urban areas, the adverse effects on water quality, aquatic ecosystems, existing uses and values of water and public health from the cumulative effects of sewage, wastewater, industrial or trade waste or stormwater discharges are avoided by:* *(a) all sewage, industrial or trade waste being discharged into a reticulated system, where available;* *(ab) all stormwater being discharged to land or into reticulated system, where a reticulated system is available;* *(b) all stormwater being discharged in accordance with a stormwater management plan, where one has been consented;* *(c) the implementation of contingency measures to minimise the risk of a discharge from a wastewater reticulation system to surface water in the event of a system failure or overloading of the system beyond its design capacity; and* *(d) any reticulated stormwater or wastewater system installed after 11 August 2012 is designed and managed to avoid sewage discharge into surface water*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.3.
Policy 4.16 *Any reticulated stormwater system for any urban area is managed in accordance with a stormwater management plan that addresses the following matters:* *(a) the management of all discharges of stormwater into the stormwater system; and*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.3.

(b) for any reticulated stormwater system established after 11 August 2012, including any extension to any existing reticulated stormwater system, the discharge of stormwater being subject to a land-based or designed treatment system, or wetland treatment prior to any discharge to a lake or river; and *(c) how any discharge of stormwater, treated or untreated, into water or onto land where it may enter water meets or will meet, the water quality outcomes and standards and limits for that waterbody set out in Table 1, Schedules 5 and 8 and Sections 6 to 15,(whichever applies); and* *(d) The management of the discharge of stormwater from sites involving the use, storage or disposal of hazardous substances, and* *(e) Where the discharge is from an existing local authority network, demonstration of a commitment to progressively improve the quality of the discharge to meet condition (c) as soon as practicable but no later than 2025.*	
Policy 4.16A *Operators of reticulated stormwater systems implement methods to manage the quantity and quality of all stormwater directed to and conveyed by the reticulated stormwater system, and from 1 January 2025 network operators account for and are responsible for the quality and quantity of all stormwater discharged from that reticulated stormwater system*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.3.
Policy 4.17 *Stormwater run-off volumes and peak flows are managed so that they do not cause or exacerbate the risk of inundation, erosion or damage to property or infrastructure downstream or risks to human safety.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.3.
Earthworks, Land Excavation and Deposition of Material into Land over Aquifers	
Policy 4.18 *The loss or discharge of sediment or sediment-laden water and other contaminants to surface water from earthworks, including roading, works in the bed of a river or lake, land development or construction, is avoided, and if this is not achievable, the best practicable option is used to minimise the loss or discharge to water.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.4.
Policy 4.19 *The discharge of contaminants to groundwater from earthworks, excavation, waste collection or disposal sites and contaminated land is avoided or minimised by ensuring that:* *(a) activities are sited, designed and managed to avoid the contamination of groundwater;* *(b) existing or closed landfills and contaminated land are managed and monitored where appropriate to minimise any contamination of groundwater; and* *(c) there is sufficient thickness of undisturbed sediment in the confining layer over the Coastal Confined Aquifer System to prevent the entry of contaminants into the aquifer or an upward hydraulic gradient is present which would prevent aquifer contamination.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.4.
Soil Stability	
Policy 4.20 *On erosion-prone land, any medium and large-scale earthworks, harvesting of forestry or other clearance of vegetation is undertaken in a manner which minimises the exposure of soil to erosion, controls sediment run-off and re-establishes vegetation cover as quickly as possible.*	**Not Applicable** The Site is not identified as erosion prone land.

Policy 4.21 *In the Hill and High Country, the use of vegetation burning as a land management tool avoids:* *(a) induced soil erosion; and* *(b) the destruction of wetlands or other sites or areas of significant indigenous biodiversity value or cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu; and* *(c) the removal of resilient and intact vegetation cover, resulting in land becoming susceptible to the establishment of plant pest species; and* *(d) adverse effects on regionally significant infrastructure.*	**Not Applicable** The Site is not located in the Hill or High Country.
Policy 4.22 *Sedimentation of water bodies as a result of land clearance, earthworks and cultivation is avoided or minimised by the adoption of control methods and technologies, such as maintaining continuous vegetation cover adjacent to water bodies, or capturing surface run-off to remove sediment and other contaminants or by methods such as direct drilling crops and cultivation that follows the contours of a paddock.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.4.
Protect Sources of Drinking-water	
Policy 4.23 *Any water source used for drinking-water supply is protected from any discharge of contaminants that may have any actual or potential adverse effect on the quality of the drinking-water supply including its taste, clarity and smell and community drinking water supplies are protected so that they align with the CWMS drinking-water targets and meet the drinking-water standards for New Zealand.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.4.
Policy 4.23A *The quality of water abstracted from community drinking-water supply sources is protected through:* *(a) the application of a provisional protection zone around the source of any existing community drinking-water supply, unless a specific protection zone is included as a condition in the permit to take or use water; and* *(b) requiring applications for new or replacement permits to take or use water for community drinking-water supply to include an assessment of the specific protection zone required, taking into account the factors set out in Schedule 1; and* *(c) providing, by way of resource consent, for the replacement of provisional protection zones with specific protection zones which reflect the level of protection required for that supply*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include abstraction of water from community drinking water supply sources.
Policy 4.23B *In considering resource consent applications to take or use water for a community drinking water supply, the consent authority shall have regard to:* *(a) the factors set out in Schedule 1; and* *(b) the extent to which the application reflects those factors set out in Schedule 1 when establishing the extent of the proposed protection zone; and* *(c) the level of additional restriction the proposed protection zone will impose on land users within the proposed protection zone.*	**Not Applicable** Action on the consent authority.
Hazardous Substances and Hazardous Activities	
Policies 4.24 - 4.30	**Not Applicable**

	The Proposal does not include hazardous activities or the use of hazardous substances.
Livestock Exclusion from Water Bodies	
Policies 4.31 - 4.32	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include livestock.
Discharges of collected animal effluent	
Policy 4.33	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include the discharge of animal effluent.
Nutrient Management	
Policies 4.34 – 4.41D	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include any farming activities which would require nutrient management.
Damming and Diversion of Water bodies	
Policy 4.42 *Wetlands in the beds and margins of lakes and rivers are managed as an integral part of lakes and rivers.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.8.
Policy 4.43 *In hāpua, coastal lakes, lagoons and wetlands, the damming, diversion or taking of water is limited to the temporary diversion of water as part of maintaining infrastructure, pest management, or habitat restoration or enhancement work, or the artificial opening of hāpua to assist in fish migration, achieving other conservation outcomes, customary uses, or to avoid land inundation.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.8.
Policy 4.44 *The damming or diversion of any alpine or hill-fed river or high naturalness waterbody identified in Sections 6 to 15 does not have more than a minimal adverse effect on:* *(a) values of significance to Ngāi Tahu associated with the mainstem;* *(b) the passage of floods and freshes needed to maintain river processes, ecosystem health and the removal of vegetation encroaching onto the bed of the mainstem;* *(c) sediment transport within the river and to the coast;* *(d) fish passage;* *(e) downstream water quality;* *(f) the ecological values of the river and its margins;*	**Not Applicable** The Site does not contain any alpine or hill-fed river or high-naturalness waterbody.

(g) threatened native riverbed populations and significant indigenous biodiversity; and *(h) recreation activities.*	
Policy 4.45 *Any alteration to the level of any natural lake that was unmodified as at 11 August 2012 is within its natural range (averaged over not less than five years).*	**Not Applicable** The Site does not contain any natural lakes.
Policy 4.46 *The adverse effects of in-stream damming on water bodies other than those identified in Policy 4.44 will be avoided as a first priority, and where adverse effects are unable to be avoided, they will be remedied or mitigated*	**Not Applicable** No in-stream damming is proposed as part of the Proposal.
Policy 4.47*Small-scale diversions of water within the beds of lakes, rivers or adjoining wetlands are provided for as part of:* *(a) establishing, maintaining or repairing infrastructure;* *(b) removing gravel or other earthworks;* *(c) undertaking minor flood or erosion control or repair works and the diversion is occurring within the boundaries of a site or an individual's property and there are no potential adverse effects that are more than minimal on any other person, their property, or any ecological, cultural, recreational or amenity values of the fresh waterbody;* *(d) emergency rural fire fighting purposes; or* *(e) maintaining intakes for animal drinking water*	**Not Applicable** This policy directs that small-scale diversions of water should be provided for to enable the listed activities. The Proposal will not include diversion for any of the listed activities. However, the policy does not preclude providing for diversion to provide for activities other than those listed.
Policy 4.48 *Any dam or infrastructure for the storage of water is sited, designed, constructed and operated to minimise any risk of overspill, leakage, slips or other dam failure, provides for the diversion of floodwaters, and any associated risk of inundation or other adverse effects on people, communities or their property.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include any dam or infrastructure for the storage of water.
Abstraction of Water	
Policy 4.49 *Enable the taking of water for a community water supply by not requiring compliance with any minimum or residual flow or partial restriction conditions and the environmental flow and allocation regime or groundwater allocation limit provided a water supply strategy developed in accordance with Schedule 25 is in place and the water supply is so managed as to restrict the use of water from those supplies during periods of low flow or water levels.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve the taking of water for community water supply.

Policy 4.50 *Where the rate of take or volume of water consented for abstraction from a catchment exceeds the environmental flow and water allocation limit for surface water or stream depleting groundwater, or the groundwater allocation limit for that catchment, any further allocation of water is limited to:* *(a) any abstraction necessary to meet community water supply and stockwater requirements; and* *(b) the replacement of existing resource consents provided that:* *(i) a reduction in over-allocation is enabled through the replacement resource consent being for no more than 90% of the previously consented rate of take and annual or seasonal volume unless there is a method and defined timeframe to phase out over-allocation set out in the relevant sub-region Section of this Plan; and* *(ii) there are significant and enduring improvements in the efficiency of water use and reductions in any adverse effects; or* *(iii) it is demonstrated that the existing use of water is efficient and that the efficiency is enduring.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include any consumptive water take.
Policy 4.51 *In recognition of their national benefits, existing hydro-electricity generation, and irrigation schemes and principal water supplier schemes and their associated water takes, use, damming, diverting and discharge of water are to be considered as part of the existing environment. On considering an application for a replacement consent for an existing scheme consideration will be given to the need for, and appropriateness of, improvements in the efficiency of water use and conveyance assessed over the life of the consent and reductions in any adverse effects on the environment. The benefits derived from the use of water for the generation of electricity from existing and new renewable energy sources are recognised and provided for in accordance with the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011 and the Regional Policy Statement.*	**Not Applicable** Action on the consent authority.
Policy 4.52 *The abstraction of groundwater outside of any groundwater allocation zone in Sections 6 to 15, may occur only if the applicant demonstrates that:* *(a) the groundwater abstraction has a low stream depleting effect, or does not contribute to the over-allocation of any surface waterbody;* *(b) the groundwater is not hydraulically connected to any groundwater allocation zone in Sections 6 to 15 of this Plan which is fully or over allocated for abstraction;* *(c) the total amount of groundwater abstracted cannot result in any continuing long-term decline in mean annual groundwater levels or artesian pressures; and* *(d) the abstraction will not result in any seawater contamination of the aquifer.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.6
Policy 4.53 *Any change to a resource consent to abstract surface water for irrigation as a "run-of-river" take to a "take to storage", is subject to the following conditions to mitigate any adverse effects:*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include the abstraction of surface water for irrigation.

(aa) imposition of reasonable use determined in accordance with Schedule 10; *(a) a seasonal or annual allocation limit;* *(b) a maximum instantaneous rate of take;* *(c) if an environmental flow and allocation limit has not been set in Sections 6 to 15 a minimum flow that is required to sustain ecosystem or recreation values; and* *(d) if an environmental flow and allocation limit has not been set in Sections 6 to 15 any required cessation necessary to maintain flow variability and freshes in the river.*	
Policy 4.54 *In addition to the requirements in the Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Regulations 2010, any new water permit, replacement of an expiring water permit, transfer or review of an existing permit:* *(a) to take water at a rate of more than 30 L/s;* *(b) to take water with a minimum flow or trigger level that signifies a restriction on take; or* *(c) to take water within a water users group;* *shall include a condition requiring water use records to be telemetered to the Canterbury Regional Council or its nominated agent.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve any water permits.
Policy 4.55 *Any discharge of water resulting from moving water from one catchment or waterbody to another in particular:* *(a) into catchments where they are not already present;* *(b) takes into account Ngāi Tahu values;* *(c) does not have a more than a minor adverse effect on the natural character of the receiving water;* *(d) does not compromise the ability of existing drinking-water treatment systems to effectively treat the water to achieve the standards set out in the Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand; and* *(e) does not have a more than a minor adverse effect on fish migration*	**Not Applicable** The aspect of the Proposal that involves the discharge of water from one catchment or waterbody to another is a permitted activity.
Policy 4.56 *Where water is introduced from outside a catchment, the additional surface water flows are not available for abstraction unless either:* *(a) a new or revised environmental flow and allocation regime is introduced through a plan change; or* *(b) the existing environmental flow and allocation regime has been developed in anticipation of the additional surface water flows.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve the introduction of water from outside the catchment.
Policy 4.57 *Any abstraction of groundwater does not result in cross-contamination between aquifers or water-bearing layers that results in, or may result in, adverse effects on water quality.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.6
Policy 4.58	**Consistent**

Non-consumptive groundwater takes, including the taking of heat from or adding heat to groundwater and any taking which in conjunction with other activities on a site results in a neutral or positive water balance, will not be subject to any groundwater allocation zone limits, and will generally be supported, provided the water either remains in the aquifer, or is returned to the same groundwater allocation zone within 24 hours and is protected from contamination, other than heat.	Refer to Section 9.8.6
Policy 4.59 *The direct cumulative interference effect from new groundwater takes on existing groundwater takes shall not exceed the acceptable threshold criteria described in Schedule 12, unless it can be demonstrated that there will be no more than minimal adverse effects on the yield of existing adequately penetrating bores.*	**Inconsistent** Refer to Section 9.8.6
Policy 4.60 *Surface water intakes or galleries are located so that any adverse effects resulting from their interference with or diversion of surface water from other existing lawfully established surface water intakes or galleries or flow recorder sites are no mor e than minimal*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include any surface water takes or galleries.
Policy 4.61 *Any abstraction of surface water or stream depleting groundwater with direct, high, or moderate depletion, is subject to conditions specifying:* *(a) the maximum instantaneous rate of take;* *(b) except for hydro-electricity generation activities, a maximum volume based on reasonable use determined in accordance with Schedule 10 over the period the water is required;* *(c) a minimum flow at which abstraction ceases in accordance with the relevant flow and allocation limits;* *(d) the area or property within which the water is to be used;* *(e) the location of the take;* *(f) the prevention of fish entering any intake, in accordance with Schedule 2;* *(g) when partial restrictions (when rivers are flowing above the minimum or residual flow limit but below the sum of the minimum or residual flow and the allocation limit) come into force; and* *(h) where the water is used for irrigation, the need for, compliance with, and auditing of a Farm Environment Plan.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include any surface water takes or stream depleting groundwater takes.
Policy 4.62 *To prevent the flow falling below a minimum flow for the catchment, due to abstraction, partial restriction regimes for surface water will be implemented. Regimes will be designed to:* *(a) have a single flow monitoring point for the whole catchment that all abstractors are referenced to, with additional flow monitoring points that some or all abstractors are subject to, should the hydrology of the surface waterbody justify it;* *(b) provide for groups of water permit holders in the same sub-catchment to share water when takes are operating under partial restrictions; and* *(c) except if otherwise specified in an applicable sub-region section, implement a stepped or pro rata restriction regime that applies equally to all taking*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve any consumptive water takes.

within an allocation limit and does not induce the flow to fall below the minimum flow due to abstraction.	
Policy 4.63 *Any abstraction of groundwater is subject to conditions specifying:* *(a) the maximum instantaneous rate of take;* *(b) a maximum seasonal volume based on reasonable use determined in accordance with Schedule 10 over the period the water is required;* *(c) the area or property within which the water is to be used;* *(d) the location of the abstraction;* *(e) any minimum groundwater levels at which abstraction ceases if specified in Sections 6 to 15;* *(f) any other conditions to regulate the rate or volume of water that may be abstracted relative to the estimated volume of groundwater stored in a groundwater zone, if specified in Sections 6 to 15; and* *(g) where the water is used for irrigation, the need for, compliance with, and auditing of a Farm Environment Plan.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.6
Policy 4.64 *Where existing abstractors do not have a maximum seasonal or annual allocation, to impose these conditions, determined in accordance with Schedule 10, when any of the following occur:* *(a) resource consent conditions are changed in accordance with Section 127 of the RMA;* *(b) water permits are transferred;* *(c) existing resource consents to abstract water expire and are replaced; or* *(d) the consent authority determines that a review of consent conditions is required to impose seasonal or annual volumes in a catchment.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve any consumptive water take.
Efficient Use of Water	
Policies 4.65 - 4.69	**Not Applicable** These policies relate to use of water, and no such use is proposed.
Transfer of water permits	
Policies 4.70 - 4.71A	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve the transfer of water permits.
Sharing of Water in times of restriction	
Policy 4.72	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve any consumptive take of water, so sharing arrangements are not relevant.

Consent Duration, Lapse Periods and Giving Effect to Water Permits	
Policies 4.73 - 4.74	**Not Applicable** Action on consent authority.
Flow Sensitive Catchments	
Policy 4.75	**Not Applicable** The Site is not within a flow sensitive catchment and the Proposal does not include the interception of rainfall run-off.
Site Dewatering	
Policy 4.86A *Within the beds and margins of lakes, rivers, hāpua, wetlands, coastal lakes and lagoons, damage to inanga spawning habitat is minimised by scheduling works to occur outside the inanga spawning period of 1 March to 1 June inclusive where it is practicable to do so, and by extending this period where the works involve vegetation clearance, cultivation or earthworks, so as to allow sufficient time for regeneration of the habitat*	**Not Applicable** The Site does not contain any inanga spawning habitats.
Policy 4.76 *Localised land subsidence or other significant effects on the flows or levels of surface water or groundwater from the dewatering of construction sites or other sites, is avoided by limiting the rate or duration of pumping or other appropriate mitigation measures.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.6
Policy 4.76A *Adverse effects on surface water quality are minimised through limiting the concentration of sediment and other contaminants present in the dewatering water prior to its discharge to surface water.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.6
Groundwater protection	
Policies 4.77 - 4.78	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include the use of bores or galleries or the application of irrigated water, effluent, agri-chemicals or nutrients.
Hydrocarbon Exploration or Production, including "Fracking"	
Policies 4.79 - 4.80	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include hydrocarbon exploration.
Wetlands and Riparian Margins	
Policy 4.81	**Consistent**

Any take, use, damming or diversion of water, any discharge of contaminants onto land or into water, or any earthworks, structures, planting, vegetation removal or other land uses within a wetland boundary, do not adversely affect the significant values of wetlands, hāpua, coastal lakes and lagoons, except for: *(a) temporary and or minor adverse effect where that activity is part of installing, maintaining, operating or upgrading infrastructure, pest management, or habitat restoration or enhancement work; or* *(b) the artificial opening of hāpua, coastal lakes or lagoons to assist in fish migration or achieving other conservation outcomes, customary uses, or to avoid land inundation.*	Refer to Section 9.8.8
Policy 4.82 *Modification of wetlands, hāpua, coastal lakes and lagoons may occur if the modification is necessary, and necessarily has to be in that location to provide for the installation, upgrading or maintenance of infrastructure and any significant effects are offset by other improvements to or expansion of the same or another wetland, hāpua, coastal lake or lagoon.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.8
Policy 4.83 *Restoration or enhancement of wetlands is encouraged provided it does not give rise to any adverse effects on other lawfully established activities, including any adverse effects on the reliability of supply of water for existing abstractors, or any inundation or erosion of other people's property.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.8
Policy 4.84 *Wetlands and riparian planting are developed as integral parts of land drainage systems, discharges to land and water and stormwater systems in both rural and urban areas, to reduce the effects of those activities on water quality and to enhance indigenous biodiversity and amenity values.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.8
Policy 4.85 *Water quality, indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem health in lakes, rivers, wetlands, hāpua, coastal lakes and lagoons are enhanced through establishing or restoring riparian planting.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.8
Activities in Beds of Lakes and Rivers	
Policy 4.85A *Indigenous biodiversity, habitats of indigenous fauna and flora, and the natural character of Canterbury's braided river systems is preserved through:* *(a) preventing further encroachment of activities onto the beds, banks and margins of lakes, braided rivers and associated wetlands and coastal lagoons; and* *(b) limiting vegetation clearance and cultivation within the bed, banks and margins of lakes, braided rivers and associated wetlands and coastal lagoons, unless the vegetation clearance or cultivation is for the purpose of pest management, habitat restoration, flood control purposes, the operation, maintenance, upgrade or repair of structures or infrastructure, or maintenance of public access.*	**Not Applicable** The Cam / Ruataniwha River is not a braided system
Policy 4.86 *Activities that occur in the beds or margins of lakes, rivers, wetlands, hāpua, coastal lakes and, lagoons are managed or undertaken so that:* *(a) the character and channel characteristics of rivers including the variable channel characteristics of braided rivers are preserved;*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.7

(b) *sites and areas of significant indigenous biodiversity values or of cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu are protected; and* (c) *existing lawful access to the bed of the lake, river, wetland, hāpua, coastal lake, or lagoon for recreational, customary use, water intakes or supplies or flood control purposes, is not precluded, except where necessary to protect public health and safety*	
Policy 4.86A *Within the beds and margins of lakes, rivers, hāpua, wetlands, coastal lakes and lagoons, damage to inanga spawning habitat is minimised by scheduling works to occur outside the inanga spawning period of 1 March to 1 June inclusive where it is practicable to do so, and by extending this period where the works involve vegetation clearance, cultivation or earthworks, so as to allow sufficient time for regeneration of the habitat*	**Not Applicable** The Site does not contain any inanga spawning habitats.
Policy 4.87 *Plant species listed in the Biosecurity NZ Unwanted Organisms Register or the Canterbury Regional Pest Management Plan are not introduced or planted in the beds or margins of lakes, rivers, hāpua, coastal lakes and lagoons, or in wetlands.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.7
Policy 4.88 *Earthworks, structures, or the planting or removal of vegetation (other than by spraying) in the beds of lakes, rivers, hāpua, coastal lakes and lagoons, or within a wetland boundary do not occur in flowing or standing water unless any effects on water quality, ecosystems, or the amenity, recreational or cultural values will be minor or the effects of diverting water are more significant than the effects of the activity occurring in flowing or standing water.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.7
Policy 4.89 *Earthworks, structures (including defences against water), vegetation planting or removal, or other activities in the beds of lakes or rivers, do not materially restrict flood flows in any river, or create or exacerbate erosion of the bed or banks of any river or the bed or margins of any lake.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.7
Policy 4.90 *Any modification of the levels of lakes which are artificially managed does not create or exacerbate significant shoreline erosion. This policy does not apply to the artificial opening of hāpua, coastal lakes or lagoons to the sea.*	**Not Applicable** The Site does not contain any artificially managed lakes.
Policy 4.91 *Land uses, and other activities in the beds or margins of lakes and rivers, do not adversely affect the stability or functioning of lawfully established erosion control or flood protection works or infrastructure.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.7
Policy 4.92 *Communities are protected from the natural hazards of flooding and erosion through gravel extraction and establishment and maintenance of flood protection assets.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.7
Fine Sediment Removal and Habitat Restoration	
Policy 4.92A *Enable catchment restoration activities that protect springheads, establish or enhance riparian margins, create restore or enhance wetlands, and remove nuisance macrophytes and fine sediment from waterways.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.5, 9.8.7 and 9.8.8

Gravel Extraction	
Policies 4.93 - 4.95	**Not Applicable.** The Proposal does not include the extraction of gravel.
Natural Hazards	
Policies 4.96 - 4.98	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include natural hazard remediation works.
Waimakariri	
Policy 8.4.1 *Until 31 December 2018, and where the site was used for residential activities as at 4 September 2010, enable within the area shown in Map 8.1, the repair of earthquake damaged land within specified thresholds as permitted activities. Beyond these thresholds, provide for land repair activities by way of a resource consent, where the adverse effects on the environment are mitigated.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve land repair activities.
Policy 8.4.2 *Enable, within specified thresholds and within the area shown in Map 8.1 the repair of earthquake damaged land associated with non-residential activities as permitted activities. Beyond these thresholds, provide for land repair activities by way of a resource consent, where the adverse effects on the environment are mitigated.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve land repair activities.
Policy 8.4.3 *Ensure a focused and expedited decision making process for landowners by requiring resource consent applications to be processed and considered without public or limited notification. In addition, ensure the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of communities is met by requiring adverse effects from the repair of earthquake damaged land to be mitigated through conditions of consent.*	**Not Applicable** Action on the consent authority, and the Proposal does not involve the repair of earthquake damaged land.
Policy 8.4.4 *Management of freshwater in the Waimakariri sub-region is achieved through the establishment of two Freshwater Management Units and improvements in freshwater attained through setting of, and managing to, water quality and quantity limits for each area.*	**Not Applicable** Action on the consent authority.
Policy 8.4.11 *Takes from any tributaries that join the Ashley River/Rakahuri upstream of State Highway 1 will have a minimum flow set at the Ashley Gorge plus any minimum flow set in the vicinity of the take.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include any surface water takes.
Policy 8.4.17 *There shall be no transfer of the point of take of a water permit beyond the property to which the take applies, and there shall be no transfer to another property of any part of any water permit for the take or use of water that is taken from the Ashley River/Rakahuri or from any of its tributaries that join the*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve water permits or the transfer of water permits.

mainstem above State Highway 1. (This limitation does not apply to Taranaki Creek, Waikuku Stream, Little Ashley Creek and Saltwater Creek).	
Tangata Whenua	
Policy 8.4.6 *Management of freshwater, and the uses to which it is supports the exercise of kaitiakitanga and the abundance of freshwater mahinga kai species that are safe to gather, harvest, consume and use.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.9
Policy 8.4.7 *Protect wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga by avoiding as a first priority adverse effects on these sites, and only where avoidance is impracticable requiring, adverse effects of activities on sites of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga to be minimised*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.9
Policy 8.4.8 *Protect mahinga kai values for all lakes, rivers, wetlands and springs (waipuna) through close evaluation of any actions and timeframes* *described in the Farm Environment Plan when considering applications for resource consent for farming activities.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.9
Policy 8.4.9 *Recognise and provide for the cultural importance of waterbodies to Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga by:* *(a) improving the quality of water in groundwater, and in hill-fed and spring-fed rivers; and* *(b) improving flows in hill-fed and spring-fed rivers; and* *extending the region-wide stock exclusion rules to springs (waipuna) and other surface waterbodies*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.9
Abstraction of water	
Policy 8.4.10 *Surface water flows are improved in the Waimakariri sub-region by ensuring all A, B and C permit abstractions comply with the environmental flow and allocation regimes set out in Tables 8-1 and 8-2.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve any surface water abstractions.
Policy 8.4.12 *Avoid flows in surface waterbodies falling below the minimum flows in Tables 8-1 and 8-2 due to water abstraction, by implementing Waimakariri prorate partial restrictions on all abstractions except abstractions for stock drinking water and community water supply purposes*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.9
Policy 8.4.14 *Ecological and cultural values of the wetland and lagoon system in the Kairaki / McIntosh Surface Water Allocation Zone are protected by not granting any permits to take and use surface water, and only granting permits to take and use groundwater where it is demonstrated that the proposal will have a low stream depletion effect on any surface water body within the Kairaki / McIntosh Surface Water Allocation Zone.*	**Not Applicable** The Site is not located within the Kairaki / McIntosh Surface Water Allocation Zone.
Policy 8.4.15 *Over-allocation of surface water bodies is reduced and river flows improved by establishing allocation limits for the take and use of deep groundwater in Table 8-4, and by only allowing applications to be made to take and use water from the allocation limit where:*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve any surface water abstractions or the

(a) *the surface water body is over-allocated and the proposed take will replace an existing surface water take or stream depleting groundwater take with a direct, high or moderate stream depletion effect; and* (b) *the volume of water sought from deep groundwater is for an equal or lesser volume than the existing permit; and* (c) *the existing permit is surrendered*	abstraction of deep groundwater.
Policy 8.4.16 *Avoid the grant of any water permit for the take and use of surface water or stream depleting groundwater until the freshwater outcomes in Tables 8(a) and 8(b) are met for that surface waterbody, except where:* (a) *the take will replace an existing lawfully established take affected by the provisions of section 124 - 124C of the RMA; or* (b) *the take and use is for a community water supply, enhancement of mahinga kai, environmental enhancement (including managed aquifer recharge or targeted stream augmentation), or the take is non-consumptive.*	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve any surface water or stream depleting groundwater takes.
Transfer of Water Permits	
Policy 8.4.17 – 8.4.18	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve the transfer of water permits.
Target Stream Augmentation	
Policy 8.4.19 – Policy 8.4.21	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve target stream augmentation.
Efficient Use of Water	
Policy 8.4.22 – Policy 8.4.24	**Not Applicable** These policies relate to use of water, and no such use is proposed.
Nutrient Management	
Policy 8.4.25 – Policy 8.4.28C	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not include any farming activities which would require nutrient management.
Irrigation Scheme	
Policy 8.4.29	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve the abstraction of water for irrigation.

Livestock Exclusion from Waterbodies	
Policy 8.4.30 – Policy 8.4.31	**Not Applicable** The Proposal does not involve livestock.
Wetland and Riparian Margins	
Policy 8.4.32 *Enable activities that maintain, restore or enhance mahinga kai, safe fish passage, indigenous vegetation, habitats of indigenous fauna and significant habitats of trout and salmon.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.9
Policy 8.4.33 *Enable catchment restoration activities that focus on the protection of springs, the protection, establishment or enhancement of planted riparian margins, the creation, restoration or enhancement of wetlands, indigenous biodiversity in riparian margins, weed and pest control activities, and the targeted removal of fine sediment from waterbodies.*	**Consistent** Refer to Section 9.8.9
Policy 8.4.34 *Inform successive plan review cycles by reporting every 5 years on:* *(a) the current state of groundwater, surface water, estuarine water quality and ecosystem health, and any trends observed; and* *(b) any assessments of downstream impacts on the Waimakariri River and Christchurch deep aquifers; and* *(c) the results of any relevant investigations carried out in relation to the groundwater system; and* (d) *progress made towards freshwater outcomes and limits, including an assessment of the effectiveness of the framework, (including any non-statutory actions) in achieving those outcomes and limits.*	**Not Applicable** Action on consent authority
Current Information, Monitoring and Review	
Policy 8.4.35	**Not Applicable** Action on consent authority
Consent Expiry and Duration	
Policy 8.4.36 – Policy 8.4.37	**Not Applicable** Action on consent authority
Policy 8.4.38	**Not Applicable** Action on consent authority