



Strategy and Policy Committee Informal Workshop Pack

DATE: TUESDAY 19 MARCH 2024

COMMENCING AT TIME: 12.00 PM - or at the conclusion
of the Representation Review Workshop

VENUE: Council Chambers, Ground Floor, Regional
House, 1 Elizabeth Street, Tauranga

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Informal Workshop Paper



To: Strategy and Policy Committee Workshop

19 March 2024

From: Nicola Green, Principal Advisor, Policy and Planning; James Low, Team Leader Policy (Freshwater); Stephen Lamb, Environmental Strategy Manager and Julie Bevan, Policy and Planning Manager

Namouta Poutasi, General Manager, Strategy and Science

Freshwater Policy Programme - Progressing draft Regional Policy Statement Change 7 (Freshwater) and draft Regional Natural Resources Plan Change 19 (Freshwater)

1. Purpose

To discuss how and which freshwater policy topics should be progressed in light of pending changes to national freshwater policy and regulations. The top four topics requiring some further consideration are -

- Farming provisions
- Te Mana o Te Wai hierarchy of obligations
- Vision, outcomes & targets
- Wetlands & river controls

2. Guidance Sought from Councillors

Guidance is sought on:

1. the amended Freshwater Policy Programme timeline.
2. the select policy topics Councillors wish to consider further at their 9 April Strategy and Policy Committee Meeting and 21 May Workshop, prior to approval of draft plan changes for targeted release and feedback.

3. Introduction

On 20 February 2024, the Strategy and Policy Committee decided to extend the timeframe for notifying freshwater related changes to the Regional Policy Statement and Regional Natural Resources Plan to September 2025, from December 2024. This paper sets a new timeline for council reports and decisions (section 4).

Councillors have requested a discussion and analysis about what should proceed in the draft RPS Change 7 (Freshwater) and RNRP Change 19 (Freshwater), in light of pending changes to national freshwater policy and regulations (outlined in Attachment 1). This paper sets out an approach for this assessment, as well as findings and recommendations (sections 5).

4. Timeline

Freshwater Policy Programme timelines have been reset to reflect the new date for notifying proposed changes. Key milestones for reporting to Council are outlined below. Importantly, Council paused making a decision to release the draft plan change for feedback. This decision would now be sought in June, to provide reasonable time for feedback to be received and assessed before finalising policy decisions and the plan changes in 2025.

Date	Council reports and decisions
9 April 2024	Strategy and Policy Committee meeting - reconsider key policy options
21 May 2024	Strategy and Policy Committee workshop - reconsider key policy options
5 June 2024	Full Council Meeting: Approval of draft RPS Change 7 (Freshwater) and RNRP Change 19 (Freshwater) for targeted release, discussions and feedback with key partners and stakeholders.
1 July 2024	Draft RPS Change 7 (Freshwater) and RNRP Change 19 (Freshwater) released.
End of August 2024	Feedback period closes
30 October 2024	Strategy and Policy Committee workshop - summary of feedback received
10 December 2024	Substantial policy amendments recommended in response to feedback
February 2025	Convene iwi and co-governance discussions to support their appointment of a Freshwater Hearings Panel representatives.
February - April 2025	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RMA, Section 80A decisions - approval that changes are freshwater related topics to go through Freshwater Planning Process 2. Select two Freshwater Hearings Panel representatives
February -June 2025	<p>Policy topics - Receive final text and s.32 evaluations and approve position.</p> <p>Receive and approve draft approach to Action Planning, draft Implementation Plan and draft Monitoring plan (required by the NPSFM 2020)</p>
August 2025	Full Council meeting: Adoption of proposed RPS Change 7 (Freshwater) and RNRP Change 19 (Freshwater)
September 2025	Notify proposed RPS Change 7 (freshwater) and RNRP Change 19 (Freshwater)

5. Approach & Assessment

Councillors considered policy options for most topics covered by RPS Change 7 (Freshwater) and RNRP Change 19 (Freshwater) at informal briefings, workshops and meetings in 2023. Policy recommendations were approved in principle for inclusion in draft plan changes, noting final decisions on policy position would not be sought until after feedback is assessed and s.32 evaluations are complete.

Councillors are alert to likely changes nationally (see summary of key coalition statements in Attachment 1), and have indicated they may wish to revisit some policy options before releasing the draft changes for feedback. Attachment 2 outlines the approach used to assist Councillors in prioritising key policy options to revisit (Figure 1, Attachment 2).

The many policy topics already considered by Council in 2023 are listed in Attachment 2 and categorised. Many of the topics and recommendations fall into categories 1-3 and it is recommended they are carried forward into the draft plan change to be released for feedback. In summary, the key policy topics (in category 4) that may need further consideration prior to finalising the draft are:

1. **Farming Provisions** - What changes do we propose for pastoral, arable and horticultural farming and discharges in catchments that need small, moderate, or large reduction of nutrients (nitrogen/phosphorus), sediment and/or *E.coli*?
2. **Te Mana o te Wai hierarchy of obligations** - How does this affect/direct use of water and discharges to water in particular in the plan change?
3. **Vision, outcomes and targets** - how shall we deliver an “aspirational”, as well as “reasonable and achievable” approach for water quality?
4. **Wetlands & Rivers Controls** - How stringent is the “No loss of river and wetland extent and values” national policy when it comes to controlling activities in wetlands and rivers?

It is recommended that category 4 policy topics and options are brought back to the Strategy and Policy Committee’s 9 April meeting and 21 May workshop to confirm the preferred approach, before approving release of the draft plan changes. This will include some evaluation of those options, noting the evaluation process is still being delivered.

Note the draft plan change is not Council’s final position. The purpose of releasing it and seeking feedback from key organisations, iwi organisations, and other tangata whenua organisations is to elicit comprehensive feedback that will help evaluation of options and inform decision making. At the time the draft plan change is released, staff can highlight those parts of the Plan that are most likely to be subject to change as a result of future government policy changes, and those parts that Council most wants feedback on. The draft plan change will represent a draft position, but alternatives can also be highlighted for feedback if needed.

6. Next steps

- 9 April Strategy and Policy Committee meeting: Seek approval of timeline and confirm approach to some key policy topics.
- 21 May Strategy and Policy Committee workshop: Discuss approach to remaining key policy topics.
- Staff will inform council of any clarification received from central government.
- Staff will continue to make editorial amendments to draft text up until the release date.
- Staff will continue to work on developing evidence base and s.32 evaluation.

Attachments

- Attachment 1 - Pending changes to national freshwater policy and regulations [↓](#)
- Attachment 2 - Identification of policy options requiring further attention [↓](#)

Pending National Changes to Freshwater Policy and Regulations

The new Government's coalition agreements were announced on Friday 24 November 2023. The most relevant coalition agreement¹ points affecting the Freshwater Policy Programme are listed in Table 1 below. Government has indicated their intention to amend the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM), the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater 2020 (NESF), parts of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), and Freshwater Farm Plan (FWFP) requirements in 18-24 months (i.e. between June - December 2025).

At this stage, no detail is available about the nature or extent of the changes. Council and Regional Sector staff will seek opportunities to provide advice and feedback to the relevant ministries during the review process. Staff will align the draft RPS and RNRP changes with any amendments once known prior to notification.

Table 1: Coalition agreement statements affecting Council's Freshwater Policy Programme

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the NPSFM to rebalance Te Mana o te Wai.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the NPSFM and NESF to better reflect the interests of all water users.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the NPSFM to allow district councils more flexibility in how they meet environmental limits and seek advice on how to exempt councils from obligations under the NPSFM as soon as practicable.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut red tape and regulatory blocks on irrigation, water storage, managed aquifer recharge and flood protection schemes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Farm Environment Plans so they are more cost-effective and pragmatic for farmers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend the RMA to make it easier to consent new infrastructure including renewable energy, allow farmers to farm, get more houses built, and enable aquaculture and other primary industries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Farm Environment Plans administered by regional councils and targeted at a catchment level.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt standardised farm level reporting.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streamline the plan preparation process in Schedule 1 of the RMA.

¹ [Coalition Agreement New Zealand National Party & ACT New Zealand. 54th Parliament](#) and [Coalition Agreement New Zealand National Part & New Zealand First. 54th Parliament](#).

Identifying draft policy topics for further consideration

19 March 2024 Strategy and Policy Committee workshop

1. Approach

Councillors considered policy options for most topics covered by RPS Change 7 (Freshwater) and RNRP Change 19 (Freshwater) at several informal briefings, workshops and meetings in 2023. Policy recommendations were approved in principle for inclusion in draft plan changes, noting final decisions on policy position would not be sought until after feedback is assessed and s.32 evaluations are complete.

Councillors are alert to likely changes nationally, and have indicated they may wish to revisit some policy options, to amend or reapprove them in principle before releasing the draft changes for feedback.

The approach outlined in Figure 1 below was developed to assist Councillors to determine which policy options and draft material could confidently go ahead into the draft changes (categories 1 and 2), and which topics may require some further consideration (category 4 in particular).



Figure 1: Approach to determining which policy topics may require further consideration

2. Assessment findings

Category 1: Minor consequence and improves RPS/RNRP useability.	Category 2: Change provides environmental and land and water use benefits	Category 3: Moderate to high consequences with strong justification.	Category 4: Moderate to high consequences – options need further consideration. Present policy options and assessment to date to Strategy and Policy Committee to confirm approach before finalising draft plan changes.
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Topic	Draft approach	Category
RPS and RNRP (Integrated Management)		
Structure and format – streamlining	Applying National Planning Standards structure and format to the RPS and to the RNRP. Streamline provisions, reduce complexity and increase accurate interpretation and implementation. This would result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant reduction in text, and repetition. • Alignment with best planning practice. • A clear directive objective, policy and rule framework • Absorb OSET, Tarawera Catchment, and Gravel Management Regional Plans 	Category 1: No indication the National Planning Standards will change. Provides national consistency.
RPS coverage	The operative RPS current focus is on land use and water quality and water quantity. Draft amendments apply more holistic, integrated, values and outcomes-based approach to freshwater and land management in whole catchments. Direction is relevant to all activities affecting freshwater, including some activities with substantial effects (e.g. drainage, reclamation, damming, activities in beds of water bodies) which currently have no RPS direction.	Category 2: Appropriate under the RMA, National Planning Standards, and NPSFM 2020
Giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai	Hierarchy of Obligations Draft objectives in the RPS and RNRP (Integrated Management Objectives) set objectives for the three priorities, making it clear that social, cultural and economic wellbeing should be enabled subject to providing for wellbeing of freshwater and human health needs. Principles Kaitiakitanga principle is already specifically recognised in the RPS and RNRP. Amendments to existing policies can accommodate Mana Whakahaere and Manaakitanga. Principles of stewardship, governance, and care/respect for freshwater are applied through the plan making process and are inherently reflected in the objectives and policies.	Category 3: Te Mana o te Wai hierarchy of obligations in the NPSFM will change, potentially returning to the sustainable management “balance” more like the RMA, section 5. Drafted objectives likely to remain well substantiated.
Integrated Management Ki Uta Ki Tai	Integrated management is already included in RPS and RNRP policies - minor amendments are suggested.	Category 1
Assigning responsibilities for managing effects on freshwater bodies and receiving environments	NPSFM requires local authorities to share jurisdiction over a catchment and co-operate in the integrated management of freshwater. Draft RPS amendments clarify that the RNRP sets the outcomes, targets and limits for water bodies and District plan provisions prepared in response to NPSFM 3.5(4) should contribute to achieving those. Draft policies seek cooperation and integration on activities that both district and regional plans/councils have some (overlapping) control over, e.g., earthworks, industrial and trade discharges, contaminated land, etc.	Category 1
Long term visions for FMUs	Clause 3.3 requires council develop long term visions for freshwater in each FMU and include these as Objectives in the RPS. 13 vision statement objectives have been drafted.	Category 4
Outstanding water bodies (OWB)	NPSFM Policy 8 is “ <i>The significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected</i> ”. Clause 3.8(d) requires council to identify OWB in each FMU. Draft RPS and RNRP (Integrated Management) objectives and policies identified mapped draft OWBs and a schedule lists significant values. District plans as well as regional plans must give effect to RPS policy. Very protective policy.	Category 3
Loss of extent and values of rivers and wetlands	NPSFM has a very directive policy to avoid the loss of natural inland wetland and river extent and values, and directs Council to insert policies directly in to the RNRP (cl.3.22 and 3.24). An Effects Management Hierarchy is applied. Draft objectives and policies in the draft RPS and RNRP (Integrated Management) implement this direction and promote restoration.	Category 4

	The NESF has a comprehensive set of rules for activities in or near wetlands, so any duplication or less stringent rules are removed from the RNRP. If the NESF is amended to remove wetland rules, there would be a regulatory gap to be addressed in the RNRP. There are significant implications for rules controlling activities in the beds or rivers.	
Indigenous freshwater species and threatened species	NPSFM requires protection of habitats of indigenous freshwater species, and threatened species and ecosystem health (including habitat and aquatic life) are compulsory values that must be provided for. Draft RPS and RNRP (Integrated Management) include specific, directive objective and policies seeking no further loss of critical habitats and conditions of threatened freshwater species. Effects management hierarchy applied to adverse effects on habitats of indigenous freshwater species for lakes, commensurate with NPSFM approach to rivers and wetlands.	Category 3
Trout	NPSFM requires protection of habitats of trout subject to protecting habitats of indigenous freshwater species. Draft RPS and RNRP (Integrated Management objectives and policies) seek to protect regionally and nationally significant trout habitat, subject to protecting habitats of indigenous freshwater species.	Category 2
Effects Management Hierarchy (EMH)	NPSFM sets very directive policy for wetlands and lakes and applies an effects management hierarchy (EMH). Two Appendices set out principles for applying this hierarchy. Draft RPS reflects this and requires consideration of operative RPS criteria for assessing values/matters of national importance.	Category 4
Implementing the National Objectives Framework	Part 3, sub part 2 of the NPSFM sets out a national objectives framework (NOF) that Regional Council must deliver for all freshwater bodies in the region, at an FMU or part of FMU scale. Includes outcomes, targets, limits etc. Draft RPS changes replace the "catchments at risk" framework with the NOF. Draft RNRP delivers the NOF.	Category 3
Managing effects of land and soil disturbance	Minor amendments to operative RPS and RNRP soil management policies and strengthen expectation that adverse effects of changes to natural overland flow path resulting from earthworks will be addressed.	Category 1
Urban Development and three waters	Draft policy direction in the RPS promotes water sensitive urban design to direction to plans. Draft policy in the RPS requiring new urban development has adequately ensured stormwater, wastewater and water supply services can be provided before progressing plan changes and development.	Category 3
Activities – Water take and use	Draft RPS amendments streamline/rationalise to just 3 policies providing direction for regional planning, relating to three key elements the RNRP must deliver: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. setting environmental flows and levels, b. setting take limits, and c. efficient use and phasing out over allocation. Remove detailed policy directing resource consenting as this belongs in the RNRP.	Category 3
RNRP Tangata Whenua		
Involving tangata whenua in resource management, including freshwater management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective: Recognise and provide for principles of the Treaty, kaitiakitanga, and relationship for tangata whenua with natural resources. • Strengthen policy for tangata whenua involvement in the management of activities and decision making. • Policy to ensure that Mātauranga Māori information that is shared in the future is recognised and influences resource management decision making – <i>Portals approach</i>. • Require applicants for certain activities to demonstrate how they have recognised iwi and hapu resource management plans, and considered/responded to Mātauranga Māori and cultural attributes. • Retain policy direction about Cultural Impact Assessment. • Have particular regard to enabling the development of under developed Māori land in consenting water take and use, and in the control of land use and development. 	Category 3
RNRP Land Use and Disturbance Activities		
Earthworks, quarrying and vegetation clearance	Streamlined policies and rules – clearer policy direction	Category 2
Commercial Forestry	Mostly controlled by the NES Commercial Forestry. Added requirements to provide forestry management plans to Council in certain circumstances, better management of windthrow and wind snap debris, and some more stringent rules for activities in or near habitats of threatened indigenous freshwater species.	Category 2

Farming, including agriculture, horticulture and arable	Draft provisions seek to control risk of nutrient, sediment and <i>E.coli</i> losses from farming. Minimum standards are set, while enabling farmers an alternative pathway to demonstrate the same outcomes via different means through Freshwater Farm Plans. The rules are particularly justified in catchments requiring moderate or large reduction of N, P, Sediment or <i>E.coli</i> . Potentially at risk of challenge that the draft provisions won't achieve sufficient change in these catchments. The rules are drafted to integrate with Freshwater Farm Plans and the NESF, so they may need rework if those change. The rules will remain necessary in catchments requiring moderate or large change.	Category 4
RNRP Activities in wetlands and beds of lakes and rivers		
Locating activities in rivers	For those activities that do have a functional need to locate in a river, staff recommend draft policy directing where to locate (not in high value areas like habitats of threatened species, areas with high cultural values, etc). Provides for the NPSFM direction to protect the significant values of outstanding water bodies, threatened species, and Māori freshwater values	Category 3
Stock in beds of lakes and rivers	Align rules with Stock Exclusion Regulations. More stringent requirements to include stock from all permanent rivers. Keep the operative prohibited activity rule already in the RNRP for the beds of Rotorua Lakes, and natural state rivers (in fully native forest catchments).	Category 3
Enabling fish passage, but enable obstacles to fish passage to control undesirable species	Responds to specific new NPSFM direction. NPSFM requires the regional plan to include specific objective.	Category 3
Structures in Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes	Rules remain largely the same. Recognising specific ownership and management arrangements, collaborative engagement is required.	Category 2
Significant infrastructure in beds of lakes and rivers	Retain policy enabling continued operations and maintenance of existing and recognising benefits of new, renewable energy generation, rivers and land drainage schemes, and regionally significant infrastructure.	Category 2
Gravel extraction	Integrates the gravel management plan in to the RNRP. Some amendments to conditions to protect significant values such as threatened species habitats and the values of outstanding freshwater bodies.	Category 2
RNRP Take, use, damming and diversion of water		
Minimum flows and allocation limits for surface water based on specific habitat protection levels	Meets requirement of the NPSFM to set environmental flows and identify take limits and flow at which taking stops. Will mostly decrease extent of over allocation but will increase it in some places.	Category 3
Managing takes at minimum flow	Stop or restrict all takes to avoid breaching minimum flows. Prioritise some takes over other (for example domestic and stock drinking water, sanitation and municipal supplies).	Category 3
Groundwater allocation limits	Introduce allocation limits for groundwater based on best information available.	Category 3
Phasing out over allocation	Policy seeks review of consents to reduce unused allocation, prioritise drinking water takes and seeks consideration of options like reducing rate of take, encourage water user groups, or direct to alternative water sources (groundwater, storage, secondary allocation, harvesting).	Category 3
Transfers	Enable transfers within the same catchment, enable water user groups. Limit transfer of water that has not been used in last 5 years. During PC9 process, tangata whenua expressed a strong opposition to transfers which they thought made water a commercial commodity.	Category 2
Metering and reporting	Require telemetry for all consented takes. Require a lower standard of metering for larger permitted takes.	Category 2
Permitted activity thresholds for taking water	Required consent for commercial orchard irrigation. Reduce groundwater permitted activity threshold from 35 to 15m ³ /day, Require registration of all takes. These proposals help with the efficient administration of water.	Category 3
Integrating groundwater and surface water management	Stronger recognition of the relationship between ground and surface water is needed to ensure surface water values are maintained. The RNRP already requires that allocation avoids unsustainably lowering water levels or degrading water quality.	Category 3
Drilling provisions	Strengthening provisions to relating to compliance with NZStds, historic heritage etc.	Category 2
Lake levelling activities	RNRP already has policy to avoid remedy or mitigate adverse effects of further controls on lake level. Amend to align with NPSFM – protection of values.	Category 2
Hydro electric power (HEP) schemes	Supportive policy gives effect to NPS for Renewable Electricity Generation. Continue to avoid new taking of water from HEP catchments, except under specified circumstances. Include provision for maintenance of dams. Retain Controlled Activity for existing HEP dams.	Category 3

Common review dates	Require consents to have common expiry dates so renewals get considered altogether.	Category 2
Dams	Enabling for off stream sediment and nutrient control dams (detention bunds). Restrictive for on stream dams. Need to remedy existing problems with unauthorised dams.	Category 3
RNRP Discharges to land and water		
Manage discharges to meet water quality objectives, targets and limits	Manage discharges to meet water quality objectives, targets and limits that will be set in FMU chapters. No deterioration of water quality. Constrain new discharges of nutrients, sediment, <i>E.coli</i> where targets and limits are not met and expect existing discharges to improve over time. Set discharge water quality requirements for toxicants to meet habitat protection levels. Where targets are being met, there is no net increase in nutrients, sediment and <i>E.coli</i> discharged.	Category 3 or 4
Discharges affecting outstanding water bodies and habitats of threatened species.	Avoid or remedy adverse effects of discharges on outstanding water bodies or habitats of threatened species. Responds to NPSFM policies to protect OWB, and habitats of threatened species.	Category 3
Constrain discharges that will adversely affect river values	Operative regional plan does this already – draft plan requires some additional activities to get a resource consent. NPSFM has requires very prescriptive regarding no loss of extent or values of rivers.	Category 4
Discharge management hierarchy	Require applicants to demonstrate how they have first sought to avoid contaminant production, then reduce contaminant load, minimize concentration and promote discharge to land where that will have less adverse effects.	Category 3
Have regard to tangata whenua values	Have regard to tangata whenua values when assessing discharge to land and water consents.	Category 3
Protect human drinking water supplies supplying more than 500 people	Control discharges in Source Water Risk Management Areas 1 and 2, to protect sources of Human Drinking Water Supply servicing >500 people. Several permitted activities would not apply in a protection area.	Category 3
Stormwater discharge management	Clearer direction reflects current good practice. Recognises existing vs new urban stormwater network issues. Similar policy direction for rural stormwater discharges, taking into account land drainage scheme levels of service. Retain Restricted Discretionary rule for urban stormwater network discharges.	Category 3
Industrial and trade activities	Include specific policies and rules. Base the degree of control on level of environmental risk posed by the activity.	Category 3
Drain discharges in Land drainage schemes	New policy seeking best practicable option and continual improvement approach to addressing effects of discharges and change from permitted to controlled activity status.	Category 3
New pumped drain discharges outside of land drainage schemes	Assessment of discharge effects (and resource consent) required.	Category 3
Landfill discharges	Clearer direction for management of landfills, reflecting current good practice guidance.	Category 2
Wastewater disposal	More specific direction for existing and new wastewater network discharges, including preference for new treated wastewater discharges to land unless it is not feasible.	Category 3
Discharges of fertilizer to land rule	Amend the existing discharges of fertilizer to land rule in the RNRP to align with the NESF synthetic nitrogen fertilizer regulations. Clear controls to avoid discharge directly to water.	Category 2
Controlling agrichemical discharges	Add vertebrate toxic agent discharges to existing provisions controlling agrichemical discharges. More direct policy to manage risk of accidental discharge of hazardous substances.	Category 2
Storage and discharge of treated animal effluent	Clarify that sufficient, lined storage is required. Retain discharge set backs from drains and watercourses, maximum nitrogen loadings, soil moisture and irrigation rate considerations. Restricted Discretionary status with clear policy direction to enable unless there is no ability to achieve sufficient storage and application methods.	Category 3
Prevent discharges of untreated collected animal effluent to water	Address obvious gap in the existing RNRP policy. Prevent discharges of petroleum hydrocarbons as dust suppressants, dumping of various wastes, and discharge of untreated sewage.	Category 2
Discharges to land	Clarify existing RNRP policy on appropriate rates, volume, duration of discharge, prevention of runoff, and long-term soil contamination.	Category 1

Reasonable mixing zone	Align with national good practice. Avoid acute effects of discharges within the reasonable mixing zone. Meet water quality objectives and requirements outside of the reasonable mixing zone. Clearly define the method of determining the reasonable mixing zone.	Category 2
Discharges from contaminated land	Replace outdated provisions with current good practice standards and guidelines for contaminated land. Align with good practice, contaminated sites/land management guidelines and NES. Permit low risk activities subject to conditions - site investigations, small scale disturbance, passive discharges.	Category 2
OSET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require upgrade of on-site wastewater systems or resource consent where they do not meet permitted activity criteria. Within Lake Rotorua – on properties less than 10ha, only allow continued use of soak holes where there is no alternative. Restricting the establishment of new OSET systems and composting toilets within identified lakes. Require connection to reticulation rather than new OSET systems or upon expiry of existing consents. Providing for pit latrines in civil defence emergencies etc. only. Consent for non- domestic OSET discharges. Phasing out the use of soak holes, pit latrines and pour flush latrines. Allowance for maintenance zones to continue to exist (Maintenance areas). Provision for composting toilets and greywater discharges outside of Te Arawa Lakes: (Rotorua, Okareka, Rotoehu, Rotoiti, Rotomā (Ngamotu) and Lake Tarawera where there are nutrient management implications. Requirements for any new system to be an AWTS+NR system within the Rotorua Lakes and phasing out use of soak holes and pit latrines. Restriction on new OSET systems within specific Lakes. Allowance of the use of approved alternative toilets, occasional toilets and for temporary holding tanks. Restriction of new septic tanks within Tara Road Papamoa or Matata Maintenance Areas. Managing the re-use of grey water. Specific provisions for papakainga. 	Category 3
FMU chapters		
Environmental Outcomes	Most outcomes sought for values are set as objectives regionwide. Specific outcomes are set in FMU chapters for specific FMU circumstances/values.	Category 3
Target Attribute States and nutrient outcomes	TAS are set to achieve fairly aspirational vision and outcomes. Some catchments require large contaminant reduction. First steps will be applied in this plan change. Timeframe will be set out further for catchments requiring greater change.	Category 3 – 4