

Appendix 2 - Region-wide Policies

The provisions set out below are those recommended by Fish & Game.

Original numbering	New numbering	Re-worded policy	Comment	pLWRP Objective given effect to:
4.1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To provide for the freshwater objectives and environmental outcomes set out in Objective 3.5A for lakes, rivers, wetlands, hapua and aquifers, those water bodies must be managed to meet fresh water quality limits set out in Table 1 and any catchment based quality limits in Sections 6-15. b. Lakes, rivers, wetlands and aquifers must be grouped into management units and the environmental outcomes listed in Objective 3.5A associated with each management unit must be identified in Table 1 as "Freshwater Objectives". Where freshwater objectives are able to be attributed to water bodies more accurately than management units, they must be identified in Schedule XX. c. Freshwater quality limits must be set at a level to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. provide for the freshwater objectives and environmental outcomes as specified in Objective 5A, Table 1 and Schedule XX ii. Safe-guard the life-supporting capacity of water bodies iii. Protect the natural character of water bodies 	<p>This policy clearly describes the relationship between Schedule XX and Table 1 (the values and limits). It is also intended to make it clear that the Table 1 limits are a bottom line that any sub-regional section limits cannot derogate from.</p> <p>It is also intended to make clear that, until detailed environmental outcomes can be defined on a water body by water body basis, the most efficient way for setting limits is by grouping water bodies into management units and setting limits based on the most sensitive environmental outcome present within each management unit. Schedule XX is intended to include outcomes for each water body as they are determined. F&G can define the salmonid environmental outcomes for each water body as part of this process but many other environmental outcomes will need to be set in detail as sub-regional sections of the Plan</p>	3.1, 3.5A, 3.9, 3.11

	d. Where fresh water limits are set in Sections 6-15 as well as in Table 1 for a water body, the water body shall be managed to meet the more stringent of the two limits.	are developed.
4.1A	<p>(a) To provide for the freshwater objectives and environmental outcomes set out in Objective 5A, Table 1 and Schedule XX for lakes, rivers, wetlands and aquifers, waterbodies must be managed to meet fresh water environmental flow and water level limits set out in this policy and any catchment based environmental flow and water level limits in Sections 6-15.</p> <p>(b) Environmental flow and water level limits must be set to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. provide for the freshwater objectives and environmental outcomes as specified in Objective 5A, Table 1 and Schedule XX ii. Safe-guard the life-supporting capacity of water bodies iii. Protect the natural character of water bodies <p>(c) All rivers are to be managed so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Natural frequency of Hapua, coastal lake, lagoon and river openings is 	3.1, 3.5A, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12

- not altered;
 - b. Passage for migratory fish species is maintained unless restrictions are required to protect populations of native fish;
 - c. Flow variability is maintained and that flows of 3 times the median flow required to flush periphyton and mobilise gravel and reset the bed of the mainstem of the rivers are not adversely effected.
 - d. The frequency of flow events required to flush periphyton is not reduced;
 - e. Flood flows important for sediment transport and river morphology and natural character are retained.
 - f. Continuity of surface river flow is maintained from source to sea.
 - g. Retain in-stream habitat sufficient to protect in-stream values; and
 - h. Retains the frequency of flows in the ranges that support the recreation and amenity values identified in Schedule XX, including the pattern and timing of flow variability desired by recreational users.
- (d) Any abstraction of surface water or stream depleting ground water both singularly and in combination with all other abstractions, must

	<p>comply with any environmental flow or water level limit and allocation regime for that fresh water body in Sections 6-15 of the Plan.</p> <p>(e) In circumstances where environmental flow and water level limits and allocations have not been established for a river in Sections 6-15 of the Plan, the following minimum flow and allocation regime must apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. For rivers with mean flows less than or equal to $5\text{m}^3/\text{s}$, a minimum flow of 90% of the 7-day mean annual low flow (7DMALF) as calculated by the Canterbury Regional Council and an allocation limit of 30% of the 7DMALF; and b. For rivers with mean flows greater than $5\text{m}^3/\text{s}$, a minimum flow of 80% of the 7DMALF as calculated by the Canterbury Regional Council and an allocation limit of 50% of the 7DMALF; 		
4.1B	<p>Water quality in rivers, lakes, wetlands, hapua and aquifers, must be managed by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defining as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 'Over allocated' the catchments in which the water quality limits defined in Table 	<p>This policy sets out the water quality management strategy for the Plan to guide activity-specific policies and to provide a framework for catchment sections of the Plan to fit into.</p>	3.1, 3.2, 3.5A, 3.11, 3.23

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| <p>1 or in a sub-regional section of the Plan are not met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. 'At Risk' the catchments in which the water quality of those catchments is at or approaching the water quality limits defined in Table 1 or in a sub-regional section of the Plan. c. 'Under allocated' the catchments in which the water quality meets the water quality limits defined in Table 1 or in a sub-regional section of the Plan. <p>2. Controlling activities and discharges, including from point and non-point sources, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In Over allocated catchments, setting and applying catchment targets that are designed to ensure that the catchment ceases to be Over Allocated as soon as reasonably practicable but before 2030 b. Preventing new or increased discharges of contaminants in Over Allocated catchments unless (2)(f) applies; c. In Over Allocated catchments, requiring existing activities that discharge contaminants to progressively reduce those discharges to meet water quality targets. d. In At Risk and Under Allocated catchments, requiring existing activities that discharge contaminants to | <p>The intention of 2(e) is to provide for new activities and intensification within catchments but only where there is a net reduction in contaminant load in the catchment. In other words, the new activities assist with reducing contaminants by displacing other high-discharging activities. The intention is that this will drive resource users as a group to attribute a value to the resource and to therefore maximise efficient use of that resource by getting rid of inefficient use.</p> |
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progressively reduce those discharges to sustainable levels.

- e. Preventing new or increased discharges of contaminants in At Risk and Under Allocated catchments where the discharge will result in the catchment becoming Over Allocated.
- f. Only allowing new or increased discharges of contaminants:
 - i. If the new activity meets specified sustainable contaminant discharge standards or, where such standards have not been defined in this Plan, is using best practice to minimise discharges.
 - ii. in Over Allocated catchments where the total catchment contaminant reduction targets will continue to be met, and
 - iii. In Over Allocated and At Risk catchments, the increase in contaminant load will be off-set by a net reduction, equivalent to the amount of contaminant to be discharged, in the catchment contaminant load.

4.1C	<p>Water quantity in rivers, lakes, wetlands, hapua and aquifers, must be managed by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defining as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 'Over allocated' the catchments or water bodies in which the environmental flow and water level limits defined in Policy 4.1AA or in a sub-regional section of the Plan are not met. b. 'At Risk' the catchments or water bodies in which the water quantity in those catchments is at or approaching the environmental flow and water level limits defined in Policy 4.1AA or in a sub-regional section of the Plan. c. 'Under allocated' the catchments or water bodies in which the water quantity meets the environmental flow and water level limits defined in Policy 4.1AA or in a sub-regional section of the Plan. 2. Controlling the taking and use of water from catchments or water bodies, by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. In Over Allocated catchments, setting and applying catchment targets that are designed to ensure that the catchment ceases to be Over Allocated as soon as reasonably practicable but before 2030 b. Preventing new or increased water takes in Over Allocated catchments unless (2)(f) applies; 	3.1, 3.2, 3.5A, 3.10, 3.11, 3.23
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- c. In Over Allocated catchments, requiring existing activities that take water to progressively reduce those takes to meet the water quantity limits by 2030 and to maximise the efficient use of that water.
- d. In At Risk and Under Allocated catchments, requiring existing activities that take water to progressively reduce those takes to sustainable levels and to maximise the efficient use of that water.
- e. Preventing new or increased water takes in At Risk and Under Allocated catchments where the takes will result in the catchment becoming Over Allocated.
- f. Only allowing new or increased takes:
 - i. If the new activity meets specified sustainable water take and use standards or, where such standards have not been defined, is using best practice to minimise the amount of water taken and to maximise the efficient use of that water.
 - ii. in Over Allocated catchments where water catchment level take reduction targets will continue to be achieved
 - iii. In Over Allocated and At Risk catchments, if the increase in

		water take will be off-set by a net reduction, equivalent to the amount of water to be taken, in the amount of water taken from the catchment	
4.2		The management of lakes, rivers, wetlands and aquifers will address the cumulative effects of land uses, discharges and abstractions in order to meet the fresh water limits in accordance with Policy 4.1 and Policy 4.1A	3.2, 3.5A, 3.11, 3.23
4.3		<p>The discharge of contaminants to water or the damming, diversion or abstraction of any water or disturbance to the bed of a fresh water body shall not diminish any values of cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu.</p> <p><i>Note: See Statutory Acknowledgements and other relevant information in Schedules 18 to 23 of this Plan, the Ngāi Tahu Freshwater Policy and Iwi Management Plans.</i></p>	3.1, 3.3, 3.7, 3.23
	4.3A	<u>The discharge of contaminants to water or the damming, diversion or abstraction of any water or disturbance to the bed of a fresh water body shall not be allowed except where the freshwater objectives and environmental outcomes set out in Table 1 or Schedule XX, as applicable to the water body involved, are maintained or enhanced.</u>	<p>This policy gives effect to F&G's requested changes to Policy 4.3 and 4.5. It disconnects the relief sought from the other two policies which are focussed on specific issues.</p> <p>3.1, 3.5A, 3.11, 3.12</p>
4.4		Water is managed through the setting of limits to maintain the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems, support	3.1, 3.3, 3.5A, 3.7, 3.11, 3.12, 3.14, 3.20, 3.23

	customary uses, and provide for community and stock drinking water supplies, 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.	
4.5	In high naturalness waterbodies listed in Schedule XX [or identified in Sections 6-15], the damming, diverting or taking of water is limited to that for individual or community stock or drinking water and water for the operation and maintenance of <u>existing</u> infrastructure.	3.5A, 3.9, 3.14
4.6	Where a water quality, environmental flow or water level limit is set in Table 1, Policy 4.1AA or Sections 6-15, resource consents will generally not be granted, <u>and rules in this Plan will not permit activities</u> , if the granting/ <u>permitting</u> would cause the limit to be breached or further over-allocation to occur.	This specific relief was not sought in the F&G submission but it gives effect to the broader F&G submission point in relation to s70 and the overall management of freshwater to achieve limits. 3.1, 3.5A, 3.11, 3.12, 3.23
4.7	Where over allocation of water for abstraction from surface water catchments and groundwater zones or nutrient discharges has been determined, a regime will be established in Sections 6-15 that provides methods and a timeframe to eliminate the over-allocation.	This policy should be deleted as it simply states what might be done in the future rather than actually dealing with the issue now. The regime should be establish now (see Policies 4.1A and 4.1B) with the opportunity for catchment-focussed regimes to be introduced in the future it necessary.
New as proposed in submission	<i>F&G submission proposed new policy to deal with reasonable and necessary use and water use efficiency on the basis that there is a policy vacuum in the Plan. Those</i>	

	<i>matters are largely addressed in Policies 4.66 to 4.70 and those policies can be amended to provide for the requested relief.</i>	
4.8	The harvest and storage of water for irrigation or 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 the priority outcomes expressed in the relevant ZIP, or the achievement of the environmental outcomes for the relevant water bodies.	3.11, 3.12, 3.14, 3.16, 3.23