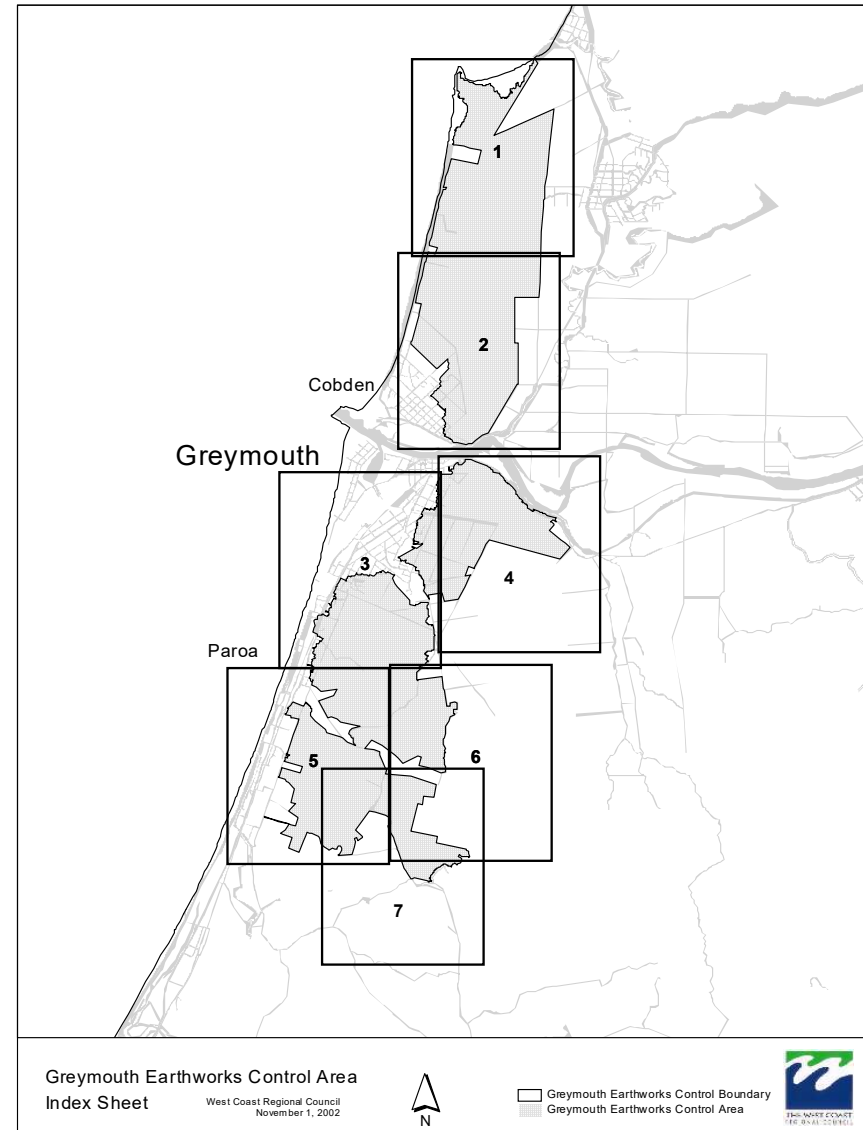
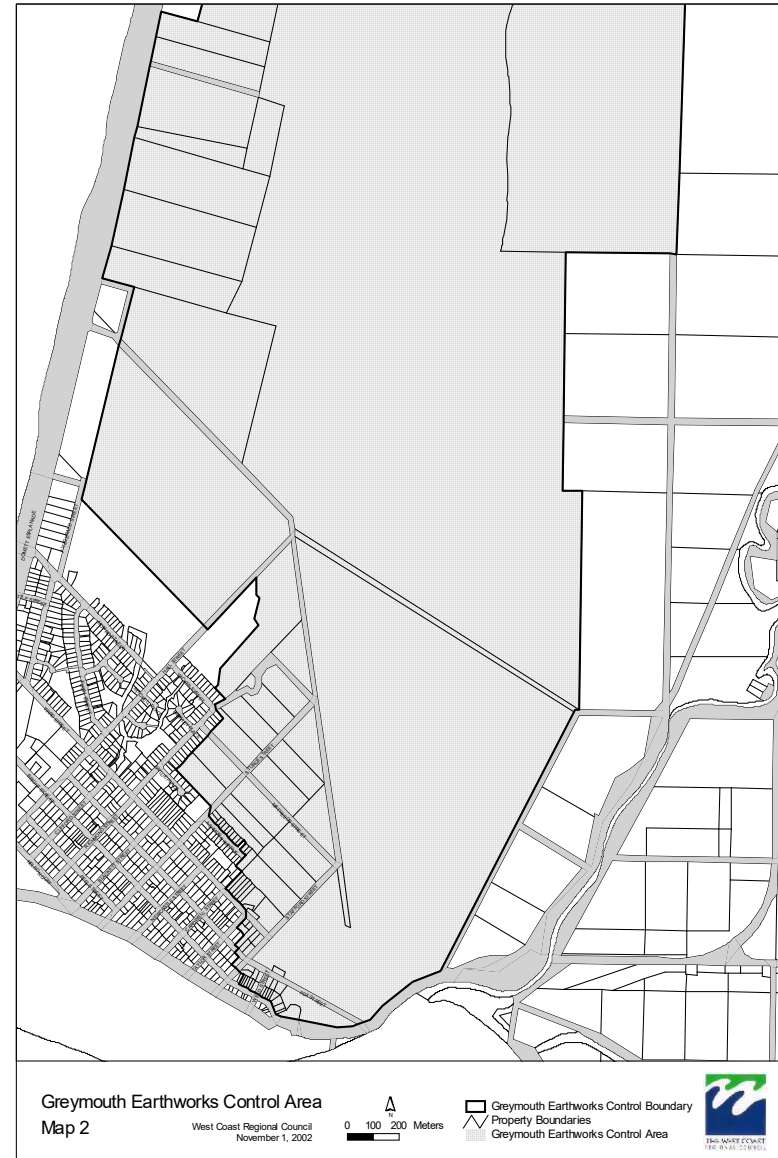


## Schedule 4: Greymouth Earthworks Control Area Maps

The areas indicated by the black border and shading on the following maps are those in the rules of Chapter 18 that refer to the Greymouth Earthworks Control Area. They are Rules 5 and 8. General areas were identified as hazard areas in the research "Landslide Investigation and Hazard Zonation in the Greymouth Urban Area" (Metcalf, 1993). This was due to their slope angle, stability of the soil profile, and past history of slope failure. In order to have legal certainty those general areas have been aligned to the legal title boundaries of the properties in which they occur.

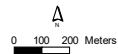









**Greymouth Earthworks Control Area**  
**Map 3**

West Coast Regional Council  
 November 1, 2002






-  Greymouth Earthworks Control Boundary
-  Property Boundaries
-  Greymouth Earthworks Control Area



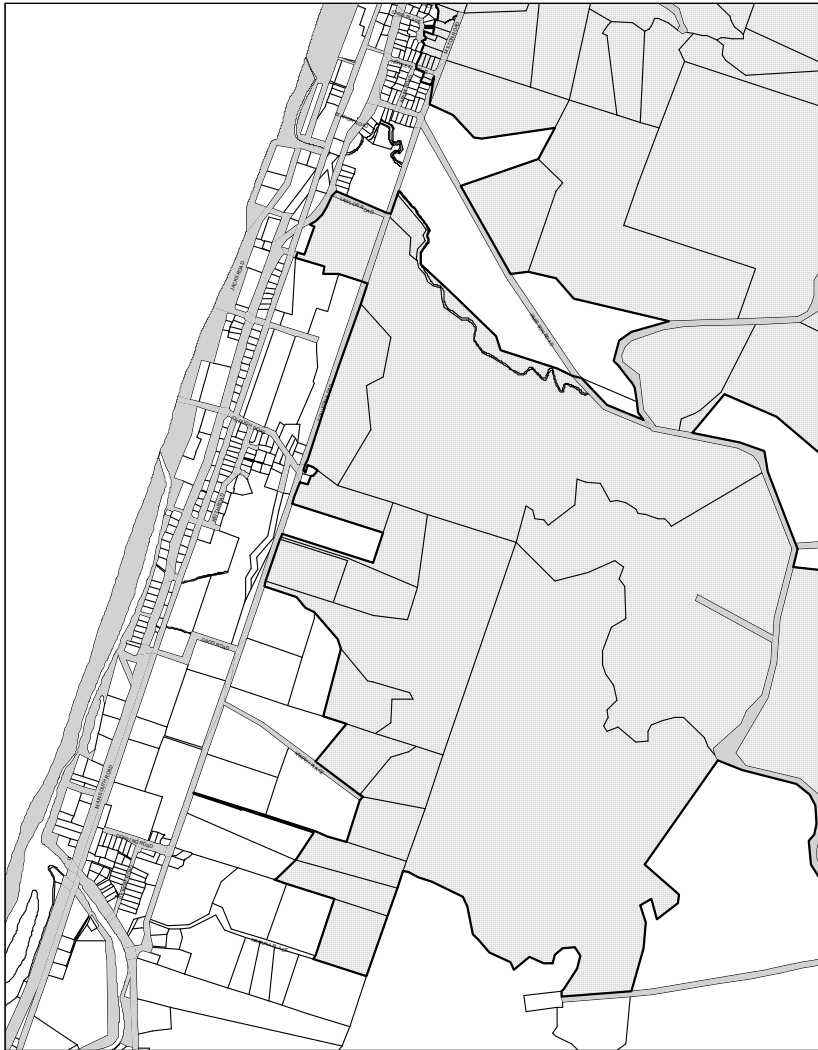
**Greymouth Earthworks Control Area**  
**Map 4**

West Coast Regional Council  
 November 1, 2002



-  Greymouth Earthworks Control Boundary
-  Property Boundaries
-  Greymouth Earthworks Control Area






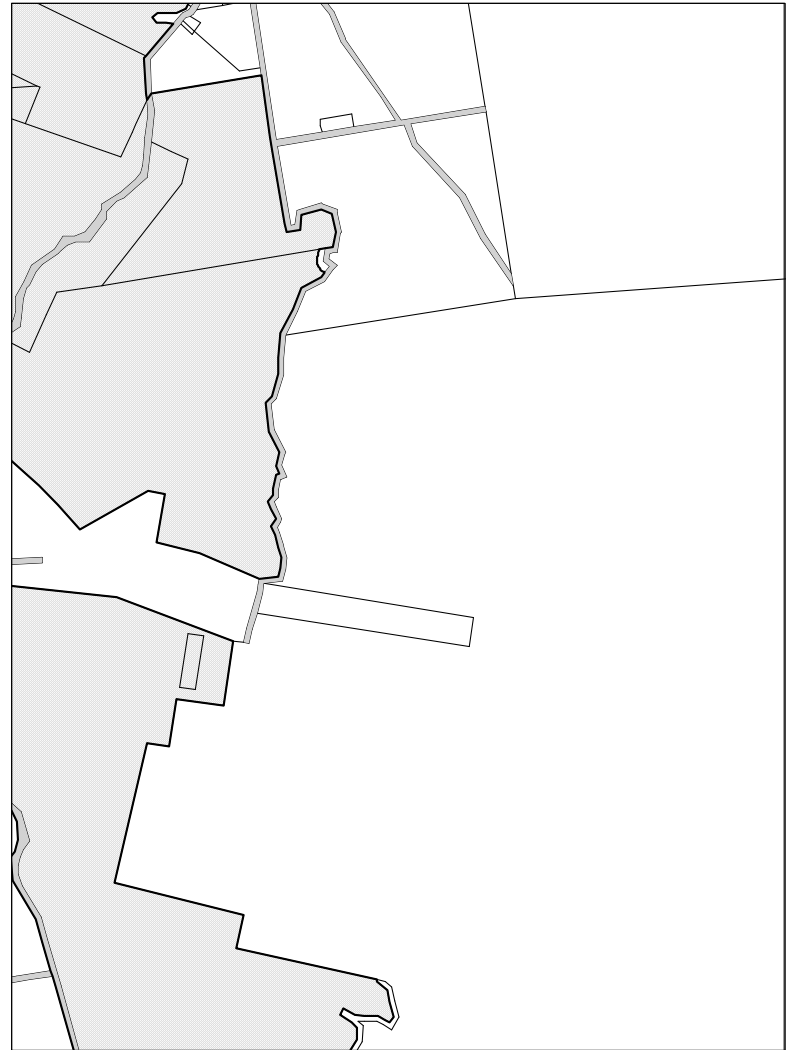


Greymouth Earthworks Control Area  
Map 5

West Coast Regional Council  
November 1, 2002

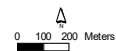





-  Greymouth Earthworks Control Boundary
-  Property Boundaries
-  Greymouth Earthworks Control Area



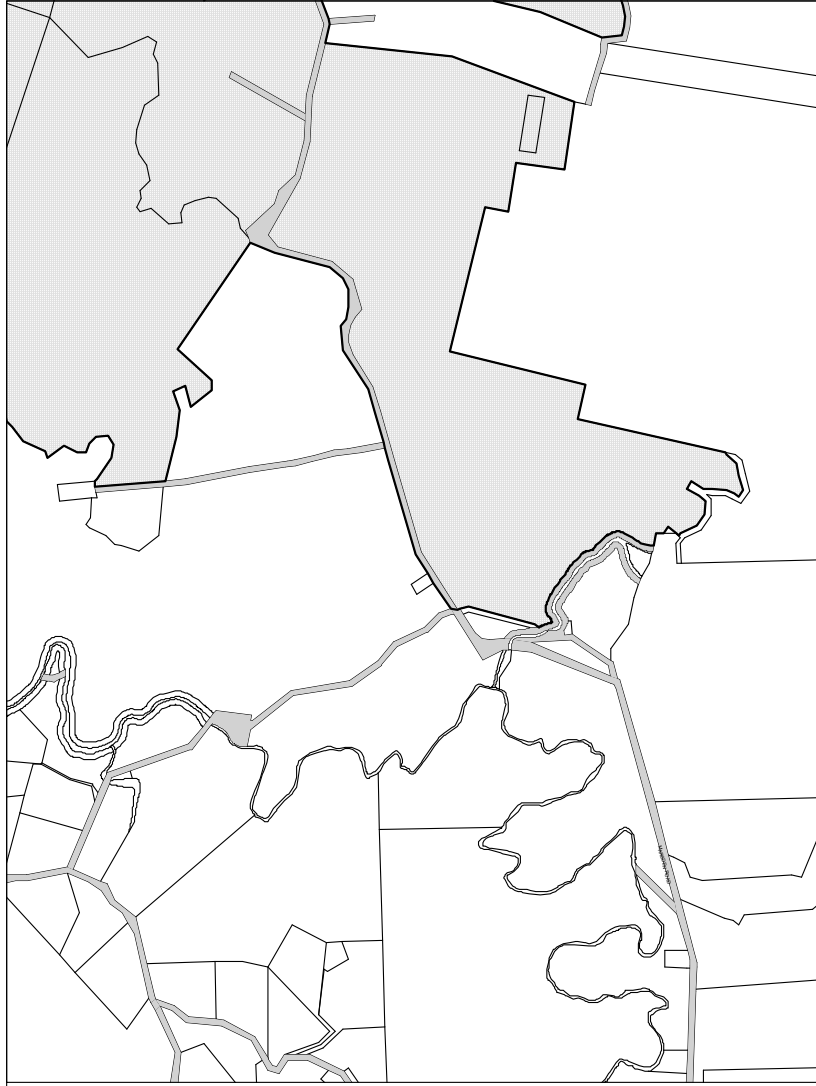
Greymouth Earthworks Control Area  
Map 6

West Coast Regional Council  
November 1, 2002



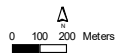
-  Greymouth Earthworks Control Boundary
-  Property Boundaries
-  Greymouth Earthworks Control Area








**Greymouth Earthworks Control Area**  
**Map 7**

West Coast Regional Council  
November 1, 2002



-  Greymouth Earthworks Control Boundary
-  Property Boundaries
-  Greymouth Earthworks Control Area



## **Schedule 5: Water Conservation (Buller River) Order 2001**

The following are sections of the Water Conservation (Buller River) Order 2001 that are relevant to the West Coast region:

### **Water Conservation (Buller River) Order 2001 - SR 2001/139**

Pursuant to sections 214 and 423 of the Resource Management Act 1991, Her Excellency the Governor-General, acting on the advice and with the consent of the Executive Council, makes the following order.

#### **Contents**

1. Title
  2. Commencement
  3. Interpretation
  4. Outstanding characteristics and features
  5. Waters to be retained in natural state
  6. Waters to be protected
  7. Restrictions on damming of waters
  8. Restrictions on alterations of river flows and form
  9. Restrictions on alteration of lake levels
  10. Requirement to maintain fish passage
  11. Restrictions on alteration of water quality
  13. Scope of order
  14. Exemptions
- SCHEDULE 1  
SCHEDULE 2

#### **Orders**

##### 1. Title

This order is the Water Conservation (Buller River) Order 2001.

##### 2. Commencement

This order comes into force on the 28th day after the date of its notification in the Gazette.

##### 3. Interpretation

In this order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Act means the Resource Management Act 1991

NTU means Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

Reasonable mixing means the mixing that occurs—

- (a) within a maximum radius of 200 metres from a discharge into a still water body; or
- (b) within a maximum distance of 200 metres downstream from a discharge into a river

River means the main stem of the waters specified in Schedule 1, 2, or 3; and includes any unnamed naturally occurring still water bodies that lie along the main stem

Tributaries means all the tributaries of the rivers or sections of rivers identified in Schedule 1, 2, or 3.

##### 4. Outstanding characteristics and features

The waters specified in any of Schedule 1, 2, or 3 include, to the extent identified in Schedule 1, 2, or 3, the following outstanding characteristics, features, and values:

- (a) outstanding recreational characteristics:
- (b) outstanding wild and scenic characteristics:
- (c) outstanding fisheries or wildlife habitat features:
- (d) outstanding scientific values.

##### 5. Waters to be retained in natural state

Because of the outstanding characteristics, features, and values identified in clause 4, the quality, quantity, level, and rate of flow of the waters specified in Schedule 1 are to be retained in their natural state.

## 6. Waters to be protected

Because of the outstanding characteristics, features, and values identified in clause 4,—

(a) the waters specified in Schedule 2 are to be protected in accordance with the restrictions and prohibitions in clauses 7 to 11, as specified in Schedule 2:

## 7. Restrictions on damming of waters

(1) For the purposes of this clause, damming does not include any intake or deflection structure that does not—

- (a) harm any salmonid fish spawning or prevent the passage of any fish; or
- (b) prevent the use of the waters for rafting or canoeing; or
- (c) reduce the wildlife habitat; or
- (d) intrude visually to the extent that it reduces wild and scenic values.

(2) No resource consent may be granted or rule included in a regional plan permitting the damming of the waters specified in Schedule 2 whenever any of the characteristics in subclause (1) are listed as outstanding in Schedule 2 and that schedule refers to this clause.

## 8. Restrictions on alterations of river flows and form

(1) No resource consent may be granted or rule included in a regional plan—

- (a) if the effect of the resource consent or rule would not generally maintain the channel cross-section, meandering pattern, and braided river channel characteristics of the form of any river specified in Schedule 2;
- (b) if the effect of the resource consent or rule would alter the naturally occurring instantaneous flow of the water in any river specified in Schedule 2 by more than 5%.

(2) The restriction in subclause (1)(a) does not apply in respect of dams, weirs, roads, fords, bridges, access ways, or fish passes lawfully existing on the date this order comes into force.

## 9. Restrictions on alteration of lake levels

No resource consent may be granted or rule included in a regional plan for the waters of Lake Rāhui, item 22 of Schedule 2 (this may be an error – see item 20 in Schedule 20), if the effect of that resource consent or rule would alter the mean natural level of the lake or allow a daily fluctuation that exceeds—

- (a) 10% of the natural annual fluctuation; or
- (b) the natural limits of fluctuation.

## 10. Requirement to maintain fish passage

No resource consent may be granted or rule included in a regional plan for the waters specified in Schedule 2 unless that resource consent or rule maintains—

- (a) adequate natural or artificial passage for trout through those waters where Schedule 2 identifies trout as an outstanding characteristic; and
- (b) adequate natural or artificial passage through those waters for those native fish that require such passage where Schedule 2 identifies native fish as an outstanding characteristic.

## 11. Restrictions on alteration of water quality

(1) No resource consent may be granted or rule included in a regional plan permitting a discharge into any of the waters specified in Schedule 2 if, after allowing for reasonable mixing of the discharge with the receiving waters, the discharge would—

- (a) alter the concentration of suspended solids or turbidity in the receiving waters by more than 1 milligram per litre or 1 NTU where the ambient concentration of suspended solids or turbidity is less than or equal to 10 milligrams per litre or 10 NTU respectively; or
- (b) alter the ambient concentration of suspended solids or turbidity in the receiving waters by more than 10 milligrams per litre or 10 NTU where the concentration of suspended solids or turbidity is more than 10 milligrams per litre or 10 NTU respectively; or
- (c) alter the visual clarity of the waters by more than 20%; or
- (d) alter the natural temperature of the receiving waters —
  - (i) by more than 3 degrees Celsius; or
  - (ii) by increasing the water temperature to more than 20 degrees Celsius; or
  - (iii) so as to adversely affect, during their spawning season, the spawning of —
    - (A) rainbow and brown trout:
    - (B) inanga:
    - (C) koaro:
    - (D) giant, banded, and short-jawed kokopu:
    - (E) alpine, long-jawed, dwarf, and common galaxias.

- (2) No resource consent may be granted or rule included in a regional plan permitting the discharge into any of the waters specified in Schedule 2 unless, after allowing for reasonable mixing of the discharge with the receiving waters,—
- (a) any change in the acidity or alkalinity in the receiving waters, as measured by the pH and attributable to that discharge, would either—
    - (i) maintain the pH within the range of 6 to 9 units; or
    - (ii) not allow a change by more than 0.5 units when the natural pH lies outside the range of 6 to 9 units; and
  - (b) there would be no undesirable biological growths attributable to the discharge, including—
    - (i) bacterial or fungal slime growths that are visible to the naked eye; or
    - (ii) seasonal maximum covers of streams or river beds by—
      - (A) periphyton as filamentous growth or mats (larger than 3 millimetres thick) exceeding 40%; or
      - (B) biomass exceeding 100 milligrams of chlorophyll-a per square metre; or
      - (C) 40 grams ash-free dry weight per square metre of exposed surface area; and
      - (c) aquatic organisms are not made unsuitable for human consumption through the accumulation of excessive concentrations of contaminants; and
      - (D) the water is not made unsuitable for recreation by the presence of contaminants, or the median bacterial level of 5 samples or more taken over a period of 30 days would not exceed 126 E coli per 100 millilitres.
- (3) No resource consent may be granted or rule included in a regional plan permitting a discharge into any of the waters specified in Schedule 2 if, after allowing for reasonable mixing of the discharge with the receiving waters, the discharge would reduce the concentration of dissolved oxygen below 80% of saturation.
- (4) For the purposes of subclause (3), if the natural concentration is less than 80% of saturation, the natural level must be maintained or increased.

### 13. Scope of order

- (1) This order does not limit section 14(3)(b) and (e) of the Act, which relates to the use of water for domestic needs, for the needs of animals, and for, or in connection with, fire-fighting purposes.
- (2) This order does not restrict or prevent the grant of resource consents to the Department of Conservation or rules being included in a regional plan that would permit minor water uses if those minor uses are necessary for the management of land administered by the Department.
- (3) This order does not restrict or prevent the grant of resource consents for the purpose of—
  - (a) research into, and enhancement of, fisheries and wildlife habitats; or
  - (b) hydrological or water quality investigations; or
  - (c) the construction, maintenance, or protection of any road or bridge, or the maintenance or protection of any other network utility operation (as defined in section 166 of the Act); or
  - (d) the construction or maintenance of soil conservation and river protection works undertaken in accordance with the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941.
- (4) This order does not prevent the granting of further resource consents for the Maruia Springs Thermal Resort on similar terms and conditions to those imposed on the resource consents held on the date this order comes into force.

### 14. Exemptions

Nothing in this order prevents the grant of a resource consent that would otherwise contravene the conditions set out in clauses 7 to 12 if—

- (a) a consent authority is satisfied that—
  - (i) there are exceptional circumstances to justify the grant of the resource consent; or
  - (ii) any discharge is of a temporary nature; or
  - (iii) any discharge is associated with necessary construction and maintenance work for works and structures not otherwise prohibited by this order; and
- (b) a consent authority is satisfied that the exercise of any such resource consent would not compromise the preservation and protection of the outstanding characteristics and features identified for the waters specified in the Schedules.

## SCHEDULE 1

cl 5 – Waters to be retained in natural state



<b>Item</b>	<b>Waters</b>	<b>Outstanding characteristics or features</b>
13	Lake Daniels	Rainbow trout fishery, Wild and scenic, Native fishery
15	Te Wharau Creek (Stony River)	Headwater trout fishery
16	Blackwater River and Ohikaiti River	Wild and scenic, Blue duck, Native fishery
17	Ohikanui River and all its tributaries	Headwater trout fishery, Wild and scenic Native fishery, Blue duck

## SCHEDULE 2

## cl 6 - Protected waters

<b>Item</b>	<b>Waters</b>	<b>Outstanding characteristics or features</b>	<b>Restrictions and prohibitions</b>
4	Buller River from Maruia confluence to Iron Bridge	Canoeing, Rafting, Wild and scenic	cls 7, 8(1), 8(2), 10, and 11
5	Buller River from Iron Bridge to Te Kuha	Rafting, Wild and scenic	cls 7, 8(1), 8(2), 10, and 11
16	Maruia River downstream of Alfred River confluence and including the Alfred River to the upper end of the Mainstem Gorge at the Jones Creek confluence (map reference L30 434 017)	Headwater trout fishery Wild and scenic	cls 7, 8(1), 8(2), 10, and 11
19	Rappahannock River, Station Creek, Woolley River, and Rahu River	Headwater trout fishery, Trout spawning habitat, Native fishery	cls 7, 8(1), 8(2), 10, and 11
20	Lake Rāhui	Wildlife habitat	cls 9, 10, and 11

Marie Shroff,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

## Explanatory Note

This note is not part of the order, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

This order, which comes into force on the 28th day after the date of its notification in the Gazette, declares that—

- (a) the waters described in Schedule 1 are to be retained in their natural state because of the outstanding characteristics, features, and values of the waters:
- (b) the waters described in Schedule 2 are waters to be protected because of the outstanding characteristics, features, and values of the waters:

The order specifies how the waters are to be preserved and protected. The order also specifies the limitations of the preservations and protections.

Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.

Date of notification in Gazette: 21 June 2001.

This order is administered in the Ministry for the Environment.

## **Schedule 6: Water Conservation (Grey River) Order 1991 - SR 1991/133**

PURSUANT to section 20D of the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967, Her Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following order.

### **Contents**

1. Title and commencement
2. Interpretation
3. Outstanding characteristic and features
4. Retention of natural waters in natural state
5. Partial retention of natural waters
6. Scope

### **Orders**

#### 1. Title and commencement

- (1) This order may be cited as the National Water Conservation (Grey River) Order 1991.
- (2) This order shall come into force on the 28th day after the date of its notification in the Gazette.

#### 2. Interpretation

In this order, "Act" means the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967.

#### 3. Outstanding characteristic and features

It is hereby declared that the Ahaura River from Hamers Flat (NZMS 260 K31/064616 to NZMS 260 K31/973681) includes and provides —

- (a) An outstanding natural characteristic in the form of an incised river gorge with a meandering pattern; and
- (b) Outstanding scenic features.

#### 4. Retention of natural waters in natural state

The waters of the Blue Grey River (from NZMS 260 L31/382656 upstream), its tributaries, and Lake Cristabel shall be preserved as far as possible in their natural state.

#### 5. Partial retention of natural waters

Because of the outstanding characteristic and features specified in clause 3 of this order—

- (a) No water right under section 21 of the Act shall be granted in respect of the Ahaura River upstream from Hamers Flat for the purposes of hydro-electric power generation or other works if the effect of granting the right would detract from the outstanding characteristic and features specified in clause 3 of this order:
- (b) No right to dam the waters of the Ahaura Gorge shall be granted under section 21 of the Act:
- (c) No right under section 21 of the Act shall be granted for the purposes of damming the rivers downstream of the Ahaura Gorge if the effect of granting the right would be to change the rate of flow or water levels in that gorge:
- (d) Any water right may be granted under section 21 of the Act and any general authorisation may be given under section 22 of the Act, for mining and other water uses in the Ahaura Gorge, unless the effect of granting the right or authorisation would detract from the outstanding characteristic and features specified in clause 3 of this order:
- (e) Any water right may be granted under section 21 of the Act and any general authorisation may be given under section 22 of the Act, in respect of the waters specified in clause 3 of this order, for the purposes of —
  - (i) The construction, maintenance, or protection of roads, bridges, pylons, or other necessary public utilities:
  - (ii) Soil conservation, river protection, or other activities undertaken pursuant to the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941.

#### 6. Scope

Nothing in this order shall be construed as limiting the effect of the second proviso to section 21(1) of the Act relating to the use of water for domestic needs, for the needs of animals, and for or in connection with fire-fighting purposes.

Marie Shroff,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Explanatory Note

This note is not part of the order, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

This order, which comes into force 28 days after its notification in the Gazette, declares the waters of the Ahaura Gorge downstream of Hamers Flat —

- (a) To be an outstanding natural characteristic in the form of an incised river gorge with a meandering pattern; and
- (b) To have outstanding scenic features.

The order also includes various provisions to preserve and protect the waters of the Grey River.

Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.

Date of notification in Gazette: 25 July 1991.

This order is administered in the Ministry for the Environment.

## **Schedule 7: Significant Natural and Human use values of the West Coast's Lakes and Rivers**

Schedule 7 identifies the significant natural and human use values of the West Coast's lakes and rivers. The identification of natural and human use values in Schedules 7A, 7B, and 7C enables these values to be given appropriate protection in managing activities (see Policy 3.3.1). The scheduled values reflect information available to date and for some lakes or rivers there is little information available.

Natural and human use values are not limited to those characteristics identified in this Schedule, however. The natural character, outstanding natural features and landscapes and historic heritage values of lakes and rivers are also important natural and human use values and are also protected through Policy 6.3.1 and in the case of natural character, Policies 3.3.1 to 3.3.12.

Identification of a particular value for a river does not necessarily mean that value occurs at every point throughout that river. Identification does, however, provide a starting point, in identifying what values are expected to occur.

## Schedule 7A: Habitats of Threatened Species

The following Schedule identifies some areas where threatened species are known to be present in the listed lakes and rivers. This list is not exhaustive. The threatened species listed may not necessarily be present throughout the main stem, or all tributaries, of particular rivers listed. For activities that require resource consent, and that affect other values associated with these lakes and rivers, or other lakes and rivers, further information, including an assessment of significance in accordance with Policy 3.3.1(1)(f) may be required. Lakes and rivers have been listed in the Schedule in order of north to south.

When interpreting Policy 3.3.1(a), it is important to remember that the degree of threat varies along a continuum and is influenced by qualifiers<sup>1</sup> that provide additional information about why a species is classified as threatened. Where a water body is the habitat of a threatened species, preference will be given to avoiding adverse effects of use and development on that habitat. Giving priority to avoiding adverse effects on the habitat is more important, the more threatened the species.

The number (in brackets) refers to DoC's 'level of threat classification', where: 1=nationally critical, 2=nationally endangered, 3=nationally vulnerable, 4=serious decline, 5=gradual decline, 6=sparse, 7=range restricted and 8=data deficient.

Lake or River	Threatened species and threat classification
Heaphy River	Giant kokopu (5), blue duck (2), longfin eel (5)
Karamea River	Shortjaw kokopu (6), lamprey (6), blue duck (2), longfin eel (5)
Mokihinui River	Shortjaw kokopu (6), blue duck (2), longfin eel (5)
Birchfield Lagoon	Brown mudfish (5), giant kokopu (5), significant inanga spawning habitat
German Terrace Creeks	Brown mudfish (5), fernbird (6), bittern (2)
Lost Lagoon	Inanga habitat, marsh crake (6), <i>Crassula ruamahanga</i> (6)
Buller River Mouth	Brown mudfish (5), giant kokopu (5), bittern (2), white heron (1), significant inanga spawning habitat, longfin eel (5)
Fairdown Creek Lagoon	Bittern (2), white heron (1), caspian tern (3), black shag (6), little black shag (7)
Gillows Dam	Fernbird (6)
Virgin Terrace creeks	Brown mudfish (5), fernbird (6)
Charleston Dams	Fernbird (6), brown mudfish (5), longfin eel (5)
Okari Lagoon	White heron (1), bittern (2), caspian tern (3), black (2)/white(5)-fronted terns, fernbird, banded dotterel (5); black shag (6), little black shag (7), shortjaw kokopu (6); significant inanga spawning habitat
Okari River	Shortjaw kokopu (6), lamprey (6), longfin eel (5)
Totara River	Shortjaw kokopu (6)
Little Totara River	Shortjaw kokopu (6)
Barrytown Dredge Ponds	Giant kokopu (5)
Maruia River	Upland Longjaw galaxias (5), dwarf galaxias (5), blue duck (2)
O'Malley Dredge Ponds	Little black shag (7), marsh crake (6)
Lake Christabel	blue duck population (2), longfin eel (5)
Taramakau River	Banded dotterel (5), blue duck (2)
Ahaura River	Giant kokopu (5), longfin eel (5)
Lake Hochstetter	Crested grebe (2). Longfin eel (5)
Lake Ahaura	Crested grebe (2). Longfin eel (5)
Lake Haupiri	Bittern (2), white heron (1), black shag (6), longfin eel (5), giant kokopu (5), <i>Carex tenuiculmis</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> (5)
Arnold River Dam	Fernbird (6), giant kokopu (5), black shag (6), longfin eel (5)
Lady Lake	Giant kokopu (5), longfin eel (5), fernbird (6)
Kangaroo Lake	Bittern (2), black shag (6), fernbird (6), longfin eel (5)
Orangipuku River Mouth	Crested grebe (1), white heron (1), black-billed gull (4), black shag (6) little black shag (7)
Lake Brunner	Bittern (2), white heron (1), crested grebe (1), fernbird (6), black shag (6), little black shag (7), longfin eel (5).
Lake Poerua	Longfin eel (5), black shag (6), little black shag (7)
Lake Swan	Fernbird (6)
Lake Whitestone	Fernbird (6)
Lake Kaniere	Crested grebe (2), grey duck (2), giant kokopu (5), longfin eel (5)

<sup>1</sup> R. Hitchmough et al 2007 New Zealand Threat Classification System lists published by the Department of Conservation.

Lake or River	Threatened species and threat classification
Lake Mahinapua	Bittern (2), white heron (1), crested grebe (1), grey duck (4), black shag (6), little black shag (7), giant kokopu (5), mudfish, longfin eel (5), Myriophyllum robustum (5), Olearia virgata
Lake Arthur	Fernbird (6), grey duck (2)
Lake Mudgie	Fernbird (6)
Arahura River	Blue duck (2)
Hokitika River	Blue duck (2)
Kakapotahi Swamp	Fernbird (6), bittern (2), grey duck (2), giant kokopu (5), Myriophyllum robustum (5)
Lake Ianthe	Crested grebe (2), grey duck (2) and little black shag (7), brown mudfish (5); Scirpus polystachus
Lake Rotokino	Fernbird (6), white heron (1), little black shag (7), crested grebe (2), marsh and spotless crake (6), giant kokopu (5), brown mudfish (5)
Lake Windemere	White heron (1)
Waitangiroto River	White heron (1), Only white heron breeding colony in NZ (1)
Wanganui River	Fernbird (6), spotless crake (6)
Lake Mapourika	Grey duck (2), Crested grebe (2)
Lake Wahapo	Crested grebe (2), grey duck (4), white heron (1), black shag (6), little black shag (7)
Zolas Pond	Spotless crake (6), grey duck (2)
Styx River	Blue duck (2)
Lake Matheson	Grey duck (2), Myriophyllum robustum (5)
Lake Pratt	Crested grebe (2), grey duck (4), white heron (1), black shag (6), little black shag (7)
Cook River	White-fronted tern (5), banded dotterel (5), black-billed gull (4), bittern moulting site, marsh crake (6), black shag (6), little black shag (7), grey duck (4). Excellent wading bird and whitebait habitat
Lake Mueller, Lake Gibb	Crested grebe (2)
Lake Gault	Fernbird (6)
Papakeri Creek	Fernbird (6)
Waikowhai Stream	Fernbird (6), bittern (2), black shag (6), little black shag (7)
Lake Moeraki	Crested grebe (2), fernbird (6), grey duck (2)
Lake Paringa	Crested grebe (2), fernbird (6), grey duck (2)
Lake Rasselas	Crested grebe (2), fernbird (6), grey duck (2)
Māori Lakes Complex	Bittern (2), fernbird (6), crested grebe (2), white heron (1), black shag (6), little black shag (7), grey duck (2), giant kokopu (5), Myriophyllum robustum (5), Deschampsia cespitosa (5)
Lake Nisson	Fernbird (6)
Hapūka River	Giant kokopu (5)
Nerger Creek	Fernbird (6), bittern (2)
Okuru River	Giant kokopu (5)
Turnbull River	Giant kokopu (5)
Waita River	Giant kokopu (5)
Lake Ellery	Crested grebe (2), grey duck (2), black shag (6), little black shag (7)
Lake Mary-Aspiring	Crested grebe (2), grey duck (2), black shag (6), little black shag (7)
Upper Cascade Oxbow	Fernbird (6)

### Schedule 7B: Water Supply Values

This Schedule identifies existing water takes from lakes, rivers, and groundwater where the water taken is used for public water supply purposes. Rules 52 and 53 provide for replacement consents for these takes as a controlled activity, to provide certainty for these communities. The potential impact of activities on these takes will be taken into account when considering applications for resource consents.

Site No.	Water body or Catchment Arranged North to South	Description of water supply system	Water Supply Values and Resource Consent No
1	Unnamed Creek at NZTopo50 BQ22 212 171	Weir intake to 2 storage tanks	Little Wanganui Water Supply RCN96064
2	Groundwater bore – NZTopo50 BQ22 259 331		Karamea school and town supply RC01237 (consent held by Ministry of Education)
3	Brewery Creek at NZTopo50 BR21 117 016	Pumped from creek to storage tank	Mokihinui Water Supply RC01283/5
4	Dean Stream at NZTopo50 BR21 078 950	Pipe from stream bed to storage tank	Ngakawau/Hector Water Supply RC01284/1
5	Unamed Stream at NZTopo50 BR21 045 906	Weir intake to Reservoir	South Granity community supply
6	Fan Creek Catchment at NZTopo50 BR21 007 843	Intake	Birchfield community supply
7	Conns Creek at NZTopo50 BR21 987 796	Weir intake to reservoir	Waimangaroa Water Supply RC01281/1
8	Groundwater bore at NZTopo50 BS21 124 655	Bore water pumped to reservoir tanks	Inangahua Junction community supply
9	Groundwater bore – NZTopo50 BS21 064 362	Bore water pumped to main and reservoir	Reefton community supply RC01282
10	Rough and Tumble Creek – NZTopo50 BT21 928 294	Intake	Mawheraiti community supply
11	Giles Creek – south branch at NZTopo50 BR20 916 731	Weir intake to reservoir II to treatment plant	Westport/Carters Beach Water Supply RC03081/2 Nth branch RC03081/3 Sth branch (Consent still under application0)
12	Omanu Creek at NZTopo50 BS20 841 659	Weir intake to tank reservoir	Cape Foulwind Water Supply RC03264
13	Surface Water Take – NZTM – 5339280.18N, 1463507.16E	Weir intake to tank reservoir (subterranean source)	Punakaiki community supply RC86080
14	Goat Creek at NZTopo50 BV20 823 563	Intake	Otira Water Supply
15	Coal Creek at NZMS 260 671605	Main intake – true right bank	Greymouth water supply RC01092/3
16	Grey River, Omoto at NZTopo50 BT19 539 988	Lifelines emergency intake on true left bank	Greymouth water supply RC01180/1
17	Groundwater bore, Sidds Road, Coal Creek at NZTopo50 BT19 552 991	Bore source, confined aquifer	Rünanga water supply RC01180/2
18	Blackball Creek at NZTopo50 BT20 696 092	Main intake true right bank	Blackball water supply RC01180/3
19	Groundwater bore adjacent to Taylorville Road NZTopo50 BT19 647 008	Bore source, unconfined aquifer	Stillwater water supply RCN94482
20	Grey river NZTopo50 BT19 609 991	Main intake, true right bank	Taylorville/Dobson water supply RC86080
21	Old gold mining tunnel at NZTopo50 BU19 518 779	Intake	Kumara Water Supply RC10159/1
22	Cashmere Bay Rd NZTopo50 BU20 771 816	Bore from confined aquifer	Site No.10 Te Kinga water supply
23	Groundwater bore (Old School Rd) – NZTopo50 BU18 386 743	Bore source, unconfined aquifer	Arahura community Supply RC 11028/1

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Water body or Catchment Arranged North to South</b>	<b>Description of water supply system</b>	<b>Water Supply Values and Resource Consent No</b>
24	Lake Kaniere at NZTopo50 BV19 477 597	Intake	Hokitika Water Supply RC91035
25	Minehan Creek at NZTopo50 BV18 209 472	Intake	Ross Water Supply RC06040/1 RC00359/1
26	Harrold Creek at NZTopo50 BW17 049 189	Intake	Harihari Water Supply RC11029/1
27	Groundwater bore (Robertson Rd) – NZTopo50 BW17 013 196	Bore source, unconfined aquifer	Harihari Water Supply RC06273
28	Unnamed water body at NZTopo50 BW16 723 915		
29	Groundwater bore (Whataroa Rd) – NZTopo50 BX15 592 831		Whataroa community supply RC03068
30	Mint Creek at NZTopo50 BW16 882 041	Intake	Whataroa Rural Water Supply
31	Unnamed tributary of Waiho River at NZTopo50 BW16 723 915	Intake	Franz Josef Water Supply RC00390/1
32	Carters Creek at NZTopo50 BX15 592 831	Intake	Fox Glacier Water Supply RC00391/1
33	Groundwater bore (Zion Hill Rd) – NZTopo50 BY12 827 337	Bore source, unconfined aquifer	Haast Village community supply RC01164/1
34	Groundwater bore – NZTopo50 BW15 698 102		Okarito community supply RCN97132
35	Groundwater bore in Coastal Marine Area		Okarito Community supply RC01185 (consent held by Okarito Community Association)
36	Unnamed water body at NZTopo50 BY10 479 217	Intake	Jackson Bay Water Supply RC01165/1



## Schedule 7C: Spiritual and cultural beliefs, values, and uses of significance to Poutini Ngäi Tahu

This Schedule identifies the spiritual or cultural beliefs, values or uses associated with water bodies of significance to Poutini Ngäi Tahu. Poutini Ngäi Tahu provided the information that appears in this schedule.

Kaitiakitanga and Mauri are not listed for each river as these elements apply to all lakes and rivers on the West Coast. Shared rohe for Makaawhio and Ngäti Waewae are shown in italics.

### Explanation of the values identified in the Schedule 1C Columns

Waahi tapu and/ or Waiwhakaheke	Sacred places; sites, areas and values associated with water bodies that hold spiritual values of importance to Poutini Ngäi Tahu. (Note: Poutini Ngäi Tahu may be consulted regarding the location of these places, sites, areas and values.)
Waahi taonga	Treasured resource; values, sites and resources that are valued and reinforce the special relationship Poutini Ngäi Tahu have with the West Coast's water resources.
Mahinga Kai	Places where food is procured or produced. Examples include eels, whitebait, kanakana (lamprey), kokopu (galaxiid species), koura (freshwater crayfish), freshwater mussels, indigenous waterfowl, watercress and raupo.
Kohanga	Important nursery/ spawning areas for native fisheries & breeding areas for birds
Navigation routes	Water bodies which formed part of traditional routes.
Cultural materials	Water bodies that are sources of traditional weaving materials (such as raupo and paru) and rongoa (medicines).
Waipuna	Waters highly regarded for their purity, healing and health-giving powers.
Trad. Campsite	Area or site of either temporary, seasonal or permanent traditional occupation
Nohoanga	Ngäi Tahu seasonal occupation sites, given contemporary effect through the Ngäi Tahu Claims Settlement Act
Statutory Ack. Areas	Statutory Acknowledgements areas are in Schedule 5 and are areas of particular significance for Ngäi Tahu.

### Poutini Ngäi Tahu Spiritual and Cultural Beliefs Values and Uses

	Waahi tapu	Waahi taonga	Mahinga Kai	Kohanga	Navigation	Cultural	Waipuna	Trad. campsite	Nohoanga	Statutory
Kahurangi	X			X	X			X		
Whakapoai (Heaphy)	X		X	X	X			X		
Wekakura				X						
Kohaihai				X	X			X		
Oparara			X	X	X					
Roto Aorere		X			X		X			
Karamea	X	X		X	X	X		X		
Whanganui iti			X	X	X					
Mokihinui		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Ngakawau			X	X	X					
Orikaka			X	X	X			X		
Orowaiti				X	X					
Matakitaki				X	X					
Maruia	X			X	X			X		
Inangahua				X	X					
Kawatiri (Buller)	X	X	X	X	X			X		
Ohikanui			X	X	X			X		
Okari Lagoon		X	X	X	X					X
Totaranui			X	X	X					
Totara iti				X						
Waitakere (Nile)			X	X	X					
Tiropahi				X						
Potikohua (Fox)			X	X	X	X		X		

	Waahi tapu	Waahi taonga	Mahinga Kai	Kohanga	Navigation	Cultural	Waipuna	Trad. campsites	Nohoanga	Statutory
PunuNgäiro (Bullock Crk)	X		X				X			
Pororari		X	X		X					
Punakaiki			X	X	X			X		
Canoe Creek		X				X		X		
Kotuku Whakaohe (L Brunner)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Kotuku awa (Arnold)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Lakes: Lady, Kangaroo, Haupiri, Ahaura		X		X						
Mawhera (Grey)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Paroa			X					X		
Kaimata/ New River			X					X		
Hohonu				X	X	X	X	X		
Taramakau River	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kapitea		X				X				
Waimea		X	X			X				
Arahura	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Lake Kaniere		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Hokitika</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Tauwharewhare</i>			X	X						
<i>Mahinapua (Lake and Ck)</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X				
<i>Totara</i>			X							
<i>Mikonui</i>			X	X					X	
<i>Waikoriri</i>		X	X			X				
<i>Waitaha</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X			
<i>Wanganui</i>			X				X	X		
<i>Matahi (Lanthe)</i>		X	X	X		X	X			
<i>Pouerua (Saltwater Lagoon)</i>		X	X	X	X	X				X
Poeruahapua Lagoon		X	X	X		X		X		
Whataroa			X					X		
Waitangi Tahuna			X					X		
Waitangiroto			X	X						
Lake Wahapo			X					X		
Okarito Lagoon	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
Okarito River	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Lake Mapourika			X							
Waiiau & Tatara					X					
Totara Iti & Nui/3 & 5 Mile Lagoons			X							
Omoeroa			X					X		
Waikukupa			X							
Te Wai A Hope Lake Mueller			X							
Lake Matheson			X							
Ohinetamatea			X		X					
Karangarua Lagoon			X			X		X	X	X
Karangarua River			X			X		X	X	
Manakaiaua			X					X		
Hunts Creek			X							
Ta Heke A Kai		X								
Makaawhio	X	X	X			X		X		X
Papkeri & Lake Kini			X							
Mahitahi			X					X	X	
Ohinemaka			X							
Paringa River			X					X		
Kaitaru/Gates Creek			X							
Waipai Rasselas Creek			X							
Lake Paringa	X	X	X			X				X
Lake Moeraki			X			X				
Whakapohai			X							
Tauparikaka/Ships Creek			X							



## Schedule 8: Sportfish Habitats

The list below is not an exhaustive inventory of West Coast rivers and lakes, nor does it include many valuable tributaries. However the list includes most of the catchments supporting the region's more significant sports fisheries.

### Rivers

Adamson Creek	Manakaiaua River
Ahaura River	Mawheraiti River
Allen Creek	Mikonui River
Arahura River	Mokihinui River
Arnold River	Molloy Creek
Berry Creek	Moonlight Creek
Big River	Murray Creek
Blue Grey River	Nancy River
Bradshaws Creek	Nelson Creek
Bruce Creek	New River
Buller River	Nile River
Camelback Creek	Ohikanui River
Camp Creek	Okari River
Campbells Creek	Okarito River
Clarke River	Omoeroa River
Clear (Nicholas) Creek, "Taramakau Settlement"	Orangapuku River
Crooked River	Poerua River
Crow River	Punakaiki River
Cunninghams Creek	Redjacks Creek
Deep Creek, Arnold River	Otututu (Rough) River
Falls Creek, Hokitika River	Stony Creek
Fox River	Styx River
Goose Creek	Taipo River
Gordons Creek	Taramakau River
Grey River	Ten Mile Creek
Harris Creek	Toaroha River
Haupiri River	Totara River
Hohonu River	Vickers Creek
Hokitika River	Waimea Creek
Inangahua River	Waitaha River
Jacobs River	Waitahu River
Kaniere River	Waitangitaona River
Karamea River	Walls Creek
Kokatahi River	Wanganui River
La Fontaine Stream	Whataroa River
Larrys Creek	Whitcombe River
Mahinapua Creek	Windbag Creek
Mahitahi River	

### Lakes

Ahaura	Lady
Brunner	Mahinapua
Ellery	Moeraki
Haupiri	Okuku Resevior
Ianthe	Paringa
Kangaroo	Poerua
Kaniere	Wahapo

## Schedule 9: Scheduled Swimming Areas

The following areas are scheduled as swimming areas and are to be managed to contact recreation water quality.

- Shingle Beach (Eastern Tiphead), Buller River
- Marrs Beach, Buller River
- Carters Beach
- North Beach (Westport)
- Inangahua River at Blacks Pt and Reefton
- Nile River
- Punakaiki River
- Pororari River
- Grey River at Taylorville swimming hole
- Grey River at Ikamatua
- Rapahoe Beach (Stathan Street)
- Rapahoe Lagoon (Seven Mile Creek mouth)
- Cobden Beach (Bright Street)
- Blaketown Beach breakwater
- Karoro Beach
- Nelson Creek at Nelson Creek Reserve
- Lake Brunner at Moana
- Lake Brunner at Iveagh Bay
- Lake Brunner at Cashmere Bay
- Lake Brunner at Bain Bay and Mitchells
- Lake Haupiri
- Arahura River
- Hokitika Beach
- Lake Kaniere at Sunny Bight
- Lake Kaniere at Hans Bay
- Kaniere River
- Lake Mahinapua
- Lake Ianthe
- Lake Wahapo
- Lake Mapourika
- Lake Paringa
- Lake Moeraki



## **Schedule 10: Pounamu Accidental Discovery Protocol**

### **Extracts from the Pounamu Resource Management Plan (Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu, 2002)**

#### **In-situ (natural state) pounamu/greenstone accidental discovery**

Pursuant to the Ngai Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997, all natural state pounamu/greenstone in the Ngai Tahu tribal area is owned by Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu. The Ngai Tahu Pounamu Resource Management Plan provides for the following measures:

#### **Policy 4 (p 62):**

Any pounamu (greenstone) accidentally discovered should be reported to the Pounamu Management Officer of Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu as soon as is practicable.

#### **Policy 6 (p 65):**

Any artefact made of pounamu discovered or found within the Ngai Tahu takiwa should be left untouched and notified immediately to the local regional museum who will in turn notify Ngai Tahu. If the artefact happens to be collected it should be handed directly to the appropriate regional museum along with all information about the find

#### **Method iv (p 67):**

In the event that the finder considers the pounamu is at immediate risk of loss such as erosion, animal damage to the site or theft, the pounamu/greenstone should be carefully covered over and/or relocated to the nearest safe ground. The find should then be notified immediately to the Pounamu Management Officer.

#### **Policy 29 (p 101):**

All pounamu discovered, other than through authorised collection, regardless of size is the property of Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and cannot be removed without consultation with Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and authorisation from the appropriate Kaitiaki Runanga.

#### **Public fossicking policy 19 (p 89):**

Fossicking for pounamu by the public is only allowed on beaches along the West Coast and is limited to what an individual can carry by hand or bag/backpack and is limited to one such take per 24 hour period.

Other policies include:

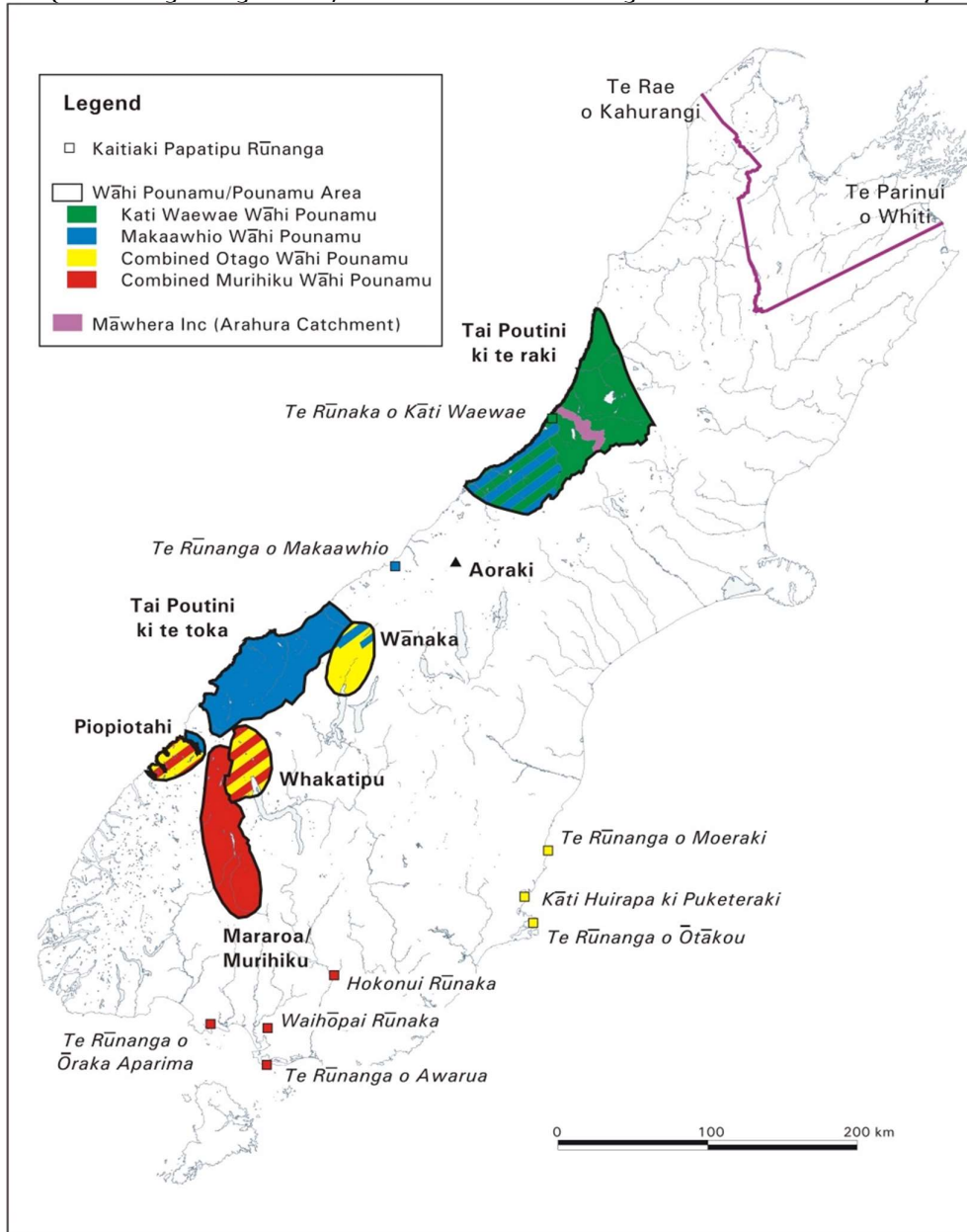
Kaupapa 20 & 21 – Customary and Cultural Collection Policies (p 92)

Kaupapa 25 Extraction Policy for Te Runanga o Kati Waewae Takiwa (p 99)

Kaupapa 26 Extraction Policy for Te Runanga o Makaawhio Takiwa (p 99)

Refer map (page 141) for Runanga rohe boundaries.

**Nga Wahi Pounamu and Nga Kaitiaki Runanga**  
 (Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu, Pounamu Resource Management Plan. October 2002)



**Schedule 11: Inanga (Whitebait) Spawning Sites\***

River	Area description	Grid Reference (NZTopo50)
Un-named creek entering Northeast corner of the Karamea estuary	Downstream of the point approximately 700m upstream of the point where it crosses the Karamea Kohaihai Road.	At or about BQ22 255 389

Oparara River	Downstream of the point 1km upstream of the Karamea Kohaihai Road bridge	At or about BQ22 262 374
Baker Creek (Karamea)	Downstream of the point opposite the end of Quinlans Road	At or about BQ22 261 342
Karamea River	Downstream of SH 67 bridge	At or about BQ22 272 319
Granite Creek	Downstream of the point opposite the junction of Granite Creek Road and Kongahu Swamp Road	At or about BQ22 254 280
Blackwater Creek	Downstream of the point approximately 400m upstream of the bridge on Granite Creek Road	At or about BQ22 250 276
Little Wanganui	Downstream of SH 67 bridge	At or about BQ22 240 191
Stony Stream	Downstream of the point where it crosses SH 67	At or about BR21 989 843
Jones Creek (Birchfield)	Downstream of the point where it crosses SH 67	At or about BR21 993 848
Waimangaroa Catchment	Downstream of the respective points where two un-named streams cross Collins Road	At or about BR21 961 833 and BR21 962 832
Whareatea River and un-named tributaries	Southern tributary downstream of the point approximately 400m upstream of its confluence with Whareatea River. Whareatea River downstream of the point where it crosses the Railway line. Northern tributary downstream of the point approximately 300m upstream of its confluence with Whareatea River.	At or about BR21 940 799,  BR21 945 798,  BR21 947 805
Black Creek	Downstream of the point 1.2 km upstream of the confluence with Deadman's Creek.	At or about BR20 910 788
Orowaiti River	Downstream of the end of McKennas Road	At or about BR20 854 744
Beaton Creek	Downstream of where it crosses Utopia Road	At or about BR20 876 772
Salt marsh (also known as the Mississippi) on north side of the Buller River	Downstream of the point where the channel forms.	At or about BR20 835 779
Buller River	Downstream of the point where the transmission lines cross the river upstream of the SH 67 bridge.	At or about BR20 836 745
Martin Creek	Downstream from where it rises	At or about BR20 829 760
Bradshaws Creek	Downstream of where it crosses the old road bridge just upstream of the bridge on Cape Foulwind Road	At or about BR20 822 764
Un-named creek flowing into the south side of the Buller estuary	Downstream of where it crosses Seaton Road	At or about BR20 808 769
Un-named Creek flowing into the south end of Tauranga Bay	Downstream of where it rises	At or about BR20 720 738
Okari River	Downstream of the point approximately 1km upstream from where it enters the lagoon	At or about BS20 741 684
Punakaiki River	Downstream of a point determined by the extension of the track that is perpendicular to the river on the south side	At or about BS19 623 350
Grey River including the Cobden lagoon	Downstream of SH 6 bridge	At or about BT19 533 991
Taramakau River Mouth – Un-named creek flowing into the south side of the estuary	Downstream of the point approximately 800m upstream from where it enters the estuary	At or about BU19 454 848
Sunday Creek	Downstream of the confluence of Sunday Creek and an un-named tributary	At or about BU18 421 778
Hokitika River	Downstream of the SH 6 bridge	At or about BU18 331 678
Mahinapua Creek	Downstream of the old SH bridge at Takutai	At or about BU18 312 663
Waitaha River	Ounatai Lagoon approximately 1km from the mouth	At or about BV17 083 404
Oneone River	Downstream of the footbridge	At or about BV16 901 297
Watangitaona River	Downstream of the point approximately 800m upstream from the Wardens Hut	At or about BW16 769 206
Gordon Creek – Ohinetamatea catchment	Downstream of the point approximately 350m upstream of the point where it enters the Saltwater lagoon	At or about BX14 390 835
Moeraki River (Blue River) and un-named tributaries	Downstream of the point approximately 1.5km upstream from the mouth	At or about BY12 986 524
Hunt Creek	Downstream of the point approximately 300 metres upstream from the confluence with Farm Creek	At or about BX14 333 729
Papakeri Creek	Downstream of SH 6 bridge	At or about BX14 287 693
Waia River Lagoon	Downstream of the SH 6 bridge	At or about BY12 880 441



Turnbull River catchment	Downstream of the confluence of Collyer Creek and Macs Lagoon	At or about BY11 722 289
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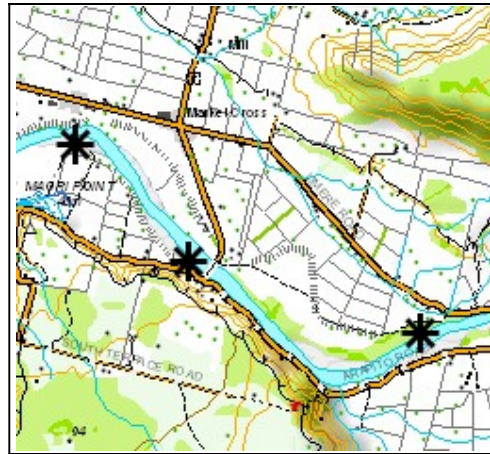
- Information supplied by the Department of Conservation – Whitebait spawning areas, November 1999 and 2007; and Michael Hickford, University of Canterbury.

### Schedule 12: Gravel Extraction Sites for Rule 29(ii)

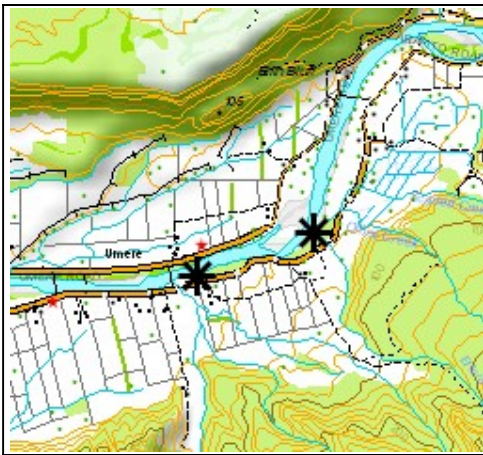
#### BULLER DISTRICT



**OPARARA RIVER**



**KARAMEA RIVER**



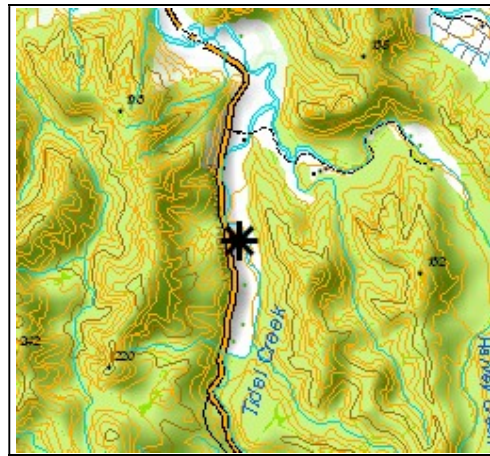
**KARAMEA RIVER**



**GRANITE CREEK**



**LITTLE WANGANUI RIVER**



**TIDAL CREEK**



**BULLER DISTRICT**



**MOKIHINUI RIVER**



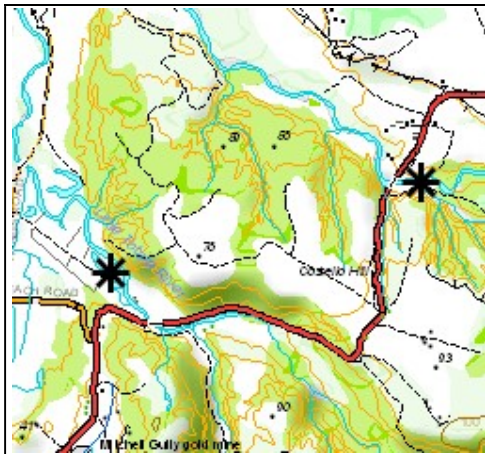
**LAMPLOUGH STREAM**



**UNNAMED CREEK**



**WAIMANGAROA RIVER**



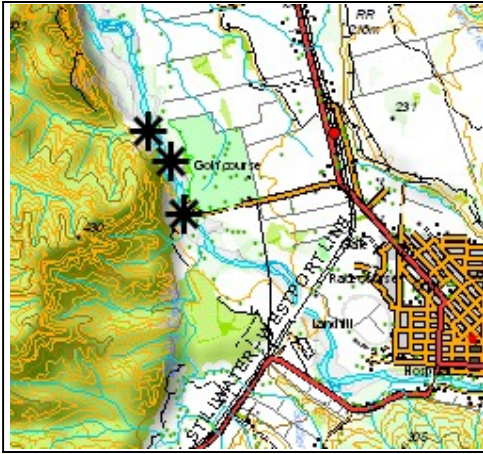
**TOTARA RIVER**



**INANGAHUA RIVER**



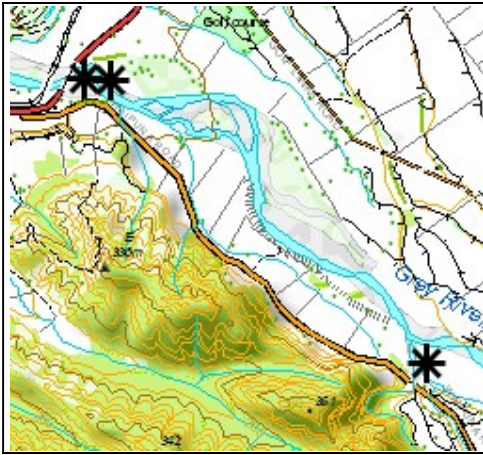
**BULLER DISTRICT**



**INANGAHUA RIVER**



**INANGAHUA RIVER**



**GREY RIVER**



**MAWHERAITI RIVER**

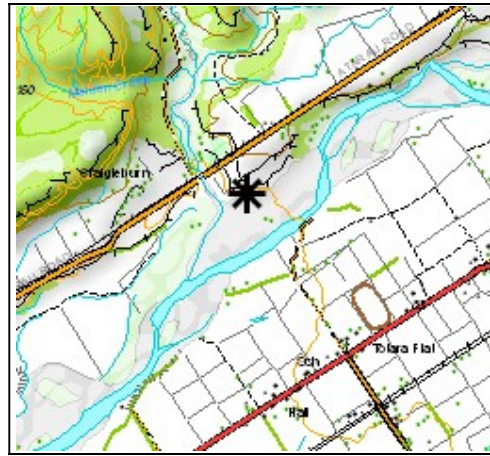


**MAWHERAITI RIVER**

**GREY DISTRICT**



**CANOE CREEK**



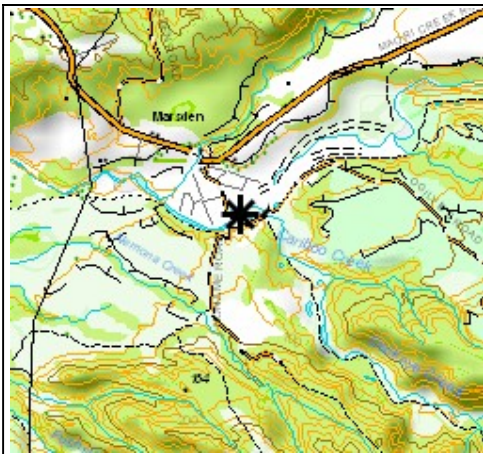
**GREY RIVER**



**SLATY CREEK**



**AHAURA RIVER**



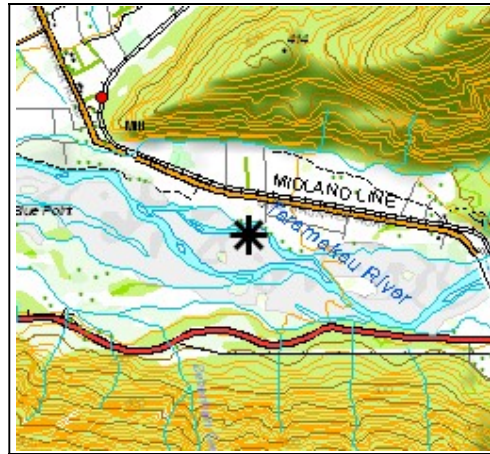
**NEW CREEK**



**WESTLAND DISTRICT**



**TARAMAKAU RIVER**



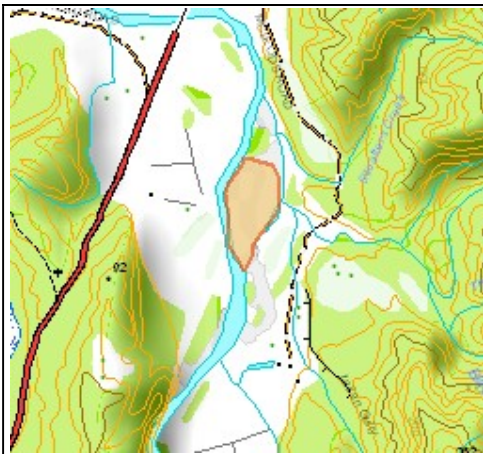
**TARAMAKAU RIVER**



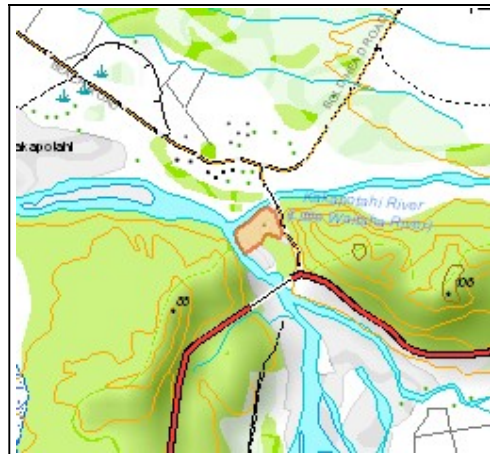
**KOKATAHI RIVER**



**VINE CREEK**



**MIKONUI RIVER**



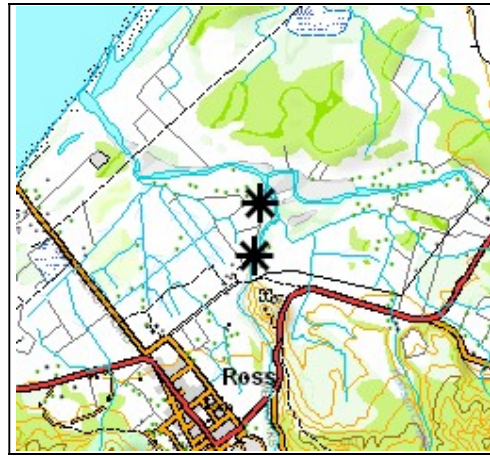
**KAKAPOTAHI RIVER**



**WESTLAND DISTRICT**



**WAITAHA RIVER**



**DONNELLY CREEK**



**HAROLD CREEK**



**WANGANUI RIVER**



**DRY OR LITTLE MAN CREEK**



**WAITANGITONA RIVER**



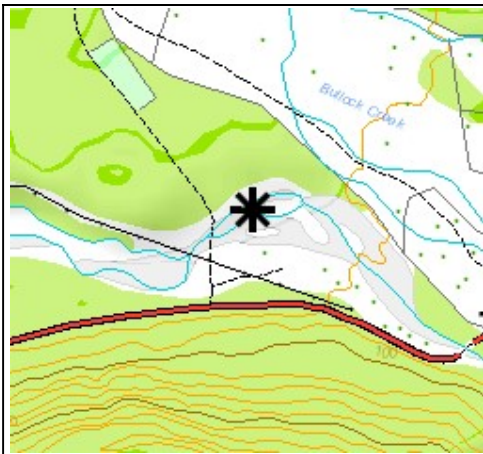
**WESTLAND DISTRICT**



**CLEARWATER CREEK AND  
FOX RIVER**



**HAVELOCK CREEK**



**OHINETAMATEA CREEK**



**KARANGARUA RIVER**



**MAHITAH I RIVER**



**PARINGA RIVER**



**WESTLAND DISTRICT**



**MOERAKI RIVER**



**HAAST RIVER**



**OKURU RIVER**



**TURNBULL RIVER**



**WAITOTO RIVER**



**JACKSON RIVER**

### Schedule 13: Hydro Schemes Controlled Under Rule 54

Arnold River Hydro Electric Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Arnold River Dam and spillway discharge;</li> <li>▪ Pipeline including intake, arch dam and pipeline bridge;</li> <li>▪ Powerstation and associated surge tank and penstocks;</li> <li>▪ Tailrace and discharge to Arnold River.</li> </ul>
Dillmans, Duffers and Kumara Hydro Electric Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Arahura Wainihinihi race and Rough Wainihinihi race and their intakes and discharges;</li> <li>▪ Duffers powerhouse and intake from Kawhaka Creek;</li> <li>▪ Loopline and Kapitea reservoirs;</li> <li>▪ Dillman's powerhouse and intake and discharge to Dillmans race;</li> <li>▪ Kumara powerhouse and discharge to the Taramakau river.</li> </ul>
Fox Hydro Electric Power Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Weir structure on Skiffingtons swamp;</li> <li>▪ Weir structure on Lake Gault;</li> <li>▪ Intake, tunnel and penstock from Lake Gault to Power House;</li> <li>▪ Discharge from tunnel and powerstation to Clearwater Creek</li> </ul>
McKays Creek Hydro Electric Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Kaniere River Weir and No. 2 race gates &amp; intake;</li> <li>▪ No. 2 race, Coal Creek and Blue Bottle Creek;</li> <li>▪ Powerstation and associated penstock, forebay &amp; screens, emergency bywash and spillway and discharge to Kaniere River.</li> </ul>
Kaniere Forks Hydro Electric Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lake Kaniere weir, lake level control boards, intake control gates and screen;</li> <li>▪ No. 1 race and Johnsons flume</li> <li>▪ Powerstation and associated penstock, forebay and screens and discharge to Kaniere River.</li> </ul>
Turnbull Hydro Electric Power Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Intake structure on Turnbull River;</li> <li>▪ Settling basin, pipeline, surge tank and penstock to power house;</li> <li>▪ Discharge from settling basin, surge tank and powerstation to unnamed creek which flows into the Turnbull River</li> </ul>
Wahapo Hydro Electric Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lake Wahapo weir and Armco culvert;</li> <li>▪ Race, race overflow and head pond plus intake into pipeline;</li> <li>▪ Powerhouse and discharge to Okarito River</li> </ul>
Lake Moeraki, Paringa River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resource consent number; RCN99077</li> </ul>
Carew Creek, Lake Brunner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resource consent number; RC01059</li> </ul>
McGregor Creek, Waitaha River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resource consent number; RC05216</li> </ul>
Waitaki Downs, Deer Creek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resource consent number; RC06108</li> </ul>
Springs Junction, Blue Grey River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resource consent number; RC10164</li> </ul>
Griffin Creek, Big Wainihinihi River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resource consent number; RC10269</li> </ul>
Kawhaka Creek, Maher Creek & Unnamed tributary of Kawhaka Creek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resource consent number; RC10141</li> </ul>
Arnold Valley Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resource Consent number; RC06019</li> </ul>

Or any other lawfully approved scheme granted since the adoption of this Plan.

## Schedule 14: Soil Testing Protocol for the Lake Brunner Catchment

The fertiliser industry soil sampling protocol for pasture was primarily designed to monitor soil Olsen P levels and determine if the fertiliser programme was maintaining them in a desirable range. Typically this consisted of four to six composite samples, from four to six representative paddocks, (or blocks of paddocks). Each composite sample consisting of 15 grouped soil cores is taken along a transect across a paddock (or block or paddocks). However, as the Lake Brunner catchment is so sensitive in regard to outflow of P, it is suggested that the protocol is made more robust by increasing the number of monitor paddocks (or monitor blocks) to ten per farm.

For the Lake Brunner catchment the soil sampling protocol will consist of:

- Ten composite soil samples, from 10 representative paddocks per farm. Existing monitor paddocks and associated sampling points are to be retained in the expanded programme.
- Each soil sample is a composite of 15 soil cores, collected to a depth of 75mm, along a transect from within each representative paddock (or blocks of paddocks).
- Transects and sample sites should be recorded with GPS, or an accurate farm map with field markers. When selecting sample sites, avoid gateways, fences, tree lines, hedges, water troughs, obvious dung and urine patches and any unrepresentative sites.
- Sampling will be conducted annually, at the same time of year for the first five years to establish a reliable baseline dataset and to establish trends. Sampling will be scaled back to biennial after five years.
- Representative paddocks selected for soil sampling will be proportional to land management blocks on the farm. For example a farm with 70% of its area receiving no effluent and 30% receiving effluent would have seven paddocks sampled from the non-effluent block and three paddocks sampled from the effluent block.

### Management blocks

Land Management blocks will be based on what is practical to the farm operation (where parts of the farm have distinctly different management practices due to soil and topography etc they are treated as different management blocks). The effluent irrigation area is a clear example of a distinctly land management (block). Reference paddocks should still be representative of each block (land management area).

For example if, within a non-effluent area, there are still two very different management zones (blocks) receiving different fertiliser recommendations, then allocation of the representative non-effluent sampling paddocks would be in proportion to the areas of the two blocks involved, i.e. A farm with a 70% non-effluent area, could be four representative hill paddocks (non-effluent), three representative river flat paddocks (non-effluent), and three representative effluent paddocks.

### Outliers

It is important that soil results are representative of the paddock. Data from a sample is discarded when trends indicate the sample is probably not representative. An outlier is defined as a result different by more than five Olsen P units from the trend average for a paddock, block or farm. The outlier refers to the result of one sample (made up of 15 cores). The 15 cores do not guarantee that spatial and temporal variation will be completely overcome. There could be at least one outlier per sampling.

If one Management Unit, such as an effluent block, has Olsen P levels above 30, then this should be managed downwards by no application of P fertiliser, or spreading the effluent over a greater area of the farm.

## Schedule 15: Hazardous substances and New Organisms Act 1996

### Part I

1. Sodium fluoroacetate (also known as 1080).
2. Methyl naphthyl fluoroacetamide.

### Part II

1. Arsenic trioxide.
2. Phosphorus.
3. Strychnine.
4. Sodium cyanide. |
5. Potassium cyanide. | Also known as "cyanide"
6. Calcium cyanide. |

### Part III

1. 3-chloro-p-toluidine hydrochloride (also known as DRC 1339)
2. Alphachloralose (as an avicide), except when used as a bait immediately available for use, where the concentration of active ingredient does not exceed 25g/kg (2.5%) of bait.
3. 4-aminopyridine (also known as Avitrol).

## Schedule 16: Statutory Acknowledgement Areas

In the Ngäi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, the Crown acknowledged statements by Te Rünanga o Ngäi Tahu of the particular cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association of Ngäi Tahu with areas described in that Act. The statements, which are called "statutory acknowledgements", are set out in schedules in the Act. The areas to which the statutory acknowledgements relate are known as statutory areas and include the following sites relevant to this Plan:

- **Kotuku-Whakaoho (Lake Brunner/Moana)**
- **Taramakau River**
- **Lake Kaniere**
- **Makaawhio (Jacobs) River**
- **Lake Paringa**
- **Okari Lagoon**
- **Pouerua (Saltwater Lagoon)**
- **Karangarua Lagoon**
- **Okarito Lagoon**

**Note:** This section is attached for public information purposes only, in accordance with Section 220(2) of the Ngäi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. This information is neither part of the Plan, nor subject to the provisions of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991.

The Regional Council must include in the Regional Plan information recording all statutory acknowledgements affecting statutory areas covered wholly or partly by that Regional Plan. Further information on the statutory acknowledgements for the nine statutory areas can be found in Schedules 24, 25, 31, 33, 38, 47, 48, 53, and 56 of the Ngäi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. Maps showing the location of the Statutory Acknowledgement areas are held at the Council offices.

The significance of statutory acknowledgements is:

- (1) The Council must forward to Te Rünanga o Ngäi Tahu a summary of every application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on a statutory area before the application is notified, and before the Council makes a decision to dispense with notification [refer Section 207 Ngäi Tahu Claims Settlement Act and to the Ngäi Tahu Claims Settlement (Resource Management Consent Notification) Regulations 1999].
- (2) The Council must have regard to the statutory acknowledgements in deciding whether Te Rünanga o Ngäi Tahu is a person who may be adversely affected by the granting of a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on the statutory area, and whose written approval must be given before the application for a resource consent for that activity can be dealt with on a non-notified basis.
- (3) Te Rünanga o Ngäi Tahu, and any member of the Ngäi Tahu Whänui, may cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngäi Tahu with the statutory area in submissions to, and at any hearing held by, the regional council on a resource consent application, a policy statement, or a plan.

## **Schedule 17: Management of Whitebait Stands**

### **The following policy and regulatory procedures are in respect of Permits for whitebait stands.**

1. All whitebait stands located downstream of the Coastal Marine Area boundary line shall be authorised as Coastal Permits pursuant to Section 87(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). All whitebait stands located upstream of the Coastal Marine Area boundary line shall be authorised as Land Use Permits pursuant to Section 87(a) of the RMA. Applications will not require notification.
2. Applications for resource consent shall be made on the appropriate resource consent application form available from the Council.
3. A whitebait stand (whitebait jetty) shall be defined as:  
A structure authorised to be used for the taking of whitebait pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991 –
  - (i) By regional plan or regional coastal plan; or
  - (ii) By a resource consent.

At the time the stand is built its starting point must be clearly marked and remains the start point of the stand for the season unless a relocation is granted. It is not permitted to shift the marker indicating the start point or to construct or use a stand in a manner that exceeds the stand length allowable for that river. The stand length will be measured from the start point and fishing must cease in accordance with the Whitebait Fishing (West Coast) Regulations 1994 when water is present on the inward side of the start point marker.

The length of a stand may not be artificially extended through the deposition of any material to create a bank or raise the level of the riverbed where the predominant purpose is to improve the whitebait fishing site.

4. Permits authorising the construction of whitebait stands shall be restricted to the Rivers listed in Table 1. The maximum number of permits per river and the maximum length of stand out from the mean high water spring tide level are also included in Table 1.
5. With the exception of the Little Wanganui, Whataroa, Ohinetamatea, and Mahitahi Rivers where stands shall not be less than 20 metres apart, the spacing between stands shall be at least 40 metres.
6. On the Mokihinui
  - The existing positions of the registered stands may be less than 40 metres apart; except that
  - Any relocation of a registered stand must be at least 40 metres from another registered stand.
7. If a dispute arises between adjoining consent holders which requires resolution by the Council, the Council's Enforcement Officer shall fix the position of the stands. The Council's costs on settling disputes will be recovered from the permit holders involved.
8. Damage to river banks resulting from the permit holders actions, which in the Council's view may develop into an erosion problem, shall be repaired at the permit holders cost.
9. The erection of whitebait stands shall not be implemented prior to 14 days before the commencement of the season. Stands shall be dismantled and all materials removed from the riverbed, no later than 14 days after the conclusion of the season.

If it is necessary for the Council to arrange removal of a stand all costs shall become a charge payable by the Consent Holder.

10. Relocation of whitebait stands  
Permit holders may apply to the Council for a change of site:
  - (a) At any time outside of the dates 15 September to 14 November; or
  - (b) At any time during the period 15 September to 14 November if natural river changes make a site unfishable in the opinion of the Council's Enforcement Officer.

- (c) No application for relocation will be accepted as a valid application between 15 September and 14 November and no priority to a site will be given, unless Clause 10(b) applies.
- (d) If an application to relocate is received between 15 September and 14 November it will be declined and a new application will need to be made after 14 November.
- (e) For rivers with multiple channels on a river no relocation will be granted where it would be within 40 metres of an existing stand if that stand has to move out on its line into the riverbed to get to fishable water.

Priority to a site:

- (a) Will be determined on a first in first served basis according to the receipt of a valid written application for relocation; and
- (b) The Council must receive the payment of fees from the applicant within 5 working days of receipt of the application otherwise the priority will pass to the next application.

Authorisation of the relocation will be given following confirmation by a Council Enforcement Officer that the new site meets statutory requirements and in the case of applications made under 10(b) after inspection confirms the original site unfishable.

11. Minor adjustments to the alignment of stands, to take into account any natural changes in the river, may be authorised by the Council's Enforcement Officers.
12. The stands designated as front markers on each river are listed in Table 2. There shall be no relocation of any other stand authorised downstream of the front marker unless the front marker:
  - (i) relocates so that they are not the first stand on the river or channel; or
  - (ii) they move so that their stand is more than 40 metres upstream of the front line; or
  - (iii) moves from their 2004 season position (where the front marker is already more than 40 metres from the front line);
 then this Clause and Table 2 cease to have effect for that stand.
13. If sub-clauses 12(i), (ii), or (iii) apply then:
  - (a) Any stand on the river can then be relocated (in accordance with Clause 10) up to the front line (as identified in Table 2); and
  - (b) No other stand will be designated as a front marker and the position of the front line will determine the downstream extent to which stands can be relocated.
14. If a permit becomes available because a new consent is not applied for by the stand holder or the consent is forfeited due to non payment of the inspection and administration fees then it shall be offered to the person at the top of the waiting list.
15. Permits for whitebait stands are transferable to new consent holders under the provisions of the RMA. Written notice of transfer of a coastal permit or land use consent must be made to the Council together with payment of the prescribed fee.
16. The term of Permits for whitebait stands shall be ten years from the date at which they are granted.
17. Invoices for administration charges will be sent to permit holders annually.
 

Failure to pay the annual administration charge by the due date may result in cancellation of the Permit.
18. The schedule of charges shall be set by the Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 36 of the RMA.

**Table 1**

<b>River</b>	<b>Number of Permits</b>	<b>Maximum length per stand (metres)</b>
Little Wanganui	24	5
Mokihinui	69	5
Orowaiti	22	12
Taramakau	41	18
Hokitika	70	30
Waitaha	10	18
Wanganui	77	30
Poerua	10	9
Whataroa	12	9
Waitangitaona	14	9
Saltwater	2	18
Karangarua	13	18
Jacobs	22	18
Mahitahi	5	18
Ohinemaka	8	9
Paringa	25	30
Moeraki	21	9
Haast	36	18
Okuru	47	18
Turnbull	24	18
Waiatoto	50	30
Arawhata	25	30
Cascade	30	24



Table 2

River	True left Bank (Stand Number)	Mid river channels			True Right Bank Stand Number
		At their position on the 2006 season map	At their position on the 2006 season map	At their position on the 2006 season map	
Little Wanganui	708				1596
Mokihinui	694				653
Orowaiti	none				1366
Taramakau	960				945
Hokitika	1470	1459	980		1284
Waitaha	1151				1452
Wanganui	820	1500	836	825	813
Poerua	1393				1043
Whataroa	1045				1326
Waitangitaona	1547				853
Saltwater	1248				1247
Karangarua	1050				1546
Jacobs	1386				1520
Mahitahi	1092				1129
Ohinemaka	1146				1550
Paringa	887				1381
Moeraki	998				1003
Haast	1503	1634		1689	1690
Okuru	1237				1088
Turnbull	1012				1017
Waiatoto	1240				1124
Arawhata	1091				1623
Cascade	895				901

## Schedule 18: Rule 7a Form for assessing area of Schedule 2 wetlands following the harvesting of Sphagnum Moss

### General Information

Today's Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harvesting organisation/company: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of harvester: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name and ID of Schedule 2 wetland: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Site address/location of site: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Legal Description of area where site is located: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Map reference of site: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Area harvested (also include map showing the harvested area): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dates that harvesting was undertaken at the site: \_\_\_\_\_

### Checklist of conditions to meet

#### Natural hydrological processes were maintained by:

- The post-harvest moss surface being near but above the water level;
- Drainage of the area has not been altered in any way;
- Only existing formed access was used to get to the harvest area;  
(Note this needs to be shown on a map and attached to this form)
- Drains and weirs were not used to manipulate the water levels;

The machinery used spreads the weight over the wetland by either the widening of track-driven vehicles or using platforms for machinery to drive on;

Crushing of the moss was undertaken;

Only the upper living portion (acrotelm) of the moss was removed;

All machinery and equipment was cleaned prior to entering the wetland;

No removal of plants or moss has occurred within any riparian margins;

No containers larger than 20 litres were used to refuel machinery or equipment within the

wetland;

No fertilisers were dispersed within the wetland;

No breeding, roosting, or nesting sites were disturbed;

The site was left tidy following the completion of harvesting;

Disturbance of the area was limited to the extent necessary to undertake harvesting.




### More detailed information on particular conditions

Describe how harvesting was undertaken:

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Describe how the machinery used for harvesting spreads the weight over the harvested area (include photos of described machinery):

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Please provide any other information you feel is relevant:

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Attach photos showing the site before harvesting has occurred, while harvesting is occurring and post-harvest. (Note photos need to show the date they were taken).

Once compliance staff have received this form, they will organise a site visit to the site to assess the information contained within the form.