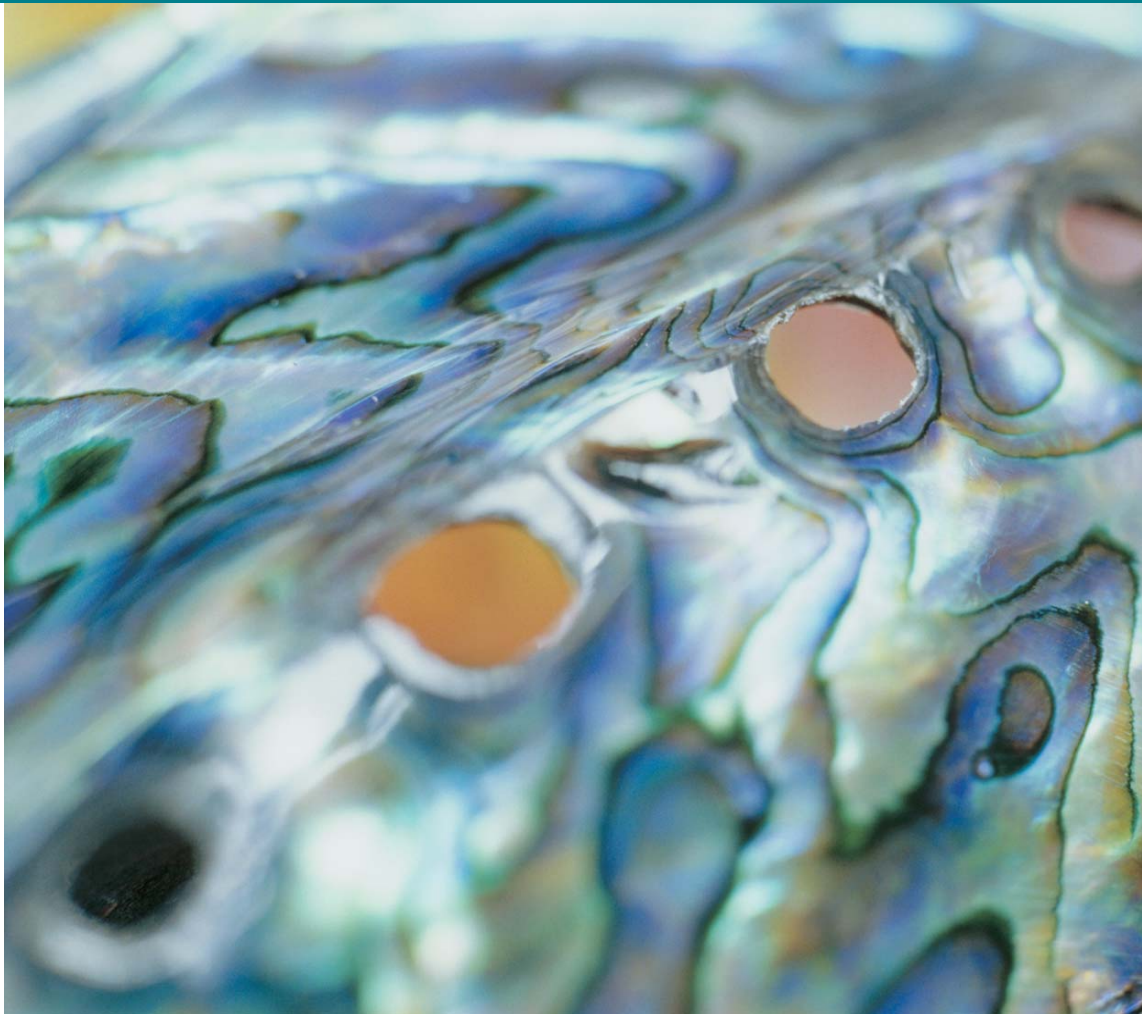




Resource consent annual compliance report 2003-2004

Quality for Life



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Summary of compliance monitoring 2003-04

Introduction

This report summarises the compliance ratings for resource consents monitored by Greater Wellington Regional Council from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004. Greater Wellington reports on its compliance monitoring across nine compliance groups – landfills, discharges to air, wastewater treatment plants, agricultural and miscellaneous discharges, public water supply and water permits, land use, works in major rivers, coastal activities, and forestry, roading and subdivision.

For each compliance group we discuss:

- general environmental effects
- resource consent monitoring undertaken
- compliance summary and ratings
- any developments
- any enforcement action taken.

What is compliance monitoring?

The purpose of compliance monitoring is to confirm that consent holders are meeting all the conditions of their resource consents. The frequency and type of monitoring undertaken depends on the scale and nature of the consented activity. Site-specific monitoring programmes are created for large activities with the potential for significant adverse effects, such as wastewater treatment plants or landfills.

Compliance monitoring involves:

- carrying out pre-arranged site visits and inspections
- reviewing the results of monitoring carried out by the consent holder or by consultants on behalf of the consent holder
- testing, sampling and analysing contaminants in discharges;
- investigating complaints
- undertaking proactive monitoring or surveillance to gather information on the effects of a consented activity
- preparing a report for the consent holder summarising the results of compliance monitoring and outlining any actions required by the consent holder to achieve a fully complying rating.

Compliance ratings

On 30 June each year all consents that have been inspected are given one of four possible annual compliance ratings: fully complying; mainly complying; partially complying or non-complying.

Fully complying	100% compliance with all consent conditions at all times during the year.
Mainly complying	Compliance with all conditions relating to environmental effects during the year. However, there has been minor non-compliance with administrative-type conditions, e.g., late (but by no more than one month) submission of management reports. All administrative conditions have been met by the end of the year.
Partially complying	Compliance with all conditions relating to environmental effects during the year. However, there has been minor non-compliance with administrative-type conditions, e.g., late (but by no more than one month) submission of management reports. The consent holder needed to be prompted by Greater Wellington before such administrative conditions were met by the end of the year.
Non-complying	Non-compliance with condition(s) relating to environmental effects during the financial year (this includes any confirmed complaints) and/or not all administrative conditions have been met by the end of the financial year.

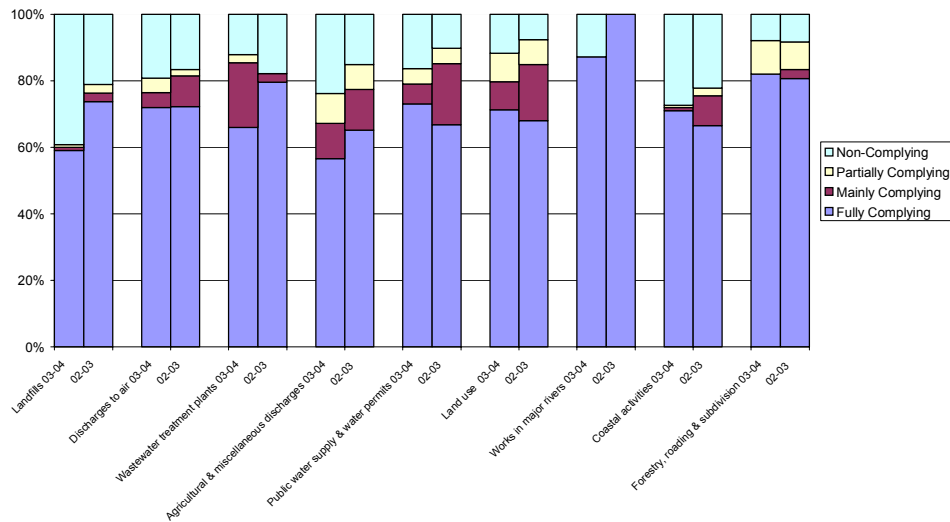
How does this year compare to last year?

Compliance rating	03-04	02-03
Fully complying	70%	69%
Mainly complying	4.6%	10%
Partially complying	3.9%	6%
Non-complying	21.5%	15%

Fewer inspections for fully complying consents

Some consent holders who discharge contaminants to land, water or air are eligible for less frequent compliance visits once they have achieved three consecutive years of good compliance.

Compliance monitoring group summary comparing this year to last year



Summary of enforcement action

This report outlines all formal enforcement action taken in 2003-04, including any enforcement action taken in 2004-05 relating to breaches of consent conditions in 2003-04.

To ensure our enforcement is fair and consistent Greater Wellington staff follow the *Enforcement Procedures and Guidelines* manual.

Before any enforcement action is taken we:

- discuss the non-compliance with the person or organisation concerned;
- provide the person or organisation with an advisory notice or formal written notification outlining the non-compliance; or
- request a written explanation for the non-compliance or carry out a formal face-to-face interview.

Most non-compliance is resolved without the need for formal enforcement action.

How does this year compare to last year?

Enforcement action	03-04	02-03
Abatement notices	5	20
Infringement notices	11	12
Enforcement orders	0	0
Prosecutions	1	1

Landfills

Environmental effects

Landfilling of refuse and composting of greenwaste or other waste can lead to discharges of contaminants to land, air and water. Surface and groundwater can become contaminated by landfill leachate or from inadequate management of stormwater from landfill faces. Emissions of dust, gas and odour from landfills and composting operations can cause nuisance and may affect the health of nearby residents.

It should be noted that cleanfills can only accept 'non-polluting' waste, such as concrete, dirt, bitumen and some construction rubble. Most cleanfill operators in the region do not require resource consents.

Resource consent monitoring

Most major landfills are inspected more than once every year, depending on the scale and significance of their environmental effects. Landfill operators carry out independent monitoring to show the level of contaminants in groundwater and surface water caused by their operations.

Most landfill operators must have an up-to-date management plan detailing how the landfill is managed to comply with its consent conditions and to control any adverse effects.

Compliance summary

117 consents associated with landfills, a co-composting plant, closed landfills and cleanfills were inspected and rated as below:

	Fully complying	Mainly complying	Partially complying	Non-complying
Landfills				
Discharge to land	12	1	1	6
Discharge to water	6			5
Discharge to air	13			3
Land use	3			
Water permit	26			1
Closed landfills & transfer stations	8			20
Cleanfills	1			11
Total inspected	69	1	1	46
Percentage (03-04)	59%	0.9%	0.9%	39.2%
Percentage (02-03)	73.7%	2.6%	2.6%	21.1%

- T&T Landfill in Happy Valley, Wellington was non-complying because non-cleanfill material was buried in the landfill. T&T Landfill is developing innovative ways to recycle waste material as an alternative to landfilling.
- C&D Demolition Landfill at Careys Gully, Wellington was rated as non-complying because filling has occurred outside the consented landfill footprint and above the consented landfill height. A prosecution initiated by Greater Wellington was struck out by the High Court because of "undue delay" in proceedings. We are still waiting on a court declaration (originally heard in 2000-01) to clarify the type of waste material allowed for fill under the resource consent.

- Waikanae Landfill, Kapiti Coast was rated as non-complying because some contaminant limits in groundwater were exceeded. Further treatment of landfill leachate may be necessary so that consent limits can be met in future.
- Wainuiomata Landfill, Lower Hutt was non-complying because contaminant limits were exceeded in surface and groundwater.
- Living Earth Limited (LEL) at Careys Gully, Wellington was non-complying because of breaches of its discharge to air permit. An offensive and objectionable odour was detected beyond the site boundary due to fugitive emissions from the plant. No formal enforcement action was taken because LEL is now reviewing its site management practices following Wellington City Council's odour workshop held in June 2004.
- Twenty-eight consents held by Masterton District Council for the Masterton Landfill, Mauriceville Transfer Station and Closed Landfill, Tinui Landfill, Castlepoint Transfer Station and Closed Landfill, Riversdale Closed Landfill and Transfer Station, and Hastwell Closed Landfill were non-complying. The non-complying rating was given because the consent holder failed to provide monitoring reports by their due date.

Developments

- Greater Wellington carried out an odour monitoring programme at the Careys Gully complex in Wellington during the 2003-04 summer. The aim of the programme was to determine the odour impacts from the Southern Landfill, the co-composting plant, and the sludge dewatering plant - which all share the Careys Gully site. The main findings of the monitoring were that low levels of odour are detected outside the landfill boundary on still days between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. and then again between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. Further monitoring is required to determine the exact source of the odour. Results of the monitoring were reported to an odour workshop held by Wellington City Council in June 2004. All the on-site operators have now undertaken to improve management practices, so that odour levels can be reduced where possible.

Enforcement action

- Two infringement notices were issued in April 2004 to T&T Landfill in Happy Valley, Wellington for the burial of non-cleanfill material (computer monitors and wood).

Discharges to air

Environmental effects

Discharges to air can have localised, yet significant, adverse effects on air quality, people's health and amenity values. The potential effect depends on the nature of the manufacturing process, emission controls, locality, local topography and climatic conditions. Discharges to air can include dust, smoke, toxic contaminants, particulates and odour.

Odour continues to be a high profile air quality issue in the western Wellington region for people living close to odour producing premises. The main sources of odour complaints are animal rendering plants, wastewater treatment plants, panel beating workshops, chemical treatment facilities, landfilling and composting operations. The second major source of complaints is dust from unsealed yards, stockpiles and vehicle movements from quarrying, land clearance and subdivision.

Resource consent monitoring

The types of condition imposed on air discharge permits depends on the scale and significance of the potential environmental effect of the discharge. Limits on contaminants in discharges and controls on operating parameters should reduce the environmental impacts of discharges. Where discharges to air may impact on nearby residents or workers, the consent holder may be required to form a community liaison group and to keep records of complaints or incidents that may cause effects beyond the site boundary.

Compliance summary

Sixty-eight air discharge permits were inspected in 2003-04. These did not include those air permits associated with wastewater and public water supply plants, landfills and agricultural and miscellaneous discharges.

	Fully complying	Mainly complying	Partially complying	Non-complying
Total inspected	49	3	3	13
Percentage (03-04)	72%	4.4%	4.4%	19.2%
Percentage (02-03)	72.2%	9.3%	1.9%	16.6%

- Exide Lead Battery Recycling Plant in Seaview, Lower Hutt was non-complying because it failed to meet reporting requirements. An in-depth review of the operation was carried out after Foodstuff's sought approval from Hutt City Council to operate premises next door. Exide's site continues to improve in terms of general tidiness and appearance. Exide is now using Hydromet Corporation Limited to make slag from the lead refinery chemically inert and therefore safer to dispose of in the landfill.
- Nuplex Environmental Limited in Seaview, Lower Hutt was non-complying after consent conditions were breached twice in January 2004 following a fire at the site. The breaches were caused by black smoke from the fire and offensive odour generated during clean-up afterwards. No enforcement action was taken because Nuplex promptly changed their site management practices to reduce the risk of further fires. The site containment areas, processing areas, storage and general appearance of the site have improved markedly over the past few years.
- Taylor Preston Limited in Ngauranga, Wellington was non-complying due to four confirmed incidents of objectionable and offensive odours beyond their site boundary during 2003-04. An audit of the plant was undertaken in July 2003 by Aurora Pacific Limited. Following the audit, Taylor Preston has made considerable changes to their odour control system, including installing a biofilter to treat odours from the plant.

Developments

- Some proactive odour monitoring around Taylor Preston's site was carried out during the 2003-04 summer months to establish a baseline level of odour affecting nearby areas. Further proactive monitoring is planned for the 2004-05 summer months to assess how effectively the new biofilter reduces odour.
- The Ministry for the Environment published the *Good Practice Guide for Assessing and Managing Odour in New Zealand* in June 2003. The guide suggests a national approach to assessing and managing offensive and objectionable odours.
- The Ministry for the Environment has developed National Environmental Standards for air quality that will come into force over the next three years.

Enforcement action

- An infringement notice was issued in August 2003 to Nuplex Environmental Limited, Seaview, Lower Hutt for an objectionable odour in April 2003.
- An infringement notice was issued in September 2003 to New Zealand Fish Products Limited, Gracefield, Lower Hutt for an offensive and objectionable odour.
- An infringement notice was issued in November 2003 to Steam and Sand Limited, Porirua for deposition of blasting material on a car in Petone, Lower Hutt from its mobile abrasive blasting operation.



Wastewater treatment plants

Environmental effects

Wastewater treatment and disposal can lead to contaminants being discharged to land, air, freshwater and coastal waters. Depending on the degree of treatment, wastewater discharges can be harmful to people because of the presence of disease causing organisms (pathogens) in the effluent. Heavy metals, nutrients and other contaminants in the discharge can also adversely affect the environment. Furthermore, odour associated with the treatment process can be extremely unpleasant for nearby residents or workers.

Resource consent monitoring

There are 11 wastewater treatment plants and 7 consented overflows from the wastewater reticulation system. Consent conditions aim to control contaminant limits in discharges and require consent holders to monitor and report on the frequency and volume of discharges.

All treatment plants must operate without producing offensive or objectionable odours beyond their boundaries.

Compliance summary

A total of 41 consents associated with the treatment and disposal of wastewater and overflows from pumping stations were inspected and rated as follows.

	Fully complying	Mainly complying	Partially complying	Non-complying
Discharge to air	9	2		
Discharge to water	8	2		3
Discharge to land	2	4	1	
Discharges to coastal waters	5			2
Coastal permit (structure)	3			
Total inspected	27	8	1	5
Percentage (03-04)	65.9%	19.5%	2.4%	12.2%
Percentage (02-03)	79.5%	2.6%		17.9%

- All consents held by Anglian Water International (NZ) Limited (AWI) for the operation of the sludge dewatering plant at Careys Gully in Wellington were fully complying. Although we continue to receive complaints about odour from the Careys Gully complex, no offensive or objectionable odours have been confirmed. Following a Wellington City Council odour workshop in June 2004, AWI has taken steps to improve its plant operating practices. Operations at the plant have now been taken over by United Water International.
- One of Hutt City Council's consents for the Seaview wastewater treatment plant, operated by Hutt Valley Water Services, was non-complying because an outfall sign detailing overflows to the Waiwhetu Stream was not up-to-date. A number of odour complaints about the treatment plant were received, but none were confirmed as offensive or objectionable. Following these complaints, an air extraction system has been installed to remove odours created when dried sludge pellets are loaded into trucks to go to the landfill.

- Hutt City Council holds seven consents authorising overflows of wastewater from pump stations in wet weather into the Hutt River. There was one overflow in dry weather to the Hutt River in March 2004. No enforcement action was taken because Hutt City Council responded promptly to the discharge and took appropriate remedial action.
- One of the consents for the Porirua wastewater treatment plant, held by Porirua City Council, was non-complying because limits for faecal coliforms in the discharge to coastal waters were exceeded. The exceedences were caused by excessive rainfall during the floods in February 2004, and in May 2004 when the UV treatment plant was damaged.
- The Carterton municipal wastewater treatment plant, operated by Carterton District Council, had one consent that was non-complying because of an unauthorised discharge of wastewater to Mangatarere Stream. A land-based treatment system has now been installed to meet the consent requirement not to discharge wastewater to the Mangatarere Stream during the summer months.
- The Greytown wastewater treatment plant, operated by South Wairarapa District Council, had one consent that was non-complying because the quality of the effluent did not meet the standards set in the resource consent.

Developments

- The temporary sewage overflow notification form, used by treatment plant operators, has been redrafted in consultation with Regional Public Health. Improvements to the form now make it easier for Greater Wellington to collate and monitor sewage discharges in the region.

Enforcement action

- There was no formal enforcement action taken during the 2003-04 year.



Agricultural, wastewater and miscellaneous discharges

Environmental effects

Agricultural discharges include wastewater and washdown from dairy sheds, piggeries, poultry farms and other areas where livestock are kept in large numbers. Agricultural effluent can adversely affect ground and surface water quality. For that reason most agricultural effluent is now discharged to land, for example, through spray irrigation.

Miscellaneous discharges include discharges to land or water of: agrichemicals, such as, 1080 drops; industrial waste, discharges from settling ponds; effluent from septic tanks; and stormwater.

Resource consent monitoring

There are 242 active agricultural discharge permits, of which 230 are discharges to land from dairy farms. Consent conditions relate to the method and rate of effluent application, monitoring and de-sludging of treatment systems. Dairy farms with a good compliance record are only inspected once every three years. Sixty-one agricultural discharge permits were inspected in 2003-04.

Where a good compliance history has been established, miscellaneous discharges with low levels of contaminants to water and land, are inspected every two or three years respectively.

Compliance summary

	Fully complying	Mainly complying	Partially complying	Non-complying
Agricultural	38	9	4	10
Miscellaneous	26	3	6	17
Total inspected	64	12	10	27
Percentage (03-04)	56.6%	10.6%	8.9%	23.9%
Percentage (02-03)	65.1%	12.3%	7.5%	15.1%

- Ten agricultural discharge permits were non-complying.
- Seven consents for discharges of treated wastewater were non-complying. Reasons for non-compliance included: contaminant limits being exceeded; records not being submitted; and inadequate maintenance of a treatment system.
- Ten discharge permits for stormwater from bulk earthworks were non-complying. Reasons for non-compliance included: unstabilised works; inadequate bunding; stockpiling near a stream; silt fences not being installed; sampling not carried out; and records not submitted. The most serious non-compliance related to a residential development in Cambourne, Porirua where there was a discharge of stormwater laden with silt to the Pauatahanui Inlet in June 2004. An infringement notice was issued in 2004-05 year for the unauthorised discharge.

Developments

- The Dairying and Clean Streams Accord was signed in May 2003. The Accord is an agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry for the Environment, Fonterra and Regional Councils, with the goal of achieving "clean, healthy water in dairying areas". Priorities for action, together with national performance targets, are identified in the Accord to reduce the impact of dairying on streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands.

- Greater Wellington, Fonterra and Federated Farmers representatives have now completed a *Regional action plan for the Wellington region* – a plan detailing the specific actions needed to meet the performance targets of the Accord.
- The Accord sets a performance target for the management of dairy shed effluent of "100% of farm dairy effluent discharges to comply with resource consents and regional plans immediately". From July 2004, Greater Wellington will advise Fonterra before we begin formal enforcement proceedings against a consent holder, such as issuing an abatement or infringement notice or initiating a prosecution.

Enforcement action

- An abatement notice was issued in June 2004 to the Akatarawa Salvation Army Camp in Upper Hutt, requiring de-sludging of a sludge maturing pond that was threatening to overflow into the Akatarawa River.
- Four infringement notices were issued in October 2003 – two to the owner of a Carterton dairy farm and two to the sharemilker for unauthorised discharges of dairy shed effluent to land and to an unnamed tributary of Beef Creek.
- Two abatement notices were issued in September 2003 – one to the owner of a Carterton dairy farm and one to the sharemilker. Changes to the management of effluent from the farm dairy, the feedpad and the underpass were required.



Public water supply and water permits

Environmental effects

Fresh water for drinking, stock watering or irrigation can be a limited resource, especially during dry periods. Taking too much water from rivers and streams can compromise minimum flow levels needed to maintain the ecological values of the waterway. Overuse or poor siting of bores can reduce yields of other wells and cause depletion of stream flows and lowering of water levels in wetlands. Over abstraction from aquifers can lead to saline intrusion, making water unsuitable for drinking.

Resource consent monitoring

Nine municipal water supply plants operate in the region under resource consents that limit abstraction rates in order to maintain minimum water levels in rivers and aquifers. In the Wairarapa there are a number of rural water supply schemes run by councils and community groups, as well as six consented takes to supply raw water for water races used for stock watering.

Most public water supply takes are metered, with river water levels monitored by low flow recorders. Water treatment plants may also have discharge permits to discharge partially treated water, or by products of the treatment process, back into the river. Such discharges have limits on contaminant levels and restrictions on discharging in low flow conditions.

Groundwater takes from stressed aquifers in the Wairarapa must be metered as a condition of their resource consent. Annual readings are taken before the irrigation season begins in early summer.

Water permits for diverting or damming a watercourse may have short term adverse effects during construction. Therefore, timely inspection of the works is necessary.

Compliance summary

A total of 215 consents were inspected. Seventy-five compliance inspections could not be undertaken, as the consents were not being used due to above average rainfall in 2003-04.

	Fully complying	Mainly complying	Partially complying	Non-complying
Public water supply and water races	35	1	1	12
Water takes	82	5	6	14
Diversions/Dams	40	7	3	9
Total inspected	157	13	10	35
Percentage (03-04)	73%	6%	4.7%	16.3%
Percentage (02-03)	66.8%	18.4%	4.5%	10.3%

- Twelve permit holders were partially or non-complying with their water permits to dam or divert water. This was primarily due to the consent holder failing to give 48 hours notice of works starting. This meant Greater Wellington could not assess the environmental effects of the diversion and damming activities.
- Porirua City Council received an overall rating of non-complying for its water permit to divert water around Taupo Swamp to create playing fields. This rating was due to stormwater containing sediment being discharged to nearby waterbodies.

- Wainuiomata Golf Club was rated as non-complying for its water permit to divert a section of the Wainuiomata River. The works were not carried out in accordance with the consent application - increasing the risk of flooding and potential for erosion downstream. An abatement notice was issued in 2004-05 requiring stockpiles of material to be removed from the river and a planting plan to be submitted.

Developments

- Higher than average rainfall meant fewer consented water takes were used in 2003-04, especially for irrigation.
- Low flow restrictions were not imposed on water takes in the Wairarapa for the first time in many years, due to high rainfall.
- Approximately 100 water meters are currently being installed on groundwater takes in the Wairarapa - increasing the number of metered takes to two thirds of all takes. The meters will greatly assist monitoring of the groundwater resources in stressed aquifers.
- High flows in many waterways during the storm events in October 2003 and February 2004 caused much damage to stream banks. Consequently, there was a significant increase in the number of consent applications for minor stream diversions.

Enforcement action

- An infringement notice was issued in March 2004 to a dairy farmer for taking more water from the Para Stream in Wairarapa than was allowed by resource consent.
- In December 2003, Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC) was prosecuted for over-abstracting water from the Waikanae River in April 2003. KCDC pleaded guilty to the charge and were given a suspended sentence. The sentence will be invoked if KCDC breach their consent within a 12-month period. Since the prosecution there have been no confirmed breaches of consent.
- In May 2004, the Environment Court upheld an abatement notice issued by Greater Wellington in 2002 requiring a landowner to cease taking surface water for irrigation without consent. The decision was appealed by the defendant to the High Court in 2004-05.

Land use

Environmental effects

Structures, such as bridges, culverts, fords, and weirs in watercourses can cause flooding, contribute to bank erosion and impede fish passage. In-stream works to construct such structures can cause sedimentation that can adversely affect water quality and aquatic habitat.

If not properly sealed, bores can let pollutants enter groundwater and in some cases aquifers can lose pressure if too many bores are drilled.

Resource consent monitoring

All consents for structures and associated stream works are inspected during their construction phase to ensure that the works are carried out in accordance with the consent application and that sedimentation is minimised. Another inspection may be carried out on completion of the works to ensure that the site is left tidy.

Bores in the western region are inspected to ensure that they have been constructed according to the consent application. In the Wairarapa, bore log forms are checked, but no inspections are carried out.

Compliance summary

	Fully complying	Mainly complying	Partially complying	Non-complying
Bores	109	17	19	6
Structures	38	3	1	19
Stream works	53	4	4	8
Total inspected	200	24	24	33
Percentage (03-04)	71.2%	8.5%	8.5%	11.8%
Percentage (02-03)	68%	16.9%	7.4%	7.7%

- Six consents for bores were non-complying because the consent holder failed to submit bore log forms.
- Twenty-seven consents for structures and stream works were rated as non-complying because the consent holder failed to give 48 hours notice of the works starting or carried out works outside the scope of the consent or did not carry out the works in accordance with the consent application.

Developments

- The high flows recorded in many streams and rivers in the region after the major rainfall events in October 2003 and February 2004 led to a significant increase in the number of consent applications for minor stream works and erosion protection works.
- Greater Wellington received a large number of applications to construct shallow bores (less than six metres deep) from residents on the Kapiti Coast for garden irrigation purposes, most likely in response to drought experienced in previous years. However, due to the wet weather experienced in the 2003-04 summer, many consent holders reported that they had not needed to use groundwater from their bores.

- Greater Wellington worked closely with the Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC) and granted a number of land use consents to construct 39 deep bores (approximately 80 metres deep) to develop the Waikanae borefield. KCDC has now lodged an application to take groundwater to supplement public water supply for the communities of Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Raumati.

Enforcement action

- An infringement notice was issued in 2004-05 to Wellington City Council for constructing three stormwater outlets in Karori Stream, Wellington without resource consent in June 2004.
- An infringement notice was issued in 2004-05 to URS New Zealand Limited for drilling a bore in Ngarara Road, Waikanae without resource consent in June 2004.
- An abatement notice was issued in 2004-05 requiring an erosion protection structure in the Pauatahanui Stream near Porirua to be buried in accordance with the consent application.



Works in major rivers

Environmental effects

A planned approach to flood and erosion mitigation for major rivers in the region is necessary to balance the need to protect land and people while minimising adverse effects on river ecology. River works can have the following effects: sedimentation of waterways; disturbed fish habitat and breeding activities; and reduced amenity values.

Resource consent monitoring

Global operations and maintenance consents are held by Greater Wellington's Flood Protection Department (Wellington) and Land and River Operations Department (Wairarapa). These consents allow routine operations and maintenance to be carried out on the Otaki River, Hutt River, Waikanae River, Waitohu Stream, Waipoua River, Waingawa River, Upper Ruamahanga River, Waiohine River, Tauherenikau River. Typical operations are bank protection, channel realignment, gravel extraction, cross-blading, berm spraying, tree planting and discharge of silt. In the Wairarapa, the Land and River Operations Department also holds a global consent for the wider Ruamahanga River catchment for gravel extraction. The Department of Conservation has been granted a global consent for operations and maintenance relating to the Catchpool Stream, Wainuiomata.

Consent monitoring involves inspecting the completed works and reviewing quarterly reports on programmed works submitted by the consent holder. Annual walkovers are held for the Otaki and Waikanae Rivers involving community groups, the Department of Conservation and any other interested parties.



Compliance summary

	Fully complying	Mainly complying	Partially complying	Non-complying
Total inspected	41			6
Percentage (03-04)	87.2%			12.8%
Percentage (02-03)	100%			

- One of the consents held by Greater Wellington's Flood Protection Department for works in the Hutt River was non-complying because a bed level survey report was overdue.
- The global consents held by Greater Wellington's Flood Protection Department for the Otaki River were fully complying. High flows in October 2003 and February 2004 caused major erosion to the banks of the Otaki River in some places and wiped out debris fences and rock lines. Consequently a busy programme of operational maintenance activities was undertaken, concentrating on channel re-configuration, development of secondary braids, and re-building bank edges to the 'design' (preferred) alignment, as well as re-building rock lines and debris fences.
- The Waikanae River experienced exceptionally high flows during October 2003 and in February and June 2004. Despite flooding events, there was no significant erosion damage, except below Walnut Grove. All consents associated with the Waikanae River were fully complying.
- Five consents held by Greater Wellington's Land and River Operations Department for river works in the Waingawa River, Waiohine River, Waipoua River and upper Ruamahanga River were non-complying. The non-complying rating was given because the consent holder failed to provide annual reports by the due date.

Coastal activities

Environmental effects

Maintaining environmental and recreational values in the coastal marine area is very important to all New Zealanders. Boat sheds can restrict access to the sea and may result in discharges to coastal areas if they are not connected to a sewer system. Other structures, such as seawalls, may have short-term adverse effects, such as sedimentation, while they are being constructed.

Resource consent monitoring

Boat sheds are inspected to confirm that there are no visible discharges, no restrictions of access to the foreshore and that the boat shed is in a good state of repair. Swing moorings are inspected by Greater Wellington's Harbours Department to ensure that they are placed appropriately and maintained. Other coastal permits for structures such as wharves, jetties, breakwaters and seawalls are inspected during their construction phase to ensure that any adverse effects are minimised and that the works are carried out in accordance with the consent application. A final inspection is carried out to make sure the site is left tidy and that no debris has been left behind.

Consent holders for restricted coastal activities, such as the discharge of stormwater contaminated with sewage, are required to monitor levels of contaminants in the discharge. Some consents require posting of signs to warn the public of health risks associated with the discharge.

Compliance summary

This summary does not include coastal permits that are part of other compliance groups, such as wastewater treatment plants or global river consents.

	Fully complying	Mainly complying	Partially complying	Non-complying
Boat sheds	133			
Swing moorings	36			126
Other coastal permits	200	6	3	6
Restricted coastal activities	11			15
Total inspected	380	6	3	147
Percentage (03-04)	70.9%	1.1%	0.6%	27.4%
Percentage (02-03)	66.5%	8.9%	2.4%	22.2%

- 133 boat sheds were inspected - all appeared to be in sound condition with no apparent discharges and no restriction of public access to the coastal marine area.
- Just over three-quarters of swing moorings were non-complying because the consent holder failed to submit an annual inspection report to show that their mooring is structurally sound. Reminder letters were sent to all non-complying consent holders in 2004-05 and as a result just over 60 percent of consent holders have now sent in their inspection reports.

- Twelve consents for the discharge of contaminated stormwater to the coastal marine area, held by Wellington City Council, were non-complying. Four of the discharges had no warning signs advising the public of health risks and the remaining eight permits had late and incomplete monitoring data submitted. We are working with Wellington City Council to resolve these issues.
- Paremata Kindergarten was non-complying with its coastal permit to drive vehicles along the foreshore at Ivey Bay to repair the playground. The contractor and sub-contractor who undertook the works did not carry out the works in accordance with the application or with the consent conditions. No formal enforcement action was taken, but Paremata Kindergarten, the contractor and sub-contractor were given a written warning.

Developments

- The Oriental Bay Beach Project was completed in early 2004, and an official opening ceremony was held on Wellington Anniversary weekend. The main features of the completed beach, apart from the golden sands, are a submerged reef, a pier with wooden seating, changing sheds, wave platform and new children's playground at Freyberg Beach. The beach is groomed daily in summer and is a popular recreational destination.
- New Zealand Diving and Salvage Limited was fully complying with its consent to clean the hull of a foreign-going vessel (originating from China) in September 2003. Before the consent was granted, some submitters were concerned about the potential for exotic organisms to be released into the Wellington marine environment. However, samples from the hull were analysed by the Cawthron Institute and found to pose no threat to the marine environment.
- Wellington Waterfront Limited's consents for Waitangi Park were granted in December 2003. These coastal permits include the new Waitangi Beach, new boardwalk, graving dock bridge and the stormwater wetland (not in the coastal marine area). The construction programme for Waitangi Park will begin in 2004-05.

Enforcement action

- Two abatement notices were issued to Kingdom Residential and Soular Homes in August 2003 for ongoing disturbance of the foreshore at Ivey Bay caused by the contractor's vehicles driving on the beach to a residential building site on Paremata Road.

Forestry, roading and subdivision

Environmental effects

Forestry and logging operations usually involve creating and maintaining tracks. Such activities often disturb large volumes of soil and require clearing of vegetation. On steep land these activities can cause slips, increase sediment runoff to watercourses and accelerate erosion. Silting of waterways can have adverse effects on water quality and aquatic habitat. Building major urban roads usually requires measures to prevent sediment from being washed into waterbodies and may involve culverting or diverting streams beneath roads.

Subdivision of land is regulated by district plans. However, some activities associated with subdivision, such as soil disturbance, vegetation clearance, discharges from domestic wastewater treatment plants, and water takes require resource consent from Greater Wellington.



Resource consent monitoring

Inspections are carried out to ensure that consent holders are minimising erosion and sedimentation in accordance with their consent conditions.



Compliance summary

	Fully complying	Mainly complying	Partially complying	Non-complying
Total inspected	41		5	4
Percentage (03-04)	82%		10%	8%
Percentage (02-03)	80.6%	2.8%	8.3%	8.3%

- Two consents relating to forestry activities were non-complying because the consent holder failed to give Greater Wellington 48 hours notice before starting works. Greater Wellington could not assess compliance with conditions relating to the disturbance of watercourses. A further consent was non-complying because the works were not carried out in accordance with the consent application.
- A consent relating to a subdivision, Bellevue Estates in Ngaio, Wellington was non-complying because a sediment retention pond was not operating according to Greater Wellington's Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines.

Developments

- The Kaitoke to Te Marua road alignment and construction of State Highway 2 is progressing well. The consent holder, Transit New Zealand, has worked constructively with contractors to meet all the conditions of consent so as to prevent silt discharge to the Kaitoke Stream, and tributaries to the Hutt and Mangaroa Rivers.

Enforcement action

- An infringement notice was issued to Sunlink Developments Limited in May 2004 for lack of effective and efficient silt control measures associated with works in Taupo Stream, Porirua in January 2004.

For more information

For information about compliance for a particular resource consent contact:

Compliance monitoring group	Area	Contact person	Telephone
Landfills	Wellington	Sarah Van Erp	04 381 7722
	Wairarapa	Stephen Yeats	06 378 2484
Discharges to air	Wellington	Harley O'Hagan	04 381 7749
	Wairarapa	Stephen Yeats	06 378 2484
Wastewater treatment plants	Wellington	Harley O'Hagan	04 381 7749
	Wairarapa	Stephen Yeats	06 378 2484
Agricultural and miscellaneous discharges	Wellington	Liz Hislop	04 381 7743
	Wairarapa	Stephen Yeats	06 378 2484
Public water supply and water permits	Wellington	Rachael Boisen	04 381 7745
	Wairarapa	Stephen Thawley	06 378 2484
Land use	Wellington	Rachael Boisen	04 381 7745
	Wairarapa	Grant Kneebone	06 378 2484
Works in major rivers	Wellington	Kirsty Ferguson	04 802 0359
	Wairarapa	Grant Kneebone	06 378 2484
Coastal activities	Wellington	Kirsty Ferguson	04 802 0359
	Wairarapa	Grant Kneebone	06 378 2484
Forestry, roading and subdivision	Wellington	Sarah Van Erp	04 381 7722
	Wairarapa	Grant Kneebone	06 378 2484

For general information about consents and compliance contact:

Luci Ryan
Manager, Consents Management Department
Wellington
T 04 802 0309

Paula Pickford
Section Leader, Consents and Compliance
Wairarapa
T 06 378 2484

Incident notification

Greater Wellington provides a 24-hour incident response service, which deals with pollution complaints and non-compliance with the Resource Management Act 1991.

For incidents in Wellington call the Pollution Control section: T 0800 496 734

For incidents in the Wairarapa call Consents and Compliance section: T 06 378 2484



Water, air, earth and energy: elements in Greater Wellington's logo that combine to create and sustain life. Greater Wellington promotes **Quality for Life** by ensuring our environment is protected while meeting the economic, cultural and social needs of the community.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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