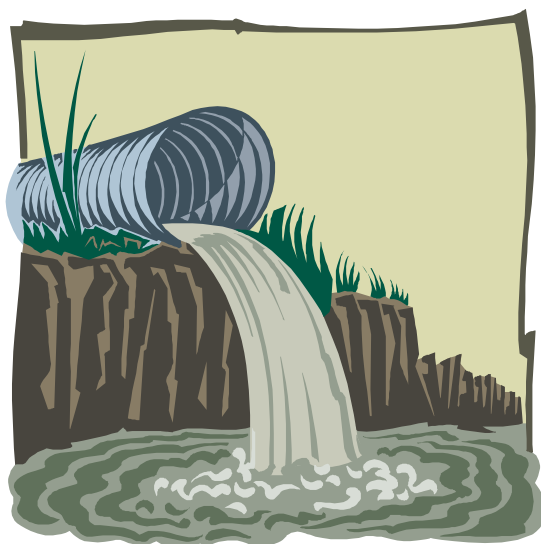




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RESOURCE CONSENT ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT



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1. Annual Compliance Monitoring

This report summarises the programmed compliance monitoring carried out by the Consents Management Department. The great majority of that monitoring relates to resource consents that have been issued by the department. However, the report also covers a number of farm discharges that do not require resource consents. These farm discharges are inspected jointly by the Consents Management and Resource Investigations Departments.

1.1 Report Structure

The report is divided into 9 sections, each of which deals with a different type of operation (e.g. major river works, agricultural discharges).

Each of the sections includes;

- An overview of compliance for that type of operation,
- Comments on those operations with very good compliance
- Comments on those operations with poor compliance (including any enforcement action taken); and
- Other matters of relevance

1.2 Classifying Compliance

In order to provide a quick summary of the levels of compliance we have classified operations on a three tier scale. The first level is “*Full Compliance*”. Full Compliance means that the operation is complying with all its consent conditions.

If an operation is in “*Technical Non-Compliance*” then it is meeting environmental standards but not complying with other consent conditions. The most common problems that result in technical non-compliance are:

- Failure to provide monitoring data;
- Failure to provide operations and maintenance manuals;
- Failure to provide required certification (e.g. an inspection report for moorings); and
- Failure to advise the WRC when works are to start.

While these matters are normally caused by forgetfulness on behalf of the consent holder they can be very important. For example, we have had at least one case where monitoring data was not supplied to us because it showed that the operation was likely to be causing an environmental problem.

Operations placed in the “*Non-Compliance*” category were breaching environmental standards.

1.3 General Standard of Compliance

The table below provides a broad-brush summary of compliance levels.

Table 1.1 Compliance Summary – All Resource Consents

Number of Operations Inspected	Number in Full Compliance	Number in Technical Non Compliance	Number in Non Compliance
679	427 (63%)	229 (33.5%)	23 (3.5%)

While we did not classify compliance in the same way last year we are reasonably sure that this represents an improvement. Certainly, we get good results for the majority of activities, as they do not require much effort from the consent holder to comply with their consent (e.g. minor river works and coastal structures).

Unfortunately, compliance levels are lowest for those activities that can have the most significant adverse effects on the environment. For example, 3 landfills (18% of the total), and 7 sewage treatment plants (64% of the total) were in non-compliance last year.

2. Landfills, Cleanfills, and Composting Operations

2.1 Compliance Overview

The western Wellington region has seven operative landfills that accept municipal waste and some special wastes.

Last year we identified municipal landfills as having a poor compliance record. However, this year landfills have improved their compliance with operational aspects of their consents. Most consent holders are now up-to-date with providing operational management plans and other records required under their consents.

This year the major compliance issues focused on Southern Landfill where works required to stop landfill leachate entering a local stream are still behind schedule. An increase in odour complaints associated with Southern Landfill is also occurring.

An important development for the region is the completion of the Living Earth Joint Venture co-composting plant located at the Southern Landfill. The plant will process dewatered sewage sludge together with greenwaste to produce compost for sale. The project promotes beneficial re-use of sewage sludge, which would otherwise be landfilled.

There are four consented, operative cleanfills in the region. While three have been operating without too many problems, there have been significant on-going compliance issues with C&D Demolition Fill.

The table below sets out a general summary of compliance for landfills, cleanfills, and composting operations.

Table 2.1 Compliance Summary – Landfills, Cleanfills and Composting Operations

Number of Operations Inspected	Number in Full Compliance	Number in Technical Non Compliance ¹	Number in Non Compliance
16	6	7	3

2.2 Non-Compliance

2.2.1 *Southern Landfill, Happy Valley [WGN 940045]*

There has been a significant increase in odour complaints associated with this landfill. The odour problems appear to be related to the co-disposal of sewage sludge and abattoir waste at the landfill. An abatement notice was issued in June 1999 when objectionable odours on Happy Valley Road were found to be related to an uncovered trench at the landfill face being used to bury asbestos.

The consent holder has now installed an automatic spray system which releases an odour neutralising agent to combat odours from the landfill face. Management practices for disposal of asbestos and other hazardous wastes have now been changed to reduce the potential for odour. The consent holder expects odour problems to

¹ These operations had only administrative non compliance (e.g. late reports or non supply of manuals etc)

subside once Living Earth Joint Venture composting plant starts accepting sewage sludge later in the year.

Works required to divert Careys Gully Stream through a tunnel around the perimeter of the landfill have again fallen behind schedule. These works are required to prevent that part of the landfill leachate, which is not collected by the leachate collection system from entering the stream. The contractor originally undertaking the works went into liquidation mid way through the project. Although another contractor has now been engaged it appears that work done by the original contractor needs to be repaired which will extend the timeframe for completion of the project.

2.2.2 *C&D Demolition Fill, Happy Valley – A. Burrell [WGN 940057]*

This demolition cleanfill has continued to discharge waste materials not authorised by its consent. Substantive amounts of cleanfill, demolition fill and unsuitable materials have also been disposed of outside the consented footprint of the landfill. Other compliance issues include the construction of oversteep landfill batters, construction of the north section of the landfill to levels significantly above design levels provided in the consent application, and failure to provide complete records of fill deposited.

As at 30 June 1999 the demolition cleanfill was the subject of a compliance investigation, which may result in enforcement action.

2.3 **Good or Improved Compliance**

2.3.1 *Northern Landfill, Grenada - Wellington City Council [WGN 930139]*

Status: Full Compliance

There has been a substantial improvement in consent compliance. All the outstanding operating and contingency plans have now been provided. These plans are required to ensure there are adequate measures in place to deal with leachate, landfill gas, and offensive odours.

The consent holder has now fulfilled consent requirements to provide records of waste being landfilled and to establish a community liaison group.

2.4 **Consent Compliance Summary**

2.4.1 **Municipal Landfills**

2.4.1.1 *Southern Landfill, Happy Valley - Wellington City Council [WGN 940045]*

Status: Non Compliance

Water quality in Careys Gully Stream is being compromised by landfill activities and will continue to be so until works on the tunnel, which culverts the stream beneath the landfill, are completed. One of the groundwater bores being monitored shows leachate contamination. Once tunnel works are completed the consent holder will investigate the extent of leachate movement to groundwater and take any necessary contingency measures to contain the leachate on site.

Community Liaison Group meetings have been re-established by the consent holder. Progress has been made with updating the Landfill Management Plan and Emergency Plan – although finalised versions of these plans are still outstanding.

2.4.1.2 *Landfilling of Sewage Sludge, Southern Landfill – Wellington City Council [WGN 97254]*

Status: Technical Non Compliance

This operation was generally in compliance with consent conditions. However, the finalised version of the Operational Management Plan is required, together with results of solids content for sewage sludge produced by the de-watering plant. The proposed wheel wash for vehicles exiting the active landfill face has not been installed.

Higher than normal faecal coliform levels in Careys Gully Stream appear to be related to surface water from the landfill face bypassing the landfill leachate collection system and entering the culvert containing the stream. The consent holder is carrying out weekly monitoring of the stream and has constructed retention ponds at the landfill face to reduce surface run-off.

2.4.1.3 *Northern Landfill, Grenada - Wellington City Council [WGN 930139]*

Status: Full Compliance

The landfill complied with consent conditions. There were some problems with build up of sediment around a stormwater outlet structure which have now been addressed. Monitoring undertaken by the consent holder up to January 1999 shows that landfill is not adversely affecting groundwater.

There are no consent limits for contaminants in the Porirua Stream. However, the consent holder's monitoring shows that ANZECC aquatic ecosystem guidelines are being met in the stream for all contaminants measured, except for occasional exceedences of lead, chromium and aluminium.

2.4.1.4 *Spicer Valley Landfill, Porirua - Porirua City Council [WGN 940046]*

Status: Technical Non Compliance

Spicers Landfill was generally in compliance with operational consent conditions. The consent holder has now finalised and submitted both the Operational and Management Plan and the Emergency Plan. However, the odour contingency plan requires further work before it is acceptable.

Results provided up to March 1999 show that water quality in the Mitchell Stream complied with consent limits for all parameters. There has been a significant reduction in iron levels recorded in the stream since last year. Biological monitoring of Mitchell Stream will be carried out next year.

2.4.1.5 *Silverstream Landfill - Hutt City Council [WGN 970164]*

Status: Technical Non Compliance

Silverstream landfill was generally in compliance with operational consent conditions. Water quality guidelines in Tip Stream are being met in dry weather apart from faecal coliforms exceedences which appear to be non-landfill related. It was expected that leachate quantity would decline following completion of the perimeter drain and landfill capping in 1999. However, leachate flow is still heavily influenced by rainfall events.

Monitoring up to March 1999, showed that consent limits for groundwater quality are being met except for pH and iron immediately below the landfill face. Further groundwater investigations are being undertaken by the consent holder in preparation for an application to extend the landfill.

2.4.1.6 *Wainuiomata Landfill - Hutt City Council [WGN 950052]*

Status: Technical Non Compliance

Since consents were granted last year, good progress has been made in upgrading the landfill. Improvements include: sealing internal roads, increasing cover where needed, a controlled public refuse drop-off area, and a new weighbridge for recording incoming waste. Although considerable progress has been made in reducing off-site litter, improvements are needed to ensure litter cannot get into streams.

Tonkin and Taylor are carrying out quarterly monitoring of the Wainuiomata tributary, although consent limits do not need to be met until mid 2001. Results provided up to March 1999 show that groundwater quality does not appear to be adversely affected by the landfill operation. The Operational Management Plan for the landfill and a report on landfill gas generation required under the consent are now overdue.

2.4.1.7 *Otaki Transfer Station - Kapiti Coast District Council [WGN 930179]*

Status: Technical Non Compliance

The Otaki Transfer Station was in compliance with all operational aspects of the consent. The only area of non-compliance is failure to establish a community liaison group. The consent holder is presently contacting local residents to see if there is any interest setting up a Community Liaison Group for the consents associated with the transfer station.

2.4.1.8 *Waikanae Landfill - Kapiti Coast District Council [WGN 930178]*

Status: Non Compliance

This landfill was mostly in compliance with consent conditions. However, the consent holder failed to provide a record of waste accepted and has not reported on community liaison activities.

Groundwater monitoring up to June 1999, showed that consent limits for faecal coliforms and ammonia were exceeded at times. Further investigation carried out by the consent holder shows that the groundwater contamination, although significant, is localised. However, further monitoring is required to determine the full extent of any downstream contamination.

Water quality in the Waimeha Stream largely complied with consent limits. Overall there has been improvement in water quality since last year's report.

2.4.1.9 Otaihanga Landfill - Kapiti Coast District Council [WGN 930177]

Status: Technical Non Compliance

The landfill was largely complying with the operational conditions of its consents and there were no problems or complaints registered against it. A landfill gas survey of bores showed no significant gas levels present.

Monitoring results for the period up to April 1999, undertaken by Montgomery Watson on behalf of the consent holder, indicates that groundwater is moving away from the site towards the eastern branch of the Mazengarb Drain. The groundwater has slightly elevated iron and variable ammonia levels. These iron in groundwater due to both the substrate of peats and also iron rich leachate moving towards the Mazengarb Drain.

A leachate collection and disposal system to intercept leachate from the western face of the landfill was completed which should reduce further leachate seepage into the Mazengarb Drain.

2.4.2 Composting Operations

2.4.2.1 Living Earth Joint Venture, Southern Landfill [WGN 990044]

Status: Full Compliance

The co-composting plant, which will produce a compost from sewage sludge and greenwaste, has now been built. There were no compliance issues with the land-use consents relating to the plant construction. Commissioning of the plant is expected to begin in August 1999.

2.4.2.2 Southern Landfill, Happy Valley - Wellington City Council [WGN 990073]

Status: Full Compliance

A short-term consent was issued to allow Wellington City Council to stockpile compost and greenwaste deposited at the Southern Landfill. There have been no compliance issues with this consent. The consent will be surrendered once the Living Earth Joint Venture starts accepting greenwaste at the co-composting plant.

2.4.2.3 *Northern Landfill, Grenada - Wellington City Council [WGN 930141/142]*

Status: Full Compliance

The greenwaste composting operation was managed in accordance with its consent conditions.

2.4.3 **Cleanfills**

2.4.3.1 *Howard and Howard, Horokiwi – RHC Howard and DB Howard [WGN 970023]*

Status: Full Compliance

When inspected, this operation was in compliance with resource consent conditions. The consent expired in January 1999. As the activity is now permitted by the Proposed Regional Discharges to Land Plan for the Wellington Region, we will not be requiring the consent holder to obtain a replacement consent.

2.4.3.2 *T & T Demolition Fill, Happy Valley [WGN 970047]*

Status: Technical Non Compliance

The operator has been filling since consent order was granted on 30 June 1998. Through the year the T&T landfill was mainly in compliance with its resource consent conditions. All one-off reports have been received and an annual report is due on completion of the first full year of water quality sampling and analysis.

Although a levy account (with WRC as preferential creditor) has been established the performance bond required by the consent is still outstanding.

2.4.3.3 *New Judgeford Golf Course Cleanfill, [WGN 980024]*

Status: Full Compliance

This operation was in compliance with resource consent conditions. The infilling to extend one of the fairways should be completed within the current financial year.

2.4.3.4 *Takapu Road, Tawa – Clarke Halverson [WGN 970202]*

Status: Work not begun

The consent holder has not started depositing fill yet.

2.4.3.5 *C&D Demolition Landfill*

Status: Non Compliance

This operation had a poor compliance record over the financial year. Following repeated requests for the operation to post its bond and supply monitoring data the Wellington Regional Council lodged an application for an Enforcement Order with the Environment Court. The application was eventually withdrawn after the bond was posted and the information supplied.

Some time later we also observed non demolition fill (including greenwaste and timber) being dumped on site. This material is not allowed under the terms of the resource consent. As at 30 June 1999, the Wellington Regional Council was undertaking an investigation of the operation to determine whether further enforcement action is necessary.

2.4.3.6 *Dry Creek Quarry Cleanfill - Winstone Aggregates [WGN 980178]*

Status: Work not begun

The consent holder has not started depositing fill yet.

3. Discharge to Air Permits

3.1 Compliance Overview

There are 65 current discharge to air permits in the western part of the Wellington Region. Fifty of those 65 permits were inspected during the 1998/99 financial year. Of the 15 permit holders that were not inspected:

- 7 were abrasive blasters not operating within the region
- 5 were plants not exercising their permits (e.g. plants yet to be constructed or plants ceasing operations)
- 2 were permit holders no longer requiring permits under recent amendments to the Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.
- 1 demonstrated excellent compliance during the last year's annual inspection.

Of the 50 permits inspected 35 (or 70%) were fully compliant with their resource consent conditions (see Figure 3.1). The majority of these consent holders demonstrated a commendable attitude and commitment towards reducing the environmental impact of their activities

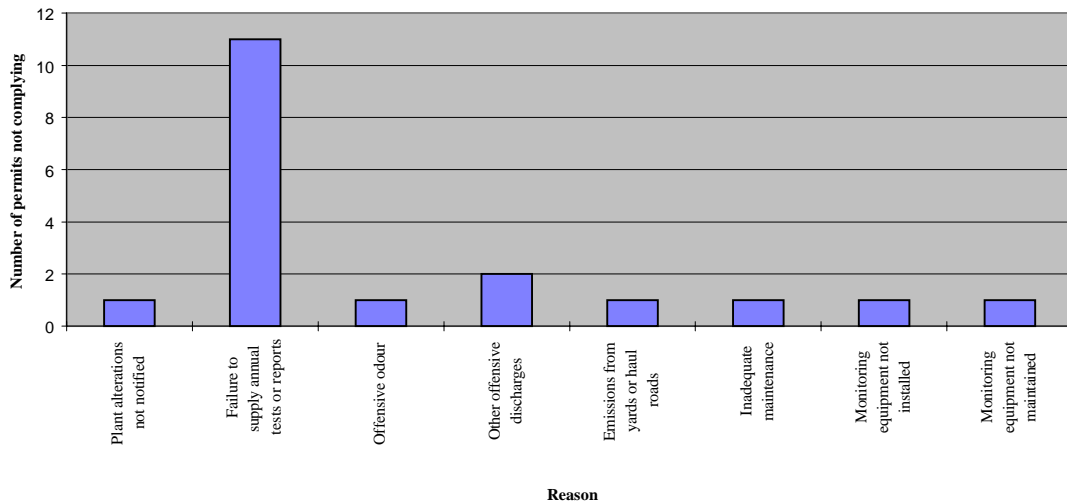
Figure 3.1. Summary of Compliance for Air Discharge Permits (1997/1998 and 1998/1999)

Financial Year	Total Number of Discharge to Air Permits	Number of Permits Inspected	Number in Full Compliance	Number in Technical Non Compliance	Number in Non Compliance
1997/1998	70	47	32	-	15 [†]
1998/1999	65	50	35	12	3

[†] Includes technical non compliance and non compliance

The reasons for the incidents of technical non-compliance and non-compliance are illustrated in Figure 3.2

Figure 3.2. Reasons for non-compliance during the 1998/1999 financial year



The proportion of complying (and non-complying) permit holders is very similar between the 1997/98 and 1998/99 (68% in 1997/1998 and 70% in 1998/1999).

The reasons for non-compliance also appear to be similar between the 1997/1998 and 1998/1999 with administrative infringements the most prevalent problem. Last year there were a high number of cases where operations and maintenance manuals were not supplied but this problem was not encountered this year. Nevertheless, there was a greater incidence of failure to submit monitoring data or annual reports in 1998/99 when compared with 1997/98. This highlights an area where attention could be focussed during the 1999/2000 financial year.

3.2 Poor Compliance

Issues of major non-compliance possibly entailing adverse environmental effects were limited to three companies, Taylor Preston, New Zealand Galvanising, and Medical Waste. The issues involved with the companies and the action taken in each case is discussed further below.

3.2.1 Taylor Preston

Status: Non Compliance

Taylor Preston operates abattoir and rendering plant in Ngauranga Gorge. The company was granted a discharge to air permit in 1996 for discharges associated with the abattoir and the rendering processes.

The company was served with an abatement notice in June 1998 following a confirmed breach of a condition of their consent (which relates to no discharges of offensive odour beyond the boundary of the plant). Taylor Preston attributed the incident to a fire in its drying equipment and took steps to avoid further incidents. However, during the proceeding summer numerous odour complaints were received, a number of which were confirmed as breaches of the consent.

To address the issue Taylor Preston met with the Regional Council to agree on a course of action to prevent further discharges from the plant. Since this time, the company has provided the Regional Council with a copy of their odour control strategy. The Regional

Council is currently reviewing the strategy and it is likely that it will be forwarded to residents surrounding the plant.

3.2.2 **New Zealand Galvanising**

Status: Non Compliance

New Zealand Galvanising operates a hot dip galvanising plant in Hutt Park Road, Seaview. The company was granted a discharge to air permit in 1995 for discharges associated with the hot dip process. During the 1998/1999 financial year numerous visible discharges of particulate matter were observed emanating from the plant. The company was served with an abatement notice in February 1999 requiring the company to prevent further non-consented discharges. The company is currently preparing a report to investigate options to minimise and address emissions from the plant.

The resource consent is also due to expire in August 2000. At this time it is likely that discharges from the plant will be re-examined under the application for a new consent.

3.2.3 **Medical Waste**

Status: Non Compliance

Medical Waste operate a medical and quarantine waste incinerator, adjacent to Burnham Wharf, Shelly Bay Road, Miramar. The company was granted a discharge to air permit in 1995 for discharges associated with the incinerator. During the 1998/1999 year, the company demonstrated poor compliance in relation to a number of conditions of the consent, these included:

- discharges of smoke and odour beyond the boundary of the plant.
- failure to submit monitoring data from annual stack emission testing
- failure to adequately maintain plant monitoring equipment
- excessive loading of the incinerator

In addition to these points, a Regional Council initiated audit of plant emissions indicates that the levels of PCDDs and PCDFs (dioxins) emitted from the incinerator are of concern. The levels of these compounds are up to two orders of magnitude above what European and North American countries are currently adopting as an emission guideline.

It is increasingly likely that the consent conditions will need to be reviewed in order to mitigate adverse environmental effects. The earliest a review may be invoked is November 1999.

3.3 **Commendable Compliance**

Of the permit holders that demonstrated full compliance with their respective permits, several companies should be acknowledged. These companies all displayed a proactive approach towards minimising the adverse effects of their operations on air quality within region. These permit holders are:

- Lever Rexona
- Firth Industries
- South Pacific Tyres
- Colgate Palmolive
- Golden Bay Cement
- Winstone Aggregates

Lever Rexona and South Pacific Tyres in particular deserve mention. Lever Rexona continue to investigate ways to improve their environmental performance well above that required by the conditions of the discharge permit.

South Pacific Tyres too has demonstrated a commitment towards improving their performance, including the proposed installation of a new wet scrubber to further reduce particulate from the plant.

3.4 Other Compliance Issues

Self-monitoring performed by GNB Battery Technologies has indicated that there may be potential issues relating to its lead recycling plant in Petone. In order to assess this issue the Wellington Regional Council conducted ambient air monitoring around the plant for 3 months. The results of this testing are expected shortly.

We have received few notifications of mobile abrasive blasting operations during the 1998/1999 financial year. When contacted during the annual inspections most operators stated that they had not performed operations within the region during the last several months. Greater attention will need to be paid during the next financial year towards more closely monitoring the blasting operations of these companies.

4. Wastewater Treatment Plants

4.1 Compliance Overview

The Western Wellington region has ten wastewater treatment plants and one sludge dewatering plant that treat a mixture of domestic sewage and industrial trade wastes.

Generally compliance was not good for these plants. With the notable exception of the Otaki Wastewater Treatment Plant those plants that were in full compliance were either very small (e.g. Westhaven Sewage treatment Plant) or had very few controls on effluent quality (e.g. Porirua Wastewater Treatment Plant)

Non-compliance problems tended to focus on two main areas - odour and exceedances in standards for the consent effluent discharge. Table 4.1 provides a summary of compliance for Wastewater Treatment Plants.

Table 4.1 Summary of Compliance – Wastewater Treatment Plants

Number of operations monitored	Number in Full Compliance	Number in Technical Non Compliance	Number in Non Compliance
11	4	0	7

Ongoing odour problems in relation to the Moa Point are currently being sorted out through the use of independent auditors who have assessed the odour potential at the plant.

Otaki, Porirua and Maymorn were in compliance with their resource consent conditions. Otaki Wastewater Treatment Plant who has relatively 'modern' consent conditions should be commended for their continual good compliance record.

4.2 **Non Compliance**

4.2.1 *Moa Point, Wellington City Council*

Status: Non Compliance

In response to continuing odour complaints after the end of the commissioning period for Moa Point, Wellington Regional Council and the Environmental Control Business Unit of Wellington City Council lodged a joint enforcement order application against Wellington City Council and Anglian Water International requiring compliance with the no discernible odour condition. However, the application hearing was adjourned until after 15 March 1999, the date by which the clarifiers would be covered and air extracted and treated through the plant scrubber.

Although, there has been a noticeable reduction in odour from the plant since the clarifiers were covered, odour complaints from the plant were still occurring from time to time. Stack odour is still a problem on the golf course in light southerlies. Wellington Regional Council has commissioned an independent audit to recommend ways of resolving odour issues.

The effluent quality standard results for faecal coliform was generally very good apart from some exceedances due to a failure in the UV disinfection process. AWI have taken steps to ensure the problem does not occur again.

4.2.2 *Seaview Milliscreening Plant, Hutt City Council*

Status: Non Compliance

In response to a series of complaints from nearby businesses about odour from the bio-filter at the Seaview Milliscreening Plant, Hutt City Council's contractors Montgomery Watson Limited were issued with an abatement notice in February 1999. As a result, Montgomery Watson has repaired the bio-filter, and is near completion for installing a humidifier to further assist with the bio-filters operation. No further complaints have been received about the bio-filter.

The plant has met its consent conditions regarding effluent limits, and while we have been kept informed of the progress for the new plant to be installed at Seaview we have not received the annual progress report.

4.2.3 *Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant, Kapiti Coast District Council*

Status: Non Compliance

Monitoring results for the period up to 31 March 1999 undertaken by the consent holder show that conditions in respect of the quality of effluent discharge were generally met although high bacteria levels were found during October 1998. These high bacteria levels appear to have been related to heavy rainfall events.

Over the 1998/99 summer the Wellington Regional Council received complaints from residents about odour from the treatment plant. All complaints were investigated and discussions held with Kapiti Coast District Council. KCDC is now discharging its sludge to small lagoons where odours are well controlled by pond covers. They have also undertaken to place temporary covers over odourous inlet channels to the plant.

4.2.4 *Western Wastewater Treatment Plant, Wellington City Council*

Status: Non Compliance

Two incidences of non-compliance occurred in relation to meeting the faecal coliform consent limits, one caused by a lightning strike, the other non compliance incidence from a maintenance event.

4.2.5 *Wainuiomata Wastewater Treatment Plant, Hutt City Council*

Status: Non compliance

Consent limits for BOD₅, and suspended solids were exceeded on occasions in the Wainuiomata Plant discharge. The Plant has also continuously breached its phosphorous limits, as it did not have an effective nutrient reducing process.

Hutt City Council renewed the resource consent in April 1999. The new consent requires improved effluent quality from the plant.

4.2.6 *Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant, Kapiti Coast District Council*

Status: Non Compliance

Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant has been in repeated non-compliance with its faecal coliform consent conditions during the last financial year. The actual discharge of effluent to the Black Drain was also exceeded on frequent occasions.

As a result of the Wellington Regional Council declining resource consent applications this plant is due to be decommissioned in 2004.

4.2.7 *Sewage Sludge Dewatering Plant – Wellington City Council*

Status: Non Compliance

Wellington City Council hold the discharge to air permit for the dewatering plant at Careys Gully. The plant is operated by Anglian Water International and on the day of inspection all consent conditions were complied with. AWI have had problems in

optimising the biofilter which treats the odourous air from the plant, but works have now been completed to improve drainage of the biofilter.

There have been no confirmed odours outside the landfill boundary related to the discharge of treated air from the biofilters. However, problems due to odours from centrate in the sewer still have not been resolved, despite dosing with hydrogen peroxide and flaring off the centrate gas. AWI intends to install a mini sewage treatment plant later in the year to treat the centrate before it is discharged to sewer.

4.3 **Improved and Good Compliance**

4.3.1 *Otaki Wastewater Treatment Plant, Kapiti Coast District Council*

Status: Full Compliance

The Otaki Wastewater Treatment Plant has met all its consent conditions, and its methane flare is up and running. Recently a nearby abattoir (Richmond) closed, which contributes approximately a third of the wastewater processed by the plant.

4.3.2 *Westhaven Sewage Treatment Plant, Wellington City Council*

Status: Full Compliance

All consent conditions have been met in relation to the operation of the discharge to air consent and the discharge to water permit.

The consents for the operation of the Westhaven sewage treatment plant expired on 25 May 1999. The sewage from this plant is now gravity fed to the main sewer, which carries untreated sewage to the Moa Point Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Westhaven plant is to be decommissioned, and the closing of this plant has also meant that effluent is no longer discharged into a nearby unnamed watercourse.

4.3.3 *Porirua Wastewater Treatment Plant, Porirua City Council*

Status: Full Compliance

Porirua Wastewater Treatment Plant was in full compliance with its consent conditions. These conditions are based on a water right issued in 1984 (WGN 840008).

Porirua City Council renewed their resource consents for this plant in April 1999. The new resource consents require an upgrading of the plant to meet higher effluent quality standards.

4.3.4 *Maymorn Wastewater Treatment Plant, Upper Hutt City Council*

Status: Full Compliance

This plant is currently meeting all its consent conditions. The consent expires on 24 December 2001. As a result the plant will be decommissioned and sewage piped to the Hutt city sewerage system in the year 2000/2001.

5. Dairy Shed, Piggery and Poultry Farm Discharges

5.1 Compliance Overview

During the 1998/1999 survey officers inspected a total of fifty-eight operations, which consisted of forty-two dairy farms, two piggeries and fourteen poultry farms in the western part of the region.

The discharges operating with resource consents were assessed in terms of compliance with consent conditions. The unconsented discharges were assessed in terms of compliance with the Council's Transitional Regional Plan, General Authorisation No.4 (GA No.4). GA No 4 permits discharges of up to 5000 litres per day of farm waste to land, providing certain conditions are met.

The operations were inspected between January and May by staff from the Resource Investigations and Consents Management Departments. The results of the survey show that 85% of the operations inspected complied with either the conditions of their resource consent or with GA No.4, the results are detailed in Figures 5.1 and 5.2.

Figure 5.1 Summary of Compliance Agricultural Discharges

Number of operations inspected	Number of operations in full compliance	Number of operations in technical non compliance	Number of operations in non-compliance
58	49	6	3

Figure 5.2 Overall compliance of all operations inspected in the survey.

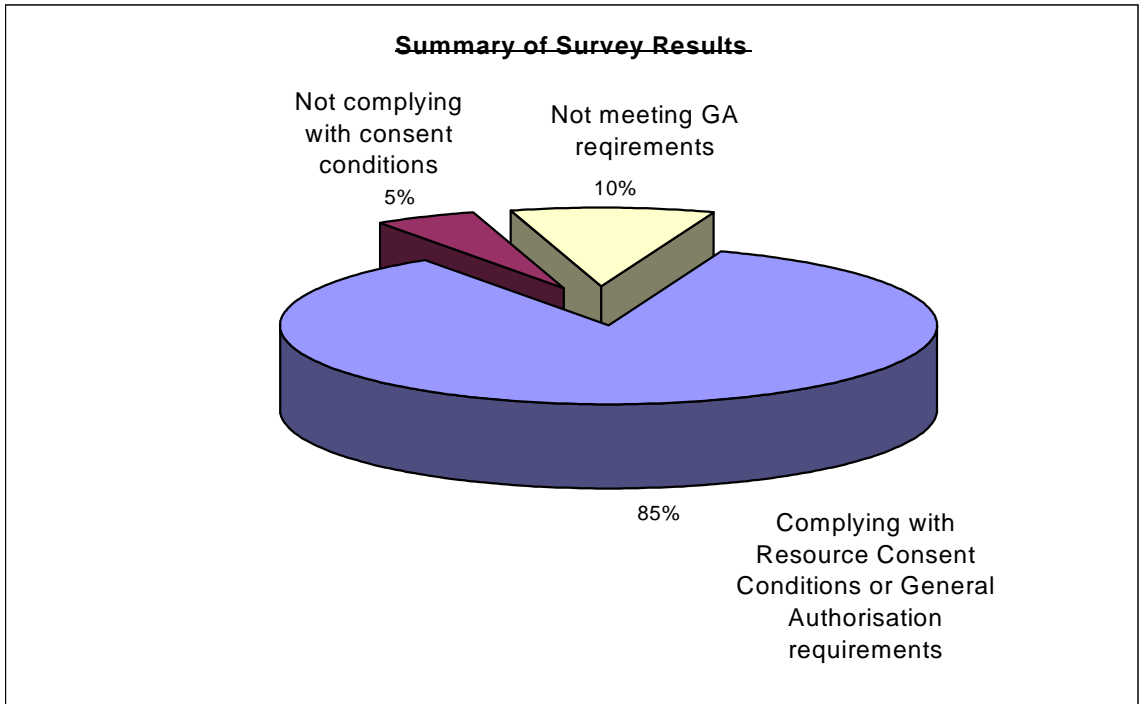
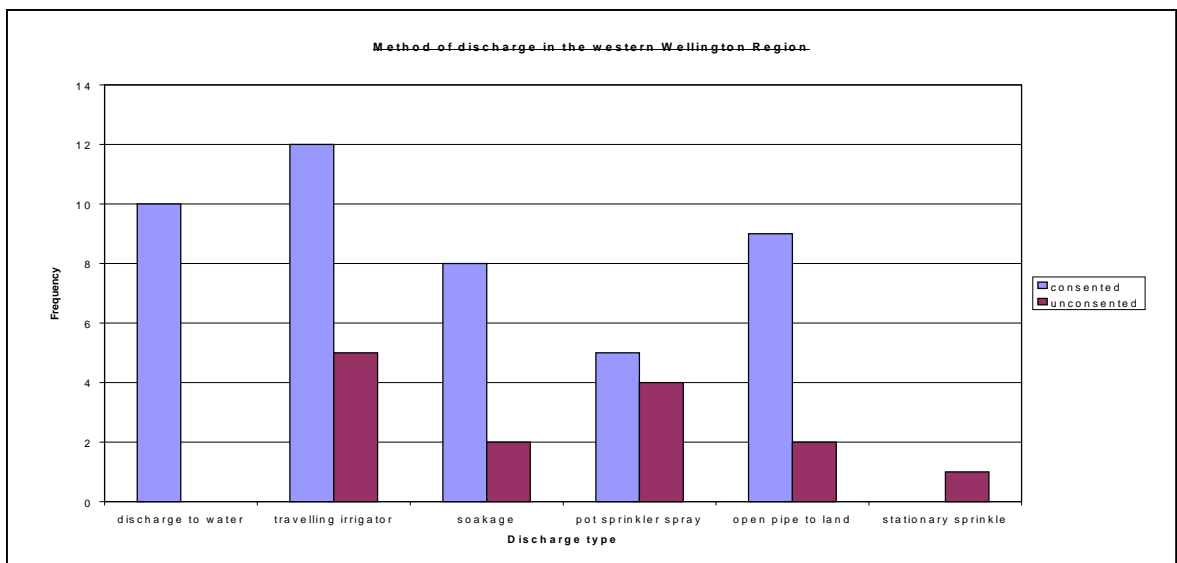


Figure 5.3 shows that there are more operations discharging to land (via various methods) than discharging to water. The Wellington Regional Council has been encouraging discharges of effluent to land rather than discharging to water because the effects are more easily managed. Discharges to water can potentially have an adverse effect on the water quality of the receiving waters. Discharges to land can potentially cause contamination of groundwater, although this can be managed by ensuring adequate land area and time between applications is used.

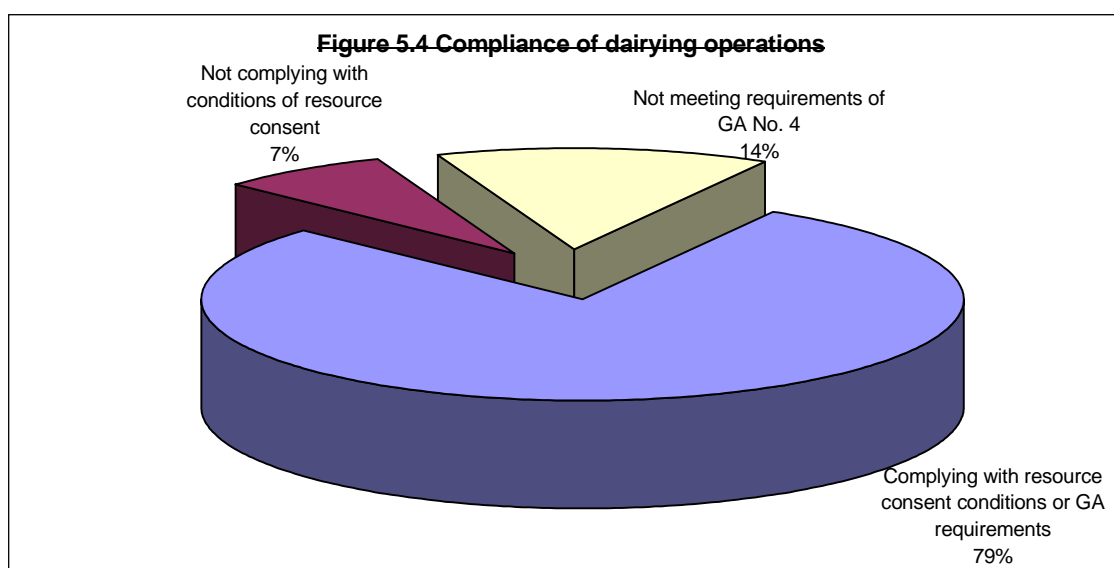
Figure 5.3: Method of effluent discharge



5.2 Dairying Operations

5.2.1 Summary of Dairying Operations

A total of forty-two dairy farms were inspected, this comprised twenty-nine consented discharges and thirteen unconsented discharges. Overall, 79% of the inspected systems complied with either their resource consent conditions or the requirements of GA No.4. The non-complying operations consisted of three consented and six unconsented discharges. The results are represented in Figure 5.4.



The results of the 1999 Survey show an improvement on last year's results. In 1998 the results indicated 67% complying, 9% not meeting consent conditions and 24% not meeting GA requirements.

5.2.2 Herd Size

The 1999 survey revealed that herd sizes have remained relatively consistent since the 1998 survey. The median herd size during the survey was 147 cows. The largest single unit herd size during the inspections was 380 cows and the minimum was 70 cows. The herd size of each farm generally varies during the year, with the largest numbers during the peak milking period from September to March.

The size of a herd is used to ascertain how much effluent is produced by each farm/operation. Livestock Improvement Guidelines estimate that cows produce up to 50 litres of effluent and wash down water per day. This figure is used as a general guide and it is recognised that it will vary depending on the individual circumstances of each operation, for example if wash down water is recycled or effluent scrapers are used in the yard.

5.2.3 Consented Dairying Operations

Inspection of the twenty-nine consented discharges showed that twenty-six (90%) complied with the conditions of their resource consent. Details of the three operations that did not comply are shown in Figure 5.5.

Figure 5.5: Consented operations that did not comply with conditions of resource consent

Consent Number	Consent Holder	Reason for non compliance	Further Action
WGN 970037	Davis, B and J	Proposal on how to improve effluent treatment system overdue at the time of inspection.	Consent for improved effluent treatment system granted since inspection date; i.e. consent holder now in compliance.
WGN 980230	Faith, P	Laboratory testing results suggest that the discharge may be having an adverse effect on water quality of receiving waters.	Further sampling underway.
WGN 980101	Berkett, J and N	Laboratory testing results suggest that discharge may be having an adverse effect on water quality of receiving waters.	Further sampling underway.

5.2.4 Unconsented Dairying Operations

Inspection of thirteen operations discharging without a resource consent showed that seven complied with the requirements of GA No.4. The number of properties not complying with GA No.4 has decreased from eleven in 1998 to six in 1999. Details of the six operations that did not comply are shown in Figure 5.6.

Figure 5.6: Unconsented operations that did not comply with the requirements of GA No.4.

Operation	Reason for non compliance	Further Action
Flux Farm Partnership	Using guideline of 50 litres/cow/day, volume of effluent discharged exceeds that allowed by General Authorisation No.4.	Resource consent application remains outstanding, Resource Investigations Department is continuing to pursue the matter.
Everton, NB and C	Using guideline of 50 litres/cow/day, volume of effluent discharged exceeds that allowed by GA No.4.	Resource consent application remains outstanding, Resource Investigations Department is continuing to pursue the matter.
McNeil, BS and MA	Using guideline of 50 litres/cow/day, volume of effluent discharged exceeds that allowed by GA No.4.	Resource consent application remains outstanding, Resource Investigations Department is continuing to pursue the matter.
Spiers, JF	Required resource consent because volume of effluent discharged exceeds that allowed under GA No.4.	Consent has been granted since inspection, i.e. operation is now in compliance.

Faith, Paul	Required resource consent because volume of effluent discharged exceeds that allowed under GA No.4.	Consent has been granted since inspection, i.e. operation is now in compliance.
Hughes, LG and S	At the time of inspection over-application of effluent to land was evident.	Random checks to be carried out and if problem continues enforcement action will be taken.

The remaining operations currently comply with GA No.4, although all discharges to land will require resource consents once the Proposed Regional Plan for Discharges to Land becomes operative.

5.2.5 Groundwater Nitrate Levels

Discharges to land can potentially cause contamination of groundwater. During the 1997 and 1998 inspections those operations irrigating effluent to land and also taking water from a bore were analysed for ammoniacal nitrate ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$) contamination.

Because previous results show that all samples tested during the Agricultural Survey were within the New Zealand water standard limits, no extra testing was done during the 1999 inspections.

Contamination of groundwater is likely to be affected by a number of different sources and is therefore investigated on a wider scale. The Resource Investigations Department is continuing to monitor the ammoniacal nitrate ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$) levels from bores in the region. There are approximately nine sites currently monitored on the Hautere Plain and samples are taken quarterly.

5.2.6 Effluent Quality Testing of Discharges to Water

Discharges to water can potentially have an adverse effect on the water quality of receiving waters. During the inspections, samples were taken from operations discharging to water. Where practicable, samples were taken directly from the effluent stream as well as upstream and downstream of the discharge point. During the 1999 survey seven operations were tested in this manner. The samples were analysed for 5-day biological oxygen demand, ammoniacal nitrogen, and the level of faecal coliforms.

As detailed above the sampling raised concern that discharge from two operations discharging to water may be having an adverse effect on water quality of the receiving waters. Further investigation/sampling is underway to confirm these results.

Unlike discharges to land, contamination of watercourses caused by direct discharges can be monitored on a case by case basis. Therefore the Consents Management Department continue to test effluent quality of discharges to water at the time of inspection.

5.3 Poultry Operations

Fourteen poultry operations were inspected in the western Wellington Region. These operations are all consented and during the inspections all operations (100%) were complying with the conditions of their resource consent. This record of good compliance was also achieved during the 1998 inspection.

All the poultry operations have systems to discharge effluent to land. In addition, twelve of the inspected operations have discharge to air consents. These air consents allow the discharge of dust and odour, and compliance with these consents is also inspected during the survey.

When the Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan for the Wellington Region becomes operative all poultry operations will require resource consent for discharges to air.

5.4 Piggery Operations

There are only two known piggeries operating in the western Wellington Region, one large-scale piggery in Mangaroa Valley and a comparatively small piggery in Makara. Both operations were found to be in compliance during the 1999 inspections.

Last year there were compliance issues with the Gabites piggery in Mangaroa Valley, since then a new resource consent has been granted. The replacement consent permits a new system that further treats effluent before discharging to water. The system involves eucalyptus tree irrigation plots and an artificial wetland. At the time of the inspection the new system had yet to be completed but it is expected that once running it will remedy previous concerns over the effect of effluent discharge from the operation into an adjacent stream.

The other piggery operation, at Makara, was identified last year as requiring resource consent. However this operation is no longer discharging to water and resource consent is no longer required. We understand the operator is intending to stop farming pigs in the near future.

5.5 Good Compliance

The 1999 survey was the third of its type, and therefore the first opportunity to assess whether operations meet this good compliance/cost reduction requirement. From the inspections, twelve poultry operations and four dairying operations will benefit from a record of three years good compliance. This comprises 39% of consented agricultural discharges.

Figure 5.7 below details the customers who should be applauded for their consistent good compliance.

Figure 5.7: Operations with a record of three years good compliance.

Consent Number	Consent holder	Operation
WGN 950041	Gaskell	Poultry
WGN 950043	Ngakororo	Poultry
WGN 950188	Hayjabe	Poultry
WGN 970017	Fraser, Ian	Poultry
WGN 970018	Fraser, Ian	Poultry
WGN 970021	Puriri Trust	Poultry
WGN 970066	Inskeep, Kevin	Poultry
WGN970071	Inskeep, Kevin	Poultry
WGN 960092	Tegel	Poultry
WGN 960043	Gold Coast	Poultry
WGN 960050	Puriri Trust	Poultry
WGN 970156	Simcox, Jim	Dairy
WGN 970232	Douglas	Dairy
WGN 970052	Lutz, Carl	Dairy
WGN 910073	Best	Dairy

5.6 Conclusion

We are pleased to report that overall compliance has increased and most consent issues have been resolved.

When the Discharge to Land Plan and the Air Quality Management Plan become operative, GA No. 4 will be repealed and there will be a fluctuation in the number of operations requiring resource consent. This process may raise compliance issues that have not yet been recognised.

6. Miscellaneous Discharge Permits

6.1 Compliance Overview

There are sixty-five current miscellaneous discharge permits in the western part of the Wellington Region. Twenty-nine of these permits were inspected during the 1998/1999 financial year.

Consent holders are generally complying with their consent conditions. Approximately two thirds of consent holders are fully complying and most of the remaining permits have only minor compliance issues. There are two consent holders deemed to be non-complying.

*Table 6.1 Compliance Status of Miscellaneous Discharge Permits:
Western Part of the Wellington Region 1998/1999*

	Number of Operations Inspected	Number in Full Compliance	Number in Technical Non Compliance	Number in Non Compliance
Discharge to Land	17 ¹	11	6	0
Discharge to Water	12 ¹	7	3	2
Discharge to Air	1 ²	1	0	0
Total	30¹	19 (63.34%)	9 (30.00%)	2 (6.66%)

The levels of compliance are consistent with previous years. Compliance continues to be closely aligned with the consent holder and how they operate.

Thirty six active miscellaneous discharge permits were not inspected in 1998/1999. The reasons for not inspecting are summarised in Table 6.2.

*Table 6.2:
Miscellaneous Discharge Permits Not Inspected:
Western Part of the Wellington Region 1998/1999 financial year*

Reason	Number of Permits
Permit not exercised during the year	15
No compliance charge is levied	13
Good compliance history and no further inspections are necessary ³	8
	36

6.2 Poor Compliance

The most common compliance issues are:

- failing to submit an operation and maintenance manual; and
- failing to meet water quality standards at the time of the compliance inspection.

6.2.1 Wellington Zoo

Status: Non Compliance

This consent is for a discharge of water from moats in the monkey enclosure. The Zoo discharge is into the public storm water system and must be of sufficient quality to prevent risks to public health.

The discharge has exceeded the level of faecal coliforms permitted in the consent conditions on several occasions. The Zoo has instigated steps to lower the faecal coliform count and has until 1 September 1999 to comply.

¹ A total of 30 discharges are shown. Permit WGN 980014 02 refers to a discharge to land and a discharge to water.

² WGN 980014 01 is a discharge to air permit inspected in conjunction with the consent holder's discharge to land and discharge to water permits.

³ septic tank discharges.

6.2.2 *Closed Landfill – Wellington City Council - Horokiwi*

Status: Technical Non Compliance

This consent was issued for a discharge of dilute leachate from the closed landfill to an unnamed tributary of the Horikiwi Stream. On the expiry of the consent the consent holder had intended to pipe the leachate to the sewer. Unfortunately this proved impractical and a new consent to discharge is being sought.

6.3 **Good Compliance**

There are no examples of outstanding compliance.

While the consent compliance was not outstanding in general it was acceptable.

Consent holders have also been good at addressing compliance issues as the Wellington Regional Council raises them.

7. **Water Treatment Plants and Water Permits to Take and Dam**

7.1 **Compliance Overview**

Overall the only significant compliance issues associated with water permits to take and dam water during the 1998/1999 financial year related to the Pukeatua Power scheme.

Generally the Kapiti Coast District Council and the Water Group of the Wellington Regional Council have continued to operate their water treatment plants in accordance with their consent conditions. Compliance is summarised in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Compliance Summary – Permits to Take, Use, and Dam Water.

Number of Operations Inspected	Number in Full Compliance	Number in Technical Non Compliance	Number in Non Compliance
14	10	2	2

7.2 **Non Compliance**

7.2.1 **Wainuiomata Water Treatment Plant**

Status: Non Compliance

In September 1998, low levels of Giardia cysts were detected in the public water supply. To protect public health the plant was temporarily shut down. It was thought that the practice of recycling supernatant from the washwater recovery plant back into the head of the plant may increase the risk of cysts being concentrated within the plant. As the number of cysts increase there is a greater risk that they will break through the filters and enter the treated water.

The Water Group's existing consent only allows supernatant liquid to be discharged to the Wainuiomata River when there is a mechanical plant failure. Consequently, the

Water Group was granted a short-term consent to allow supernatant to be continuously discharged to the Wainuiomata River while an engineering solution to allow supernatant to be safely recycled back into the plant was sought.

Although the temporary consent for the continuous discharge of supernatant has now expired, the discharge is continuing. This continuation has arisen because there have been delays in delivery of new equipment and plant trials have been hampered by low river flows.

We have not taken any formal enforcement action over the continuing discharge, as there is no practicable alternative that would allow the plant to continue operating. Furthermore, the supernatant discharge is meeting the existing consent limits. The Water Group has commissioned NIWA to investigate the toxicity of the supernatant discharge on aquatic life. The preliminary results of that study, and the results of macroinvertebrate studies undertaken by the Water Group indicate that the discharge is not having an adverse effect. However, we expect the Water Group will soon be in a position to either cease the discharge, or apply for a new consent if the Public Health Service do not give their approval for supernatant to be recycled back into the plant.

7.3. Other Water Treatment Plants

7.3.1 Te Marua Water Treatment Plant

Status: Full Compliance

This plant continues to be run in accordance with its consent conditions. The Water Group has submitted a reduced monitoring programme that takes into account the high compliance rate of the plant. This modified programme has been accepted and I anticipate that the plant will continue to operate successfully within its consent conditions.

7.3.2 Waiwhetu Artesian Aquifer Pump Stations

Status: Technical Non Compliance

Abstraction from the Waterloo, Gear Island and Buick Street pump stations has been undertaken generally in accordance with the permit conditions over the past year. The only issues to note are an agreed delay in the pump test required by condition 10 of the permit and the delay in providing daily abstraction records. This pump test has had to be delayed because of difficulties in co-ordinating the commissioning of new equipment with the ability to dispose of the water once it is pumped from the ground. The test is due to be run in April/May 2000.

7.3.3 Paekakariki Water Supply

Status: Full Compliance

This water supply system continues to operate within its consent conditions. We are currently processing the application to replace the existing consents. The application is on hold while the Kapiti Coast District Council attempt to resolve an objection to their application from a downstream user of the same resource.

7.3.4 **Waikanae Water Treatment Plant**

Status: Full Compliance

This plant continues to operate within its consent conditions. I am pleased to report that a design for a fish passage over the weir has been finalised and construction has begun. The fish passage will involve four “grade control structures” downstream of the weir and will have the added benefit of stabilising the weir itself. The fish passage should be complete by 31 December 2000.

The Kapiti Coast District Council has developed a comprehensive water conservation campaign that will be put to the test again this summer.

7.3.5 **Waitohu Water Treatment Plant**

Status: Technical Non Compliance

The replacement consents for this plant were granted in September 1998. To date the plant has generally operated within the conditions of those consents, although some reports have been late.

7.4 **Water Permits to Take and Dam Water**

7.4.1 **Pukeatua Power Limited**

Status: Non Compliance – Consents Cancelled

On 1 September 1998, the environment committee’s decision to cancel the resource consent issued to Pukeatua Power Limited for a hydro electric power scheme on Pukeatua Stream (a tributary of the Otaki River), became effective.

The floods in October 1998 caused serious damage to the powerhouse which was located at the confluence of the Pukeatua Stream and Otaki River. As a favour to the consent holder, the TSE Group removed the remaining debris from the streambed free of charge.

For the time being we have decided to leave the dam (located approximately 2km up the Pukeatua Stream) in place. We do not believe that it is having any significant adverse effects on the surrounding environment. We will continue to monitor the dam to ensure that it remains structurally sound and does not cause any adverse effects.

7.4.2 **Other Permits to Dam Water**

Status: Work not begun

Five permits to dam water were issued last year. No inspections have been performed because the dams have not yet been constructed.

7.4.3 **Water Permits to Take Water**

Eight of these permits were inspected in the 1998/1999 year. All permits inspected were in full compliance with their permit conditions.

They were:

- Tse Group Limited - To de-water a construction site;
- New Zealand Fish Products Limited – Factory water supply
- Pikarere Farm – Stock water supply
- Horokiwi Quarries – Aggregate washing
- Meridian Energy Limited – Private water supply
- Department of Conservation – Micro hydro electric plant
- John Wong – Horticultural irrigation.

8. Land Use Consents

8.1 Compliance Overview

A total of 103 land use consents were exercised and inspected throughout the 1998/1999 year compared with 119 land use consents inspected in the previous financial year. The slight decrease relates to reduced consent requirements under the Amended Proposed Regional Soil Plan for the Wellington Region, dated September 1998.

Compliance with conditions is not generally a problem with these consents. Of the 103 inspected only one had significant compliance problems. Around two thirds of the consents were fully compliant and the remainder had some form of technical non-compliance. The most common form of technical non-compliance was not informing us when work begun, thus causing problems for compliance inspections.

8.2 Poor Compliance

In general most land use consent holders operate in accordance with the conditions of their consents. Fewer consent holders than previous years failed to notify the Manager, Consents Management before commencing works, which is attributed to the highlighted reminder notices included with consent certificates.

8.2.1 Mr Bruce Lewin (WGN 990096)

Status: Non Compliance

Demolition material (reinforcing steel, small-ply concrete, wood and plastics) not authorised in terms of the land use consent granted on 15 February 1999 was used in the reconstruction of the bank and berm of Mangaroa River. This infringement was addressed by way of verbal and written warnings to the consent holder who has largely removed the offending material.

8.2.2 Enforcement Action

No abatement notices (or other enforcement actions) for non-compliance with consented land use activities were issued by the Regional Council over the past twelve months.

8.2.3 Complaints or Incidents

The Regional Council received no complaints of alleged breaches of consent conditions by holders of minor land use consents.

8.3 Good Compliance

Although many consent holders exercised their land use consents with due regard to the environment and in compliance with consent conditions, there were no examples of exceptional performance in relation to continued consent compliance.

Nevertheless the 1998/1999 financial year has seen a significant improvement in consent holder's compliance with the conditions of their land use consents. This is reflected in an exceptional year in which there were no verified complaints, no need for Council to instigate enforcement actions, and only one instance of significant breach of consent conditions that was rectified by discussions with the consent holder.

9. Major River Works

9.1 Compliance Overview

In the last compliance year, a total of 42 major river works consents were inspected. The vast majority of these (37) were consents that have been issued to the Flood Protection (Operations) Department of the Wellington Regional Council. The only other consent holder to undertake major river works was the Hutt City Council for work at the Hutt Estuary Bridge.

In a small number of instances, such as the consent to periodically cut the Waikanae River Mouth, a consent may have not been exercised in the past year.

Generally the consent conditions were complied with, although there were some instances of technical non compliance such as late reports etc. Compliance is summarised in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Compliance Summary – Major River Works

Number of Consents Inspected	Number in Full Compliance	Number in Technical Non Compliance	Number in Non Compliance
42	37	5	0

9.2 Poor Compliance

In the 1998-99 year, there were no incidents of poor compliance, and consequently no need to take any form of enforcement action. While there was a small amount of

administrative non-compliance in some instances with regard to meeting reporting timeframes, these were minor and have since been resolved.

9.3 **Good Compliance**

The work of Flood Protection (Operations) in consistently meeting the conditions of their consents is commendable. With the advent of the ‘global’ consents, there is now a requirement to provide quarterly reports on works completed, as well as forward projections for the following three months. These reports have been well prepared and are now being provided to Consents Management on time.

Annual walkovers on the Hutt, Otaki, and Waikanae Rivers were all successfully undertaken in either February or March of this year, in compliance with consent conditions. All Flood Protection (Operations) staff have an excellent attitude to monitoring the compliance relating to their consents, and maintain a good level of communication with Consents Management to allow all works to be inspected and monitored in the appropriate timeframes.

9.3.1 *Upper Rahui Works*

Status: Technical Non Compliance

The Upper Rahui work in the Otaki River, currently in progress, provides an excellent example of the effectiveness of landholders working in co-operation with the Regional Council. Landholders have been proactive in both retiring land for the project, and providing a financial contribution to make the project viable. The river channel in this area is being widened by up to 250 metres and new stopbank is being constructed to meet a 10 year flood protection standard. The only blemish on these consents was that the report detailing how much gravel had been extracted was a few months late.

10. **Coastal Permits**

10.1 **Compliance Overview**

During the 1998/99 financial year, we inspected 218 coastal permits on the Western Wellington Region. Last year we inspected 183 coastal permits. Of the 218, 164 were for the occupation, use of construction/alteration of boatsheds.

We also keep track of 12 contaminated stormwater discharges in Wellington City. These outfalls require discharge permits because of elevated faecal coliform levels caused by faults in the drainage system allowing sewage to enter the stormwater (see Good Compliance below).

On top of the 218 coastal permits inspected, we currently have 138 consented moorings within the Western Wellington Region to keep track of. Mooring owners must send us confirmation that their mooring has been inspected. This year 37% sent us confirmation of an inspection. While this was a vast improvement over the 6% we received last year, mooring owners still have a poor compliance record. We have been trying to raise the swing mooring holders’ awareness of their responsibilities through flyers and reminder letters but with little success.

As can be seen from Table 10.1, we are still having problems with technical non-compliance. In particular, consent holder's often do not notify us that works have commenced, and we are unable to conduct an appropriate compliance inspection.

Table 10.1 Compliance Summary – Coastal Permits

Number of Operations ¹ (Includes moorings)	Number in full Compliance	Number in Technical Non Compliance	Number in Non Compliance
356	200	153	3

10.2 Poor Compliance

10.2.1 *Steam and Sand Limited and Tranzrail NZ Limited*

Status: Non Compliance

When last years compliance report was submitted, we had just laid charges against Steam and Sand for discharging lead based paint flecks to the coastal marine area, contrary to consent conditions. Steam and Sand were the operator for Tranzrail and were blasting the Paremata Railbridge. We also laid charges against Tranzrail, as consent holder. The prosecution was successful with both parties pleading guilty.

This year no abatement notices were issued coastal permit holders. However, we have not been as proactive in this area as we would have liked and so we may see an increase over the next few months.

10.3 Good Compliance

Aside from the problems with mooring owners not inspecting their moorings, most coastal permit holders complied with their consent conditions reasonably well.

10.3.1 *Wellington City Council – Contaminated Stormwater*

Status: Technical Non Compliance

Wellington City Council's Sewage and Pollution Elimination Project has an on-going programme of works to upgrade sewer and stormwater reticulation, and to investigate and repair faults. This programme is designed to minimise the amount of sewage getting into the Wellington Harbour and south coast. The consents all have conditions requiring completion of repairs, commissioning automatic control equipment to record overflows from pump stations and installing appropriate backup systems to prevent overflows by a target date.

The consent holder has made good progress in achieving these consent milestones with many being achieved ahead of schedule. However, for Island Bay, Houghton Bay, Lyall Bay and Owhiro Bay not all sewer faults have been rehabilitated by the due date and investigations are continuing to identify and repair residual sources of pollution in the catchment.

¹ Some operations have more than one resource consent