

Wai-iti Motor Camp
Monitoring Programme
Annual Report
2009-2010
Technical Report 2010–06

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Executive summary

The Wai-iti Motor Camp, located at Wai-iti Beach in North Taranaki, holds a resource consent allowing it to discharge septic tank treated sewage to groundwater via soakage trenches. Wai-iti Motor Camp also hold a consent to erect, place and maintain a rock revetment wall along the front of the motor camp to help prevent erosion. This report for the period July 2009-June 2010 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council to assess the environmental performance of the Wai-iti Motor Camp during the period under review.

The Wai-iti Motor Camp holds a total of two resource consents, which include a total of 24 conditions setting out the requirements that the Company must satisfy. The Wai-iti Motor Camp holds one consent to allow it to discharge septic tank treated sewage effluent to groundwater in the vicinity of the Wai-iti Stream, and one consent to erect place and maintain a rock revetment structure on the Wai-iti Beach foreshore.

The Council's monitoring programme for the year under review included three inspections of the wastewater system, including one inspection of the rock rip-rap seawall, and bacteriological water sampling of the Wai-iti Stream and Wai-iti Beach on one occasion.

The monitoring showed that a good level of management and operation of the disposal system was in place during the monitoring period as indicated by inspections and bacteriological sampling. The sampling showed elevated bacterial levels in the Wai-iti Stream, including upstream of the septic tank system. High bacteria levels are expected in a stream draining developed farmland, and there was no evidence of any groundwater infiltration from the trenches/wastewater treatment system. The samples collected at the two coastal sites contained low bacterial levels and were well below the 2003 Ministry for the Environment *Guidelines for Recreational water quality*.

The rock rip rap seawall appeared to be structurally sound, there was minor slumping from the top around the southern end. These areas had been planted and signs had been erected to ensure pedestrians used the access ramps provided.

During the year, the Wai-iti Motor Camp demonstrated a high level of environmental performance and compliance with the resource consents. During the year under review there were no unauthorised incidents reported in relation to the motor camp. No adverse environmental effects were observed as a result of the Wai-iti Beach Motor Camp wastewater system or rock revetment structure.

This report includes recommendations for the 2010-2011 year.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Compliance monitoring programme reports and the Resource Management Act 1991

1.1.1 Introduction

This report is the Annual Report for the period July 2009-June 2010 by the Taranaki Regional Council describing the monitoring programme associated with resource consents held by Wai-iti Motor Camp Ltd. Wai-iti Motor Camp operates a camping ground situated on both sides of the Wai-iti Stream in North Taranaki.

This report covers the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consent held by Wai-iti Motor Camp that relates to septic tank treated sewage effluent to groundwater via soakage trenches. This is the 21st Annual Report to be prepared by the Taranaki Regional Council to cover the Wai-iti Motor Camp Ltd water discharges and their effects.

1.1.2 Structure of this report

Section 1 of this report is a background section. It sets out general information about compliance monitoring under the Resource Management Act and the Council's obligations and general approach to monitoring sites through annual programmes, the resource consents held by Wai-iti Motor Camp Ltd in the Wai-iti catchment, the nature of the monitoring programme in place for the period under review, and a description of the activities and operations conducted in the Wai-iti motor camp.

Section 2 presents the results of monitoring during the period under review, including scientific and technical data.

Section 3 discusses the results, their interpretation, and their significance for the environment.

Section 4 presents recommendations to be implemented in the 2010-2011 monitoring year.

A glossary of common abbreviations and scientific terms, and a bibliography, are presented at the end of the report.

1.1.3 The Resource Management Act (1991) and monitoring

The Resource Management Act primarily addresses environmental 'effects' which are defined as positive or adverse, temporary or permanent, past, present or future, or cumulative. Effects may arise in relation to:

- (a) the neighbourhood or the wider community around a discharger, and may include cultural and socio-economic effects;
- (b) physical effects on the locality, including landscape, amenity and visual effects;
- (c) ecosystems, including effects on plants, animals, or habitats, whether aquatic or terrestrial;
- (d) natural and physical resources having special significance (eg, recreational, cultural, or aesthetic);

(e) risks to the neighbourhood or environment.

In drafting and reviewing conditions on discharge permits, and in implementing monitoring programmes, the Taranaki Regional Council is recognising the comprehensive meaning of 'effects' inasmuch as is appropriate for each discharge source. Monitoring programmes are not only based on existing permit conditions, but also on the obligations of the Resource Management Act to assess the effects of the exercise of consents. In accordance with section 35 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Council undertakes compliance monitoring for consents and rules in regional plans; and maintains an overview of performance of resource users against regional plans and consents. Compliance monitoring, including impact monitoring, also enables the Council to continuously assess its own performance in resource management as well as that of resource users particularly consent holders. It further enables the Council to continually re-evaluate its approach and that of consent holders to resource management, and, ultimately, through the refinement of methods, to move closer to achieving sustainable development of the region's resources.

1.1.4 Evaluation of environmental performance

Besides discussing the various details of the performance and extent of compliance by the Wai-iti Motor Camp Ltd during the period under review, this report also assigns an overall rating. The categories used by the Council, and their interpretation, are as follows:

- a **high** level of environmental performance and compliance indicates that essentially there were no adverse environmental effects to be concerned about, and no, or trivial (such as data supplied after a deadline) non-compliance with conditions.
- a **good** level of environmental performance and compliance indicates that adverse environmental effects of activities during the year were negligible or minor at most, items of concern were resolved positively, co-operatively, and quickly, the Council did not record any verified unauthorised incidents involving significant environmental impacts and was not obliged to issue any abatement notices, there were perhaps some items noted on inspection notices for attention but these items were not urgent nor critical, and follow-up inspections showed they have been dealt with.
- **improvement desirable** indicates that the Council may have been obliged to record a verified unauthorised incident involving significant environmental impacts against the company, and/or abatement notices may have been issued; there were adverse environmental effects arising from activities and intervention by Council staff was required, and there were matters that required urgent intervention, took some time to resolve, or remained unresolved at end of the period under review.
- **poor** performance is used when there were grounds for prosecution or infringement notice

1.2 Process description

1.2.1 Sewerage treatment system

All wastewaters from the camping ground enter a septic tank of 143 cubic metre capacity. The effluent is then pumped via a 50 mm alkathene pipe across the Wai-iti Stream and into soakage trenches situated on a wooded hillside approximately 30 metres from the stream.

These multiple soakage trenches work on a rotational basis and were first commissioned in 1991 due to the previous system resulting in inadequate treatment of the effluent. Since this new system was installed there has been no significant problems noted.

When previous proprietors took over the property in 1986-1987, the disposal system consisted of a seepage ditch situated near the base of the wooded hillside. Monitoring found that this trench system was not up to standard, resulting in high faecal coliform counts at the mouth of the Wai-iti Stream. This inadequate treatment led to the development of the new multiple soakage trench system.



Figure 1 Location of sewage treatment system and sampling sites at the Wai-iti Motor Camp

1.2.2 Rock rip rap seawall

Over the summer and autumn months of 2004, rough seas combined with high tides reached the beach toe of the coastal banks and sand dunes that front Wai-iti Motor Camp. Fresh erosion scarps were cut into these banks for nearly the full beach frontage where no system of protection exists (photograph 1).

In 2005 an application was received for a resource consent to provide boulder rip rap protection over a total distance of 293 metres from the stream at the south end of Wai-iti Beach to an area of existing large boulder protection in the north. This consent was granted in July 2005. To mitigate any possible end affects, the area between the public entrance and the river was also protected using the boulder rip rap method.



Photograph 1 Erosion on Wai-iti foreshore prior to construction of the rock rip rap seawall

1.3 Resource consents

1.3.1 Water discharge permit

Section 15(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act stipulates that no person may discharge any contaminant into water, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent or a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations.

Wai-iti Motor Camp hold water discharge permit **1971** to cover the discharge of up to 27 cubic metres per day of septic tank treated sewage effluent via soakage trenches to groundwater in the vicinity of the Wai-iti Stream. This permit was first issued by the Taranaki Regional Council on 21 August 1991 and was renewed in 28 March 2003 under Section 87(c) of the Resource Management Act. It is due to expire on 1 June 2021.

There are five special conditions attached to the consent.

Condition 1 requires bacteriological monitoring of the coastal waters of the foreshore and Wai-iti Stream.

Condition 2 requires the consent holder to ensure proper maintenance of the septic tank, pumping station and soakage trenches.

Condition 3 requires the consent holder to provide records of daily effluent volumes discharged.

Condition 4 requires the consent holder to provide a contingency plan for the site.

Condition 5 deals with review of the consent.

1.3.2 Coastal structure

Section 12(b) of the Resource Management Act stipulates that no person may erect, reconstruct, place, alter, extend, remove, or demolish any structure or any part of a structure that is fixed in, on, under, or over any foreshore or seabed, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent or a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations.

Wai-iti Motor Camp Ltd hold coastal permit **6462** to erect, place and maintain a boulder rip rap toe protection in the coastal marine area on the Wai-iti Beach foreshore. This permit was issued in July 2005 under section 87(c) of the Resource Management Act. It is due to expire on 1 June 2021.

There are nineteen special conditions attached to the consent. Conditions 1 to 16 deal with various aspects of the construction of the seawall.

Condition 17 deals with monitoring of the wall.

Condition 18 requires the structure to be removed if it is no longer required, while condition 19 deals with review of consent conditions.

Copies of both permits are attached to this report in Appendix I.

1.4 Monitoring programme

1.4.1 Introduction

Section 35 of the Resource Management Act sets out an obligation for the Taranaki Regional Council to gather information, monitor, and conduct research on the exercise of resource consents, and the effects arising, within the Taranaki region.

The Taranaki Regional Council may therefore make and record measurements of physical and chemical parameters, take samples for analysis, carry out surveys and inspections, conduct investigations, and seek information from consent holders.

The monitoring programme for the Wai-iti Motor Camp consisted of three primary components.

1.4.2 Programme liaison and management

There is generally a significant investment of time and resources by the Taranaki Regional Council in ongoing liaison with resource consent holders over consent conditions and their interpretation and application, in discussion over monitoring requirements, preparation for any reviews, renewals, or new consents, advice on the Council's environmental management strategies and the content of regional plans, and consultation on associated matters.

1.4.3 Site inspections

The Wai-iti site was visited three times during the monitoring period. The site was visited once pre-Christmas (December), and twice post-Christmas (January and February) during and after the normal period of peak camp usage. With regard to the consent for the discharge to water, the main points of interest were plant processes with potential or actual discharges to receiving watercourses, including odours, subsurface seepage, overflow events and system maintenance. The neighbourhood was also surveyed for environmental effects.

The seawall was also checked for any end effects, or further erosion of the banks either behind or in front of the wall.

1.4.4 Bacteriological sampling

Samples are collected at five sites; three in the Wai-iti Stream, and two coastal sites either side of the stream mouth (Photograph 2). Site locations are detailed in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 1.

Sites, 1, 3, 4 and 5 have been monitored since 1994-1995. Site 2, approximately 50 metres downstream of the tributary, was selected during the 1999-2000 monitoring period to assess the influence of the tributary.

Table 1 Location of bacteriological sampling sites at Wai-iti Motor Camp

Site	Location	Site code	GPS
1	Wai-iti Stream upstream of beach camp	WIT000420	1727999-5690544
2	Wai-iti Stream approx. 50 m d/s of tributary	WIT000460	1727896-5690572
3	Wai-iti Stream adjacent beach entrance	WIT000490	1727686-5690533
4	Sea coast approx 75 m north of stream mouth	SEA900060	1727667-5690609
5	Sea coast approx 30 m south of stream mouth	SEA900063	1727555-5690516

Samples are analysed for temperature, conductivity and the bacterial indicators enterococci and *E. coli* bacteria. These bacteria are indicators of a range of pathogenic micro-organisms, such as viruses, bacteria and protozoa that may occur in water contaminated by human excreta. Although these faecal indicator organisms have been identified as having the best relationship with health effects associated with human wastes, they may also be derived from sources other than human excreta.

Other sources of *E. coli* and enterococci include excreta from warm-blooded animals such as farm stock and waterfowl, and in the case of enterococci, non-faecal sources include the decay of leaf material.

With regards to coastal waters, Wai-iti Beach receives moderate use over the bathing season; hence water quality in terms of human safety is of interest. In 2003 MfE developed the *Guidelines for recreational water quality* to assess the safety of water for contact recreation. The guidelines use enterococci bacteria as the preferred indicator for the quality of marine waters and use the single sample maxima. Alert mode occurs when a single sample maximum is greater than 140 enterococci /100ml for a site which is considered suitable for a high level of public usage for recreational contact. ‘Action Mode’ is initiated when two consecutive samples are collected (with 24 hours) containing greater than 280 cfu/100ml. For freshwater the 2003 guidelines use *E. coli* as the preferred indicator, with the requirement of no single sample greater than 260 cfu/100ml as being suitable for recreational contact (Table 2).

Bacteriological samples are collected from Wai-iti Beach as part of the State of Environment monitoring programme every third year. These will next be collected in the 2011-2012 year.

Table 2 Marine recreational bathing guidelines (2003)

Mode	Acceptable (green)	Alert (amber)	Action (red)
Freshwater (<i>E. coli</i> /100mls)	≤260	261-550	>550
Marine (enterococci/100mls)	≤140	141-280	>280 (two consecutive samples)



Photograph 2 Photograph taken at site 4, looking towards site 5, with the Wai-iti Stream entering from centre left

2. Results

2.1 Inspections

Three inspections of the Wai-iti Motor Camp sewage disposal system were conducted during the monitoring period, with one inspection also including an examination of the seawall.

The first inspection was performed on 15 December 2009, prior to the period of peak usage. There were no odours present in the vicinity of the septic tank or trenches (Photograph 3). The camp site was looking very clean and tidy.

The camp was mostly full during the second inspection on 19 January 2010. No odours were present around the septic tank and staff said there had been none. Bacteriological samples were collected from the two coastal sites and the three sites in the Wai-iti Stream.

The final inspection was undertaken on 10 February 2010. No odours were present around the septic tank or trenches. Overall the camp was looking very tidy and well maintained. The rock wall appeared to be satisfactory at the southern end with some small patches of erosion at the top of the wall. Planting had been undertaken in these areas and signs asking people to use the access ramps were in place.



Photograph 3 Wai-iti Beach camp trenches on hillside covered with trees

2.2 Results of bacteriological monitoring

A summary of historical results from January 1993 to January 2009 is presented below in Table 3, while the results of the bacteriological monitoring undertaken during the 2009-2010 summer monitoring period are presented in Table 4.

Table 3 Summary of previous results from January 1993 to January 2009

	Upstream WIT000420		50m d/s tributary WIT000460		Stream at beach WIT000490		Coast 75m N SEA900060		Coast 30m S SEA900063	
	<i>E. coli</i>	Ent	<i>E. coli</i>	Ent	<i>E. coli</i>	Ent	<i>E. coli</i>	Ent	<i>E. coli</i>	Ent
Number	14	16	7	8	13	15	14	17	14	16
Minimum	150	130	230	100	210	130	1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Maximum	2700	970	2000	1100	2700	1300	200	130	94	140
Median	425	520	360	550	550	540	8	7	5	4
Mean	669	524	633	572	780	564	25	20	18	16

E. coli numbers were high at all three stream sites, with values at the upper sites higher than the historical medians. Enterococci numbers were also high in all of the stream samples. The high level of *E. coli* and enterococci found in the stream samples are thought to be consistent with a river draining from developed agricultural land where aquatic birds are present or where stock access streams and/or agricultural run off occurs.

E. coli and enterococci levels at both coastal sites were very low.

Table 4 Results of bacteriological monitoring on 19 January 2010

Site	Site code	<i>E.coli</i> (no. per 100ml)	Enterococci (no per 100ml)	Conductivity (mS/m)
Wai-iti Stream upstream of beach camp	WIT000420	470	340	17.4
Wai-iti Stream approx. 50 m d/s of tributary	WIT000460	540	400	18.1
Wai-iti Stream adjacent beach entrance	WIT000490	390	430	18.7
Sea coast approx 75 m N of stream mouth	SEA900060	1	1	4670
Sea coast approx 30 m S of stream mouth	SEA900063	7	3	4680

At 1 (75m north) and 3 (30m south) cfu/100ml, enterococci in samples collected at the coastal sites were well below the guidelines set out by MfE for recreational contact use. Figure 2 below presents results obtained from 1993 to the present monitoring period. The graph shows that no samples have exceeded either 'Alert' or 'Action' modes, indicating that the water is suitable for recreational bathing at the two coastal sites.

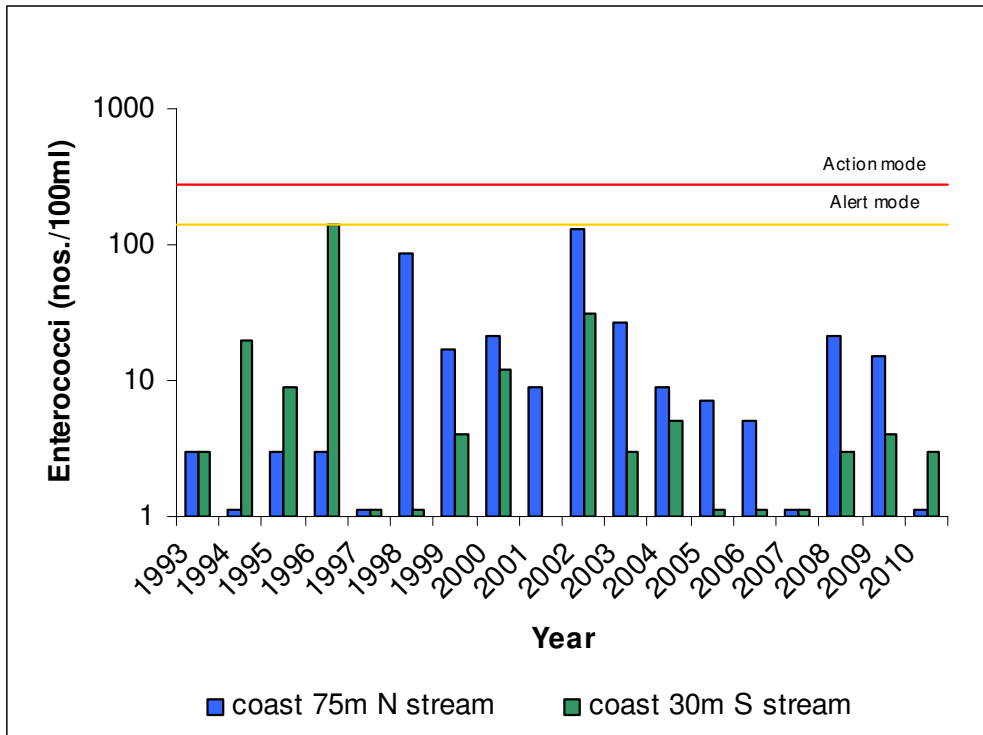


Figure 2 Enterococci (nos/100 ml) results at the two coastal sites since 1993

2.3 Register of incidents

The Taranaki Regional Council operates and maintains a register of all complaints or reported and discovered excursions from acceptable limits and practices, including non-compliance with consents, which may damage the environment. The register ('unauthorised incident register') includes events where the company concerned has itself notified the Council. The register contains details of any investigation and corrective action taken.

Incidents may be alleged to be associated with a particular site. If there is an issue of legal liability, the Council must be able to prove by investigation that the identified company is indeed the source of the incident.

In the 2009-2010 year, there were no incidents recorded by the Council that were associated with the Wai-iti Motor Camp.

3. Discussion

3.1 Discussion of plant performance

The three inspections conducted during the 2009-2010 summer period at this beach camp did not indicate any problems with the sewage treatment system. No odours were noted around the septic tank and pump system or the infiltration trenches. The campground appeared to be tidy and well maintained throughout the monitoring period.

An updated contingency plan for the site was received in June 2009 and as there have been no significant changes at the site this is considered to be up-to-date.

3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

The results of routine bacteriological compliance monitoring performed on 19 January 2010 showed that numbers of *E.coli* and enterococci were high within the Wai-iti Stream (including upstream of the septic tank system) at the time of sampling. These high counts within the stream are consistent with a stream draining through developed agricultural land where stock access to streams and/or agricultural run-off occurs.

Both *E. coli* and enterococci levels at the two coastal sites were low and did not indicate any bacterial contamination of seawater in the vicinity of Wai-iti Beach during the monitoring period. Enterococci levels continued to fall within the 'Acceptable' range according to the MfE recreational water quality guidelines.

It is noted that Wai-iti Beach is monitored more intensively every three years (13 samples over the 'bathing season') in relation to the Council's State of the Environment Marine Bathing monitoring programme to assess its suitability for bathing/contact recreation according to these water quality guidelines. Monitoring is next scheduled during the 2011-2012 summer season.

The rock rip rap seawall had some areas of erosion around the southern end, particularly at the top. However these had been planted and signs had been erected to guide pedestrians to access ramps.

3.3 Evaluation of performance

A tabular summary of the Wai-iti Motor Camp's compliance record for the year under review is set out in Tables 5 and 6.

Table 5 Summary of performance for Consent 1971-3 to discharge up to 27 cubic metres/day of septic tank treated sewage effluent via soakage trenches to groundwater in the vicinity of the Wai-iti Stream

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Bacteriological sampling to be undertaken of the Wai-iti Stream and the coastal waters	Council's bacteriological sampling at five sites	Yes

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
2. Consent holder to ensure maintenance of septic tanks, pumps and soakage trenches is undertaken	Site inspections	Yes
3. Consent holder to provide records of daily effluent volumes discharged to the soakage trenches	Records not requested	N/A
4. Contingency plan to be provided	An updated contingency plan received June 2009	Yes
5. Optional review provision re environmental effects	Next scheduled in 2015, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environment performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 6 Summary of performance for Consent 6462-1 to erect, place and maintain a boulder rip rap toe protection in the coastal marine area on the Wai-iti Beach foreshore

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Notification period before construction or maintenance begins		N/A
2. Structure to be constructed and maintained in accordance with the engineering plans	Site inspections	Yes
3. Landward position of seawall is to be determined by survey to satisfaction of Council		N/A
4. Crest of structure to be no higher than reduced level plus 7.5m	Site inspections	Yes
5. Maximum size of boulders to be used	Site inspections	Yes
6. Structure to have minimum slope of 2 to 1	Site inspections	Yes
7. No refuelling of machinery within coastal marine area		N/A
8. Construction to comply with noise standards as defined in the coastal plan		N/A
9. No work to be undertaken during weekends and holiday periods		N/A
10. No maintenance to be undertaken during weekends or the summer holiday period	No maintenance work has had to be undertaken as yet	N/A

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
11. Sufficient signage to be in place during construction		N/A
12. In situ beach materials only to be used for foreshore reinstatement purposes		N/A
13. Area and volume of disturbance to be minimised and reinstated	Site inspections	Yes
14. Works to cease if any archaeological remains are found		N/A
15. Structure to be constructed within 12 months of issuing of consent		Yes
16. Area behind rock wall to be planted in sand binding plants	Grasses planted	Yes
17. Annual monitoring programme to be developed for integrity of the wall	An annual inspection is incorporated with the monitoring for the wastewater treatment system at the Wai-iti Beach Camp. Further monitoring (structure survey) may be required in future	Yes
18. Structure to be removed and reinstated if no longer required		N/A
19. Optional review provision re environmental effects	Next scheduled in 2015, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environment performance in respect of this consent		High

During the year, the Wai-iti Motor Camp demonstrated a high level of environmental performance and compliance with the resource consents. During the year under review there were no unauthorised incidents reported in relation to the motor camp. No adverse environmental effects were observed as a result of the Wai-iti Beach Motor Camp wastewater system or rock revetment structure.

3.4 Recommendations from the 2008-2009 Annual Report

In the 2008-2009 Annual Report, it was recommended:

1. THAT monitoring of the sewage discharge system at the Wai-iti Motor Camp in the 2009-2010 year continues at the same level as in 2008-2009.
2. THAT in conjunction with the sewage discharge inspection one inspection is undertaken of the rock wall to assess the integrity of the structure, end effects and any erosion occurring as a result of the rock wall.
3. THAT should monitoring results indicate problems with the sewage treatment systems, extended monitoring of Wai-iti Stream and coastal water quality shall be undertaken.

These recommendations were implemented.

3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2010-2011

In designing and implementing the monitoring programmes for water discharges in the region, the Taranaki Regional Council has taken into account the extent of information made available by previous authorities, its relevance under the Resource Management Act, the obligations of the Act in terms of monitoring discharges and effects, and subsequently reporting to the regional community, the scope of assessments required at the time of renewal of permits, and the need to maintain a sound understanding of industrial processes within Taranaki discharging to the environment.

In the case of the Wai-iti Motor Camp wastewater system, the programme for 2009-2010 was unchanged from that for 2008-2009. Similarly, it is proposed that for the 2010-2011 monitoring period that the programme continues at this level. A recommendation to this effect is attached to this report.

4. Recommendations

1. THAT monitoring of the sewage discharge system at the Wai-iti Motor Camp in the 2010-2011 year continues at the same level as in 2009-2010.
2. THAT in conjunction with the sewage discharge inspection one inspection is undertaken of the rock wall to assess the integrity of the structure, end effects and any erosion occurring as a result of the rock wall.
4. THAT should monitoring results indicate problems with the sewage treatment systems, extended monitoring of Wai-iti Stream and coastal water quality shall be undertaken.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

The following abbreviations and terms are used within this report:

'Action' mode	Marine: two consecutive single samples > 280 enterococci/100ml Freshwater: single sample >550 <i>E. coli</i> /100ml
'Alert' mode	Marine: single sample 141-280 enterococci/100ml Freshwater: single sample 261-550 <i>E. coli</i> /100ml
Bacteriological	Micro-organisms selected as indicators of faecal material indicators
Bathers	Those who enter the water, and either partially or fully immerse themselves
Bathing season	Generally the bathing season extends between 1 November and 31 March
Beach	The shore or any access point to the sea
cfu	colony forming units. A measure of the concentration of bacteria usually expressed as per 100 millilitre sample
Conductivity	An indication of the level of dissolved salts in a sample, usually measured at 20°C and expressed in mS/m
Contact recreation	Recreation activities that bring people physically in contact with water, involving a risk of involuntary ingestion or inhalation of water
Enterococci	An indicator of the possible presence of faecal material and pathological micro-organisms. Usually expressed as colony forming units per 100 millilitre of sample
Faecal coliforms	An indicator of the possible presence of faecal material and pathological micro-organisms. Usually expressed as colony forming units per 100 millilitre sample
Median	Central value when values are arranged in order of magnitude
Resource consent	refer Section 87 of the RMA. Resource consents include land use consents (refer Sections 9 and 13 of the RMA), coastal permits (Sections 12, 14 and 15), water permits (Section 14) and discharge permits (Section 15)
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991 and subsequent amendments
Temperature	Measured in °C (degrees Celsius)
Water quality	The bacteriological condition of a water body as it relates to human health, measured using indicator bacteria

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Appendix I

Resource consents held by Wai-iti Motor Camp



Discharge Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTEN ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE 06-765 7127
FAX 06-763 5097

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

Name of
Consent Holder: Wai-iti Motor Camp Limited
 C/- 538 Carrington Road
 R D 1
 NEW PLYMOUTH

Consent Granted
Date: 28 March 2003

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge up to 27 cubic metres/day of septic tank
 treated sewage effluent via soakage trenches to
 groundwater in the vicinity of the Waiiti Stream at or about
 GR: Q18:379-523

Expiry Date: 1 June 2021

Review Date(s): June 2009, June 2015

Site Location: Beach Road, Waiiti

Legal Description: Pt Lot 2 DP 13368 Waiiti 54B3 54B2 Blk X Mimi SD

Catchment: Waiiti

Consent 1971-3

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall, in conjunction with the Taranaki Regional Council, undertake such bacteriological monitoring of the Waiti Stream and coastal waters of the foreshore as deemed necessary by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
2. The consent holder shall ensure proper maintenance of the septic tanks, pumping station and soakage trenches as required.
3. The consent holder shall provide records of daily effluent volumes discharged to the soakage trenches at the request of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
4. The consent holder shall provide a contingency plan to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, outlining measures to be undertaken in the event of power failure, pump breakdown, pipe blockage and failure of soakage trenches, within three months of granting this consent.
5. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 5 December 2003

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council



Chief Executive



CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PRIVATE BAG 711
47 CLOTEN ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE: 06-765 7127
FAX: 06-765 8097
www.trc.govt.nz

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

**Coastal Permit
Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council**

Name of
Consent Holder: Wai-iti Motor Camp Limited
538 Carrington Road
R D 1
NEW PLYMOUTH

Consent Granted
Date: 12 July 2005

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To erect, place and maintain a boulder rip rap toe
protection in the coastal marine area on the Wai-iti Beach
foreshore at or about GR: Q18:379-523

Expiry Date: 1 June 2021

Review Date(s): June 2009, June 2015

Site Location: Beach Road, Urenui

Legal Description: Pt Lot 2 DP 13368 Blk X Mimi SD

Catchment: Tasman Sea

Consent 6462-1

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 48 hours prior to commencement, and upon completion of initial construction, and again at least 48 hours prior to, and upon completion of, any subsequent maintenance works.
2. The structure authorised by this consent shall be constructed and subsequently maintained in accordance with the engineering plans submitted in support of application 3319 and to ensure the conditions of this consent are met. Any variation to these plans will be subject to the approval of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 3319 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.
3. The landward position of the seawall is determined by survey to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council prior to the commencement of works.
4. The crest of the structure shall not exceed a maximum height of reduced level plus 7.5 metres.
5. The maximum diameter of boulders utilised within the structure shall be no more than 0.8 metres.
6. The structure shall have a minimum seaward slope of 2 horizontal to 1 vertical.
7. There shall be no refuelling of construction machinery within the coastal marine area.

Consent 6462-1

8. The construction, use, maintenance and removal of the structure authorised by this consent shall comply with the noise standards as outlined within section 4.4.3 of the Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki.
9. During construction of the structure no work shall be undertaken during school holidays, public holidays and weekends without the approval of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
10. All practicable measures shall be undertaken to ensure maintenance of the structure shall not occur on weekends, public holidays or between 1 December and 31 January.
11. During construction and maintenance periods the area subject to works shall have sufficient signage to ensure public safety of any potential safety hazards.
12. In situ beach material shall be used only for foreshore reinstatement purposes seaward of the structure, and shall not be used for construction purposes.
13. The consent holder shall ensure that the area and volume of foreshore disturbance shall, so far as practicable, be minimised and any areas which are disturbed shall, so far as practicable, be reinstated.
14. In the event that any archaeological remains are discovered as a result of the exercise of this consent, the works shall cease immediately at the affected site. The Ngati Mutunga Iwi Authority and the Chief Executive of the Taranaki Regional Council shall be notified immediately, and be invited to inspect the site.
15. The structure authorised by this consent shall be constructed within twelve months of the granting of this consent. Upon completion of construction the consent holder shall submit as built plans of the structure if different to those submitted in support of application 3319.
16. The consent holder shall undertake all practicable measures to ensure the development of healthy functioning flax, spinefex and other native sand binding plants immediately behind the rock revetment wall to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
17. An annual monitoring programme will be developed for the integrity of the rock wall , erosion of the beach and for any end effects of the surrounding environment. All costs associated with the monitoring will be met by the consent holder.
18. The structure authorised by this consent shall be removed and the area reinstated, if and when the structure is no longer required. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 48 hours prior to the structures removal and reinstatement.

Consent 6462-1

19. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Footnote:

- i. The structure is proposed to be constructed on New Plymouth District Council esplanade reserve. The New Plymouth District Council takes no responsibility for the maintenance of the structure or effects it might have on the beach or neighbouring properties.

Signed at Stratford on 12 July 2005

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council



Director-Resource Management

