



Name Nicola Auld

Organisation (if applicable)

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[REDACTED]

Submitter type Individual

Releasing submissions

1. Do you agree that overall water quality should be maintained or improved within a freshwater management unit rather than within a region? Why or why not? Yes

Why or why not?

The big problem with water bodies is Transit NZ and the roading. They can just change waterbodies and build massive drains and pollute drain and wetland ecosystem. Please refer to the transit motorway hearing of the wooden corridor where they sort approval for the concept which will address resource consent issues later relating to polluting water bodies. How can councils and government have rules but not apply them to themselves when they want projects approved. This hearing brought to light some major water pollution of large pure ground water aquifers by filling and constructing a significant roads and overbridges through massive pure water shingle pits, Also the construction of huge motorway bridges over the tidal Cam river which is home to the endangered whitebait, and a large range of fish included salmon and trout. Also the proposal plans to and discharging water into private waterways without even formally meeting with effected parties to discuss the potential problems with low lying outlet flow of the McIntoshes drain which after the earthquake is below the level of the Waimac river. The motorway plans were simplistic which lack all detail and info which is needed when deciding on major environmental impact decisions and say the water issue will be address through separate resource consents. The large scale motorway projects completely mow over any water issues environment issue with government money.

2. How should the attributes be applied, or the values protected, in giving effect to the requirement to maintain or improve overall water quality? Please explain.

We need to protect and enhance all waterbodies especially in built up areas as most of NZ houses and industry is 5km from the coast. The fish need quality water and a quality environment to survive and thrive. City streams need to be day lighted and planted and all streams enhanced. The aim must be drinkable water not wadeable water. The farmers are doing a great job so incentives and grants for the willing is much better than regulations to all. Its very expensive, time wise, labour and fencing and planting costs. The city dwellers could help out with planting. Also the streamside planting needs to be substantial to have the desired shading/habitat effect. ! or 2 meters is better than nothing but not the answer.

3. What is an appropriate way to include measures of macroinvertebrates in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management? What alternative measures could be used for monitoring ecosystem health?

4. What information should be required in a request to include significant infrastructure in Appendix 3 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, and why would this information be important?

5. Do you agree with applying lake attributes and national bottom lines to intermittently closing or opening lakes or lagoons? Why or why not?

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6. What information should be required in a request to list a water body in Appendix 4 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, and why would this information be important?

7. Do you agree with the proposed requirements and deadlines for excluding livestock from water bodies? Why or why not? No

7. Do you agree with the proposed requirements and deadlines for excluding livestock from water bodies? Why or why not?

8. Should standards for efficient water use be developed?

Research must be carried out to determine the effect of shipping off bottled water to other parts of the world. This is changing the balance of the available water in the NZ systems and the bottled water is then taken to arid parts of the earth. How do these water losses effect our climate and water supply? Bottled water should not be sold from areas which have water restrictions and where there is a heavy demand by farmers. There is real risk of all the irrigation and bottle demand drying up our natural river systems which habitats and life are then lost forever. Dry river creeks in Canterbury hold little hope for migrating fish species and bird life feed from the natural riverside environment.

9. Do you support easier transfer of consents? Do you think the changes outlined in Proposal 2.4 would better enable transfers? What other changes would better enable transfers?

10. How should the Government help councils and communities address over-allocation for water quality and water quantity? Should it provide guidance, rules or something else (please specify)?

Yes Rules here need to be strict. Our river systems and water quality need to be saved and enhanced.

11. Should councils have greater flexibility in how they meet the costs of improving freshwater management? For example, by recovering costs from water users and those who discharge to water? Please provide examples.

Yes all business, council, government operations, discharge users must clean up there act by treating water quality at the source before it is allowed to enter the receiving water course and also physical improve the receiving environment through enhancement planting removal of fish passage barriers and contribute to active local stream system improvement by funding planting, and community planting days, daylighting streams etc. This should be a yearly cost. Not a one off.

12. How can the Government help councils and communities to better interpret and apply Te Mana o te Wai in their region?

13. Should councils be required to identify and record iwi/hap? relationships with freshwater bodies, and how should they do it?

14. What would support councils and iwi/hap? to engage about their values for freshwater bodies?

15. What are your views on the proposal for a new rohe-based agreement between iwi and councils for natural resource management? What type of support would be helpful for councils and iwi to implement these to enable better iwi/hap? engagement in natural

16. What are your views of the proposed amendments to water conservation orders? Outline any issues you see with the process and protection afforded by water conservation orders?

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areas of housing. Housing development and the effect of building more houses effects our water through sewage and watercourse channels. All these effects the environment and life of our rivers and oceans.

17. If you are involved with a marae or live in a papak?inga, does it have access to clean, safe drinking water? What would improve access to clean, safe drinking water for your marae or papak?inga?

18. Do you agree with the proposed criteria for the Freshwater Improvement Fund? Why or why not? Funding is the future.

19. Do you have any further comments you wish to make about the Government's proposals?  
All water quality issues must be to improve the water quality to a drinking standard, NZ wide especially in the built up areas of housing. Housing development and the effect of building more houses effects our water through sewage and watercourse channels, flooding of low lying land with pollutants. All these effects the environment and life of our rivers and oceans. Building more and more houses destroys our environment. Auckland's sewage, drainage network and drinking water supply can't cope and results in many polluted beaches from unhealthy streams, and dead harbors devoted of life. NZ's aim must be drinkable water quality of all streams, and safe swimming beaches.  
Grants, incentives, free plants and free local labour like schools is the best approach for cleaning up rural streams and possibly some city streams. Create community native plant nurseries and grow plants and plant the steams by involving schools and community groups. There is an untapped labour force out there with our schools army of students that what to help the environment but need organizing to do so.