

## Appendix 21

### Objectives

One Plan 2023		One plan 2024 (PA3)	
Reference	Provision	Reference	Provision
Objective 2-1	<p><b>Resource Management</b></p> <p>a) To have regard to the mauri* of natural and physical resources^ to enable hapū* and iwi* to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p> <p>b) Kaitiakitanga^ must be given particular regard and the relationship of hapū* and iwi* with their ancestral lands^, water^, sites*, wāhi tapu* and other taonga* (including wāhi tūpuna*) must be recognised and provided for through resource management processes.</p>	RPS-RMIA-O1	<p><b>Resource Management</b></p> <p>1. To have regard to the mauri* of natural and physical resources*^ to enable hapū* and iwi* to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p> <p>2. Kaitiakitanga^ must be given particular regard and the relationship of hapū* and iwi* with their ancestral lands*, water*, sites*, wāhi tapu* and other taonga* (including wāhi tūpuna*) must be recognised and provided for through resource management processes.</p>
Objective 3-1	<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <p>Have regard to the benefits of infrastructure^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance by recognising and providing for their establishment, operation*, maintenance* and upgrading*.</p>	RPS-EIT-O1	<p><b>Infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance</b></p> <p>Have regard to the benefits of infrastructure^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance by recognising and providing for their establishment, operation*, maintenance* and upgrading*.</p>
Objective 3-2	<p><b>Energy</b></p> <p>An improvement in the efficiency of the end use of energy and an increase in the use of renewable energy^ resources within the Region.</p>	RPS-EIT-O2	<p><b>Energy</b></p> <p>An improvement in the efficiency of the end use of energy and an increase in the use of renewable energy^ resources within the Region.</p>
Objective 4-2	<p><b>Regulating potential cause of accelerated erosion</b></p> <p>Land^ is used in a manner that ensures:</p> <p>a) accelerated erosion* and increased sedimentation in water bodies^ (with resultant adverse effects^ on people, buildings and infrastructure^) caused by vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*,</p>	RPS-LF-LAND-O2	<p><b>Regulating potential causes of accelerated erosion</b></p> <p>Land* is used in a manner that ensures:</p> <p>1. accelerated erosion* and increased sedimentation in water bodies* (with resultant adverse effects* on people, buildings and infrastructure^) caused by vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*, forestry*, or</p>

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	<p>forestry*, or cultivation* are avoided as far as reasonably practicable, or otherwise remedied or mitigated, and</p> <p>b) sediment loads entering water bodies^ as a result of accelerated erosion are reduced to the extent required to be consistent with the water^ management objectives and policies for water^ quality set out in Chapter 5 of this Plan.</p>		<p>cultivation* are avoided as far as reasonably practicable, or otherwise remedied or mitigated, and</p> <p>2. sediment loads entering water bodies* as a result of accelerated erosion are reduced to the extent required to be consistent with the water* management objectives and policies for water* quality set out in RPS-LF-LW of this Plan.</p>
Objective 5-1	<p><b>Water management values</b></p> <p>Surface water bodies^ and their beds^ are managed in a manner which safe guards their life supporting capacity and recognises and provides for the Values in Schedule B1 .</p>	RPS-LF-FW-O3	<p><b>Water management Values</b></p> <p>Surface water bodies*^ and their beds* are managed in a manner which safe guards their life supporting capacity and recognises and provides for the Values in RP-SCHED2.</p>
Objective 5-2	<p><b>Water quality</b></p> <p>a) Surface water^ quality is managed to ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. water^ quality is maintained in those rivers^ and lakes^ where the existing water^ quality is at a level sufficient to support the Values in Schedule B</li> <li>ii. water^ quality is enhanced in those rivers^ and lakes^ where the existing water^ quality is not at a level sufficient to support the Values in Schedule B</li> <li>iii. accelerated eutrophication and sedimentation of lakes^ in the Region is prevented or minimised</li> <li>iv. the special values of rivers^ protected by water conservation orders^ are maintained.</li> </ol> <p>b) Groundwater quality is managed to ensure that existing groundwater quality is maintained or where it is</p>	RPS-LF-FW-O4	<p><b>Water quality</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Surface water* quality is managed to ensure that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Water* quality is maintained in those rivers* and lakes* where the existing water* quality is at a level sufficient to support the Values in RP-SCHED2</li> <li>b. Water* quality is enhanced in those rivers* and lakes* where the existing water* quality is not at a level sufficient to support the Values in RP-SCHED2</li> <li>c. accelerated eutrophication and sedimentation of lakes* in the Region is prevented or minimised</li> <li>d. the special values of rivers* protected by water conservation orders^ are maintained.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Groundwater quality is managed to ensure that existing groundwater quality is maintained or where it</li> </ol>

One Plan 2023 Reference		One plan 2024 (PA3) Reference	
	Provision		Provision
	degraded/over allocated as a result of human activity, groundwater quality is enhanced.		is degraded/over allocated as a result of human activity, groundwater quality is enhanced.
Objective 5-4	<p><b>Beds of rivers and lakes</b></p> <p>The beds^ of rivers^ and lakes^ will be managed in a manner which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sustains their life supporting capacity</li> <li>b) provides for the instream morphological components of natural character</li> <li>c) recognises and provides for the Schedule B Values</li> <li>d) provides for infrastructure^ and flood mitigation purposes.</li> </ol> <p>The land^ adjacent to the bed^ of reaches with a Schedule B Value of Flood Control and Drainage will be managed in a manner which provides for flood mitigation purposes.</p>	RPS-LF-FW-O6	<p><b>Beds of rivers and lakes</b></p> <p>The beds* of rivers* and lakes* will be managed in a manner which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. sustains their life supporting capacity</li> <li>2. provides for the instream morphological components of natural character</li> <li>3. recognises and provides for the RP-SCHED2 Values</li> <li>4. provides for infrastructure^ and flood mitigation purposes.</li> </ol> <p>The land* adjacent to the bed* of reaches with a RP-SCHED2 Value of Flood Control and Drainage will be managed in a manner which provides for flood mitigation purposes.</p>
Objective 6-1	<p><b>Indigenous biological diversity</b></p> <p>Protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and maintain indigenous biological diversity^, including enhancement where appropriate.</p>	RPS-ECO-O1	<p><b>Indigenous biological diversity</b></p> <p>Protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and maintain indigenous biological diversity^, including enhancement where appropriate.</p>
Objective 6-2	<p><b>Outstanding natural features and landscapes and natural character</b></p> <p>a) The characteristics and values of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the Region's outstanding natural features and landscapes, including those identified in Schedule G, and</li> <li>ii. the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands^, rivers^ and lakes^ and their margins are</li> </ol>	RPS-NATC-O1	<p><b>Outstanding natural features and landscapes, and natural character</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The characteristics and values of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the Region's outstanding natural features and landscapes, including those identified in RPS-SCHED7, and</li> <li>b. the natural character of the coastal environment*, wetlands*, rivers* and lakes* and their margins</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

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Reference	Provision	Reference	Provision
	<p>protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>b) Adverse effects<sup>^</sup>, including cumulative adverse effects<sup>^</sup>, on the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands<sup>^</sup>, rivers<sup>^</sup> and lakes<sup>^</sup> and their margins, are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. avoided in areas with outstanding natural character, and</li> <li>ii. avoided where they would significantly diminish the attributes and qualities of areas that have high natural character, and</li> <li>iii. avoided, remedied or mitigated in other areas.</li> </ol> <p>(c) Promote the rehabilitation or restoration of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands<sup>^</sup>, rivers<sup>^</sup> and lakes<sup>^</sup> and their margins.</p>		<p>are protected from inappropriate subdivision*, use and development.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Adverse effects*, including cumulative adverse effects*, on the natural character of the coastal environment*, wetlands*, rivers* and lakes* and their margins, are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. avoided in areas with outstanding natural character, and</li> <li>b. . avoided where they would significantly diminish the attributes and qualities of areas that have high natural character, and</li> <li>c. avoided, remedied or mitigated in other areas.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Promote the rehabilitation or restoration of the natural character of the coastal environment*, wetlands*, rivers* and lakes* and their margins.</li> </ol>
Objective 9-1	<p><b>Effects of natural hazard events</b></p> <p>The adverse effects<sup>^</sup> of natural hazard<sup>^</sup> events on people, property, infrastructure<sup>^</sup> and the wellbeing of communities are avoided or mitigated.</p>	RPS-HAZ-NH-O2	<p><b>Effects of natural hazard events</b></p> <p>The adverse effects* of natural hazard* events on people, property, infrastructure* and the wellbeing of communities are avoided or mitigated.</p>
Objective 12-1	<p><b>Resource management in the Region</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The regulation of activities in a manner which maximises certainty and avoids unnecessary costs on resource users and other parties.</li> <li>b) The regulation of activities in a manner which gives effect to the provisions of Part I of this Plan, the Regional Policy Statement.</li> </ol>	RP-IO-O1	<p><b>Resource management in the Region</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The regulation of activities in a manner which maximises certainty and avoids unnecessary costs on resource users and other parties.</li> <li>2. The regulation of activities in a manner which gives effect to the provisions of Part I of this Plan, the Regional Policy Statement.</li> </ol>
Objective 12-2	<p><b>Consent duration, review and enforcement</b></p>	RP-IO-O2	<p><b>Consent duration, review and enforcement</b></p>

One Plan 2023 Reference		One plan 2024 (PA3)	
	Provision	Reference	Provision
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The provisions of the RMA dealing with the duration of resource consents, review of consent conditions, and enforcement procedures must be implemented in a manner that provides the maximum reasonable certainty to resource users, affected parties and submitters.</li> <li>b) The Regional Council will provide user-friendly consents of appropriate duration and will carefully monitor and manage compliance.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The provisions of the RMA dealing with the duration of resource consents, review of consent conditions, and enforcement procedures must be implemented in a manner that provides the maximum reasonable certainty to resource users, affected parties and submitters.</li> <li>2. The Regional Council will provide user-friendly consents of appropriate duration and will carefully monitor and manage compliance.</li> </ul>
Objective 13-1	<p><b>Accelerated erosion - regulation of vegetation clearance, land disturbance, forestry and cultivation</b></p> <p>The regulation of vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*, forestry* and cultivation* in a manner that ensures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) accelerated erosion* and any associated damage to people, buildings and infrastructure^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance are avoided as far as reasonably practicable or otherwise remedied or mitigated, and</li> <li>b) increased sedimentation in water bodies^ as a result of human activity is avoided as far as reasonably practicable, or otherwise mitigated.</li> </ul>	RP-LF-LAND-O1	<p><b>Accelerated erosion - regulation of vegetation clearance, land disturbance, forestry and cultivation</b></p> <p>The regulation of vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*, forestry* and cultivation* in a manner that ensures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. accelerated erosion* and any associated damage to people, buildings and infrastructure^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance are avoided as far as reasonably practicable or otherwise remedied or mitigated, and</li> <li>2. increased sedimentation in water bodies* as a result of human activity is avoided as far as reasonably practicable, or otherwise mitigated.</li> </ul>
Objective 13-2	<p><b>Regulation of activities affecting indigenous biological diversity</b></p> <p>The regulation of resource use activities to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna or to maintain indigenous biological diversity^, including enhancement where appropriate.</p>	RP-ECO-O1	<p><b>Regulation of activities affecting indigenous biological diversity</b></p> <p>The regulation of resource use activities to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna or to maintain indigenous biological diversity^, including enhancement where appropriate.</p>

One Plan 2023 Reference		One plan 2024 (PA3) Reference	
	Provision		Provision
Objective 14-1	<p><b>Management of discharges to land and water and land uses affecting groundwater and surface water quality</b></p> <p>The management of discharges<sup>^</sup> onto or into land<sup>^</sup> (including those that enter water<sup>^</sup>) or directly into water<sup>^</sup> and land<sup>^</sup> use activities affecting groundwater and surface water<sup>^</sup> quality in a manner that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) safeguards the life supporting capacity of water and recognises and provides for the Values and management objectives in Schedule B,</li> <li>b) provides for the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 as they relate to surface water<sup>^</sup> and groundwater quality, and</li> <li>c) where a discharge<sup>^</sup> is onto or into land<sup>^</sup>, avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects<sup>^</sup> on surface water<sup>^</sup> or groundwater</li> </ol>	RP-LF-LW-O2	<p><b>Management of discharges to land and water and land uses affecting groundwater and surface water quality</b></p> <p>The management of discharges* onto or into land* (including those that enter water*) or directly into water* and land* use activities affecting groundwater and surface water* quality in a manner that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. safeguards the life supporting capacity of water* and recognises and provides for the Values and management objectives in RP-SCHED2</li> <li>2. provides for the objectives and policies of RPS-LF as they relate to surface water* and groundwater quality, and</li> <li>3. where a discharge* is onto or into land*, avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects* on surface water* or groundwater</li> </ol>
Objective 17-1	<p><b>Regulation of structures and activities in artificial watercourses and in the beds of rivers and lakes, and damming</b></p> <p>The regulation of structures<sup>^</sup> and activities in artificial watercourses* and in the beds<sup>^</sup> of rivers<sup>^</sup> and lakes<sup>^</sup>, and damming, in a manner that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) safeguards life supporting capacity, and recognises and provides for the Values and management objectives in Schedule B, and</li> <li>b) has regard to the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 that relate to structures<sup>^</sup> and activities in artificial watercourses* and in the beds<sup>^</sup> of rivers<sup>^</sup> and lakes<sup>^</sup>, and damming.</li> </ol>	RP-LF-AWBD-O5	<p><b>Regulation of structures and activities in artificial watercourses and in the beds of rivers and lakes, and damming</b></p> <p>The regulation of structures* and activities in artificial watercourses* and in the beds* of rivers* and lakes*, and damming, in a manner that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. safeguards life supporting capacity, and recognises and provides for the Values and management objectives in RP-SCHED2, and</li> <li>2. has regard to the objectives and policies of RPS-AIR that relate to structures* and activities in artificial watercourses* and in the beds* of rivers* and lakes*, and damming.</li> </ol>

One Plan 2023 Reference		One plan 2024 (PA3) Reference	
	Provision		Provision
Objective 17-2	<p><b>Fish passage</b></p> <p>The passage of fish is maintained, or is improved, by instream structures^, except where it is desirable to prevent the passage of some fish species in order to protect desired fish species, their life stages, or their habitats.</p>	RP-LF-AWBD-O6	<p><b>Fish passage</b></p> <p>The passage of fish is maintained, or is improved, by instream structures^, except where it is desirable to prevent the passage of some fish species in order to protect desired fish species, their life stages, or their habitats.</p>

## Policies

One Plan 2023		One Plan 2024	
Reference	Provision	Reference	Provision
Policy 2-1	<p><b>Hapū and iwi involvement in resource management</b></p> <p>The Regional Council must enable and foster kaitiakitanga<sup>^</sup> and the relationship between hapū* and iwi* and their ancestral lands<sup>^</sup>, water<sup>^</sup>, sites*, wāhi tapu* and other taonga* (including wāhi tūpuna*) through increased involvement of hapū* and iwi* in resource management processes including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) memoranda of partnership between the Regional Council and hapū* or iwi* which set clear relationship and communication parameters to address resource management objectives,</li> <li>b) recognition of existing arrangements and agreements between resource users, local authorities and hapū* or iwi*,</li> <li>c) development of catchment-based forums, involving the Regional Council, hapū*, iwi*, and other interested groups including resource users, for information sharing, planning and research,</li> <li>d) development, where appropriate, of hapū* and iwi* cultural indicator monitoring programmes by the Regional Council,</li> <li>e) assistance from the Regional Council to hapū* or iwi* to facilitate research, projects, seminars and training,</li> <li>f) development of joint management agreements<sup>^</sup> between the Regional Council and hapū* or iwi* where appropriate,</li> </ol>	RPS-RMIA-P1	<p><b>Hapū and iwi involvement in resource management</b></p> <p>The Regional Council must enable and foster kaitiakitanga<sup>^</sup> and the relationship between hapū* and iwi* and their ancestral lands*, water*, sites*, wāhi tapu* and other taonga* (including wāhi tūpuna*) through increased involvement of hapū* and iwi* in resource management processes including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. memoranda of partnership between the Regional Council and hapū* or iwi* which set clear relationship and communication parameters to address resource management objectives,</li> <li>2. recognition of existing arrangements and agreements between resource users, local authorities and hapū* or iwi*,</li> <li>3. development of catchment-based forums, involving the Regional Council, hapū*, iwi*, and other interested groups including resource users, for information sharing, planning and research,</li> <li>4. development, where appropriate, of hapū* and iwi* cultural indicator monitoring programmes by the Regional Council,</li> <li>5. assistance from the Regional Council to hapū* or iwi* to facilitate research, projects, seminars and training,</li> <li>6. development of joint management agreements<sup>^</sup> between the Regional Council and hapū* or iwi* where appropriate,</li> </ol>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>g) the Regional Council having regard to iwi management plans* lodged with Council,</li> <li>h) involvement of hapū* or iwi* in resource consent^ decision-making and planning processes in the ways agreed in the memoranda of partnership and joint management agreements^ developed under (a) and (f) above, and</li> <li>i) the Regional Council advising and encouraging resource consent^ applicants to consult directly with hapū* or iwi* where it is necessary to identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands^, water^, sites*, wāhi tapu* and other taonga* (including wāhi tūpuna*), and</li> <li>ii. the actual and potential adverse effects^ of proposed activities on those relationships</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. the Regional Council having regard to iwi management plans* lodged with Council,</li> <li>8. involvement of hapū* or iwi* in resource consent^ decision-making and planning processes in the ways agreed in the memoranda of partnership and joint management agreements^ developed under (1) and (6) above, and</li> <li>9. the Regional Council advising and encouraging resource consent^ applicants to consult directly with hapū* or iwi* where it is necessary to identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands*, water*, sites*, wāhi tapu* and other taonga* (including wāhi tūpuna*), and</li> <li>b. the actual and potential adverse effects* of proposed activities on those relationships.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Policy 2-2	<p><b>Wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Wāhi tapu*, wāhi tūpuna* and other sites* of significance to Māori identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. In the Regional Coastal Plan and district plans^,</li> <li>ii. as historic reserves under the Reserves Act 1977,</li> <li>iii. as Māori reserves under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993,</li> <li>iv. as sites recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association’s Site Recording Scheme, and</li> <li>v. as registered sites under the Historic Places Act 1993</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>must be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use or development that would cause adverse</p>	RPS-RMIA-P2	<p><b>Wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wāhi tapu*, wāhi tūpuna* and other sites* of significance to Māori identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. In the Regional Coastal Plan and district plans^,</li> <li>b. as historic reserves under the Reserves Act 1977,</li> <li>c. as Māori reserves under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993,</li> <li>d. as sites recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association’s Site Recording Scheme, and</li> <li>e. as registered sites under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>must be protected from inappropriate subdivision*, use or development that would cause adverse effects* on the qualities and</p>

	<p>effects^ on the qualities and features which contribute to the values of these sites*.</p> <p>b) The Regional Council must facilitate hapū* and iwi* recording the locations of wāhi tapu*, wāhi tūpuna* and other sites* of significance to Māori in an appropriate publicly-available database.</p> <p>c) Potential damage or disturbance (including that caused by inappropriate subdivision, use or development) to wāhi tapu*, wāhi tūpuna* and other sites* of significance to Māori not identified (for confidentiality and sensitivity reasons) by hapū* or iwi* under (a), above, must be minimised by the Regional Council facilitating the compilation of databases by hapū* and iwi* to record locations which need to remain confidential.</p> <p>The Regional Council must ensure that resource users and contractors have clear procedures in the event wāhi tapu* or wāhi tūpuna* are discovered.</p>		<p>features which contribute to the values of these sites*.</p> <p>2. The Regional Council must facilitate hapū* and iwi* recording the locations of wāhi tapu*, wāhi tūpuna* and other sites* of significance to Māori in an appropriate publicly available database.</p> <p>3. Potential damage or disturbance (including that caused by inappropriate subdivision*, use or development) to wāhi tapu*, wāhi tūpuna* and other sites* of significance to Māori not identified (for confidentiality and sensitivity reasons) by hapū* or iwi* under (1), above, must be minimised by the Regional Council facilitating the compilation of databases by hapū* and iwi* to record locations which need to remain confidential.</p> <p>4. The Regional Council must ensure that resource users and contractors have clear procedures in the event wāhi tapu* or wāhi tūpuna* are discovered.</p>
Policy 2-3	<p><b>The mauri of water</b></p> <p>a) The Regional Council must have regard to the mauri* of water^ by implementing Policy 2-1 (a) to (i) above and by restricting and suspending water^ takes in times of minimum flow consistent with Policy 5-18 in Chapter 5.</p> <p>b) In exceptional circumstances the Regional Council, following advice and guidance of hapū* or iwi* and consultation with potentially affected resource users, may facilitate a voluntary rāhui* - temporary cessation of resource activities (with the exception of public water supply*).</p>	RPS-RMIA-P3	<p><b>The mauri of water</b></p> <p>1. The Regional Council must have regard to the mauri* of water* by implementing RPSRMIA-P1(1) to (9) and by restricting and suspending water* takes in times of minimum flow consistent with LF-FW-P21.</p> <p>2. In exceptional circumstances the Regional Council, following advice and guidance of hapū* or iwi* and consultation with potentially affected resource users, may facilitate a voluntary rāhui* - temporary cessation of resource activities (with the exception of public water supply*).</p>
Policy 2-4	<b>Other resource management issues</b>	RPS-RMIA-P4	<b>Other resource management issues</b>

<p>The specific issues listed in 2.2 which were raised by hapū* and iwi* must be addressed in the manner set out in Table 2.1 below.</p> <p>Table 2.1 highlights issues of significance to the Region's hapū* and iwi*, provides explanations in the context of Māori belief and demonstrates how the Regional Council must address these matters. The issues and explanations do not in any way represent a complete picture of hapū* and iwi* concerns, but they offer possible explanations as to the depth of feeling and connection hapū* and iwi* have with the Region's natural resources.</p>	<p>The specific issues listed in RPS-RMIA which were raised by hapū* and iwi* must be addressed in the manner set out in Table 2 below.</p> <p>Table 2 highlights issues of significance to the Region's hapū* and iwi*, provides explanations in the context of Māori belief and demonstrates how the Regional Council must address these matters. The issues and explanations do not in any way represent a complete picture of hapū* and iwi* concerns, but they offer possible explanations as to the depth of feeling and connection hapū* and iwi* have with the Region's natural resources.</p>
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Table 2.1 / Table 2 Resource management issues of significance to hapū\* and iwi\* Ngā Take Whakahaere Rauemi e Hirahira ana ki ngā Hapū me ngā Iwi

Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi* He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi	Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori* He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take
<p>a. Management of water* quality and quantity throughout the Region does not provide for the special qualities significant to Māori.</p> <p><i>Kāore te whakahaeretanga o te kōunga me te nui o tewai huri noa i te Rohe i te whakarato wāhanga ki ngā āhuatanga e hirahira ana ki te Māori.</i></p>	<p><b>Mauri*</b> <b>Mauri</b></p> <p>Wai Māori (pure water) is essential to hapū* and iwi* i the Region to ensure activities conducted for cultural purposes, such as spiritual cleansing, baptismal ritual and food gathering, are achievable.</p> <p><i>He mea nui te Wai-Māori ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe kia hua ai ka taea te whakatutuki i ngā mahi tikanga Māori pērā i te whakanoa, te tohi, me te kohikohi kai.</i></p> <p>Mauri* acts as a balancing agent to ensure the lifesupporting qualities within the water* are maintained.</p> <p><i>Ko tā te Mauri he whakatautika kia hua ai ka puritia tonutia ngā āhuatanga tuku oranga o te wai.</i></p> <p>Human activities, application of impure agents, loss of water* capacity, and contaminants* all affect the ability of the mauri* to perform its role effectively, therefore resulting in a standard of water* not suitable for hapū* and iwi* to perform their relevant tikanga Māori* or cultural activities associated with its use.</p> <p><i>Ka pāngia kinotia te mauri me tōna āhei ki te whakatutuki pai i tōna kaupapa e te mahi a te tangata me te whakamahi mea paruparu, te mimiti o te wai hoki, me te uru mai o ngā paru kino. Ko te hua he wai kāore i te pai ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei whakatutuki i ō rātou tikanga e pā ana ki te whakamahi i te wai.</i></p>	<p>Surface water* quality Te kōunga o te wai mata</p> <p>Chapter 2 - Te Ao Māori Objective 2-1 Policy 2-3 Chapter 2 Methods</p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-1 Policy 5-1 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water</p> <p>Wāhanga 2 - Te Ao Māori Whāinga 2-1 Kaupapa 2-3 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 2</p> <p>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-1 Kaupapa 5-1 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</p> <p>Ngā ture kei Wāhanga 14 - Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te Whenua me ngā Wai</p>
<p>b. Hazardous substances* and nitrate run-off need to be better managed to avoid contaminants* entering water*.</p> <p><i>Me pai ake te whakahaere matū mōrearea me ngā rerenga pākawa ota hei pare i te uru o ngā paru kino ki roto i ngā wai.</i></p>	<p>(This cell contains the same text as the previous row, as it is part of the same table structure in the image)</p>	<p>Surface water* quality Te kōunga o te wai mata</p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policy 5-8 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water</p> <p>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 5-8 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</p> <p>Ngā ture kei Wāhanga 14 - Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te Whenua me ngā Wai</p>

Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi* He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi	Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori* He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take
<p>c. Lakes* and streams (for example, Punahau/ Waipunahau (Lake Horowhenua and Hokio Stream) have suffered degradation which continues and are considered culturally unclean.</p> <p><i>Kua hemo haere ngā roto me ngā manga (hei tauira, ko Punahau/Waipunahau, arā, ko Lake Horowhenua me te manga o Hokio) i te whakakīnotanga - kei te mahia tonutia hoki, ā, kua pokea te tapu.</i></p>		<p>Surface water* quality Te kounga o te wai mata</p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objectives 5-1 and 5-2, Policies 5-1 to 5-5 and 5-8 to 5-10 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water</p> <p>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-1 and 5-2 Kaupapa 5-1 ki 5-5 me 5-8 ki 5-10 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</p> <p>Ngā ture kei Wāhanga 14 - Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te Whenua me ngā Wai</p>
<p>d. Access to and availability of clean water* to exercise cultural activities such as food gathering and baptismal rituals have diminished.</p> <p><i>Kua mimiti haere te putanga ki te wai me te wātea o te wai mō te hāpai i ngā tikanga pērā i te kohikohi kai, te tohi tamariki, te mea, te mea.</i></p>		<p>Surface water* quality Te kounga o te wai mata</p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policies 5-2 to 5-11 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 5-2 ki 5-11 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</p>
<p>e. Marae groundwater bore supply is affected in some areas during seasonal drought.</p> <p><i>I ngā wā kōpaka o te tau ka pāngia ngā poka waiopapa o ngā marae i roto i ētahi takiwā.</i></p> <p>f. Excessive groundwater abstractions can adversely affect water* and existing groundwater users.</p> <p><i>Mā nui rawa o te waiopapa ka tangohia e raru ai te wai me ngā kaiwhakamahi wai o nāianei.</i></p>	<p><b>Manaakitanga (hospitality)</b> <b>Manaakitanga</b></p> <p>The hau kainga (home people) will always ensure the essential needs of their manuhiri (visitors) are accommodated during their stay at the marae, whether it be for hui (social gatherings), tangihanga (funerals), or wānanga (learning institutions). This is a sign of mana*.</p> <p><i>Ahakoia he hui, he tangihanga, he wānanga rānei, i ngā wā katoa ka manaakitia te manuhiri e te hau kāinga i runga i ngā marae. He tohu whai mana tēnei.</i></p> <p>In some circumstances, water* shortages have affected the ability to meet these needs.</p> <p><i>I ētahi wā, nā te iti o te wai, kāore i taea te whakarato hei whakaea i ēnei matea.</i></p>	<p>Water* allocation Te tuaritanga o te wai</p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-3 Policy 5-21 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-3 Kaupapa 5-21 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</p>

Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi* He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi	Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori* He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take
<p>g. Water* diversion from one catchment to another is considered culturally abhorrent.</p> <p><i>Ko te whakaaro he mea kiriweti te whakataha i te rere noa a te wai mai i tētahi takiwā ki tētahi atu takiwā.</i></p>	<p><b>Mauri*</b> <b>Mauri</b></p> <p>Hapū* and iwi* may have differing views on the diversion of water* from one catchment to another. If more information is required on the issue of diverting water* from one catchment to another, consultation with the relevant hapū* or iwi* may clarify their position on this matter.</p> <p><i>Kei tēnā hapū, kei tēnā iwi ōna ake whakaaro pea mō te whakataha wai mai i tētahi takiwā ki tētahi atu takiwā. Ki te pīrangitia ētahi pārongo anō e pā ana ki te take nei o te whakataha wai mai i tētahi takiwā ki tētahi atu takiwā, mā te kōrerorero tahi me ngā hapū, iwi rānei ka whai pānga e whakamāramatia ō rātou whakaaro mō tēnei take.</i></p>	<p>Water* diversions Te whakataha wai</p> <p>Refer to rules regarding water* diversion in Chapter 16 - Takes, Uses and Diversions of Water, and Bores</p> <p>Tirohia ngā ture e pā ana ki te whakataha wai kei roto i Wāhanga 16 - Te Tango, te Whakamahi, me te Whakataha Wai, Poka hoki</p>
<p>h. Sewage disposed to water*, in treated form or otherwise, is culturally abhorrent. Land-based treatment is preferred.</p> <p><i>Ko te whakaaro he mea kiriweti te tuku parakaingaki - ahakoa kua tangohia ngā paru, aha rānei - ki roto i ngā wai. Pai kē ake te whakapai ki uta.</i></p>	<p><b>Mahi tautara (sewage waste)</b></p> <p>There are serious physical and spiritual connotations to hapū* and iwi* associated with human sewage discharge* to water*. The act of doing so intentionally is, in itself, regarded as poke - an act of spiritual and physical uncleanness (this term may vary between iwi*). Land-based treatment of sewage is preferred.</p> <p><i>Ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi Māori, arā ētahi ahuatanga taha ōkiko, taha wairua hoki e pā ana ki te tuku rukenga parakaingaki tangata ki roto i ngā rerenga wai. He poke, arā, he whakaparu wairua, he whakaparu ōkiko hoki te āta mahi pērā (ka rerekē pea te whakamahi a tēnā iwi, a tēnā iwi i tēnei kupu). Pai kē ake te whakapai ki uta.</i></p> <p>The physical and spiritual effects on hapū* and iwi* can be wide-ranging. The best method of avoiding these effects is the prevention of direct discharge*.</p> <p><i>Maha kē ngā pānga ōkiko me ngā pānga a-wairua ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi. Ko te tikanga kia āraia te tuku rukenga ki roto tonu i te wai hei pare i ngā pānga.</i></p>	<p>Sewage discharge* Te rukenga parakaingaki</p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policy 5-11 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water</p> <p>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 5-11 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</p> <p>Ture, Wāhanga 14 Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai</p>

Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi* He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi	Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori* He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take
<p>i. More riparian retirement and planting is needed to protect river* banks from erosion. Several iwi* believe harakeke (flax) would provide the most desirable outcome.</p> <p><i>Ko te tikanga me whakarite wāhi whakatū rākau, me whakatō rākau hoki, hei whakamarumarū i ngā parenga i te horo whenua. Ko te whakapono o ētahi iwi mā te harakeke e tutuki pai ai tēnei.</i></p>	<p><b>Manaaki whenua (nurturing the land*)</b> <b>Manaaki whenua</b></p> <p>Hapū* and iwi* would like to see more measures put in place to plant river* banks throughout the Region to avoid bank erosion and silt build-up in rivers*. Harakeke (common New Zealand flax) would be the ideal choice.</p> <p><i>Ko te pirangi o ngā hapū me ngā iwi kia whakatauria he ritenga mō te whakatō tupu ki ngā parenga o ngā awa huri noa i te rohe hei pare i te horo whenua o ngā pārengarenga me te pikinga o te parahua i roto i ngā awa. Ko te harakeke te tupu tino pai rawa atu mō tēnei mahi.</i></p>	<p>Surface water* quality Te kounga o te wai mata</p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policy 5-8</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water and Water* Quality Standards in Schedule D</p> <p>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 5-8</p> <p>Ture, Wāhanga 14</p>
<p>j. Land* management plans need to be encouraged to ensure consistent land* management practices Region-wide.</p> <p><i>Me kaha akiaki te whakatakoto mahere whakahaere pāmu kia hua ai ngā tikanga rite mō te whakahaere whenua.</i></p>	<p>Land* management plans give hapū* and iwi* more certainty that landowners have an holistic land* use management approach.</p> <p><i>Mā ngā mahere whakahaere whenua ngā hapū me ngā iwi e āta mōhio ai kei ngā kaupupuri whenua tētahi tikanga whakahaere e manaakitia ai te whenua.</i></p> <p>Traditional food gathering sites* and associated native habitats and ecosystems are valued very highly by Māori.</p> <p><i>He mea tino whai wāriu e te Māori ngā wāhi nō mai rānō ka kohikohia he kai, me ngā nohonga taketake, me ngā pūnaha rauropi hoki.</i></p>	<p>Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai Taumata Kounga kei roto i te Pukapuka Āpiti D</p> <p>Land* use management Te whakahaere i te whakamahi whenua</p> <p>Chapter 4 - Land Objective 4-1 Policy 4-1 Chapter 4 Methods</p>
<p>k. Adverse effects* of land* use continue to have a detrimental effect* on traditional food gathering areas, native habitats and ecosystems.</p> <p><i>Mā te whakamahi i te whenua me ōna pānga e raru ai tonu ngā wāhi nō mai rānō ka kohikohia he kai, ngā nohonga taketake me ngā pūnaha rauropi.</i></p>		<p>Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p> <p>Wāhanga 4 - Whenua Whāinga 4-1 Kaupapa 4-1 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 4</p> <p>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Kōiora Taketake</p>

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<p>I. The removal, destruction or alteration of wāhi tapu* and wāhi tūpuna* by inappropriate activities continues to have a detrimental effect* on those sites* and upon hapū* and iwi*.</p> <p><i>Ka pāngia kinotia tonu ngā wāhi, me ngā hapū me ngā iwi hoki - i te tango, te wāwāhi, te whakarerekē rānei i ngā wāhi tapu me ngā wāhi tūpuna.</i></p>	<p><b>Wāhi tapu* and wāhi tūpuna*</b> <b>Wāhi tapu me ngā wāhi tūpuna</b></p> <p>Hapū* and iwi* view wāhi tapu* and wāhi tūpuna* as esternal cultures view cemeteries and churches - as locations that are a significant part of history which require protection and preservation. Wāhi tapu* are sites* that remain tapu (sacred), given the nature of their location and purpose.</p> <p><i>Ki tā te hapū titiro - ki tā te iwi titiro hoki - āhua rite te wāhi tapu ki tā tauiwi titiro e pā ana ki ō rātou urupā, whare karakia hoki, arā, me whakamarumarū, me tiaki hoki ngā wāhi pērā ka tika. Te mutunga iho ka noho tapu tonu aua wāhi tapu i runga i te āhua o aua wāhi me te kaupapa o aua wāhi.</i></p> <p>Ancient urupā (burial sites*) are prominent throughout the Region and their locations more often than not remain the intellectual property of hapū* or iwi* members charged with keeping them safe from harm.</p> <p><i>Maha kē ngā urupā o nehe huri noa i te Rohe. Te nuinga o te wā nō ngā hapū me ngā iwi ake te mōhio kei hea aua wāhi nei, ā, nō rātou hoki te kawenga kia tiaki i aua wāhi tapu kia noho haumarū.</i></p>	<p>Land* use management Te whakahaere i te whakamahi whenua</p> <p>Chapter 4 - Land Objective 4-1 Policy 4-1 Chapter 4 Method</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water Wāhanga 4 - Whenua</p> <p>Whāinga 4-1 Kaupapa 4-1 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 4</p> <p>Ture, Wāhanga 14 Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai</p> <p>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage Objective 6-3 Policies 6-11 and 6-12 Method 6-10</p> <p>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau Koiora Taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho Whāinga 6-3 Kaupapa 6-11 me 6-12 Mahi 6-10</p> <p>Rules and conditions* protecting wāhi tapu* throughout the Plan. Ngā ture me ngā tikanga puta noa i te Mahere hei whakamarumarū i ngā wāhi tapu</p>



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<p>m. The transfer of indigenous plants from rohe* to rohe* is considered culturally unnatural.</p> <p><i>Kāore i te tika ki te whakaaro ahurea Māori te whakawhiti tupu taketake mai i tētahi rohe ki tētahi atu rohe.</i></p>	<p><b>Tapu (sacred)</b> <b>Tapu</b></p> <p>The transfer of indigenous plants from one rohe* to another can result in the cross-pollination of plants native to a particular rohe*, affecting elements of tapu. The act of artificially cross-pollinating plants including trees or removing and planting them away from their points of origin is not common practice to hapū* and iwi*. Ideally they would like the integrity of each rohe* preserved in its natural state.</p> <p><i>Ka pāngia rawatia ētahi ahuatanga o te tapu e te whakaaiahi whitiwhiti i ngā tupu taketake mai i tētahi rohe ki tētahi atu rohe. Ehara i te mahi māori noa ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi te whakaaiahi whitiwhiti i ngā tupu, pērā i ngā rākau, te tango i ērā mai i tētahi rohe me te whakatō ki wāhi kē. Ko tō rātou pirangi ake kia tiakina te rohe kia tūturu tonu te taiao.</i></p> <p>Hapū* and iwi* are advocating for assistance via policy and funding to protect the integrity of indigenous plants and animals from human activity and pest plants and pest animals.</p>	<p>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage Objective 6-1 Policies 6-1 to 6-5 Chapter 6 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p> <p>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau koiora taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho Whāinga 6-1 Kaupapa 6-1 ki 6-5 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 6</p> <p>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</p>
<p>n. Indigenous plants and animals continue to be under increased threat by human and pest activity.</p> <p><i>Kei te whakawetia tonutia ake ngā tupu taketake me te aitanga kararehe taketake e te mahi a te tangata me te orotā.</i></p>	<p><i>Kei te tohe tonu ngā hapū me ngā iwi kia tautokona ākaupapa nei, ā-putea nei hoki te whakamarumaru i te ngā tupu taketake me te aitanga kararehe i ngā mahi a te tangata, ngā otaota, me ngā orotā.</i></p>	<p>Indigenous biological diversity* Te kanorau koiora taketake</p> <p>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage Objective 6-1 Policies 6-1 to 6-5 Chapter 6 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p> <p>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau koiora taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho Whāinga 6-1 Kaupapa 6-1 ki 6-5 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 6</p> <p>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</p>

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<p>o. Further research on preventing saltwater intrusion into coastal aquifers is a necessity.</p> <p>Ka mate ka rangahaua tonutia te ārai i te urunga waitai ki roto i ngā kahupapa takutai moana.</p>	<p><b>Manaaki manuhiri (caring for your visitors)</b> <b>Manaaki manuhiri</b></p> <p><i>Saltwater intrusion is a significant issue for hapū* and iwi* as many marae situated close to the coastal environment rely on groundwater bores as their primary water supply. Hapū* and iwi* encourage proactive research to ensure this situation is avoided.</i></p> <p><i>He take nui te urunga waitai ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi, nō te mea, he maha ngā marae e noho tata nei ki te taiao takutai moana e tango ana i te waiopapa i ngā poka i te tuatahi hei whāngai i ngā marae. Ka akiaki ngā hapū me ngā iwi i te mahi rangahau kia hua ai ka parea tēnei āhuatanga.</i></p>	<p>Groundwater quality Te kounga o te waiopapa</p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policy 16-7</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 16 - Takes, Uses and Diversions of Water, and Bores</p> <p>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 16-7</p> <p>Ture, Wāhanga 16 - Te Tango, te Whakamahi, me te Whakataha Wai, Poka hoki</p>
<p>p. Biodiversity research needs more funding.</p> <p>Me whai putea anō te rangahau e pā ana ki te kanorau koiora</p>	<p><b>Tiro whakamua (a glance at the future)</b> <b>Tiro whakamua</b></p> <p><i>Many Māori landowners are actively involved in restoring and preserving wetlands* to maintain native habitats for future generations.</i></p> <p><i>Tokomaha ngā kaupupuri whenua Māori e kaha whakahou ana, e tiaki ana hoki i ngā papa waiwai hei pupuri i ngā wāhi noho pēnei mā ngā whakatupuranga e haere mai nei.</i></p>	<p>Threatened indigenous biological diversity* Te kanorau koiora ka whakawetia</p> <p>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage Objective 6-1 Policies 6-1 to 6-4 Chapter 6 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p> <p>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau Koiora Taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho Whāinga 6-1 Kaupapa 6-1 ki 6-4 Wāhanga 6 ngā ture</p> <p>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</p>
<p>q. Monitoring and enforcement of environmental standards, including those contained in regional plans*, district plans* and resource consents*, are insufficient at times.</p> <p>I étahi wā he iti rawa te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga o ngā taumata taiao pērā ki ērā kei roto i ngā mahere rohe, ngā mahere takiwā, me ngā whakaaetanga rauemi.</p>	<p><b>Te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga (monitoring and enforcement)</b> <b>Te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga</b></p> <p>Māori wish to see a greater level of monitoring undertaken for resource use activities. Many Māori also wish to see those who do not comply with resource consent* or permitted activity* conditions* undertake remedial work to remedy their actions.</p> <p><i>Ko te pirangi o te Māori kia nui ake te aroturuki ka mahia hei ngohe whakamahi rauemi. Ko tētahi pirangi anō o te Māori kia mahi te hunga kore whai i ngā whakaritenga hakaetanga rauemi me ngā mahi ka whakaaetia ki te whakatikatika i ā rātou mahi hē.</i></p>	<p>Monitoring and enforcement Te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga</p> <p>Chapter 12 Policy 12-8 Wāhanga 12 Kaupapa 12-8</p>

<p>Policy 3-1</p>	<p><b>Benefits of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance</b></p> <p>a) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities^ must recognise the following infrastructure^ as being physical resources of regional or national importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. facilities for the generation of more than 1 MW of electricity and its supporting infrastructure^ where the electricity generated is supplied to the electricity distribution and transmission networks</li> <li>ii. the National Grid and electricity distribution and transmission networks defined as the system of transmission lines, subtransmission and distribution feeders (6.6kV and above) and all associated substations and other works to convey electricity</li> <li>iii. pipelines and gas facilities used for the transmission and distribution of natural and manufactured gas</li> <li>iv. the road^ and rail networks as mapped in the Regional Land Transport Strategy</li> <li>v. the Palmerston North and Wanganui airports^</li> <li>vi. the RNZAF airport^ at Ohakea</li> <li>vii. telecommunications and radiocommunications facilities</li> <li>viii. public or community sewage treatment plants and associated reticulation and disposal systems</li> <li>ix. public water supply* intakes, treatment plants and distribution systems</li> <li>x. public or community drainage systems, including stormwater systems</li> <li>xi. the Port of Wanganui.</li> </ul>	<p>RPS-EIT-P1</p>	<p>Benefits of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance</p> <p>1. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities* must recognise the following infrastructure^ as being physical resources of regional or national importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. facilities for the generation of more than 1 MW of electricity and its supporting infrastructure^ where the electricity generated is supplied to the electricity distribution and transmission networks</li> <li>b. the National Grid and electricity distribution and transmission networks defined as the system of transmission lines, sub-transmission and distribution feeders (6.6kV and above) and all associated substations and other works to convey electricity</li> <li>c. pipelines and gas facilities used for the transmission and distribution of natural and manufactured gas</li> <li>d. pipelines and gas facilities used for the transmission and distribution of natural and manufactured gas</li> <li>e. the Palmerston North and Whanganui airports^</li> <li>f. the RNZAF airport^ at Ohakea</li> <li>g. telecommunications and radiocommunications facilities</li> <li>h. public or community sewage* treatment plants and associated reticulation and disposal systems</li> <li>i. public water supply* intakes, treatment plants and distribution systems</li> </ul>
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	<p>b) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities<sup>^</sup> must recognise the following facilities and assets as being physical resources of regional or national importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. solid waste* facilities including landfills*, transfer stations and resource recovery facilities that deal with municipal waste*</li> <li>ii. existing flood protection schemes</li> <li>iii. New Zealand Defence Force facilities.</li> </ul> <p>c) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities<sup>^</sup> must, in relation to the establishment, operation*, maintenance*, or upgrading* of infrastructure<sup>^</sup> and other physical resources of regional or national importance, listed in (a) and (b), have regard to the benefits derived from those activities.</p> <p>d) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities<sup>^</sup> must achieve as much consistency across local authority<sup>^</sup> boundaries as is reasonably possible with respect to policy and plan provisions and decision-making for existing and future infrastructure<sup>^</sup>.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>j. public or community drainage systems, including stormwater systems</li> <li>k. the Port of Whanganui.</li> </ul> <p>2. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities* must recognise the following facilities and assets as being physical resources of regional or national importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. solid waste* facilities including transfer stations, resource recovery facilities that deal with municipal waste* and landfills* (excluding farm dumps)</li> <li>b. existing flood protection schemes</li> <li>c. New Zealand Defence Force facilities.</li> </ul> <p>3. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities* must, in relation to the establishment, operation*, maintenance*, or upgrading* of infrastructure<sup>^</sup> and other physical resources of regional or national importance, listed in (1) and (2), have regard to the benefits derived from those activities.</p> <p>4. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities* must achieve as much consistency across local authority<sup>^</sup> boundaries as is reasonably possible with respect to policy and plan provisions and decision-making for existing and future infrastructure<sup>^</sup>.</p>
Policy 3-3	<p><b>Adverse effects of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance on the environment</b></p> <p>In managing any adverse environmental effects<sup>^</sup> arising from the establishment, operation*, maintenance* and upgrading* of infrastructure<sup>^</sup> or other physical resources of regional or national importance, the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities<sup>^</sup> must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) recognise and provide for the operation*, maintenance* and upgrading* of all such activities once they have been established,</li> </ul>	RPS-EIT-P3	<p><b>Adverse effects of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance on the environment</b></p> <p>In managing any adverse environmental effects* arising from the establishment, operation*, maintenance* and upgrading* of infrastructure<sup>^</sup> or other physical resources of regional or national importance, the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities* must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. recognise and provide for the operation*, maintenance* and upgrading* of all such activities once they have been established,</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) allow minor adverse effects^ arising from the establishment of new infrastructure^ and physical resources of regional or national importance, and</li> <li>c) avoid, remedy or mitigate more than minor adverse effects^ arising from the establishment of new infrastructure^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance, taking into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the need for the infrastructure^ or other physical resources of regional or national importance,</li> <li>ii. any functional, operational or technical constraints that require infrastructure^ or other physical resources of regional or national importance to be located or designed in the manner proposed,</li> <li>iii. whether there are any reasonably practicable alternative locations or designs, and</li> <li>iv. whether any more than minor adverse effects^ that cannot be adequately avoided, remedied or mitigated by services or works can be appropriately offset, including through the use of financial contributions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. allow minor adverse effects* arising from the establishment of new infrastructure^ and physical resources of regional or national importance, and</li> <li>3. avoid, remedy or mitigate more than minor adverse effects* arising from the establishment of new infrastructure^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance, taking into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the need for the infrastructure^ or other physical resources of regional or national importance,</li> <li>b. any functional, operational or technical constraints that require infrastructure^ or other physical resources of regional or national importance to be located or designed in the manner proposed,</li> <li>c. whether there are any reasonably practicable alternative locations or designs, and</li> <li>d. whether any more than minor adverse effects* that cannot be adequately avoided, remedied or mitigated by services or works can be appropriately offset, including through the use of financial contributions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Policy 3-6	<p><b>Renewable energy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities^ must have particular regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the benefits of the use and development of renewable energy^ resources including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. contributing to reduction in greenhouse gases,</li> <li>B. reduced dependency on imported energy sources,</li> <li>C. reduced exposure to fossil fuel price volatility, and</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	RPS-EIT-P4	<p><b>Renewable Energy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities* must have particular regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the benefits of the use and development of renewable energy^ resources including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. contributing to reduction in greenhouse gases,</li> <li>ii. reduced dependency on imported energy sources,</li> <li>iii. reduced exposure to fossil fuel price volatility, and</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>D. security of supply for current and future generations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. the Region’s potential for the use and development of renewable energy^ resources, and</li> <li>iii. the need for renewable energy^ activities to locate where the renewable energy^ resource is located, and</li> <li>iv. the benefits of enabling the increased generation capacity and efficiency of existing renewable electricity generation facilities, and</li> <li>v. the logistical or technical practicalities associated with developing, upgrading, operating or maintaining an established renewable electricity generation activity4 .</li> </ul> <p>The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities^ must generally not restrict the use of small domestic-scale renewable energy^ production for individual domestic use.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv. security of supply for current and future generations,</li> <li>b. the Region’s potential for the use and development of renewable energy^ resources, and</li> <li>c. the need for renewable energy^ activities to locate where the renewable energy^ resource is located, and</li> <li>d. the benefits of enabling the increased generation capacity and efficiency of existing renewable electricity generation facilities, and</li> <li>e. the logistical or technical practicalities associated with developing, upgrading, operating or maintaining an established renewable electricity generation activity .</li> </ul> <p>2. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities* must generally not restrict the use of small domestic-scale renewable energy^ production for individual domestic use.</p>
Policy 4-2	<p><b>Regulation of land use activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) In order to achieve Objective 4-2 the Regional Council must regulate vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*, forestry* and cultivation* through rules^ in this Plan and decisions on resource consents^, so as to minimise the risk of accelerated erosion, minimise discharges of sediment to water, and maintain the benefits of riparian vegetation for water bodies^.</li> <li>b) Territorial Authorities^ may regulate, through rules^ in district plans^ and decisions on resource consents^, the actual or potential effects^ of the use, development, or protection of land^, in order to achieve Objective 4-2. However, Territorial Authorities^ must not have rules^</li> </ul>	RPS-LF-LAND-P2	<p><b>Regulation of land use activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In order to achieve LF-LAND-O2 the Regional Council must regulate vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*, forestry* and cultivation* through rules^ in this Plan and decisions on resource consents^, so as to minimise the risk of accelerated erosion, minimise discharges* of sediment to water*, and maintain the benefits of riparian vegetation for water bodies*</li> <li>2. Territorial Authorities* may regulate, through rules^ in district plans^ and decisions on resource consents^, the actual or potential effects* of the use, development, or protection of land*, in order to achieve LF-LAND-O2. However, Territorial Authorities*</li> </ul>

	<p>that are contradictory to the rules<sup>^</sup> in this Plan that control the use of land<sup>^</sup>.</p> <p>The Regional Council will generally allow small scale vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*, forestry* and cultivation* to be undertaken without the need for a resource consent<sup>^</sup> if conditions<sup>^</sup> are met. Vegetation clearance* and land disturbance* require a resource consent<sup>^</sup> if they are undertaken adjacent to some water bodies<sup>^</sup> (including certain wetlands<sup>^</sup>) in Hill Country Erosion Management Areas* or in coastal foredune* areas. Any other large scale land disturbance* will also require a resource consent<sup>^</sup>.</p>		<p>must not have rules<sup>^</sup> that are contradictory to the rules<sup>^</sup> in this Plan that control the use of land*.</p> <p>3. The Regional Council will generally allow small scale vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*, forestry* and cultivation* to be undertaken without the need for a resource consent<sup>^</sup> if conditions<sup>^</sup> are met. Vegetation clearance* and land disturbance* require a resource consent<sup>^</sup> if they are undertaken adjacent to some water bodies* (including certain wetlands*) in Hill Country Erosion Management Sites* or in coastal foredune* areas. Any other large scale land disturbance* will also require a resource consent<sup>^</sup>.</p>
Policy 4-3	<p><b>Supporting codes of practice, standards, guidelines, environmental management plans and providing information on best management practices</b></p> <p>The Regional Council must, and Territorial Authorities<sup>^</sup> may:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) support the development of codes of practice, standards, guidelines and other sector-based initiatives targeted at achieving sustainable land<sup>^</sup> use,</li> <li>b) recognise appropriately developed and administered codes of practice, standards, guidelines or environmental management plans targeted at achieving sustainable land<sup>^</sup> use, and incorporate them within the regulatory framework where applicable, and</li> <li>c) make information describing best management practices for reducing erosion and maintaining water<sup>^</sup> quality and soil health available to all relevant landowners, occupiers, asset owners, consultants, developers and contractors.</li> </ol>	RPS-LF-LAND-P3	<p><b>Supporting codes of practice, standards, guidelines, environmental management plans and providing information on best management practices</b></p> <p>The Regional Council must, and Territorial Authorities* may:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. support the development of codes of practice, standards, guidelines and other sector-based initiatives targeted at achieving sustainable land* use,</li> <li>2. recognise appropriately developed and administered codes of practice, standards, guidelines or environmental management plans targeted at achieving sustainable land* use, and incorporate them within the regulatory framework where applicable, and</li> <li>3. make information describing best management practices for reducing erosion and maintaining water* quality and soil health available to all relevant landowners, occupiers, asset owners, consultants, developers and contractors.</li> </ol>
Policy 5-1	<p><b>Water management Zones and Values</b></p> <p>For the purposes of managing water<sup>^</sup> quality, water<sup>^</sup> quantity, and activities in the beds<sup>^</sup> of rivers<sup>^</sup> and lakes<sup>^</sup>, the catchments in the Region have been divided into Water Management Zones*</p>	RPS-LF-FW-P4	<p><b>Water Management Areas and Values</b></p> <p>For the purposes of managing water* quality, water* quantity, and activities in the beds* of rivers* and lakes*, the catchments in the Region have been divided into Water</p>

<p>and Water Management Sub-zones* in Schedule A.1 Groundwater has been divided into Groundwater Management Zones* in Schedule D.2</p> <p>The rivers^ and lakes^ and their beds^ must be managed in a manner which safeguards their life supporting capacity and recognises and provides for the Schedule B Values when decisions are made on avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects^ of activities or in relation to any other function under the Resource Management Act 1991 exercised by the Regional Council or Territorial Authorities. The individual Values and their associated management objectives are set out in the Schedule B Surface Water^ Management Values Key and repeated in Table 5.2.</p>	<p>Management Areas* and Water Management Sub-Areas* in RP-SCHED1. Groundwater has been divided into Groundwater Management Areas* in RP-SCHED4.</p> <p>The rivers* and lakes* and their beds* must be managed in a manner which safeguards their life supporting capacity and recognises and provides for the RP-SCHED2 Values when decisions are made on avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects* of activities or in relation to any other function under the Resource Management Act 1991 exercised by the Regional Council or Territorial Authorities*. The individual Values and their associated management objectives are set out in the RP-SCHED2 Surface Water* Management Values Key and repeated in Table 7.</p>
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Table 5.2 / Table 7

Surface Water<sup>^</sup> Management Values and Management Objectives

Value Group	Individual Values		Management Objective
Ecosystem Values	NS	Natural State	The <i>river</i> <sup>^</sup> and its <i>bed</i> <sup>^</sup> are maintained in their natural state
	LSC	Life-supporting Capacity	The <i>water body</i> <sup>^</sup> and its <i>bed</i> <sup>^</sup> support healthy aquatic life / ecosystems
	SOS-A	Sites of Significance – Aquatic	Sites of significance for indigenous aquatic biodiversity are maintained or enhanced
	SOS-R	Sites of Significance – Riparian	Sites of significance for indigenous riparian biodiversity are maintained or enhanced
	IS	Inanga Spawning	The <i>water body</i> <sup>^</sup> and its <i>bed</i> <sup>^</sup> sustain healthy inanga spawning and egg development
	WM	<i>Whitebait</i> <sup>*</sup> Migration	The <i>water body</i> <sup>^</sup> and its <i>bed</i> <sup>^</sup> are maintained or enhanced to provide safe passage of inwardly migrating juvenile native fish known collectively as <i>whitebait</i> <sup>*</sup>
Recreational and Cultural Values	CR	Contact Recreation	The <i>water body</i> <sup>^</sup> and its <i>bed</i> <sup>^</sup> are suitable for contact recreation
	AM	Amenity	The amenity values of the <i>water body</i> <sup>^</sup> and its <i>bed</i> <sup>^</sup> (and its margins where in public ownership) are maintained or enhanced
	MAU	<i>Mauri</i> <sup>*</sup>	The <i>mauri</i> <sup>*</sup> of the <i>water body</i> <sup>^</sup> and its <i>bed</i> <sup>^</sup> is maintained or enhanced
	SOS-C	Sites of Significance - Cultural	Sites of significance for cultural values are maintained

Value Group	Individual Values		Management Objective
	TF	Trout Fishery	The <i>water body</i> <sup>^</sup> and its <i>bed</i> <sup>^</sup> sustain healthy rainbow or brown trout fisheries
	TS	Trout Spawning	The <i>water body</i> <sup>^</sup> and its <i>bed</i> <sup>^</sup> meet the requirements of rainbow and brown trout spawning and larval and fry development
	AE	Aesthetics	The aesthetic values of the <i>water body</i> <sup>^</sup> and its <i>bed</i> <sup>^</sup> are maintained or enhanced
<b>Water<sup>^</sup> Use</b>	WS	<i>Water<sup>^</sup> Supply</i>	The <i>water<sup>^</sup></i> is suitable, after treatment, as a drinking <i>water<sup>^</sup></i> source for human consumption
	IA	Industrial Abstraction	The <i>water<sup>^</sup></i> is suitable as a <i>water<sup>^</sup></i> source for industrial abstraction or use, including for hydroelectricity generation*
	I	Irrigation	The <i>water<sup>^</sup></i> is suitable as a <i>water<sup>^</sup></i> source for irrigation
	SW	Stockwater	The <i>water<sup>^</sup></i> is suitable as a supply of drinking <i>water<sup>^</sup></i> for livestock
	DFS	<i>Domestic Food Supply</i> *	The <i>water<sup>^</sup></i> is suitable for domestic food production
<b>Social/ Economic Values</b>	CAP	Capacity to Assimilate Pollution	The capacity of a <i>water body</i> <sup>^</sup> and its <i>bed</i> <sup>^</sup> to assimilate pollution is not exceeded
	FC/D	Flood Control and Drainage	The integrity of existing flood and <i>river</i> <sup>^</sup> bank erosion protection <i>structures</i> <sup>^</sup> and existing drainage <i>structures</i> <sup>^</sup> is not compromised and the risks associated with flooding and erosion are managed sustainably
	EI	Existing <i>Infrastructure</i> <sup>^</sup>	The integrity of existing <i>infrastructure</i> <sup>^</sup> is not compromised

+	<p><b>Note to the management objective for the Industrial Abstraction value</b></p> <p><i>Water Management Zones*</i> and <i>Water Management Sub-zones*</i> throughout the Region (and particularly those with good head and flow available) may have potential for hydroelectricity generation. Further <i>site*</i>- specific assessment will be needed to establish the locations where such potential may be realised while having regard to the Schedule B Values of the relevant <i>water bodies^</i> and their <i>beds^</i>.</p>	+	<p><b>Note to the management objective for the Industrial Abstraction value</b></p> <p><i>Water Management Areas*</i> and <i>Water Management Sub-Areas*</i> throughout the Region (and particularly those with good head and flow available) may have potential for hydroelectricity generation. Further <i>site*</i>-specific assessment will be needed to establish the locations where such potential may be realised while having regard to the RP-SCHED2 Values of the relevant <i>waterbodies*</i> and their <i>beds*</i>.</p>
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Policy 5-2	<p><b>Water quality targets</b></p> <p>In Schedule E1 , water quality targets* relating to the Schedule B Values (repeated in Table 5.2) are identified for each Water Management Sub-Zone*. Other than where they are incorporated into permitted activity^ rules as conditions^ to be met, the water quality targets* in Schedule E must be used to inform the management of surface water^ quality in the manner set out in Policies 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5.</p>	RPS-LF-FW-P5	<p><b>Water quality targets</b></p> <p>In RP-SCHED5, water quality targets* relating to the RP-SCHED2 Values (repeated in Table 7) are identified for each Water Management Sub-area*. Other than where they are incorporated into permitted activity^ rules as conditions^ to be met, the water quality targets* in RP-SCHED5 must be used to inform the management of surface water* quality in the manner set out in LF-FW-P6, LF-FW-P7 and LF-FWP8.</p>
Policy 5-3	<p><b>Ongoing compliance where water quality targets are not met</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Where the existing water^ quality meets the relevant Schedule E water quality targets* within a Water Management Sub-zone*, water^ quality must be managed in a manner which ensures that the water quality targets* continue to be met beyond the zone of reasonable mixing (where mixing is applicable).</li> <li>b) For the avoidance of doubt: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. in circumstances where the existing water^ quality of a Water Management Sub-zone* meets all of the water quality targets* for the Sub-zone* (a) applies to every water quality target* for the Sub-zone*</li> <li>ii. in circumstances where the existing water^ quality of a Water Management Sub-zone* meets some of the water quality targets* for the Sub-zone* (a) applies only to those water quality targets* that are met</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>for the purpose of (a) reasonable mixing is only applicable to a discharge^ from an identifiable location.</p>	RPS-LF-FW-P6	<p><b>Ongoing compliance where water quality targets are met</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Where the existing water* quality meets the relevant RP-SCHED5 water quality targets* within a Water Management Sub-area*, water* quality must be managed in a manner which ensures that the water quality targets* continue to be met beyond the zone of reasonable mixing (where mixing is applicable).</li> <li>2. For the avoidance of doubt: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. in circumstances where the existing water* quality of a Water Management Subarea* meets all of the water quality targets* for the Sub-area* (1) applies to every water quality target* for the Sub-area*</li> <li>b. in circumstances where the existing water* quality of a Water Management Subarea* meets some of the water quality targets* for the Sub-area* (1) applies only to those water quality targets*that are met</li> <li>c. for the purpose of (1) reasonable mixing is only applicable to a discharge* from an identifiable location.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Policy 5-4	<p><b>Enhancement where water quality targets are not met</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Where the existing water^ quality does not meet the relevant Schedule E water quality targets* within a Water Management Sub-zone*, water^ quality within</li> </ol>	RPS-LF-FW-P7	<p><b>Enhancement where water quality targets are not met</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Where the existing water* quality does not meet the relevant RP-SCHED5 water quality targets* within a Water Management Sub-area* , water* quality within</li> </ol>

	<p>that sub-zone must be managed in a manner that enhances existing water^ quality in order to meet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the water quality target* for the Water Management Zone* in Schedule E, and/or</li> <li>ii. the relevant Schedule B Values and management objectives that the water quality target* is designed to safeguard.</li> </ul> <p>b) For the avoidance of doubt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. in circumstances where the existing water^ quality of a Water Management Sub-zone* does not meet all of the water quality targets* for the Sub-zone*, (a) applies to every water quality target* for the Subzone</li> </ul> <p>in circumstances where the existing water^ quality of a Water Management Sub-zone* does not meet some of the water quality targets* for the Sub-zone*, (a) applies only to those water quality targets* not met.</p>		<p>that Sub-area* must be managed in a manner that enhances existing water* quality in order to meet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the water quality target* for the Water Management Area* in RP-SCHED5, and/or</li> <li>b. the relevant RP-SCHED2 Values and management objectives that the water quality target* is designed to safeguard.</li> </ul> <p>2. For the avoidance of doubt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. in circumstances where the existing water* quality of a Water Management Subarea* does not meet all of the water quality targets* for the Sub-area*, (1) applies to every water quality target* for the Sub-area*</li> <li>b. . in circumstances where the existing water* quality of a Water Management Subarea* does not meet some of the water quality targets* for the Sub-area*, (1) applies only to those water quality targets* not met.</li> </ul>
Policy 5-5	<p><b>Management of water quality in areas where existing water quality is unknown</b></p> <p>a) Where there is insufficient data to enable a comparison of the existing water^ quality with the relevant Schedule E water quality targets*, water^ quality within the Water Management Sub-Zone^ must be managed in a manner which, beyond the zone of reasonable mixing (where reasonable mixing is applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. maintains or enhances the existing water^ quality</li> <li>ii. has regard to the likely effect of the activity on the relevant Schedule B Values that the water quality target* is designed to safeguard</li> <li>iii. has regard to relevant information about the existing water^ quality in upstream or</li> </ul>	RPS-LF-FW-P8	<p><b>Management of water quality in areas where existing water quality is unknown</b></p> <p>1. Where there is insufficient data to enable a comparison of the existing water* quality with the relevant RP-SCHED5 water quality targets*, water* quality within the Water Management Sub-area* must be managed in a manner which, beyond the zone of reasonable mixing* (where reasonable mixing* is applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. maintains or enhances the existing water* quality</li> <li>b. has regard to the likely effect* of the activity on the relevant RP-SCHED2 Values that the water quality target* is designed to safeguard</li> <li>c. has regard to relevant information about the existing water* quality in upstream or</li> </ul>

	<p>downstream Water Management Subzones*, where such information exists</p> <p>b) For the avoidance of doubt:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. in circumstances where there is insufficient data to enable a comparison of the existing water^ quality with all of the water quality targets* for a Water Management Sub-zone* (a) applies to every water quality target* for the Sub-zone*</li> <li>ii. in circumstances where there is insufficient data to enable a comparison of the existing water^ quality with some of the water quality targets* for a Water Management Sub-zone* (a) applies only to those water quality targets* with insufficient data</li> </ol> <p>for the purpose of (a) reasonable mixing is only applicable to a discharge^ from an identifiable location.</p>		<p>downstream Water Management Sub-areas*, where such information exists.</p> <p>2. For the avoidance of doubt:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. in circumstances where there is insufficient data to enable a comparison of the existing water* quality with all of the water quality targets* for a Water Management Sub-area* (1) applies to every water quality target* for the Subarea*</li> <li>b. in circumstances where there is insufficient data to enable a comparison of the existing water* quality with some of the water quality targets* for a Water Management Sub-area* (1) applies only to those water quality targets* with insufficient data</li> <li>c. for the purpose of (1) reasonable mixing* is only applicable to a discharge* from an identifiable location.</li> </ol>
Policy 5-6	<p><b>Maintenance of groundwater quality</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Discharges^ and land^ use activities must be managed in a manner which maintains the existing groundwater quality, or where groundwater quality is degraded/over allocated as a result of human activity, it is enhanced.</li> <li>b) An exception may be made under (a) where a discharge^ onto or into land^ better meets the purpose of the RMA than a discharge^ to water^, provided that the best practicable option^ is adopted for the treatment and discharge^ system.</li> </ol> <p>Groundwater takes in the vicinity of the coast must be managed in a manner which avoids saltwater intrusion.</p>	RPS-LF-FW-P9	<p><b>Maintenance of groundwater quality</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discharges* and land* use activities must be managed in a manner which maintains the existing groundwater quality, or where groundwater quality is degraded/over allocated as a result of human activity, it is enhanced.</li> <li>2. An exception may be made under (1) where a discharge* onto or into land* better meets the purpose of the RMA than a discharge* to water*, provided that the best practicable option* is adopted for the treatment and discharge* system.</li> <li>3. Groundwater takes in the vicinity of the coast must be managed in a manner which avoids saltwater intrusion.</li> </ol>
Policy 5-9	<p><b>Point source discharges to water</b></p> <p>The management of point source discharges^ into surface water^ must have regard to the strategies for surface water^</p>	RPS-LF-FW-P12	<p><b>Point source discharges of water</b></p> <p>The management of point source discharges* into surface water* must have regard to the strategies for surface water*</p>

	<p>quality management set out in Policies 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5, while having regard to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the degree to which the activity will adversely affect the Schedule B Values for the relevant Water Management Sub-zone*</li> <li>b) whether the discharge^, in combination with other discharges^, including nonpoint source discharges^ will cause the Schedule E water quality targets* to be breached</li> <li>c) the extent to which the activity is consistent with contaminant^ treatment and discharge^ best management practices</li> <li>d) the need to allow reasonable time to achieve any required improvements to the quality of the discharge^</li> <li>e) whether the discharge^ is of a temporary nature or is associated with necessary maintenance^ or upgrade* work and the discharge^ cannot practicably be avoided</li> <li>f) whether adverse effects^ resulting from the discharge^ can be offset by way of a financial contribution set in accordance with Chapter 19</li> <li>g) whether it is appropriate to adopt the best practicable option^.</li> </ol>		<p>quality management set out in RPS-LF-FW-P6, LF-FW-P7 and LF-FW-P8, while having regard to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the degree to which the activity will adversely affect the RP-SCHED2 Values for the relevant Water Management Sub-area*</li> <li>2. whether the discharge*, in combination with other discharges*, including non-point source discharges* will cause the RP-SCHED5 water quality targets* to be breached</li> <li>3. the extent to which the activity is consistent with contaminant* treatment and discharge* best management practices</li> <li>4. the need to allow reasonable time to achieve any required improvements to the quality of the discharge*</li> <li>5. whether the discharge* is of a temporary nature or is associated with necessary maintenance* or upgrade* work and the discharge* cannot practicably be avoided</li> <li>6. whether adverse effects* resulting from the discharge* can be offset by way of a financial contribution set in accordance with RP-FC</li> <li>7. whether it is appropriate to adopt the best practicable option*.</li> </ol>
Policy 5-10	<p><b>Point source discharges to land</b></p> <p>Discharges^ of contaminants^ onto or into land^ must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) does not result in pathogens or other toxic substances accumulating in soil or pasture to levels that would render the soil unsafe for agricultural, domestic or recreational use</li> <li>b) has regard to the strategies for surface water^ quality management set out in Policies 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5, and the strategy for groundwater management set out in Policy 5-6</li> </ol>	RPS-LF-FW-P13	<p><b>Point source for discharges to land</b></p> <p>Discharges* of contaminants* onto or into land* must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. does not result in pathogens or other toxic substances accumulating in soil or pasture to levels that would render the soil unsafe for agricultural, domestic or recreational use</li> <li>2. has regard to the strategies for surface water* quality management set out in LF-FWP6, LF-FW-P7 and LF-FW-P8, and the strategy for groundwater management set out in LF-FW-P9</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) maximises the reuse of nutrients and water<sup>^</sup> contained in the discharge<sup>^</sup> to the extent reasonably practicable</li> <li>d) results in any discharge<sup>^</sup> of liquid to land<sup>^</sup> generally not exceeding the available water<sup>^</sup> storage capacity of the soil (deferred irrigation)</li> <li>e) ensures that adverse effects<sup>^</sup> on rare habitats*, threatened habitats* and atrisk habitats* are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. maximises the reuse of nutrients and water* contained in the discharge* to the extent reasonably practicable</li> <li>4. results in any discharge* of liquid to land* generally not exceeding the available water* storage capacity of the soil (deferred irrigation)</li> <li>5. ensures that adverse effects* on rare habitats*, threatened habitats* and at-risk habitats* are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</li> </ul>
Policy 5-25	<p><b>Activities in rivers or lakes and their beds with other Schedule B Values</b></p> <p>In sites* with Schedule B Values other than Natural State, Sites of Significance - Cultural, Sites of Significance - Aquatic, or Flood Control and Drainage, activities in, on, under or over the beds<sup>^</sup> of rivers<sup>^</sup> and lakes<sup>^</sup> must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) in the first instance avoids, remedies or mitigates significant adverse effects<sup>^</sup> on the instream morphological components of natural character and Schedule B Values</li> <li>b) provides consent applicants with the option of making an offset</li> </ul> <p>allows compensation by way of a financial contribution in accordance with the policies in Chapter 19.</p>	RPS-LF-FW-P28	<p><b>Activities in rivers or lakes and their beds with other RP-SCHED2 Values</b></p> <p>In sites* with RP-SCHED2 Values other than Natural State, Sites of Significance - Cultural, Sites of Significance - Aquatic, or Flood Control and Drainage, activities in, on, under or over the beds* of rivers* and lakes* must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. in the first instance avoids, remedies or mitigates significant adverse effects* on the instream morphological components of natural character and RP-SCHED2 Values</li> <li>2. provides consent applicants with the option of making an offset</li> <li>3. allows compensation by way of a financial contribution in accordance with the policies in RP-FC.</li> </ul>
Policy 5-26	<p><b>Essential and beneficial activities</b></p> <p>Activities in, on, under or over the beds<sup>^</sup> of rivers<sup>^</sup> and lakes<sup>^</sup> that are essential or result in an environmental benefit must generally be allowed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the use, maintenance* and upgrading* of existing infrastructure<sup>^</sup> and other existing physical resources of regional or national importance</li> <li>b) works designed to maintain or improve the stability and functionality of existing structures<sup>^</sup></li> </ul>	RPS-LF-FW-P29	<p><b>Essential and beneficial activities</b></p> <p>Activities in, on, under or over the beds* of rivers* and lakes* that are essential or result in an environmental benefit must generally be allowed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the use, maintenance* and upgrading* of existing infrastructure<sup>^</sup> and other existing physical resources of regional or national importance</li> <li>2. works designed to maintain or improve the stability and functionality of existing structures*</li> </ul>



	<p>c) the removal of derelict, unlawful or non-functional structures<sup>^</sup> the restoration or enhancement of natural habitats.</p>		<p>3. the removal of derelict, unlawful or non-functional structures* 4. the restoration or enhancement of natural habitats</p>
Policy 6-2	<p><b>Regulation of activities affecting indigenous biological diversity</b> For the purpose of managing indigenous biological diversity<sup>^</sup> in the Region:</p> <p>a) Habitats determined to be rare habitats* and threatened habitats* under Schedule F must be recognised as areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna.</p> <p>b) At-risk habitats* that are assessed to be significant under Policy 13-5 must be recognised as significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna.</p> <p>c) The Regional Council must protect rare habitats*, threatened habitats* and atrisk habitats* identified in (a) and (b), and maintain and enhance other at-risk habitats* by regulating activities through its regional plan and through decisions on resource consents<sup>^</sup>.</p> <p>d) Potential adverse effects<sup>^</sup> on any rare habitat*, threatened habitat* or atrisk habitat* located within or adjacent to an area of forestry* must be minimised.</p> <p>e) When regulating the activities described in (c) and (d), the Regional Council must, and when exercising functions and powers described in Policy 6-1, Territorial Authorities<sup>^</sup> must:</p> <p>i. allow activities undertaken for the purpose of pest plant and pest animal control or habitat maintenance or enhancement,</p> <p>ii. consider indigenous biological diversity<sup>^</sup> offsets in appropriate circumstances as defined in Policy 13-4,</p>	RPS-ECO-P2	<p><b>Regulation of activities affecting indigenous biological diversity</b> For the purpose of managing indigenous biological diversity<sup>^</sup> in the Region:</p> <p>1. Habitats determined to be rare habitats* and threatened habitats* under RP-SCHED6 must be recognised as areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna.</p> <p>2. At-risk habitats* that are assessed to be significant under RP-ECO-P3 must be recognised as significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna.</p> <p>3. The Regional Council must protect rare habitats*, threatened habitats* and at-risk habitats* identified in (1) and (2), and maintain and enhance other at-risk habitats* by regulating activities through its regional plan and through decisions on resource consents<sup>^</sup>.</p> <p>4. Potential adverse effects* on any rare habitat*, threatened habitat* or at-risk habitat* located within or adjacent to an area of forestry* must be minimised.</p> <p>5. When regulating the activities described in (3) and (4), the Regional Council must, and when exercising functions and powers described in RPS-ECO-P1, Territorial Authorities* must:</p> <p>a. allow activities undertaken for the purpose of pest plant and pest animal control or habitat maintenance or enhancement,</p> <p>b. consider indigenous biological diversity<sup>^</sup> offsets in appropriate circumstances as defined in RP-ECO-P2,</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. allow the maintenance*, operation* and upgrade* of existing structures^, including infrastructure^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance as identified in Policy 3-1, and</li> <li>iv. not unreasonably restrict the existing use of production land^ where the effects of such land^ use on rare habitat*, threatened habitat* or at-risk habitat* remain the same or similar in character, intensity and scale.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. allow the maintenance*, operation* and upgrade* of existing structures*, including infrastructure^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance as identified in RPS-EIT-P1, and</li> <li>d. not unreasonably restrict the existing use of production land^ where the effects* of such land* use on rare habitat*, threatened habitat* or at-risk habitat* remain the same or similar in character, intensity and scale.</li> </ul>
Policy 6-8	<p><b>Natural Character</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands^, rivers^ and lakes^ and their margins must be preserved and these areas must be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</li> <li>b) The natural character of these areas must be restored and rehabilitated where this is appropriate and practicable.</li> <li>c) Natural character of these areas may include such attributes and characteristics as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Natural elements, processes and patterns</li> <li>ii. Biophysical, ecological, geological, geomorphological and morphological aspects,</li> <li>iii. Natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks,</li> <li>iv. The natural movement of water and sediment including hydrological and fluvial processes,</li> <li>v. The natural darkness of the night sky,</li> <li>vi. Places or areas that are wild and scenic,</li> <li>vii. A range of natural character from pristine to modified, and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	RPS-NATC-P1	<p><b>Natural Character</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands*, rivers* and lakes* and their margins must be preserved and these areas must be protected from inappropriate subdivision*, use and development.</li> <li>2. The natural character of these areas must be restored and rehabilitated where this is appropriate and practicable.</li> <li>3. Natural character of these areas may include such attributes and characteristics as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Natural elements, processes and patterns,</li> <li>b. Biophysical, ecological, geological, geomorphological and morphological aspects,</li> <li>c. Natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands*, reefs, freshwater* springs and surf breaks,</li> <li>d. The natural movement of water* and sediment including hydrological and fluvial processes,</li> <li>e. The natural darkness of the night sky,</li> <li>f. Places or areas that are wild and scenic,</li> <li>g. A range of natural character from pristine to modified, and</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	Experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their content or setting.		h. Experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their content or setting.
Policy 6-9	<p><b>Managing natural character</b></p> <p>In relation to the natural character of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the component of the coastal environment which is not coastal marine area^ (CMA), and</li> <li>b) wetlands^, rivers^ and lakes^ and their margins subdivision, use or development must generally (but without limitation) be considered appropriate if it:</li> <li>c) is compatible with the existing level of modification to the environment,</li> <li>d) has a functional necessity to be located in or near the component of the coastal environment which is not coastal marine area^ (CMA), wetland^, river^ or lake^ and no reasonably practicable alternative locations exist,</li> <li>e) is of an appropriate form, scale and design to be compatible with the existing landforms, geological features and vegetation,</li> <li>f) will not, by itself or in combination with effects^ of other activities, significantly disrupt natural processes or existing ecosystems, and</li> </ol> <p>will provide for the restoration and rehabilitation of natural character where that is appropriate and practicable.</p>	RPS-NATC-P2	<p><b>Managing natural character</b></p> <p>In relation to the natural character of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the component of the coastal environment* which is not coastal marine area^ (CMA), and</li> <li>2. wetlands*, rivers* and lakes* and their margins subdivision*, use or development must generally (but without limitation) be considered appropriate if it:</li> <li>3. is compatible with the existing level of modification to the environment*</li> <li>4. has a functional need to be located in or near the component of the coastal environment* which is not coastal marine area^ (CMA), wetland*, river* or lake* and no reasonably practicable alternative locations exist,</li> <li>5. is of an appropriate form, scale and design to be compatible with the existing landforms, geological features and vegetation,</li> <li>6. will not, by itself or in combination with effects* of other activities, significantly disrupt natural processes or existing ecosystems, and</li> <li>7. will provide for the restoration and rehabilitation of natural character where that is appropriate and practicable.</li> </ol>
Policy 9-5	<p><b>Climate change</b></p> <p>The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities^ must take a precautionary approach when assessing the effects of climate change and sea level rise* on the scale and frequency of natural hazards^ with regard to decisions on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) stormwater discharges^ and effluent disposal,</li> <li>b) coastal development and coastal land^ use,</li> </ol>	RPS-HAZ-NH-P13	<p><b>Climate Change</b></p> <p>The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities* must take a precautionary approach when assessing the effects* of climate change and sea level rise* on the scale and frequency of natural hazards* with regard to decisions on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. stormwater discharges* and effluent disposal,</li> <li>2. coastal development and coastal land* use,</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) activities adjacent to rivers^,</li> <li>d) water^ allocation and water^ takes,</li> <li>e) activities in a Hill Country Erosion Management Area*,</li> <li>f) flood mitigation activities, and</li> <li>g) managing storm surge.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. activities adjacent to rivers*,</li> <li>4. water* allocation and water* takes,</li> <li>5. activities in a Hill Country Erosion Management Site*,</li> <li>6. flood mitigation activities, and</li> <li>7. managing storm surge.</li> </ul>
Policy 12-4	<p><b>Consent conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The Regional Council will grant consents with conditions^ identified as necessary during the resource consent^ process, including conditions^ proposed by the applicant as a result of pre-application consultation agreements.</li> <li>b) In respect of (a) above, the Regional Council will draft consent conditions^ that ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the applicant is certain how compliance will be achieved and monitored;</li> <li>ii. the conditions^ are specific to the activity being undertaken;</li> <li>iii. the conditions^ are fair, reasonable and practical;</li> <li>iv. the conditions^ are in plain English; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>the conditions^ are enforceable.</p>	RP-IP-P4	<p><b>Consent Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Regional Council will grant consents with conditions^ identified as necessary during the resource consent^ process, including conditions^ proposed by the applicant as a result of pre-application consultation agreements.</li> <li>2. In respect of (1) above, the Regional Council will draft consent conditions^ that ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the applicant is certain how compliance will be achieved and monitored;</li> <li>b. the conditions^ are specific to the activity being undertaken;</li> <li>c. the conditions^ are fair, reasonable and practical;</li> <li>d. the conditions^ are in plain English; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. the conditions^ are enforceable.</li> </ul>
Policy 12-5	<p><b>Consent Durations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Other than as provided for under (b), the Regional Council will generally grant resource consents^ for the term sought by the applicant unless reasons are identified during the consent process that make this inappropriate.</li> <li>b) Resource consent^ durations for applications required under ss13, 14 and 15 of the RMA will generally be set to the next common catchment expiry date listed in Table 12.1. The dates listed in Table 12.1 show the initial expiry or review dates for consents within the</li> </ul>	RP-IP-P5	<p><b>Consent Durations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Other than as provided for under (2), the Regional Council will generally grant resource consents^ for the term sought by the applicant unless reasons are identified during the consent process that make this inappropriate.</li> <li>2. Resource consent^ durations for applications required under ss13, 14 and 15 of the RMA will generally be set to the next common catchment expiry date listed in Table 9. The dates listed in Table 9 show the initial expiry or review dates for consents within the catchment.</li> </ul>

	<p>catchment. Future dates for expiry or review of consents within that catchment must occur again every 10 years thereafter. Consents granted within three years prior to the relevant common catchment expiry date may be granted with a duration to align with the second common expiry date (that is the number of years up to the next expiry date plus 10 years). Dates may also be extended in 10 year increments where a term longer than 10 years can be granted after considering the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the extent to which an activity is carried out in accordance with a recognised code of practice, environmental standard or good practice guideline;</li> <li>ii. the most appropriate balance between environmental protection and investment by the applicant;</li> <li>iii. the provision of s128 review opportunities to enable matters of contention to be periodically reviewed in light of monitoring and compliance information; and</li> <li>iv. whether the activity is infrastructure<sup>^</sup>; water<sup>^</sup>, sewage or stormwater treatment plants and facilities; or publicly accessible solid waste* facilities including landfills*, transfer stations and resource recovery facilities.</li> </ol> <p>For a consent which is granted for a duration longer than 10 years, review of the consent must occur, as a minimum, on the review date in Table 12.1 and every 10 years thereafter until consent expiry. Extra review dates may be set in accordance with Policy 12-6.</p> <p>c) Matters to be considered in determining a shorter consent duration than that requested under (a):</p>		<p>Future dates for expiry or review of consents within that catchment must occur again every 10 years thereafter. Consents granted within three years prior to the relevant common catchment expiry date may be granted with a duration to align with the second common expiry date (that is the number of years up to the next expiry date plus 10 years). Dates may also be extended in 10 year increments where a term longer than 10 years can be granted after considering the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the extent to which an activity is carried out in accordance with a recognised code of practice, environmental standard or good practice guideline;</li> <li>b. the most appropriate balance between environmental protection and investment by the applicant;</li> <li>c. the provision of s128 review opportunities to enable matters of contention to be periodically reviewed in light of monitoring and compliance information; and</li> <li>d. whether the activity is infrastructure<sup>^</sup>; water*, sewage* or stormwater treatment plants and facilities; or publicly accessible solid waste* facilities including landfills*, transfer stations and resource recovery facilities.</li> </ol> <p>For a consent which is granted for a duration longer than 10 years, review of the consent must occur, as a minimum, on the review date in Table 9 and every 10 years thereafter until consent expiry. Extra review dates may be set in accordance with RP-IP-P6.</p> <p>3. Matters to be considered in determining a shorter consent duration than that requested under (1):</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. whether it is necessary for an activity to cease at a specified time;</li> <li>ii. whether the activity has effects<sup>^</sup> that are unpredictable and potentially serious for the locality where it is undertaken and a precautionary approach is needed;</li> <li>iii. the risks of long-term allocation of a resource whose availability changes over time in an unpredictable manner, requiring a precautionary approach; and</li> <li>iv. in the case of existing activities, whether the consent holder has a good or poor compliance history in relation to environmental effects<sup>^</sup> for the same activity.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. whether it is necessary for an activity to cease at a specified time;</li> <li>b. whether the activity has effects* that are unpredictable and potentially serious for the locality where it is undertaken and a precautionary approach is needed;</li> <li>c. the risks of long-term allocation of a resource whose availability changes over time in an unpredictable manner, requiring a precautionary approach; and</li> <li>d. in the case of existing activities, whether the consent holder has a good or poor compliance history in relation to environmental effects* for the same activity.</li> </ul>
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**Table 12.1 / Table 9:** Common expiry/review dates for consents in Water Management Sub-zones\*

<i>Water Management Zone*</i>	<i>Water Management Sub-zone*</i>	<i>Expiry / review (1 July)</i>
Upper Manawatu	Upper Manawatu, Mangatewainui and Mangatoro	2011
Weber-Tamaki	Weber-Tamaki and Mangatera	2011
Upper Tamaki	Upper Tamaki	2011
Upper Kumeti	Upper Kumeti	2011
Tamaki-Hopelands	Tamaki-Hopelands, Lower Tamaki, Lower Kumeti, Oruakeretaki and Raparapawai	2011
Hopelands-Tiraumea	Hopelands-Tiraumea	2011
Tiraumea	Upper and Lower Tiraumea, Mangaone, Makuri and Mangaramarama	2010
Mangatainoka	Upper, Middle and Lower Mangatainoka and Makakahi	2010
Upper Gorge	Upper Gorge, Mangapapa, Mangaatua, Upper and Lower Mangahao	2013
Middle Manawatu	Middle Manawatu, Upper, Middle and Lower Pohangina, and Aokautere	2013
Lower Manawatu	Lower Manawatu, Turitea, Kahuterawa, Upper and Lower Mangaone Stream and Main Drain	2013
Oroua	Upper, Middle and Lower Oroua, Kiwitea and Makino	2019
Coastal Manawatu	Coastal Manawatu, Upper and Lower Tokomaru, Mangaore, Koputaroa and Foxton Loop	2018
Upper Rangitikei	Upper Rangitikei	2017
Middle Rangitikei	Middle Rangitikei, Pukeokahu-Mangaweka, Upper, Middle and Lower Moawhango, Upper and Lower Hautapu	2017
Lower Rangitikei	Lower Rangitikei and Makohine	2017
Coastal Rangitikei	Coastal and Tidal Rangitikei, Porewa and Tutaenui	2017
Upper Whanganui	Upper Whanganui	2015
Cherry Grove	Cherry Grove, Upper and Lower Whakapapa, Piopotea, Pungapunga and Upper and Lower Ongarue	2015
Te Maire	Te Maire	2015
Middle Whanganui	Middle Whanganui, Upper and Lower Ohura and Retaruke	2015

<b>Water Management Zone*</b>	<b>Water Management Sub-zone*</b>	<b>Expiry / review (1 July)</b>
<b>Pipiriki</b>	Pipiriki, Tangarakau, Whangamomona, Upper and Lower Manganui o te Ao, Oroutoha, Middle Manganui o te Ao, Waimarino, Makatote and Mangaturuturu	2015
<b>Paetawa</b>	Paetawa	2015
<b>Lower Whanganui</b>	Lower and Coastal Whanganui, Upokongaro and Matarawa	2015
<b>Upper Whangaehu</b>	Upper Whangaehu, Tokiahuru, Waitangi	2009
<b>Middle Whangaehu</b>	Middle Whangaehu	2009
<b>Lower Whangaehu</b>	Lower Whangaehu, Upper and Lower Makotuku, Upper and Lower Mangawhero and Makara	2009
<b>Coastal Whangaehu</b>	Coastal Whangaehu	2009
<b>Turakina</b>	Upper and Lower Turakina and Ratana	2014
<b>Ohau</b>	Upper and Lower Ohau	2012
<b>Owahanga</b>	Owahanga	2016
<b>East Coast</b>	East Coast	2016
<b>Akitio</b>	Upper and Lower Akitio and Waihi	2016
<b>Northern Coastal</b>	Northern Coastal	2012
<b>Kai Iwi</b>	Kai Iwi	2012
<b>Mowhanau</b>	Mowhanau	2012
<b>Kaitoke Lakes</b>	Kaitoke Lakes	2014
<b>Southern Whanganui Lakes</b>	Southern Whanganui Lakes	2014
<b>Northern Manawatu Lakes</b>	Northern Manawatu Lakes	2014
<b>Waitarere</b>	Waitarere	2014
<b>Lake Papaitonga</b>	Lake Papaitonga	2014
<b>Waikawa</b>	Waikawa and Manakau	2014
<b>Lake Horowhenua</b>	Lake Horowhenua and Hokio	2014



<p>Policy 13-2</p>	<p><b>Consent decision-making for vegetation clearance, land disturbance, forestry and cultivation</b></p> <p>For vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*, forestry* or cultivation* and ancillary discharges to and diversions of surface water^ that requires resource consent^ under Rule 13-2, Rule 13-6 or Rule 13-7, the Regional Council must make decisions on consent applications and set consent conditions^ on a case-by-case basis, having regard to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the Regional Policy Statement, particularly Objective 4-2 and Policies 4-2 and 4-3,</li> <li>b) managing the effects^ of land disturbance*, including large-scale earthworks, by requiring Erosion and Sediment Control Plans* or other appropriate plans to be prepared,</li> <li>c) managing the effects^ of forestry* by requiring sustainable forestry* management practices to be adopted and Erosion and Sediment Control Plans* or other appropriate plans to be prepared,</li> <li>d) managing the effects^ of cultivation* on water bodies^ through the use of sediment run-off control methods and setbacks from water bodies^,</li> <li>e) the appropriateness of establishing infrastructure^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance as identified in Policy 3-1,</li> <li>f) generally allowing the clearance of woody vegetation* on established pasture if that clearance will not lead to accelerated erosion* or the increased sedimentation of water bodies^,</li> <li>g) generally allowing activities that are for the purpose of managing natural hazards^, including the reduction of flood risk,</li> <li>h) generally allowing forestry* for soil conservation purposes,</li> </ol>	<p>RP-LF-LAND-P2</p>	<p><b>Consent decision-making for vegetation clearance, land disturbance, forestry and cultivation</b></p> <p>For vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*, forestry* or cultivation* and, as an ancillary activity*, discharges* to and diversions of surface water* that requires resource consent^ under RP-LF-LAND-R6, RP-LF-LAND-R7 or RP-LF-LAND-R8, the Regional Council must make decisions on consent applications and set consent conditions^ on a case-by-case basis, having regard to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the Regional Policy Statement, particularly Objective RPS-LF-LAND-O2 and RPS-LF-LAND-P2 and RPS-LF-LAND-P3,</li> <li>2. managing the effects* of land disturbance*, including large scale earthworks, by requiring Erosion and Sediment Control Plans* or other appropriate plans to be prepared,</li> <li>3. managing the effects* of forestry* by requiring sustainable forestry* management practices to be adopted and Erosion and Sediment Control Plans* or other appropriate plans to be prepared,</li> <li>4. managing the effects* of cultivation* on waterbodies* through the use of sediment run-off control methods and setbacks from waterbodies*,</li> <li>5. the appropriateness of establishing infrastructure^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance as identified in RPS-EIT-P1,</li> <li>6. generally allowing the clearance of woody vegetation* on established pasture if that clearance will not lead to accelerated erosion* or the increased sedimentation of waterbodies*,</li> <li>7. generally allowing activities that are for the purpose of managing natural hazards*, including the reduction of flood risk</li> </ol>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) generally allowing activities that result in improved land^ stability or enhanced surface water^ quality,</li> <li>j) any relevant codes of practice, standards, guidelines, or environmental management plans and accepting compliance with them to the extent that they can be used as conditions^ on resource consents^,</li> <li>k) sediment and erosion control measures required to reasonably minimise adverse effects^, including those caused by rainfall and storm events,</li> <li>l) achieving integrated management through consents that are Region-wide or cover large areas for activities that are widespread and undertaken by or on behalf of a single consent holder including, but not limited to, infrastructure^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance, or forestry*, provided any such consents are subject to conditions^, including review provisions, enabling site*-specific matters to be addressed as necessary, and</li> <li>m) for activities involving an ancillary discharge^ to surface water^, the matters in Policy 14-9.</li> </ul> <p>Advice note: The rules^ in this regional plan^ do not authorise the modification or disturbance of any archaeological or registered waahi tapu* sites within the area of activity. Written authority from the Heritage New Zealand is required prior to any destruction, damage or modification of an archaeological or registered waahi tapu* site or an area where there is reasonable cause to suspect there is an archaeological site. Should any artefacts, bones or any other sites of archaeological or cultural significance be discovered within the area affected by the activity, written authorisation should be obtained from the Heritage New Zealand before any damage, modification or destruction is undertaken.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. generally allowing forestry* for soil conservation purposes,</li> <li>9. generally allowing activities that result in improved land* stability or enhanced surface water* quality</li> <li>10. any relevant codes of practice, standards, guidelines, or environmental management plans and accepting compliance with them to the extent that they can be used as conditions^ on resource consents^,</li> <li>11. sediment and erosion control measures required to reasonably minimise adverse effects*, including those caused by rainfall and storm events,</li> <li>12. achieving integrated management through consents that are Region-wide or cover large areas for activities that are widespread and undertaken by or on behalf of a single consent holder including, but not limited to, infrastructure^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance, or forestry*, provided any such consents are subject to conditions^, including review provisions, enabling site*-specific matters to be addressed as necessary, and</li> <li>13. for activities involving, as an ancillary activity* discharge* to surface water*, the matters in RP-LF-LW-P12.</li> </ul> <p>Advice note: The rules^ in this regional plan^ do not authorise the modification or disturbance of any archaeological or registered waahi tapu* sites within the area of activity. Written authority from the Heritage New Zealand is required prior to any destruction, damage or modification of an archaeological or registered waahi tapu* site or an area where there is reasonable cause to suspect there is an archaeological site. Should any artefacts, bones or any other sites of archaeological or cultural significance be discovered within the area affected by the activity, written authorisation should be</p>
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			obtained from Heritage New Zealand before any damage, modification or destruction is undertaken.
Policy 13-3A	<p><b>Natural inland wetlands</b></p> <p>The loss of extent of natural inland wetlands* is avoided, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted, except where:</p> <p>a) the loss of extent or values arises from any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the customary harvest of food or resources undertaken in accordance with tikanga Māori</li> <li>ii. wetland maintenance, restoration, or biosecurity (as defined in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management)</li> <li>iii. scientific research</li> <li>iv. the sustainable harvest of sphagnum moss</li> <li>v. the construction or maintenance of wetland utility structures (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020)</li> <li>vi. the maintenance or operation of specified infrastructure, or other infrastructure (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020)</li> <li>vii. natural hazard works (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020); or</li> </ol> <p>b) the Regional Council is satisfied that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the activity is necessary for the construction or upgrade of specified infrastructure; and</li> <li>ii. the specified infrastructure will provide significant national or regional benefits; and</li> </ol>	RP-LF-WETL-P3	<p><b>Natural inland wetlands</b></p> <p>The loss of extent of natural inland wetlands is avoided, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted, except where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the loss of extent or values arises from any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the customary harvest of food or resources undertaken in accordance with tikanga Māor</li> <li>b. wetland maintenance, restoration, or biosecurity (as defined in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management)</li> <li>c. scientific research</li> <li>d. the sustainable harvest of sphagnum moss</li> <li>e. the construction or maintenance of wetland utility structures (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020)</li> <li>f. the maintenance or operation of specified infrastructure, or other infrastructure (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020)</li> <li>g. natural hazard works (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020); or</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. the Regional Council is satisfied that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the activity is necessary for the construction or upgrade of specified infrastructure; and</li> <li>b. the specified infrastructure will provide significant national or regional benefits; and</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. there is a functional need for the specified infrastructure in that location; and</li> <li>iv. the effects of the activity are managed through applying the effects management hierarchy ; or</li> </ul> <p>c) the Regional Council is satisfied that that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the activity is necessary for the purpose of urban development that contributes to a well-functioning urban environment (as defined in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development); and</li> <li>ii. the urban development will provide significant national, regional or district benefits; and</li> <li>iii. the activity occurs on land identified for urban development in operative provisions of a regional or district plan; and</li> <li>iv. the activity does not occur on land that is zoned in a district plan as general rural, rural production, or rural lifestyle; and</li> <li>v. there is either no practicable alternative location for the activity within the area of the development, or every other practicable location in the area of the development would have equal or greater adverse effects on a natural inland wetland; and</li> <li>vi. the effects of the activity will be managed through applying the effects management hierarchy; or</li> </ul> <p>d) the Regional Council is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the activity is necessary for the purpose of quarrying activities; and</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. there is a functional need for the specified infrastructure in that location; and</li> <li>d. the effects of the activity are managed through applying the effects management hierarchy; or</li> </ul> <p>3. the Regional Council is satisfied that that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the activity is necessary for the purpose of urban development that contributes to a well-functioning urban environment (as defined in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development); and</li> <li>b. the urban development will provide significant national, regional or district benefits; and</li> <li>c. the activity occurs on land identified for urban development in operative provisions of a regional or district plan; and</li> <li>d. the activity does not occur on land that is zoned in a district plan as general rural, rural production, or rural lifestyle; and</li> <li>e. there is either no practicable alternative location for the activity within the area of the development, or every other practicable location in the area of the development would have equal or greater adverse effects on a natural inland wetland; and</li> <li>f. the effects of the activity will be managed through applying the effects management hierarchy; or</li> </ul> <p>4. the Regional Council is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the activity is necessary for the purpose of quarrying activities; and</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. the extraction of the aggregate will provide significant national or regional benefits; and</li> <li>iii. there is a functional need for the activity to be done in that location; and</li> <li>iv. the effects of the activity will be managed through applying the effects management hierarchy; or</li> </ul> <p>e) the Regional Council is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the activity is necessary for the purpose of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. the extraction of minerals (other than coal) and ancillary activities; or</li> <li>B. the extraction of coal and ancillary activities as part of the operation or extension of an existing coal mine; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii. the extraction of the mineral will provide significant national or regional benefits; and</li> <li>iii. there is a functional need for the activity to be done in that location; and</li> <li>iv. the effects of the activity will be managed through applying the effects management hierarchy; or</li> </ul> <p>f) the Regional Council is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the activity is necessary for the purpose of constructing or operating a new or existing landfill or cleanfill area; and</li> <li>ii. the landfill or cleanfill area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. will provide significant national or regional benefits; or</li> <li>B. is required to support urban development as referred to in paragraph (c); or</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. the extraction of the aggregate will provide significant national or regional benefits; and</li> <li>c. there is a functional need for the activity to be done in that location; and</li> <li>d. the effects of the activity will be managed through applying the effects management hierarchy; or</li> </ul> <p>5. the Regional Council is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the activity is necessary for the purpose of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the extraction of minerals (other than coal) and ancillary activities; or</li> <li>ii. the extraction of coal and ancillary activities as part of the operation or extension of an existing coal mine; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. the extraction of the mineral will provide significant national or regional benefits; and</li> <li>c. there is a functional need for the activity to be done in that location; and</li> <li>d. the effects of the activity will be managed through applying the effects management hierarchy; or</li> </ul> <p>6. the Regional Council is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the activity is necessary for the purpose of constructing or operating a new or existing landfill or cleanfill area; and</li> <li>b. the landfill or cleanfill area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. will provide significant national or regional benefits; or</li> <li>ii. is required to support urban development as referred to in paragraph (3); or</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>C. is required to support the extraction of aggregates as referred to in paragraph (d); or</li> <li>D. is required to support the extraction of minerals as referred to in paragraph (e); and</li> <li>iii. there is either no practicable alternative location in the region, or every other practicable alternative location in the region would have equal or greater adverse effects on a natural inland wetland; and</li> <li>iv. the effects of the activity will be managed through applying the effects management hierarchy.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. is required to support the extraction of aggregates as referred to in paragraph (4); or</li> <li>iv. is required to support the extraction of minerals as referred to in paragraph (5); and</li> <li>c. there is either no practicable alternative location in the region, or every other practicable alternative location in the region would have equal or greater adverse effects on a natural inland wetland; and</li> <li>d. the effects of the activity will be managed through applying the effects management hierarchy.</li> </ul>
Policy 14-1	<p><b>Consent decision-making for discharges to water</b></p> <p>When making decisions on resource consent<sup>^</sup> applications, and setting consent conditions<sup>^</sup>, for discharges<sup>^</sup> of water<sup>^</sup> or contaminants<sup>^</sup> into water<sup>^</sup>, the Regional Council must specifically consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the objectives and Policies 5-1 to 5-5 and 5-9 of Chapter 5, and have regard to:</li> <li>b) avoiding discharges<sup>^</sup> which contain any persistent contaminants<sup>^</sup> that are likely to accumulate in a water body<sup>^</sup> or its bed<sup>^</sup>,</li> <li>c) the appropriateness of adopting the best practicable option<sup>^</sup> to prevent or minimise adverse effects<sup>^</sup> in circumstances where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. it is difficult to establish discharge<sup>^</sup> parameters for a particular discharge<sup>^</sup> that give effect to the management approaches for water<sup>^</sup> quality and discharges<sup>^</sup> set out in Chapter 5, or</li> <li>ii. the potential adverse effects<sup>^</sup> are likely to be minor, and the costs associated with adopting</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	RP-LF-LW-P4	<p><b>Consent decision-making for discharges to water</b></p> <p>When making decisions on resource consent<sup>^</sup> applications, and setting consent conditions<sup>^</sup>, for discharges<sup>*</sup> of water<sup>*</sup> or contaminants<sup>*</sup> into water<sup>*</sup>, the Regional Council must specifically consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the objectives and RPS-LF-FW-P5 to RPS-LF-FW-P9 and RPS-LF-FW-P13 of RPS-LF, and have regard to:</li> <li>2. avoiding discharges<sup>*</sup> which contain any persistent contaminants<sup>*</sup> that are likely to accumulate in a waterbody<sup>*</sup> or its bed<sup>*</sup>,</li> <li>3. the appropriateness of adopting the best practicable option<sup>*</sup> to prevent or minimise adverse effects<sup>*</sup> in circumstances where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. it is difficult to establish discharge<sup>*</sup> parameters for a particular discharge<sup>*</sup> that give effect to the management approaches for water<sup>*</sup> quality and discharges<sup>*</sup> set out in RPS-LF, or</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<p>the best practicable option<sup>^</sup> are small in comparison to the costs of investigating the likely effects<sup>^</sup> on land<sup>^</sup> and water<sup>^</sup>, and the objectives and policies of Chapters 2, 3, 6, 9 and 12 to the extent that they are relevant to the discharge<sup>^</sup>.</p>		<p>b. the potential adverse effects* are likely to be minor, and the costs associated with adopting the best practicable option* are small in comparison to the costs of investigating the likely effects* on land* and water*, and</p> <p>4. the objectives and policies of RPS-RMIA, RPS-EIT, RPS-ECO, RPS-HCV, RPS-NATC, RPS-NFL, RPS-HAZ, and RP-IP to the extent that they are relevant to the discharge*.</p>
<p>Policy 14-2</p>	<p><b>Consent decision-making for discharge to land</b></p> <p>When making decisions on resource consent<sup>^</sup> applications, and setting consent conditions<sup>^</sup>, for discharges<sup>^</sup> of contaminants<sup>^</sup> onto or into land<sup>^</sup> the Regional Council must have regard to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 regarding the management of groundwater quality and discharges<sup>^</sup>,</li> <li>b) where the discharge<sup>^</sup> may enter surface water<sup>^</sup> or have an adverse effect<sup>^</sup> on surface water<sup>^</sup> quality, the degree of compliance with the approach for managing surface water<sup>^</sup> quality set out in Chapter 5,</li> <li>c) avoiding as far as reasonably practicable any adverse effects<sup>^</sup> on any sensitive receiving environment<sup>^</sup> or potentially incompatible land<sup>^</sup> uses, in particular any residential buildings, educational facilities, churches, marae, public areas, infrastructure<sup>^</sup> and other physical resources of regional or national importance identified in Policy 3-1, wetlands<sup>^</sup>, surface water bodies<sup>^</sup> and the coastal marine area<sup>^</sup>, (d) the appropriateness of adopting the best practicable option<sup>^</sup> to prevent or minimise adverse effects<sup>^</sup> in circumstances where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. it is difficult to establish discharge<sup>^</sup> parameters for a particular discharge<sup>^</sup> that give effect to the management approaches</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>RP-LF-LW-P5</p>	<p><b>Consent decision-making for discharges to land</b></p> <p>When making decisions on resource consent<sup>^</sup> applications, and setting consent conditions<sup>^</sup>, for discharges* of contaminants* onto or into land* the Regional Council must have regard to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the objectives and policies of RPS-LF regarding the management of groundwater quality and discharges*,</li> <li>2. where the discharge* may enter surface water* or have an adverse effect* on surface water* quality, the degree of compliance with the approach for managing surface water* quality set out in RPS-LF,</li> <li>3. avoiding as far as reasonably practicable any adverse effects* on any sensitive receiving environment* or potentially incompatible land* uses, in particular any residential buildings, educational facilities*, churches, marae, public areas, infrastructure<sup>^</sup> and other physical resources of regional or national importance identified in RPS-EIT-P1, wetlands*, surface water bodies* and the coastal marine area<sup>^</sup>,</li> <li>4. the appropriateness of adopting the best practicable option* to prevent or minimise adverse effects* in circumstances where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. it is difficult to establish discharge* parameters for a particular discharge* that</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<p>for water<sup>^</sup> quality and discharges<sup>^</sup> set out in Chapter 5,</p> <p>ii. the potential adverse effects<sup>^</sup> are likely to be minor, and the costs associated with adopting the best practicable option<sup>^</sup> are small in comparison to the costs of investigating the likely effects<sup>^</sup> on land<sup>^</sup> and water<sup>^</sup>,</p> <p>d) avoiding discharges<sup>^</sup> which contain any persistent contaminants<sup>^</sup> that are likely to accumulate in the soil or groundwater, and</p> <p>e) the objectives and policies of Chapters 2, 3, 6, 9 and 12 to the extent that they are relevant to the discharge<sup>^</sup>.</p>		<p>give effect to the management approaches for water<sup>*</sup> quality and discharges<sup>*</sup> set out in RPS-LF,</p> <p>b. the potential adverse effects<sup>*</sup> are likely to be minor, and the costs associated with adopting the best practicable option<sup>*</sup> are small in comparison to the costs of investigating the likely effects<sup>*</sup> on land<sup>*</sup> and water<sup>*</sup>,</p> <p>5. avoiding discharges<sup>*</sup> which contain any persistent contaminants<sup>*</sup> that are likely to accumulate in the soil or groundwater, and</p> <p>6. the objectives and policies of RPS-RMIA, RPS-EIT, RPS-ECO, RPS-HCV, RPS-NATC, RPS-NFL, RPS-HAZ, and RP-IP to the extent that they are relevant to the discharge<sup>*</sup>.</p>
Policy 14-3	<p><b>Industry-based standards</b></p> <p>The Regional Council will examine on an on-going basis relevant industry-based standards (including guidelines and codes of practice), recognising that such industry based standards generally represent current best practice, and may accept compliance with those standards as being adequate to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects<sup>^</sup> to the extent that those standards address the matters in Policies 14-1, 14-2, 14-4 and 14-5.</p>	RP-LF-LW-P6	<p><b>Industry based standards</b></p> <p>The Regional Council will examine on an on-going basis relevant industry-based standards (including guidelines and codes of practice), recognising that such industry based standards generally represent current best practice, and may accept compliance with those standards as being adequate to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects<sup>*</sup> to the extent that those standards address the matters in RP-LF-LW-P4, RP-LF-LW-P5, RP-LF-LW-P7 and RP-LF-LW-P8.</p>
Policy 14-4	<p><b>Options for discharge to surface water and land</b></p> <p>When applying for consents and making decisions on consent applications for discharges<sup>^</sup> of contaminants<sup>^</sup> into water<sup>^</sup> or onto or into land<sup>^</sup>, the opportunity to utilise alternative discharge<sup>^</sup> options, or a mix of discharge<sup>^</sup> regimes, for the purpose of mitigating adverse effects<sup>^</sup>, applying the best practicable option, must be considered, including but not limited to:</p>	RP-LF-LW-P7	<p><b>Options for discharge to surface water and land</b></p> <p>When applying for consents and making decisions on consent applications for discharges<sup>*</sup> of contaminants<sup>*</sup> into water<sup>*</sup> or onto or into land<sup>*</sup>, the opportunity to utilise alternative discharge<sup>*</sup> options, or a mix of discharge<sup>*</sup> regimes, for the purpose of mitigating adverse effects<sup>*</sup>, applying the best practicable option, must be considered, including but not limited to:</p>



	<p>a) discharging contaminants<sup>^</sup> onto or into land<sup>^</sup> as an alternative to discharging contaminants<sup>^</sup> into water<sup>^</sup>,</p> <p>b) withholding from discharging contaminants<sup>^</sup> into surface water<sup>^</sup> at times of low flow, and</p> <p>adopting different treatment and discharge<sup>^</sup> options for different receiving environments<sup>^</sup> or at different times (including different flow regimes or levels in surface water bodies<sup>^</sup>).</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. discharging* contaminants* onto or into land* as an alternative to discharging* contaminants* into water*,</li> <li>2. withholding from discharging* contaminants* into surface water* at times of low flow, and</li> <li>3. adopting different treatment and discharge* options for different receiving environments* or at different times (including different flow regimes or levels in surface waterbodies*).</li> </ol>
Policy 14-8	<p><b>Monitoring requirements for consent holders</b></p> <p>Point source discharges<sup>^</sup> of contaminants<sup>^</sup> to water<sup>^</sup> must generally be subject to the following monitoring requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the regular monitoring of discharge<sup>^</sup> volumes on discharges<sup>^</sup> smaller than 100 m3 /day and making the records available to the Regional Council on request,</li> <li>b) the installation of a pulse-count capable meter in order to monitor the volume discharged<sup>^</sup> for discharges<sup>^</sup> of 100 m3 /day or greater,</li> <li>c) the installation of a Regional Council compatible telemetry system on discharges<sup>^</sup> of 300 m3 /day or greater, and</li> </ol> <p>monitoring and reporting on the quality of the discharge<sup>^</sup> at the point of discharge<sup>^</sup> before it enters surface water<sup>^</sup> and the quality of the receiving water<sup>^</sup> upstream and downstream of the point of discharge<sup>^</sup> (after reasonable mixing*) may also be required. This must align with the Regional Council's environmental monitoring programme where reasonably practicable to enable cumulative impacts to be measured.</p>	RP-LF-LW-P11	<p><b>Monitoring requirements for consent holders</b></p> <p>Point source discharges* of contaminants* to water* must generally be subject to the following monitoring requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the regular monitoring of discharge* volumes on discharges* smaller than 100 m3 /day and making the records available to the Regional Council on request,</li> <li>2. the installation of a pulse-count capable meter in order to monitor the volume discharged* for discharges* of 100 m3 /day or greater,</li> <li>3. the installation of a Regional Council compatible telemetry system on discharges* of 300 m3 /day or greater, and</li> <li>4. monitoring and reporting on the quality of the discharge* at the point of discharge* before it enters surface water* and the quality of the receiving water* upstream and downstream of the point of discharge* (after reasonable mixing*) may also be required. This must align with the Regional Council's environmental monitoring programme where reasonably practicable to enable cumulative impacts to be measured.</li> </ol>
Policy 14-9	<p><b>Consent decision making requirements from Notional Policy Statement for Freshwater Management</b></p>	RP-LF-LW-P12	<p><b>Consent decision making requirements from the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management</b></p>

	<p>a) This policy applies to any application for the following discharges<sup>^</sup> (including a diffuse discharge<sup>^</sup> by any person or animal):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. a new discharge<sup>^</sup>; or</li> <li>ii. a change or increase in any discharge<sup>^</sup> – of any contaminant<sup>^</sup> into fresh water<sup>^</sup>, or onto or into land<sup>^</sup> in circumstances that may result in that contaminant<sup>^</sup> (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge<sup>^</sup> of that contaminant<sup>^</sup>, any other contaminant<sup>^</sup>) entering fresh water<sup>^</sup></li> </ul> <p>b) When considering any application for a discharge<sup>^</sup> the Regional Council must have regard to the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the extent to which the discharge<sup>^</sup> would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water<sup>^</sup> including on any ecosystem associated with fresh water<sup>^</sup>; and</li> <li>ii. the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on fresh water<sup>^</sup>, and on any ecosystem associated with fresh water<sup>^</sup>, resulting from the discharge<sup>^</sup> would be avoided.</li> </ul> <p>This clause of the policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011.</p> <p>c) When considering any application for a discharge<sup>^</sup> the Regional Council must have regard to the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the extent to which the discharge<sup>^</sup> would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the health of people and</li> </ul>		<p>1. This policy applies to any application for the following discharges<sup>*</sup> (including a diffuse discharge<sup>*^</sup> by any person or animal):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. a new discharge<sup>*</sup>; or</li> <li>b. a change or increase in any discharge<sup>*</sup> – of any contaminant<sup>*</sup> into fresh water<sup>*</sup>, or onto or into land<sup>*</sup> in circumstances that may result in that contaminant<sup>*</sup> (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge<sup>*</sup> of that contaminant<sup>*</sup>, any other contaminant<sup>*</sup>) entering fresh water<sup>*</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>2. When considering any application for a discharge<sup>*</sup> the Regional Council must have regard to the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. . the extent to which the discharge<sup>*</sup> would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect<sup>*</sup> on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water<sup>*</sup> including on any ecosystem associated with fresh water<sup>*</sup>; and</li> <li>b. the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect<sup>*</sup> on fresh water<sup>*</sup>, and on any ecosystem associated with fresh water<sup>*</sup>, resulting from the discharge<sup>*</sup> would be avoided.</li> </ul> <p>This clause of the policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011.</p> <p>3. When considering any application for a discharge<sup>*</sup> the Regional Council must have regard to the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the extent to which the discharge<sup>*</sup> would avoid contamination that will have an</li> </ul>
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	<p>communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water<sup>^</sup>; and</p> <p>ii. the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water<sup>^</sup> resulting from the discharge<sup>^</sup> would be avoided.</p> <p>This clause of the policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 took effect on 4 July 2014.</p>		<p>adverse effect* on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water*<sup>^</sup>; and</p> <p>b. the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect* on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water*<sup>^</sup> resulting from the discharge*<sup>^</sup> would be avoided.</p> <p>This clause of the policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 took effect on 4 July 2014.</p>
<p>Policy 17-1</p>	<p><b>Consent Decision-making for activities in, on, under or over the beds of rivers and lakes (including modified watercourses but excluding artificial watercourses)</b></p> <p>When making decisions on resource consent<sup>^</sup> applications, and setting consent conditions<sup>^</sup>, for activities in, on, under or over the bed<sup>^</sup> of a river<sup>^</sup> or lake<sup>^</sup> (including modified watercourses but excluding artificial watercourses*) the Regional Council must have regard to the extent to which the activity is consistent with best management practices,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) seek to avoid where reasonably practicable any adverse effects<sup>^</sup> on any other lawful activity in, on, under or over the bed<sup>^</sup> of the river<sup>^</sup> or lake<sup>^</sup>, including existing structures<sup>^</sup>,</li> <li>b) have regard to whether the activity is of a temporary nature or is associated with necessary maintenance* work,</li> <li>c) have regard to the objectives and policies of Chapters 2, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 12 to the extent that they are relevant to the activity, and</li> <li>d) have regard to the matters in Policy 14-9.</li> </ol>	<p>RP-LF-AWBD-P22</p>	<p><b>Consent Decision-making for activities in, on, under or over the beds of rivers and lakes (including modified watercourses but excluding artificial watercourses)</b></p> <p>When making decisions on resource consent<sup>^</sup> applications, and setting consent conditions<sup>^</sup>, for activities in, on, under or over the bed<sup>^</sup> of a river<sup>^</sup> or lake<sup>^</sup> (including modified watercourses but excluding artificial watercourses*) the Regional Council must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. have regard to the extent to which the activity is consistent with best management practices,</li> <li>2. seek to avoid where reasonably practicable any adverse effects* on any other lawful activity in, on, under or over the bed* of the river* or lake*, including existing structures*,</li> <li>3. have regard to whether the activity is of a temporary nature or is associated with necessary maintenance* work,</li> <li>4. have regard to the objectives and policies of RPS-RMIA, RPS-EIT, RPS-LF, RPS-ECO, RPS-HCV, RPS-NATC, RPS-NFL, RPS-HAZ, and RP-IP to the extent that they are relevant to the activity, and</li> </ol>

			5. have regard to the matters in RP-LF-LW-P12.
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