

Attachment 4 – Relevant Objectives and Policies from the One Plan

Part I: Regional Policy Statement

Chapter 2: Te Ao Maori

Objective 2-1: Resource management

Whāinga 2-1: Te whakahaere rauemi

- 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.

Kia aro atu ki te mauri o ngā rauemi māori - ōkiko hoki - hei oranga hapori, ōhanga hoki, tikanga hoki mō ngā hapū me ngā iwi.

- 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.

Ka mate ka tino arohia te kaitiakitanga, ā, ka mate ka whakamanatia te hononga o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki ō rātou whenua tūpuna, wai, papa, wāhi tapu hoki me ētahi atu taonga (pērā i ngā wāhi tūpuna), ā, ka whakaratongia mā ngā tukanga whakahaere rauemi.

Policy 2-1: Hapū* and iwi* involvement in resource management

Kaupapa 2-1: Te whakauru mai o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki roto i te whakahaere rauemi

The Regional Council must enable and foster kaitiakitanga^ 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:

Ka mate ka tutuki i te Kaunihera ā-Rohe - ka atawhaitia hoki - te kaitiakitanga me te hononga o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki ō rātou whenua tūpuna, wai, papa, wāhi tapu hoki me ētahi atu taonga (pērā i ngā wāhi tūpuna) mā te piki ake o te whakauru mai o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki roto i ngā tukanga whakahaere rauemi, arā, ko:

- a. memoranda of partnership between the Regional Council and hapū* or iwi* which set clear relationship and communication parameters to address resource management objectives,
ngā manatū rangapū i waenga i ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei whakatakoto i te āhua o te hononga me te whitiwhiti kōrero hei whakatutuki i ngā whāinga whakahaere rauemi,
- b. recognition of existing arrangements and agreements between resource users, local authorities and hapū* or iwi*,
te aro atu ki ngā whakaritenga me ngā whakaaetanga kei te tū tonu i waenga i ngā kaiwhakamahi rauemi, ngā mana takiwā, me ngā hapū, iwi rānei,
- 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,
te whakarite wānanga ā-takiwā e whai wāhi ai te Kaunihera ā-Rohe me ngā hapū, ngā iwi, me ētahi atu tira whai pānga pērā i te hunga whakamahi hei tuari pārongo, hei whakatakoto mahere hoki, rangahau anō hoki,
- d. development, where appropriate, of hapū* and iwi* cultural indicator monitoring programmes by the Regional Council,

te whakahiato a te Kaunihera ā-Rohe i ngā kaupapa aroturuki tohu tikanga - hapū mai, iwi mai hoki - i ngā wā e tika ana,

- e. assistance from the Regional Council to hapū* or iwi* to facilitate research, projects, seminars and training,

te tuku āwhina a te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ki ngā hapū, iwi rānei ki te whakahaere rangahau, kaupapa hoki, awheawhe hoki, whakangungu hoki,

- f. development of joint management agreements[^] between the Regional Council and hapū* or iwi* where appropriate,

te whakahiato whakaaetanga whakahaere ngātahi i waenga i te Kaunihera me ngā hapū, iwi rānei e tika ana,

- g. the Regional Council having regard to iwi management plans* lodged with Council,

te aro atu a te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ki ngā mahere whakahaere ā-iwi kua tukuna ki te Kaunihera,

- 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

te whakaurunga o ngā hapū, iwi rānei ki roto i ngā tukanga whakatau whakaaetanga rauemi i runga i ngā tikanga i whakaaetia i roto i ngā manatū rangapū me ngā whakaaetanga whakahaere ngātahi i whakahiatonga i raro i te (a) me te (f) kei runga nei, me,

- i. the Regional Council advising and encouraging resource consent[^] applicants to consult directly with hapū* or iwi* where it is necessary to identify:

te mahi a te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ki te tuku aratohu, ki te akiaki i ngā kaitono whakaaetanga rauemi ki te kōrerorero me ngā hapū, iwi rānei e tika ana kia tautuhia:

- ii. the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands[^], water[^], sites*, wāhi tapu* and other taonga* (including wāhi tūpuna*), and

te hononga o te Māori ki tōna ahurea me ngā tikanga e pā ana ki ngā whenua tūpuna, ngā wai, ngā papa, ngā wāhi tapu me ētahi atu taonga (pērā i ngā wāhi tūpuna), me

- iii. the actual and potential adverse effects[^] of proposed activities on those relationships.

ngā pānga kino ki aua hononga mai i ngā ngohe ka marohitia - ka whakatinanahia, ka pāngia kinotia pea hoki.

Policy 2-2: Wāhi tapu*, wāhi tūpuna* and other sites* of significance

Kaupapa 2-2: Ko ngā wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna hoki me ētahi atu papa hirahira

- a. Wāhi tapu*, wāhi tūpuna* and other sites* of significance to Māori identified:

Kua tautuhia ngā wāhi tapu me ngā wāhi tūpuna me ētahi atu wāhi hirahira ki te Māori:

- i. In the Regional Coastal Plan and district plans[^],
- ii. as historic reserves under the Reserves Act 1977,
- iii. as Māori reserves under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993,
- iv. as sites recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association's Site Recording Scheme, and
- v. as registered sites under the Historic Places Act 1993

- i. kei roto i te Mahere Takutai ā-Rohe me ngā mahere ā-takiwā,
- ii. hei Historic Reserves i raro i te Reserves Act 1977,
- iii. hei Māori Reserves i raro i Te Ture Whenua 1993,

- iv. hei wāhi kua rēhitatia mā te Site Recording Scheme o te New Zealand Archaeological Association, ā
- v. hei wāhi kua rēhitatia i raro i te Historic Places Act 1993

must be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use or development that would cause adverse effects[^] on the qualities and features which contribute to the values of these sites*.

ka whakamarumarutia i te hē o te wehewehe whenua, te whakamahi whenua, whakaahu whenua rānei e puta ai pea he pānga kino ki ngā painga me ngā āhuatanga ka pā ki te ūara o ēnei wāhi.

- 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.

Ka mate ka tūāpā te Kaunihera ā-Rohe te mahi mā ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei hopu kōrero kia pupuritia ki tētahi pātengi raraunga tika - ka taea hoki e te iwi te tono - kei hea aua wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna, me ērā atu papa hirahira ki te Māori.

- 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.

Ka mate ka whakaitingia e te Kaunihera ā-Rohe - e tūāpā ana i te whakahiato pātengi raraunga a ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei hopu kōrero mō ngā wāhi me noho muna - ko te pitomata ka tukitukia, ka raweketia (pērā ki tērā ka hua mai i te hē o te wehewehe whenua, te whakamahi, te whakaahu rānei) ngā wāhi kāore i tautuhia (mō te noho matatapu me te whakaaro rauangi te take) e ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki tā (a) kei runga nei, ka whakamarumarutia i te torohū ka pakaru, ka rawekengia rānei mā.

- d. The Regional Council must ensure that resource users and contractors have clear procedures in the event wāhi tapu* or wāhi tūpuna* are discovered.

Mā te Kaunihera ā-Rohe e mahi kia hua ai kua whai tukanga mārāma te hunga whakamahi rauemi me ngā kaikirimana me aha ā te wā ka kitea he wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna rānei.

Policy 2-3: The mauri* of water[^]

Kaupapa 2-3: Te mauri o ngā wai

- 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.

Ka mate ka aro atu te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ki te mauri o ngā wai mā te whakamahi i Kaupapa 2-1 (a) ki (i) kei runga nei, me te whakatiki, te aukati hoki i te tango wai i ngā wā o te wai rere iti noa e ai ki Kaupapa 5-18 kei te Wāhanga 5.

- 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*).

I ngā wā tino rerekē ka tūāpā te Kaunihera ā-Rohe i tētahi rāhui tūao - i runga i ngā tohutohu me ngā tohu ārahi a ngā hapū me ngā iwi, me te kōrerorero tahi me ngā kaiwhakamahi rauemi ka pāngia pea - mō te aukati taupua i ngā ngohe whakamahi rauemi (hāunga ko te puna wai mō te iwi whānui.

Policy 2-4: Other resource management issues

Kaupapa 2-4: Ētahi take whakahaere rauemi anō

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.

Ka mate ka whakatauria ngā take motuhake e rārangitia ana ki 2.2, kua whakaarahia e ngā hapū me ngā iwi Māori, i runga hoki i te takoto o Table 2.1 kei raro nei.

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.

Ka tīpako a Table 2.1 i ngā take hirahira ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi o te Rohe, ka whakamārama hoki i runga i te whakaaro Māori, ā, ka whakaatu ka pēhea te Kaunihera ā-Rohe e whakatutuki pai i ēnei take ka tika. Ehara i te mea mā ngā take me ngā kōrero whakamārama kei konei e whakaatu i te katoa o ngā māharahara o ngā hapū me ngā iwi. Heoi, ko tāna he tuku whakamārama pea mō te kaha o te whakaaro aroha me ngā hononga o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki ngā rauemi māori o te Rohe.

Table 2.1 Resource management issues of significance to hapū and iwi*.
Ngā Take Whakahaere Rauemi e Hirahira ana ki ngā Hapū me ngā*

<p>Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi*. He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</p>	<p>Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori[^] He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</p>	<p>Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</p>
<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 kounga me te nui o te wai huri noa i te Rohe i te whakarato wāhanga ki ngā āhuatanga e hirahira ana ki te Māori.</i></p>	<p>Mauri*</p> <p>Wai Māori (pure water) is essential to hapū* and iwi* in the Region to ensure activities conducted for cultural purposes, such as spiritual cleansing, baptismal rituals 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. Mauri* acts as a balancing agent to ensure the lifesupporting qualities within the water[^] are maintained.</i></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>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.</p>	<p>Surface water[^] quality <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i></p> <p><u>Chapter 2 - Te Ao Māori</u></p> <p>Objective 2-1 Policy 2-3 Chapter 2 Methods</p> <p><u>Chapter 5 - Water</u></p> <p>Objective 5-1 Policy 5-1 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p><u>Rules, Chapter 14 – Discharges to Land and Water</u></p> <p><u>Wāhanga 2 - Te Ao Māori</u></p> <p><i>Whāinga 2-1</i> <i>Kaupapa 2-3</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 2</i></p> <p><u>Wāhanga 5 - Wai</u></p> <p><i>Whāinga 5-1</i> <i>Kaupapa 5-1</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i></p> <p><u>Ngā ture kei Wāhanga 14 – Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te Whenua me ngā Wai</u></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</i></p>		<p>Surface water[^] quality <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i></p> <p><u>Chapter 5 – Water</u></p> <p>Objective 5-2</p>

<p>Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi*. He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</p>	<p>Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori[^] He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</p>	<p>Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</p>
<p>mōrearea me ngā rerenga pākawa ota hei pare i te uru o ngā paru kino ki roto i ngā wai.</p>		<p>Policy 5-8 Chapter 5 Methods <u>Rules, Chapter 14</u> Discharges to Land and Water <u>Wāhanga 5 – Wai</u> Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 5-8 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5 <u>Ngā ture kei Wāhanga 14</u> Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te Whenua me ngā Wai</p>
<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 whakakinotanga - kei te mahia tonutia hoki, ā, kua pokea te tapu.</i></p>		<p>Surface water[^] quality <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i></p> <p><u>Chapter 5 - Water</u> Objectives 5-1 and 5-2, Policies 5-1 to 5-5 and 5-8 to 5-10 Chapter 5 Methods <u>Rules, Chapter 14</u> Discharges to Land and Water <u>Wāhanga 5 - Wai</u> Whāinga 5-1 and 5-2 Kaupapa 5-1 ki 5-5 me 5-8 ki 5-10 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5 <u>Ngā ture kei Wāhanga 14</u> 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 <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i></p> <p><u>Chapter 5 – Water</u> Objective 5-2 Policies 5-2 to 5-11 Chapter 5 Methods <u>Wāhanga 5 – Wai</u> Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 5-2 ki 5-11 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</p>

<p>Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi*. He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</p>	<p>Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori[^] He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</p>	<p>Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</p>
<p>(e) Marae groundwater bore supply is affected in some areas during seasonal drought. <i>I ngā wā kōpaka o te tau ka pāngia ngā poka waiopapa o ngā marae i roto i ētahi takiwā.</i></p>	<p>Manaakitanga (hospitality) 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>Water[^] allocation <i>Te tuaritanga o te wai</i></p> <p><u>Chapter 5 – Water</u></p> <p>Objective 5-3 Policy 5-21 Chapter 5 Methods</p>
<p>(f) Excessive groundwater abstractions can adversely affect water[^] and existing groundwater users. <i>Mā nui rawa o te waiopapa ka tangohia e raru ai te wai me ngā kaiwhakamahi wai o nāianei.</i></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. <i>I ētahi wā, nā te iti o te wai, kāore i taea te whakarato hei whakaea i ēnei matea.</i></p>	<p><u>Wāhanga 5 – Wai</u> <i>Whāinga 5-3</i> <i>Kaupapa 5-21</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i></p>
<p>(g) Water[^] diversion from one catchment to another is considered culturally abhorrent. <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>Mauri* 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. <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 <i>Te whakataha wai</i></p> <p>Refer to rules regarding water[^] diversion in <u>Chapter 16 - Takes, Uses and Diversions of Water, and Bores</u> <i>Tirohia ngā ture e pā ana ki te whakataha wai kei roto i <u>Wāhanga 16 - Te Tango, te Whakamahi, me te Whakataha Wai, Poka hoki</u></i></p>
<p>(h) Sewage disposed to water[^], in treated form or otherwise, is culturally abhorrent. Land-based treatment is preferred. <i>Ko te whakaaro he mea kiriweti te tuku parakaingaki - ahakoia kua tangohia ngā paru, aha rānei - ki roto i ngā wai. Pai kē ake te whakapai ki uta.</i></p>	<p>Mahi tautara (sewage waste) 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. <i>Ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi Māori, arā ētahi āhuatanga 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</i></p>	<p>Sewage discharge[^] <i>Te rukenga parakaingaki</i></p> <p><u>Chapter 5 – Water</u></p> <p>Objective 5-2 Policy 5-11 Chapter 5 Methods</p> <p><u>Rules, Chapter 14 – Discharges to Land and Water</u></p> <p><u>Wāhanga 5 – Wai</u> <i>Whāinga 5-2</i> <i>Kaupapa 5-11</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i></p>

<p>Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi*. He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</p>	<p>Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori[^] He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</p>	<p>Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</p>
	<p><i>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><u>Ture, Wāhanga 14 – Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai</u></p>
<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 whakamarumarua i ngā parenga i te horo whenua. Ko te whakapono o ētahi iwi mā te harakeke e tutuki pai ai tēnei.</i></p>	<p>Manaaki whenua (nurturing the land[^])</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 pīrangi 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 <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i></p> <p><u>Chapter 5 – Water</u></p> <p>Objective 5-2</p> <p>Policy 5-8</p> <p><u>Rules, Chapter 14 – Discharges to Land and Water</u> and Water[^] Quality Standards in Schedule D</p> <p><u>Wāhanga 5 – Wai</u></p> <p><i>Whāinga 5-2</i></p> <p><i>Kaupapa 5-8</i></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>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 kaupuri 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><u>Ture, Wāhanga 14 – Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai</u> <i>Taumata Kounga kei roto i te Pukapuka Āpiti D</i></p> <p>Land[^] use management <i>Te whakahaere i te whakamahi whenua</i></p> <p><u>Chapter 4 – Land</u></p> <p>Objective 4-1</p> <p>Policy 4-1</p> <p>Chapter 4 Methods</p> <p><u>Rules, Chapter 13 – Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</u></p> <p><u>Wāhanga 4 – Whenua</u></p> <p><i>Whāinga 4-1</i></p> <p><i>Kaupapa 4-1</i></p> <p><i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 4</i></p> <p><u>Ture, Wāhanga 13 – Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</u></p>
<p>(l) The removal, destruction or alteration of wāhi tapu* and wāhi</p>	<p>Wāhi tapu* and wāhi tūpuna*</p> <p>Hapū* and iwi* view wāhi tapu* and wāhi</p>	<p>Land[^] use management <i>Te whakahaere i te</i></p>

<p>Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi*. He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</p>	<p>Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori[^] He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</p>	<p>Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</p>
<p>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>tūpuna* as western 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 tauivi 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><i>whakamahahi whenua</i></p> <p><u>Chapter 4 – Land</u></p> <p>Objective 4-1 Policy 4-1 Chapter 4 Methods</p> <p><u>Rules, Chapter 14 – Discharges to Land and Water</u></p> <p><i>Wāhanga 4 – Whenua</i> <i>Whāinga 4-1</i> <i>Kaupapa 4-1</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 4</i></p> <p><u>Ture, Wāhanga 14 – Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai</u></p> <p><u>Chapter 6 – Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage</u></p> <p>Objective 6-3 Policies 6-11 and 6-12 Method 6-10</p> <p><u>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau Koiora Taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho</u></p> <p><i>Whāinga 6-3</i> <i>Kaupapa 6-11 me 6-12</i> <i>Mahi 6-10</i></p> <p>Rules and conditions[^] protecting wāhi tapu* throughout the Plan. <i>Ngā ture me ngā tikanga puta noa i te Mahere hei whakamarumarū i ngā wāhi tapu</i></p>
<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>Tapu (sacred)</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><u>Chapter 6 – Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage</u></p> <p>Objective 6-1 Policies 6-1 to 6-5 Chapter 6 Methods</p> <p><u>Rules, Chapter 13 – Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</u></p>

<p>Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi*. He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</p>	<p>Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori[^] He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</p>	<p>Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</p>
	<p><i>Ka pāngia rawatia ētahi āhuetanga o te tapu e te whakaaiai whitihiti 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 whakaaiai whitihiti i ngā tupu, pērā i ngā rākau, te tango i ērā mai i tētahi rohe me te whakatō ki wāhi kē. Ko tō rātou pīrangī 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><u>Wāhanga 6 – Kanorau koiora taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho</u></p> <p>Whāinga 6-1 Kaupapa 6-1 ki 6-5 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 6</p> <p><u>Ture, Wāhanga 13 – Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</u></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 whakamarumarū 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[^] <i>Te kanorau koiora taketake</i></p> <p><u>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage</u></p> <p>Objective 6-1 Policies 6-1 to 6-5 Chapter 6 Methods</p> <p><u>Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</u></p> <p><u>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau koiora taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho</u></p> <p>Whāinga 6-1 Kaupapa 6-1 ki 6-5 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 6</p> <p><u>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</u></p>
<p>(o) Further research on preventing saltwater intrusion into coastal aquifers is a necessity.</p> <p><i>Ka mate ka rangahaua tonutia te ārai i te urunga waitai ki roto i ngā kahupapa takutai moana.</i></p>	<p>Manaaki manuhiri (caring for your visitors)</p> <p>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.</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 pareā tēnei</i></p>	<p>Groundwater quality <i>Te kounga o te waiopapa</i></p> <p><u>Chapter 5 – Water</u></p> <p>Objective 5-2 Policy 16-7</p> <p><u>Rules, Chapter 16 – Takes, Uses and Diversions of Water, and Bores</u></p> <p><u>Wāhanga 5 – Wai</u></p> <p>Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 16-7</p> <p><u>Ture, Wāhanga 16 – Te Tango, te Whakamahi, me</u></p>

<p>Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi*. He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</p>	<p>Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori[^] He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</p>	<p>Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</p>
	<p>āhuatanga.</p>	<p><u>te Whakataha Wai, Poka hoki</u></p>
<p>(p) Biodiversity research needs more funding. <i>Me whai putea anō te rangahau e pā ana ki te kanorau koiora.</i></p>	<p>Tiro whakamua (a glance at the future) Many Māori landowners are actively involved in restoring and preserving wetlands[^] to maintain native habitats for future generations. <i>Tokomaha ngā kaipupuri 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[^] <i>Te kanorau koiora ka whakawetia</i></p> <p><u>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage</u></p> <p>Objective 6-1 Policies 6-1 to 6-4 Chapter 6 Methods</p> <p><u>Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</u></p> <p><u>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau koiora taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho</u></p> <p>Whāinga 6-1 Kaupapa 6-1 ki 6-4 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 6</p> <p><u>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</u></p>
<p>(q) Monitoring and enforcement of environmental standards, including those contained in regional plans[^], district plans[^] and resource consents[^], are insufficient at times. <i>I ētahi 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.</i></p>	<p>Te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga (monitoring and enforcement) 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. <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 whakaaetanga rauemi me ngā mahi ka whakaaetia ki te whakatikatika i ā rātou mahi hē.</i></p>	<p>Monitoring and enforcement <i>Te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga</i></p> <p><u>Chapter 12</u> Policy 12-8 <u>Wāhanga 12</u> <i>Kaupapa 12-8</i></p>

Chapter 3: Infrastructure, Energy, Waste, Hazardous Substances and Contaminated Land

Objective 3-1: Infrastructure[^] and other physical resources of regional or national importance

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*.

Whāinga 2-1: Te whakahaere rauemi

Aro atu ki ngā painga o ngā kaupapa o raro me ētahi atu rauemi ōkiko whakahirahira – rohe mai, motu mai rānei mā te āhukahuka me te whakarato i te whakatū, te whakamahi, te tiaki me te whakapai ake i ērā.

Policy 3-1: Benefits of infrastructure[^] and other physical resources of regional or national importance

- a. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities[^] must recognise the following infrastructure[^] as being physical resources of regional or national importance:
 - 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
 - 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
 - iii. pipelines and gas facilities used for the transmission and distribution of natural and manufactured gas
 - iv. the road[^] and rail networks as mapped in the Regional Land Transport Strategy
 - v. the Palmerston North and Wanganui airports[^]
 - vi. the RNZAF airport[^] at Ohakea
 - vii. telecommunications and radiocommunications facilities
 - viii. public or community sewage treatment plants and associated reticulation and disposal systems
 - ix. public water supply* intakes, treatment plants and distribution systems
 - x. public or community drainage systems, including stormwater systems
 - xi. the Port of Wanganui.
- b. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities[^] must recognise the following facilities and assets as being physical resources of regional or national importance:
 - i. solid waste* facilities including landfills*, transfer stations and resource recovery facilities that deal with municipal waste*
 - ii. existing flood protection schemes
 - iii. New Zealand Defence Force facilities.
- c. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities[^] must, in relation to the establishment, operation*, maintenance*, or upgrading* of infrastructure[^] and other physical resources of regional or national importance, listed in (a) and (b), have regard to the benefits derived from those activities.
- d. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities[^] must achieve as much consistency across local authority[^] boundaries as is reasonably possible with respect to policy and plan provisions and decision-making for existing and future infrastructure[^].

Policy 3-2: Adverse effects[^] of other activities on infrastructure[^] and other physical resources of regional or national importance

The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities[^] must ensure that adverse effects[^] on infrastructure[^] and other physical resources of regional or national importance from other activities are avoided as far as reasonably practicable, including by using the following mechanisms:

- a. ensuring that current infrastructure[^], infrastructure[^] corridors and other physical resources of regional or national importance, are identified and had regard to in all resource management decision-making, and any development that would adversely affect the operation^{*}, maintenance^{*} or upgrading^{*} of those activities is avoided as far as reasonably practicable,
- b. ensuring that any new activities that would adversely affect the operation^{*}, maintenance^{*} or upgrading^{*} of infrastructure[^] and other physical resources of regional or national importance are not located near existing such resources or such resources allowed by unimplemented resource consents[^] or other RMA authorisations,
- c. ensuring that there is no change to existing activities that increases their incompatibility with existing infrastructure[^] and other physical resources of regional or national importance, or such resources allowed by unimplemented resource consents[^] or other RMA authorisations,
- d. notifying the owners or managers of infrastructure[^] and other physical resources of regional or national importance of consent applications that may adversely affect the resources that they own or manage,
- e. ensuring safe separation distances are maintained when establishing rules[^] and considering applications for buildings, structures[^] and other activities near overhead electric lines and conductors eg., giving effect to the New Zealand Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP 34:2001), prepared under the Electricity Act 1992, and the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 prepared under the Electricity Act 1992,
- f. ensuring safe separation distances are maintained when establishing rules[^] and considering applications for buildings, structures[^] and other activities near transmission gas pipelines eg., giving effect to the Operating Code Standard for Pipelines - Gas and Liquid Petroleum (NZS/AS 2885) and the Gas Distribution Networks (NZS 5258:2003), the latter promulgated under the Gas Act 1992,
- g. ensuring that any planting does not interfere with existing infrastructure[^], eg., giving effect to the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 promulgated under the Electricity Act 1992 and Section 6.4.4 External Interference Prevention of the Operating Code Standard for Pipelines - Gas and Liquid Petroleum (NZS/AS 2885), and
- h. ensuring effective integration of transport and land[^] use planning and protecting the function of the strategic road[^] and rail network as mapped in the Regional Land Transport Strategy.

Policy 3-3: Adverse effects[^] of infrastructure[^] and other physical resources of regional or national importance on the environment

In managing any adverse environmental effects[^] arising from the establishment, operation^{*}, maintenance^{*} and upgrading^{*} of infrastructure[^] or other physical resources of regional or national importance, the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities[^] must:

- a. recognise and provide for the operation^{*}, maintenance^{*} and upgrading^{*} of all such activities once they have been established,
- b. allow minor adverse effects[^] arising from the establishment of new infrastructure[^] and physical resources of regional or national importance, and
- 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:
 - i. the need for the infrastructure[^] or other physical resources of regional or national importance,

- 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,
- iii. whether there are any reasonably practicable alternative locations or designs, and
- 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.

Chapter 5: Water

Objective 5-1: Water[^] management Values

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.

Whāinga 5-1: He ūara whakahaere wai

Ka āta whakahaeretia ngā mata wai me ngā papa o ērā kia whakamaru ai i te āheinga toko ora o ērā, ā, ka mōhioitia, ka pukumaratia hoki ngā Uara kei roto i Pukapuka Āpiti B.

Objective 5-2: Water[^] quality

- a. Surface water[^] quality is managed to ensure that:
 - 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
 - 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
 - iii. accelerated eutrophication and sedimentation of lakes[^] in the Region is prevented or minimised
 - iv. the special values of rivers[^] protected by water conservation orders[^] are maintained.
- b. Groundwater quality is managed to ensure that existing groundwater quality is maintained or where it is degraded/over allocated as a result of human activity, groundwater quality is enhanced.

Whāinga 5-2: Te kounga o te wai

- a. *Ka whakahaeretia te kounga o te mata wai kia hua ai:*
 - i. *ka tiakina te kounga o te wai kei roto i ngā awa me ngā roto he kaha tonu te kounga o te wai hei hāpai i ngā Uara kei roto i Pukapuka Āpiti B*
 - ii. *ka whakapaingia te kounga o te wai kei roto i ngā awa me ngā roto kāore i te kaha te kounga o te wai hei hāpai i ngā Uara kei roto i Pukapuka Āpiti B*
 - iii. *ka āraia, ka whakaitingia rānei te tere parahanga ā-matū whakamōmona, te parakiwai hoki o ngā roto o te Rohe, ā,*
 - iv. *ka tiakina ngā uara motuhake o ngā awa e whakamarumarutia e ngā whakahau whakauka wai, arā, ko ngā water conservation orders.*
- b. *Ka whakahaeretia te kounga o te waiopapa kia hua ai ka tiakina tonutia te kounga o te waiopapa kei reira kē; ka whakarākaitia rānei te kounga o te waiopapa, ka whakaparungia rānei, ka tuhenetia te tuaritanga rānei nā te mahi a te tangata.*

Policy 5-2: Water quality targets*

In Schedule E4, 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.

Policy 5-3: Ongoing compliance where water quality targets* are met

- 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).
- b. For the avoidance of doubt:
 - 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*
 - 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
 - iii. for the purpose of (a) reasonable mixing is only applicable to a discharge[^] from an identifiable location.

Policy 5-4: Enhancement where water quality targets* are not met

- 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 that sub-zone must be managed in a manner that enhances existing water[^] quality in order to meet:
 - i. the water quality target* for the Water Management Zone* in Schedule E, and/or
 - ii. the relevant Schedule B Values and management objectives that the water quality target* is designed to safeguard.
- b. For the avoidance of doubt:
 - 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 Sub-zone
 - ii. 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.

Policy 5-6: Maintenance of groundwater quality

- 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.
- 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.
- c. Groundwater takes in the vicinity of the coast must be managed in a manner which avoids intrusion.

Policy 5-7: Land[^] use activities affecting groundwater and surface water[^] quality

The management of land[^] use activities affecting groundwater and surface water[^] must give effect to the strategy for surface water[^] quality set out in Policies 5-2, 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5, and the strategy for groundwater quality in Policy 5-6, by managing diffuse discharges[^] of contaminants in the following manner:

- a. identifying in the regional plan targeted Water Management Sub-zones*. Targeted Water Management Sub-zones* are those subzones where, collectively, land^ use activities are significant contributors to elevated contaminant levels in groundwater or surface water^
- b. identifying in the regional plan intensive farming land^ use activities. Intensive farming land^ use activities are rural land^ use activities that (either individually or collectively) make a significant contribution to elevated contaminant levels in the targeted Water Management Sub-zones* identified in (a) above
- c. actively managing the intensive farming land^ use activities identified in (b) including through regulation in the regional plan, in the manner specified in Policy 5-8
- d. the Regional Council must continue to monitor ground and surface water^ quality in Water Management Sub-zones* not identified in (a) and rural land^ uses not identified in (b). Where monitoring shows the thresholds in (a) and (b) are met then the regional plan must be amended so that those further Water Management Sub-zones* and rural land^ uses are included in the management regime set out in (c).

Policy 5-9: Point source discharges^ to water^

The management of point source discharges^ into surface water^ must have regard to the strategies for surface water^ quality management set out in Policies 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5, while having regard to:

- a. the degree to which the activity will adversely affect the Schedule B Values for the relevant Water Management Sub-zone*
- b. whether the discharge^, in combination with other discharges^, including non-point source discharges^ will cause the Schedule E water quality targets* to be breached
- c. the extent to which the activity is consistent with contaminant^ treatment and discharge^ best management practices
- d. the need to allow reasonable time to achieve any required improvements to the quality of the discharge^
- 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
- f. whether adverse effects^ resulting from the discharge^ can be offset by way of a financial contribution set in accordance with Chapter 19
- g. whether it is appropriate to adopt the best practicable option

Policy 5-10: Point source discharges^ to land^

Discharges^ of contaminants^ onto or into land^ must be managed in a manner which:

- 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
- 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
- c. maximises the reuse of nutrients and water^ contained in the discharge^ to the extent reasonably practicable
- d. results in any discharge^ of liquid to land^ generally not exceeding the available water^ storage capacity of the soil (deferred irrigation)
- e. ensures that adverse effects^ on rare habitats*, threatened habitats* and at-risk habitats* are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Objective 5-4: Beds^ of rivers^ and lakes^

The beds^ of rivers^ and lakes^ will be managed in a manner which:

- a. sustains their life supporting capacity
- b. provides for the instream morphological components of natural character
- c. recognises and provides for the Schedule B Values
- d. provides for infrastructure^ and flood mitigation purposes.

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.

Whāinga 5-4: Ngā papa awa me ngā papa roto

Ka whakahaeretia ngā papa awa me ngā papa roto ka:

- a. *whakauka tonu i te oranga tonutanga o ērā*
- b. *pukumahara mō ngā wāhanga tinipapa roto-wai ka whai āhuatanga māori*
- c. *āhukahuka, ka pukumahara hoki mō ngā Ūaratanga o Pukapuka Āpiti B*
- d. *pukumahara mō te kaupapa kei raro me ngā koronga whakamāmā waipuke.*

Ko te whenua ka āpiti atu ki te papa o ngā toronga me te Ūaratanga Whakahaere Waipuke, Rerenga hoki o te Pukapuka Āpiti B ka whakahaeretia kia pukumahara ai mō ngā koronga whakamāmā waipuke.

Policy 5-22: General management of the beds^ of rivers^ and lakes^

Activities in, on, under or over the beds^ of rivers^ and lakes^ must generally be managed in a manner which:

- a. recognises and provides for the Schedule B Values for the Water Management Sub-zones* in which the activity takes place, in the manner described in Policies 5-23, 5-24 and 5-25
- b. avoids any significant reduction in the ability of a river^ and its bed^ to convey flood flows, or significant impedance to the passage of floating debris
- c. avoids, remedies or mitigates any significant adverse effects^ on the stability and function of the beds^ of rivers^ and lakes^, and existing structures^ including flood and erosion control structures^
- d. avoids, remedies or mitigates any significant reduction in the habitat diversity, including the morphological diversity, of the river^ or lake^ or its bed^
- e. manages effects^ on natural character and public access in accordance with the relevant policies in Chapter 6. Natural character can include the natural style and dynamic processes of the river^, such as bed^ style and width and the quality and quantity of bed^ habitat
- f. provides for the safe passage of fish both upstream and downstream
- g. ensures that the existing nature and extent of navigation of the river^ or lake^ are not obstructed
- h. ensures that access required for the operation*, maintenance*, and upgrade* of infrastructure^ and other physical resources of regional or national importance is not obstructed
- i. provides for continued public access in accordance with Policy 6-10.

Policy 5-24: Activities in rivers^ or lakes^ and their beds^ with a Value of Flood Control and Drainage

In reaches of rivers^ or lakes^ and their beds^ with a Schedule B Value of Flood Control and Drainage, activities in, on, under or over the beds^ of rivers^ and lakes^ and on land^ adjacent to the bed^ where the Value is located must be managed in a manner which:

- a. enables the degree of flood hazard and erosion protection existing at the time of Plan notification (31 May 2007) to be maintained or enhanced

- b. addresses adverse effects by:
- i. in the first instance, avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects[^] on the instream morphological components of natural character and other Schedule B Values
 - ii. providing consent applicants with the option of making an offset
 - iii. allowing compensation by way of a financial contribution in accordance with the policies in Chapter 19.

Chapter 7: Air

Objective 7-1: Ambient air* quality

A standard of ambient air* quality is maintained which is not detrimental to amenity values[^], human health, property or the life-supporting capacity of air and meets the national ambient air* quality standards.

Whāinga 7-1: Te kounga hau o-waho

Ka tiakina tētahi paenga kounga hau o-waho kāore he whakawhara ki ngā ūara Taonga whakaahuru, te hauora tangata, ngā rawa, te oranga tonutanga rānei o te hau – ka eke hoki ki ngā paenga kounga hau o-waho o te motu.*

Policy 7-1: National Environmental Standards[^]

The *National Environmental Standards[^]* set out in Table 7.1 must be adopted as ambient air* quality standards for the Region and ambient air* quality must be:

- a. maintained or enhanced in those areas which meet the standards, and
- b. enhanced in those airsheds which do not meet the standards

in accordance with the air quality categories and designated responses in Table 7.2.

Table 7.1 National Environmental Standards[^] for Ambient Air Quality³*

Contaminant[^]	Threshold Concentration	Permissible Excess
Carbon monoxide	10 mg/m ³ (running 8-hour mean)	One 8-hour period in any 12-month period
Nitrogen dioxide	200 µg/m ³ (1-hour mean)	Nine 1-hour periods in any 12-month period
Ozone	150 µg/m ³ (1-hour mean)	Not to be exceeded at any time
Fine particles (PM10*)	50 µg/m ³ (24-hour mean)	One 24-hour period in any 12-month period
Sulphur dioxide	350 µg/m ³ (1-hour mean)	Nine 1-hour periods in any 12-month period
	570 µg/m ³ (1-hour mean)	Not to be exceeded at any time

Table 7.2 Air Quality Categories and Designated Response

Category	Measured Value	Designated Response
Unacceptable	Greater than the threshold concentration in the National Environmental Standards [^] for Air Quality, and exceeds the permissible excess in Table 7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance • Establish long-term strategy • Monitor • Publicly notify exceedances
Degraded	66% to 100% of the threshold concentration in the National Environmental Standards [^] for Air Quality in Table 7.1, with one exceedance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain, and enhance where practicable • Establish awareness programmes • Monitor where practicable

Acceptable	Up to 66% of the threshold concentration in the National Environmental Standards [^] for Air Quality in Table 7.1, with one exceedance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain
------------	---	--

³ *Resource Management (Environmental Standards Relating to Certain Air Pollutants, Dioxins, and Other Toxics) Regulations 2004.*

Policy 7-2: Regional standards for ambient air* quality

In addition to the National Environmental Standards[^] set out in Policy 7-1, ambient air* quality must be managed in accordance with the regional standards set out in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Regional Standards for Ambient Air Quality*

Contaminant	Regional Standard
Odour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A discharge[^] must not cause any offensive or objectionable odour beyond the property* boundary.
Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A discharge[^] must not cause any noxious, offensive or objectionable dust beyond the property* boundary.
Smoke and water [^] vapour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A discharge[^] must not result in any objectionable or offensive smoke or water[^] vapour beyond the property* boundary.
Agrichemicals*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A discharge[^] must not give rise to noxious or dangerous levels of agrichemicals* in terms of human health, non-target plants or animals, or property*.
Gases and other airborne contaminants [^]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A discharge[^] must not result in noxious or dangerous levels of gases or other airborne contaminants[^] beyond the property* boundary.

Note: There are guidelines contained within Chapter 15, Section 15.2 that assist in defining the terms noxious, dangerous, offensive and objectionable.

Policy 7-3: Regulation of discharges[^] to air

Discharges[^] of contaminants[^] into air will be generally allowed, provided:

- the effects[^] of the discharge[^] are consistent with the approach set out in Policy 7-1 for implementing the National Environmental Standards[^] for ambient air* quality, and
- the discharge[^] is consistent with the regional standards for ambient air* quality set out in Policy 7-2.

Part II: Regional Plan

Chapter 14: Discharges to Land and Water

Objective 14-1: Management of discharges[^] to land[^] and water[^] and land[^] uses affecting groundwater and surface water quality

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:

- safeguards the life supporting capacity of water and recognises and provides for the Values and management objectives in Schedule B,
- provides for the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 as they relate to surface water[^] and groundwater quality, and
- where a discharge[^] is onto or into land[^], avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects[^] on surface water[^] or groundwater.

Policy 14-1: Consent decision-making for discharges[^] to water[^]

When making decisions on resource consent[^] applications, and setting consent conditions[^], for discharges[^] of water[^] or contaminants[^] into water[^], the Regional Council must specifically consider:

- a. the objectives and Policies 5-1 to 5-5 and 5-9 of Chapter 5, and have regard to:
- b. avoiding discharges[^] which contain any persistent contaminants[^] that are likely to accumulate in a water body[^] or its bed[^],
- c. the appropriateness of adopting the best practicable option[^] to prevent or minimise adverse effects[^] in circumstances where:
- d. it is difficult to establish discharge[^] parameters for a particular discharge[^] that give effect to the management approaches for water[^] quality and discharges[^] set out in Chapter 5, or
- e. 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
- f. the objectives and policies of Chapters 2, 3, 6, 9 and 12, extent that they are relevant to the discharge[^].

Policy 14-2: Consent decision-making for discharges[^] to land[^]

When making decisions on resource consent[^] applications, and setting consent conditions[^], for discharges[^] of contaminants[^] onto or into land[^] the Regional Council must have regard to:

- a. the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 regarding the management of groundwater quality and discharges[^],
- b. 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 Chapter 5,
- c. 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[^] and other physical resources of regional or national importance identified in Policy 3-1, wetlands[^], surface water bodies[^] and the coastal marine area[^],
- d. the appropriateness of adopting the best practicable option[^] to prevent or minimise adverse effects[^] in circumstances where:
 - i. it is difficult to establish discharge[^] parameters for a particular discharge[^] that give effect to the management approaches for water[^] quality and discharges[^] set out in Chapter 5,
 - ii. 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[^],
- e. avoiding discharges[^] which contain any persistent contaminants[^] that are likely to accumulate in the soil or groundwater, and
- f. the objectives and policies of Chapters 2, 3, 6, 9 and 12, extent that they are relevant to the discharge[^].

Policy 14-4: Options for discharges[^] to surface water[^] and land[^]

When applying for consents and making decisions on consent applications for discharges[^] of contaminants[^] into water[^] or onto or into land[^], the opportunity to utilise alternative discharge[^] options, or a mix of discharge[^] regimes, for the purpose of mitigating adverse effects[^], applying the best practicable option, must be considered, including but not limited to:

- a. discharging contaminants[^] onto or into land[^] as an alternative to discharging contaminants[^] into water[^],
- b. withholding from discharging contaminants[^] into surface water[^] at times of low flow, and
- c. adopting different treatment and discharge[^] options for different receiving environments[^] or at different times (including different flow regimes or levels in surface water bodies[^]).

Policy 14-5: Management of intensive farming land[^] uses

In order to give effect to Policy 5-7 and Policy 5-8, intensive farming land[^] use activities affecting groundwater and surface water[^] quality must be managed in the following manner:

- a. The following land uses have been identified as intensive farming land[^] uses:
 - i. Dairy farming*
 - ii. Commercial vegetable growing*
 - iii. Cropping*
 - iv. Intensive sheep and beef farming*
- b. The intensive farming land[^] uses identified in (a) must be regulated where:
 - i. They are existing intensive farming land[^] uses, in the targeted Water Management Sub-zones* identified in Table 14.1.
 - ii. They are new (ie., established after the Plan has legal effect¹) intensive farming land[^] uses, in all Water Management Sub-zones* in the Region.
- c. Nitrogen leaching maximums have been established in Table 14.2.
- d. Existing intensive farming land[^] uses regulated in accordance with (b)(i) must be managed to ensure that the leaching of nitrogen from those land[^] uses does not exceed the cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum* values for each year contained in Table 14.2, unless the circumstances in Policy 14-6 apply.
- e. New intensive farming land[^] uses regulated in accordance with (b)(ii) must be managed to ensure that the leaching of nitrogen from those land[^] uses does not exceed the cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum* values for each year contained in Table 14.2.
- f. Intensive farming land[^] uses regulated in accordance with (b) must exclude cattle from:
 - i. A wetland[^] or lake[^] that is a rare habitat*, threatened habitat* or at-risk habitat*.
 - ii. Any river[^] that is permanently flowing or has an active bed* width greater than 1 metre.
- g. All places where cattle cross a river that is permanently flowing or has an active bed* width greater than 1 metre must be culverted or bridged and those culverts or bridges must be used by cattle whenever they cross the river.

¹ *The Plan has legal effect in the case of dairy farming* from 24 August 2010 and for commercial vegetable growing*, cropping* and intensive sheep and beef* it has legal effect from 9 May 2013.*

Policy 14-6: Resource consent decision-making for intensive farming land[^] uses

When making decisions on resource consent[^] applications, and setting consent conditions[^], for intensive farming land[^] uses the Regional Council must:

- a. Ensure the nitrogen leaching from the land is managed in accordance with Policy 14-5.
- b. An exception may be made to (a) for existing intensive farming land[^] uses in the following circumstances:
 - i. where the existing intensive farming land[^] use occurs on land that has 50% or higher of LUC Classes IV to VIII and has an average annual rainfall of 1500 mm or greater; or
 - ii. where the existing intensive farming land[^] use cannot meet year 1 cumulative nitrogen leaching maximums* in year 1, they shall be managed through conditions on their resource consent to ensure year 1 cumulative nitrogen leaching maximums* are met within 4 years.

- c. Where an exception is made to the cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum* the existing intensive farming land^ uses must be managed by consent conditions to ensure:
 - i. Good management practices to minimise the loss of nitrogen, phosphorus, faecal contamination and sediment are implemented.
 - ii. Any losses of nitrogen, which cannot be minimised, are remedied or mitigated, including by other works or environmental compensation. Mitigation works may include but are not limited to, creation of wetland and riparian planted zones.
- d. Ensure that cattle are excluded from surface water in accordance with Policy 14-5 (f) and (g) except where landscape or geographical constraints make stock exclusion impractical and the effects of cattle stock movements are avoided, remedied or mitigated. In all cases any unavoidable losses of nitrogen, phosphorus, faecal contamination and sediment are remedied or mitigated by other works or environmental compensation. Mitigation works may include (but are not limited to) creation of wetland and riparian planted zones.

Chapter 15: Discharges to Air

Objective 15-1: Air quality

The management of air quality in a manner that has regard to:

- a. maintaining or enhancing ambient air* quality in a manner that safeguards the health of the Region's community,
- b. meeting the regional ambient air* standards (Table 7.3) and National Environmental Standards^ (Table 7.1),
- c. managing air quality so that it is not detrimental to amenity values^, and
- d. managing fine particle (PM10*) levels to ensure that they are reduced in unacceptable airsheds and managed in other areas to ensure compliance with the national ambient air* quality standard for PM10*.

Policy 15-2: Consent decision-making for other discharges^ into air

When making decisions on resource consent^ applications and setting consent conditions^ for discharges^ of contaminants^ into air, the Regional Council must have regard to:

- a. the objectives and policies of Chapter 7 including:
 - i. the degree of consistency with the approach set out in Policy 7-1 for implementing the National Environmental Standards^ for ambient air* quality,
 - ii. the degree of compliance with the regional standards for ambient air* quality set out in Policy 7-2, and
 - iii. for discharges^ of fine particles, the approaches for managing fine particles (PM10*) in Policies 7-5, 7-6 and 7-7, and the likely contribution of the proposed discharge^ to cumulative adverse effects^ in an unacceptable airshed or degraded area as identified under these policies,
- b. the guidelines in Section 15.3 for managing noxious, dangerous, offensive and objectionable effects^,
- c. any national policy statements^, national regulations^, or nationally-accepted guidelines or codes of practice relevant to the activity, including the matters in Policy 14-9 for activities involving an ancillary discharge,
- d. the location of the discharge^ in relation to, and any associated effects^ on, sensitive areas including, but not limited to:
 - i. residential buildings,
 - ii. public places and amenity areas where people congregate,
 - iii. education facilities,
 - iv. public roads,
 - v. surface water bodies^,
 - vi. wāhi tapu*, marae and other sites* of significance to hapū* and iwi*.

- vii. domestic, commercial and public water supply* catchments and intakes,
 - viii. rare habitats*, threatened habitats* and at-risk habitats*, and
 - ix. sensitive crops or farming systems (including certified organically farmed properties* and greenhouses),
- e. effects on scenic, landscape, heritage and recreational values,
 - f. the appropriateness of adopting the best practicable option^ to prevent or minimise adverse effects^ in circumstances where:
 - i. numerical guidelines or standards establishing a level of protection for a receiving environment^ are not available or cannot easily be established,
 - ii. insufficient monitoring data is available to establish the existing air quality with sufficient certainty, or
 - iii. the likely adverse effects^ are minor, and the costs associated with adopting the best practicable option^ are small in comparison to the costs of investigating the likely effects^ on air quality,
 - g. the need for contingency measures to avoid accidental discharges^, including discharges^ arising from mechanical failure, and
 - h. adverse effects^ on aircraft^ safety from high velocity vertical discharges^ to air.

Chapter 17: Activities in Artificial Watercourses, Beds of Rivers and Lakes, and Damming

Objective 17-1: Regulation of structures^ and activities in artificial watercourses* and in the beds^ of rivers^ and lakes^, and damming

The regulation of structures^ and activities in artificial watercourses* and in the beds^ of rivers^ and lakes^, and damming, in a manner that:

- a. safeguards life supporting capacity, and recognises and provides for the Values and management objectives in Schedule B, and
- b. has regard to the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 that relate to structures^ and activities in artificial watercourses* and in the beds^ of rivers^ and lakes^, and damming.

Policy 17-1: Consent decision-making for activities in, on, under or over the beds^ of rivers^ and lakes^ (including modified watercourses but excluding artificial watercourses*)

When making decisions on resource consent^ applications, and setting consent conditions^, for activities in, on, under or over the bed^ of a river^ or lake^ (including modified watercourses but excluding artificial watercourses*) the Regional Council must:

- a. have regard to the extent to which the activity is consistent with best management practices,
- b. 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^,
- c. have regard to whether the activity is of a temporary nature or is associated with necessary maintenance* work,
- d. have regard to the objectives and policies of Chapters 2, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 12, extent that they are relevant to the activity, and
- e. have regard to the matters in Policy 14-9.