

A. REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT

2 Te Ao Māori¹ - Resource Management Issues of Significance to *Hapū** and *Iwi**

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**,

¹ Te Ao Māori - The Māori World.

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:

- (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

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

- (ii) 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 2-3: 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 Iwi*

Resource issue of significance to <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of <i>tikanga Māori</i> [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<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><i>Mauri</i>[*] <i>Mauri</i></p> <p>Wai Māori (pure water) is essential to <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* 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.</i></p> <p><i>Mauri</i>* acts as a balancing agent to ensure the life-supporting 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 <i>contaminants</i>[^] all affect the ability of the <i>mauri</i>* to perform its role effectively, therefore resulting in a standard of water[^] not suitable for <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* to perform their relevant <i>tikanga Māori</i>[^] 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 <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i></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><i>Wāhanga 2 - Te Ao Māori</i> <i>Whāinga 2-1</i> <i>Kaupapa 2-3</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 2</i></p> <p><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai</i> <i>Whāinga 5-1</i> <i>Kaupapa 5-1</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i></p> <p><i>Ngā ture kei Wāhanga 14 -</i> <i>Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te</i> <i>Whenua me ngā Wai</i></p>

Resource issue of significance to <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of <i>tikanga Māori</i> [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<p>(b) <i>Hazardous substances</i>[^] and nitrate run-off need to be better managed to avoid <i>contaminants</i>[^] entering <i>water</i>[^]. <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>Surface <i>water</i>[^] quality <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i></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><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai</i> <i>Whāinga 5-2</i> <i>Kaupapa 5-8</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i></p> <p><i>Ngā ture kei Wāhanga 14 - Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te Whenua me ngā Wai</i></p>
<p>(c) <i>Lakes</i>[^] and streams (for example, Punahau/Waipunahau (Lake Horowhenua and Hokio Stream) have suffered degradation which continues and are considered culturally unclean. <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 <i>water</i>[^] quality <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i></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><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai</i> <i>Whāinga 5-1 and 5-2</i> <i>Kaupapa 5-1 ki 5-5 me 5-8 ki 5-10</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i></p> <p><i>Ngā ture kei Wāhanga 14 - Te Tuku Parakaingaki ki te Whenua me ngā Wai</i></p>

Resource issue of significance to <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of <i>tikanga Māori</i> <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
(d) Access to and availability of clean <i>water</i> [^] to exercise cultural activities such as food gathering and baptismal rituals have diminished. <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>		Surface <i>water</i> [^] quality <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i> Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policies 5-2 to 5-11 Chapter 5 Methods <i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 5-2 ki 5-11 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i>
(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> (f) Excessive groundwater abstractions can adversely affect <i>water</i> [^] and existing groundwater users. <i>Mā nui rawa o te waiopapa ka tangohia e raru ai te wai me ngā kaiwhakamahi wai o nāiane.</i>	Manaakitanga (hospitality) Manaakitanga 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 <i>mana</i> *. <i>Ahako 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> In some circumstances, <i>water</i> [^] 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>	<i>Water</i> [^] allocation <i>Te tuaritanga o te wai</i> Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-3 Policy 5-21 Chapter 5 Methods <i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-3 Kaupapa 5-21 Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i>
(g) <i>Water</i> [^] 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>	Mauri* Mauri <i>Hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * may have differing views on the diversion of <i>water</i> [^] from one catchment to another. If more information is required on the issue of diverting <i>water</i> [^] from one catchment to another, consultation with the relevant <i>hapū</i> * or <i>iwi</i> * 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>	<i>Water</i> [^] diversions <i>Te whakataha wai</i> Refer to rules regarding <i>water</i> [^] diversion in Chapter 16 - Takes, Uses and Diversions of Water, and Bores <i>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</i>

Resource issue of significance to <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of <i>tikanga Māori</i> [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<p>(h) Sewage disposed to <i>water</i>[^], 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>Mahi tautara (sewage waste)</p> <p>There are serious physical and spiritual connotations to <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* associated with human sewage <i>discharge</i>[^] to <i>water</i>[^]. The act of doing so intentionally is, in itself, regarded as <i>poke</i> - an act of spiritual and physical uncleanness (this term may vary between <i>iwi</i>*). Land-based treatment of sewage is preferred.</p> <p><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 whakapai ki uta.</i></p> <p>The physical and spiritual effects on <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* can be wide-ranging. The best method of avoiding these effects is the prevention of direct <i>discharge</i>[^].</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 <i>discharge</i>[^] <i>Te rukenga parakaingaki</i></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><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai</i> <i>Whāinga 5-2</i> <i>Kaupapa 5-11</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 5</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 14</i> <i>Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai</i></p>

Resource issue of significance to <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of <i>tikanga Māori</i> [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<p>(i) More riparian retirement and planting is needed to protect <i>river</i>[^] banks from erosion. Several <i>iwi</i>* believe <i>harakeke</i> (flax) would provide the most desirable outcome. <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>(j) <i>Land</i>[^] management plans need to be encouraged to ensure consistent <i>land</i>[^] management practices Region-wide. <i>Me kaha akiaki te whakatakoto mahere whakahaere pāmu kia hua ai ngā tikanga rite mō te whakahaere whenua.</i></p> <p>(k) Adverse <i>effects</i>[^] of <i>land</i>[^] use continue to have a detrimental <i>effect</i>[^] on traditional food gathering areas, native habitats and ecosystems. <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>Manaaki whenua (nurturing the <i>land</i>[^]) <i>Manaaki whenua</i></p> <p><i>Hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* would like to see more measures put in place to plant <i>river</i>[^] banks throughout the Region to avoid bank erosion and silt build-up in <i>rivers</i>[^]. <i>Harakeke</i> (common New Zealand flax) would be the ideal choice. <i>Ko te pīrangī 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><i>Land</i>[^] management plans give <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* more certainty that landowners have an holistic <i>land</i>[^] use management approach. <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 <i>sites</i>* and associated native habitats and ecosystems are valued very highly by Māori. <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>Surface <i>water</i>[^] quality <i>Te kounga o te wai mata</i></p> <p>Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policy 5-8</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water and <i>Water</i>[^] Quality Standards in Schedule D</p> <p><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai</i> <i>Whāinga 5-2</i> <i>Kaupapa 5-8</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 14</i> <i>Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai</i> <i>Taumata Kounga kei roto i te Pukapuka Āpiti D</i></p> <p><i>Land</i>[^] use management <i>Te whakahaere i te whakamahi whenua</i></p> <p>Chapter 4 - Land Objective 4-1 Policy 4-1 Chapter 4 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</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><i>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</i></p>

Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi* <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<p>(l) 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><i>Wāhi tapu* and wāhi tūpuna*</i> <i>Wāhi tapu me ngā wāhi tūpuna</i></p> <p><i>Hapū* and iwi* view wāhi tapu* and wāhi 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.</i></p> <p><i>Ki tā te hapū titiro - ki tā te iwi titiro hoki - āhua rite te wāhi tapu ki tā tauwiwi 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. <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>Land[^] use management</i> <i>Te whakahaere i te whakamahī whenua</i></p> <p>Chapter 4 - Land Objective 4-1 Policy 4-1 Chapter 4 Method</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 - Discharges to Land and Water</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><i>Ture, Wāhanga 14</i> <i>Te rukenga parakaingaki ki te Whenua me te Wai</i></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><i>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau</i> <i>Koiora Taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho</i> <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>

Resource issue of significance to <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of <i>tikanga Māori</i> [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<p>(m) The transfer of indigenous plants from <i>rohe</i>* to <i>rohe</i>* is considered culturally unnatural. <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) Tapu</p> <p>The transfer of indigenous plants from one <i>rohe</i>* to another can result in the cross-pollination of plants native to a particular <i>rohe</i>*, 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 <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>*. Ideally they would like the integrity of each <i>rohe</i>* preserved in its natural state. <i>Ka pāngia rawatia ētahi āhuatanga o te tapu e te whakaiaia 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 whakaiaia 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 pīrangī ake kia tiakina te rohe kia tūturu tonu te taiao.</i></p> <p><i>Hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* 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. <i>Kei te tohe tonu ngā hapū me ngā iwi kia tautokona ā-kaupapa 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>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><i>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau koiora taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho</i> <i>Whāinga 6-1</i> <i>Kaupapa 6-1 ki 6-5</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 6</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</i></p>
<p>(n) Indigenous plants and animals continue to be under increased threat by human and pest activity. <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>Indigenous <i>biological diversity</i>[^] <i>Te kanorau koiora taketake</i></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><i>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau koiora taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho</i> <i>Whāinga 6-1</i> <i>Kaupapa 6-1 ki 6-5</i> <i>Ngā mahi kei Wāhanga 6</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</i></p>

Resource issue of significance to <i>hapū</i> * and <i>iwi</i> * <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of <i>tikanga Māori</i> [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
(o) Further research on preventing saltwater intrusion into coastal aquifers is a necessity. <i>Ka mate ka rangahaua tonutia te ārai i te urunga waitai ki roto i ngā kahupapa takutai moana.</i>	<p>Manaaki manuhiri (caring for your visitors) <i>Manaaki manuhiri</i></p> <p>Saltwater intrusion is a significant issue for <i>hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* as many marae situated close to the coastal environment rely on groundwater bores as their primary water supply. <i>Hapū</i>* and <i>iwi</i>* encourage proactive research to ensure this situation is avoided. <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 āhuetanga.</i></p>	<p>Groundwater quality <i>Te kounga o te waiopapa</i></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><i>Wāhanga 5 - Wai Whāinga 5-2 Kaupapa 16-7</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 16 - Te Tango, te Whakamahi, me te Whakataha Wai, Poka hoki</i></p>
(p) Biodiversity research needs more funding. <i>Me whai putea anō te rangahau e pā ana ki te kanorau koiora.</i>	<p>Tiro whakamua (a glance at the future) <i>Tiro whakamua</i></p> <p>Many Māori landowners are actively involved in restoring and preserving <i>wetlands</i>[^] 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>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><i>Wāhanga 6 - Kanorau Koiora Taketake, tohu whenua, hītori tuku iho Whāinga 6-1 Kaupapa 6-1 ki 6-4 Wāhanga 6 ngā ture</i></p> <p><i>Ture, Wāhanga 13 - Ngohe Whakamahi Whenua me te Kanorau Koiora Taketake</i></p>

Resource issue of significance to hapū* and iwi* <i>He take rauemi e hirahira ana ki ngā hapū me ngā iwi</i>	Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori [^] <i>He take rauemi me te tikanga Māori</i>	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed <i>Te wāhanga o te One Plan ka kōrerotia te take</i>
<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>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) <i>Te aroturuki me te ūruhitanga</i></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 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>Chapter 12 Policy 12-8 <i>Wāhanga 12</i> Kaupapa 12-8</p>

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 3-1: *Ngā kaupapa o raro me ētahi atu rauemi ōkiko whakahirahira - rohe mai, motu mai rānei*

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, sub-transmission 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 3-3: 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.

4

Land

Objective 4-2: Regulating potential causes of accelerated erosion*

Land[^] is used in a manner that ensures:

- (a) *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 *cultivation*^{*} are avoided as far as reasonably practicable, or otherwise remedied or mitigated, and
- (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.

Whāinga 4-2: Te whakahaere pitomata e takea mai ai horo whenua tere

Ka whakamahia te whenua kia hua ai:

- (a) *te horo whenua tere, ā, ka piki haere te parahanga ā-matū i roto i ngā wai (me te hua ko ngā pānga kino ki te tangata, ngā whare, me ngā kaupapa o raro) nā te whakapara tupu, te raweke whenua, te mahi rākau, te mahi māra – i ngā wā e tika ana ka pareā, ka whakapaingia rānei, ka whakamemehatia rānei ēnei, ā,*
- (b) *ka whakaitingia te nui o te parakiwai e uru ana ki roto i ngā wai e takea mai ana i te tere horo o te whenua kia taea ai te hāngai ki ngā whāinga, ki ngā kaupapa here mō te kounga o te wai kua whakatakotoria ki Wāhanga 5 o tēnei Mahere.*

4.1

Policies

Policy 4-2: Regulation of land[^] use activities

- (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[^].
- (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[^] that are contradictory to the rules[^] in this Plan that control the use of land[^].
- (c) 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[^] if conditions[^] are met. Vegetation clearance* and land disturbance* require a resource consent[^] if they are undertaken adjacent to some water bodies[^] (including certain wetlands[^]) in Hill Country Erosion Management Areas* or in coastal foredune* areas. Any other large scale land disturbance* will also require a resource consent[^].

Water

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 āhukatanga 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-zone(s)** 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.

B. REGIONAL ONE PLAN

12 General Objectives and Policies

Objective 12-2: Consent duration, review and enforcement

- (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.
- (b) The Regional Council will provide user-friendly consents of appropriate duration and will carefully monitor and manage compliance.

Policy 12-4: Consent *conditions*[^]

- (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.
- (b) In respect of (a) above, the Regional Council will draft consent *conditions*[^] that ensure:
 - (i) the applicant is certain how compliance will be achieved and monitored;
 - (ii) the *conditions*[^] are specific to the activity being undertaken;
 - (iii) the *conditions*[^] are fair, reasonable and practical;
 - (iv) the *conditions*[^] are in plain English; and
 - (v) the *conditions*[^] are enforceable.

Policy 12-5: Consent durations

- (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.
- (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 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:
 - (iv) the extent to which an activity is carried out in accordance with a recognised code of practice, environmental standard or good practice guideline;
 - (v) the most appropriate balance between environmental protection and investment by the applicant;

- (vi) the provision of s128 review opportunities to enable matters of contention to be periodically reviewed in light of monitoring and compliance information; and
- (vii) whether the activity is *infrastructure*[^]; *water*[^], sewage or stormwater treatment plants and facilities; or publicly accessible *solid waste*^{*} facilities including *landfills*^{*}, transfer stations and resource recovery facilities.

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.

- (c) Matters to be considered in determining a shorter consent duration than that requested under (a):
 - (i) whether it is necessary for an activity to cease at a specified time;
 - (ii) whether the activity has *effects*[^] that are unpredictable and potentially serious for the locality where it is undertaken and a precautionary approach is needed;
 - (iii) the risks of long-term allocation of a resource whose availability changes over time in an unpredictable manner, requiring a precautionary approach; and
 - (iv) 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.

Table 12.1: Common expiry/review dates for consents in *Water Management Sub-zones*^{*}

<i>Water Management Zone</i> [*]	<i>Water Management Sub-zone</i> [*]	Expiry / review (1 July)
Mangatainoka	Upper, Middle and Lower Mangatainoka and Makakahi	2010

13 Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity

Objectives

Objective 13-1: *Accelerated erosion*^{*} - regulation of *vegetation clearance*^{*}, *land disturbance*^{*}, *forestry*^{*} and *cultivation*^{*}

The regulation of *vegetation clearance*^{*}, *land disturbance*^{*}, *forestry*^{*} and *cultivation*^{*} in a manner that ensures:

- (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
- (b) increased sedimentation in *water bodies*[^] as a result of human activity is avoided as far as reasonably practicable, or otherwise mitigated.

13.1.2

Policies

Policy 13-1: *Regional rules[^] for vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*, forestry* and cultivation**

The Regional Council must:

- (a) regulate *vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*, forestry* and cultivation** through *regional rules[^]* in accordance with Objectives 12-1, 12-2 and 13-1 and Policies 12-1 to 12-8, and
- (b) manage the *effects[^]* of *vegetation clearance*, land disturbance* and cultivation** by requiring *resource consents[^]* for those activities:
 - (i) adjacent to some *water bodies[^]*,
 - (ii) involving the removal of some *woody vegetation** in *Hill Country Erosion Management Areas**,
 - (iii) involving *land disturbance* or cultivation** in *Hill Country Erosion Management Areas**,
 - (iv) involving large-scale *land disturbance**, or
 - (v) within the *coastal foredune**

Policy 13-2: *Consent decision-making for vegetation clearance*, land disturbance*, forestry* and cultivation**

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:

- (a) the Regional Policy Statement, particularly Objective 4-2 and Policies 4-2 and 4-3,
- (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,
- (b) 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,
- (d) managing the *effects[^]* of *cultivation** on *water bodies[^]* through the use of sediment run-off control methods and setbacks from *water bodies[^]*,
- (e) the appropriateness of establishing *infrastructure[^]* and other physical resources of regional or national importance as identified in Policy 3-1,

- (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^,
- (g) generally allowing activities that are for the purpose of managing natural hazards^, including the reduction of flood risk,
- (h) generally allowing forestry* for soil conservation purposes,
- (i) generally allowing activities that result in improved land^ stability or enhanced surface water^ quality,
- (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*^,
- (k) sediment and erosion control measures required to reasonably minimise adverse *effects*^, including those caused by rainfall and storm events,
- (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
- (m) for activities involving an ancillary *discharge*^ to surface *water*^, the matters in Policy 14-9.

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.

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:

- (a) safeguards the life supporting capacity of water and recognises and provides for the Values and management objectives in Schedule B,
- (b) provides for the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 as they relate to surface *water* and groundwater quality, and
- (c) 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:
 - (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, or
 - (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*, and
 - (d) the objectives and policies of Chapters 2, 3, 6, 9 and 12 to the 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 14-8: Monitoring requirements for consent holders

Point source *discharges* of *contaminants* to *water* must generally be subject to the following monitoring requirements:

- (a) the regular monitoring of *discharge* volumes on *discharges* smaller than 100 m³/day and making the records available to the Regional Council on request,
- (b) the installation of a pulse-count capable meter in order to monitor the volume *discharged* for *discharges* of 100 m³/day or greater,
- (c) the installation of a Regional Council compatible telemetry system on *discharges* of 300 m³/day or greater, and
- (d) 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.

Policy 14-9: Consent decision making requirements from the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

- (a) This policy applies to any application for the following *discharges* (including a diffuse *discharge* by any person or animal):
 - (i) a new *discharge*; or
 - (ii) a change or increase in any *discharge* –

of any *contaminant* into fresh *water*, or onto or into *land* in circumstances that may result in that *contaminant* (or, as a result of any natural process from the *discharge* of that *contaminant*, any other *contaminant*) entering fresh *water*.
- (b) When considering any application for a *discharge* the Regional Council must have regard to the following matters:
 - (i) the extent to which the *discharge* would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh *water* including on any ecosystem associated with fresh *water*; and
 - (ii) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on fresh *water*, and on any ecosystem associated with fresh *water*, resulting from the *discharge* would be avoided.

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.

- (c) When considering any application for a *discharge*^ the Regional Council must have regard to the following matters:
 - (i) the extent to which the *discharge*^ would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh *water*^; and
 - (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*^ resulting from the *discharge*^ would be avoided.

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.

16 Takes, Uses and Diversions of Water, and Bores*

Objective 16-1: Regulation of takes, uses and diversions of *water*^

The regulation of takes, uses and diversions of *water*^ in a manner that:

- (a) recognises and provides for the Values and management objectives in Schedule B, and provides for the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 as they relate to surface *water*^ and groundwater use and allocation

Policy 16-3: Consent decision-making for diversions and drainage

When making decisions on *resource consent*^ applications, and setting consent *conditions*^, for the diversion of *water*^, including diversions associated with drainage, the *Regional Council*^ must:

- (a) manage *effects*^ on *rare habitats*^, *threatened habitats*^ and *at-risk habitats*^ in accordance with Chapter 6 and the relevant objective and policies in Chapter 13,
- (b) manage *effects*^ on the natural character of *water bodies*^ in accordance with Chapter 6,
- (c) seek to avoid any adverse *effects*^ on any other lawful activity, particularly on other surface *water*^ takes, including those allowed by s14(3)(b) of the RMA and groundwater takes from properly-constructed, efficient and fully-functioning bores (as described in Policies 16-4 and 16-5), and have regard to the objectives and policies of Chapters 2, 3, 5, 9 and 12 to the extent that they are relevant to the activity.

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 to the extent that they are relevant to the activity, and
- (e) have regard to the matters in Policy 14-9.

C. Regional Rules

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
13-2 Large-scale land disturbance*, including earthworks	<p>Except as regulated by Rules 13-6, 13-8 and 13-9, any <i>land disturbance*</i> pursuant to s9(2) RMA of a total area greater than 2500 m² per <i>property*</i> per 12-month period and any ancillary:</p> <p>(a) diversion of <i>water^</i> pursuant to s14(2) RMA on the <i>land^</i> where the <i>land disturbance*</i> is undertaken, or</p> <p>(b) <i>discharge^</i> of sediment into <i>water^</i> pursuant to s15(1) RMA resulting from the <i>land disturbance*</i>.</p>	Controlled	<p>(a) The activity must not take place on <i>land^</i> that is within a <i>coastal foredune*</i>.</p> <p>(b) The activity must be undertaken in accordance with an <i>Erosion and Sediment Control Plan*</i>.</p> <p>(c) Any ancillary <i>discharge^</i> of sediment into <i>water^</i> must not, after reasonable mixing, cause the receiving <i>water body^</i> to breach the water quality standards for visual clarity set out in Schedule E for that <i>water body^</i>.</p> <p>(d) The activity must not occur on <i>land^</i> that is in, or within 5 m of:</p> <p>(i) the <i>bed^</i> of a <i>river^</i> that is permanently flowing,</p> <p>(ii) the <i>bed^</i> of a <i>river^</i> that is not permanently flowing –and has an <i>active bed*</i> width greater than 1 m,</p> <p>(iii) the <i>bed^</i> of a <i>lake^</i>.</p> <p>(e) The activity must not occur on <i>land^</i> that is in, or within 10 m of:</p> <p>(i) A <i>wetland^</i> as identified in Schedule F,</p> <p>(ii) Sites valued for Trout Spawning as identified in Schedule B,</p> <p>(iii) Sites of Significance - Aquatic as identified in Schedule B.</p>	<p>Control is reserved over:</p> <p>(a) the location, nature, scale, timing and duration of the activity</p> <p>(b) Additional content of and the standard to which the <i>Erosion and Sediment Control Plan*</i> must be prepared, the implementation of the plan, and the timing of when it must be prepared and submitted</p> <p>(c) the <i>effects^</i> of the activity and associated sediment run-off on soil conservation, surface <i>water*</i> quality and aquatic ecology and the methods to be taken to avoid, remedy or mitigate them</p> <p>(d) the provision of greater setback distances from <i>water bodies^</i> than those specified under conditions (d) and (e) to provide greater protection to a <i>water body^</i> if required</p> <p>(e) duration of consent</p> <p>(f) review of consent <i>conditions^</i></p> <p>(g) compliance monitoring</p> <p>(h) the matters in Policy 14-9.</p> <p><i>Resource consent^</i> applications under this <i>rule^</i> will not be notified and written approval of affected persons will not be required (notice of applications need not be <i>served^</i> on affected persons).</p> <p>Advice Note:</p> <p>Examples of alternative methods to avoid, remedy or mitigate sediment run-off can be found in</p>

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
				Chapters 3-9 of the “Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region” (September 2002).
14-30 Discharges[^] of water[^] or contaminants[^] to land[^] or water[^] not covered by other rules[^] in this Plan or chapter	The <i>discharge[^]</i> of <i>water[^]</i> or <i>contaminants[^]</i> into surface <i>water[^]</i> pursuant to s15(1)(a) RMA or <i>discharge[^]</i> of <i>contaminants[^]</i> onto or into <i>land[^]</i> pursuant to ss15(1)(b), 15(1)(d) or 15(2A) RMA which are not regulated by other <i>rules[^]</i> in this Plan, or which do not comply with the <i>permitted activity[^]</i> , <i>controlled activity[^]</i> or <i>restricted discretionary activity[^]</i> rules [^] in this chapter.	Discretionary		
16-13 Diversions that do not comply with permitted activity[^] and controlled activity[^] rules[^]	Any diversion pursuant to s14(2) RMA that does not comply with one or more conditions [^] , standards or terms of a permitted activity [^] or controlled activity [^] rule [^] in this chapter, but which is not expressly classified as a discretionary activity [^] , or prohibited activity [^] .	Discretionary	(a) The diversion must not be to or from any <i>rare habitat[*]</i> , <i>threatened habitat[*]</i> or <i>at-risk habitat[*]</i> .	
17-15 Activities affecting Schedule B Value of Flood Control and Drainage	Except as regulated by Rule 17-5, the following activities pursuant to ss 9(2) and 13(1) RMA in, on or under an artificial watercourse* or a reach of a river [^] with a Schedule B Value of Flood Control and Drainage or adjacent land [^] as defined in (j) to (m): (a) the planting of a tree or shrub (b) the erection, placement or extension of any building or other structure [^] (including accessways)	Discretionary		

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
	<p>(c) the erection, placement or extension of a fence perpendicular to a river[^] or artificial watercourse*</p> <p>(d) the erection, placement or extension of a fence greater than 1.2 m high parallel to a river[^] or artificial watercourse*</p> <p>(e) the deposition of any rock, shingle, earth, debris or other cleanfill material*</p> <p>(f) any excavation, drilling, tunnelling or other disturbance likely to undermine the functional integrity of a stopbank or river[^] control structure[^]</p> <p>(g) any land disturbance* that impedes access required for maintenance* of a river[^] or drainage scheme</p> <p>(h) the upgrade*, reconstruction, alteration, extension, removal or demolition of any structure[^] that is maintained by the Regional Council for the purposes of flood control or erosion protection or drainage</p> <p>and any ancillary:</p> <p>(i) excavation, drilling, tunnelling or other disturbance of the river[^] or lake[^] bed[^] pursuant to s13(1) RMA</p> <p>(ii) damming or diversion of water[^] pursuant to s14(2) RMA</p>			

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) discharge[^] of water[^] or sediment into water[^] or onto or into land[^] pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA (iv) deposition of substances in or on the bed[^] of the river[^] or lake[^] pursuant to s13(1) (v) land disturbance* pursuant to s9(2) RMA where the activities listed in (a) to (h) are undertaken in any of the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) within the bed[^] of a river[^] or within an artificial watercourse* (j) on a stopbank (k) on any strip of land[^] between an artificial watercourse* or bed[^] of a river[^] and 8 m inland of the landward toe of a stopbank (l) for areas without stopbanks, anywhere within 10 m of an artificial watercourse* or the bed[^] of a river[^] (m) Only land[^] use activities described under (f) and (g) are controlled under this rule[^] on land[^] described under (j) and (k) on and adjacent to the Manawatu River secondary stopbank located between Ruahine Street at Fitzroy Bend and Ruamahanga Crescent. The other listed land[^] use activities are not controlled in that area. 			

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion Non-Notification
	This rule [^] does not apply to activities undertaken by or on behalf of the Regional Council.			