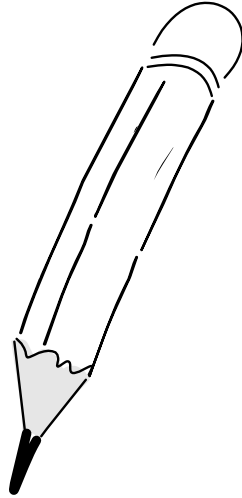


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9.0 INTRODUCTION

This section addresses significant procedural matters relating to the Gisborne District Council's responsibilities for the management of natural and physical resources under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Objectives, policies and methods are set out in relation to

- *integrated management*
- *the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi*
- *Kaitiakitanga*
- *consultation with tangata whenua*

- *cross-boundary processes*
- *consent processing*
- *enforcement*
- *cost recovery*
- *monitoring*

The methods that have been listed to implement policies are considered to be particularly effective, efficient or appropriate for the resolution of the issues, but do not necessarily represent the full range of methods available.

9.1 ACHIEVING INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF THE NATURAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES OF THE GISBORNE DISTRICT

9.1.1 Objective

1. To integrate the management of the natural and physical resources of the Gisborne District.

9.1.2 Policies

1. Linkages Between Resources
In the management of natural and physical resources, regard shall be had to the effects¹ of the use, development and protection of (particular) resources on:-

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- a) all other natural resources including land, water, air, soil, minerals, energy, plants and animals;
 - b) physical resources, including buildings, roads and other structures.
 - c) the social, economic and cultural well-being, and health and safety of the people and communities of the District.
2. **Co-Ordination Between Resource Management Agencies**
To promote co-ordination between the resource management activities of all agencies exercising functions, duties or powers under the Resource Management Act 1991 or other statutes.
 3. **Integration between Resource Management Act and Other Legislation**

To promote the integrated use of Resource Management Act instruments and authorities under other legislation in the pursuit of resource management objectives.
 4. **In-house Co-ordination of Strategies and Plans**
Gisborne District Council will have particular regard to the provisions of this Statement when updating Vision 2020 and when preparing the Annual Plan.
 5. At the next review of the Gisborne Regional Coastal Environment Plan and the Combined Regional Land and District Plan, the Council should seriously consider the desirability of combining all its regional and district plans into a single document. In the document the Council should seriously consider the desirability of combining all provisions relevant to ports in a single chapter.

Principal Reason

It is expected that a combined plan would:

- *Best promote integrated management of adjacent physical resources such as the coastal marine area, the land, the air and the waterbodies of the region;*
- *Be administratively convenient for users and developers whose projects span the boundaries of the coast, land, air and waterbodies;*
- *Be less administratively complex to produce and maintain than a set of separate plans covering the same areas.*

9.1.3 Methods of Implementation

The Gisborne District Council will:-

1. Adopt a holistic [whole system] approach to the management of natural and physical resources.
2. Consider the linkages between resources when preparing plans, advising applicants for resource consents on information requirements, deciding on applications and setting conditions on resource consents.
3. Incorporate appropriate cross-references in planning documents.
4. Make submissions as required on the policies, plans and strategies of other resource management agencies and liaise and consult with these agencies regarding the content of Council's policies and plans.

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5. Establish and maintain channels of communication with other agencies possessing resource management, or related, responsibilities.
6. Where appropriate, establish joint approaches to the resolution of resource management issues, including the establishment of joint working parties, research projects, investigations, monitoring programmes and the adoption of voluntary measures and techniques such as self regulation.
7. Co-ordinate the development of data bases and information systems, where it is appropriate and cost-effective to do so.
8. Develop appropriate mechanisms to deal with cross-boundary issues [see section 9.5 below].
9. Give consideration to both Resource Management Act instruments and possible action under other legislation when considering how best to address resource management issues.

9.1.4 Explanation

The Act requires the Regional Policy Statement, as part of its purpose, to provide policies and methods to achieve integrated management of the natural and physical resources of the whole region [section 62].

Natural and physical resources are components of ecosystems. Changes in one part of an ecosystem may result in changes in another part of that ecosystem or in a connected ecosystem. These changes must be recognised in resource management decisions if

adverse effects on the environment are to be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

As a unitary authority, the Gisborne District Council does not face the problem of achieving integration between the responsibilities and activities of the regional council and territorial authorities. Nevertheless, Council recognises the need to co-ordinate its resource management activities with those of other agencies possessing resource management, or related, responsibilities.

In addressing resource management issues, Council has at its disposal a range of legislative powers in addition to those contained in the Resource Management Act [refer section 2.2, Part I, of this Statement].

The concept of “integrated management” extends to the need to ensure that all of Council’s strategies and plans are co-ordinated and working efficiently and effectively towards the same ends.

Alternatives

The development of objectives, policies and methods to achieve integrated management is a statutory requirement.

There are no alternative policies. The methods of implementation listed are considered to be the most efficient and effective for achieving the objective and policies.

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9.1.5 Results Anticipated

- a) a better understanding of the relationship between resources and of ecosystem management generally.
- b) better outcomes
- c) an effective and efficient management system.

9.2 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PRICIPLES OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI

9.2.1 Objective

1. To take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in the exercise of functions and powers under the Act.

9.2.2 Policies

1. The Kawanatanga Principle
To recognise that the Gisborne District Council's (delegated) right to manage natural and physical resources (Kawanatanga) is exercised subject to the protection of rangatiratanga.
2. The Rangatiratanga Principle
To endeavour to uphold, within the limits of the Resource Management Act 1991, the rangatiratanga rights of iwi o Tairawhiti. Policies and plans shall, as far as possible be consistent with Maori values and preferences for management of their resources.

3. The Partnership Principle

To actively promote and develop greater partnership between Council and iwi o Tairawhiti in the management of the District's natural and physical resources by exercising the utmost good faith, co-operation, reasonable compromise, flexibility and responsiveness.

4. The Active Protection Principle

To actively protect the manataiao and taonga of iwi o Tairawhiti by identifying and protecting, in a manner appropriate to the values of iwi, those natural and physical resources of significance to iwi.

9.2.3 Methods

The Gisborne District Council will :-

1. Develop an in-house training programme to ensure that councillors and staff are aware of their obligations to Maori under the Act, including the requirement to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in the exercise its functions, duties and powers.
2. Develop in-house guidelines for use by Council staff members, whereby proposed plans, policies, rules and consent decisions are checked against the principle of the Treaty and other requirements of the Act.
3. Develop, in discussion with Maori, greater understanding and awareness of Maori custom and practice relating to resource management [refer also section 9.4 consultation].

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4. Encourage and support the preparation and implementation of iwi management plans, subject to consistency with the Act.
5. Consider using section 33 of the Resource Management Act to transfer some resource management functions to iwi authorities, [any such transfer to be subject to reporting and accountability procedures].
6. Develop policies on consultation and information exchange which reflect a commitment to the principles of partnership and active protection (refer section 9.4 below).

9.2.4 Explanation

All persons exercising functions, duties and policies under the Act are required to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi [section 8 of Act]. A number of principles have been defined through the findings of the Waitangi Tribunal and decisions of the Court of Appeal. (Refer section 4.2, Part I, of this Statement). The policy is not intended to limit the principles. It is anticipated that the meaning and practical implications of the principles, in terms of resource management, will be further developed over time.

There are two components of the question of how to give effect to the requirement to take into account Treaty principles. First, there is the “deliberative” obligation referred to in section 4.2, Part I. That is, in its planning, rule making and consent granting activities, Council must make sure that it has given adequate consideration to the principles. Second, there is the issue of the actual implications of taking into account the principles of the Treaty for the way in which Council

conducts its planning activities and the outcomes it should be seeking to achieve.

The policies and methods stated above are designed to address these issues.

The Council's ability to make rules governing the management of natural and physical resources - its delegated right of Kawanatanga - is exercised subject to the obligation to recognise and protect the tino rangatiratanga of iwi o Tairāwhiti [refer section 4.2 Part I of this Statement].

Rangatiratanga refers to the right of iwi to retain control over their resources and taonga and to manage them in accordance with their customs and cultural preferences. The policies and methods stated above, coupled with those in other sections of this Statement, are designed to increase the involvement and influence of iwi in the management of natural and physical resources, and hence to promote the restoration of rangatiratanga.

The preparation of iwi resource management plans is a potential means of helping to restore rangatiratanga. Iwi management plans may describe resources important to the particular iwi and how they wish them to be protected, or developed. Such plans would be a valuable guide to potential developers and Councils, and may reduce the burden of consultation. Iwi management plans are not compulsory. However, if an iwi decides to prepare one, Council must have regard to it when preparing a Regional Policy Statement, regional or district plan.

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While, under section 33 of the Act, iwi cannot be delegated full decision-making powers, the transfer of some resource management functioning to iwi authorities would allow iwi to have more say in the management of particular resources or areas.

Alternatives

The objective and policy reflects a statutory requirement. There are no alternatives.

The methods of implementation are the most efficient and effective available.

9.2.5 Environmental Results Anticipated

1. Increased recognition and understanding of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.
2. Resource management decisions which take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

9.3 HAVING REGARD FOR KAITIAKITANGA

9.3.1 Objective

1. To have particular regard to the concept of kaitiakitanga when managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources, in a way which accommodates the views of individual iwi and hapu.

9.3.2 Policies

1. To consult with iwi and hapu on an individual basis to determine how kaitiakitanga can be recognised and integrated in the management of the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in the Gisborne District.
2. To recognise the role and mana of kaitiaki as Resource Managers or guardians of local resources.

9.3.3 Methods

The Gisborne District Council will:

1. Consult with iwi and hapu on a site and resource specific basis over the meaning of kaitiakitanga and the way in which the Council could appropriately have regard to the concept and accommodate the role of tribal kaitiaki in particular situations.
2. Encourage and support the preparation of iwi resource management policies and plans, and have particular regard to such plans.
3. Consult with Kaitiaki when developing plans and considering proposals that affect particular resources.
4. Explore opportunities for the delegation or transfer of powers over particular resources.

9.3.4 Explanation

The Act [Section 7] requires the Council to have particular regard for Kaitiakitanga. The meaning of Kaitiakitanga and Kaitiaki is discussed in section 4.4, Part I of this Statement.

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Notwithstanding the definition in the Act, the concept of Kaitiakitanga can mean different things to different iwi and hapu. Council will therefore discuss the concept with iwi and hapu, as appropriate, and explore the best way of giving effect to the requirement.

The formal recognition of Kaitiaki is a potential means of helping to restore rangatiratanga (refer section 4.4. Part I).

Iwi management plans may, amongst other things, set out how tangata whenua wish to exercise kaitiakitanga in relation to a particular area or resource.

Consultation with kaitiaki is essential because of their status (as guardians) and knowledge of the resource concerned.

A potential means of supporting or augmenting the traditional role of kaitiaki is to transfer certain powers to iwi authorities pursuant to s33 of the Act.

Alternatives

The objective and policies reflect a statutory responsibility of the Council. There are no alternatives.

9.3.5 Environmental Results Anticipated

1. Increased appreciation of the meaning of Kaitiakitanga in the Gisborne context.
2. Resource management decisions and outcomes reflective of the philosophy of Kaitiakitanga.

9.4 CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE WITH TANGATA WHENUA

9.4.1 Objectives

1. To develop and use methods for consultation with tangata whenua which are appropriate to the needs and values of tangata whenua.
2. To ensure that tangata whenua are provided with sufficient, timely, information to enable them to protect their own interests and to participate fully in the resource management process.

9.4.2 Policies

1. To consult with tangata whenua over matters that may affect the use, development or protection of their ancestral lands, water, sites or other taonga.
2. To recognise the whanau-hapu-iwi structure of Maori society and to endeavour to ensure that consultation and information exchange takes place at the level appropriate to the subject being considered.
3. To encourage applicants for consents to consult the appropriate tangata whenua groups prior to submitting their application for resource consent.
4. Wherever possible, to use Marae as a venue for hui, especially on matters likely to have considerable impact on tangata whenua.

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5. For the purposes of notifying and processing consent applications, pursuant to section 93 and 94 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to consider tangata whenua to be affected persons.
6. To recognise that information exchange is a two-way process with potential benefits for both Council and tangata whenua.

9.4.3 Methods

The Gisborne District Council will:

1. Maintain and support a Maori Liaison Group, representing runanga and other Maori organisations within the Gisborne Region [while this remains the wish of tangata whenua]; seek advice from this group on district-wide issues affecting Maori.
2. Consult with whanau and hapu, as appropriate, on issues of local significance.
3. Advise applicants for consents, [for activities that may have adverse effect on the taonga of tangata whenua], to consult with tangata whenua prior to their application being processed.
4. Prepare consultation guidelines for consent applicants; facilitate meetings between applicants and members of affected iwi and hapu.
5. Send copies of notified consent applications to the relevant iwi authority(ies) or marae committee(s), as appropriate.
6. Develop mechanisms for obtaining the views of whanau/hapu about resource consents applied for in their area.

7. Hold hui and workshops to discuss issues of significance to tangata whenua.
8. Provide tangata whenua with sufficient and appropriate information to enable them to make informed decisions and submissions to Council.
9. Report at 5 yearly intervals, in consultation with tangata whenua, on the achievement and implementation of objectives, policies and methods in this Statement.

9.4.4 Explanation

The Act requires the Council to undertake consultation with tangata whenua during the preparation of policies and plans. [First Schedule, Part I, section 3(1)(d)]. This is a minimum requirement.

Gisborne Maori have identified the way in which Council goes about consultation as a major issue for them.

The Court of Appeal has recognised a link between the partnership principle [specifically, the duty to act “with utmost good faith” and “reasonably” towards each other], and consultation.

The development of effective consultation/liaison mechanisms is fundamental to meeting the requirements of the Act. For example, consultation is the only way to determine the relationship between Maori and their taonga, and how kaitiakitanga should be exercised. For consultation to be effective, adequate information must be provided and time allowed.

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Council recognises that the whanau/hapu unit is the cornerstone of Maori society and that the Treaty of Waitangi was signed by hapu. It is therefore necessary to discuss plans and policy proposals, and some resource consents, at a marae level.

The Act does not specifically require applicants to consult with tangata whenua but the Council is able to encourage this practice, particularly when there is a suggestion that tangata whenua interests may be affected by a proposal.

Under s93 of the Act, Council is able to ensure that notification of applications is served on such iwi authorities and other persons that it considers appropriate.

Under section 94 (exemption from notification requirement) applications relating to discretionary or non-complying activities do not need be notified if written approval is obtained from persons who may be adversely affected by granting of a consent.

Early consultation by applicants and a requirement for notification, should ensure that tangata whenua are kept informed of resource use in their area and provide for their early involvement should they so wish.

The Maori Liaison Group, representing a number of Maori organisations within the Gisborne District, acts as a forum for discussion of general [district-wide] issues and a point of contact between Council and tangata whenua.

Alternatives

Council considers that the stated objectives and policies are necessary to achieve the requirements of the Act, particularly those contained in sections 6(e), 7(1), 8, and the First Schedule of the Act.

The methods relate primarily to matters of administration and are considered to be the most effective and efficient means of implementing the policies.

9.5 ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE PROCESSES FOR RESOLVING CROSS BOUNDARY ISSUES

9.5.1 Objective

1. To establish effective processes for resolving issues which cross local authority boundaries.

9.5.2 Policies

Policy : Cross Boundary Processes

In making resource management decisions, consideration shall be given to the actual or potential effects on the environment that are likely to arise across local authority boundaries or outside of the Region. Processes shall be established to deal effectively with:

- *issues which cross local authority boundaries;*
- *issues between the Gisborne Region and other regions.*

9.5.3 Methods of Implementation

The Gisborne District Council shall, as appropriate:

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- *Establish joint working parties or committees, research projects, investigation programmes, monitoring programmes or other joint activities or approaches as required.*
- *Consult with adjacent authorities where the effects of an activity for which a resource consent application is made, cross regional boundaries.*
- *Consult with adjoining local authorities in the preparation of regional and district plans regarding issues which cross local authority boundaries and state in those plans the processes for dealing with those issues.*
- *Establish appropriate protocols for the efficient and effective operation of joint hearings.*

9.5.4 Explanation

Resource management decisions on the use, development or protection of resources within the Region may lead to effects on the environment, in other local authority areas outside of the Region.

The Act requires that the Regional Policy Statement state the processes to be used to deal with issues which cross local authority boundaries. These policies and methods of implementation have been adopted to fulfil this requirement.

The methods of implementation are those provided by the Act, and will be supported by a collaborative approach based on negotiation and agreement among the parties.

Alternatives

The policy and methods of implementation reflect a statutory requirement. The processes adopted in the methods are considered to be efficient and effective.

9.5.5 Environmental Results Anticipated

1. Effective resolution of cross boundary issues.
2. Integrated management of natural and physical resources.

9.6 ACHIEVING EFFICIENT, CERTAIN AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION IN RESOURCE CONSENT PROCESSING

9.6.1 Objective

1. To establish, in the management of resource consents, participation processes for resource users and the community of Gisborne which are efficient, certain and effective.

9.6.2 Policies

1. Policy : Resource Consent Processing

The Gisborne District Council shall establish and implement procedures to provide efficient, certain and effective participation in the processing of resource consents, and will place emphasis on :

- *the provision of information and;*
- *the use of negotiation and mediation as mechanisms to resolve issues.*

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9.6.3 Methods of Implementation

1. The Gisborne Council will:
 - a) Provide advice to resource users on:
 - b) the types of consents required for any activity and the authorities from whom these consents may be obtained;
 - c) the information required to support an application for a resource consent;
 - d) the timetables of the consent process; and
 - e) the cost estimates associated with consent processing.

Prepare a set of guidelines designed to assist applicants and submitters to effectively participate in resource consent procedures.

Convene pre-hearing meetings and adopt other mediation measures designed to achieve the resolution of outstanding issues with a minimum need for redress to formal hearings.

2. The Council will

Exercise its powers under Section 92 of the Act to require applicants to supply sufficient information about their proposals to enable the Council and any affected parties to adequately understand the proposal and its effects on the environment.

9.6.4 Explanation

Resource consent procedures are detailed within the Act (ss 88-91). The adoption of appropriate practices will enable an emphasis to be placed on negotiation and mediation as mechanisms to resolve issues.

A clear understanding of the expectations of the Council with respect to information provision, will speed decision-making and reduce the time and costs associated with consent processing.

Alternatives

The principle alternative method to implement the policy is to rely on the minimum requirements of the Act.

This would overlook the benefits of the stated methods in reducing the time and costs of processing resource consents and in providing for more informal means of involving interested or affected parties in the consent process.

9.6.5 Environmental Results Anticipated

1. Reduced time and costs in processing resource consents.
2. Increased understanding among resource users of the requirements of the Act and the Council in consent processes.
3. Effective participation of individual and community interests in consent processes.

9.7 ACHIEVING EFFICIENCY AND FAIRNESS IN THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

9.7.1 Objective

1. To achieve an efficient and fair balance between the costs and benefits of resource management.

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9.7.2 Policies

1. Policy : Cost Recovery

The Gisborne District Council shall recover from applicants or consent holders, the Council's actual and reasonable costs of resource management in a manner which is :

- *reflective of the benefits and costs to the resource user and the community at large;*
- *consistent across all classes of consent holder;*
- *cost effective;*
- *developed through appropriate consultative procedures; and*
- *transparent.*

9.7.3 Methods of Implementation

The Gisborne District Council will:

- *Recover from applicants the Council's actual and reasonable costs or fees relating to the processing of plan changes or resource consent applications, including investigations and legal costs [s36(1)(a) and (b) RMA].*
- *Recover from consent holders the Council's actual and reasonable costs of consent compliance monitoring and enforcement procedures.*
- *Recover from consent holders a proportion of the costs of gathering information, monitoring policy, plans and the environment, keeping records and carrying out research.*

- *Require, as appropriate, that a bond or covenant be paid or entered into by consent holders.*
- *Specify in a plan, if appropriate, a condition that a financial contribution (within the meaning of Section 108 (9) of the Act) be made for one or more of the following purposes:*
 - providing compensatory positive effects on the environment to offset any adverse effects;
 - restoring or enhancing any natural or physical resource; and
 - compensating the community for the loss of opportunity to occupy public space.
- *Set financial contributions at a dollar amount which clearly reflects the effect of the activity to which the financial contribution relates.*

9.7.4 Explanation

The application of the user pays principle to consents and monitoring promotes compliance, efficiency and equity between resource users and ratepayers.

Equity of user pays needs to take account of the equity of the rules of any Plan affecting specific activities as much as the efficiency and equity between resource users and ratepayers.

A fair balance needs to be achieved between the costs and benefits of resource use. The criteria for fixing charges and the consultative procedures for achieving this balance are clearly outlined in the Resource Management and Local Government Acts.

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This section outlines the general approach of the Gisborne District Council to cost recovery and the fixing of charges, within the constraints imposed by law.

Charges associated with the processing of consent applications, consent administration, consent monitoring and consent enforcement, should be directly recovered from consent holders, because it is the consent holder who achieves the benefits associated with this consent. The costs of resource management generally can be spread in a way which recognises the benefits to the community at large, as well as the benefits to individual consent holders.

Under certain circumstances, a bond or covenant will be required as a measure to guarantee such things as environmental restoration. Circumstances under which such measures will be applied will be considered on their merits.

Details relating to the requirement to make a financial contribution will be further developed in plans. As a general principle, when the circumstances require it, a financial contribution will be demanded and will be limited to the actual and reasonable costs and expenses incurred.

Alternatives

The principal alternative to the policy and methods is to not recover the Council's full and reasonable costs. This would put an increased burden of the cost of resource management on to ratepayers, who would be subsidising resource users. This is inequitable as resource users realise the benefit of the consent.

9.7.5 Environmental Result Anticipated

A fair distribution of the costs and benefits of resource management.

9.8 DEVELOPMENT OF APPROPRIATE METHODS TO MONITOR NATURAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

9.8.1 Objective

1. To establish appropriate monitoring systems and undertake monitoring of the environment, to provide information on the state of the environment and the effectiveness of management policies.

9.8.2 Policies

Policy: Monitoring of Natural and Physical Resources and the Environment.

Appropriate monitoring of the environment and the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources shall be undertaken.

Voluntary Monitoring

Promote and encourage resource users to adopt voluntary measures and techniques such as research, training, self regulation and self monitoring to achieve purpose of the RMA

9.8.3 Methods of Implementation

The Gisborne District Council shall:

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1. Establish, maintain and, where appropriate, extend a land resources monitoring programme to provide information on trends in the use, development and protection of land and catchment hydrology including, the use of ground surveys aerial photography or Landsat remote sensing techniques and the establishment of data bases on land use.
2. Establish, maintain and, where appropriate extend regional monitoring networks for rainfall, surface and groundwater hydrology.
3. Establish, maintain and, where appropriate extend, a solid waste monitoring programme to provide comprehensive information relating to long-term trends in solid waste management and disposal, such information to include, as appropriate: the management of landfills and their effects on the environment; waste inputs to selected landfills; the nature, quantity and trends in household domestic wastes; the types and quantities of wastes being recycled; and industrial special or hazardous wastes.
4. Establish, maintain and, where appropriate, extend a water resources monitoring programme to provide information relating to long-term trends in physical, chemical, bacteriological and biological characteristics of freshwater and coastal water resources, including monitoring of water quality, quantity and use.
5. Establish and implement, in conjunction with the Department of Conservation, appropriate monitoring of long-term trends in the state of the coastal marine area and the effects of activities in the coastal marine area.

6. Require, where appropriate, site specific monitoring programmes to be established on regional land use consents and coastal, water and discharge permits and monitor compliance with consent conditions and their effects on the environment.
7. Implement a programme of monitoring by inspection, of all dairy farm, piggery and minor industrial discharges.
8. Continue to record and evaluate all unauthorised discharges to land, air, water and the coastal marine area, and record and evaluate other unauthorised activities relevant to the functions and responsibilities of the District Council.
10. Establish and implement a Regional Monitoring Strategy to monitor the overall state of the Gisborne environment and to measure changes in the state of the environment over time, and from place to place, throughout the Region.

9.8.4 Explanation

The Act requires every local authority to monitor the 'state of the environment' (i.e. the quality and quantity of resources) and the exercise of resource consents, and to generally monitor the local authority's performance in achieving its resource management objectives.

Monitoring of the resources and environment, and associated issues, activities and effects, establishes the basis for determining changes and trends in the state of the environment. This enables those exercising resource management functions to assess the suitability and success of particular policies or methods, and review such policies or methods accordingly.

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The Act does not specify what monitoring activities are to be undertaken or the processes by which they are to be carried out. However, the following types of monitoring are proposed to implement the objective and policy: baseline monitoring and investigations to determine the status of resources; trend monitoring to provide information on the environmental impacts of resource use;

- impact monitoring to provide information on the environmental impacts of discrete resource use events; compliance monitoring to determine compliance with resource consent conditions; and specific issue monitoring to provide information on specific issues as required.

The above policy and associated methods of implementation will produce useful information on the state of natural and physical resources and the environment, and changes in these over time and space.

Alternatives

Monitoring is a statutory requirement and is an essential part of the management process. The methods of implementation are considered to be the most appropriate, efficient and effective to meet the needs of the Gisborne District.

9.8.5 Environmental Results Anticipated

1. Increased knowledge and understanding of natural and physical resources, their use and management and the community values relating to them.

2. Resource management decisions that promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.
3. The avoidance, remedying or mitigation of adverse effects on the environment.
 - ¹ including cumulative, temporary, permanent, past, present or future effects.