

Te Papa Tipu Taunaki o Te Tairāwhiti - The Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan

Part F: Procedural Matters



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F1 INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR RESOURCE CONSENTS

F1 contains a mixture of regional plan, regional coastal plan and district plan provisions, as shown with symbols.



Regional Plan



Regional Coastal Plan



District Plan

The Regional Coastal Plan provisions are proposed. They reflect Council's decisions on submissions and the resolution of any appeals but have yet to be made operative. The remainder of Part F1 is operative.



F1.1 Land (Regional and District) Provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan



F1.1.1 Information requirements for making resource consent applications - Introduction

Requirements for information when making application for a resource consent will vary depending on the activity for which the consent is required. The information submitted will also depend on the scale and likely effect of the activity proposed. Applications should be discussed with Council staff before they are formally lodged to ensure that the following requirements are met. This will enable minor difficulties to be resolved in an informal way and will avoid delays caused by formal requests for more information.

Applications should be the same or similar to the format shown in Form 5 of the Resource Management (forms) Regulations 2003. Copies of this form are available from the Council offices. Without limiting sections 88 or the Fourth Schedule of the Act, the information to be submitted with an application for a resource consent may require any of the following:

F1.1.1.1 General Information Required for All Consents

- a) Name and address of applicant or owner/occupier.
- b) Property owner's name and address if this differs from applicant details.
- c) Identification of parties (including tangata whenua) interested in or affected by the proposal, the consultation undertaken by the applicant with these parties and the results of this consultation.
- d) Description of location in which the activity will be occurring (including maps and plans, where appropriate).
- e) The timetable or expected duration of activities including dates and hours of operations.
- f) Any additional consents required from Gisborne District Council.

F1.1.1.2 Regional and Natural Resource Consent Applications (consents required in the Natural Heritage, Land, and Beds of Lakes and Rivers chapters)

ACTIVITY INFORMATION

Site Information

- a) The following information shall be supplied:
 - i. a current copy of all certificates of title for the site;
 - ii. all Certificate of Title boundaries, dimensions and area of the site;
 - iii. Locality Plan at a scale of 1:50,000 or greater;
 - iv. topography (noting significant landforms, vegetation and natural features);

- v. location of heritage sites (archaeological sites, waahi tapu, post European and Central Business District Heritage Items) on the property and the distance between these sites and any proposed structures or ground disturbance activities;
- vi. location of any Significant Values Management Area, natural hazards identified in the land (regional and district) provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan and known site contamination;
- vi. waterbodies and catchment orientation (including location of existing drains, piped or open).

Description of the Proposed Structure

- a) The type of structure including details of activities intended, such as use of machinery.
- b) Design specifications, and any engineering assessment.
- c) Materials to be used, both temporary and permanent, including any coating materials and the identification of contaminants in materials to be used.
- d) The anticipated lifetime of the structure, proposed maintenance and provision for its removal, if applicable.
- e) The purpose of the structure, where relevant, and the appropriateness of the size/form/colour of the structure for its intended use.
- f) Management techniques to address adverse effects of activities associated with construction (such as impacts on water quality and bed stability); and the adverse effects of the completed structure.

Vegetation Removal

- a) Vegetation type to be removed.
- b) Area and location of vegetation clearance proposed.
- c) Timing and duration of vegetation removal.
- d) Management techniques to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of vegetation clearance – including adverse effects on waterbodies and their margins.

Vegetation Introduction

- a) Vegetation species to be introduced.
- b) Area, density and location of vegetation introduction.
- c) Method of vegetation introduction.
- d) Management techniques to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of vegetation introduction – including adverse effects on waterbodies and their margins.

Earth Disturbance Activities on Land and in the Beds of Lakes and Rivers (includes reclamation, deposition of materials, drilling or other disturbance)

- a) Area and location of earth disturbance.
- b) Timing and duration of activities.
- c) The total volume or size of material to be deposited, disturbed or removed and dimensions of area to be altered.
- d) Existing and anticipated alteration to the contour and morphology of the area to be modified.
- e) Description of soil types and geology of site where area of earth disturbance is greater than 5ha.
- f) The material to be used as fill and its source – including sediment characteristics.
- g) Details of disposal of excavated fill.
- h) Management techniques to address adverse effects – such as erosion of fill, gullyng, entry of sediment into watercourses, effect on aquatic ecosystems and flora and fauna from reclamation.

Mineral Extraction from Beds of Lakes and Rivers

- a) Description of type of mineral to be extracted.

- b) The volume of mineral to be extracted and the rate of removal.
- c) Method of extraction and machinery involved.
- d) Details of associated activities in the bed – such as processing (grading and crushing), storage and access.
- e) Management techniques to address adverse effects – such as impacts on associated aquatic environments.

Hazardous Facilities and Sites with Contaminated Land

- a) Management techniques to address adverse effects on human health and the environment of the use of the site or establishment and use of the hazardous facility.
- b) Information required for calculation of effects ratios as specified in Hazardous Facility Screening Procedure.

F1.1.1.3 Assessment of Effects

The applicant should provide an assessment of effects in accordance with the Fourth Schedule of the RMA, and should be of a level of detail which reflects the scale and significance of the proposed activity.

F1.1.1.4 District Resource Consent Applications - Land Use Consents (excluding consents required for Natural Heritage, Land and Beds of Lakes and Rivers chapters)

An application for a Land Use Consent shall include as appropriate:

Description of the Activity

- a) A description of the activity for which consent is sought, and its location. This shall include:
 - i. detailed description of the nature of the activity;
 - ii. purpose of all structures including parking and access areas;
 - iii. hours of operation, duration of activity, number of people involved;
 - iv. average number of vehicle movements anticipated in a day;
 - v. where appropriate, design specifications and engineering assessment of proposed buildings;
 - vi. where appropriate, materials and machinery to be used (temporary and permanent), how many, where and how often.

Assessment of Effects

- a) An assessment of any actual or potential effects that the activity may have on the environment, and the ways in which any adverse effects may be avoided, remedied or mitigated, including:
 - i. assessment of compliance and non-compliance with District Plan rules;
 - ii. identifying the character or key elements of the existing natural, physical and social environment;
 - iii. nature, timing and duration of construction effects;
 - iv. impact of potential natural hazards on the activity and vice versa;
 - v. any additional consents required from the Gisborne District Council;
 - vi. any pertinent field data for the site (strata soakage etc);
 - vii. appropriateness of the size, form, colour of any structures for the intended use;
 - viii. any future development proposed or staging of development.
- b) Identification of parties (including tangata whenua) interested in or affected by the proposal, the consultation undertaken by the applicant with these parties and the results of this consultation. If no consultation was undertaken, then reasons must be given why consultation was not undertaken.

- c) Written consent from persons affected by the proposed activity. Council staff will identify exactly which properties or persons may be potentially affected. (This list may be increased once the application is received if it is considered appropriate.)
- d) Any information required to be included in the application by the Tairāwhiti Plan or the Act's regulations. This may include noise assessment, traffic impact report, geotechnical or heritage assessment.
- e) Details of any investigations of alternative locations, roads or methods.
- f) Where appropriate, a statement specifying all other resource consents that the applicant may require from any consent authority in respect of the activity to which the application relates, and whether or not the applicant has applied for such consents.
- g) Details of any programme of monitoring and inspection of works and structures.

Site Information

- a) The following information shall be supplied:
 - i. the correct street address or Rapid Number;
 - ii. the legal description(s) of the site and valuation roll number; and
 - iii. a current copy of all Certificates of Title for the site.

Location Plan

- a) A Location Plan which identifies the site in relation to physical features of the surrounding area. A copy of the appropriate Tairāwhiti Plan map with the land involved, marked in pen is preferable.

Site Plans

- a) The following information shall be supplied:
 - i. plans shall be drawn in black ink, at a 1:50, 1:100 or 1:200 metric scale (or as otherwise agreed) to show sufficient detail of the proposal to enable Council to determine its effects;
 - ii. a north point accurately orientated;
 - iii. a unique plan number, date of preparation and title describing the proposal and the site initiated by the drawer of the plan;
 - iv. location of all existing easements and covenants (obtained from Land Transfer Office).
- b) The applicant shall provide a site plan detailing, where relevant, the **existing situation** including:
 - i. all Certificate of Title boundaries, dimensions and area of the site;
 - ii. topography (noting significant landforms, vegetation and natural features);
 - iii. location of heritage sites (archaeological sites, waahi tapu, post European and Central Business District Heritage Items) on the property and the distance between these sites and any proposed structures or ground disturbance activities.
 - iv. location of any Significant Values Management Area, natural hazards identified in the Tairāwhiti Plan and known site contamination;
 - v. waterbodies and catchment orientation – including location of existing drains, piped or open;
 - vi. road frontages, rights of way, existing entrances and service lanes relevant to the site;
 - vii. location and dimensions of existing structures – indicating those to be retained – including signage, roof area of buildings, aerial lines, parking and loading areas;
 - viii. location of any existing utility structures – including cables or pipelines – on the site.
- c) The applicant shall provide details, where relevant, of the proposed development including:
 - i. design of earthworks and final levels and contours of the site;
 - ii. location and dimensions of proposed structures or alterations to existing structures;

- iii. location of proposed activities, vehicle parking and manoeuvring, servicing, pedestrian and vehicular access to the site;
 - iv. floor plans, roof areas, signage;
 - v. calculation of site coverage;
 - vi. distance from external boundaries to building rooflines; and
 - vii. all landscape design, site planting and fencing.
- d) The applicant shall provide, where relevant, elevation drawings in black ink, numbered and drawn to a metric scale of 1:100 – or as otherwise agreed – showing:
- i. relationship of proposed buildings to existing and finished ground levels, and existing ground level of adjacent boundaries;
 - ii. extent of compliance with relevant rules – including maximum height of buildings, recession plane and, where necessary, spot heights.
- e) Any other information necessary to determine the effects of the proposal.

Note:

In respect of Controlled and Restricted Discretionary Activities, applications will only be assessed with regard to those matters specifically identified in the land (regional and district) rules of the Tairāwhiti Plan. The information to be supplied must include an assessment of any likely effects on the environment. This can be limited to that which is necessary to address the matters under consideration.

F1.1.1.5 District Resource Consent Applications - Subdivision Consents

An application for Subdivision Consent shall include:

Description of the Activity

1. A written report (see Land Use Consents as per F1.1.1.4 above). The following information shall also be supplied:
 - a) a Statement of Compliance with the allotment design, access and other requirements of the Tairāwhiti Plan;
 - b) proposed new road names.
2. Information requirements specified for Land Use Consents as per F1.1.1.4 above.

Additional Site Information

The following additional information shall be supplied:

- a) Certificates of Title for all land – including land affected by any amalgamation and proposed amalgamation wording.

Additional Site Plan Information

- a) All plans must be drawn at an appropriate scale and be able to be photocopied in black and white. A single copy of each plan is required unless aerial photographs overlaid with survey data are used.
- b) The following additional information shall be supplied:
 - i. name of registered owner/s and contact phone number;
 - ii. all land held in physical contiguity by the subdividing owner;
 - iii. New Zealand map series grid reference;
 - iv. if the land to be subdivided is held under more than one Certificate of Title, the title references and title boundaries must be shown by distinctive lines.
- c) The applicant shall provide a site information plan detailing, where relevant, the **existing situation** including:
 - i. details of hazardous areas – such as flood or erosion-prone areas;
 - ii. existing fencing;

- iii. the location and areas of any existing esplanade reserves, esplanade strips or access strips;
 - iv. the location of any utility structures established (cables or pipelines) in the area;
 - v. the deposited plan and section numbers and boundaries of adjoining properties;
 - vi. zone boundaries and designations;
 - vii. existing street names and numbers; and existing easements and covenant areas affecting the subdivision and, where relevant, the proposed name for new streets;
 - viii. existing location of carparks, service and loading areas;
 - ix. location of heritage sites (archaeological sites, waahi tapu, post European and Central Business District Heritage items) on the property and the distance between these sites and any proposed building platform or ground disturbance activities.
 - x. position of all existing services.
- d) The applicant shall provide a site information plan detailing, where relevant, the **proposed situation** including:
- i. the position of all proposed allotment and Certificate of Title boundaries;
 - ii. the dimensions and area of all new allotments and size of restricted common areas (except in the case of a subdivision to be effected by the grant of a cross- lease, company lease or by the deposit of a unit plan);
 - iii. areas of rear lots to be indicated – including and excluding area of accessways or rights of way;
 - iv. indicative building positions and indicative vehicle access points and driveways on street edges – where these can be reasonably determined;
 - v. plans showing new and existing roads;
 - vi. formation widths and grades of proposed roads, rights of way, services lanes and accessways;
 - vii. name of engineering consultant who will certify “as-builts” for the construction of infrastructure which will become public.
 - viii. proposed earthworks;
 - ix. the proposed status of all land to be vested, new roads to be shown as “road to vest”;
 - x. location and area of new reserves to be created – including any esplanade reserves, esplanade strips to be set aside on a survey plan under sections 231, 232 of the Act;
 - xi. schedule and memorandum of all easements and access strips to be created;
 - xii. any proposed amalgamation condition shall be shown on the plan, and shall indicate which provision of section 220(1)(b) of the Act will apply;
 - xiii. location of all proposed easements and covenants;
 - xiv. lot numbers for each separate allotment – including the balance of the land under subdivision;
 - xv. contour levels or sufficient spot levels shall be provided to enable the assessment of the practicalities of providing a service infrastructure in the Industrial, Commercial and Residential zones.
 - xvi. position of all proposed on-site services, and the type of material of which they will be constructed – including details of:
 - reticulated and non-reticulated sewerage lines, water supply and stormwater drainage – including proposed materials, dimensions and gradients inclusive of receiving or contributing reticulations;
 - stormwater drainage;
 - electricity and telecommunications reticulation.

In addition, the following information shall be provided for specific types of Land Use and Subdivision consent applications:

Cultural Heritage

- a) Description and location of the heritage item.
- b) Description of any consultation that occurred.
- c) Statement of the potential effect of the activity on the heritage item and any suitable remediation or mitigation measures.

Notice of Requirement for or to alter an existing Designation

- a) Applications should be the same or similar format as Form 12 of the Resource Management (Forms) Regulations 1991. Copies of this form can be obtained from the Council offices.
- b) Evidence that the applicant is a requiring authority under section 167 of the Act.
- c) Any other matters under section 2 of the Fourth Schedule.

Signs

- a) Details of the content and number of signs to be located on the property – including design, colour, size, lettering, message, height, sign dimensions, location, means of support, lighting and duration.

Noise

- a) An acoustic design certificate, where required by Council;
- b) A management plan detailing any noise reduction measures to be implemented.

Papakāinga

- a) Details of whether the applicant has exclusive use of the area of development, e.g. Licence to Occupy or hapu partition.
- b) The internal boundaries of any proposed hapu partition or Licence to Occupy which effect land attached to the proposed buildings or activity.
- c) The intended use and location of any buildings proposed on the block of multiply owned land, if known.
- d) The location of all existing buildings and activities on the block of multiply owned land or within the vicinity of the site.
- e) Details of the scale and operation of any non-residential activities on the development site.
- f) Location of services and whether they are shared.

Commercial

- a) An assessment of the proposals compliance with the Design Guidelines.

F1.1.1.6 Further Information

- a) Gisborne District Council may use its powers under section 92 of the RMA to acquire more information. This will include having regard to the scale and significance of the actual and potential effects that the activity may have on the environment and the objectives, policies and rules in this Plan when determining if the information supplied by the applicant is adequate. The circumstances in which further information may be required include where:
 - i. applications do not cover the information requirements in enough detail; or
 - ii. certain information required has been left out of the application; or
 - iii. there has been insufficient consultation with affected parties, including tangata whenua; or
 - iv. the information supplied is false, misleading or lacks clarity.



F1.2 Coastal Provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan

F1.2.1 Information Requirements – Introduction

The purpose of a consent authority requiring information from an applicant for a resource consent or coastal permit is to ensure that any decisions made by the consent authority are based on adequate information. Section 88 and Schedule 4 of the RMA requires applicants for a resource consent to supply certain information in respect of the application.

F1.2.1.1 Information Requirements

Without limiting any provisions of the RMA, the following information requirements apply to applications for coastal permits. These should be read in conjunction with Schedule 4 of the RMA and the relevant chapters of this plan:

F1.2.1.2 For all Management Areas

Any application for a coastal permit must include:

1. A description of the activity to which the permit is sought which must include:
 - details of the applicant – including their contact address and phone number; and
 - a description of what the application is for – including details of major processes and transformations involved in the activity; and
 - a description of how supplies and products are proposed to be transported to or from the site and details of other movements associated with the activity; and
 - details of the location of the application which should be based upon a map of at least NZMS 260 series accuracy; and
 - a clear photograph or photographs detailing the environment in which the activity will occur.
2. An assessment of any actual or potential effects on the environment and the way in which any adverse effects may be mitigated. Any assessment should address issues of risk and cumulative effects as well as effects stemming directly from the activity.
3. A statement specifying all other resource consents that the applicant may require from any consent authority in respect of the activity to which the activity relates, and whether or not the applicant has applied for such consents.
4. Details of any monitoring that is proposed to be undertaken in order to monitor the effects of the activity.
5. An application for reclamation shall be accompanied by adequate information to show the area proposed to be reclaimed – including its size and location and the portion of the area to be set aside as esplanade reserve (section 246(3) of the RMA).

F1.2.1.3 Significant Values Management Area

Any assessment in F1.2.1.2(2) must detail the actual or potential adverse effects of the activity on values associated with that Significant Values Management Area.

F1.2.1.4 Port Management Area

Any assessment in F1.2.1.2(2) should include details of any adverse effects on the efficiency and effectiveness of Port operations.

The following information may also be required with an application for a coastal permit:

1. Any possible alternative locations or methods for undertaking the activity and the applicant's reasons for making the proposed choice.
2. The consultation undertaken by the applicant and the results of that consultation.
3. The extent to which habitats, feeding grounds, ecosystems or any other values will be adversely affected.

4. The extent to which tangata whenua values have been identified and the potential adverse effects of the activity on these.
5. The way in which adverse effect will be avoided, remedied or mitigated and the effectiveness of this in reducing adverse effects.
6. The extent to which public access might be affected.
7. The extent to which navigation and safety issues have been addressed and details of any adverse effects which are more than minor.
8. The cumulative effects of the activity – including details, where appropriate, of the extent of other such activities of the same nature.
9. The extent to which the activity will affect and be affected by natural processes.
10. Details of notification of other authorities (such as the NZ Hydrographic Office) as required for some activities in this Plan.

IN RESPECT OF THE SIGNIFICANT VALUES MANAGEMENT AREA

In respect of F1.2.1.4(1), details of alternatives to locating in the Significant Values Management Area; and

In respect of F1.2.1.4(3), details of the effects on any communities unique or special to the Significant Values Management Area.

IN RESPECT OF THE PORT MANAGEMENT AREA

Details of any adverse effects on the ability of ships to navigate and use the harbour swing basin.

F1.2.1.5 Additional Information Requirements

Information may be required in order to assess the effects of activities on the following values:

Value: *Natural Character*

- A description of the components of the natural character of the area which may include a description of biota, flora and fauna of the area and the extent of modification of this from a natural state, a description of the landscape units affected by the proposal and how they are affected.
- Where an activity will diminish natural character of the Coastal Environment details of the public benefit of the activity and details of the reasons why existing public or private facilities cannot be utilised.
- Any adverse effects the activity may have on natural character values associated with a Significant Values Management Area.

Value: *Māori Culture*

- A description of consultation undertaken and Māori cultural values identified as threatened for the area to which the resource consent application relates.
- Details of measure/s taken to avoid remedy or mitigate these and other adverse effects.

Value: *Economic, Cultural and Social Well-being*

- Details of the benefits and costs of the project, where appropriate, on likely economic well-being of individuals or communities which may include:
 - i. an assessment of the costs of construction and maintenance of structures for at least 30 years; and
 - ii. the values sought to be protected; and
 - iii. an assessment of alternatives.
- Details of the benefits and costs of the project, where appropriate, on the important cultural values of communities or individuals.
- Details of the benefits and costs of the project, where appropriate, on likely social wellbeing of individuals or communities which may include:

- i. details of the effects the activity may have on people's leisure activities. `
 - ii. details of the effects the activity may have on people's perceptions of health and safety
- Actual effects on health and safety.
- Details of effects on amenity.
- Details of existing usage of the area and an assessment of the value of the area for existing uses that may be lost.
- Any assessment should explicitly state assumptions used when calculating costs or benefits associated with risk, discount rates applied and should include an analysis of probable contingencies (sensitivity analysis).

Value: *Habitat and Coastal Processes*

- A description of the general ecology of the area and an outline of important visual elements the activity may adversely affect.
- Details of plants that will be removed, of fauna that will be displaced or destroyed and the effects of this on the ecology of the area.
- The effects of any modification to natural systems on water quality of the area.
- The extent to which the activity will diminish open space and the effects this will have on biological communities and peoples' perceptions of the value of the Coastal Environment.
- The effect the proposal will have on the transport of materials by dynamic coastal processes and the effects of this on coastal values.
- An assessment of the risk to any structure or investment from coastal processes and the anticipated life of the structure.
- In respect of the introduction of exotic plants, proof that the species planned to be introduced will be compatible with natural ecosystems of the receiving environment; and will be unlikely to adversely affect the ecology of the Coastal Marine Area beyond the immediate area to which it is introduced.

Value: *Water Quality*

- The level of treatment that will occur to discharge in the Coastal Marine Area.
- The extent of use by people of the Coastal Marine Area adjacent to or reasonably affected by the discharge.
- The conservation, natural, cultural and amenity values of the area adjacent to or reasonably affected by the discharge.
- Demonstration of the flushing and assimilative capacities of the receiving environment and of the cumulative effects of the discharge.
- Demonstration of the effects of major contaminants of the discharge and of all heavy metals in the waste stream.
- A description of existing water quality – including biological communities and their habitats and, where appropriate, of their sensitivity to any contaminants.
- The effect of the activity on water quality and clarity.
- Details of any possible synergistic effects.
- Details of the solubility, transportability and likely residency times of contaminants, particularly pathogens and toxic compounds.
- The extent to which any adverse effects will impact upon other users of the Coastal Marine Area.
- The quantity and frequency of discharges and any special requirements related to the timing of discharges.
- The effect of the activity on biological communities – including the potential to stimulate undesirable biological growth.

Value: Structures and Unoccupied Space

- The extent to which any proposed structure will add to the cumulative effects of the proliferation of structures within any one area, and the cumulative effects of the structure regionally.
- The extent to which the appearance of the structure is sympathetic to natural character and amenity values of the area, and the extent to which the structure effects any values of a Significant Values Management Area.
- The extent to which design and location has taken into account natural hazards and the likely life of the structure having regard to the frequency and return period for hazard events.
- Details of provisions made for sea level rise as set by the IPCC “best estimate” and the likely effects of this rise on the structure.
- The reasons for the structure locating in the Coastal Marine Area as opposed to elsewhere on dry land.
- The physical layout of the structure – including details of waste disposal facilities, moorings, public access points and safety devices.
- The method and type of construction, likely disturbances, timing of disturbances and their frequency.

Value: Unmodified and Natural Substrates and Flora

- The effects of any disturbance on plants or fauna and the time it will take for any adverse effects of disturbance to be remedied.
- The visual effects of any disturbance and the time it will take for any adverse effects to be remedied.
- The physical extent and dimensions of any disturbance to the foreshore or bed, and the volume, if any, of materials likely to be lost from the Coastal Marine Area as a result of the disturbance.
- In the case of deposition of material to the Coastal Marine Area – the comparison of particle size and composition between existing and introduced substrates.
- In the case of a reclamation – the necessity of the reclamation.

Value: Public Access

- The extent to which the proposal will enhance or restrict public access which may include details of:
 - the extent of current public use
 - alternatives to public access at the point affected.
- Where public access is restricted a demonstration of the necessity of the restriction to:
 - protect areas of significant vegetation and/or significant habitats of indigenous fauna; or
 - to protect Māori cultural values; or
 - protect public health or safety; or
 - to ensure a level of security consistent with the purpose of a resource consent; or
 - in other exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify the restriction, notwithstanding the national importance of maintaining that access.

Value: Peace, Quiet and Natural Background Noise

- The level of noise emissions that are likely to occur, the frequency of those emissions and the timing and period of emissions.
- A description of any existing noises.
- The locality of nearby breeding or roosting animals, or other species likely to be adversely affected by the noise.
- In the case of a possible adverse effect on animal species the likelihood and effects of any noise on those animal species.

Value: High Quality Air

- The contaminants the discharge to air contains, the volume of air likely to be discharged and the quantities of contaminant likely to enter the air.
- The nature of dispersal of the contaminants in the air column, the likely residues that will settle out of the air column and the effects of these.
- The visual effects of the discharge to air and its impacts on natural character of the Coastal Environment.

Council has the ability under section 92 of the RMA to request further information from an applicant and/or commission a report, where it is required in order to allow Council to make a decision on an application.

F1.2.1.6 Section 92 Further Information Requests

Further information may be required from applicants if:

- adequate information is not supplied and is necessary to better understand characteristics of the environment in which the activity will operate.
- adequate information is not supplied and is necessary to better understand the nature of the activity proposed.
- adequate information is not supplied and is required in order to understand the effects of the activity on the receiving environment.
- adequate information is not supplied and is required in order to understand the effects of the activity on the community or individuals.
- THE information that is supplied is inaccurate or misleading.



F1.3 Air Quality Provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan

F1.3.1 Matters relating to resource consents

F1.3.1.1 Making an Application

Resource consents to undertake an activity covered by a rule in the air provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan (excluding permitted activities) must be obtained from the Gisborne District Council.

F1.3.1.2 Information Required with Resource Consent Applications

Applications for resource consent should be made in accordance with section 88 and the Fourth Schedule of the RMA. Section 88 specifies the information that must be provided with a consent application. In particular an assessment of any effects the activity may have on the environment is required. The Fourth Schedule describes the matters that should be included and considered in such an assessment of effects. The information supplied with an air discharge permit should include:

F1.3.1.3 Description of proposal

- a) Full name, postal address, home and business telephone numbers of the person or organisation to whom the discharge permit is to be issued;
- b) Property owner's name and address if this differs from the applicant details;
- c) Identification of parties (including tangata whenua) interested in or affected by the proposal, the consultation undertaken by the applicant with the parties and the results of this consultation. If no consultation was undertaken, reasons must be given why consultation was not undertaken;
- d) Written consent from persons potentially affected by the proposed activity. Council staff will identify exactly which properties or persons may be potentially affected. (This list may be increased once the application is received if it is considered necessary); and
- e) The location of the discharge, including a site plan showing any works relating to the proposal, legal description, relevant map references, and area surrounding the site – including the names of current owners and occupiers of adjoining properties. A description of possible alternative locations or methods must also be included when adverse effects are likely to be significant.

F1.3.1.4 Nature of discharge

- a) The nature of the discharge and its component contaminants, including the discharge of any of the hazardous air contaminants;
- b) The make-up of particulate matter and the particulate size range, where possible;
- c) The flows and concentrations of the discharge and atmospheric mixing characteristics;
- d) The purpose for the discharge;
- e) Any odours associated with the discharge;
- f) Maximum daily volume and maximum discharge rate;
- g) Number of hours per day that the discharge will occur; and
- h) Full description of any seasonal or time related variation in discharge strengths and volumes expected, if applicable.

F1.3.1.5 Surrounding environment

- a) The direction of the prevailing wind with local wind direction/speed data and any other relevant weather conditions;
- b) The sensitivity of the receiving environment – including the location of the operation, the likely distribution of discharged contaminants, the proximity of people, parks, natural areas or waterbodies and the visual sensitivity of the wider environment to any visual effects; and

- c) Any additional consents required from Gisborne District Council relevant in assessing the effects of the activity on the receiving environment.

F1.3.1.6 Mitigation methods

- a) Describe what methods may be used to reduce the actual or potential adverse effects – including plans of the emission control system;
- b) Detail contingency plans in the event of a breakdown, such as a back-up system, stopping the process, alarms to warn of a problem etc. Inclusion of any required management plans is appropriate (refer to the policies of this Plan); and
- c) Detail what maintenance and inspection programmes you carry out, or plan to carry out, on control equipment.

F1.3.1.7 Monitoring

- a) Where the scale or significance of the activity's effects are such that monitoring is required, a description of how – once the proposal is approved – effects will be monitored and by whom.

F1.3.1.8 Assessment of actual or potential effects on the environment

- a) Describe any effects your operation may have on the neighbourhood – including cultural effects. If your discharge occurs adjacent to any of the areas listed in Policy C1.3.4(5), your assessment of effects must include details of how the discharge will affect these areas. Any uncertainty associated with the assessment should be identified and, where possible, references should be cited;
- b) A description of any visual effects such as those that may be caused by wet plumes from a drying kiln, cooling tower or wet scrubber should be provided. A description of the visibility of any plumes or discharges should include details of where the discharge will be visible from and when it will be visible.
- c) An example of a landscape effect to consider and document, where appropriate, would be deposition of particulate onto land from an aerial discharge;
- d) A description of any effects the operation will have on the physical habitats of plants and animals is also required as some contaminants – such as nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, fluorides and heavy metals – can damage plants and animals. In making this determination it will be important to identify the areas likely to be affected by the discharge and the quantities of contaminant the receiving communities are likely to be exposed to; and
- e) If any of the contaminants discharged to air are hazardous to people or the environment or the installation is hazardous, the risk of these shall be assessed. In assessing the risk it will be important to detail long-term risk effects as well as short-term acute risks.

F1.3.1.9 Best practicable option

Where appropriate, show that the option you have chosen for control of contaminants discharged into the air is the best practicable option:

- a) "Practicable" relates to how sensitive the receiving environment is, the financial implications compared to the effects on the environment and the available technology, that is, if that option can be applied at present; and
- b) Describe alternative locations or methods of discharging any contaminant such as discharge into a different medium e.g. land or water.

F1.3.1.10 Modelling requirements

Applicants should consult the Council at an early stage in the application process to determine whether dispersion modelling associated with the assessment required in F1.3.1.8 above is required.

As a guideline only, dispersion modelling will be required for processes that have the potential to give rise to significant adverse effects or are located in a sensitive location. Such processes include, but are not limited to:

- a) Fuel burning equipment having a heat release rate of 10 megawatts for gas fired appliances, 5 megawatts for oil and coal fired appliances and 2.5 megawatts for wood waste fired appliances;
- b) Incineration of pathological, refuse or trade wastes at a rate exceeding 100 kg per hour;
- c) Animal or plant matter processes that may potentially give rise to offensive odours;
- d) New waste management processes that may give rise to offensive odours;
- e) Any wood pulp, fibreboard or plywood manufacturing process;
- f) Any chemical manufacturing process involving the discharge of hazardous air contaminants;
- g) Mineral extraction processes exceeding an open cast extraction capacity of 100 tonnes an hour or reduction/screening capacity of 100 tonnes an hour or storage capacity of 10,000 tonnes; and
- h) Any process involving the use of di-isocyanates at a rate exceeding 100 kg an hour or organic plasticisers at a rate exceeding 100 kg.

F1.3.1.11 Request for further information

Council has the ability under section 92 of the RMA to request further information from an applicant and/or commission a report, where it is required in order to allow Council to make a decision on an application.



F1.4 Freshwater Provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan

F1.4.1 Requirements for Inclusion in Wastewater Network Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) for Discharges of Emergency Overflows of Sewage to Water and Land (Previously Schedule 18 to the Regional Freshwater Plan)

A i.	A description of the wastewater network and its current and predicted future performance.
A ii.	An assessment of the receiving environment and the actual and potential effects (including cumulative effects) of wastewater diversions and discharges, and associated river bed activities on: • public health • flooding hazards, • watercourse hydrology, and surface water uses; • receiving environment sediment quality and water quality, including Environmental Indicator monitoring results; • aquatic habitat, ecology and ecosystem health; • the natural and amenity values of lakes, rivers, wetlands and aquifers; • riparian vegetation; • the extent and quality of open stream channels; • fish passage for native fish; • the erosion and sedimentation of rivers; • the discharge and accumulation of litter; and • for discharges to the coastal marine area; erosion, accretion; natural character and public access.
A iii.	The above assessment should identify the contaminants of concern within the network, which may include zinc and other heavy metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons as well as faecal material. The AEE should assess the effects of wastewater contaminants discharged to estuaries and Poverty Bay.
A iv.	Identification of the urban rivers and streams within the catchment in relation to the values identified in the freshwater provisions of the Plan.
A v.	Governance structures and management responsibilities for wastewater networks.
A vi.)	Significant non-network diversion and discharge activities that may have a material effect on environmental outcomes.
B	A description of the strategic objectives sought for the wastewater discharges, diversions and associated activities and receiving environments, including: • the social, ecological, economic, amenity and cultural objectives; • the community and iwi consultation undertaken in determining the strategic objectives; • identified milestones required to achieve those objectives. These objectives should address the long term aim of reducing the wastewater overflows
C	A description and consideration of the range of management options available to achieve, or progress towards, the objectives identified in B – including: • methods by which network discharges, will be managed; • methods for the management of non-network activities, such as discharges from private properties;

	• education initiatives to support the management regime; • methods to avoid adverse effects occurring; • methods for managing high contaminant load sources; • design standards and levels of service for the <i>network</i>; and • Methods and timeframes for reducing the wastewater overflows.
D	The proposed network management method/s – including: • The identification of the Best Practicable Option (BPO) to prevent or minimise, the adverse effects of wastewater diversions, discharges and associated activities, including any methods to mitigate significant unavoidable adverse effects; • The methods by which; <i>network</i> interconnections, <i>non-network</i> discharges, <i>urban rivers and streams</i> and associated river bed activities are proposed to be managed and integrated management will be achieved; ○ any regulatory methods; and ○ any non-regulatory methods.
E	A description of the processes and tools to support compliance with the conditions of a network consent including: • methods of monitoring and reporting progress; • a monitoring programme addressing human and ecosystem health both the receiving waters and relevant downstream coastal waters; • a prioritised programme/s for implementing the BPO; • operation and <i>maintenance</i> programmes to ensure the effective functioning of the management method/s; and • a process for reviewing the catchment or network management approach based on an increased understanding of environmental responses, public health issues, community needs and network priorities.

F1.4.2 Guidelines for resource consent applications (Previously Schedule 19 to the Regional Freshwater Plan)

F1.4.2.1 General Information Requirements for Discharges

1. Location of the proposed activity – including legal description and address.
2. Name and address of the owner and occupier (other than the applicant) of any site to which the application relates.
3. A site plan showing, where appropriate, details of:
 - a) discharge treatment and disposal layout
 - b) existing or proposed pipelines, plant and facilities
 - c) property boundaries and ownership of adjoining land or sites
 - d) public roads
 - e) drains, watercourses, wells, wetlands, lakes and other waterbodies
 - f) proximity to coast
 - g) topography
 - h) stormwater collection, treatment and disposal systems and discharge points.
4. Details of any management plan for the operation and maintenance of the discharge – including any waste treatment and disposal systems.
5. Details of any other resource consent that may be required and whether such consent has been applied for or obtained.

6. The proximity of the discharge to any other contaminant discharges in the vicinity affecting the same receiving environment.
7. A description of any possible changes to the nature, volume, or rate of the discharge that might result from failure or breakdown of equipment, accidental spill or discharge, natural hazard – such as flooding, industrial action, or a similar event – and the contingency measures that have been developed to deal with such situations.
8. An assessment of any actual or potential effects of the discharge on the environment, including:
 - a) effects on the water quality of the receiving water body and whether the discharge may result in an objective not being met or a water quality limit being exceeded;
 - b) effects on human health
 - c) effects on aquatic ecosystems
 - d) effects on the natural character and amenity values of the water body
 - e) effects on the mauri of the water body.

Such an assessment shall be in such detail as corresponds with the scale and significance of the actual or potential effects that the activity may have on the environment and must be prepared in accordance with the Fourth Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991.

9. Details of any consultation undertaken with any person or body likely to be affected.
10. Other information that is necessary to understand the application.
11. Information to show compliance with performance standards and conditions relating to the use and storage of hazardous substances.
12. Details of low impact design solutions in the management of stormwater.
13. Detail of the degree of land cover change or change to land use that may be associated with the subject site and discharge activity.
14. Information to demonstrate that the proposed method of disposal will not result in an increased risk of slope instability or raised groundwater levels that result in an increased risk of slope failure or loss of amenity.
15. Detail regarding the methods and solutions used to avoid, remedy or mitigate actual and potential effects on stormwater flow, water quality and sedimentation effects.
16. Information about the range of naturally occurring groundwater levels where soakage to ground is to be used as all or part of the proposed methods of stormwater management.

F1.4.2.2 Discharge of Animal Wastes: Guidance for preparing an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE)

The AEE submitted to Council – with an application for resource consent – should consider the following matters:

1. Detail the contaminants and concentrations within the discharge.
2. Detail the frequency of discharges.
3. Detail the type of animal effluent – dairy, poultry, piggery, sheep manure – being discharged.
4. Detail the state of discharge (solid or liquid).
5. Illustrate and discussing the spatial area of discharge (supported by map).
6. Describe the receiving environment of the discharge (to land, or other).
7. Detail the climatic conditions in which the effluent be deposited.
8. Offer methods to mitigate any, if any, adverse environmental effects of the activity on the receiving environment.

The above list provides a starting point for preparing an AEE and should not be considered exhaustive. It is anticipated that further matters for assessment will be required, depending on the scope of resource consent application.

For new dairy farms all discharges of animal waste are required to be in accordance with the 'Sustainable Dairying: Water Accord', in which Gisborne District Council is a signatory.

AEE's involving the discharge of animal wastes should both use and reference recent Council approved best practice guidelines.

F1.4.2.3 Additional Information Required for Solid or Liquid Discharges to Land

1. A description of the nature of the discharge, including:
 - a) types and quantities of contaminants in the discharge
 - b) quantities to be discharged
 - c) rate, frequency and duration of the discharge.
2. A description of any treatment prior to the proposed discharge.
3. A description of the disposal area, including size, vegetation cover, soil type and underlying geology.
4. Details of groundwater levels and direction of flow and how groundwater quality may be affected by the discharge.
5. Details and results of any soakage tests.

F1.4.2.4 Additional Information Required for Discharges to Water

1. A description of the nature of the discharge – including:
 - a) types and quantities of contaminants in the discharge
 - b) quantities to be discharged
 - c) rate, frequency and duration of the discharge
2. A description of any treatment prior to the proposed discharge
3. A description of the receiving water including:
 - a) dilution effects of water currents and volumes
 - b) stream bed or waterbody substrate
 - c) vegetation – including in-stream and on riparian margins
 - d) aquatic life and ecosystems
 - e) water quality – including temperature, nutrients, bacteria, salinity, pH, turbidity and dissolved oxygen.
4. A description of the discharge structure and how the discharge will mix with the receiving water.

F1.4.2.5 Information Required for On Site Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems

1. **A complete description of the proposal – including:**
 - a) details of the occupancy and duration of occupancy of the building the discharge originates from.
 - b) the periods of year the when the discharge will occur and any expected peaks in the discharge volume during the year.
 - c) full details of the design of the treatment and land application systems – including treatment tank/s, effluent outlet filter/s, hydraulic design and energy requirements of the system.
 - d) Details of the installation and maintenance for the treatment and land application systems – including estimated effluent quality from the anticipated system performance. Scale plans of the proposed treatment and land application systems and proximity to surface water bodies, land drains, bores or springs, buildings, other structures and boundaries.

- e) an assessment of the suitability of the site for the discharge – including soil identification and permeability, land slope, groundwater depth, land flooding potential, land inundation potential, land stability and current land uses
- f) availability of land and reserve areas for land disposal of discharges.
- g) adverse effects and potential effects of the discharge on human and stock health – including transmission of disease.
- h) adverse effects – including cumulative adverse effects of the discharge and other discharges on groundwater quality, surface water quality and soil.
- i) timing and manner for decommissioning discharge systems.
- j) control of safety hazards from the treatment and land application systems.

2. Details of Proposed mitigation measures

- a) Possible alternative methods of treatment and disposal should be assessed and considered and the best practicable option for discharges at the proposed site should be adopted.
- b) The assessment should identify how the proposed treatment and disposal of the discharge will protect against any actual or potential effects on the environment or, alternatively, minimise any adverse effects on the environment.
- c) The application should describe proposed mitigation measures to help prevent or reduce the actual or potential effects of the discharge. Mitigation should include a contingency plan in the event of system malfunction and the maintenance requirements for the systems – for example, the on-site effluent storage capacity of the system and alarm systems.
- d) The proposed discharge must not create land instability that would result in damage to the treatment or disposal system, buildings or environment. The applicant must detail any mitigation measures required to prevent land instability from the discharge.
- e) The application should describe how nuisance or risks to health from the discharge will be prevented.
- f) The system design and functional performance should prevent effluent ponding, flooding or run-off on the surface of any land or to any waterway. Groundwater should be protected from contamination and soils protected from over-saturation.
- g) The application must demonstrate the land used for the discharge activity must be protected from inundation and conflicting land uses that may cause adverse effects on the environment from the discharge.

3. Persons who may be interested or affected and consultation carried out

- a) The assessment should identify persons interested in, or affected by, the proposal, the consultation done and any response to the views of those consulted. This will vary depending upon system location, effluent volumes and the proposed methods of treatment and disposal.
- b) The applications should include details of any contact made with neighbouring landowners, occupiers and organisations. The applicant should include any comments made by consulted parties and the response to them.

4. Monitoring requirements

- a) Where the scale or significance of the activity or effects are such that monitoring is required, the assessment should include a description of how, once the proposal is approved, effects will be monitored and by whom.

F1.4.2.6 Information Required for Permits to Take or Use Water

1. Location of the proposed activity – including legal description and address.
2. Name and address of the owner and occupier – other than the applicant – of any site to which the application relates.
3. A site plan showing, where appropriate, details of:
 - a) property boundaries and ownership of adjoining land or sites
 - b) public roads
 - c) drains
 - d) water courses
 - e) bores
 - f) wetlands, lakes and other water bodies
 - g) position of other existing water takes
 - h) topography.
4. A description of the proposed use for which the water is being taken – including:
 - a) the purpose for which the water will be used
 - b) rate of take and daily, weekly, monthly and seasonal usage
 - c) an irrigation plan which shows how irrigation efficiency requirements will be met
 - d) a crop water analysis that shows the water take are within any irrigation water guidelines for Gisborne.
 - e) the size of the land area the water is to be used on.
5. Details of any other resource consent that may be required and whether such consent has been applied for or obtained.
6. Details of any consultation undertaken with any person or body likely to be affected.
7. Details of any measures taken to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects.
8. Any other information that is necessary to understand the application.

F1.4.2.7 Information Requirements for Resource Consents for Activities In the Beds or Riparian Margins of Streams, Rivers, Lakes and Wetlands.

1. Location of the proposed activity – including legal description and address
2. The name and address of the owner and occupier – other than the applicant of any land (including riverbed land) to which the application relates. A site plan showing, where appropriate, details of:
 - a) property boundaries and ownership of adjoining land or sites
 - b) public roads
 - c) location of known archaeological sites
 - d) location of known breeding areas of native birds or other wildlife
 - e) details of any legal public access along and to any water body or the coast.
3. An assessment of the environmental effects of the activity – including:
 - a) the potential effects on bed and bank stability
 - b) the extent to which the activity will adversely affect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna
 - c) the extent to which the activity will adversely affect the natural character of the water body, public access and any other relevant values identified in Schedule G15 Aquatic Ecosystem Waterbodies, G17 Regionally Significant Wetlands, G18 Outstanding Waterbodies, G19 Significant Recreation Areas or G20 Watercourses in Land Drainage Areas with Ecological Values for the particular waterbody
 - d) the extent to which the activity will affect neighbouring or downstream properties

- e) the extent to which the activity will affect any lawfully established structure
- f) description of the morphology of the river, lake bed or wetland
- g) A description of mitigating measures – safeguards and contingency plans, where relevant – to help prevent or reduce actual or potential effects of the activity.

F1.4.2.8 Additional Requirements for Resource Consents for Structures in the Beds or Riparian Margins of Streams, Rivers and Lakes

1. A description and plan of the structure's dimensions – including an assessment of any percentage change in the size of the structure.
2. The expected construction period.
3. A description of the proposed method of construction – including:
 - a) the material to be used to erect, place, extend, alter or reconstruct the structure
 - b) the equipment to be used.
4. A construction plan.
5. A description of the site, nature of the river, or lake bed and banks, and vegetation.
6. Evidence that the owner of the river or lake bed has authorised the structure to be built.
7. The extent to which the activity will affect navigation safety.
8. What measures will be taken to ensure that fish passage will be retained – including the design of any fish passage devices.
9. If the structure is an identified barrier to fish passage, what action will be taken to reinstate fish passage.
10. Where a structure is to be removed or demolished:
 - a) a description of the structure to be removed, including a description of its former purpose and use
 - b) a description of any amenity or historic value attached to the structure to be removed.

F1.4.2.9 The Disturbance of a River or Lake Bed – including that for Maintenance of Structures and Sand and Gravel Extraction

1. A description of the nature, scale, and frequency of the proposed bed disturbance.
2. A description of the proposed method - including the equipment to be used.
3. An assessment of the activity on any natural hazard, and the extent to which it is likely to create or exacerbate a natural hazard.
4. In the case of the extraction of bed material:
 - a) an assessment of the volume of material proposed to be removed, in terms of total annual volume and daily amounts
 - b) a description of the period over which the removal will occur and frequency of removal in any 12 month period
 - c) a description of the methods to be used to remove the material
 - d) an assessment of alternative sources of material that have been considered, and why the extraction is required in the location chosen
 - e) an assessment of how any impacts on the breeding of threatened native species identified in any schedule will be avoided, including close out periods and locations where work will not be undertaken.
 - f) an assessment of how fish passage will be maintained and how barriers to fish passage will be avoided.
 - g) a description of avoidance and mitigation measures for any impacts of sedimentation on aquatic biota.

F2 CONSULTATION

F2 provisions are mixture of regional policy statement, regional plan and district plan provisions, as shown with symbols.



Regional Policy Statement



Regional Plan



District Plan

Part F2 is operative



F2.1 Regional Policy Statement Provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan

F2.1.1 Consultation and information exchange with tangata whenua

F2.1.1.1 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 and timely information to enable them to protect their own interests and to participate fully in the resource management process.

F2.1.1.2 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 Māori 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.
5. For the purposes of notifying and processing consent applications, pursuant to section 95-95G of the RMA, 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.

F2.1.1.3 Methods

1. Maintain and support a Māori Liaison Group, representing runanga and other Māori organisations within the Gisborne region –while this remains the wish of tangata whenua – and seek advice from this group on district-wide issues affecting Māori.
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 and 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 five yearly intervals, in consultation with tangata whenua, on the achievement and implementation of objectives, policies and methods in this Plan.

F2.1.1.4 Principal Reasons

- *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 Māori 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 Māori and their taonga, and how kaitiakitanga should be exercised. For consultation to be effective, adequate information must be provided and time allowed.*
- *Council recognises that the whanau/hapu unit is the cornerstone of Māori 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 sections 95-95G 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 sections 95-95G applications relating to discretionary or non-complying activities do not need to 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 Māori Liaison Group, representing a number of Māori 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.*

F2.1.2 Achieving efficient, certain and effective participation in resource consent processing

F2.1.2.1 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.

F2.1.2.2 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.*

F2.1.2.3 Methods

1. The Gisborne District Council will
 - a) Provide advice to resource users on:

- the types of consents required for any activity and the authorities from whom these consents may be obtained;
 - the information required to support an application for a resource consent;
 - the timetables of the consent process; and
 - the cost estimates associated with consent processing.
- b) Prepare a set of guidelines designed to assist applicants and submitters to effectively participate in resource consent procedures.
- c) 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.

F2.1.2.4 Principal Reasons

- *Resource consent procedures are detailed within the Act (sections 88-91C). 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.*
- *It is expected that these procedures will result in:*
 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.



F2.2 The Land (regional and district) provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan



F2.2.1 Consultation with tangata whenua

F2.2.1.1 Introduction

Māori make up approximately 47% of the population of the district, have substantial landholdings and have long-established skills and customary practices in the management of environmental resources.

Council recognises tangata whenua of the Gisborne region as being the iwi, hapu and marae of the region, or representative bodies.

In recognition that Māori and the Crown are Treaty partners, the RMA 1991 makes provision for a significant increase in the involvement of tangata whenua in resource management. It requires Māori values to be taken into account in the planning process and reflected in outcomes.

Further explanation of the principles of the Treaty, kaitiakitanga and other important Māori concepts are discussed in Part B1 – Tangata Whenua.

Consultation with Tangata Whenua

Consultation is seen now more as a duty, rather than a principle as such. The duty is an active one requiring Council to consult early and in good faith. This should include:

- a genuine invitation to give advice and a genuine consideration of advice given,
- the provision of sufficient information and time for the consulted party to be adequately informed, to approve the information and make useful responses,
- the party obliged to consult, keeping its mind open, being ready to change and to seek consensus.

Tangata whenua choose to group themselves, or be represented, in a variety of ways. This includes runanga, iwi trusts, hapu trusts, marae trusts, land trusts, whanau trusts or other designated authority.

Council recognises that it may be necessary to consult with the iwi, hapu and marae on matters of specific local concern. Council has specific obligation during the preparation of a proposed policy statement or plan under the Clause 3(1)(d) of the First Schedule of the Act to consult with the tangata whenua of the area who may be so affected, through iwi authorities and tribal runanga. The Council also recognises that there are Iwi organisations based in the Bay of Plenty and Hawkes Bay whose rohe extends into the Gisborne region. The Council accepts an obligation to consult also with those organisations.

Māori Liaison Office

The Māori liaison office responsibility is as follows:

- a) to assist Council in identifying issues and policy areas to be addressed in any proposed policy statement or plan
- b) to provide policy advice to Council on any issues of concern to Māoridom
- c) to assist in the preparation and distribution of any proposed policy statement or plan
- d) to assist Council in ensuring effective and appropriate tangata Whenua consultation is undertaken
- e) to facilitate a two-way flow of information between the Council and the Māori community
- f) to assess and monitor Council policy and activities which affect Māori and recommend appropriate policy changes to Council or divisions of Council
- g) to assist Māori as a point of contact in working with Council in respect to resource management issues
- h) to identify that iwi, hapu and marae contacts, protocols and processes undertaken are correct.

Iwi Resource Management Strategies or Plans

An iwi, hapu or marae strategy is a policy document, expressing what the important issues are to iwi, hapu and marae, such as regarding the use of natural and physical resources. An iwi, hapu and marae resource management strategy is made up of various components, and this is described under B1.1.12 in the regional policy statement provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan.

There are no statutory obligations to prepare iwi, hapu and marae strategies, and there is no particular format or process which such a strategy should follow. It could be closely linked to or part of an iwi, hapu and marae development plan. Iwi, hapu and marae strategies are one way in which iwi, hapu and marae can participate in the system established by the Act to manage the effects of the use of natural and physical resources. When local authorities are preparing or changing plans and policy statements under the Act, they must take into account iwi, hapu and marae strategies to the extent that their contents has a bearing on resource management issues (Section 74(2)(ii)). This does not mean that the local authority is bound to follow an iwi, hapu or marae strategy. Local authorities must balance a number of apparently competing interests – including Māori interests.

F3 MONITORING PROCEDURES

F3 provisions are mixture of regional policy statement, regional plan and district plan provisions, as shown with symbols.



Regional Policy Statement



Regional Plan



District Plan

Part F3 is operative



F3.1 Regional Policy Statement Provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan

F3.1.1 Development of appropriate methods to monitor natural and physical resources and the environment

F3.1.1.1 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.

F3.1.1.2 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.

F3.1.1.3 Methods

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 databases 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 Gisborne District Council.
9. 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.

F3.1.1.4 Principal Reasons

- *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.*
- *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.*

F3.1.1.5 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 including cumulative, temporary, permanent, past, present or future effects.

F3.1.2 Monitoring and review of the regional policy statement provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan

F3.1.2.1 Introduction

There are a range of provisions within the RMA that require monitoring of regional policy statement provisions.

Section 35 of the Act establishes a general duty to monitor the suitability and effectiveness of provisions in plans and policy statements.

Section 62 of the Act requires the regional policy statement provisions Tairāwhiti Plan to state the procedures to be used to:

- monitor the effectiveness of the statement as a means of achieving its objectives and policies; and
- review the regional policy statement provisions

Section 79 of the Act requires that a full review of the regional policy statement provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan be commenced not later than 10 years after the statement becomes operative.

F3.1.2.2 Monitoring the regional policy statement provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan

The procedures to be used by the Gisborne District Council to monitor the suitability and effectiveness of the regional policy statement provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan for Gisborne are to:

- Gather and analyse information from the Council's monitoring strategies, programmes and procedures and prepare, at five and 10 year intervals, reports on the achievement of objectives and policies in the Tairāwhiti Plan and the degree to which the methods listed in Part B of the Tairāwhiti Plan have been implemented. Consult with tangata whenua, interested organisations and the general public when preparing such reports.
- Monitor the feedback received through the media, correspondence, meetings, resource users, the public or other interested or affected parties, concerning the suitability and effectiveness of the Tairāwhiti Plan, and include such response in the Council's reporting procedures.
- Monitor administrative processes and trends as a measure of the suitability and effectiveness of the Tairāwhiti Plan including:
 - the number of resource consents processed, the time required for processing and the efficiency and effectiveness of administrative procedures;
 - the number, frequency and type of complaints received, unauthorised discharges and activities reported, abatement notices issues and follow-up procedures undertaken;
 - the number and type of submissions made to district council plan reviews and changes and resource consents processed by the Gisborne District Council.
- Monitor the effectiveness of provisions as a means of achieving the objectives and policies of the regional policy statement provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan.

F3.1.2.3 Review of the regional policy statement provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan

The procedures to be used by the Gisborne District Council to review the regional policy statement provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan for Gisborne are to:

- Undertake an ongoing review of the provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan in response to new information and the results of monitoring of the environment and of the suitability and effectiveness of the provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan.
- Carry out an interim review of the provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan that coincides with the five year report on the achievement of objectives and policies of the Tairāwhiti Plan (refer F3.1.2.2).
- Carry out a full review of the provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan not later than 10 years after it has become operative and collect, collate and assess information, prepare background reports, newsletters or discussion documents, establish working parties, hold meetings or hui and adopt other procedures and consultation methods as appropriate.



F3.2 Land (Regional and District) Provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan



F3.2.1 Monitoring

F3.2.1.1 Requirements for Monitoring

As a unitary authority, Gisborne District Council has the functions of both a territorial Authority and regional council. The requirement for monitoring under each of these functions must be met by Council. These specific requirements include the duty to gather information, monitor and keep records under section 35 of the Act and to make this information available to members of the public.

In addition to these general requirements, Gisborne District Council also must state, within the Tairāwhiti Plan, the procedures to be used to review the matters set out in paragraphs (a) to (h) of Section 67 and 75, respectively, and to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan as a means of achieving its objectives and policies. If requested, any local authority must also supply information requested by the Minister for the Environment in relation to the exercise or performance of any of the local authority's functions, powers, or duties under the Act (section 27). Information collected for monitoring purposes will assist in this area also. Under these requirements a range of types of monitoring must be performed. These include:

- monitoring the environment to enable the local authority to effectively carry out its functions under the Act (state of the environment monitoring); and
- the suitability and effectiveness of any policy statement or plan, and exercise of transferred powers (performance monitoring); and
- the monitoring of exercise of resource consents (compliance and impact monitoring).

F3.2.1.2 Types of Monitoring

Monitoring covers a range of parameters and, as such, will be undertaken using a variety of mechanisms.

State of the Environment Monitoring

State of the environment monitoring assesses the environmental health of natural and physical resources which the Council is managing under the Act. It is essential to detect any change in the district's resources and this will indicate to what extent the Plan is achieving anticipated environmental results. The emergence of new issues can also be identified and defined through this form of monitoring.

State of the environment monitoring may be performed using a range of parameters depending on the resource which is being monitored. Much of this information will be collected as a requirement under section 35. State of the environment monitoring will include people and associated social, economic and cultural conditions. Monitoring of these aspects of the environment may be performed as a reflection of the Council's wider responsibilities (as under the Local Government Act). State of the environment information may be gained from research undertaken or commissioned by the Council, utilising research undertaken by other organisations working in similar areas (for example DOC and Fish & Game Council), or other organisations such as Statistics New Zealand.

Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring involves assessing the suitability and effectiveness of the Plan as well as the exercise of any functions, powers or duties delegated or transferred by the authority. The use of performance monitoring will assist in the review of the Plan and influence any subsequent changes made.

Compliance and Impact Monitoring

Compliance and impact monitoring involves the analysis of compliance with consent conditions and rules of the Plan and the affect that these activities are having on the environment. Compliance monitoring is an ongoing process which involves assessing both the public and resource consent applicant's actions.

Monitoring may be in the form of a formalised review of a selected range of consents or be in response to complaints by members of the public. Impact monitoring is typically carried out in a more targeted manner on activities which are identified as requiring closer monitoring of their effect on the environment.

F3.2.1.3 The Monitoring Process in Gisborne District

Monitoring within the Gisborne district is not comprehensive. There are currently significant aspects of the environment which are not well understood – either due to the lack of monitoring performed or because monitoring has not been undertaken for a sufficiently long duration to enable a fuller understanding of the environment to be developed.

Due to prohibitive time and financial requirements, monitoring every aspect of the Plan and the environment is impossible. Therefore determining what should be monitored and the manner in which data and information is collected is extremely important. With limited resources, it is necessary to monitor the health of a few of the aspects of the environment which are reflective or representative of the wider ecosystem. The type of data gathered and the manner in which this data collection is performed has a direct influence on its effectiveness and usefulness.

Generally, monitoring will involve the use of indicator species or environmental parameters (such as contaminants in water, or change in vegetative cover) to gather information. The selection of these species or parameters must therefore be performed with care. Similarly, not every resource consent can be comprehensively monitored to ensure compliance or measure impact effects. However, some monitoring of methods of implementation used in the Plan is necessary, not only as an aspect of enforcement, but also as a means to determine the appropriateness and success of the Plan itself. Any provisions to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan as a means of achieving the objectives and policies will be located in the monitoring strategy. The strategy would include requirements for performance, compliance, impact, and state of the environment monitoring.

F3.2.1.4 The Role of the Community

Members of the community often possess a knowledge of the area and have the ability to contribute to monitoring in a range of ways. As the public are often closely associated with activities in the environment, or are frequently the first to be impacted by adverse effects of any activities, they are in a unique position to contribute monitoring information. Compliance monitoring is assisted by members of the community in the form of complaints. Feedback in any form from the public contributes significantly to the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

Information obtained from community surveys are also important indicators in determining how well the relevant authority is exercising and performing its functions, powers and duties under the Act. Community surveys or other forms of feedback to Council also indicate the effectiveness of the Plan or identify the emergence of new issues, both of which are important for performance monitoring.

The potential role of the community in state of the environment monitoring has yet to be realised. Other countries, for example the United States, are beginning to establish community-based environmental monitoring programmes to assist in the collection of data for monitoring purposes. Members of the public have the opportunity to be involved in gathering data by measuring identified indicators. In some cases the community has also suggested changes to the monitoring programmes, as appropriate. This type of monitoring programme has not yet been established within Gisborne district but is a possible aspect which should be explored in future. This type of involvement of the community could be as one expression of kaitiakitanga which has been identified as a matter which should be given particular regard to by all people exercising functions and powers under the Act.

F3.2.1.5 Procedures to Review the Land (Regional and District) Provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan

A plan that is not relevant to the region for which it is written, or is outdated will not be capable of effectively managing the natural and physical resources of that area in a sustainable manner. As the region continually evolves and develops, these changes need to be acknowledged and appropriately addressed to ensure that the Plan remains a dynamic and relevant document. While there is a requirement that the Plan is reviewed at least every 10 years, many changes may occur over this time. These changes will be detected through performance monitoring or identified as new research is undertaken.

Feedback from other forms of monitoring such as compliance, impact or state of the environment monitoring also assists in identifying how the Plan should be amended. A more effective and efficient plan should evolve as changes are made to the document as a result of performance monitoring. Because of the need to alter the Plan in addition to the statutory requirement to review the Plan at least every ten years, variations will be performed as required and in response to the results of monitoring. These variations will be performed through the formal process outlined in the First Schedule to the Act, allowing the public opportunity to have input into, and to scrutinise these changes.

F3.2.1.6 Conclusion

Developing a monitoring programme under the Act must involve identification of areas of monitoring information which are deficient or absent and subsequently developing and implementing new monitoring programmes which will address the current deficits. Current monitoring programmes should be continued – and expanded and refined, where necessary. Monitoring will require a considerable amount of staffing and budgetary provision in order to identify, prioritise, develop and implement the necessary programmes. Allocation of resources to achieve an effective monitoring programme will be addressed through the Annual Plan. In order to work within the financial constraints imposed, the types of data gathered and the methods of data acquisition will be carefully considered so that the most effective monitoring programme possible may be developed within the limits of the opportunities and resource available.

F3.2.1.7 Issues

1. Insufficient monitoring is currently undertaken to comprehensively evaluate the state of the environment, plan effectiveness and efficiency, compliance with resource consent conditions and impact of activities on the environment.
2. Lack of information on monitoring in a form which is available to the public.

F3.2.1.8 Objectives

1. Maintenance and enhancement of the environment of Gisborne district.
2. Efficient and effective monitoring of the environment of Gisborne district.

Principal Reasons:

- **Objective 1 and Objective 2:** *The aim of monitoring is to maintain or enhance the current state of the environment of Gisborne district. In order to overcome the problem of inadequate or uncoordinated monitoring procedures, a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach to monitoring of resources and resource use will be required.*

F3.2.1.9 Policies

1. Develop and implement monitoring procedures for the state of the environment of Gisborne district in consultation with the community, tangata whenua and interested parties.
2. Develop and implement monitoring procedures for plan effectiveness and efficiency in consultation with the community, tangata whenua and interested parties.
3. Develop and implement monitoring procedures for compliance with resource consents and impact of development in consultation with the community, tangata whenua and interested parties.
4. Develop and implement procedures for recording and dispersing monitoring information in consultation with the community, tangata whenua and interested parties.

Principal Reasons:

- **Policies 1-4:** *Section 35 of the Act.*

F3.2.1.10 Method

1. The development of a Monitoring Strategy in consultation with the community, tangata whenua and interested parties. The Monitoring Strategy will incorporate procedures for monitoring the state of the environment, plan effectiveness and efficiency, compliance with resource consents and the impact of development and the recording and dispersing of monitoring information.

Principal Reasons:

- **Method 1:** *Section 35 of the Act.*



F3.3 Air Quality Provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan

F3.3.1 Monitoring and Review

F3.3.1.1 Introduction

To meet the requirements of section 35 of the Act, the Gisborne District Council will carry out the following types of monitoring:

- a) monitoring the ambient air quality of the region to assess whether applicable targets and guidelines are being met;
- b) maintaining an emissions inventory to determine the relative contributions of various sources of air contaminants of concern to the Gisborne region;
- c) compliance monitoring of resource consents and permitted activity standards to ensure compliance with the Plan; and
- d) responses to complaints as a result of air discharges.

F3.3.1.2 State of the Environment Monitoring

Gisborne District Council will continue to monitor the presence of particular contaminants in the air at various locations throughout the Gisborne region at air quality monitoring sites. To the present, Gisborne District Council has undertaken monitoring of a number of contaminants in the air.

A regional particulate monitoring programme commenced in Gisborne in 1993 with dust (PM10) measurements at a neighbourhood site near the city airport and a network of eight deposition gauges.

Measurements will continue to be taken from these sites to assess whether the air quality of the Gisborne region is being managed in accordance with the Plan's objectives.

Gisborne District Council also operates a meteorological site that provides limited data on climate and weather conditions.

F3.3.1.3 Air quality indicators and guidelines

The Council will continue its state of the environment monitoring programme. This will continue to be based around certain contaminant indicators from the Ministry for the Environment's Ambient Air Quality Guidelines. After applying certain criteria – such as cost effectiveness, fitness for use now and applicability to the Gisborne region, a number of indicators have been selected as being appropriate for use as air indicators for state of the environment monitoring.

Priority will be given to the following ambient air quality indicators as a basis for setting monitoring priorities:

- a) particulate / visibility;
- b) sulphur oxides (SO_x);
- c) nitrogen oxides (NO_x);
- d) carbon monoxide (CO).

The levels set can be found in Appendix H16. These indicators will be monitored and assessed in the following ways:

- a) comparing the information about the indicators to guideline levels (Appendix H16);
- b) developing categories of air quality;
- c) comparing indicator data between sites locally and nationally; and
- d) by undertaking trend analysis to determine how air quality is changing over time, identifying the underlying reasons for any changes and determining effects of policies.

It should be noted that when undertaking comparisons between air quality monitoring information and the guideline levels, the guidelines are minimum requirements for air quality. They are not maximum permissible concentrations of pollutants in air or limits that can be polluted "up to" safely. The Ministry for the Environment has recommended that ambient concentrations of gaseous pollutants should not exceed 66% of the applicable guideline.

See Figure F3.1 below for a summary of the Ministry's assessment criteria for air quality guidelines.

Category	Maximum Measured Value	Comment
Excellent	Less than 10% of guideline	Off little concern. If maximum values are less than 1/10 of guideline, average values are likely to be much less
Good	Between 10% and 33% of guideline	Peak measurements in this range unlikely to impact air quality.
Acceptable	Between 33% and 66% of guideline	A broad category where maximum values might be of concern in some sensitive locations by generally at a level not requiring dramatic action.
Alert	Between 66% and 100% of guideline	A warning level, which can lead to exceedances if trends are not curbed.
Alarm	Exceeds the guideline	Completely unacceptable by national and international standards.
Not Assessed		Insufficient monitoring data

Figure F3.1 – Indicators of Ambient Air Quality

Four years after the Plan becomes operative a review of monitoring needs will be undertaken that:

- a) reviews areas of concern arising in the interim;
- b) assesses the applicability of the ambient air quality indicators and the specified levels used for monitoring ambient air in the Gisborne region, and makes alterations as necessary;
- c) assesses the need for further research and programmes to be undertaken in the following areas:
 - i. sources of emissions – including consideration of an update of the regional emissions inventory;
 - ii. the influence of meteorology and topography – including consideration of resourcing these areas and the need to develop a meteorological database to record information about meteorological conditions, patterns and fluctuations in the Gisborne region;
 - iii. discharge of contaminants not covered by the Ambient Air Quality Guidelines – including consideration of whether there is a need to include any identified contaminants in the monitoring programme; and
 - iv. monitoring sites – including consideration of the need to expand or further develop these sites.

F3.3.1.4 Compliance Monitoring

Gisborne District Council will undertake the following with regard to emissions from particular sources:

- a) Continue to maintain a complaints register that categorises complaints according to the type of contaminant. At present, these are divided into odour, smoke, dust and spray drift complaints. These categories will be continued unless circumstances warrant a change to these broad categories;
- b) Require demonstration of compliance by applicants of discharge to air consents, where appropriate;
- c) Continue compliance monitoring of consents;
- d) Undertake site inspections, where necessary, as part of compliance monitoring; and
- e) Undertake special investigations, where necessary, on the basis of complaints, monitoring information or new information on certain activities.

F3.3.1.5 Review of the air quality provisions

The air quality provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan must be reviewed within ten years of becoming operative, although it may be reviewed or changed at any time, in accordance with section 79 of the Act.

Circumstances that may result in a review or change include:

- a) changes in legislation that may make any part of the Plan ultra vires;
- b) case law prompting changes to any part of the Plan;
- c) changes to the regional policy statement provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan;
- d) the notification of, or change to, any national policy statement with which this Plan cannot be inconsistent;
- e) any other national initiatives, such as new national standards or guidelines, which require a change to the Plan;
- f) new information, including information arising as a result of monitoring; and
- g) the emergence of new air quality issues not dealt with in the Plan.

F4 TAIRĀWHITI PLAN EFFECTIVENESS MONITORING

F4 provisions are mixture of regional policy statement, regional plan, regional coastal plan and district plan provisions.



Regional Policy Statement



Regional Coastal Plan



District Plan

The Regional Coastal Plan provisions are proposed. They reflect Council's decisions on submissions and the resolution of any appeals but have yet to be made operative. The remainder of Part F4 is operative

F4.1 Monitoring Themes and Indicators

The section provides a list of all the environmental results anticipated from the plan provisions which are grouped according to themes or topics. The environmental results are linked to plan effectiveness indicators which will enable the Council to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of the plan provisions. It is intended that these environmental results anticipated and monitoring indicators will be developed and refined over time.

F4.1.1 Tangata Whenua

F4.1.1.1 Treaty of Waitangi

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Increased recognition and understanding of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. Resource management decisions which take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.	

F4.1.1.2 Having regards for Kaitiakitanga

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Increased appreciation of the meaning of kaitiakitanga in the Gisborne context. Resource management decisions and outcomes reflective of the philosophy of kaitiakitanga.	

F4.1.1.3 Coastal Values

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Special value sites within the Coastal Environment will be protected in accordance with tangata whenua aspirations. Subdivision, use and development within the Coastal Environment will not adversely affect those sites of special value to tangata whenua. The cultural well-being of the district's coastal communities will be enhanced. Greater amenity value associated with the district's Coastal Environment.	Periodic hui will be held with tangata whenua groups to see whether and to what extent progress is being made towards furthering Māori interests and alleviating their concerns, in regard to management of coastal resources. A periodic monitoring report will be prepared based on the outcome from the hui and audits of the Council activities in relation to policies and methods detailed in the coastal provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan, which sets out the progress which has been made and consider whether changes to rules or procedures are necessary.

Greater involvement of tangata whenua in the management of the Coastal Marine Area as kaitiaki of the coast of the Gisborne district.	
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F4.1.1.4 Tangata whenua values

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Special value sites within the district will be protected in accordance with tangata whenua aspirations. The cultural well-being of the district's communities will be enhanced. Greater amenity value associated with the district's environment. Greater involvement and responsibility of tangata whenua in the management of the district as kaitiaki of the Gisborne district.	

F4.1.2 Air Quality

F4.1.2.1 Manage adverse effects of land use activities

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
	Trends in air quality. Air pollutant levels. Effects of specific emissions. Compliance.

F4.1.3 Built Environment, Infrastructure and Energy

F4.1.3.1 Energy Management and Use

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Increased efficiency in the use of energy; conservation of finite (fossil fuel) resources, cost savings. A net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions/reduced potential for adverse climate change effects. Reduced need for construction of further energy generation facilities, with associated financial and environmental benefits.	The Council will monitor its own energy use and will seek feedback from both industrial and domestic energy users on energy efficiency gains and losses.
An increased proportion of renewable energy sources is used with attendant security, economic and environmental advantages.	
A safe and effective transport and network utility system which meets the requirements of the people and the economy of Gisborne. Minimal adverse environmental effects associated with transport and network utility facilities.	The development of provisions in regional and district plans providing for transport and network utility systems which avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on natural and physical resources. The preparation of a Regional Land Transport Strategy which is consistent with this Statement and the Resource Management Act.

F4.1.3.2 Infrastructure and Network Utilities

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Ongoing operation, maintenance and upgrading of existing network utilities and provision of new network utilities where significant adverse effects on the environment can be avoided, remedied or mitigated. Protection of network utilities from other land use activities which may adversely affect them. Integration of subdivision, development and infrastructure design. Efficient infrastructure that avoids adverse effects on the environment and which helps to promote communities social, cultural and economic well-being.	

F4.1.3.3 Papakainga and Marae Settlements

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Improved quality of life, for those Māori who participate, consistent with their cultural values and customs in relation to their traditional lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga. Maintenance of the character and amenity of the rural and residential zones. Adjacent land users should not be adversely affected. Improved sustainability and usefulness of the Māori land resource. Objectives, Policies and Rules in the Plan which enable sustainable management of the environment. A high degree of compliance with the requirements of the Plan and resource consent conditions.	

F4.1.4 Coastal Environment

F4.1.4.1 Activities in the Coastal Environment

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
More efficient preparation of planning documents and administration of resource consents within the coastal environment from greater co-ordination amongst relevant authorities. Public better aware of relevant authorities and their respective roles and responsibilities in the management of the coastal environment.	
Preservation of sites and areas having significant natural character or cultural value. The maintenance and enhancement of genetic, biological and landscape diversity within the region. Greater amenity value associated with the region's natural environment.	

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
An appreciating asset in terms of the region's natural resources. Subdivision, use and development of the coastal environment which preserves natural character and where adverse effects on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	
Protection of areas of significant conservation and representative samples of indigenous habitats.	

F4.1.4.2 Coastal Water Quality

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Less stress on marine ecosystems, enhancement of life-support capacity. Rehabilitation of mahinga maataitai and increased fisheries production in the long term. Improved water quality in Poverty Bay. People able to swim in, and, take shellfish from, Poverty Bay waters without risk to health and safety. Improved tourism image. Restoration of Mauri of coastal waters.	Council will continue the monthly programme of sediment sampling and rating of rivers as a means of detecting gross changes in sediment loads. Periodic profiling at rivers will also yield information on sediment transport (aggradation and degradation trends). Council will implement a coastal water monitoring strategy as part of a risk-based management regime. The monitoring strategy will involve three distinct tiers: resource use monitoring, suitability of waters monitoring, and state of the environment monitoring. This strategy will include continued monitoring of water quality at selected locations in Poverty Bay. Monitoring currently focuses on the Gisborne city wastewater outfall with additional sites at the Poverty Bay beaches and Wherowhero lagoon (an important kaimoana gathering area for tangata whenua).
Improvement in coastal water quality and habitat. Enhanced scenic, aesthetic, recreational and Māori cultural values. Reduction in costs and adverse effects for water users. Reduction in the risk, incidence and magnitude of spill events. Reduced dune erosion.	Council will monitor, or require the monitoring of - the effects of point source discharges on receiving waters, - compliance of discharges with conditions on discharge permits. In accordance with the provisions of the RMA. Council will continue to monitor the quality of selected coastal waters within the district to detect changes in water quality as a result of diffuse source contaminants. Council will monitor: Progress towards the adoption of an effective consultation strategy with tangata whenua. The success of the Tairāwhiti Plan in preserving natural character of the coastal environment and in particular areas agreed upon as having special conservation value. The degree to which adequate public access to the coastal environment is provided or maintained.

F4.1.4.3 Natural Character of the Coastal Environment

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Identification of the components that together determines the degree of natural character of the Coastal Environment. Greater public awareness of the need to preserve the natural character of the Coastal Environment as a continuum throughout the regions coastline and of the components that combine to create natural character. Active participation by landowners in protecting the values that combine to give the Coastal Environment natural character through non-regulatory means. Active advocacy by the Council to other statutory agencies which, by using methods at their disposal, may protect values that combine to give the Coastal Environment natural character. The restoration and rehabilitation of identified areas where the natural character of the Coastal Environment has been degraded by past activities or may be degraded by proposed activities. The preservation of the natural character of the Gisborne region's Coastal Environment.	

F4.1.4.4 Protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Identification of additional outstanding natural features and landscapes within the Coastal Environment. Greater public awareness of the need to protect outstanding natural features and landscapes in the Coastal Environment. Active participation by landowners in protecting outstanding natural features and landscapes in the Coastal Environment through non-regulatory means. Active advocacy by the Council to other statutory agencies which, by using methods at their disposal, may protect outstanding natural features and landscapes in the Coastal Environment. The restoration and rehabilitation of identified areas where outstanding natural features and landscapes of the Coastal Environment have been degraded by past activities or may be degraded by proposed activities. The protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes in the Gisborne region.	

F4.1.4.5 Protection of Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Significant Habitats of Indigenous Fauna

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
General public acceptance within 10 years that all of the Coastal Environment of the Gisborne region has natural character and that it is a matter of national importance to recognise and provide for its preservation.	

Identification of additional areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna within the Coastal Environment. Greater public awareness of the need to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna in the Coastal Environment. Active participation by landowners in protecting areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna in the Coastal Environment through non-regulatory means. Active advocacy by the Council to other statutory agencies which, by using methods at their disposal, may protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna in the Coastal Environment. The restoration and rehabilitation of identified areas where significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna of the Coastal Environment have been degraded by past activities or may be degraded proposed activities.	
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F4.1.4.6 Coastal Structures

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
A high level of public use and enjoyment of the Coastal Environment without compromising natural character or amenity values. No apparent reduction in biological diversity in the CMA adjacent to structures. High levels of public access to and along the CMA. Satisfaction amongst tangata whenua, organisations like the Historic Places Trust and other resource guardians that their values are recognised and appropriately dealt with by the planning process. No acceleration of coastal erosion, accretion or deposition and no avoidable damage to structures from coastal processes. Necessary, beneficial and sustainable structures located in the CMA. Low social costs and high levels of safety associated with structures in the Coastal Environment. Important natural features such as wetlands and beaches are not adversely affected, or "squeezed out", as a result of structures.	
	Identifying the Appropriateness and Adequacy of Structures Method - Two yearly studies of the satisfaction of coastal users with structures available within the Coastal Environment for their amenity. Monitoring the safety of structures and their impact on navigation.

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
	Indicators a) The frequency of usage of amenity structures. b) Identification of inadequacies in the provision of amenity structures. c) Trends in accidents associated with structures or complaints related to safety. d) Trends in navigation incidents/ complaints.
	Monitoring the State of Natural Character in the Gisborne region Method - Two yearly studies of community perceptions of Natural Character of the Coastal Environment in the Gisborne district. Indicators Identification of the relative usage of coastal resources and the classification of consumer preference into standard criteria which reflect: a) Features of the site/ resource b) Barriers to utilising the resource. c) The magnitude of satisfaction with experiences at the site. d) A consumer rating for defined elements of natural character. e) Elements that detract from natural character.
	Identification at the Local Scale of Changes to Ecosystems Method - Conditions may be imposed on resource consents for new structures in the CMA to assess prior to erection and at further times to be determined thereafter, in accordance with the likely adverse effects the structure may have on ecosystems and the structure of benthic communities on and adjacent to the structure. Note: Such an assessment will be required at a level necessary to reflect the likelihood of the structure having adverse effects on ecosystems. Indicators a) Biomass (units as appropriate) b) Identification and enumeration of Molluscs c) Identification and enumeration of Invertebrate worms d) Identification of major algae and weeds.
	Documentation of the Rate of Usage of Structures for Public Access Method - Either surveys in conjunction with the "satisfaction with amenity" surveys or maintenance of site specific access registers (whichever is most appropriate given the individual circumstances). Indicators a) Site usage measured in people/day.

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
	Identification of the extent of tangata whenua satisfaction with the management of structures in the Gisborne District Method - The Gisborne District Council will maintain an open file for recording tangata whenua comments and will, where appropriate, develop standard techniques for documenting trends in satisfaction. Where practical the Council will survey Iwi in order to assess their preferences. Indicators Developing suitable indicators depends upon the evolution of identifiable trends as consultation with tangata whenua occurs. Until such a time as these trends become apparent surveying will rely on qualitative tools for developing survey results.
	Identification of the effects of structures on natural coastal processes and of those processes on structures Methods - Monitoring site-specific rates of coastal erosion and accretion. Maintaining an active file on the health of and threats to structures located in the active coastal zone of the Coastal Environment. Active coastal zone is defined as that area from the territorial 12 nautical mile limit to the back of the permanent foredune, or where there is no foredune, to the landward edge of the CMA.¹ Information directly relating to a structure in the CMA may be collected as a condition of a consent; that which is associated with a structure in the active coastal zone will be collected as part of Councils ongoing monitoring program. Indicators a) Rates of coastal erosion and accretion. b) Rate of deterioration or increase in threat to structures. c) Cross tabulation of (a) and (b) with new structures or the removal of old structures.
	Assessing the Exercise of Resource Consents Methods - Random and unannounced surveys by compliance officers and the checking of condition compliance against the appropriate charts and maps. Identification of illegal structures through methods identified in this plan. Developing community awareness and encouraging the reporting of illegal practises. Indicators a) Identified rates of non-compliance.

¹ Port Gisborne Consent Order 742/00

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
	b) Documentation of illegal structures. c) Successful compliance exercises.
	Auditing Every two years a plan audit will be prepared or commissioned by the Gisborne District Council and will consist of all monitoring data for the two-year period and an assessment of long term trend where this is possible. The audit will identify or comment on: a) Adequacies and inadequacies in the achievement of objectives identified in this plan. b) The health of the environment as reflected through the monitoring program. c) The rate of consent compliance with conditions. d) The extent of illegal and non-consented structures within the District. Recommendations for change to the plan and plan implementation systems. <u>The audit will be publicly notified.</u>

F4.1.4.7 Occupation of Space

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Community enjoyment of the Coastal Environment maintained or enhanced. Cultural values protected. Conservation values protected. Adverse effects on private property minimised. Public safety protected. Efficient use of open space.	Determining trends in the efficiency of use of sites occupied in the CMA. Method - Maintaining records of actual usage of occupied sites in the CMA and correlating these with the total number of sites. Maintaining records of the number of alternative sites available for applications for new sites. Indicators a) Decreasing occupation of sites and increased utilisation. b) Evidence of reduced duplication of occupied sites. Documenting the extent of public access to and across the CMA within the Gisborne district. Method - Maintenance of a file which documents the extent of access to and across the Coastal Marine Area. Liaison with D.O.C, adjacent landowners and tangata whenua, and the maintenance of complaint files relating to Coastal Access points to document adverse effects. Two yearly surveys of public opinion of their opportunities to access the CMA, or pass over the CMA. Maintenance of site specific registers of requests to pass over, or use, sites which do not permit public access. Indicators a) A subjective indicator of the relative impedance to the public of access to and across the CMA in the Gisborne district.

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
	b) A relative ranking of coastal access impediments c) The percentage of the Coastal Environment publicly accessible. d) The number of public access points to the CMA. e) The area of the CMA in exclusive occupation (for which access is not possible) Determining the hazard effects of occupation of space in the CMA. Method - Maintaining files for sites occupied in the CMA and recording hazard episodes. Estimating the value of property damaged. Consultation with insurance industry. Indicators a) A reduction in the value of property damaged. Compliance Monitoring - see structures section. Plan Audit - see structures section.

F4.1.4.8 Alteration of the Foreshore and Seabed

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
This chapter deals largely with activities that are either occurring at present or are readily anticipated. The intent of the chapter is to enable activities that have occurred in the past without adverse effects to continue occurring and to focus control effort where adverse effects are likely. The chapter does not have a rule for every conceivable activity but does prescribe policies that direct decisions on activities not covered by the chapter. The environmental results anticipated from this chapter: - The continuance of activities that have no, or only a minor adverse effect. - Maintenance of the natural character of areas subject to extractive activities. - Continued port activities; dredge spoils going to places that are appropriate for them. - Informed decisions being made on less traditional activities as and when applications are made for them.	Provision for activities that alter the foreshore or bed of the CMA and avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on ecosystems and habitat. Methods - Maintaining a table of anticipated activity effect, actual effects and measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate for each resource consent. Indicators - Number of documented measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate for actual or anticipated adverse effects. Avoidance of adverse changes to rates of coastal erosion and accretion caused by activities that alter the foreshore or bed of the CMA Methods - Documenting net removal and disposal to a coastal system against measured changes in the rates of erosion/ accretion there. Setting sand budgets and assessing their viability. Indicators - Strong correlation (good explanation of any variation) between documented sand removal etc and coastal process. (Note: This method requires documentation of all other possible sources (weather etc)). Maintenance or enhancement of natural character and amenity values of the CE. Methods - Subjective - surveying community perceptions. Objective - Documenting the actual loss of pristine habitat.

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
	Indicator - Community dissatisfaction with known sites of sand etc removal. Alteration of the foreshore or bed of the CMA on or adjacent to sites or areas of cultural, spiritual or heritage value which is consistent with the values of the guardians or kaitiaki of those values and appropriate given the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. Method - Documentation of sites lost/ threatened, survey of cultural perception. Indicators - The actual loss of special sites. The worsening of cultural attitudes towards the planning process.

F4.1.4.9 Discharges in the Coastal Environment

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Coastal water, air, land quality to be maintained or enhanced. Risk of introduction of exotic organisms minimised. Adverse effects from point diffuse discharges on water quality reduced by public education. Occurrence of accidental spills of contaminants minimised and if spills occur effective remedial measures are carried out.	Note: While the effects of discharges to air and land in the Coastal Environment are controlled under this plan only minimal monitoring is anticipated. The Tairāwhiti Plan will contain provisions that adequately monitor the effects of activities landward of MHWS. The effects seaward are likely to be minor unless associated with a major activity - in which case monitoring will occur through conditions of that process. Refer Policy C1.3.6(3) The effects of the Gisborne City discharge will be monitored on at least a monthly basis. Sampling shall be designed to give a reasonable indication as to the extent and effectiveness of mixing. Consent holders will be required to provide information for this purpose in accordance with section 108. The levels of enterococci and faecal coliforms of coastal waters at Browns Beach, Wherowhero Lagoon, Waipaoa River, Paokahu Beach, Abattoir Beach, Midway Beach, Waikanae Beach, Turanganui River, Kaiti Beach, Sponge Bay, Wainui Beach, Tolaga wharf, Tokomaru wharf and Hicks Bay wharf, will be monitored on a monthly basis. The safety of waters for contact recreation at Okitu Lagoon, Makorori Beach, Tatapouri Beach, Turihau Beach, Turihau Stream, Pouawa Stream and Beach, Waiomoko River, Whangara Beach, Pakarae River, Waihou Bay, Waihou Bay lagoon, Tolaga Bay Beach, Uawa River, Anaura Bay Beach, Tokomaru Beach, Mangahauini River, Te Araroa Beach, Onepoto Beach and the Lottin point reserve, Kaiaua Beach, Kaiaua Stream, Waipiro Bay, Waipiro River, Tuparoa Beach, Waiapu Beach, Waiapu River, Awatere River, Karakatuwhero River, North Karakatuwhero Beach, Punaruku Stream, Nukutaharua Stream, Hicks Bay

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
	Beach and Wharekahika River, will be monitored at appropriate intervals. - Heavy metals and polyaromatic hydrocarbons in the coastal waters and sediments of the Turanganui River and Port Gisborne Basin will be monitored on an annual basis. The microbial quality of shellfish at Kaiti Beach will be monitored on an annual basis. The total volumes of contaminant by type discharged to air of the Coastal Environment shall be monitored and where identified, the effects of discharges shall be documented. In all cases, the number of samples taken shall be sufficient to give reasonable public confidence in the result, and serve as a persuasive defence in court. This monitoring programme will be reviewed once every four years. Develop and implement a three tier monitoring strategy that shall provide for the monitoring of coastal water quality at three distinct levels: Resource Use a) Activities requiring resource consents will be subject to effects monitoring programmes established through conditions of a resource consent(s) for the following purposes: - To compare water quality against the predictions in the environmental effects assessments submitted in support of a consent application or otherwise considered in the granting of a consent, and to establish the effectiveness of the methods proposed by a consent holder or otherwise imposed on the consent to manage or avoid adverse effects. - For activities having the potential to create more than minor adverse effects on the environment, to require a contingency plan that will determine what additional measures (if any) may need to be undertaken to redress adverse environmental effects. - To determine the need to review conditions of a resource consent. Suitability of Waters b) To develop and implement a risk-based approach in the evaluation of various environmental parameters in terms of the on-going monitoring of appropriate indicators, including those specifically relevant to water classification standards where applicable. Reporting processes on the environmental aspects shall identify risk levels and whether those risks are acceptable for the use of

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
	the environment or whether the risks need to be reduced. State of the Environment Reporting c) State of the Environment monitoring provides for a general overview of the state of coastal waters. As far as possible, reporting will draw on the results of the monitoring regimes discussed above. Monitoring of other parameters to assess aspects such as visual or life-supporting capacity and other data/assessment regimes may be used. Coastal monitoring programmes will ensure that: a) Monitoring data is gathered in a way that provides reasonable public confidence in the result, and serves as a reasonable defence in court. b) The results of the water quality monitoring exercises are collated, analysed and written up in a format that is readily understood by the public, comparable with previous data sets and provides a reasonable indication of the error of any sampling regime. Any reports produced should be available to the public within 1 month of capture of the final data set. c) Data gathered is sufficiently detailed to enable a reasonable estimation of the relative contribution of contaminants from Point and Diffuse source discharges into Poverty Bay and sampling occurs district wide in sufficient detail to enable effective monitoring of the state of the environment. d) The adequacy of existing water quality standards is critically assessed against the objectives of this plan and national guidelines or standards should these be available. The most appropriate indicator organisms will be to assess recreational and shellfish water quality. Suspended sediment is assessed in the most appropriate manner to consider visual effects and life supporting capacity. The following guidelines will be taken into account in meeting the requirements of the water quality standards and implementing the risk based approach to managing coastal water quality: • The Australian and New Zealand Environmental Conservation Council (ANZECC) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality Guidelines 2002 or any subsequent replacement document. Any current version of the Microbiological Water Quality Guidelines produced by the New Zealand Ministry of Health and Ministry for the Environment or any subsequent replacement document.

F4.1.4.10 Take, use, dam, divert water in the coastal environment

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Taking, using, damming or diverting water within the Coastal Environment occurring with a minimum of interference where the effects are minor. Preservation of the Mauri and amenity values of the Coastal Environment. Taking, using, damming or diversion not occurring where it is likely to: a) Adversely affect tidal movements or water levels within an estuary; river, stream or embayment; or b) Prevent the migration of trout, salmon or indigenous species; or c) Result in the localised depletion of organic or inorganic compounds from water of the Coastal Environment; unless it can be demonstrated that allowing so will not adversely affect any plant or animal species in that location; or d) Adversely affect any habitat important to the continued survival of any indigenous species or containing nationally vulnerable species or nationally outstanding examples of indigenous community types.	

F4.1.4.11 Exotic Plants in the Coastal Environment

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators												
No adverse effects on the values of tangata whenua as a consequence of introductions of exotic plants to the CMA. Efficient processing of resource consents to introduce exotic plants to the CMA. Only well documented and predictable plant species being used in the CMA or good containment of less well understood species. Protection of important natural values from the effects of introduced exotic plants.	Assessing the benefit of exotic plantings. Method - Maintaining records of the extent of exotic planting in the CMA in conjunction with monitoring records for the process sought to be controlled by planting. The latter requires monitoring to be undertaken by the consent recipient. Conducting surveys of public perceptions of the effects of exotic planting. Indicators: The total area of exotic plantings in the CMA. An index of the impact the public perceive planting have had on the CMA. Documented effects of specific planting impacts. SCHEDULE <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class A Noxious plants</th><th>Class B target plants</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Johnson Grass</td><td>African Feather cress</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sorghum halepense</td><td>Pennisetum macrourum</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cape tulip</td><td>Australian sedge</td></tr> <tr> <td>Homeria collina</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Water Hyacinth</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Class A Noxious plants	Class B target plants	Johnson Grass	African Feather cress	Sorghum halepense	Pennisetum macrourum	Cape tulip	Australian sedge	Homeria collina		Water Hyacinth	
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Water Hyacinth													

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators		
	Eichornia crassipies Water lettuce Pistia stratiotes Salvinia Salvinia molesta	Carex longebrachiata Boxthorn Lycium ferrissimum Common broom Cytisus scoparius Gorse Ulex spp. Montpellier broom Teline montspessulana Nodding thistle carduus nutans Pampas Cortedaria jubata Red cestrum Cestrum elegans Sweet briar Rosa rubiginosa White edge nightshade Solanum marginatum Woolly nightshade Solanum mauritianum	

F4.1.4.12 Coastal Recreation

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Integrated management of activities on the surface of the Coastal Marine Area between different statutory instruments. The avoidance of risk to life and safety by the zoning of activities that is essentially incompatible. Generally unrestricted recreational opportunities in the coastal marine area of the Gisborne region. Provision made for specialised recreational opportunities that are otherwise incompatible with other recreational opportunities.	

F4.1.4.13 Noise in the Coastal Environment

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
	Assessing the effects of noise. Method Maintaining records of complaints of excess noise emanating from the CMA. Surveying community perceptions of coastal amenity.

	Maintenance of a register of animal sites threatened by noise. Indicators Changes in the rate of complaint of excessive noise. An index of public perceptions of the impact noise has on amenity of the CMA. Documentation of noise complaints against activity type. Stability of populations first registered as being affected by noise.
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F4.1.5 Environmental Risk

F4.1.5.1 Natural Hazards

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
There is greater public awareness and recognition of the existence and potential effects of natural hazards. Development is avoided where natural hazards cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated. New development occurring in areas not under threat by natural hazards. Options for the protection of existing development exposed to natural hazards fully explored. Natural features that are resistant to natural hazards protected and enhanced so that natural protection from hazards remains. Recognition by the public that long term climate change, including sea-level rise, needs to be considered when identifying areas which may become prone to natural hazards. All areas prone to natural hazards in the Coastal Environment are identified and policies concerning subdivision, use and development are developed recognising those hazards. The public knows which areas are prone to natural hazards, and is well informed on the natural hazards occurring there and the options for response to those natural hazards.	Council will monitor: Changes in: a) Coastal erosion, both generally and at specific locations such as Wainui Beach by regular surveys. b) Aggradation of the major rivers by regular surveys. c) Sea level. d) The area of land affected by erosion. The rate at which structures and development are affected by natural hazards. The rate at which earthquake risk buildings are upgraded or demolished. Meteorological events for the purposes of managing the impacts of the events, and for future planning. The effectiveness of specific protection works in managing the impacts of natural hazards.

F4.1.5.2 Hazardous Substances and Waste Management

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Greater community awareness of the problems associated with an excessive waste stream and the need to minimise the amount of waste generated. An informed public on the opportunities for individual and community responses to minimise waste. Reduction in the generation of waste and more efficient use of resources. Adverse effects from waste management practices are reduced or avoided.	

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Excellent co-operation between producers, users and operators, and agencies responsible for management of waste. Reduced risk to the environment and to human health from storage, use and transportation of hazardous substances. Good knowledge of the quantities and types of hazardous substances in use, circulation and storage. Reduced environmental effects associated with discharges or spills of hazardous substances to land, air or water. Well educated users, producers and other people and agencies working with hazardous substances who are aware of the risks, responsibilities, costs and benefits associated with hazardous substances. Excellent co-operation between producers, users and operators, and agencies responsible for management of hazardous substances.	
Appropriate siting and control of hazardous facilities. Avoidance of unacceptable risk to the community and the environment from the use, manufacture and storage of hazardous substances. A reduction in the number of accidents and the extent of adverse environmental effects due to the release of substances manufactured, stored and used at hazardous facilities. Adoption of better site management and operational practices. Avoidance of contamination of the natural environment from hazardous facilities and activities. Improved community and industry awareness of risks posed by activities using, manufacturing or storing hazardous substances.	

F4.1.5.3 Contaminated Land

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Subdivision, use and development of sites with contaminated land to occur in a manner which: i. reduces the risk to human health to an acceptable level in accordance with information available; ii. ensures adverse effects on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated; iii. provides for the use and development of contaminated sites in a manner which maximises current and future options for use and development of the site consistent with zone provisions.	

F4.1.6 Cultural and Historic Heritage

F4.1.6.1 Protection of cultural and historic values of sites, including historic places and waahi tapu

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Overlay 1 - Heritage Alert Overlay - Reduce the risk of damage of archaeological resource through the use of the predictive model of human settlement thus enabling sustainable management of the resource. Overlay 2 - Archaeological Site and Area Schedule - Assist in identifying and thus avoiding archaeological sites as far as practicable while enabling development. Overlay 3 - Waahi tapu Schedule - Identification of waahi tapu and consequent avoidance thereof leading to sustainable management of the resource. Overlay 4 - Post European Contact Schedule and Central Business District Schedule - Sustainable management of the built heritage resource. All Overlays - Protection and enhancement of the heritage resource through increased awareness and education.	The statutory process in the preparation of the Regional Heritage Plan. The progress and funding of the study should be part of the Annual Plan process. The extent of the resources needed to complete the study in respect of the Māori heritage. The outcome of resource consents which are likely to affect Māori heritage. Resource consents and plans provision as they affect heritage values. Effectiveness of preservation techniques for places and items of historical significance.

F4.1.7 Land Management

F4.1.7.1 Soil Conservation

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Adverse environmental effects of unsustainable land management are recognised and soil conservation management is undertaken. This allows for communities to continue using the district's land resources to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and maintain the resource for future generations. Degradation of the district's water quality by sediment input from poor land management practices is reduced. Individual users and groups are aware of the adverse effects of their landuse both on site and off site. They are also aware of techniques to avoid, remedy or mitigate those adverse effects. There is increased awareness of community and tangata whenua needs when the land resource is being used.	Trends in soil erosion and soil degradation. Trends in downstream aggradation and flooding. Water quality and maintenance of suitable habitat for aquatic species. Storm damage effects. Land use changes and sustainable land use.

F4.1.7.1 Pest Management

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
	The numbers of pest species present in the environment. The impacts of pests on soil conservation and water quality objectives. The impact of pests on human and stock health. Changes in the extent of flora and fauna attributable to pests.

F4.1.7.2 High Productivity Soils

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
	The demand and supply of sections for lifestyle subdivision and development. The effects of cropping on air quality, noise, soil fertility and structure.

F4.1.8 Natural Resources

F4.1.8.1 Protection of natural resources from inappropriate subdivision, use and development

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
	Changes in the extent and coverage of flora and fauna. The creation of new and improved registers of protected and significant sites. The degree of protection of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna. The adequacy of public access to important natural areas including lakes, rivers and the coast.

F4.1.8.2 Natural Heritage

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
The community is aware of the nature and value of the District's natural heritage. There is increased awareness and recognition of community and tangata whenua needs in the use of the District's natural heritage. Individual users and the wider community are aware of both the on- and off-site adverse effects of land uses on the District's natural heritage. They are also aware of techniques to avoid, remedy or mitigate those adverse effects. Adverse environmental effects on natural heritage values are avoided, remedied or mitigated. This allows for communities to continue using the District's land resources to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being while maintaining the District's natural heritage for future generations.	

F4.1.8.3 Managing public access to and along the margins of rivers, lakes and the coastal marine area

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Community enjoyment of the Coastal Environment is maintained or enhanced. Cultural values are protected. Conservation values are protected. Adverse effects on private property are minimised. Public safety is protected.	Council will monitor the adequacy of public access to important natural areas including rivers, lakes and the coast.

F4.1.8.4 Esplanade Reserves/ Strips

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Preservation of specific environments along the coast, rivers, streams and other water bodies and their protection from the adverse effects of development and subdivision. Provision of appropriate public access to environments that the community use for recreation purposes, and which contribute to the community's social, economic and cultural well-being and health.	

F4.1.9 Subdivision

F4.1.9 Appropriate Subdivision

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Subdivision that ensures that adverse environmental effects from consequent landuse are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	

F4.1.10 General Controls

F4.1.10.1 Signs

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
A safe and efficient road transport network. Signage that is appropriate to the character and quality of the environment in which it is sited.	

F4.1.10.2 Noise and Vibration

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Activities undertaken in a manner and location which ensures amenity values and human health are not adversely affected.	

F4.1.11 Management Areas and Zones

F4.1.11.1 Residential Zone

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Ongoing development in non-reticulated areas using waste disposal systems appropriate to each site without adverse effects on the environment. Maintenance or enhancement of the amenity values which contribute to the residential environment. Ongoing development in residential areas which will maintain the historical, cultural, architectural and/or amenity values of identified sites.	

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Objectives, Policies and Rules in the Plan which enable sustainable management of the residential environment. A consolidation of residential development within existing settlement areas, and efficient use of the service infrastructure. A high degree of compliance with the requirements of the Plan and resource consent conditions.	

F4.1.11.2 Commercial Zone

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Maintenance and enhancement of amenity values within the commercial zones particularly in respect of the streetscape. Maintenance and enhancement of amenity values of residential and other sensitive land uses that adjoin the commercial zones. Containment of adverse environmental effects within the commercial zones. A vibrant city centre which meets the major commercial needs of the district. An Amenity Commercial zone which enables development which takes optimum advantage of and enhances the amenity values and cultural heritage values of the Amenity Commercial zone for the benefit of the wider community.	

F4.1.11.3 Industrial Zone

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Maintenance or enhancement of the natural heritage environment of industrial sites and the surrounding environment. Avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on the productive capacity of the soils of Gisborne District. Infrastructure resources managed in a sustainable manner. Enhancement of the visual amenity of the interface between industrial and other activities, while ensuring motorist safety is maintained by safeguarding suitable sight distances from entranceways and intersections. Particular emphasis is given to one of the arterial routes into Gisborne along Awapuni Road and Stanley Road and Lytton Road which are identified as major links between the beach and the City. Industrial activities operating in places and ways which avoid, mitigate or remedy any adverse effect on the environment.	

F4.1.11.4 Rural Zone

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Management of the life supporting capacity of the soils on the Poverty Bay Flats. Enable a wide range of peri-urban activities provided the adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated. The adverse effects of vegetation or structures are not transferred off site and across boundaries, or are remedied or mitigated.	

F4.1.11.5 Reserves Zone

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
A sustainably managed openspace/reserve resource that enables the community to provide for its recreation and leisure needs. Protection of areas of vegetative, ecological, habitat, cultural or heritage significance. A distribution of reserve areas that maintains and enhances the reserves, public access and conservation values of surrounding areas. Objectives, Policies and Rules in the Plan which enable the sustainable management of the reserve environment including the margins of rivers, lakes and the coastline. Activities and structures on reserve land or on the margins of lakes, rivers and the coastline that occurs in a manner and location which is compatible with the values associated with that reserve area and avoids, remedies and mitigates adverse effects.	

F4.1.11.6 Port Management Area

Environmental Results Anticipated	Plan Effectiveness Indicators
Enabling the continued operation of the Port while ensuring that the adverse effects created by the Port are avoided, remedied or mitigated Maintenance of amenity values of residential properties adjoining the Port Management Zones. Enable a wide variety of activities in the Port Management Zones provided health and safety are not compromised. Protection of significant natural features adjacent to the Port Management Zone from visually intrusive development. Provision of public access provided that health and safety are not compromised.	

F5 CHARGING and COST RECOVERY

F5 provisions are regional policy statement provisions.



Regional Policy Statement

Part F5 is operative

F5.1 Regional Policy Statement Provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan

F5.1.2 Achieving efficiency and fairness in the costs and benefits of resource management processes

F5.1.1.1 Objective

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

F5.1.1.2 Policies

1. Cost Recovery

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.

F5.1.1.3 Methods

1. 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 [section 36(1)(a) and (b) RMA].
2. Recover from consent holders the Council's actual and reasonable costs of consent compliance monitoring and enforcement procedures.
3. Recover from consent holders a proportion of the costs of gathering information, monitoring policy, plans and the environment, keeping records and carrying out research.
4. Require, as appropriate, that a bond or covenant be paid or entered into by consent holders.
5. 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.
5. Set financial contributions at a dollar amount which clearly reflects the effect of the activity to which the financial contribution relates.

Principal Reasons:

- *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.*
- *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.*
- *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.*

