

# Part four

## Monitoring the Regional Policy Statement and the anticipated environmental results

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This part sets out the procedures to be used to monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of the policies and methods in the Statement. It then lists the anticipated environmental results of implementing the Statement and monitoring indicators which in combination will be used to measure the extent to which the policies and methods are achieving the objectives.





## 4.1 Procedures for monitoring

### 4.1.1 Integrated monitoring

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council has a Natural Environment Regional Monitoring Network (NERMN). NERMN enables the Regional Council to monitor the state of, and trends in, the environment. NERMN includes the following modules:

- Air
- Coastal dynamics
- Coastal and estuarine ecology
- Freshwater ecology
- Freshwater wetlands
- Geothermal groundwater
- Non-geothermal groundwater
- River and stream channel
- Surface hydrology
- Sustainable land management
- Terrestrial indigenous biodiversity
- Water quality.

NERMN does not include monitoring of social, economic, cultural or historic heritage values. These are addressed by other monitoring indicators. Identified monitoring indicators (additional to NERMN) include:

- Regional and district plan reporting structures including section 35 (Resource Management Act, 1991) monitoring reports
- Complaints databases (regional, city and district councils)
- Socio-economic reporting
- Routine perception surveys
- Consultation with specific stakeholders e.g. infrastructure providers
- Consultation with iwi and hapū authorities, including on the use of matauranga Maori for monitoring adverse effects on natural resources and human health
- Five-yearly geothermal inventory

- Annual development trend reports (western Bay of Plenty sub-region)
- Regular monitoring and review of the Regional Land Transport Plan
- Specific actions or indicators (e.g., surveys of mangrove distribution and nitrogen input to specified Rotorua Te Arawa lakes).

Several pieces of legislation require monitoring of natural and physical resources. The Act requires local authorities to monitor a number of factors, including the state of the environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of policies, rules or other methods in council policy statement or plans.

Local authorities are also required to monitor and report on community outcomes under their long-term council community plan prepared under the Local Government Act 2002. The sustainable growth management strategy for the western Bay of Plenty sub-region contains indicators to monitor growth and measure interrelationships between economic, environmental, social and cultural aspects of community wellbeing. The Regional Transport Plan is also monitored and reported on annually.

### 4.1.2 State of the environment reporting

State of the environment reporting is a key component of monitoring the effectiveness of Regional Policy Statement policies and methods. The Bay of Plenty Regional Council prepares state of the environment reports that assist with measuring whether the objectives of the Statement, regional plans and strategies are being achieved.

State of the environment reporting includes regular monitoring of resources, such as water quality at selected sites for specific indicators at regular intervals, and targeted investigations. It also includes surveys and interviews with people and organisations on their perceptions of the quality of the environment.



When developing monitoring programmes, local authorities should emphasise measuring indicators that enable assessment of Regional Policy Statement objectives and anticipated environmental results. Indicators will need to be developed and monitored for those objectives and anticipated environmental results not monitored at present.

#### **4.1.3 The efficiency and effectiveness of the Regional Policy Statement and regional and district plans**

The Regional Council and the region's city and district councils are required to prepare and make publicly available the results of monitoring the efficiency and effectiveness of policies, rules and other methods. This requirement applies to the Statement, regional plans and district plans and must be reported on at intervals of no more than five years.

The results of monitoring regional and district plans policies, rules and other methods will also be used to evaluate this Statement.

#### **4.1.4 Resource consents**

Information on resource consents is necessary to assess whether this Regional Policy Statement's objectives are being met. The process of applying for resource consents, and considering those applications, provides information on the resources being used, where the use takes place, the magnitude of use, how often it occurs and the limits on use (conditions). The Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the region's city and district councils are required by the Act to monitor the exercise of resource consents. This information will also be used to monitor the Statement.

### **4.2 Objectives, anticipated environmental results and monitoring indicators**

The following table sets out the objectives, anticipated environmental results and monitoring indicators of the Statement. They relate to the 10-year life of the Statement, unless otherwise specified. An "objective" is a desirable

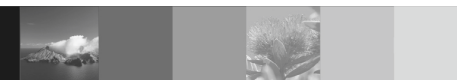
and achievable condition or position towards which effort is directed.

"Anticipated environmental results" are the expected effects on the environment of implementing the policies and methods. They describe specific environmental states. Because of the complex nature of environmental systems, not all effects of implementing policies and methods are foreseeable. "Monitoring indicators" are used to measure whether the objectives are being achieved and whether the environmental results align with those that were anticipated.

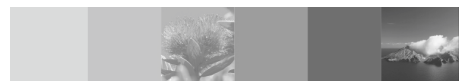


Table 14 Objectives, anticipated environmental results (AER) and monitoring indicators.

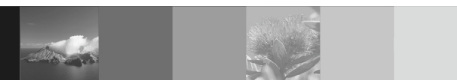
Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<b>Air quality</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b> The adverse effects of odours, chemical emissions and particulates are avoided, remedied or mitigated so as to protect people and the environment	Amenity values and peoples health are protected from the discharge of offensive and objectionable odours, chemical emissions and particulates.	Air quality for the region meets the ambient standards of the national environmental standards for air quality (NESAQ). There is an increase in the number of residents that perceive air pollution to not be a problem in their area. In the Rotorua gazetted airshed the number of more acceptable forms of domestic heating used is increased by 30 % compared with 2005. All gazetted airsheds (particularly Rotorua) have achieved the NESAQ for fine particulate matter by the NESAQ set deadline (currently 2013). There is a positive trend towards compliance with air discharge permit conditions.
<b>Coastal environment</b>		
<b>Objective 2</b> Preservation, restoration and, where appropriate, enhancement of the natural character and ecological functioning of the coastal environment	Areas of outstanding, very high and high natural character in the coastal environment are identified and enhanced and/or preserved.	Surveys comparing identified areas of outstanding and high natural character against baseline assessment show positive trend in extent and quality of areas of high natural character. Regional and district council consent database shows no further consents issued for inappropriate subdivision, use and development within areas of outstanding natural character that would cause adverse effects or very high or high natural character that would cause significant adverse effects.
	Water quality in harbours and estuaries is maintained or enhanced and sedimentation of the harbour is reduced.	NERM water quality monitoring shows improved water quality in harbours and estuaries. Monitoring shows decreased rate of sedimentation in harbours and estuaries.
	Decisions are made to enable the removal of mangroves from areas where they have spread since the 1970s.	Comparison of regional surveys of mangrove distribution using Regional Digital Aerial Mosaic (RDAM) shows a decrease in total regional coverage.
	Restoration of natural character and ecological functioning of the coastal environment is undertaken.	Comparison of identified areas of high natural character and areas of ecological and landscape significance shows positive trend against baseline assessments.



Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<b>Objective 3</b> Equitable and sustainable allocation of public space within the coastal marine area	Decisions are made to allocate space in the coastal marine area take into account existing constraints.	All coastal permit decisions show that consideration has been given to constraint mapping. No coastal permits are granted for activities without a functional need for a coastal location.
<b>Objective 4</b> Enable use and development of the coastal environment in appropriate locations	Use and development of the coastal environment is located in appropriate places.	Appropriate areas for use and development are identified and all coastal permits issued are located within the identified appropriate areas. No coastal permits are issued within areas identified as inappropriate for development within the coastal marine area.
<b>Energy and infrastructure</b>		
<b>Objective 5</b> Provide for energy efficiency and conservation and promote the use and development of renewable energy sources	Efficient and sustainable use of energy resources. A decreased dependence on energy from non-renewable sources.	Reduced reliance on the private motor vehicle. Increase of public transport, walk ability and use of cycle ways in urban areas. Increase in the use of rail for bulk transport of freight. Case studies of new urban development indicate a high incidence of implementing high quality urban design and live-work-play principles. Monitoring indicators in Regional Land Transport Plan have been met.
	Increase in the use of renewable energy sources. An increase in the use of energy efficiency and conservation principles in the design and layout of subdivision, use and development.	Annual reports/other reports of energy producers shows a positive trend in the uptake of small-scale energy saving and energy generation devices being installed. Annual reports/other reports of energy producers show an increase in the use of renewable sources.



Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<p><b>Objective 6</b> Provide for the social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of nationally and regionally significant infrastructure and the use and development of renewable energy</p>	<p>Transport infrastructure efficiently provides for the movement of people and goods to, from and around the region.</p> <p>Public health and safety is maintained through the provision of essential services, supply of potable water and the collection and transfer of sewage.</p> <p>Access to a secure and reliable energy supply and telecommunications is maintained so people can meet their energy and communication needs.</p> <p>Infrastructure corridors are recognised and protected.</p> <p>The ability to maintain, operate and upgrade nationally or regionally significant infrastructure is protected.</p> <p>The capacity and efficiency of existing electricity generation schemes using renewable energy sources is maintained and increased.</p>	<p>Monitoring indicators in Regional Land Transport Plan have been met.</p> <p>Community surveys by infrastructure providers show that access to essential services, energy and telecommunications is satisfactory.</p> <p>Annual reports/other reports of infrastructure providers show no new infrastructure is required nor a reduction in service or security of supply experienced as a result of being unable to carry out reasonable operation, maintenance or upgrade of existing nationally or regionally significant infrastructure.</p> <p>Annual reports/other reports of energy producers show the maintenance or increase in electricity generation from existing generation schemes.</p>
<p><b>Objective 7</b> Provide for the appropriate management of:</p> <p>(a) any adverse environmental effects (including effects on existing lawfully established land uses) created by the development and use of infrastructure and associated resources;</p> <p>(b) any reverse sensitivity effects on established, consented or designated infrastructure</p>	<p>Adverse effects on the environment from the development and operation of regionally significant infrastructure are avoided where practicable and are otherwise appropriately remedied or mitigated.</p>	<p>No reported conflicts between lawfully established activities and the development and use of infrastructure contained in annual reports/other reports of infrastructure providers.</p>

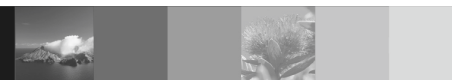


Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<b>Geothermal resources</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b> Holistic and sustainable management of the regional geothermal resource by providing for: (a) protection of some systems with significant geothermal features; (b) enabling use and development of other geothermal systems; in accordance with each system's management purpose as specified in Table 12	Geothermal features are retained and maintained or enhanced in state/condition. Healthy geothermal ecosystems and maintenance of biodiversity.	Compare 5 yearly survey with baseline survey information of geothermal inventory: Cody 1997 Identify and classify sites of outstanding geothermal features using criteria consistent with those in Regional Policy Statement Appendix F sets 2 and 3 in plan change and resource consents processes. Compare 5 yearly survey with baseline survey information geothermal ecologies = Wildlands 1996, 2003.
	Sustainable use of geothermal systems - pressure and temperature within acceptable range for known system behaviour. Resource use efficiency.	Integrated system management provisions in all geothermal consents for large takes. Discharge strategies in all geothermal consents for large discharges. Consent compliance reporting.
<b>Objective 9</b> Development and use of land and non-geothermal water is compatible with protection, development and use of geothermal systems in accordance with each system's classification management purpose	Geothermal features are retained and maintained or enhanced in state/condition.	Relevant district plans contain provisions that assess risk to geothermal features and protect them from development. Compare 5 yearly survey with baseline survey information of geothermal inventory: Cody 1997. District plan provisions and resource consent conditions are assessed to determine whether they have taken account of geothermal risk and damage to surface features.
<b>Integrated Resource Management</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b> Cumulative effects of existing and new activities are appropriately managed	Cumulative and precedent effects are assessed in resource management decision making processes. Resource use and allocation is within their design parameters or natural and physical carrying capacity.	High compliance levels with consent conditions and reduction of incidence of illegal activities requiring enforcement action. State of the environment reports show a positive trend towards environmental improvement for the region's natural resources.

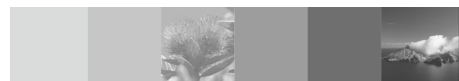




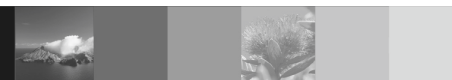
Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<b>Objective 11</b> An integrated approach to resource management issues is adopted by resource users and decision makers.	Sustainable and consistent use of natural and physical resources across jurisdictional boundaries. Synergy among local authorities and collaboration amongst other resource management organisations on resource management issues of regional significance including across regional boundaries.	Degree of consistency between Waikato RPS and Bay of Plenty RPS provisions that address cross boundary issues of resource management significance to both regions. Positive perception from all local authorities that the Policy and Plan Protocol outcomes are being achieved. Annual District Application Consents review shows high level of implementation and satisfaction with process. Consistent plan provisions across MHWS boundary. Degree of consistency between district plan provisions that address cross boundary issues and resources.
<b>Objective 12</b> The timely exchange, consideration of and response to, relevant information by all parties with an interest in the resolution of a resource management issue	Stakeholders and iwi authorities are satisfied with their involvement in resource management decision making.	Regular iwi and stakeholder perceptions surveys show high levels of satisfaction with the provision of opportunities for their involvement in resource management decision making processes.
<b>Iwi resource management</b>		
<b>Objective 13</b> Kaitiakitanga is recognised and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) are systematically taken into account in the practice of resource management	Kaitiakitanga is had regard to and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account by local authorities in resource management decision making processes.	Regular iwi perceptions surveys show iwi have a high degree of satisfaction that local authorities actively have regard to kaitiakitanga and take into account the Treaty of Waitangi principles in resource management decision making processes. Section 32 reports for plan changes show the Treaty of Waitangi principles have been taken into account. Positive trend in representation of tangata whenua on local authority resource management governance and decision making bodies.



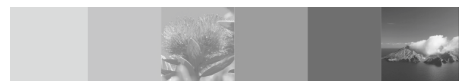
Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<b>Objective 14</b> Partnerships between Bay of Plenty Regional Council, district and city councils and iwi authorities	Effective formalised or co-management agreements with iwi and hapū Consistent positive engagement between local authorities and iwi authorities	The region's iwi and hapū agree that local authorities promote a range of means by which relationships with tangata whenua are formalised and implemented. Regular iwi perception surveys show a positive trend that existing partnership agreements with local authorities are considered effective and meaningful. Five yearly section 35 monitoring reports identify extent to which relationships are formalised between tangata whenua and regional, city and district councils.
<b>Objective 15</b> Water, land, coastal and geothermal resource management decisions have regard to iwi and hapū resource management planning documents	Resource management decisions show how iwi resource management plans have been taken into account.	Regular perceptions surveys show iwi authorities agree local authorities have considered iwi and hapū resource management plans in resource consents and plan change processes. Five yearly section 35 monitoring reports identify the extent to which the use of criteria consistent with those in the Statement Appendix F Set 4 (Māori Culture and Traditions) are used in relevant resource consents and plan change processes.
<b>Objective 16</b> Multiple-owned Māori land is developed and used in a manner that enables Māori to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and their health and safety, while maintaining and safeguarding its mauri	Increased development on multiple owned Māori land. Positive social, economic and cultural well-being and health and safety for occupiers and regular users of multiple owned Māori land.	Regular perceptions surveys show iwi authorities agree there is a positive trend in the extent to which local authorities provide for the development of multiple owned Māori land in resource management decision making processes. Regular perception surveys show iwi authorities agree the mauri of water, land, air and geothermal resources within their own multiple owned Māori land has been sustained or improved. Positive trend showing increase in number of consented dwellings, partitions and developments on multiple owned Māori land. Positive trend showing the development of Māori land is getting easier. Five yearly section 35 monitoring reports identify extent to which the use of criteria consistent with those in Regional Policy Statement Appendix F Set 4 (Māori culture and traditions) are used in relevant resource consents and plan change processes.



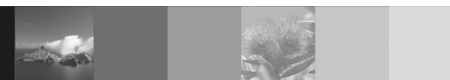
Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<b>Objective 17</b> The mauri of water, land, air and geothermal resources is safeguarded and where it is degraded, where appropriate, it is enhanced over time	Improvement in the state of the region's water, air, land and geothermal resources where their mauri has been degraded.	Regular perception surveys show iwi authorities agree the mauri of water, land, air and geothermal resources within their rohe has been sustained or improved.
<b>Matters of National Importance</b>		
<b>Objective 18</b> The protection of historic heritage and outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development	Historic heritage and outstanding natural features and landscapes assessed as warranting protection under section 6 of the Act are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	Baseline survey undertaken and regular reviews to compare state of regions' historic heritage and outstanding natural features and landscapes resources. District and regional plans identify and document historic heritage and outstanding natural features and landscapes. No loss of or damage and destruction to historic heritage and outstanding natural features and landscapes identified in regional and district plans. No loss of values associated with outstanding natural features or landscapes and historic heritage.
<b>Objective 19</b> The preservation of the natural character of the region's coastal environment (including coastal marine areas) wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins	Identification, preservation and protection of significant indigenous biodiversity and natural character.	District and regional plans identify and document indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values and areas of natural character assessed as warranting recognition and protection as matters of national importance, using criteria consistent with those in Appendix F of the Regional Policy Statement. No loss of indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values identified in regional and district plans. Baseline surveys and subsequent reviews show a positive trend in the preservation and protection of the region's identified significant indigenous biodiversity values and areas of natural character.



Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<p><b>Objective 20</b></p> <p>The protection of significant indigenous habitats and ecosystems, having particular regard to their maintenance, restoration rehabilitation and intrinsic values</p>	<p>Healthy and fully functioning ecosystems.</p> <p>Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded or modified ecosystems, habitats, biological communities wherever practicable.</p> <p>Aquatic habitats relative to ecotype, and fish migration are improved.</p>	<p>An increase in the area of indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are legally protected and under active pest management.</p> <p>There is an observed increase in significant natural communities and habitats of indigenous flora, fauna and ecosystems in the region.</p> <p>Identified category one significant natural areas on private land are under active management (for the purpose of their maintenances, restoration and rehabilitation).</p> <p>Positive regional trend using the MCI (Macro invertebrate Community Index) NERMN freshwater ecology module</p> <p>Increased number of rivers and streams score 'good' or 'excellent' ecological aspects in the environmental quality index for rivers.</p>
<p><b>Objective 21</b></p> <p>Recognition of and provision for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga</p>	<p>Resource management decisions consistently recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga.</p>	<p>The region's iwi and hapū agree that local authorities promote a range of means by which relationships with tangata whenua are formalised and implemented.</p> <p>Regular iwi perception surveys show a positive trend that local authorities actively protect waahi tapu and recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga in resource management decision making processes.</p> <p>Five yearly section 35 monitoring reports identify extent to which the use of criteria consistent with those in Regional Policy Statement Appendix F Set 4 (Māori culture and traditions) are used in relevant resource consents and plan change processes.</p> <p>Positive trend shown from undertaking a regional baseline survey and regular reviews to compare state of regions' cultural historic heritage resources, including those identified in district plans, regional plans, iwi and hapū resource management planning documents.</p>



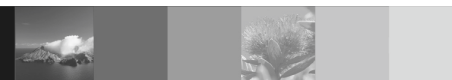
Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<b>Objective 22</b> The coastal marine area, lakes and rivers are generally accessible to the public	Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers is maintained, except in circumstances or areas where such access is not appropriate. Public esplanade rights and esplanade reserves are acquired or enhanced, in association with subdivision, use or development, where it is identified that such access warrants recognition and provision for as a matter of national importance.	City and district councils identify and document strategic priorities for the acquisition of public access and esplanade rights for consideration in association with subdivision, use and development. Documented evidence that regional, city and district councils have used criteria consistent with those in the Statement Appendix F Set 6 (Public access) in resource consents and plan change processes where section 6(d) of the Act applies. Increase in number of formal public esplanade reserves and strips and formal public accessways to and along the coastal marine area and fresh water bodies regionally.
<b>Urban and rural growth management</b>		
<b>Objective 23</b> A compact, well designed and sustainable urban form that effectively and efficiently accommodates the region's urban growth	A well designed, compact urban form. The integration of growth demand with the ability to fund and provide infrastructure and services. In accommodating the regions urban growth, significant natural features, landscapes and cultural heritage and regionally significant infrastructure are protected. An adequate supply of urban land to enable the land market to operate without undue constraint and inflationary pressure from undersupply. Urban land is identified well in advance of development.	No urban development occurs: (a) Outside of identified urban limits; (b) Outside of existing and planned urban areas: or (c) Other than in accordance with an approved structure plan. Monitoring indicators in Regional Land Transport Plan have been met. Structure plans are provided for large scale land use changes. Case studies of new urban development show a high incidence of implementing high quality urban design and work-live-play principles. Development proceeds in accordance with growth area sequencing and timing set out in Appendix C and D.
<b>Objective 24</b> An efficient, sustainable, safe and affordable transport network, integrated with the region's land use patterns	Integrated land use and transport planning and development. The region's strategic transport network is protected and operates in a safe and efficient manner.	Monitoring indicators in Regional Land Transport Plan have been met.



Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<b>Objective 25</b> Subdivision use and development in the western Bay of Plenty is located and staged in a way that integrates with the long term planning and funding mechanisms of local authorities, central government agencies and network utility providers and operators whilst having regard to the growth plans relevant industry sector groups	Urban growth and development in the western Bay of Plenty sub region is managed in an integrated way.	Residential development in greenfield areas achieves an average target yield of 15 dwellings per hectare by 2051. Residential development in identified intensification areas achieves an average target yield of 20 dwellings per hectare by 2051. No urban development occurs: (a) Outside of identified urban limits; (b) Outside of existing and planned urban areas: or (c) Other than in accordance with an approved structure plan. Structure plans are provided for large scale land use changes. Development proceeds in accordance with growth area sequencing and timing set out in Appendix C and D.
Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<b>Objective 26</b> The productive potential of the region's rural land resource is sustained and the growth and efficient operation of rural production activities are provided for	The natural productivity of versatile land is not compromised.  The avoidance of reverse sensitivity effects on infrastructure and rural production activities.  Protection and management of the region's versatile land.  Rural production activities are able to operate and expand.	The factors contributing to land's versatility are maintained or enhanced.  Reduction in reverse sensitivity complaints arising from rural production activities. Rural structure plans are provided for all large scale urban development in rural areas. Consent applications for non-rural activities on versatile land are declined.  The area of versatile land available for productive use is maintained.  Regional, city and district plans include provisions which enable the retention and growth of rural production activities.



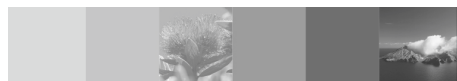
Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<b>Water quality and land use</b>		
<b>Objective 27</b> The quality and mauri of water in the region is maintained or, where necessary to meet the identified values associated with its required use and protection, enhanced	Water quality is supporting healthy functioning aquatic ecosystems or any other management purposes identified in regional plans. Water related amenity and recreational values are maintained.	Water quality is meeting the standards set in the Act, any relevant national instruments and the Regional Water and Land Plan.  Registered drinking-water supply catchments are protected from contamination.
	Flow regimes in rivers and lakes are not resulting in algae cover or biomass that is adversely affecting aquatic ecosystems.	The net amount of significant indigenous ecosystems associated with the fresh and coastal water resource does not decrease. Macro-invertebrate diversity in rivers and lakes is maintained.
<b>Objective 28</b> Enhance the water quality in the lakes of the Rotorua district and other catchments at risk	Water quality in at-risk catchments improves over time.	Nitrogen entering Lake Rotorua shall not exceed: 435 tonnes beyond 2022 All Rotorua Te Arawa lakes meet regional plan water quality standards, established after consultation with the community, (currently Trophic Level Indices).
<b>Objective 29</b> Land use activities are: 1. within the capability of the land to support the activity; 2. integrated with the wider environmental values of their surroundings, and 3. within the capacity of receiving waters to assimilate any discharge	Erosion, silt or sediment has not adversely affected the healthy functioning of aquatic ecosystems.	Surveys of aquatic ecosystems show no adverse effects due to silt or sediment. Compliance monitoring of consented activities shows no contravention of earthwork related conditions.
	Land use is aligned with land use capability.	Existing use and new development of land aligns with that land's use capability.
	Water quality is not adversely affected by land use.	Discharges from land are within the assimilative capacity of their receiving environments.
	Wetlands are maintained and enhanced.	Improvement in the condition and extent of wetlands.



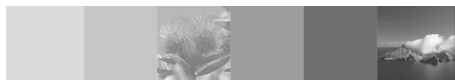
Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<b>Water quantity</b>		
<b>Objective 30</b> The quantity of available water: (a) provides for a range of uses and values; (b) is allocated and used efficiently; (c) safeguards the mauri and life supporting capacity of water bodies; and (d) meets the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations	The ecological, cultural, recreational and amenity values of water bodies are maintained. The health of aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded. The quantity of available water meets the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.	River and Stream flows do not fall below their instream minimum flows due to abstraction of water. Groundwater allocation limits are not exceeded.
<b>Natural Hazards</b>		
<b>Objective 31</b> Avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards by managing risk for people's safety and the protection of property and lifeline utilities	Any natural hazard risk associated with new development is at a low level after risk mitigation measures have been taken into account.	District plan provisions and resource consent conditions are assessed to determine whether risk from natural hazards exceeds acceptable levels.
	The natural hazard risk to existing land use or development is not high and is as low as reasonably practicable.	High risks are reduced to medium or low levels. Wherever the risk from natural hazards exceeds the low level, conditions of resource consent for <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the re-establishment of any use, or</li> <li>the reconstruction or alteration of, or extension to, any existing building,</li> </ol> require mitigation of risk to be as low as reasonably practicable. The coastal hazard risk indicators defined in <i>Confirmed Coastal Hazard Risk Indicators (Environment Bay of Plenty Environmental Publication 2006/05 April 2006)</i> show a trend of decreasing risk.
	People and communities are enabled by access to risk information to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and their health and safety.	Survey results show that the public understands natural hazard risk. Reviews of hazards and risk show a reducing trend in the level of risk from natural hazards.



Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<b>Rangitāiki River</b>		
<b>Objective 32</b> The habitat and migration paths of tuna are restored and enhanced in the Rangitāiki River Catchment.	A healthy tuna population and structure within the Rangitāiki River.	Regular iwi perception surveys within the Rangitāiki River Catchment show iwi authorities agree the number and size of tuna within its rivers has increased. Tuna population within the Rangitāiki River has a healthy population structure. Two-way tuna migration pathway structures installed and working effectively on artificial man-made structures exceeding 4 m in height in the Rangitāiki River Catchment. Extent of tuna habitats including wetlands and ox-bows restored in the Rangitāiki River Catchment. Commercial tuna concessions either reduced or ceased in Rangitāiki River Catchment.
<b>Objective 33</b> Habitats that support indigenous species and linkages between indigenous ecosystems within the Rangitāiki River Catchment are created, enhanced where degraded, and protected where significant.	Aquatic habitats (relative to their types and fish migration paths) are improved.	Net amount of indigenous ecosystems associated with the Rangitāiki River Catchment's fresh water resource increases. Macro-invertebrate diversity in rivers and lakes is maintained.
	Significant indigenous biological diversity and natural features values are protected and enhanced.	Identified significant natural areas on private land are under active management (for the purpose of their maintenances, restoration and rehabilitation).
	Degraded ecosystems, habitats, and biological communities are restored (if practical) and rehabilitated.	An observed increase in significant natural communities and habitats of indigenous flora, fauna and ecosystems in the Rangitāiki River Catchment.
	The extent of wetlands is maintained and enhanced.	Maintenance or improvement in the condition and extent of wetlands.
<b>Objective 34</b> Water quality in the Rangitāiki River Catchment is maintained and improved where degraded.	The health of aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded.	Surveys of aquatic ecosystems show minimal adverse effects due to silt or sediment. Compliance monitoring of consented activities shows no contravention of earthwork related conditions.
	Water quality supports healthy aquatic ecosystems.	Macro-invertebrate diversity in rivers and lakes is maintained.
	The state of degraded water quality of rivers within the catchment is restored.	Water quality measured at monitoring stations within the Rangitāiki River Catchment meet regional plan water quality classification standards and criteria.



Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
	Public health and safety (by providing potable water and managing sewage) is maintained.	Registered drinking-water supply catchments are protected from contamination and meet regional plan water classification standards and criteria.
<b>Objective 35</b> The social and economic wellbeing of communities in the Rangitāiki River Catchment is enabled within the limits of the rivers and receiving environment.	Values of water (ecological, cultural, recreational, amenity and economic) within the Rangitāiki River Catchment are maintained.	River and Stream flows do not fall below their instream minimum flows due to abstraction of water. Groundwater allocation limits are not exceeded.
	Land use impacts are within the sustainable limits of the river (receiving aquatic environment).	Existing use and new land development aligns with that land's use capability. Compliance monitoring of consented activities shows no contravention of earthwork related conditions.
	Resources are used or allocated within their limits.	Discharges from land are within the assimilative capacity of their receiving environments
<b>Objective 36</b> The relationship between communities and the Rangitāiki River Catchment is recognised and encouraged.	Communities in the catchment have strong and enduring relationships with the Rangitāiki River.	Regular community perception surveys within the Rangitāiki River Catchment show individuals and families have a strong and enduring relationship with the river.
<b>Objective 37</b> Particular regard is had to the practice of kaitiakitanga in decision-making for the management of resources in the Rangitāiki River Catchment.	Cultural values and traditional relationships (including ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga) are consistently recognised and provided for in resource management decision-making.	Regular iwi perceptions surveys show iwi within the Rangitāiki River Catchment have a high degree of satisfaction that local authorities actively have regard to kaitiakitanga and take into account the Treaty of Waitangi principles in resource management decision-making processes.
	Stakeholders and iwi authorities are satisfied with their involvement in resource management decision-making. Local government and iwi authorities are engaged consistently and positively.	Positive trend in representation of tangata whenua within the Rangitāiki River Catchment on local authority resource management governance and decision making bodies. Regular iwi and stakeholder perceptions surveys show high levels of satisfaction with the provision of opportunities for their involvement in resource management decision making processes.
	Decision-making takes kaitiakitanga and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi into account.	Section 32 reports for relevant plan changes show the Treaty of Waitangi principles and relevant iwi and hapū resource management plans have been taken into account.



Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
<b>Objective 38</b> The qualities and characteristics of areas and features that contribute to the amenity values and quality of the Rangitāiki River Catchment environment are maintained and enhanced where degraded.	Adverse effects on amenity values and the quality of the environment resulting from drainage and flood protection works are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	No loss of amenity values for areas and features affected by drainage and flood protection works within the Rangitāiki River Catchment.
<b>Objective 39</b> Access to the Rangitāiki River and its tributaries is maintained and enhanced.	When subdividing, changing use and/or developing land, esplanade reserves or public rights are identified, acquired or enhanced.	Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Whakatāne and Taupō district councils document they have considered this objective in decisions on applications for subdivision, use or development affecting access to or along the Rangitāiki River.
	The level of public access to and along rivers is maintained or improved.	Increase in the number of formal public esplanade reserves and strips and public access ways to and along the Rangitāiki River.

