Water take and use policy assessment

The Resource Management Act 1991 requires you to make your own assessment of your proposal against relevant policies.

Table 1 below contains a list of objectives and policies relevant to water take consent applications. There is space in the table for your comments, or alternatively you can provide your own policy assessment. Please note: this is not a full list of potentially relevant policies however these are applicable for the majority of applications.

Some more general objectives and policies will contain pre-filled comments and will ask whether or not you agree with these.

Other policies are more specific to individual applications and therefore require you to demonstrate whether your proposal is consistent with them. Please comment in the table for below in these cases and also refer to any assessment documents where necessary.

Regional planning documents

Bay of Plenty Regional Natural Resources Plan [*Bay of Plenty Regional Natural Resources Plan*](https://www.boprc.govt.nz/plans-policies-and-resources/plans/regional-natural-resources-plan/)*; and*

Water Quantity Plan Change 9 to the Natural Resources Plan (PC 9) [*Proposed Plan Change 9*](https://www.boprc.govt.nz/your-council/plans-and-policies/plans/regional/regional-natural-resources-plan/region-wide-water-quantity-plan-change-plan-change-9/)*.*

PC9 was notified on 18 October 2016 and the rules have immediate legal effect from this date. An assessment of your proposal against the PC9 objectives and policies are also required.

Please click the above links to both plans to ensure you have looked at all relevant objectives or policies.

Table 1 Objectives and policies relevant to water take consent applications.

| Bay of Plenty Regional Natural Resources Plan (2008) | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Relevant provisions | Policy, Objective or Method | Assessment |
| Kaitiakitanga | | |
| Policies KT 1 and KT 2 | Recognise that tangata whenua, as indigenous peoples, have rights protected by the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) and that consequently the Act accords Maori a status distinct from that of interest groups and members of the public.  To take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in the management of land, water and geothermal resources. | **Agree:**  **Y /**  **N**  **Comment:** The consent process recognises the rights of tangata whenua under the Treaty of Waitangi and takes into account its principles through an assessment of cultural values in relation to the management of land, water and geothermal resources through undertaking consultation with tangata whenua. |
| Policy KT 3 | Encourage tangata whenua to identify their particular requirements to address sections 6(e), 7(a) and 8 of the Act, in relation to their ancestral lands (rohe), sites or resources, and mauri. | **Comment:** |
| Policy KT 5 | Ensure that resource management issues of concern to tangata whenua are taken into account and addressed, where these concerns are relevant and within the functions of the Regional Council. | **Comment:** |
| Policies KT 8 and KT 9 | Recognise that Kaitiakitanga involves both:   1. The use and development of natural resources by tangata whenua, and 2. The protection of taonga, waahi tapu, significant sites, traditional use and other natural and physical resource important to tangata whenua.   To have particular regard to Kaitiakitanga including customary use and management practices in accordance with tikanga Māori. | **Comment:** |
| Policy KT 10 | Identify the extent of cultural values associated with rivers, streams … resources and land, where this is considered appropriate by tangata whenua. | **Comment:** |
| Policy KT 11 | Recognise and provide for the mauri of water. | **Comment:** |
| Policies KT 13, KT 14, KT 15, KT 16 and KT 17 | Advise and encourage resource consent applicants to consult directly with tangata whenua where it is necessary to identify the relationships of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, waters, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga, and the actual and potential adverse effects of proposed activities on that relationship.  Consult tangata whenua on water … resource management issues according to the requirements of the Act, tikanga Māori methods of consultation, and in a manner consistent with case law.  Consult all appropriate tangata whenua holding mana whenua in circumstances where rohe (tribal boundaries), or areas of ancestral or historic interest overlap.  Recognise that different iwi and hapu may have different water … resource management concerns, practices and management methods.  Have regard to iwi management planning documents … where such documents exist. | **Consultation undertaken with tangata whenua:**  **Y /**  **N**  **Comment:** |
| Policies KT 18, KT19 and KT 20 | Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on water, land and geothermal resources or sites of spiritual, cultural or historical significance to tangata whenua, where these resources and sites have been identified by tangata whenua.  Encourage tangata whenua to recommend appropriate measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse environmental effects of the use and development of water, land and geothermal resources.  Assess effects of proposed development activities on the cultural and historic values and sites of water, land and geothermal resources in consultation with tangata whenua. | **Comment:** |
| Policy KT 10 | To identify the extent of cultural values associated with water and land. | **Comment:** |
| KT Method 20  (Method 20) | Where appropriate to the scale and magnitude of effects, or location of the activity, require resource consent applicants to supply a record of consultation with all tangata whenua who are affected by the proposed activity. | **Record of consultation with all tangata whenua supplied:**  **Y /**  **N**  **Comment:** |
| Proposed Plan Change 9 (PC9) to the Regional Natural Resources Plan (RNRP)  PC 9 relates to Water Quantity.  This plan change has been through the hearing process and although it is not yet operative, given how far it is through the plan change process, the below polices should be afforded similar weight to the polices in the operative Natural Resources Regional Plan. Where content is similar between the plans, they are grouped together. | | |

| Relevant provisions | Policy, Objective or Method | Assessment |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Setting limits, managing allocation and providing for flow variability* | | |
| Policies 67, 72 (RNRP), WQ P9 and WQ P12 (PC9) | To take into account adverse effects of water abstraction from rivers and streams on existing downstream water users, including non-consumptive users.  Integrate the management of groundwater and surface water resources to:   1. Recognise the interrelationship between adjoining bodies of water. 2. Manage abstraction from aquifers that have a direct or partial connection to surface water. 3. Avoid adverse impacts from the abstraction of groundwater on associated values and uses of linked surface water. 4. Support freshwater accounting.   To recognise and provide certainty to existing authorised users of freshwater, including non-consumptive users, by:   1. Ensuring that any new allocation of water does not adversely impact upon the use of existing resource consents. 2. Giving priority to existing users over new users when considering the renewal of existing resource consents. 3. Considering granting an application that meets the criteria specified by WQ P9 where limits have not been set under WQ P2(f). | **I acknowledge that existing authorised water abstractors will be given priority when considering the renewal of resource consents and when allocating water in pressure catchments.**  **Y /  N**  **Comment:** |
| Policies 68A (RNRP) and WQ P18 (PC9) | When considering any application the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:   1. the extent to which the change would adversely affect safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem, and 2. the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem resulting from the change would be avoided.   This policy applies to:   1. any new activity and 2. any change in the character, intensity or scale of any established activity –   that involves any taking, using, damming or diverting of fresh water or draining of any wetland which is likely to result in any more than minor adverse change in the natural variability of flows or level of any fresh water, compared to that which immediately preceded the commencement of the new activity or the change in the established activity (or in the case of a change in an intermittent or seasonal activity, compared to that on the last occasion on which the activity was carried out).  This policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management takes effect on 1 July 2011.  Note: This policy was inserted to meet the requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011-2014. | **Comment:** |
| Policies 70, 71, 73 (RNRP) and WQ P5 (PC9) | Allocate groundwater according to Policy 73, and at a sustainable yield that avoids permanently or unsustainably lowering water levels, or degrading water quality in aquifer systems.  Allocate water on a first in first served basis, subject to efficient use as specified in Policy 73.  Require the efficient use of water where the efficiency is assessed as defined in Method 168.  Use the following interim allocation limits, until permanent limits are set through regional and/or sub-regional plans within each Water Management Area:   1. Primary instream minimum flow: 90% of Q5 7-day low flow for each river or stream. 2. Primary allocation limit for surface water: 10% of Q5 7- day low flow for each river or stream. 3. Secondary instream minimum flow for rivers or streams with a mean flow of greater than 5 cubic metres per second: 100% of Q5 7-day low flow for each river or stream. 4. Secondary allocation limit for rivers or streams with a mean flow greater than 5 cubic metres per second of 40% of the Q5 7-day low flow, providing that the combined total of primary and secondary allocation does not exceed 50% of the Q5 7-day low flow: 5. Primary allocation limits for groundwater:  * 35% of the long-term Residual Average Annual Recharge. * Where Q5 7-day low flow and Residual Average Annual Recharge are calculated as described in Schedule 15. | **Comment:** |
| PC9 WQ P7 | To take a precautionary approach to granting water take permits (including through the imposition of short-term durations and robust review conditions) where there is uncertainty about the level of effects a proposed abstraction may have on the environment.  This may include adaptive management conditions (where the allowable abstraction is linked to surface water flows or aquifer levels) on any resource consent granted, where the allocated rate or volume of water take is at or exceeding the interim limits in WQ P5(b) and WQ P5(e). | **Comment:** |
| *Consent processing* | | |
| PC9 WQ P10 | To generally decline applications to take and/or use surface water or groundwater, where the consented abstraction exceeds the interim limits identified in WQ P5, or any NPS-FM locally specific limits, levels and flows set under WQ P2.  This policy shall not apply to:   1. A renewal of an existing authorised take that is:    1. At the same or lesser rate and volume of take; and    2. Assessed as a reasonable and efficient rate and volume of take; or 2. For the harvesting of surface water under WQ P6. | **Comment:** |
| PC9 WQ P11 | To generally grant applications to take and/or use surface water or groundwater where the rate of consented take will not exceed the interim limits identified in WQ P5, or any NPSFM locally specific limits, levels and flows set under WQ P2, provided that:   1. The proposed rate and volume of take are reasonable and efficient. 2. In the case of surface water, the take does not result in localised adverse effects including on fish entrainment and river bed or bank erosion. 3. In the case of groundwater: 4. The take does not result in adverse localised adverse effects, including bore interference; 5. If applicable, the potential for saltwater intrusion can be avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level; and 6. If applicable, adverse effects on the Tauranga Geothermal Resource or associated surface water bodies can be avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level. | **Comment:** |
| PC9 WQ P13 | To promote the efficient use of freshwater resources by:   * + 1. Requiring the quantity of water granted to be no more than that required for the intended use of water and applying the reasonable and efficient use criteria in Schedule 7.     2. Requiring the use of water conservation methods and encouraging the use of alternative water sources. These measures may include (but are not restricted to) the following measures:  1. requiring water audits and water budgets to check for leakages and water-use efficiency as appropriate; 2. enabling the transfer of water permits, including temporary transfer; and 3. raising awareness about water efficiency issues and techniques.    * 1. Requiring good management practices for all uses. These measures may include (but are not restricted to) the following measures: 4. requiring the use of, or progressive upgrade to, infrastructure; 5. promoting water storage; and 6. promoting the shared use of water through water user groups, or alternative arrangements which result in improving certainty of supply and efficient use of water.    * 1. Promoting the shared use and management of water, through water user groups or other arrangements where it results in an increased efficiency in the allocation and use of water.      2. Enabling the transfer of water permits in accordance with WQ P23.      3. Working with, and seeking co-operation from, holders of existing rights granted under section 386(1) of the Act to encourage: 7. Consent renewal prior to 1 October 2026 to match allocation to use; and 8. Greater water use efficiency. | **Comment:** |
| PC9 WQ 14 | To provide an opportunity for existing users who require but do not have resource consents for their activities to become or remain authorised by:   1. Providing a more permissive activity status for applications to authorise those activities, where applications are lodged within 12 months of WQ R4 and WQ R5 becoming operative; 2. Providing information regarding the need for resource consent; 3. Working in conjunction with industry groups and representatives of unauthorised users to increase awareness and share information; 4. Providing opportunities for authorisation in preference to compliance action; and 5. Undertaking compliance when the period provided for those activities to become authorised expires while giving effect to WQ P1 to 12 and WQ P18 to WQ P20. | **Comment:** |
| PC9 WQ P15 | 1. When considering any application for resource consent to take and/or use water, decision-makers must have regard to: 2. The efficient use of water in accordance with WQ P13 Water availability relative to the interim allocation limits in WQ P5(b), WQ P5(d), WQ P5(e) and WQ P6, the level of allocation within the water body to which the application relates, and any measures to phase out over-allocation in accordance with WQ P3. 3. The rate, and timing of take for surface water takes. 4. The relative social and economic benefits of the proposed use of the water. 5. The value of investment that existing consent holders have made which is dependent on the water to be taken and/or used. 6. The cumulative effects of water take and use on the assimilative capacity of the water body with regard to the effects on water quality.   (ga) Potential cumulative effects of this and other water takes on ecological values.  (g) The potential effect on:   1. Instream flows, including flow variability; 2. Authorised users; 3. Ecological, landscape and recreational values, where applicable; and 4. Tangata whenua values and interests including the mauri of freshwater. 5. The outcome of pumping tests and hydrogeological assessments for groundwater takes. 6. The degree of connectivity between groundwater and surface water. 7. The potential risk of saltwater intrusion, where applicable. 8. The potential risk to the sustainability of the Tauranga Geothermal Resource, where applicable. 9. Relevant iwi and hapū resource management plans.   (la) The extent to which the applicant may have consulted with tangata whenua and taken into account any views expressed.   1. The extent to which the applicant has considered other sources of water, for example deep groundwater, where the water body is at or exceeding the interim limits in WQ P5. 2. The duration of the take. | **Comment:** |
| PC9 WQ P16 | Decision-makers must address the following matters via conditions on resource consents for the take and/or use of water unless site specific circumstances determine a particular matter to be irrelevant:   * + 1. The maximum allowable water take over specific time periods. This includes maximum seasonal rate of take for irrigation and frost protection based on estimated crop water requirements (see Reasonable and Efficient Use Criteria in Schedule 7).   (aa) The maximum allowable water take during periods when water take restrictions are in place to protect minimum flows and levels.  (aaa) When evidence of need has been demonstrated to Council, the maximum volume allowed as crop and rootstock survival water during periods when water take restrictions to protect minimum flows and levels are in place.   1. The maximum abstraction rate. 2. The requirement to measure, record and report on water use and rate of take, including any specific conditions to enable confirmation of compliance with restrictions relating to secondary allocation under WQ P5(d) or water harvesting under WQ P6. 3. The requirement to measure and record water flows or levels in the river or lake from which abstraction occurs, including any specific conditions to enable confirmation of compliance with restrictions relating to secondary allocation under WQ P5(c) or water harvesting under WQ P6.   (da) The requirement to manage or cease the taking of water when minimum flows are reached to minimise effects on the environment and other users.   1. The requirement to monitor the risk of saltwater intrusion associated with groundwater takes near the coast. 2. Common review dates within specified catchments or Water Management Areas. 3. Provision for review of the resource consent, in accordance with section 128 of the Act, to: 4. Require efficiency gains or in combination with other resource consents in the same water body, phase out over-allocation, including through altering the rate, volume, or timing of take; and 5. Deal with any adverse effects on the environment which may arise from the exercise of that consent.   (h) For surface water takes and stream depleting groundwater takes, other than for secondary takes, consideration is given to the need to have conditions that require abstraction to cease when the flow in the river reaches 90% of the Q5 7-day low flow.  (i) For takes under WQ P5(d) consideration is given to the need to have conditions that require abstraction to cease when the flow in the river reaches 100% of the Q57 Day low flow.  (j) For water harvesting takes under WQP6 consideration is given to the need to have conditions that require abstraction to cease when the flow in the river reaches the median flow and to ensure that when combined with all other harvesting takes does not cause more than 10% of the median flow to be allocated. | **Comment:** |
| PC 9 WQ P17 | When determining the duration of a resource consent to take and use water, to apply a:   1. Consent term of no more than 10 years for water bodies which are at or exceeding the interim limits in WQ P5. 2. Consent term of no more than 15 years for all other water bodies. 3. Longer consent term if the take and use of water: 4. Enables the use or development of regionally significant infrastructure; or 5. Is for a non-typical activity such as dewatering and the access to, and use and development of, mineral resources; or 6. Is demonstrated by the applicant to be appropriate in the circumstances. | **Comment:** |
| PC 9 WQ 21 | To recognise the essential nature of domestic, marae and municipal water supply requirements when allocating water and to require all applications to take water for municipal water supply to provide a water management plan in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 7. | **Comment:** |
| PC 9 WQ P23 | To enable the transfer of resource consents to take or use water in whole or part to another site providing the transfer:   1. Is within the same catchment or aquifer as the original resource consent. 2. Is for the same or a lesser amount of water. 3. Does not result in more than minor adverse effects. 4. Is no more than that required for the intended use. 5. Does not increase the rate and volume of take of water that the transferor is able to demonstrate has actually been taken and used in accordance with the conditions on the existing water permits at any time in the preceding 5 years. | **Comment:** |
| Method 167  PC 9 WQ P24 | Require the installation of a water measuring device (water meter) for consumptive water takes, and electronic reporting as follows:   * + 1. All takes authorised by a water permit and, for takes authorised as a permitted activity, where the total amount of water (permitted takes plus takes allowed by RMA s14(3)(b)) exceeds the permitted activity limit for that property.     2. The minimum metering requirement for all water permits, and for permitted activities that require metering shall be a daily recording of the volume taken (in cubic metres) and monthly reporting in a council approved electronic format.     3. If considered necessary to meet the objectives of this plan, require more frequent reporting. This may include, but is not restricted to, the following circumstances:  1. The maximum allowed rate of take exceeds 5l/s; 2. The stream or aquifer is over allocated; 3. The water permit was granted as secondary allocation or for flood harvesting; or 4. The resource use is under restriction. | **The applicable requirement for my application is:**  **(a), (b), (c) or (d)** (please circle).  **I agree to provide water records as per the requirements of this policy:**  **Y /**  **N**  **Comment:** |
| PC 9 WQ P28 | Promote and help investigate enhanced water availability options, including water harvesting, water storage and managed aquifer recharge that provide for the social, economic or cultural well-being of communities while remedying existing adverse effects and avoiding further adverse effects on water resources. | **Comment:** |
| PC9 WQ P29 | To require water conservation procedures in accordance with WQ P30 during times of low water flows or aquifer levels, specifically:  (a) When surface water flows or aquifer levels fall below instream minimum flows or levels set within WMAs under WQ P2.  (b) When a water shortage direction is issued under section 329 of the Act. | **Comment:** |
| PC9 WQ P30 | To take the following actions during times of low water flows or aquifer levels:   * 1. Advise abstractors and work with councils and industry groups to conserve water and limit  non-essential use of water as far as practicable.   2. Provide water conservation advice to the community.   3. Work with water users and encourage support from the horticultural and agricultural sectors to encourage and support the use of rationing or rostering.   4. Require water permit holders to manage abstraction in accordance with the instream minimum flows or levels specified as conditions on their consents.   5. Require non-consumptive users to ensure that the discharge from a dam/impoundment is equal to the inflow.   6. Consider the need to issue a water shortage direction under section 329 of the Act. | **Comment:** |
| WQ P31 | To give priority to water abstraction for the following uses during times of low water flows or aquifer levels:  (a) Essential domestic drinking and sanitation requirements.  (b) Municipal water supplies, in compliance with the requirements of any Water Management Plan prepared in accordance with Schedule 7.  (c) Reasonable animal drinking and sanitation needs.  (d) Non-consumptive takes, provided that the discharge from a dam/ impoundment is equal to the inflow.  (e) Crop and rootstock survival water, when scientifically proven as necessary - provided that no more than 25% of the rate of take allocated by the relevant water permit shall be taken.  Advice Note: If a water shortage direction is issued under section 329 of the Act, it is expected that all water users will reduce their rate of taking. | **Comment:** |

Tarawera Regional Catchment Plan

If your activity is located in the Tarawera Catchment, please check whether or not the Regional Plan for the Tarawera Catchment applies [*Tarawera Regional Catchment Plan*](https://www.boprc.govt.nz/plans-policies-and%20resources/plans/tarawera-river-catchment-plan/)*.*

Regional Policy Statement (RPS)[*Operative Regional Policy Statement*](https://www.boprc.govt.nz/plans-policies-and-resources/policies/operative-regional-policy-statement/)*.*

| Regional Policy Statement (RPS) | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Reference | Summary/Theme | Comment |
| Iwi Resource Management | | |
| Policies IW 2B, IW 3B, IW 4B, IW, 5B and IW 6B. | Proposals which may affect the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions must … recognise that only tangata whenua can identify and evidentially substantiate their relationship and that of their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.  Recognise matters of importance to Maori, avoid adverse effects of matters of significance to Maori and involve tangata whenua in the cultural effects assessment process. | **Comment:** |

| Regional Policy Statement (RPS) | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Reference | Summary/Theme | Comment |
| Water Quantity | | |
| Policy WQ 1A | Promoting efficient water use, water harvesting and water transfers.  Promote the efficient use of water, enable water harvesting where adverse effects on the environment can be avoided, remedied or mitigated, and enable the transfer of water permits in whole or in part. | **Comment:** |
| Policy WQ 3B | *Allocating water*  Have regard to the following matters when allocating and reallocating freshwater:   1. The demands and availability of water within catchments or areas; 2. Making water available to meet existing and reasonably foreseeable domestic, marae or municipal water supply needs with priority for essential drinking and sanitation requirements; 3. The relative economic benefits of the proposed end use of the water, when allocation limits are exceeded, or are close to being exceeded; 4. The benefits of maintaining instream flows to protect and enhance the cultural values of a waterbody, including its mauri; 5. Requiring the volume of water allocated and taken to be reasonable and justifiable with regard to its intended use; 6. The value of investments that existing consent holders have made which depend on the water abstracted; | **Comment:** |
|  | 1. The availability of the water for other uses, including cultural uses; 2. The availability of water for other uses, including cultural uses; 3. The benefits to be derived from the use of water for, or directly associated with electricity generation from renewable sources; and 4. The benefits to be derived from the use of water for rural production activities. |  |
| Policy WQ 4B | *Establishing common expiry review dates for the taking of water*  Establish and implement common review dates for the taking and use of surface and groundwater within specified catchments. | **Comment:** |
| Policy WQ 6B | *Ensuring water availability*  When applying for designations, plan changes, land use and/or subdivision consent the applicant should ensure that there is sufficient water available at the location to support the activity.  **Explanation:** Before seeking consent for a new development or particular activity the applicant should check that there is sufficient water available to sustain it. The Regional Council can advise a potential applicant regarding the availability of water at the location of their proposed development so they can make an informed decision about whether or not to proceed with their proposal. | **Comment:** |
| Policy WQ 7B | *Reducing water demand*  When applying for land use and/or subdivision consent the applicant shall consider alternative sources of water, and where reasonable, implement water conservation measures and the benefits of water collection and reuse and/or recycling. | **Comment:** |
| Policy WQ 8B | *Managing consented water takes to ensure efficient use*  When considering an application for resource consent to take water, regard shall be given to:   1. The extent to which water users have demonstrated a reasonable need for the rates and volumes sought; 2. The extent to which water users have demonstrated that the water will be used efficiently; 3. The extent of potential adverse effects on other authorised users; 4. Specifying the maximum allowable water use as well as maximum abstraction rates; 5. Requiring the consent holder to measure and report the actual amount of water taken; 6. Whether water is able to be taken within pressure catchments and aquifers that are nearing full allocation; 7. Preventing saltwater intrusion; 8. The reasonably foreseeable impacts of climate change; | **Comment:** |
|  | 1. Establishing and applying a consent term of no more than 15 years, unless: 2. The take and use of water is necessary to enable the use or development of regionally significant infrastructure; 3. The take and use of water is for a non-typical activity such as dewatering and the access to, and use and development of mineral resources; or 4. A longer term is demonstrated by the applicant to be appropriate in the circumstances; 5. The benefits to be derived from the use of water for, or directly associated with electricity, generation from renewable sources. |  |

National planning documents

National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water *(link here)* [*NES for Sources of Human Drinking Water*](http://www.mfe.govt.nz/fresh-water/regulations/national-environmental-standards/national-environmental-standard-sources-of)

Does your proposed activity affect, or potentially affect, a drinking water supply that provides for between 25 and 501 people or more for at least 60 days of the year?

**Y /  N**

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management *(link here)* [*NPS for Freshwater Management*](http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/npsfreshwater-management-jul-14.pdf)

Does your proposed activity involve taking and/or using water or discharging a contaminant to water (e.g. stormwater, dewatering water, land drainage water)?

**Y /  N**

Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Regulations 2010 *(link here)* [*Resource Management Regulations - Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes*](http://www.mfe.govt.nz/fresh-water/regulations/regulations-measurement-and-reporting-of-water-takes)

Does your proposed activity involve the taking of water at a rate of 5 litres per second or more?

**Y /  N**

Resource Management Act (RMA)

Part II Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8

* Purpose and principles
* s6 Matters of national importance
* s7 Other matters
* s8 Treaty of Waitangi

Please review Part II Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the RMA which can be viewed at the below link.

[*Part II - Resource Management Act 1991*](http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0069/latest/DLM231904.html?search=sw_096be8ed8169b70e_section+5_25_se&p=1)

Do you consider that the matters relevant to your application listed in Part II of the RMA, have been given adequate regard in the above documents (Bay of Plenty Regional Natural Resources Plan and the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and therefore agree it is not necessary to provide a separate assessment of the application against Part II of the RMA?

**Y /  N**

If no, and you think there are matters relevant to your application listed in Part II of the RMA, which have not been given adequate regard in the above documents (Bay of Plenty Regional Natural Resources Plan and the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) please provide a separate assessment of the application against Part II of the RMA.

s124 of the RMA Assessments of investment values (renewal of existing, current consents only)

Important: you must complete this question if your application is intended to replace a current resource consent, and this application will be lodged with Bay of Plenty Regional Council at least 6 months before that consent expires.

Provide an assessment of the value of your investment. You need to:

Specify the value of investment of the activities/infrastructure that are reliant on the resource consent/s you are applying for here.

This must be the ‘book value’ of the investment (not the replacement value).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| < $10,000 | $10,000 to $50,000 | $50,000 to $250,000 |
| $250,000 to $1,000,000 | $1 Million to $5 Million | $5 Million to $50 Million |
| > $50 Million |  |  |

Include evidence that supports the assessment.