



Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River)

to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement
Ngā Tikanga Whakahaere i Ngā Rawa o Te Taiao

June 2021





June 2021
Version 4.0

Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement

Version 4.0

This version shows the effect of the changes to the Operative Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement. Text proposed to be added is underlined. Text proposed to be deleted is ~~struckthrough~~.

Bay of Plenty Regional Council
PO Box 364
Whakatāne 3158
New Zealand

Note to Reader (not part of Change)

What this Change does

The Kaituna River provisions set out in the following pages are proposed to be inserted into the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement. Provisions to be inserted are underlined; provisions to be deleted are ~~struck through~~.

Existing operative RPS provisions from other sections of the RPS (including Iwi Resource Management, Water Quantity and Matters of National Importance) also contribute to achieving the Kaituna River objectives and those are set out in Table 10c of Part Two, along with the proposed new Kaituna River provisions.

The references in Table 10c to those provisions are shaded grey to show that they are operative provisions to which no change is proposed. As such, their contents are not the subject of Proposed Change 5 and no submissions in relation to their content will be accepted by Council.

All underlined provisions that are not shaded grey are part of Proposed Change 5 and are therefore open for submissions.

Council has not included the operative RPS provisions in Part Three of Proposed Change 5. If submitters wish to read those operative RPS provisions in order to provide context, copies of the operative RPS are available at Regional Council's offices and website: <https://www.boprc.govt.nz/knowledge-centre/policies/operative-regional-policy-statement/>.

The purpose of Table 10c is to set out the objectives as well as the policies and methods that contribute to achieving the objectives. For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions in Table 10c are not the only provisions that will apply in the Kaituna River. These will need to be read and applied alongside all other RPS provisions. Where a conflict exists between any Kaituna River specific provisions and region wide provisions, the Kaituna River specific provisions shall prevail.

What this Change does not do

Proposed Change 5 seeks to fulfil Regional Council's responsibilities under the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 which requires it to recognise and provide for the vision, objectives and desired outcomes of Kaituna He Taonga Tuku Iho – A Treasure Handed Down (the Kaituna River Document) in the RPS. As such, Proposed Change 5 does not seek to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM). The Regional Council has a specific and overarching programme for NPS-FM implementation. The requirement to recognise and provide for the Kaituna River Document continues to apply each time the Regional Council changes the RPS and regional plan(s).

Key terms

For the purpose of this Change the terms defined or otherwise used in the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement apply. For ease of reference these include the following:

Act: Unless the context otherwise requires, "Act" means the Resource Management Act 1991 and any amendments to it.

Anticipated environmental result: An expected effect on the environment of implementing the policies and methods. Because of the complex nature of environmental systems, not all the effects of implementing policies and methods are foreseeable.

Policy: Policies define the boundaries within which decision can be made, and they guide the development of courses of action directed towards the accomplishment of objectives. Policies are guides to action.

The Statement: refers to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement of which this change will form a part.

Part two

Resource management issues, objectives and summary of policies and methods to achieve the objectives of the Regional Policy Statement

Part two provides an overview of the regionally significant resource management issues, (including the issues of significance to iwi authorities) addressed by the Regional Policy Statement. They are addressed under the topic headings:

- Air quality
- Coastal environment
- Energy and infrastructure
- Geothermal resources
- Integrated resource management
- Iwi resource management
- Matters of national importance
- Urban and rural growth management
- Water quality and land use
- Water quantity
- Natural hazards
- Treaty Co-governance

Each topic includes a summary table showing all the objectives that relate to that topic and the titles of the policies and methods to achieve those objectives. The table also includes a reference to other policies that also need to be considered to gain an overview of the issue across the full scope of the Statement

2.12 Treaty co-governance

Treaty of Waitangi settlement legislation has resulted in the establishment of co-governance entities between iwi and local government.

The Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement is required to be amended to recognise and provide for the outcomes of statutory documents prepared under treaty settlement legislation. Those requirements may vary dependent on the legislation.

The purpose of this section is to fulfil the requirements of treaty settlement legislation in so far as it relates to the Regional Policy Statement. It is to be read in conjunction with the Treaty Co-governance Compendium Document, which is an important document that provides context for this section of the Regional Policy Statement, although it does not form part of the Regional Policy Statement. The Treaty Co-governance Compendium Document, which can be accessed at Council offices and on its website, includes a copy of Te Ara Whanui o Rangitāiki - Pathways of the Rangitāiki, and Kaituna He Taonga Tuku Iho – a treasure handed down, the approved River documents that was prepared under the treaty settlement legislation. These documents includes detail of the historical association each iwi has to its ancestral awa and/or moana (waterbodies)

2.12.3 Kaituna River

The Tapuika Claims Settlement Act (2014) established Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority (Te Maru o Kaituna). Te Maru o Kaituna is made up of iwi representatives from Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust, Te Kapu ō Waitaha, Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust, Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust, Te Komiti Nui o Ngati Whakaue and representatives from the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana, Rotorua Lakes Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council.

Te Maru o Kaituna developed and approved 'Kaituna, He Taonga Tuku Iho – a treasure handed down' (the "Kaituna River Document"). The moemoeā or vision for the Kaituna River Document is:

E ora ana te mauri o te Kaituna, e tiakina ana hoki mō ngā whakatupuranga ō nāianeī, ō muri nei hoki – The Kaituna River is in a healthy state and protected for current and future generations.

The Kaituna River Document is a signpost for local government, iwi, the wider community, including river users to collaborate in achieving this vision.

The Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement must recognise and provide for the vision, objectives and desired outcomes of the Kaituna River document to the extent its contents relate to the resource management issues of the region.

Te Maru o Kaituna strongly support recognising "Te Mana o te Wai - the mana of the water", by providing for the fundamental value of water and the importance of prioritising the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems before providing for human health needs. In doing so the hierarchy of obligations is to the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems first, then the health needs of people (such as drinking water), and thirdly the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, now and in the future.

In the context of this Policy Statement references to the Kaituna River includes all rivers and streams flowing into the Kaituna River and Maketū estuary identified in Map 4ab. In total, there are approximately 1,197 kilometres of waterways in the Kaituna River Catchment.

2.12.4 Significant Issues affecting the Kaituna River

1 **Water demand is high and could pose a risk for springs, surface water bodies and associated tangata whenua, ecological and recreational values**

Current consented allocation exceeds water quantity limits in several sub-catchments of the Kaituna River, and in parts of the underlying groundwater resource. Increasing water demand particularly for agriculture, horticulture, industrial and municipal uses continues to increase pressure on key values including tangata whenua, ecological and recreational values. This signals a need to assign and manage uses within surface and groundwater limits to provide for key values of these water bodies and springs associated with them. Water demand is

particularly high in the lower Kaituna River Catchment. Projected urban growth will also place increased demand on water in the lower Kaituna.

2 Urban growth, climate change, rural land use intensification

Rural land use intensification, urban growth and climate change effects are all placing pressure on the state of the Kaituna River, ecosystem health and wetland habitats.

3 Water quality is declining and is not always suitable for swimming in locations people wish to swim

Trends over time show nutrient discharges are increasing which is a significant contributor to declining water quality in the Kaituna River including Maketū Estuary. Popular swimming spots are not always swimmable due to poor water quality from e-coli.

4 Waterbody modification impacts

Mahinga kai, ecosystem health and natural character values are being impacted by waterbody modifications especially in the lower Kaituna River area.

5 Tangata whenua have become disconnected with the Kaituna River

Traditionally tangata whenua had strong connections with the Kaituna River. These spiritual and physical relationships have become increasingly strained over time due to colonisation, land confiscation, urban migration and decisions of local authorities. Iwi seek opportunities to restore these connections and the well-being of their people, especially rangatahi (younger generations).

6 Health of the Maketu Estuary.

Ecological health, mahinga kai, cultural and recreational values are significantly degraded in the Maketu Estuary. Declining water quality reaching the Kaituna River is contributing to the degraded ecosystem health in the Maketu Estuary. Reduction of contaminants, nutrients, sediment and bacterial inputs from the catchment are necessary to improve the health of the estuary.

Applying the Kaituna River provisions

The Kaituna River objectives, policies and methods set out in Table 10c only apply to the Kaituna River co-governance area identified in Map 4ab below (source OTS-209-79 - Office of Treaty Settlements). These provisions should be read along with other region wide provisions.

Map 4ab Kaituna River Catchment

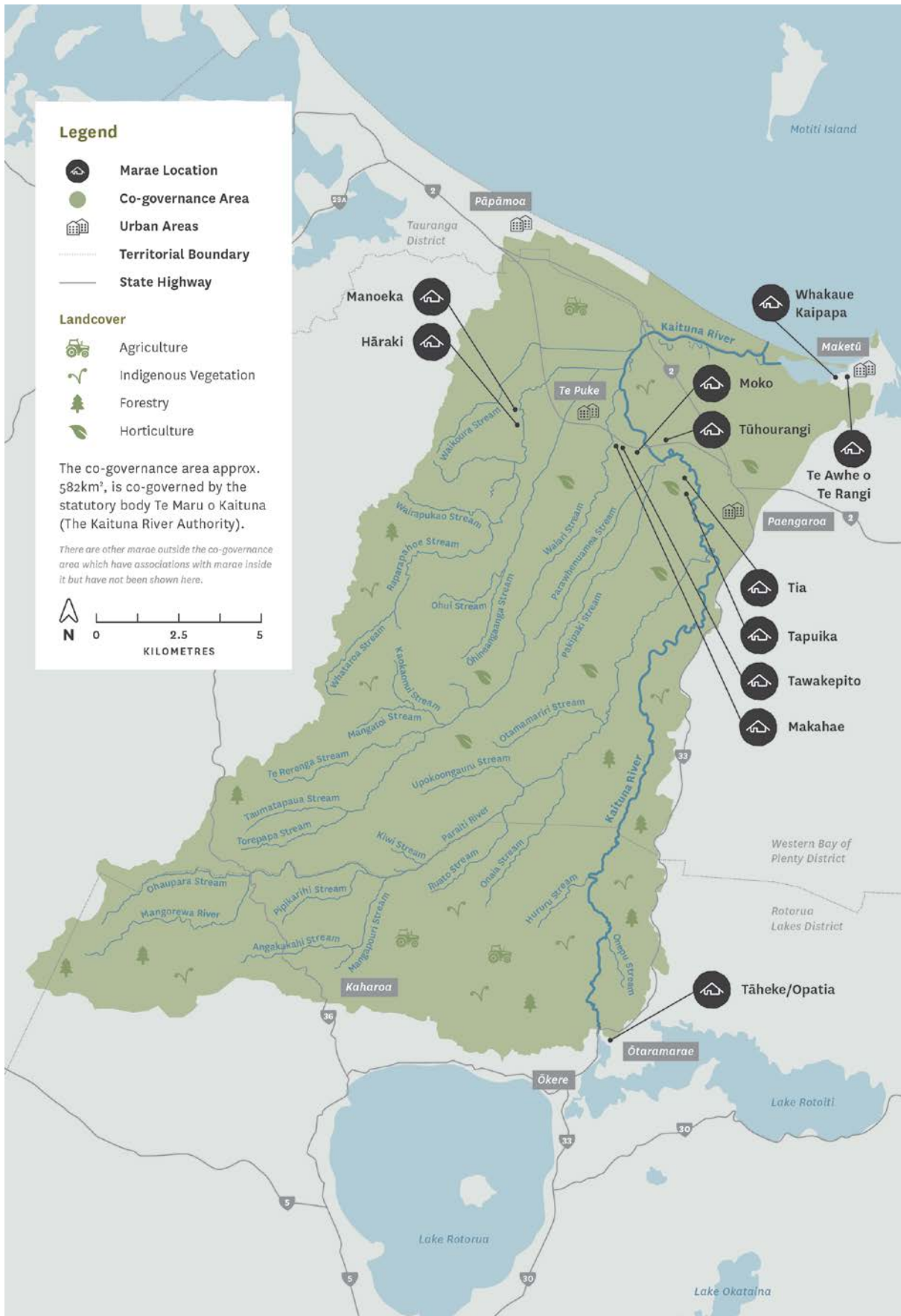


Table 10c Kaituna River – objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
<p>Objective 40 <u>The traditional and contemporary relationships that iwi and hapū have with the Kaituna River are recognised, strengthened, enhanced and provided for</u></p>	<p>Policy KR 1B: Recognise, strengthen, enhance and provide for traditional and contemporary iwi and hapū relationships with Kaituna River</p>		<p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying reviewing or replacing plans</p>	<p>Regional Council, district and city councils</p>	
	<p>Policy IW 2B: Recognising matters of significance to Māori</p>		<p>Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna Action Plan</p>	<p>Regional Council, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities</p>	
	<p>Policy IW 1B: Enabling development of multiple-owned Māori land</p>		<p>Method KR2: Erect pou or other cultural markers along Kaituna River</p>	<p>Regional Council, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities</p>	
			<p>Method KR4: Identify and map sites of cultural significance in the Kaituna River</p>	<p>Iwi authorities</p>	
			<p>Method KR5: Provide information on integrating kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga into land use management in the Kaituna River</p>	<p>Regional Council, city and district councils and Iwi authorities</p>	
			<p>Method 23S: Remove or adapt structures impeding cultural and recreational access in the Rangitaiki River Catchment and Kaituna River</p>	<p>Regional Council, city and district councils and iwi authorities</p>	
			<p>Method 23T: Retain and enhance public and cultural access to and along rivers in the Rangitāiki River Catchment and Kaituna River</p>	<p>Regional Council, city and district councils and iwi authorities</p>	
			<p>Method 11: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	
			<p>Method 12: Take into account iwi and hapū resource management plans in assessments of environmental effects</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
			Method 34: Take a whole of catchment approach to the management of natural and physical resources	Regional council, city and district councils and iwi authorities	
			Method 41: Promote consultation with potentially affected tangata whenua	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 42: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 53: Research and monitor the effects of discharges	Regional Council	
Objective 41 <u>Water quality and the mauri of the water, including groundwater, in the Kaituna River is restored to a state which provides for ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species and mahinga kai values</u>	<u>Policy KR 2B: Establishing water quality limits within the Kaituna River</u>		Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Regional Council	
			Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying reviewing or replacing plans	Regional council, district and city councils	
			<u>Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna Action Plan</u>	<u>Regional Council, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities</u>	
			<u>Method KR3: Identify locations for safe contact recreation in the Kaituna River</u>	<u>City and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities</u>	
			<u>Method KR4: Identify and map sites of cultural significance in the Kaituna River</u>	<u>Iwi authorities</u>	
			Method 23I: Develop environmental flows/levels, and water quality limits in the Rangitāiki River Catchment and Kaituna River	Regional Council	
			Method 12: Take into account iwi and hapū resource management plans in assessments of environmental effects	Regional council, district and city councils	

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
<p>Objective 42 <u>There is sufficient water quantity in the Kaituna River to support the mauri of rivers and streams and provide for tangata whenua, ecological and recreational values</u></p> <p>Objective 43 <u>Water in the Kaituna River is sustainably allocated and efficiently used to provide for the social, economic and cultural well-being of iwi, hapū and communities now and for future generations</u></p>	<p><u>Policy KR 3B: Using Mātauranga Māori to inform resource management decision making in the Kaituna River</u></p> <p><u>Policy KR 4B: Managing groundwater abstraction in the Kaituna River</u></p> <p><u>Policy KR 9B: Recognising kaitiakitanga in the Kaituna River involves sustainable use, development and protection</u></p> <p><u>Policy IW 2B: Recognising matters of significance to Māori</u></p>		Method 2: Regional Plan implementation.	Regional Council	
		Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna Action Plan	Regional Council, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities		
		Method 23I: Develop environmental flows/levels, and water quality limits in the Rangitāiki River Catchment and Kaituna River	Regional Council		
		Method 23N: Develop protocols for recognising and exercising iwi and hapū mana including kaitiakitanga in the Rangitāiki River Catchment and Kaituna River	Regional Council, city and district councils and iwi authorities		
		Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans	Regional Council and district councils.		
		Method 11: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas	Regional Council and district councils.		
		Method 30: Research and monitor water allocation and abstraction	Regional Council		
		Method 32: Prepare and provide information to reduce water demand	Regional Council		
		Method 42: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua	Regional Council and district councils		
		Method 43: Promote the enhancement of mauri	Regional Council and district councils		
Method 46: Consider the necessity of consulting potentially affected tangata whenua during consent processing	Regional Council and district councils.				

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
	Policy WQ 1A: Promoting efficient water use, water harvesting and water transfers		Method 2: Regional Plan implementation	Regional Council	
	Policy WQ 2A: Setting and applying instream flows and allocation limits for taking freshwater		Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans	Regional Council and district council	
	Policy WQ 3B: Allocating water		Method 30: Research and monitor water allocation and abstraction	Regional Council	
Objective 44 <u>The environmental well-being of the Kaituna River is enhanced through best management practices</u>	Policy KR 5B: Enhancing the mauri of the Kaituna River through best management practices		Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans	Regional council	
	Policy WL 1B: Enabling land use change		Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna Action Plan	Regional Council, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities	
	Policy WL 7B: Minimising the effects of land and soil disturbance		Method KR4: Identify and map sites of cultural significance in the Kaituna River	Iwi authorities	
	Policy WL 8B: Providing for regular reviews of regional council consent conditions		Method KR5: Provide information on integrating kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga into land use management in the Kaituna River	Regional Council, city and district councils and iwi authorities	
			Method KR6: Promote employment opportunities for tangata whenua through projects in the Kaituna River	Regional Council, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities	
			Method 23J: Develop strategies for managing wastewater and stormwater in the Rangitāiki River Catchment and Kaituna River	Regional Council, city and district councils	
			Method 23N: Develop protocols for recognising and exercising iwi and hapū mana including kaitiakitanga in the Rangitāiki River Catchment and Kaituna River	Regional Council, city and district councils and iwi authorities	

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
			Method 23S: Remove or adapt structures impeding cultural and recreational access in the Rangitaiki River Catchment <u>and Kaituna River</u>	Regional Council, <u>city and district councils</u> and iwi authorities	
			Method 23T: Retain and enhance public and cultural access to and along rivers in the Rangitāiki River Catchment <u>and Kaituna River</u>	Regional Council, <u>city and district councils</u> and iwi authorities	
			Method 12: Take into account iwi and hapū management plans in assessments of environmental effects	<u>Regional council, city and district councils</u>	
			Method 27: Provide information about sustainable land management practices	<u>Regional council</u>	
			Method 34: Take a whole of catchment approach to the management of natural and physical resources	<u>Regional council and city and district councils</u>	
			Method 35: Integrated Catchment Management Plans	<u>Regional Council</u>	
			Method 41: Promote consultation with <u>potentially affected tangata whenua</u>	<u>Regional council, city and district councils</u>	
			Method 42: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua	<u>Regional council, city and district councils</u>	
Objective 45 The Kaituna River's wetlands, <u>aquatic and riparian ecosystems are restored, protected, and enhanced to support indigenous species</u>	<u>Policy KR 6B: Protect, restore and enhance Kaituna River's indigenous aquatic, riparian and wetland vegetation and habitats</u>		Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans	<u>Regional Council and district councils</u>	
	<u>Policy MN 2B: Giving particular consideration to protecting significant indigenous habitats and ecosystems</u>		<u>Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna Action Plan</u>	<u>Regional Council, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities</u>	
			<u>Method KR6: Promote employment opportunities for tangata whenua through projects in the Kaituna River</u>	<u>Regional Council, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities</u>	

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
	Policy MN 4B: Encouraging ecological restoration		Method 26: Facilitate and support community based ecological restoration programmes	Regional Council and district councils	
			Method 27: Provide information about sustainable land management practices	Regional Council and district councils	
			Method 39: Promote coordination among conservation management agencies	Regional Council and district councils	
			Method 49: Improve biodiversity values of open spaces	Regional Council and district councils	
			Method 55: Identify priority ecological corridors and buffers	Regional Council and district councils	
			Method 64: Encourage agencies and landowners to protect key sites	Regional Council and district councils	
			Method 65: Advocate to establish reserves	Regional Council and district councils	
Objective 46 <u>Te Maru o Kaituna collaborate with iwi and the wider community to enable environmental, economic, social, educational and cultural aspirations for the restoration, protection and enhancement of the Kaituna River</u>	<u>Policy KR 7B: Enabling economic development opportunities for iwi and hapū in the Kaituna River</u> <u>Policy KR 8B: Enabling recreational activities along the Kaituna River</u>		Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna Action Plan	Regional Council, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities	
			Method KR2: Erect pou or other cultural markers along Kaituna River	Regional, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities	
			Method KR3: Identify locations for safe contact recreation in the Kaituna River	City and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities	

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
			<u>Method KR6: Promote employment opportunities for tangata whenua through projects in the Kaituna River</u>	<u>Regional Council, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities</u>	
			Method 23S: Remove or adapt structures impeding cultural and recreational access in the Rangitaiki River Catchment <u>and Kaituna River</u>	Regional Council, <u>city and</u> , district councils and iwi authorities	
			Method 23T: Retain and enhance public and cultural access to and along rivers in the Rangitāiki River Catchment <u>and Kaituna River</u>	Regional Council, <u>city and</u> , district councils and iwi authorities	
			Method 11: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 47: Collaborate on matters of shared interest	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 48: Consider appointing pūkenga to hearing committees	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 72: Support industry-led environmental accords, guidelines and codes of practice	Regional council	
	Policy IW 7D: Cultivating partnerships between iwi and statutory management agencies		Method 9: Provide information to address matters of common interest	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 11: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 47: Collaborate on matters of shared interest	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 48: Consider appointing pūkenga to hearing committees	Regional council, city and district councils	

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
	Policy IR 3B: Promoting consistent and integrated management across jurisdictional boundaries		Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 12: Take into account iwi and hapū management plans in assessments of environmental effects.	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 41: Promote consultation with potentially affected tangata whenua	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 42: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua	Regional council, city and district councils	
	Policy IW 3B: Recognising the Treaty in the exercise of functions and powers under the Act		Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans	Regional council, city and district councils	
	Policy IW 1B: Enabling development of multiple-owned Māori land		Method 11: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 48: Consider appointing pūkenga to hearing committees	Regional council, city and district councils	

Part three

Policies and methods

Part three presents the policies and methods that, when implemented, will achieve the objectives of this Statement and address the regionally significant resource management issues (including the issues of significance to iwi authorities). The resource management issues and objectives are presented in the previous part two under topic headings.

Part three is divided into two sections. The first contains the policies and the second sets out the methods.

Within the first section, policies are grouped according to the topic under which the policy was originally drafted and are identified as follows:

AQ = Air Quality
CE = Coastal Environment
EI = Energy and Infrastructure
GR = Geothermal Resources
IR = Integrated Resource Management
IW = Iwi Resource Management
MN = Matters of National Importance
UG = Urban and Rural Growth Management
WL = Water Quality and Land Use
WQ = Water Quantity
NH = Natural Hazards
RR = Rangitāiki River
KR – Kaituna River

Within these topic groups, the letter following the policy number further divides policies into four types as outlined below.

(a) Policies giving direction to regional and district plans

Broad policies that must be given effect by regional or district plans (in accordance with sections 67(3) and 75(3)(c) of the Act) as set out in methods of implementation 1 and 2. These policies are identified by the letter A after the main policy number e.g. CE 3A. NB: while these policies are primarily expressed through plans, in some cases 'A' type policies may also be relevant to the assessment of resource consent applications and notices of requirement. The A policies that must be considered in the assessment of resource consent applications and notices of requirement are listed in Method 3.

(b) Specific directive policies for resource consents, regional and district plans, and notices of requirement.

These policies are identified by the letter B after the main policy number e.g. CE 7B. These are specific policies that:

- must be given effect by regional or district plans (in accordance with sections 67(3)(c) and 75(3)(c) of the Act) as set out in methods of implementation 1 and 2;
- consent authorities must have regard to, where relevant, when considering applications for resource consent and any submissions received (in accordance with section 104(1)(b)(iv) of the Act); and
- territorial authorities must have particular regard to, where relevant, when considering requirements for designations or heritage orders and any submissions received (in accordance with sections 171(1)(a)(iii) and 191(1)(d) of the Act).

NB: in some cases these policies may also be linked to Methods 1 and/or 2 to ensure they are given effect to as soon as practicable by regional and/or district plans.

(c) Policies that allocate responsibilities

These policies allocate the responsibilities for land-use controls for hazardous substances and indigenous biodiversity between the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the region's city and district councils. These policies are identified by the letter C after the main policy number e.g. IR 7C.

(d) Guiding policies

These are guiding policies that outline actions to help achieve the objectives. These policies are identified by the letter D after the main policy number e.g. IW 8D.

The second section sets out the methods for implementing the policies. There are two main groups of methods:

- Directive methods to implement policies identified above as either #A, #B, or #C.
- Methods that implement the guiding policies (identified above as #D) or that support the delivery of the other policies.

Directive methods used to implement most policies are Methods 1, 2 and 3. Method 3 requires that policies shall be given effect to when preparing, changing, varying, reviewing or replacing a regional or district plan, and had regard to when considering a resource consent or notice of requirement. While Method 3 is most commonly used to implement 'B' type policies, in some cases (where listed in Method 3) it may be linked to 'A' type policies which are applicable to the assessment of resource consent applications and notices of requirement. Similarly Methods 1 and/or 2 are primarily used to implement 'A' type policies in regional and district plans but in some cases (where listed in Methods 1 and 2) these policies may also be linked to 'B' type policies to ensure they are given effect to as soon as practicable by the relevant plans. The policies linked to and intended to be implemented by Methods 1, 2 and 3 are identified in the beginning of Section 3.2.1 'Directive methods'.

A summary table is provided at the beginning of part three in which the policy titles are provided. The titles serve only as a guide, as the policies are not reproduced in full within the summary table.

In a box following each of the policies, is a cross reference to pertinent objectives and methods. These must be read in association with each policy, to appreciate the relationships between these policies and methods.

3.1 Policies

Table 11 Policy name and page number

Policy title	Page no.
Kaituna River	
Broad directive policies for plans and consents	
<u>Policy KR 1B: Recognise, strengthen, enhance and provide for traditional and contemporary iwi and hapū relationships with Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Policy KR 2B: Establishing water quality limits within the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Policy KR 3B: Using Mātauranga Māori to inform resource management decision making in the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Policy KR 4B: Managing groundwater abstraction in the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Policy KR 5B: Enhancing the mauri of the Kaituna River through best management practices</u>	
<u>Policy KR 6B: Protect, restore and enhance Kaituna River's indigenous aquatic, riparian and wetland vegetation and habitats</u>	
<u>Policy KR 7B: Enabling economic development opportunities for iwi and hapū in the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Policy KR 8B: Enabling recreational activities along the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Policy KR 9B: Recognising kaitiakitanga in the Kaituna River involves sustainable use, development and protection</u>	

Kaituna River Policies

Applying the Kaituna River provisions

The Kaituna River objectives, policies and methods set out in Table 10c only apply to the Kaituna River co-governance area identified in Map 4b (source OTS-209-79 - Office of Treaty Settlements). These provisions should be read along with other region wide provisions.

Policy KR 1B: Recognise, strengthen, enhance and provide for traditional and contemporary iwi and hapū relationships with Kaituna River

Recognise, strengthen, enhance and provide for traditional and contemporary iwi and hapū relationships with Kaituna River through the:

- (a) Provision of tangata whenua access to sites of cultural significance;
- (b) Establishment of pou and other appropriate cultural markers;
- (c) Formal identification and establishment of taunga waka;
- (d) Development, sharing and application of traditional knowledge, environmental research and monitoring information; and
- (e) Recognition of iwi and hapū resource management plans in the management of land uses, river access and cultural heritage protection.

Explanation

All persons exercising functions and powers under the Act are required to protect historic heritage sites of cultural significance 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 as a matter of national importance. Iwi and hapū seek to reinforce their relationship and that of their culture and traditions with the Kaituna River and sites of cultural significance. For iwi and hapū a priority is re-establishing formal access to sites of cultural significance including the construction of associated taunga waka (traditional canoe landing places) and pou whenua.

Various statutory acknowledgement areas exist within the Kaituna River Catchment area. Claims settlement legislation acknowledges the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association iwi have with these statutory acknowledgement areas. Iwi and hapū resource management plans are also important repositories of sites of cultural significance. These plans identify sites of cultural significance and can assist with establishing priorities for environmental research and monitoring information. Only tangata whenua, through their pukenga, can identify and evidentially substantiate these sites of cultural significance.

The Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna Action Plan is the primary means for identifying priority projects to 'give life' to the Kaituna River Document over the next 10 years.

*Table reference: **Objective 40**, New Methods KR1, KR2, KR4 and KR5, Methods 3, 11, 12, 23S, 23T, 34, 41,42 and 53*

Policy KR 2B: Establishing water quality limits within the Kaituna River

Establish water quality limits for contaminants within the Kaituna River through the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management framework to ensure water:

- (a) Is safe for bathing in identified locations where people wish to swim;
- (b) Provides safe drinking water sources where the water is used for that purpose;
- (c) Can sustain customary kai awa and kai moana sources; and

(d) Is suitable for cultural ceremonies at traditional sites.

Explanation

The Kaituna River community have observed a decline in water quality and are fearful of further decline in the future. Te Maru o Kaituna and communities within the catchment have strong relationships with the river and expectations that water should be swimmable, abundant, suitable for cultural ceremonies, and able to sustain customary food sources.

The ability to access safe drinking water is important to the community. Registered water supplies are afforded protection under the National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water Regulations 2007. The drinking water standards are high across a range of contaminants and it is unrealistic to expect these to be met in all parts of the Kaituna River without water treatment.

Setting instream load limits for contaminants, such as nutrients, sediment and bacteria, within the waterways at identified places, will ensure the quality of water within the Kaituna River meets the desired outcomes of 'Kaituna He Taonga Tuku Iho'.

*Table reference: **Objective 41**, New methods KR1, KR3 and KR4, Methods 2, 3, 12 and 23I*

Policy KR 3B: Using Mātauranga Māori to inform resource management decision making in the Kaituna River

Use mātauranga Māori to inform resource management decision making processes in the Kaituna River and achieve the vision, objectives and desired outcomes of the Kaituna River Document'.

Explanation

'Mātauranga Māori' or 'Māori knowledge' encompasses knowledge and understanding of all things visible and invisible. Mātauranga Māori often includes present-day, historic, local, and traditional knowledge; systems of knowledge transfer and storage; and iwi/hapū goals, aspirations and issues.

Fundamental elements of mātauranga Māori include mauri, whakapapa and kaitiakitanga. It includes all aspects of Māori culture, past present and future. Recognising mātauranga Māori is about understanding the holistic Māori worldview and its focus on connectedness.

Mātauranga Māori is a credible source of knowledge that can be used alongside science to support achieving objectives for the Kaituna River. To be useful mātauranga Māori needs to be stored and readily accessible to help inform resource management decision making processes. Respecting differing world views will enable more balanced and complimentary outcomes.

*Table reference: **Objectives 42 and 43**, New Method KR1, Methods 2, 3, 11, 23I, 23N, 30, 32, 42, 43 and 46*

Policy KR 4B: Managing groundwater abstraction in the Kaituna River

Manage groundwater abstraction to protect the mauri of puna (spring) flows within the Kaituna River while:

- (a) Having regard to the social, economic and cultural well-being of present and future iwi, hapū and communities; and
- (b) Ensuring there is sufficient water available to provide for tāngata whenua, ecological and recreational values.

Explanation

Demand for fresh water particularly for agriculture, horticulture and for drinking supply is predicted to double in the Western Bay sub-region between 2005 and 2055 but the amount of water in our rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers is limited. Under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, Rotorua is identified as a tier 2 urban environment and local authority reversing a previous trend of declining growth. The Western Bay of Plenty sub-region (which includes Tauranga City) is identified as a tier 1 urban environment and local authority. Appendix E of this Policy Statement identifies considerable areas of currently rural land earmarked for future urban development in the Te Puke, Rangiu Business Park and Te Tumu urban growth areas. As population growth and urban development occurs within these areas there will be greater demand for freshwater use.

The challenge is to ensure there is sufficient water within the Kaituna River to provide for tangata whenua, ecological and recreational values for present and future generations whilst also providing for growth and economic, cultural and social well-being. This challenge is serious given current consented allocation exceeds water quantity limits in several sub-catchments of the Kaituna River and also in parts of the underlying groundwater resource.

Managing groundwater abstraction is challenging given its complexities including the interconnections between groundwater and surface water. Water is a renewable resource if used responsibly and sustainably managed. As groundwater and surface water limits are met there will be increasing competition between users for this resource.

Decisions about the allocation of groundwater must ensure there is sufficient water available to provide for tangata whenua, ecological and recreational values. Policy KR 4B must be considered in tandem with Policy WQ 2A when setting allocation limits and Policy WQ 4B when establishing common review dates for groundwater takes within the Kaituna River Catchment.

<p>Table reference: Objectives 42 and 43, New Method KR1, Methods 2, 3, 11, 23I, 23N, 30, 32, 42, 43 and 46</p>
--

Policy KR 5B: Enhancing the mauri of the Kaituna River through best management practices

Enhance the mauri of the Kaituna River by ensuring rural production, commercial and industrial activities minimise nutrient losses by implementing best management practices including:

- (a) Ensuring activities are managed to maintain or enhance the Kaituna River's ecological and cultural health;
- (b) Promoting industry incentives and leadership; and
- (c) Promoting the integration of kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga into land use management, river access and cultural heritage protection in specified locations.

Explanation

Community and iwi concerns have highlighted that a continuation of current land use practices will result in ongoing poor outcomes for the Kaituna River. While regulation has a role to play, on its own it is unlikely to enhance the mauri of the Kaituna River.

The environmental well-being of the Kaituna River requires a more holistic approach involving a mix of regulation, incentives and industry leadership. Improvements in rural land management are reliant on land managers embracing best management practice techniques and technological advances.

Tāngata whenua seek to be actively involved in resource management decision making processes particularly where proposals involve cultural heritage and river access considerations. Tāngata whenua also

seek more meaningful and proactive ways of integrating kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga into land use management practices that will enhance the mauri of the Kaituna River.

Consented activities for agriculture, forestry, horticulture, industry and urban developments, including three waters infrastructure, all have a role in promoting the maintenance and improvement of the cultural and ecological health of the Kaituna River.

An example of best management practice is farm environment plans. Farm environment plans are an instrument to drive improvements in farm management practices focused on erosion, sediment loss, nitrogen and phosphorus reductions to help promote enhancement to the mauri of the Kaituna River.

*Table reference: **Objective 44**, New Methods KR1, KR4, KR5 and KR6, Methods 3, 12, 23J, 23N, 23S, 23T, 27, 34, 35, 41 and 42*

Policy KR 6B: Protect, restore and enhance Kaituna River’s indigenous aquatic, riparian and wetland vegetation and habitats

Protect, restore and enhance indigenous aquatic, riparian and wetland vegetation and habitats within the Kaituna River and its riparian margins by:

- (a) Increasing the quality and extent of wetlands;
- (b) Prioritising funding of biodiversity projects in the Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna Action Plan;
- (c) Undertaking pest management and removal activities; and
- (d) Identifying and enhancing ecosystems that support and sustain indigenous flora and fauna.

Explanation

The Kaituna River Catchment has undergone widespread land use change to enable forestry conversion, pastoral grazing, horticulture, rural lifestyle activities and urbanisation. While these land use activities are important contributors to the region’s economic prosperity they have impacted the health of indigenous vegetation and habitats within streams and rivers and their riparian areas.

Some of New Zealand’s more sensitive indigenous freshwater and reptile species are at risk of disappearing. The indigenous ecosystems within the Kaituna River support these threatened species. There is a need to ensure remaining indigenous flora and fauna in the Kaituna River are retained and protected from further loss or degradation. This requires a systematic approach of identifying and protecting remaining indigenous ecosystems.

Wetland areas are particularly important habitats and therefore should be given the higher priority for protection. In the Bay of Plenty region around 97 percent of wetlands have been lost. Most of these wetlands were in areas very desirable for the development of farmland. Draining, burning and clearing of vegetation for farmland, together with the reclamation of wetlands for urban and industrial uses, have been the principal agents of wetland destruction.

Opportunities for enhancing Kaituna Rivers indigenous aquatic, riparian and wetland ecosystems need to be considered and encouraged, including through non-regulatory tools and the funding of pest management activities. Examples include voluntary wetland management agreements, wetland care groups, funding assistance through incentive schemes and biodiversity plans.

*Table reference: **Objective 45**, New Methods KR1 and KR6, Methods 3, 26, 27, 39, 49, 55, 64 and 65*

Policy KR 7B: Enabling economic development opportunities for iwi and hapū in the Kaituna River

Enable economic development opportunities for iwi and hapū which respect and promote greater understanding of cultural associations with the Kaituna River and restore, protect or enhance the river's well-being.

Explanation

Iwi and hapū seek economic development opportunities which respect cultural associations with the Kaituna River, promote greater understanding of those associations and restore, protect or enhance the Kaituna River's well-being. Economic development opportunities require collaboration and support from all who have an interest in it. Kaitiakitanga and sustainable land management practices should underpin any economic development opportunities to ensure respect for the Kaituna River.

A wide array of employment opportunities exist within the Kaituna River Catchment. In terms of land cover 27 percent of the catchment's land area is indigenous vegetation, 42 percent is pasture, 19 percent forestry and 10 percent in horticulture. The catchment is well connected, with the East Coast Main Trunk Railway Line traversing the lower catchment and the Tauranga Eastern Link Corridor joining the Eastern Bay and Rotorua, to Tauranga.

Urban and industrial growth, as well as changes in rural activities, bring challenges, including pressure on fresh water resources, but also provide opportunities such as economic growth and employment. Sustainable changes can also provide opportunities to ensure particularly sensitive parts of the catchment and values special to people are protected and enhanced.

Both this Policy Statement and the SmartGrowth Strategy provide for urban growth in Te Tumu and Wairakei (i.e. between the Kaituna River and Pāpāmoa East,) Te Puke and Rangiuru out to 2051. The Rangiuru Business Park is a large scale industrial and commercial activity hub exceeding 250 ha. Considerable areas of rural production and horticultural land surrounding Te Puke are earmarked for urban expansion post 2021. If realised the resulting development is likely to more than double the catchment's population.

Eco-tourism opportunities exist including guided walks, mountain biking and hunting on Māori land, public reserves and conservation land, and commercial forest blocks. Alternative tree species and intercropping also have economic potential. The development of Māori land remains an ongoing challenge but also an opportunity for its beneficial owners.

*Table reference: **Objective 46**, New Methods KR1, KR 2, KR3 and KR6, Methods 3, 11, 23S, 23T, 47, 48 and 72*

Policy KR 8B: Enabling recreational activities along the Kaituna River

Enable recreational opportunities along the Kaituna River that do not compromise public safety, access or ecosystem health.

Explanation

The Kaituna River contains significant natural resources and recreational opportunities, which are highly valued by the community and visitors. The first 2 km of the Kaituna River contains Grade 5 whitewater rapids, including the Kaituna Falls, Ōkere Falls and Tutea Falls which are claimed to be the world's highest commercially rafted waterfalls. Currently over 40,000 people a year raft, sledge or kayak the upper Kaituna through commercial providers.

High useage from various, and sometimes competing, recreational pursuits can lead to occasional conflicts, safety concerns and environmental effects.

A key to enabling recreational activities is the provision of public access to and along the Kaituna River. All persons exercising functions, duties and powers under the Act are required to recognise and provide for, the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the Kaituna River as a matter of national

importance. Key mechanisms to achieve this are non-regulatory Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna Action Plan projects (e.g. Project 11 – Kaituna River access project) involving the acquisition of land and district plans in association with subdivision, use and development through resource consent conditions.

Policies MN 5B and MN 6B provide direction on where it is appropriate to encourage or restrict public access and create esplanade reserves and esplanade strips, where they do not already exist, to provide public access to and along the Kaituna River. Many waahi tapu (including burial caves) exist along Kaituna River. Only tangata whenua can identify these waahi tapu and it may be necessary to acknowledge their existence and restrict public access and recreational activities in these areas. Access restrictions are necessary to both protect the relationship tangata whenua have with these culturally significant areas but also to recognise the tapu, metaphysical or spiritual dimension that exists and risk this poses to river users.

Ecological health, mahinga kai, cultural and recreational values are significantly degraded in the Maketū Estuary. The Kaituna River re-diversion and Te Awa o Ngātoroirangi/Maketū Estuary Enhancement project will significantly increase the volume of water into the estuary and help restore ecological and cultural health. Over time these works and their anticipated water quality and ecological benefits should restore active and passive recreational opportunities for tangata whenua, the community and visitors alike.

Table reference: **Objective 46**, New Methods KR1, KR2, KR3 and KR6, Methods 3, 11, 23S, 23T, 47, 48 and 72

Policy KR 9B: Recognising kaitiakitanga in the Kaituna River involves sustainable use, development and protection

Recognise kaitiakitanga in the Kaituna River involves both the sustainable use and development of land and water by tangata whenua and the protection, restoration and enhancement of taonga, waahi tapu, water, sites of significance and other natural and physical resources of importance to tangata whenua.

Explanation

Kaitiakitanga is generally used to denote tangata whenua guardianship of resources within their traditional areas. The role and responsibilities of kaitiakitanga are wide and varied, tangible and intangible, based on Māori lore relevant to iwi, hapū, whānau and resources within their rohe. A principle component of kaitiakitanga is the maintenance of the mauri of resources. Kaitiakitanga also includes providing for appropriate use and development of natural and physical resources in a way or rate that preserves, protects, recognises and strengthens cultural and spiritual aspects of those resources. In the context of the Kaituna River the aim is to protect its mauri while also enabling sustainable use and development that provides for the social, economic and cultural well being of present and future generations.

Table reference: **Objectives 42 and 43**, Methods 2, 3, 11, 23I, 23N, 30, 32, 42, 43 and 46

3.2 Methods to implement policies

Table 4 Methods to implement policies

Section 3.2: Methods to implement policies	Page no.
3.2.1: Directive methods	
<u>Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna Action Plan</u>	
<u>Method KR2: Erect pou or other cultural markers along Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method KR3: Identify locations for safe contact recreation in the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method KR4: Identify and map sites of cultural significance in the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method KR5: Provide information on integrating kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga into land use management in the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method KR6: Promote employment opportunities for tangata whenua through projects in the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method 23I: Develop sustainable environmental flows/levels, and water quality limits in the Rangitaiki River Catchment and Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method 23J: Develop strategies for managing wastewater and stormwater in the Rangitāiki River Catchment and Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method 23N: Develop protocols for recognising and exercising iwi and hapū mana including kaitiakitanga in the Rangitāiki River Catchment and Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method 23S: Remove or adapt structures impeding cultural and recreational access in the Rangitaiki River Catchment and Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method 23T: Retain and enhance public and cultural access to and along rivers in the Rangitaiki River Catchment and Kaituna River</u>	

3.2.1 Directive methods

Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna Action Plan

Implement Policies KR 1B, KR 2B, KR 3B, KR 4B, KR 5B, KR 6B, KR 7B, KR 8B, IW 2B, IW 1B through Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna Action Plan.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities

Method KR2: Erect pou or other cultural markers along Kaituna River

Erect pou and other appropriate cultural markers along the margins of Kaituna River to identify sites of cultural significance to iwi.

Implementation responsibility: Regional, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities.

Method KR3: Identify locations for safe contact recreation in the Kaituna River

Identify specific locations in the Kaituna River that are used for, or that people would like to use for, contact recreation under Policy KR 2B.

Implementation responsibility: City and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities.

Method KR4: Identify and map sites of cultural significance in the Kaituna River

Identify, record and map sites of cultural and historical significance to iwi and hapū including traditional place names, travel routes, waahi tapu, urupa and waipuna (springs) in the Kaituna River Catchment.

Implementation responsibility: Iwi authorities.

Method KR5: Provide information on integrating kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga into land use management in the Kaituna River

Provide information to regional, city and district councils, land developers and consultants about how kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga can be recognised and provided for in land use management, river access and cultural heritage protection.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council, city and district councils and iwi authorities

Method KR6: Promote employment opportunities for tangata whenua through projects in the Kaituna River

Promote employment opportunities for tangata whenua through projects in the Kaituna River including providing:

- (a) Pest and silviculture management services
- (b) Fencing services
- (c) Council reserves maintenance; and
- (d) Environmental monitoring.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council, city and district councils, Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities

Method 23I: Develop environmental flows/levels, and water quality limits in the Rangitāiki River Catchment and Kaituna River

Investigate and develop:

- (a) Environmental flows/levels and water quality limits in the Rangitaiki River Catchment and Kaituna River in accordance with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management; and
- (b) Provisions for the management of flow variability in the Rangitaiki River Catchment and Kaituna River.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council

Method 23J: Develop strategies for managing wastewater and stormwater in the Rangitāiki River Catchment and Kaituna River

In liaison with tangata whenua and local communities develop and implement strategies for the alternative treatment and disposal of wastewater and stormwater in the Rangitāiki River Catchment and Kaituna River.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council, city and, district councils

Method 23N: Develop protocols for recognising and exercising iwi and hapū mana including kaitiakitanga in the Rangitaiki River Catchment and Kaituna River

Develop protocols to ensure the mana of iwi and hapū in the Rangitaiki River Catchment and Kaituna River is recognised through any resource management decision making process to a level all parties agree meets the requirements of Objective 6 and Policy IW 5B.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council, city and district councils and iwi authorities

Method 23S: Remove or adapt structures impeding cultural and recreational access in the Rangitāiki River Catchment and Kaituna River

Where appropriate require and in consultation with tangata whenua require:

- (a) The removal of structures (excluding existing lawfully established hydro-electric dams and power stations) that impede cultural and recreational access in the Rangitāiki River Catchment and Kaituna River;
- (b) Where removal is impracticable, employ measures to adapt existing structures (including lawfully established hydro-electric dams and power stations) or provide alternative access points to minimise adverse effects on cultural and recreational access.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council, city and district councils and iwi authorities

Method 23T: Retain and enhance public and cultural access to and along rivers in the Rangitaiki River Catchment and Kaituna River

Retain and enhance safe public and cultural access to and along rivers within the Rangitaiki River Catchment and Kaituna River by:

- (a) Surveying and mapping existing access points, esplanade strip/reserves and marginal strips for recreation opportunities.
- (b) Identifying existing and new priority public and cultural access points, linkages, as well as areas and time periods where public access should be restricted.
- (c) Subject to (b) provide and maintain safe and identifiable public access points along the margin of the rivers in the Rangitaiki River Catchment and Kaituna River.
- (d) Promoting the acquisition of esplanade reserves/strips and access strips for public access, recreation and conservation purposes.
- (e) Encouraging appropriate amenities (signage, interpretation, education and rubbish disposal).

- (f) Working with communities, landowners and industries to consider opportunities to create appropriate access, including vehicle, walking, bicycle and waka access to the river.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council, city and, district councils and iwi authorities

Part four

Monitoring the Regional Policy Statement and the anticipated environmental results

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.



4.2 Objectives, anticipated environmental results and monitoring indicators

Table 5 Objectives, anticipated environmental results (AER) and monitoring indicators

Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
Kaituna River		
<p>Objective 40 The traditional and contemporary relationships that iwi and hapū have with the Kaituna River are recognised, strengthened, enhanced and provided for</p>	<p><u>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.</u></p>	<p><u>Regular iwi perceptions surveys show iwi within the Kaituna 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.</u></p>
	<p><u>Iwi and hapū kaitiaki are satisfied mitigation measures identified in cultural impact assessments have been addressed in resource management decision-making.</u></p>	<p><u>Regular iwi perceptions surveys show high levels of satisfaction with the provision for mitigation measures included in cultural impact assessments in resource management decision making processes.</u></p>
	<p><u>Decision-making takes iwi and hapū resource management plans into account.</u></p>	<p><u>Section 32 reports for relevant plan changes and resource consents evidentially substantiate relevant iwi and hapū resource management plans have been taken into account.</u></p>
	<p><u>Pou/cultural markers are erected and taunga waka constructed on the Kaituna River.</u></p>	<p><u>Pou/cultural markers are erected and taunga waka constructed on the Kaituna River.</u></p>
<p>Objective 41 Water quality and the mauri of the water, including groundwater, in the Kaituna River is restored to a state which provides for ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species and mahinga kai values</p>	<p><u>Erosion, silt or sediment does not adversely affect aquatic ecosystems.</u></p>	<p><u>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.</u></p>
	<p><u>Water quality supports healthy aquatic ecosystems.</u></p>	<p><u>Macro-invertebrate diversity in Kaituna River is maintained or improved. Water quality is meeting the standards set in the Act, any relevant national instruments and the Regional Natural Resources Plan. Kai moana resources re-establish in Maketū Estuary and are safe for human consumption.</u></p>
	<p><u>The state of degraded water quality in Kaituna River improves over time.</u></p>	<p><u>Water quality measured at monitoring stations within the Kaituna River meet regional plan water quality classification standards and criteria.</u></p>
	<p><u>Public health and safety (by providing potable water and managing sewage) is maintained.</u></p>	<p><u>Registered drinking-water supply catchments are protected from contamination and meet regional plan water classification standards and criteria.</u></p>

<p>Objective 42 There is sufficient water quantity in the Kaituna River to support the mauri of rivers and streams and provide for tangata whenua, ecological and recreational values</p>	<p><u>Significant indigenous biological diversity and natural features values are protected and enhanced.</u></p>	<p><u>Identified significant natural areas on private land are under active management (for the purpose of their maintenance, restoration and rehabilitation).</u></p>
	<p><u>The extent of wetlands is maintained and enhanced.</u></p>	<p><u>Maintenance or improvement in the condition and extent of wetlands.</u></p>
	<p><u>Iwi and hapū relationships with water in the Kaituna River are recognised and acknowledged.</u></p>	<p><u>Resource management decisions involving takes or discharges of water document how iwi and hapū relationships have been recognised and acknowledged.</u></p>
<p>Objective 43 Water in the Kaituna River is sustainably allocated and efficiently used to provide for the social, economic and cultural well-being of iwi, hapū and communities now and for future generations</p>	<p><u>The ecological, cultural, recreational and amenity values of water bodies are maintained.</u></p> <p><u>The health of aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded.</u></p> <p><u>The quantity of available water meets the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.</u></p>	<p><u>River and Stream flows do not fall below their instream minimum flows due to abstraction of water.</u></p>
<p>Objective 44 The environmental well-being of the Kaituna River is enhanced through best management practices</p>	<p><u>Land use impacts are within the sustainable limits of the river (receiving aquatic environment).</u></p>	<p><u>Existing use and new land development aligns with that land's land use capability classification.</u></p> <p><u>Compliance monitoring of consented activities shows no contravention of earthwork related conditions.</u></p>
	<p><u>Resources are used or allocated within their limits (design parameters or carrying capacity).</u></p>	<p><u>Discharges from land are within the assimilative capacity of their receiving environments.</u></p>
	<p><u>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.</u></p>	<p><u>Regular iwi perceptions surveys show iwi within the Kaituna 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.</u></p>
<p>Objective 45 The Kaituna River's wetlands, aquatic and riparian ecosystems are restored, protected and enhanced to support indigenous species</p>	<p><u>Values of water (ecological, cultural, recreational and amenity) within the Kaituna River are maintained.</u></p>	<p><u>River and Stream flows do not fall below their instream minimum flows due to abstraction of water.</u></p>
	<p><u>The extent and quality of wetlands along the Kaituna River is maintained and enhanced.</u></p>	<p><u>Maintenance or improvement in the condition and extent of wetlands along the Kaituna River .</u></p>
	<p><u>Degraded aquatic ecosystems, habitats, and biological communities are restored (if practical) and rehabilitated.</u></p>	<p><u>An observed increase in the health of natural communities and habitats of indigenous flora, fauna and ecosystems in the Kaituna River and their riparian margins and wetlands.</u></p>

Objective 46 <u>Te Maru o Kaituna collaborate with iwi and the wider community to enable environmental, economic, social, educational and cultural aspirations for the restoration, protection and enhancement of the Kaituna River.</u>	<u>The quality and quantity of public access to and along rivers is improved.</u>	<u>Increase in the number and quality of formal public esplanade reserves and strips and public accessways to and along the Kaituna River.</u>
	<u>Values of water (ecological, cultural, recreational, amenity and economic) within the Kaituna River are maintained.</u>	<u>River and Stream flows do not fall below their instream minimum flows due to abstraction of water.</u>

Appendix A – Definitions

Kaituna River: The co-governance area identified in Map 4b (source Office Treaty Settlements OTS-209-79) and includes all rivers and streams flowing into the Kaituna River and Maketu Estuary.

Riparian Areas or Margins: A strip of land of varying width adjacent to a waterway which contributes or may contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of the natural functioning, quality and character of the waterway and its margins.