

Part five

Principal reasons for objectives, policies and methods

This part presents the principal reasons for adopting the objectives, policies and methods of the Statement. Section 32 of the Act requires this analysis. It requires an evaluation of the extent to which each objective in the Statement is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Act and whether, having regard to their efficiency and effectiveness, the policies and methods are the most appropriate for achieving the objectives. Detailed reasons for each provision are included in the section 32 reports outlining the consideration of alternatives, benefits and costs that accompany the Statement.



5.1 Objectives

All objectives in the Statement have been adopted to address one or more regionally significant resource management issues. These issues were identified through a process involving an analysis of the state of the environment, National Policy Statements, and feedback received from city and district councils, the community, and consultation with iwi authorities and hapū in the region. This process has included consultation both during the preparation and following the public release of the:

- Monitoring and Evaluation of the Operative Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement, November 2008
- Next Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement Issues and Options discussion document, November 2008; and
- Draft Regional Policy Statement for the Bay of Plenty region 2009.

The reasons for the objectives adopted in this Statement is that they have been identified through the process set out above and in the section 32 analysis as being the most appropriate way of promoting the sustainable management of the region's natural and physical resources.

5.2 Policies

Policies in this Statement set the course of actions that are to be followed to achieve the objectives. There are two types of policies.

Policies are grouped according to the topic under which the policy was originally drafted as set out in Part three. Within these topic groups the letter following the policy number further divides policies into four types as outlined below.

Both directive and guiding policies are needed in the statement to achieve the objectives.

5.2.1 Directive policies

Directive policies are divided into broad directive and specific directive policies.

The broad directive policies must be given effect to by regional, city and district plans. These policies direct the broad matters that shall be included in the policies, rules and/or other methods of regional and district plans. These policies are necessary to achieve the objectives. Their broad nature means each council will need to work with their communities, iwi authorities, and other affected stakeholders, to find the most appropriate way to give effect to the Statement. The broad policies are identified by the letter A after the main policy number e.g. CE 3A.

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

- 1 Provide direction for the assessment and consideration of resource consent applications;
- 2 Must be included in the policies, rules and/or other methods of regional and district plans; and
- 3 Must have particular regard to, where relevant, when considering notices of requirement (for designations or heritage orders) and any submissions received.

5.2.2 Allocation of responsibilities policies

Policies that allocate responsibilities for land use controls for natural hazards, 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 8C. These policies are necessary to satisfy the requirements of section 62(1)(i) of the Act.



5.2.3 Guiding policies

Guiding policies direct specific actions to help achieve the objectives, such as the provision of information and works and services. They are needed where the broad and specific policies alone cannot achieve the objectives.

These policies will be implemented through actions that do not involve regulation or statutory processes under the Act.

5.3 Methods

Methods in this Statement state the actions needed to implement the policies. As with the policies, there are two types of methods –

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

5.3.1 Directive methods

Methods 1 and 1A implement the policies that direct what shall or should be included in the district plans. Method 2 and 2A implement the policies that direct what should be included in regional plans. These methods are necessary to clarify when regional and district plans must give effect to this Statement.

Method 3 implements policies that direct the matters to be considered when making decisions on resource management consent applications, notices of requirement, plan changes, variations or replacements to district or regional plans.

Method 4 implements the policies that relate to the Bay of Plenty Regional Land Transport Plan. The method is necessary to clarify when the Bay of Plenty Regional Land Transport Plan will consider the policies.

Methods 5 – 23T contain defined actions to implement specific directive policies.

5.3.2 Guiding methods

Methods 24 – 78 are guiding methods. These contain methods that set out:

- Specific information (including guidance) and programmes that will be prepared. These methods are needed to provide people and communities with information that will enable them to understand, contribute and actively participate in the sustainable management of the region's natural and physical resources or to enable Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the region's city and district councils to implement policies in this Statement;
- Actions that will be promoted by Bay of Plenty Regional Council in coordination other organisations to manage resources in an integrated way. These methods are needed to ensure that where resources are managed by more than one agency, it is done collaboratively;
- Where identification or investigation of specified natural and physical resources is necessary to implement the policies. The methods attend to gaps in information that need to be addressed, as a priority, to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources; and
- Where support and assistance is necessary to implement the policies.