

APPENDIX 1

OBJECTIVE

- OBJ 34** To recognise tikanga Maori values and the contribution they make to sustainable development and the fulfilment of HBRC's role as guardians, as established under the RMA, and tangata whenua roles as kaitiaki, in keeping with Maori culture and traditions.

POLICIES

- POL 57** Where policy is being developed for the management of natural and physical resources the following matters shall be had regard to:
- (a) Where the effects of an activity have minimal or no measurable impact on the state of mauri, the life sustaining capacity of a resource - no or minimal regulation (noa).
 - (b) Where the actual or potential effects of an activity on the state of mauri are significant - the activity shall be dealt with on a case-by-case basis according to those effects (rahui).
 - (c) Where the impacts of an activity have a severe and irreversible impact upon the state of mauri that activity shall be prohibited (tapu).

- POL 58** To share information on matters of resource management significance to Maori and on processes to address them.

OBJECTIVE

- OBJ 35** To consult with Maori in a manner that creates effective resource management outcomes.

POLICIES

- POL 59** Consultation with tangata whenua should be undertaken in a manner that acknowledges Maori values, with the fundamental approach in consultation being "kanohi kite kanohi" (face to face) or personal contact. Other matters necessary to be exercised are:
- (a) consideration of a consent application not yet finally decided upon
 - (b) listening to what others have to say
 - (c) considering their responses
 - (d) deciding what will be done
 - (e) appropriate timing.
- POL 61** Resource management decisions made subsequent to consultation shall show regard for that consultation.
- OBJ 36** To protect and where necessary aid the preservation of waahi tapu (sacred places), and tauranga waka (landings for waka).
- OBJ 37** To protect and where necessary aid the preservation of mahinga kai (food cultivation areas), mahinga mataitai (sea-food gathering places), taonga raranga (plants used for weaving and resources used for traditional crafts) and taonga rongoa (medicinal plants, herbs and resource).
- POL 64** Activities should not have any significant adverse effects on waahi tapu, or tauranga waka.

POL 65 Activities should not have any significant adverse effects on taonga raranga, mahinga kai or mahinga mataitai.

POL 66 The importance of coastal, lake, wetlands and river environments and their associated resources to Maori should be recognised in the management of those resources.

OBJ 40 The maintenance of the water quality of specific rivers in order that the existing species and natural character are sustained, while providing for resource availability for a variety of purposes, including groundwater recharge.

POL 71 ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES - SURFACE WATER QUALITY

5.4.2 To manage the effects of activities affecting the quality of water in rivers, lakes and wetlands in accordance with the environmental guidelines set out in Tables 7 and 8¹.

**Table 7. Environmental Guidelines - Surface Water Quality
Part I - Guidelines that apply across the entire Hawke's Bay region**

Issue	Guideline
1. Temperature	The temperature of the water should be suitable for sustaining the aquatic habitat.
2. Dissolved oxygen	The concentration of dissolved oxygen should exceed 80% of saturation concentration.
3. Ammoniacal nitrogen	The concentration of ammoniacal (N-NH/) should not exceed 0.1 mg/l.
4. Soluable reactive phosphorus	The concentration of soluble reactive phosphorus should not exceed 0.015 mg/l.
5. Clarity	In areas used for contact recreation, the horizontal sighting range of a 200 mm black disk should exceed 1.6 m.

These guidelines apply after reasonable mixing and disregarding the effect of any natural perturbations that may affect the water body, as set out in Policy 72.

¹ Comparison of guidelines with existing water quality – Schedule III gives detailed explanation and reasons for the environmental guidelines for surface water quality, and the annual State of the Environment Update Report (HBRC) provides information on existing water quality.

POL 72 IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES - SURFACE WATER QUALITY

5.4.6 To implement the environmental guidelines for surface water quality predominantly in the process of making decisions on resource consents in accordance with section 104 (1)(b) of the RMA, and in accordance with the following approach:

- (a) **After reasonable mixing** - The environmental guidelines apply to surface water bodies after reasonable mixing of contaminants,² and disregarding the effect of any natural perturbations that may affect the water body. The exception is where water diverted or discharged into water from a hydro-electric power scheme entrains sediment between the point of discharge and the point of reasonable mixing, causing a breach of the suspended sediments guidelines c (i) and (ii) below. In this case, the guidelines may apply at the point of discharge, disregarding the effect of any natural perturbations that may affect the water body.
- (b) **At or below median flows or levels for all guidelines except suspended solids** - All environmental guidelines, except those for suspended solids, apply to flowing surface water bodies when the flow of water is at or less than the median flow, or for non-flowing water bodies, the level of water is at or less than the median level.
- (c) **At all flows for suspended solids** - The guidelines for suspended solids apply as follows:
 - (i) At times when the suspended solids concentration is less than the specified guideline for a particular water body and location, an activity should not cause, or contribute to, a breach of the specified guideline. In no case should an activity cause more than a doubling of the suspended solids concentration or turbidity of the receiving water body.

² For the purposes of this Regional Plan, "reasonable mixing in surface water" of contaminants in surface water will generally be considered to have occurred as follows:

- (a) In relation to flowing surface water bodies, at whichever of the following is the least:
 - (i) a distance 200 metres downstream of the point of discharge
 - (ii) a distance equal to seven times the bed width of the surface water body, but which shall be not less than 50 metres, or
 - (iii) the distance downstream at which mixing of contaminants has occurred across the full width of the surface water body, but which shall not be less than 50 metres.
- (b) In relation to lakes, at a distance 15 metres from the point of discharge.

Alternatively, for activities that are subject to resource consents, "reasonable mixing" may be determined on a case by case basis through the resource consent process.

POL 72A DISCHARGE PERMITS - Matters for consideration in catchments other than the Tukituki River catchment³

- (1) When considering any application for a discharge the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water including on any ecosystem associated with fresh water and
 - (b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on fresh water, and on any ecosystem associated with fresh water, resulting from the discharge would be avoided.
- (2) When considering any application for a discharge the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the health of the people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water; and
 - (b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on the health of the people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water resulting from the discharge would be avoided.

Objectives

- Obj 16.1 Maintenance or enhancement of water quality of the coastal marine area in order that it is suitable for sustaining or improving aquatic ecosystems, and for contact recreation purposes where appropriate.
- Obj 16.2 Promote the avoidance, remediation or mitigation of the adverse effects of activities on mauri in the coastal marine area.
- Obj 16.3 Adverse effects on the environment associated with discharge and dumping of contaminants to the coastal marine area are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- Obj 16.4 The life supporting capacity of water in the coastal marine area is safeguarded.

Issue	Guideline
<p>1. Control of discharges</p>	<p>(a) Discharges of contaminants and the effects of such discharges on water in the coastal marine area shall be managed for aquatic ecosystem purposes (Class AE(HB) Water) and contact recreation purposes (Class CR(HB) Water) where appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Discharges of contaminants from boat maintenance operations shall be restricted, and the installation of</p>

³ NOTE 1: Policy 72A applies to the following discharges (including a diffuse discharge by any person or animal):

- (a) a new discharge or
 - (b) a change or increase in any discharge -
- of any contaminant into fresh water, or onto or into land in circumstances that may result in that contaminant (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge of that contaminant, any other contaminant) entering fresh water.

NOTE 2: Pol 72A(1) does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011.

NOTE 3: Pol 72A(2) does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 took effect on 1 August 2014.

bunding around boat maintenance facilities shall be required.

2. Reasonable mixing

Discharges of contaminants into classified waters should comply with receiving water quality standards in Schedule E after reasonable mixing.

3. Sewage discharges

(a) The discharge of sewage from land which does not pass through soil or wetland, directly into water in the coastal marine area is inappropriate, unless:

- (i) the disposal of sewage directly into the coastal marine area is the best practicable option and
- (ii) significant adverse effects on ecosystems, natural character of the coastal environment and on water quality classified for contact recreation purposes are avoided, or remedied or mitigated where avoidance is not practicable.
- (iii) there has been consultation with:
 - tangata whenua in accordance with tikanga Maori and due weight has been given to s6, s7 and s8 of the RMA and
 - the affected community in determining the suitability of the treatment and disposal system.

(b) The location and extent of any mixing zone for discharge of sewage shall ensure that there are no significant adverse effects on:

- (i) any Significant Conservation Area or
- (ii) the use of receiving waters for recreation or
- (iii) the use of receiving waters for collection of seafood for human consumption.

(c) the adverse effects of sewage discharges on the present and reasonably foreseeable use of the receiving waters have been avoided where practicable, remedied or mitigated, particularly in:

Policy 16.3 When considering new applications or applications to renew discharge permits, to take into account:

- (a) The existing state of the receiving environment, its resources and its assimilative capacity, including seasonal fluctuations
- (b) Tangata whenua relationships with, and use of, resources within the receiving

environment

- (c) Cumulative effects of all discharge activities within the area on ecosystems and indigenous flora and fauna.