

Te Mana o te Wai		
NPS-FM	Objective AA1	To consider and recognise Te Mana o te Wai in the management of fresh water.
	Policy C1	By every regional council making or changing regional policy statements and plans to consider and recognise Te Mana o te Wai, noting that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) te Mana o te Wai recognises the connection between water and the broader environment – Te Hauora o te Taiao (the health of the environment), Te Hauora o te Wai (the health of the waterbody) and Te Hauora o te Tangata (the health of the people); and b) values identified through engagement and discussion with the community, including tangata whenua, must inform the setting of freshwater objectives and limits.
Integrated Management		
NPS-FM	Objective C1	To improve integrated management of fresh water and the use and development of land in whole catchments, including the interactions between fresh water, land, associated ecosystems and the coastal environment.
	Policy C1	By every regional council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) recognising the interactions, ki uta ki tai (from the mountains to the sea) between fresh water, land, associated ecosystems and the coastal environment; and b) managing fresh water and land use and development in catchments in an integrated and sustainable way to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, including cumulative effects.
	Policy C2	By every regional council making or changing regional policy statements to the extent needed to provide for the integrated management of the effects of the use and development of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) land on fresh water, including encouraging the co-ordination and sequencing of regional and/or urban growth, land use and development and the provision of infrastructure; and b) land and fresh water on coastal water
RPS	Objective 3.1	Integrate the management of freshwater and the subdivision, use and development of land in catchments to enable catchment-specific objectives for fresh and associated coastal water to be met.
	Policy 4.1.1	Collaboratively: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Identify the values of water in catchments and receiving estuaries and harbours; (b) Provide for these values by establishing catchment-specific objectives and set water quality limits and environmental flows and / or levels, and where necessary targets; and (c) Establish methods to avoid, and where necessary phase out, overallocation.
RWSP	Objective 13.03.01	Integrated catchment management to achieve the sustainable use of all resources and the minimisation of conflicts.
	Policy 13.02.03	To promote integrated catchment management in absence of 'catchment specific' regional plan.
	Policy 13.02.05	To encourage and promote the integration of resource management between District Councils and the Regional Council.
	Method 13.03.07	Establish review dates for each catchment, and in catchments with high demand for and pressure on resources, include review dates on resource consents, while not limiting the duration of the resource consents unnecessarily.
	Method 13.03.12	Comment on and lodge submissions to plans prepared by District Councils and resource consent applications.
FNDP	Objective 12.3.3.1	To achieve an integrated approach to the responsibilities of the Northland Regional Council and Far North District Council in respect to the management of adverse effects arising from soil excavation and filling, and minerals extraction.
	Objective 12.3.3.2	To maintain the life supporting capacity of the soils of the District
	Objective 12.3.3.3	To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects associated with soil excavation or filling
	Policy 12.3.4.1	That the adverse effects of soil erosion are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
	Policy 12.3.4.2	That the development of buildings or impermeable surfaces in rural areas be managed so as to minimise adverse effects on the life supporting capacity of the soil.

	<i>Policy 12.3.4.4</i>	<i>That soil excavation and filling, and mineral extraction activities be designed, constructed and operated to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on people and the environment.</i>
	<i>Policy 12.3.4.5</i>	<i>That soil conservation be promoted.</i>
Allocation of Water, Ecological Flows, and Levels		
<i>NPS-FM</i>	<i>Objective B1</i>	<i>To safeguard the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems of fresh water, in sustainably managing the taking, using, damming, or diverting of fresh water.</i>
	<i>Objective B2</i>	<i>To avoid any further over-allocation of fresh water and phase out existing over-allocation.</i>
	<i>Objective B3</i>	<i>To improve and maximise the efficient allocation and efficient use of water.</i>
	<i>Objective B4</i>	<i>To protect significant values of wetlands and of outstanding freshwater bodies.</i>
	<i>Objective B5</i>	<i>To enable communities to provide for their economic well-being, including productive economic opportunities, in sustainably managing fresh water quantity, within limits.</i>
	<i>Policy B1</i>	<i>By every regional council making or changing regional plans to the extent needed to ensure the plans establish freshwater objectives in accordance with Policies CA1-CA4 and set environmental flows and/or levels for all freshwater management units in its region (except ponds and naturally ephemeral water bodies) to give effect to the objectives in this national policy statement, having regard to at least the following:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a) the reasonably foreseeable impacts of climate change;</i> <i>b) the connection between water bodies; and</i> <i>c) the connections between freshwater bodies and coastal water.</i>
	<i>Policy B2</i>	<i>By every regional council making or changing regional plans to the extent needed to provide for the efficient allocation of fresh water to activities, within the limits set to give effect to Policy B1.</i>
	<i>Policy B4</i>	<i>By every regional council identifying methods in regional plans to encourage the efficient use of water.</i>
<i>RPS</i>	<i>Objective 3.3</i>	<i>Maintain flows, flow variability and water levels necessary to safeguard the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes, indigenous species and the associated ecosystems of freshwater.</i>
	<i>Objective 3.10</i>	<i>Efficiently use and allocate common natural resources, with a particular focus on:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) Situations where demand is greater than supply;</i> <i>(b) The use of freshwater and coastal water space; and</i> <i>(c) Maximising the security and reliability of supply of common natural resources for users.</i>
	<i>Policy 4.3.1</i>	<i>Establish interim region-wide ecological flows and water levels for water bodies outside of priority catchments to give effect to Objective 3.3 of this Regional Policy Statement.</i>
	<i>Policy 4.3.2</i>	<i>Establish regulatory methods to avoid or phase out the over-allocation of regionwide ecological flows and water levels</i>
	<i>Policy 4.3.3</i>	<i>Allocate and use water efficiently within allocation limits.</i>
	<i>Policy 4.3.4</i>	<i>Recognise and promote the benefits of water harvesting, storage, and conservation measures.</i>
<i>Method 4.3.5</i>	<i>(1) The regional council will change relevant regional plans to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) Include interim region-wide ecological flows and levels for water bodies outside of priority catchments.</i> <i>(b) Maintain region-wide ecological flows and water levels and catchment specific environmental flows and water levels, including by:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(i) Requiring that no take on its own or in combination with any other take/s exceeds a minimum flow or level, or allocation limit; and</i> 	

		<p>(ii) Requiring common review dates on all water permits in a catchment under section 128(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act as a method to assess the potential for adverse cumulative effects on flows and levels;</p> <p>(c) Include policies and methods to improve the efficient allocation of water, including by:</p> <p>(i) Requiring that the intended rate and quantity of water is reasonable and justified for the proposed use;</p> <p>(ii) Providing for the efficient transfer of water permits;</p> <p>(iii) Promoting water user groups; and</p> <p>(iv) Requiring, as a condition of water permits for municipal supply, contingency plans for the supply of water during drought periods when the required volume of water cannot be taken from the consented source.</p> <p>(d) Require the efficient use of water in permitted and consented consumptive takes to the extent that is reasonable based on the level of existing allocation and likely future demand pressure in the catchment.</p> <p>(3) To improve the efficient allocation and use of water the regional council will amend its relevant regional plans to include direction on metering requirements for consented takes of less than five litres per second, which are not covered by the Resource Management (Measuring and Reporting of Water Takes) Regulations 2010.</p> <p>(4) The regional council will include policies and methods in the relevant regional plans to protect the significant values of wetlands in buffering storm flows, and recharging aquifers.</p>				
	Method 4.3.6	<p>(2) The regional and district councils shall promote water harvesting, water storage (including within constructed wetlands) and water conservation methods (such as reusing and recycling) for new developments and changes in land use, including developments that are serviced by municipal supplies. ...</p> <p>(4) The regional council will assist investigations into potentially appropriate locations for large-scale water storage infrastructure.</p>				
PRP	Objective F.1.1	<p>Manage the taking, use, damming and diversion of fresh water so that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems of fresh water are safeguarded, and 2) the significant values, including hydrological variation in outstanding freshwater bodies and natural wetlands are protected, and 3) the extent of littoral zones in lakes are maintained, and 4) continually flowing rivers have sufficient flows and flow variability to maintain habitat quality, including to flush rivers of deposited sediment and nuisance algae and macrophytes and support the natural movement of indigenous fish, and 5) flows and water levels support sustainable mahinga kai, recreational, amenity and other social and cultural values associated with freshwater bodies, and 6) adverse effects associated with saline intrusion and land subsidence above are avoided, and 7) it is a reliable resource for consumptive and non-consumptive uses. 				
	Policy D.4.10	<p>For the purpose of assisting with the achievement of Objective F.1.1 of this Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) apply the allocation limits set in H.4 Environmental flows and levels when considering and determining applications for resource consents to take, use, dam or divert fresh water, and 2) ensure that no decision will likely result in over-allocation. 				
	Policy H.4.1	<p>The minimum flows in Table 24: Minimum flows for rivers apply to Northland's rivers (excluding ephemeral rivers or streams) unless a lower minimum flow is provided for under Policy D.4.12 Minimum flows and levels.</p> <p>Table 24: Minimum flows for rivers</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>River Water Quantity</th> <th>Minimum Flow (L/s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Small rivers</td> <td>80 percent of the seven-day mean annual low flow</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The minimum flow will be applied at the point of take and any downstream flow recorder sites, as determined by the Regional Council. 2) The seven-day mean annual low flow (MALF) at flow recorder sites will be determined using the lowest average river flow for any consecutive seven-day period for each year of record. 3) The MALF for other sites, for which no measured flow data exists, will be determined through gauging of river flows correlated with water level monitoring sites or flow recorded sites. The Regional Council will have discretion over the location and method for the gauging. 	River Water Quantity	Minimum Flow (L/s)	Small rivers	80 percent of the seven-day mean annual low flow
River Water Quantity	Minimum Flow (L/s)					
Small rivers	80 percent of the seven-day mean annual low flow					

	Policy H.4.2	<p>The minimum levels in Table 25: Minimum levels for lakes and natural wetlands apply to Northland's lakes (excluding artificially constructed water storage reservoirs) and natural wetlands unless a lower level is provided for under Policy D.4.12 Minimum flows and levels.</p> <p>Table 25: Minimum levels for lakes and natural wetlands</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="624 338 1390 450"> <thead> <tr> <th>Management unit</th> <th>Minimum level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Natural wetlands</td> <td>There is no change in their seasonal or annual range in water levels.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Management unit	Minimum level	Natural wetlands	There is no change in their seasonal or annual range in water levels.
Management unit	Minimum level					
Natural wetlands	There is no change in their seasonal or annual range in water levels.					
	Policy H.4.3	<p>1) The quantity of fresh water that can be taken from a river at flows below the median flow must not exceed whichever is the greater of the following limits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the relevant limit in Table 26: Allocation limits for rivers, or b) the quantity authorised to be taken by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. resource consents existing at the date of public notification of this Plan less, with the exception of water permits for takes from rivers in the Mangere Catchment, any resource consents subsequently surrendered, lapsed, cancelled or not replaced, and ii. takes that existed at the notification date of this Plan that are subsequently authorised by resource consents under: Rule C.5.1.8 Replacement water permits for registered drinking water supplies – controlled activity, Rule C.5.1.9 Takes existing at the notification date of the plan – controlled activity and Rule C.5.1.11 Takes existing at the notification date of this Plan – discretionary activity. <p>2) The allocation limits specified in Clause 1) include volumes allowed to be taken under section 14(3)(b) of the RMA and permitted to be taken by rules in this Plan, and the estimated or measured volumes associated with such takes should be considered when making decisions on applications water permits.</p> <p>3) The allocation limits specified in Clause 1) apply to applications for water permits for the taking and use of fresh water from rivers, but do not apply to non-consumptive components of takes.</p> <p>Table 26: Allocation limits for rivers</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="624 1093 1390 1205"> <thead> <tr> <th>River Water Quantity</th> <th>Allocation limit (m³/day)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Small rivers</td> <td>40 percent of the seven-day mean annual low flow</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The allocation limit will be applied at the point of take and any downstream flow recorder sites, as determined by the regional council. 2) The seven-day mean annual low flow (MALF) at flow recorder sites will be determined using the lowest average river flow for any 7-consecutive-day period for each year of record. 3) The MALF for other sites, for which no measured flow data exists, will be determined through gauging of river flows correlated with water level monitoring sites or flow recorded sites. The regional council will have discretion over the location and method for the gauging. 	River Water Quantity	Allocation limit (m ³ /day)	Small rivers	40 percent of the seven-day mean annual low flow
River Water Quantity	Allocation limit (m ³ /day)					
Small rivers	40 percent of the seven-day mean annual low flow					
RWSP	Objective 9.04.01	<p>The maintenance of water flows and levels in rivers, lakes and indigenous wetlands that are sufficient to provide for the preservation of their natural character, safeguard life-supporting capacity, and has particular regard to protecting their intrinsic ecosystem, amenity and cultural values. 2. The sustainable management of Northland's surface water resource whilst avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse environmental effects. 3. The efficient use of surface water.</p>				
	Objective 9.04.02	<p>The sustainable management of Northland's surface water resource whilst avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse environmental effects.</p>				
	Policy 9.05.03	<p>To recognise that smaller rivers, being those with a Mean Annual Low Flow (MALF) of less than 300 l/s, are more sensitive to the potentially adverse effects of flow reduction on their life supporting capacity than are larger rivers.</p>				
	Policy 9.05.04	<p>To recognise that rivers or sections of rivers with the following characteristics are likely to have high ecosystem values which may be sensitive to the potential adverse effects of flow reduction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Significant areas of gravel substrates; and (b) Riparian vegetation, which provides shade and acts as a nutrient filter, within the Riparian Management Zone; and (c) A high diversity of aquatic life; or (d) Threatened aquatic life. 				

	<i>Policy 9.05.05</i>	<i>Unless provided for by other policies in this section, to ensure that as a result of the taking, use, damming or diverting of surface water, flows are not reduced below the Mean Annual Low Flow (MALF) in rivers, or sections of rivers, which contain the characteristics described in Policy 9.05.04 and which have a MALF of less than 300 l/s.</i>
	<i>Policy 9.05.06</i>	<i>To recognise that rivers, or sections of rivers, which do not have the characteristics described in Policy 9.05.04 are less sensitive to the potentially adverse effects of flow reduction arising from the taking, damming and diverting of surface water and therefore relatively lower minimum flows are acceptable to avoid adverse effects on the life supporting capacity of the aquatic ecosystem.</i>
	<i>Policy 9.05.07</i>	<i>Unless provided for by other policies in this section, to ensure that as a result of the taking, damming and diversion of surface water in rivers or sections of rivers which do not fall within the scope of Policy 9.05.04, are not reduced below the 7 day, 1 in 5 year return period low flow.</i>
	<i>Policy 9.05.14</i>	<i>To give priority to existing domestic and stock drinking water needs and public water supply provided that those needs are reasonable.</i>
	<i>Policy 9.05.15</i>	<i>To encourage water users to:</i> <i>(a) Undertake rainwater collection and storage, including rainfall runoff.</i> <i>(b) Efficiently use and minimise the wastage of surface water taken and used for any purpose.</i> <i>(c) Investigate alternative water sources and water use strategies for use during low flow periods.</i>
	<i>Method 9.06.02</i>	<i>Include rules to restrict the taking, use, damming or diverting of water in such rivers, or sections of rivers, or lakes.</i>
	<i>Method 9.06.05</i>	<i>Require applications for water permits to include an evaluation in regard to the characteristics listed in Policy 9.05.04.</i>
	<i>Method 9.06.06</i>	<i>Include rules for the taking, use, damming or diverting of surface water.</i>
	<i>Method 9.06.07</i>	<i>Impose conditions on water permits to set the Mean Annual Low Flow as the Design Minimum Flow downstream of takes, uses, dams and diversions from rivers which meet all the criteria listed in Policy 9.05, unless evidence is provided which indicates that lower flows are unlikely to have significant adverse environmental effects.</i>
	<i>Method 9.06.08</i>	<i>Impose conditions on water permits to set 100% of the 7 day 1 in 5 year return period low flow as the Design Minimum Flow downstream of takes, uses, dams and diversions from rivers which do not meet all the criteria listed in Policy 9.05.04, unless evidence is provided which indicates that lower flows are unlikely to have significant adverse environmental effects.</i>
	<i>Method 9.06.11</i>	<i>Require applications for water permits to take, use, dam or divert water to include an assessment as required by Section 88 and the Fourth Schedule of the Act which demonstrates inter alia the effect of the proposal on the matters listed in Policy 9.05.10. The scope and detail of such assessments need to be appropriate to the circumstances and to the scale of the potential effects in relation to the proposed use.</i>
	<i>Method 9.06.12</i>	<i>Where necessary to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, impose conditions on water permits, to require portions of flows, over and above the Design Minimum Flow to be released downstream of the dam provided that the flow released is not greater than that which is occurring naturally immediately before the dam.</i>
	<i>Method 9.06.24</i>	<i>Include rules which control the taking of surface water in catchments not listed in Method 9.06.23, and the taking of surface water over and above the quantity allowed as a permitted activity in accordance with Methods 9.06.22 and 9.06.23.</i>
	<i>Method 9.06.30</i>	<i>In addition to the information that may be required in response to s.88, s.104 and the Fourth Schedule of the Act, require applications for water permits to include specific information on alternative water use strategies and how the proposed methods of taking, reticulation and use of water will encourage the efficient use and the minimisation of wastage.</i>
Indigenous ecosystems and biodiversity		
<i>NPS-FM</i>	<i>Objective B1</i>	<i>To safeguard the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems of fresh water, in sustainably managing the taking, using, damming, or diverting of fresh water.</i>
	<i>Policy B2</i>	<i>By every regional council making or changing regional plans to the extent needed to ensure the plans establish freshwater objectives in accordance with Policies CA1-CA4 and set environmental flows and/or levels for all freshwater management units in its region (except ponds and naturally ephemeral water</i>

		<p>bodies) to give effect to the objectives in this national policy statement, having regard to at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the reasonably foreseeable impacts of climate change; b) the connection between water bodies; and c) the connections between freshwater bodies and coastal water.
	Policy CB1	<p>By every regional council developing a monitoring plan that: a) establishes methods for monitoring progress towards, and the achievement of, freshwater objectives established under Policies CA1-CA4;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) establishes methods for monitoring the extent to which the values identified under Policy CA2(b) are being provided for in a freshwater management unit. These methods must at least include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. measures of the health of indigenous flora and fauna;
RPS	Objective 3.4	<p>Safeguard Northland's ecological integrity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Protecting areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna; b) Maintaining the extent and diversity of indigenous ecosystems and habitats in the region; and c) Where practicable, enhancing indigenous ecosystems and habitats, particularly where this contributes to the reduction in the overall threat status of regionally and nationally threatened species.
	Policy 4.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) ... outside the coastal environment avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of subdivision, use and development so they are no more than minor on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Indigenous taxa that are listed as threatened or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists; (b) Areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna, that are significant using the assessment criteria in Appendix 5; (c) Areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biodiversity under other legislation. (4) For the purposes of clause (1), (2) and (3), when considering whether there are any adverse effects and/or any significant adverse effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Recognise that a minor or transitory effect may not be an adverse effect; (b) Recognise that where the effects are or maybe irreversible, then they are likely to be more than minor; (c) Recognise that there may be more than minor cumulative effects from minor or transitory effects.
	Method 4.4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Subject to Method 4.4.3(3), within two years after the Regional Policy Statement becomes operative the regional council will amend regional plans to the extent needed to ensure the plans implement Policy 4.4.1 for water bodies (including wetlands), in, on, or under the beds of rivers and lakes, and in the coastal marine area. Principal methods include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Freshwater objectives and associated environmental flows and / or levels and freshwater quality limits, and regulatory methods to achieve them, such as controls on discharges and the use of land; (c) Controls on use and development of beds of lakes, rivers, and wetlands; (e) Controls on use and development that could have adverse effects by causing aquatic pest species to be released or otherwise spread. (2) Subject to Method 4.4.3(3), within two years after the Regional Policy Statement becomes operative the district councils shall amend district plans to the extent needed to ensure the plans implement Policy 4.4.1 on land outside of the beds of rivers and lakes, wetlands, and the coastal marine area. Methods of implementation include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Controls on the disturbance of land and the clearance of vegetation; (3) In implementing Policy 4.4.1 regional and district plans shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Allow activities undertaken for the purposes of pest control or habitat maintenance or enhancement; (b) Consider biodiversity offsets in appropriate circumstances;
	Method 4.4.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) In partnership with other regional councils, district councils, the Department of Conservation, other agencies and iwi, the regional council will work to implement and report against a nationally consistent set of indigenous biodiversity indicators for both terrestrial and aquatic environments. (2) In collaboration with other regional councils, district councils, the Department of Conservation, and potentially other agencies and iwi, the regional council will develop guidance to assist with the identification of areas meeting Appendix 5 significance criteria. (3) The regional council will, in collaboration with district councils, the Department of Conservation and iwi, and in consultation with affected landowners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Determine and implement priorities for identifying areas of significant vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna; and

		(b) <i>Establish priorities for action on indigenous biodiversity and pest control that enables a coordinated effective pest management to achieve Objective 3.4.</i>
PRP	Objective F.1.3	<p><i>in fresh waterbodies, safeguard ecological integrity by:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>protecting areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and</i> 2) <i>maintaining regional indigenous biodiversity, and</i> 3) <i>where practicable, enhancing and restoring indigenous ecosystems and habitats to a healthy functioning state, and reducing the overall threat status of regionally and nationally Threatened or At Risk species, and</i> 4) <i>preventing the introduction of new marine or freshwater pests into Northland and slowing the spread of established marine or freshwater pests within the region.</i>
	Policy D.2.16	<p><i>Manage the adverse effects of activities on indigenous biodiversity by:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) <i>outside the coastal environment:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects so they are no more than minor on:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>indigenous taxa that are listed as Threatened or At Risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists, and</i> ii. <i>areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna, that are significant using the assessment criteria in Appendix 5 of the Regional Policy Statement, and</i> iii. <i>areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biodiversity under other legislation, and</i> b) <i>avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects so they are not significant on:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation, and</i> ii. <i>habitats of indigenous species that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes, and</i> iii. <i>indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are particularly vulnerable to modification, including wetlands, wet heathlands, headwater streams, spawning and nursery areas, and</i> 3) <i>recognising areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna include:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Significant Ecological Areas, and</i> b) <i>Significant Bird Areas, and</i> c) <i>Significant Marine Mammal and Seabird Areas, and</i> 4) <i>recognising damage, disturbance or loss to the following as being potential adverse effects:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>connections between areas of indigenous biodiversity, and</i> b) <i>the life-supporting capacity of the area of indigenous biodiversity, and</i> c) <i>flora and fauna that are supported by the area of indigenous biodiversity, and</i> d) <i>natural processes or systems that contribute to the area of indigenous biodiversity, and</i> 5) <i>assessing the potential adverse effects of the activity on identified values of indigenous biodiversity, including by:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>taking a system-wide approach to large areas of indigenous biodiversity such as whole estuaries or widespread bird and marine mammal habitats, recognising that the scale of the effect of an activity is proportional to the size and sensitivity of the area of indigenous biodiversity, and</i> b) <i>recognising that existing activities may be having existing acceptable effects, and</i> c) <i>recognising that discrete, localised or otherwise minor effects impacting on the indigenous biodiversity may be acceptable, and</i> d) <i>recognising that activities with transitory effects may be acceptable, and</i> 6) <i>recognising that appropriate methods of avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects may include:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>careful design, scale and location proposed in relation to areas of indigenous biodiversity, and</i> b) <i>maintaining and enhancing connections within and between areas of indigenous biodiversity, and</i> c) <i>considering the minimisation of effects during sensitive times such as indigenous freshwater fish spawning and migration periods, and</i> d) <i>providing adequate setbacks, screening or buffers where there is the likelihood of damage and disturbance to areas of indigenous biodiversity from adjacent use and development, and</i> e) <i>maintaining the continuity of natural processes and systems contributing to the integrity of ecological areas, and</i>

		<p>f) the development of ecological management and restoration plans, and</p> <p>7) recognising that significant residual adverse effects on biodiversity values can be offset or compensated:</p> <p>a) in accordance with the Regional Policy Statement for Northland Policy 4.4.1, and</p> <p>b) after consideration of the methods in (6) above, and</p> <p>8) recognising the benefits of activities that:</p> <p>a) include the restoration and enhancement of ecosystems, habitats and indigenous biodiversity, and</p> <p>b) improve the public use, value or understanding of ecosystems, habitats and indigenous biodiversity</p>
FNDP	Objective 12.2.3.1	To maintain and enhance the life supporting capacity of ecosystems and the extent and representativeness of the District's indigenous biological diversity.
	Objective 12.2.3.2	To provide for the protection of, and to promote the active management of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.
	Objective 12.2.3.3	To recognise issues of wellbeing including equity for landowners in selecting methods of implementation.
	Objective 12.2.3.4	To promote an ethic of stewardship.
	Policy 12.2.4.1	That areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna be protected for the purpose of promoting sustainable management with attention being given to: (a) maintaining ecological values; (b) maintaining quality and resilience; (c) maintaining the variety and range of indigenous species contributing to biodiversity; (d) maintaining ecological integrity; and (e) maintaining tikanga Maori in the context of the above. Note: In determining whether a subdivision, use or development is appropriate in areas containing significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, Council shall consider each application on a case by case basis, giving due weight to Part II of the Act as well as those matters listed above.
	Policy 12.2.4.2	That the significance of areas of indigenous vegetation be evaluated by reference to the criteria listed in Appendix III of the Northland Regional Policy Statement (refer also to definition of "significant" in 12.2.5.6)
	Policy 12.2.4.3	That adverse effects on areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna are avoided, remedied or mitigated by: (a) seeking alternatives to the disturbance of habitats where practicable; (b) managing the scale, intensity, type and location of subdivision, use and development in a way that avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse ecological effects; (c) ensuring that where any disturbance occurs it is undertaken in a way that, as far as practicable: (i) minimises any edge effects; (ii) avoids the removal of specimen trees; (iii) does not result in linkages with other areas being lost; (iv) avoids adverse effects on threatened species; (v) minimises disturbance of root systems of remaining vegetation; (vi) does not result in the introduction of exotic weed species or pest animals; (d) encouraging, and where appropriate, requiring active pest control and avoiding the grazing of such areas.
	Policy 12.2.4.5	That the contribution of areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna to the overall biodiversity and amenity of the District be taken into account in evaluating applications for resource consents.
	Policy 12.2.4.8	That restoration and enhancement of indigenous ecosystems is based on plants that would have occurred naturally in the locality and is sourced from local genetic stock where practicable.
Policy 12.2.4.13	That the maintenance of riparian vegetation and habitats be recognised and provided for, and their restoration encouraged, for the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, preservation of natural character and the maintenance of general ecosystem health and indigenous biodiversity	
Policy 12.2.4.14	That when considering an application to clear areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna, enabling Maori to provide for the sustainable management of their ancestral land will be recognised and provided for by Council.	
Enabling economic wellbeing		
NPS-FM	Objective B5	To enable communities to provide for their economic well-being, including productive economic opportunities, in sustainably managing fresh water quantity, within limits.

	<i>Policy B8</i>	<i>By every regional council considering, when giving effect to this national policy statement, how to enable communities to provide for their economic well-being, including productive economic opportunities, while managing within limits.</i>
	<i>Policy CA2</i>	<p><i>By every regional council, through discussion with communities, including tangata whenua, applying the following processes in developing freshwater objectives for all freshwater management units:</i></p> <p><i>f) considering the following matters at all relevant points in the process described in Policy CA2(a)-(e):</i></p> <p><i>iaa. how to improve the quality of fresh water so it is suitable for primary contact more often, unless regional targets established under Policy A6(b) have been achieved or naturally occurring processes mean further improvement is not possible;</i></p> <p><i>iab. how to enable communities to provide for their economic well-being, including productive economic opportunities, while managing within limits;</i></p> <p><i>i. the current state of the freshwater management unit, and its anticipated future state on the basis of past and current resource use, including community understandings of the health and well-being of the freshwater management unit;</i></p> <p><i>ii. the spatial scale at which freshwater management units are defined;</i></p> <p><i>iii. the limits that would be required to achieve the freshwater objectives;</i></p> <p><i>iv. any choices between the values that the formulation of freshwater objectives and associated limits would require;</i></p> <p><i>v. any implications for resource users, people and communities arising from the freshwater objectives and associated limits including implications for actions, investments, ongoing management changes and any social, cultural or economic implications;</i></p> <p><i>vi. the timeframes required for achieving the freshwater objectives, including the ability of regional councils to set long timeframes for achieving targets; and</i></p> <p><i>vii. such other matters relevant and reasonably necessary to give effect to the objectives and policies in this national policy statement, in particular Objective AA1 and Objective A2.</i></p>
<i>RPS</i>	<i>Objective 3.5</i>	<i>Northland's natural and physical resources are sustainably managed in a way that is attractive for business and investment that will improve the economic wellbeing of Northland and its communities.</i>
	<i>Policy 6.1.1</i>	<p><i>Regional and district plans shall:</i></p> <p><i>(d) Use or support good management practices;</i></p> <p><i>(e) Minimise compliance costs and enable audited self-management where it is efficient and effective;</i></p> <p><i>(f) Enable the aspects of subdivision, use and development that complies with the Regional Policy Statement; and</i></p> <p><i>(g) Focus on effects and where suitable use performance standards.</i></p>
	<i>Method 6.1.4</i>	<p><i>The regional and district councils, when reviewing their plans, considering options for plan changes, or replacement of an entire plan, shall:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Demonstrate how Policy 6.1.1 is given effect;</i></p> <p><i>(d) Consider the use of good management practices (including environmental best practice guidelines, and codes of practice); and</i></p> <p><i>(e) Consider the use of audited self-management.</i></p>
	<i>Method 6.1.5</i>	<i>The regional and district councils should apply Policy 6.1.2 when reviewing their plans or considering options for plan changes and assessing resource consent applications</i>
<i>PRP</i>	<i>Objective F.1.4</i>	<i>Northland's natural and physical resources are managed in a way that is attractive for business and investment that will improve the economic well-being of Northland and its communities</i>
	<i>Policy D.2.2</i>	<i>Regard must be had to the social, cultural and economic benefits of a proposed activity, recognising significant benefits to local communities, Māori and the region including local employment and enhancing Māori development, particularly in areas of Northland where alternative opportunities are limited.</i>
	<i>Policy D.4.25</i>	<p><i>Recognise the significant benefits activities in water bodies can provide to local communities, Māori and the region, including:</i></p> <p><i>1) socio-economic well-being and resilience of communities or industry,</i></p>
Regionally significant and efficient and effective infrastructure		
<i>RPS</i>	<i>Objective 3.7</i>	<i>Recognise and promote the benefits of regionally significant infrastructure, (a physical resource), which through its use of natural and physical resources can</i>

	<i>significantly enhance Northland's economic, cultural, environmental and social wellbeing</i>
<i>Objective 3.8</i>	<i>Manage resource use to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) Optimise the use of existing infrastructure;</i> <i>(b) Ensure new infrastructure is flexible, adaptable, and resilient, and meets the reasonably foreseeable needs of the community; and</i> <i>(c) Strategically enable infrastructure to lead or support regional economic development and community wellbeing.</i>
<i>Objective 3.11</i>	<i>Northland has sustainable built environments that effectively integrate infrastructure with subdivision, use and development, and have a sense of place, identity and a range of lifestyle, employment and transport choices</i>
<i>Policy 5.2.1</i>	<i>Encourage development and activities to efficiently use resources, particularly network resources, water and energy, and promote the reduction and reuse of waste.</i>
<i>Policy 5.2.2</i>	<i>Encourage the development of infrastructure that is flexible, resilient, and adaptable to the reasonably foreseeable needs of the community.</i>
<i>Method 5.2.4</i>	<i>The regional and district councils shall, through regional and district plans, use assessment criteria or other suitable provisions to ensure that when a resource consent application, plan change, or notice of requirement for development is proposed that includes new or upgraded community infrastructure or infrastructure proposed by a network utility operator, weight will be given to the following:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) The extent to which infrastructure can be operated, maintained, and upgraded efficiently with minimal adverse effects to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations (for example, to meet change as anticipated by regional / sub-regional growth strategies);</i> <i>(b) The extent to which the infrastructure uses measures to achieve efficient use of resources;</i> <i>(c) Where practicable, the potential for infrastructure to co-locate with, or accommodate, other infrastructure to achieve efficiencies; and</i> <i>(d) Where multiple parties are involved, the extent to which providers propose to work together to co-ordinate activities and / or develop infrastructure implementation plans.</i> <i>In addition, in conjunction with Method 5.1.5(1)(a), all resource consents, notice of requirements and plan changes should be assessed against the Regional Form and Development Guidelines contained in Appendix 2.</i>
<i>Policy 5.3.1</i>	<i>The regional and district councils shall recognise the activities identified in Appendix 3 of this document as being regionally significant infrastructure.</i>
<i>Policy 5.3.2</i>	<i>Particular regard shall be had to the significant social, economic, and cultural benefits of regionally significant infrastructure when considering and determining resource consent applications or notices of requirement for regionally significant infrastructure.</i>
<i>Policy 5.3.3</i>	<i>(1) Allow adverse effects arising from the establishment and operation of new regionally significant infrastructure and the re-consenting of existing operations where:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) The proposal is consistent with Policies 4.4.1(1), 4.4.1(2), 4.6.1(1)(a), 4.6.1(1)(b), 4.6.1(2) and 4.6.2 (1);</i> <i>(b) The proposal does not result in established water quality limits or environmental flows and / or levels being exceeded or otherwise could lead to the over-allocation of a catchment (refer to Policy 4.1.1);</i> <i>(c) Damage to and / or loss of the relationship of iwi with ancestral sites, sites of significance, wāhi tapu, customary activities and / or taonga is avoided or otherwise agreed to by the affected iwi or hapū; and</i> <i>(d) In addition to the matters outlined in 1) (a) – (c) above, other adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated to the extent that they are no more than minor.</i> <i>(3) When managing the adverse effects of regionally significant infrastructure decision makers will give weight to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) The benefits of the activity in terms of Policy 5.3.2;</i> <i>(b) Whether the activity must be recognised and provided for as directed by a national policy statement;</i> <i>(c) Any constraints that limit the design and location of the activity, including any alternatives that have been considered which have proven to be impractical, or have greater adverse effects;</i> <i>(d) Whether the proposal is for regionally significant infrastructure which is included in Schedule 1 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act as a lifeline utility and meets the reasonably foreseeable needs of Northland.</i>

		<p>(e) <i>The extent to which the adverse effects of the activity can be practicably reduced. Such an assessment shall also take into account appropriate measures, when offered, to provide positive effects, either within the subject site or elsewhere provided that the positive effects accrue to the community of interest and / or resource affected; and</i></p> <p>(f) <i>Whether a monitoring programme for any identified significant adverse effects with unknown or uncertain outcomes could be included as a condition of consent and an adaptive management regime (including modification to the consented activity) is used to respond to such effects.</i></p> <p>(g) <i>Whether the infrastructure proposal helps to achieve consolidated development and efficient use of land.</i></p>
	Method 5.3.4	<p><i>The regional and district councils, through regional and district plans, shall include provisions (objectives, policies, rules and other methods) which:</i></p> <p>a) <i>Implement Policies 5.3.1, 5.3.2 and 5.3.3; and</i></p> <p>b) <i>Reduce constraints on the operation, maintenance and upgrading of regionally significant infrastructure by appropriately using regionally or nationally accepted performance standards.</i></p>
PRP	Objective F.1.5	<i>Recognise the national, regional and local benefits of regionally significant infrastructure and renewable energy generation and enable their effective development, operation, maintenance, repair, upgrading and removal.</i>
	Policy D.2.5	<i>Particular regard must be had to the national, regional and locally significant social, economic, and cultural benefits of regionally significant infrastructure.</i> 178
	Policy D.2.6	<p><i>Enable the establishment and operation (including re consenting) of regionally significant infrastructure by allowing any minor adverse effects providing:</i></p> <p>1) <i>The regionally significant infrastructure proposal is consistent with:</i></p> <p>a) <i>all policies in Section D.1 Tangata whenua, and</i></p> <p>b) <i>Rule D.2.14 Managing adverse effects on historic heritage, and</i></p> <p>c) <i>Rule D.2.15 Managing adverse effects on natural character, outstanding natural landscapes and outstanding natural features, and</i></p> <p>d) <i>Rule D.2.7 Managing adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity, and</i></p> <p>2) <i>the regionally significant infrastructure proposal will not likely result in over-allocation having regard to the allocation limits in H.4.3 Allocation limits for rivers, and</i></p> <p>3) <i>other adverse effects arising from the regionally significant infrastructure are avoided, remedied, mitigated or offset to the extent they are no more than minor.</i></p>
	Policy D.2.8	<p><i>When considering the appropriateness of a regionally significant infrastructure activity in circumstances where adverse effects are greater than envisaged in Policies D.2.6 and D.2.7, have regard and give appropriate weight to:</i></p> <p>1) <i>the benefits of the activity in terms of D.2.5, and</i></p> <p>2) <i>whether the activity must be recognised and provided for by a national policy statement, and</i></p> <p>3) <i>any demonstrated functional need for the activity, and</i></p> <p>4) <i>the extent to which any adverse environmental effects have been avoided, remedied or mitigated by route, site or method selection, and</i></p> <p>5) <i>any operational, technical or location constraints that limit the design and location of the activity, including any alternatives that have been considered which have proven to be impractical, or have greater adverse effects, and</i></p> <p>6) <i>whether the activity is for regionally significant infrastructure which is included in Schedule 1 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act as a lifeline utility and meets the reasonably foreseeable needs of Northland, and</i></p> <p>7) <i>the extent to which the adverse effects of the activity can be practicably reduced, inclusive of any positive effects and environmental offsets proposed, and</i></p> <p>8) <i>whether an adaptive management regime (including modification to the consented activity) can be used to manage any uncertainty around the occurrence of residual adverse effects, and</i></p> <p>9) <i>whether the activity helps to achieve consolidated development and the efficient use of land and resources, including within the coastal marine area.</i></p>
	Policy D.2.12	<p><i>When determining the expiry date for a resource consent, have particular regard to:</i></p> <p>4) <i>whether the activity is associated with regionally significant infrastructure (generally longer consent durations for regionally significant infrastructure),</i></p>
Policy D.4.25	<i>Recognise the significant benefits activities in water bodies can provide to local communities, Māori and the region, including:</i>	

		2) regionally significant infrastructure.
Culture and traditions with ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga of tangata whenua		
NPS-FM	Objective D1	To provide for the involvement of iwi and hapū, and to ensure that tangata whenua values and interests are identified and reflected in the management of fresh water including associated ecosystems, and decision-making regarding freshwater planning, including on how all other objectives of this national policy statement are given effect to.
	Policy D1	Local authorities shall take reasonable steps to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) involve iwi and hapū in the management of fresh water and freshwater ecosystems in the region; b) work with iwi and hapū to identify tangata whenua values and interests in fresh water and freshwater ecosystems in the region; and c) reflect tangata whenua values and interests in the management of, and decision-making regarding, fresh water and freshwater ecosystems in the region
RPS	Objective 8.1.1	The regional and district councils shall provide opportunities for tangata whenua to participate in the review, development, implementation, and monitoring of plans and resource consent processes under the Resource Management Act 1991.
	Objective 8.1.2	The regional and district councils shall when developing plans and processing resource consents under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Recognise and provide for the relationship of tangata whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites wāhi tapu, and other taonga; (b) Have particular regard to kaitiakitanga; and (c) Take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi including partnership.
	Policy 8.1.4	Relevant Māori concepts, values and practices will be clarified through consultation with tangata whenua to develop common understandings of their meaning and to develop methodologies for their implementation
	Method 8.1.6	Within two years of the Regional Policy Statement for Northland becoming operative, the regional council will initiate the development of a protocol with iwi authorities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Determine when the regional council will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) require an assessment of cultural effects (under Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and what it should include, and how councils will use and take into account any cultural impact assessment; (ii) appoint and use independent Māori hearing commissioners (for resource consent applications and plans under the RMA; (iii) hold hearings on marae and provide translation services; (iv) notify tangata whenua of resource consent applications and confer affected party status to tangata whenua;
	Method 8.1.7	The regional and district councils shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Actively encourage resource consent applicants to consult with tangata whenua as early in the process as possible prior to lodging consent applications for proposals that are likely to impact on tangata whenua and their taonga; and (b) Refer resource consent applicants to any relevant iwi or hapū planning document lodged with the respective council that has been authorised by the iwi or hapū for public availability.
	Policy 8.2.1	The regional council will recognise the value of iwi and hapū management plans in decision-making under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the need to support tangata whenua in the development and implementation of these plans.
	Method 8.2.2	Within two years of the Regional Policy Statement for Northland becoming operative, the regional and district councils will initiate the development of a protocol with iwi authorities to determine when and how iwi and hapū management plans will be taken into account under the Resource Management Act 1991.
	Policy 8.3.1	The regional and district councils shall support tangata whenua to have a kaitiaki role in the management of their land, resources, and other taonga.
	Policy 8.3.3	The regional and district councils shall, when requested by iwi authorities, provide information, analysis of regional and district plan provisions, and advice during and after the Treaty settlement processes to enable tangata whenua to identify potential land use opportunities and constraints associated with returned assets.

PRP	Objective F.1.8	Tangata whenua's kaitiaki role is recognised and provided for in decision-making over natural and physical resources.			
	Objective F.1.11	Protect from inappropriate use and development: 3) the values of places of significance to tangata whenua in the coastal marine area and freshwater bodies.			
	Policy D.1.1	A resource consent application must include in its assessment of environmental effects an analysis of the effects of an activity on tangata whenua and their taonga if one or more of the following is likely: 1) adverse effects on mahinga kai or access to mahinga kai, or 2) any damage, destruction or loss of access to wāhi tapu, sites of customary value and other ancestral sites and taonga with which Māori have a special relationship ¹⁶⁵ , or 3) adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity in the beds of waterbodies or the coastal marine area where it impacts on the ability of tangata whenua to carry out cultural and traditional activities, 7) adverse effects on sites and areas of significance to tangata whenua mapped in the Regional Plan (refer I Maps Ngā mahere matawhenua).			
	Policy D.1.2	If an analysis of the effects of an activity on tangata whenua and their taonga is required in a resource consent application, the analysis must: 1) include such detail as corresponds with the scale and significance of the effects that the activity may have on tangata whenua and their taonga, and 2) have regard to (but not be limited to): a) any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority (lodged with the Council) to the extent that its content has a bearing on the resource management issues of the region, and b) the outcomes of any consultation with tangata whenua with respect to the consent application, and c) statutory acknowledgements in Treaty Settlement legislation, and 3) follow best practice, including requesting, in the first instance, that the relevant tangata whenua undertake the assessment, and 4) specify the tangata whenua that the assessment relates to, and 5) be evidence-based, and 6) incorporate, where appropriate, mātauranga Māori, and 7) identify and describe all the cultural resources and activities that may be affected by the activity, and 8) identify and describe the adverse effects of the activity on the cultural resources and cultural practices (including the effects on the mauri of the cultural resources, the cultural practices affected, how they are affected, and the extent of the effects), and 9) identify, where possible, how to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on cultural values of the activity that are more than minor, and 10) include any other relevant information.			
	Policy D.1.3	The following persons must be considered an affected person regarding notification where the adverse effects on the following resources and activities are minor or more than minor: Table 14: Circumstances where tangata whenua are adversely affected for purposes of notification			
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Person</th> <th>Resource or activity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The tangata whenua identified in an analysis of the effects undertaken in accordance with policy D.1.2 'Requirements of an analysis of effects on tangata whenua and their taonga'.</td> <td>Cultural resources or activities identified in an analysis of effects undertaken in accordance with Policy D.1.2.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Person	Resource or activity	The tangata whenua identified in an analysis of the effects undertaken in accordance with policy D.1.2 'Requirements of an analysis of effects on tangata whenua and their taonga'.	Cultural resources or activities identified in an analysis of effects undertaken in accordance with Policy D.1.2.
Person	Resource or activity				
The tangata whenua identified in an analysis of the effects undertaken in accordance with policy D.1.2 'Requirements of an analysis of effects on tangata whenua and their taonga'.	Cultural resources or activities identified in an analysis of effects undertaken in accordance with Policy D.1.2.				
Policy D.1.4	Resource consent for an activity may generally only be granted if the adverse effects from the activity on the values of Places of Significance to tangata whenua in the coastal marine area and water bodies are avoided, remedied or mitigated so they are no more than minor.				
Policy D.1.5	For the purposes of this Plan, a place of significance to tangata whenua: 1) is in the coastal marine area, or in a water body, where the values which may be impacted are related to any of the following: a) soil conservation, or b) quality and quantity of water, or c) aquatic ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity, and 2) is: a) a historic heritage resource, or b) ancestral land, water, site, wāhi tapu, or other taonga, and 3) is either:				

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a Site or Area of Significance to tangata whenua, which is a single resource or set of resources identified, described and contained in a mapped location, or b) a Landscape of Significance to tangata whenua, which is a collection of related resources identified and described within a mapped area, with the relationship between those component resources identified, and <p>4) has one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) historic associations, which include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. stories of initial migration, arrival and settlement, or ii. patterns of occupation, including permanent, temporary or seasonal occupation, or iii. the sites of conflicts and the subsequent peace-making and rebuilding of iwi or hapū, or iv. kinship and alliances built between areas and iwi or hapū, often in terms of significant events, or v. alliances to defend against external threats, or vi. recognition of notable tupuna, and sites associated with them, or b) traditional associations, which include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. resource use, including trading and trading routes between groups (for instance – with minerals such as matā/obsidian), or ii. traditional travel and communication linkages, both on land and sea, or iii. areas of mana moana for fisheries and other rights, or iv. use of landmarks for navigation and location of fisheries grounds, or v. implementation of traditional management measures, such as rāhui or tohatoha (distribution), or c) cultural associations, which include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the web of whanaungatanga connecting across locations and generations, or ii. the implementation of concepts such as kaitiakitanga and manākitanga, with specific details for each whanau, hapū and iwi, or d) spiritual associations which pervade all environmental and social realities, and include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the role of the atua Ranginui and Papatūānuku, and their offspring such as Tangaroa and Tāne, or ii. the recognition of places with connection to the wairua of those with us and those who have passed away, or iii. the need to maintain the mauri of all living things and their environment, and <p>5) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be based on traditions and tikanga, and b) be endorsed for evidential purposes by the relevant tangata whenua community, and c) record the values of the place for which protection is required, and d) record the relationship between the individual sites or resources (landscapes only), and e) record the tangata whenua groups determining and endorsing the assessment, and f) geographically define the areas where values can be adversely affected.
		<p>Manage the adverse effects of activities on historic heritage by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) avoiding significant adverse effects on the characteristics, qualities and values that contribute to historic heritage, and 5) determining the likely adverse effects of proposals by taking into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) the outcomes of any consultation with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. tangata whenua in instances where historic heritage has identified values of significance to tangata whenua, and ...
	D.2.17	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent for an activity in the coastal marine area or in, on or under the bed of a freshwater body, recognise that adverse effects may extend beyond the coastal marine area or the freshwater body to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) significant areas and values including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) Places of significance to tangata whenua, and 3) decision-makers should have regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the nature and scale of these effects when deciding whether or not to grant consent for activities in the coastal marine area or on the beds of freshwater bodies, and b) the need to impose conditions on resource consents for those activities in order to avoid, remedy or mitigate these adverse effects.

RWSP	Objective 6.3.1	<i>The management of the natural and physical resources within the Northland region in a manner that recognises and provides for the traditional and cultural relationships of tangata whenua with the land and water.</i>
	Policy 6.04.01	<i>To recognise and, as far as practicable provide for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with respect to the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in the Northland region.</i>
	Method 6.05.01	<i>To encourage applicants for resource consents for activities that may have an adverse effect on the taonga of tangata whenua to consult with the tangata whenua prior to their application being processed.</i>
FNDP	Objective 2.7.1	<i>To encourage the integrated protection and enhancement of riparian and coastal margins through: (a) planting and/or regeneration of indigenous vegetation; (b) pest and weed control; (c) control (including, where appropriate, exclusion) of vehicles, pets and stock.</i>
	Objective 2.7.3	<i>To recognise and provide for the protection of waahi tapu and other ancestral sites and the mauri (life force) of natural and physical resources.</i>
	Policy 2.8.1	<i>That Council will provide opportunities for the involvement of tangata whenua in the sustainable management of the natural and physical resources of the District.</i>
	Policy 2.8.2	<i>That tangata whenua be consulted over the use, development or protection of natural resources where these affect their taonga.</i>
	Policy 12.5.4.5	<i>That land use activities in the vicinity of Sites of Cultural Significance to Maori shall not compromise their spiritual, cultural or historical values and that the effect on cultural, spiritual and historical values is taken into account in the assessment of applications</i>
Natural hazards		
RPS	Objective 3.13	<i>The risks and impacts of natural hazard events (including the influence of climate change) on people, communities, property, natural systems, infrastructure and our regional economy are minimised by: (a) Increasing our understanding of natural hazards, including the potential influence of climate change on natural hazard events;</i>
	Policy 7.1.5	<i>New regionally significant infrastructure and critical infrastructure: (1) Must be designed to maintain, as far as practicable, its integrity and function during natural hazard events; and (2) May be considered appropriate to locate within flood and coastal hazard areas, even if it cannot meet policies 7.1.2 or 7.1.3 provided: (c) An engineer's assessment identifies the potential for the infrastructure to exacerbate flood and erosion hazard risk on neighbouring properties, and where the assessment shows that risk will be exacerbated; the assessment must outline ways this risk can be minimised.</i>
	Policy 7.1.6	<i>When managing subdivision, use and development in Northland, climate change effects will be included in all estimates of natural hazard risk, taking into account the scale and type of the proposed development and using the latest national guidance and best available information on the likely effects of climate change on the region or district.</i>
	Policy 7.2.1	<i>Recognise and protect, restore or enhance natural systems and features that contribute to reducing the impacts of natural hazard events on the built environment.</i>
PRP	Objective F.1.9	<i>The risks and impacts of natural hazard events (including the influence of climate change) on people, communities, property, natural systems, infrastructure and the regional economy are minimised by: 1) increasing the understanding of natural hazards, including the potential influence of climate change on natural hazard events,</i>
	Policy D.2.3	<i>Particular regard must be had to the potential effects of climate change on a proposed development requiring consent under this Plan, taking into account the scale, type and design-life of the development proposed and with reference to the latest national guidance and best available climate change projections.</i>
	Policy D.4.25	<i>Recognise the significant benefits activities in water bodies can provide to local communities, Māori and the region, including: 6) enabling community resilience to climate change,</i>
Natural character of waterbodies, Rural Production zone character, Landscape and Natural Features		
RPS	Objective 3.14	<i>Identify and protect from inappropriate subdivision, use and development;</i>

		(a) <i>The qualities and characteristics that make up the natural character of the coastal environment, and the natural character of freshwater bodies and their margins;</i>						
	Policy 4.6.1	(2) <i>Outside the coastal environment avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects (including cumulative adverse effects) of subdivision, use and development on the characteristics and qualities of outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes and the natural character of freshwater bodies. Methods which may achieve this include:</i> c) <i>Minimising, indigenous vegetation clearance and modification (including earthworks / disturbance and structures) to natural wetlands, the beds of lakes, rivers and their margins.</i>						
	Method 4.6.3	<i>Regional and district plans shall be amended to the extent necessary to include objectives, policies and methods (and rules where necessary) to give effect to Policy 4.6.1 and 4.6.2:</i> <i>(1) Methods in district plans shall include control of: ...</i> <i>(ii) The location, scale and form of buildings and structures (outside freshwater bodies and the coastal marine area);</i> <i>(iii) The location and scale of earthworks and indigenous vegetation removal (outside wetlands and the beds of lakes, rivers and the coastal marine area); and ...</i> <i>(2) Methods in regional plans shall include control of:</i> <i>(i) The location, scale and form of buildings and structures (within freshwater bodies and the coastal marine area);</i> <i>(ii) Vegetation removal within and on the margins of the coastal marine area and freshwater bodies;</i> <i>(iii) Earthworks, deposition and disturbance to and within beds of water bodies and the coastal marine area;</i> <i>(iv) Drainage, diversion and extraction of and discharges to water; and</i> <i>(3) Methods (as relevant to council functions) may include:</i> <i>(i) Assessment criteria, development standards and / or thresholds to control the scale, intensity, form and location of activities and (including for the purposes of controlling cumulative adverse effects);</i>						
PRP	Objective F.1.11	<i>Protect from inappropriate use and development:</i> 1) <i>the characteristics, qualities and values that make up:</i> c) <i>natural character in fresh waterbodies outside the coastal environment, and</i>						
	Policy D.2.15	<i>Manage the adverse effects of activities on natural character, outstanding natural landscapes and outstanding natural features by:</i> 1) <i>avoiding adverse effects of activities as follows:</i> <i>Table 15: Adverse effects to be avoided</i> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Place / value</i></th> <th><i>Location of the place</i></th> <th><i>Effects to be avoided</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Natural character</i></td> <td><i>...freshwater bodies</i></td> <td><i>Significant adverse effects on the characteristics, qualities and values that contribute to natural character</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 2) <i>recognising that in relation to natural character in waterbodies (where not identified as outstanding natural character), appropriate methods of avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects may include:</i> a) <i>ensuring the location, intensity, scale and form of activities is appropriate having regard to natural elements and processes, and</i> c) <i>in freshwater, minimising to the extent practicable modification (disturbance, structures, extraction of water and discharge of contaminants), and</i> 4) <i>recognising that uses and development form part of existing landscapes, features and waterbodies and have existing effects.</i>	<i>Place / value</i>	<i>Location of the place</i>	<i>Effects to be avoided</i>	<i>Natural character</i>	<i>...freshwater bodies</i>	<i>Significant adverse effects on the characteristics, qualities and values that contribute to natural character</i>
<i>Place / value</i>	<i>Location of the place</i>	<i>Effects to be avoided</i>						
<i>Natural character</i>	<i>...freshwater bodies</i>	<i>Significant adverse effects on the characteristics, qualities and values that contribute to natural character</i>						
	Policy D.4.22	<i>Activities affecting a natural wetland:</i> 1) <i>should maintain the following important functions and values of wetlands, including:</i> a) <i>water purification and nutrient attenuation, and</i> b) <i>contribution to maintaining stream flows during dry periods, and</i> c) <i>peak stream flow reduction, and</i> d) <i>providing habitat for indigenous flora and fauna, including ecological connectivity to surrounding habitat, and</i> e) <i>recreation, amenity and natural character values, and</i> 2) <i>must avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on important wetland functions and values, or</i>						

		3) <i>must provide biodiversity off-setting or environmental biodiversity compensation, so that residual adverse effects on the important functions and values of wetlands are no more than minor</i>
	Policy D.4.25	<i>Recognise the significant benefits activities in water bodies can provide to local communities, Māori and the region, including:...</i> 9) <i>enhancing amenity and natural character.</i>
FNDP	Objective 8.6.3.1	<i>To promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources in the Rural Production Zone.</i>
	Objective 8.6.3.2	<i>To enable the efficient use and development of the Rural Production Zone in a way that enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well being and for their health and safety.</i>
	Objective 8.6.3.3	<i>To promote the maintenance and enhancement of the amenity values of the Rural Production Zone to a level that is consistent with the productive intent of the zone..</i>
	Objective 8.6.3.5	<i>To promote the protection of significant natural values of the Rural Production Zone.</i>
	Objective 8.6.3.8	<i>To enable the efficient establishment and operation of activities and services that have a functional need to be located in rural environments.</i>
	Objective 8.6.3.9	<i>To enable rural production activities to be undertaken in the zone</i>
	Objective 12.1.3.3	<i>To recognise and provide for the distinctiveness, natural diversity and complexity of landscapes as far as practicable including the complexity found locally within landscapes and the diversity of landscapes across the District</i>
	Objective 12.7.3.1	<i>To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development on riparian margins</i>
	Objective 12.7.3.2	<i>To protect the natural, cultural, heritage and landscape values and to promote the protection of the amenity and spiritual values associated with the margins of lakes, rivers and indigenous wetlands and the coastal environment, from the adverse effects of land use activities, through proactive restoration/rehabilitation/revegetation.</i>
	Objective 12.7.3.5	<i>To avoid the adverse effects from inappropriate use and development of the margins of lakes, rivers, indigenous wetlands and the coastline.</i>
	Policy 8.6.4.1	<i>That the Rural Production Zone enables farming and rural production activities, as well as a wide range of activities, subject to the need to ensure that any adverse effects on the environment, including any reverse sensitivity effects, resulting from these activities are avoided, remedied or mitigated and are not to the detriment of rural productivity.</i>
	Policy 8.6.4.2	<i>That standards be imposed to ensure that the off site effects of activities in the Rural Production Zone are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</i>
	Policy 8.6.4.3	<i>That land management practices that avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on natural and physical resources be encouraged.</i>
	Policy 8.6.4.4	<i>That the type, scale and intensity of development allowed shall have regard to the maintenance and enhancement of the amenity values of the Rural Production Zone to a level that is consistent with the productive intent of the zone.</i>
Policy 8.6.4.5	<i>That the efficient use and development of physical and natural resources be taken into account in the implementation of the Plan.</i>	
Policy 12.1.4.7	<i>That the diversity of outstanding landscapes at a District-wide and local level be maintained and enhanced where practicable.</i>	
Policy 12.1.4.8	<i>That the trend is towards the enhancement rather than the deterioration of landscape values, including the encouragement of the restoration of degraded landscapes</i>	
Policy 12.1.4.10	<i>That landscape values be protected by encouraging development that takes in account:</i> <i>(a) the rarity or value of the landscape and/or landscape features;</i> <i>(b) the visibility of the development;</i> <i>(c) important views as seen from public vantage points on a public road, public reserve, the foreshore and the coastal marine area;</i> <i>(d) the desirability of avoiding adverse effects on the elements that contribute to the distinctive character of the coastal landscapes, especially outstanding landscapes and natural features, ridges and headlands or those features that have significant amenity value;</i>	

		<p>(e) <i>the contribution of natural patterns, composition and extensive cover of indigenous vegetation to landscape values;</i></p> <p>(f) <i>Maori cultural values associated with landscapes;</i></p> <p>(g) <i>the importance of the activity in enabling people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being.</i></p>
	Policy 12.7.4.3	<i>That the effects of activities which will be generated by new structures on or adjacent to the surface of lakes, rivers and coastal margins be taken into account when assessing applications.</i>
	Policy 12.7.4.3	<i>That adverse effects of land use activities on the natural character and functioning of riparian margins and indigenous wetlands be avoided.</i>
	Policy 12.7.4.5	<i>That activities which have a functional relationship with waterbodies or the coastal marine area be provided for</i>
	Policy 12.7.4.7	<i>That any adverse effects on the quality of public drinking water supplies from land use activities, be avoided, remedied or mitigated.</i>
	Policy 12.7.4.11	<i>That the extent of impervious surfaces be limited so as to restore, enhance and protect the natural character, and water quantity and quality of lakes, rivers, wetlands and the coastline</i>
	Policy 12.7.4.14	<i>That the efficient use of water and water conservation be encouraged.</i>
	Policy 12.7.4.15	<p><i>To encourage the integrated protection and enhancement of riparian and coastal margins through:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>planting and/or regeneration of indigenous vegetation;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>pest and weed control;</i></p> <p>(c) <i>control (including, where appropriate, exclusion) of vehicles, pets and stock.</i></p>
Active management		
RPS	Objective 3.15	<p><i>Maintain and / or improve;</i></p> <p>(a) <i>The natural character of the coastal environment and fresh water bodies and their margins;</i></p> <p>(c) <i>Historic heritage;</i></p> <p>(d) <i>Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna (including those within estuaries and harbours);</i></p> <p>(e) <i>Fresh and coastal water quality by supporting, enabling and positively recognising active management arising from the efforts of landowners, individuals, iwi, hapū and community groups</i></p>
	Policy 4.7.1	<p><i>In plan provisions and the resource consent process, recognise and promote the positive effects of the following activities that contribute to active management:</i></p> <p>a) <i>Pest control, particularly where it will complement an existing pest control project / programme;</i></p> <p>b) <i>Soil conservation / erosion control;</i></p> <p>e) <i>Re-vegetation with indigenous species, particularly in areas identified for natural character improvement;</i></p> <p>f) <i>Maintenance of historic heritage resources (including sites, buildings and structures);</i></p> <p>h) <i>Exclusion of stock from waterways and areas of significant indigenous vegetation and / or significant habitats of indigenous fauna;</i></p> <p>i) <i>Protection of indigenous biodiversity values identified under Policy 4.4.1, outstanding natural character, outstanding natural landscapes or outstanding natural features either through legal means or physical works;</i></p> <p>k) <i>Restoration or creation of natural habitat and processes, including ecological corridors in association with indigenous biodiversity values identified under Policy 4.4.1, particularly wetlands and / or wetland sequences;</i></p> <p>l) <i>Restoration of natural processes in marine and freshwater habitats.</i></p>
	Policy 4.7.3	<p><i>Except where in conflict with established uses promote rehabilitation and restoration of natural character in the manner described in Policy 4.7.1 in the following areas:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>Wetlands, rivers, lakes, estuaries, and their margins;</i></p> <p>(e) <i>Remnants of indigenous coastal vegetation particularly where these are adjacent to water or can be linked to establish or enhance ecological corridors; and</i></p> <p>(f) <i>The areas or values identified in Policy 4.4.1 (protecting significant areas and species).</i></p>
	Objective F.1.3	<p><i>In the coastal marine area and in fresh waterbodies, safeguard ecological integrity by:...</i></p> <p>3) <i>where practicable, enhancing and restoring indigenous ecosystems and habitats to a healthy functioning state, and reducing the overall threat status of regionally and nationally Threatened or At Risk species, and...</i></p>

	Policy D.2.16	Manage the adverse effects of activities on indigenous biodiversity by:...
	Policy D.4.23	When considering resource consents for activities in wetlands, recognise:...
		8) recognising the benefits of activities that: a) include the restoration and enhancement of ecosystems, habitats and indigenous biodiversity, and...
		3) that the consent duration should be for as long as active restoration or enhancement works are required.
Historic heritage		
RPS	Objective 3.14	Identify and protect from inappropriate subdivision, use and development; ... (c) The integrity of historic heritage.
	Objective 3.15	Maintain and / or improve; ... (c) Historic heritage. ...
	Policy 4.6.2	(1) Protect the integrity of historic heritage resources that have been identified in plans in accordance with Policy 4.5.3 and Method 4.5.4(3): a) By avoiding significant adverse effects of subdivision, use and development and avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects (including cumulative adverse effects) on historic heritage in the following way: (i) Requiring careful design and location of subdivision, use and development to retain heritage buildings and other physical elements of historic heritage and where practical enhance public use and access; (ii) Restricting the demolition / relocation of and / or inappropriate modifications, additions or alterations to physical elements of historic heritage; (iii) Recognising that the integrity of many historic heritage resources relies on context and maintain these relationships in the design and location of subdivision, use and development; (iv) Recognising the collective value of groups of heritage buildings, structures and / or places, particularly where these are representative of Northland's historic settlements, architecture or periods in history and maintain the wider character of such areas; and (v) Restricting activities that compromise important spiritual or cultural values held by Māori / Mana Whenua and / or the wider community in association with particular heritage places or features. (2) Despite the above: a) Clause 1 does not apply where natural hazards threaten the viability of regionally significant infrastructure and / or public health and safety; or b) Regionally significant infrastructure proposals that cannot meet 4.6.2(1) may still be appropriate after assessment against the matters in Policy 5.3.3(3).
Method 4.6.3	Regional and district plans shall be amended to the extent necessary to include objectives, policies and methods (and rules where necessary) to give effect to Policy 4.6.1 and 4.6.2: ... (2) Methods in regional plans shall include control of: (i) The location, scale and form of buildings and structures (within freshwater bodies and the coastal marine area); (ii) Vegetation removal within and on the margins of the coastal marine area and freshwater bodies; (iii) Earthworks, deposition and disturbance to and within beds of water bodies and the coastal marine area; (iv) Drainage, diversion and extraction of and discharges to water; and (v) The disturbance, demolition or alteration of physical elements and / or structures of historic heritage that meet Policy 4.5.3 (in the coastal marine area and beds of lakes and rivers). (3) Methods (as relevant to council functions) may include: (i) Assessment criteria, development standards and / or thresholds to control the scale, intensity, form and location of activities and (including for the purposes of controlling cumulative adverse effects); (ii) The control of the character, scale, form and appearance of new built development in areas of historic heritage identified in plans; (iii) A requirement for qualified heritage or cultural impact assessments where activities have the potential to adversely affect historic heritage; (iv) Use of alert layers to advise of sensitive historic heritage or cultural sites without disclosure in plans; and (v) Conditions on consents to provide buffers and / or setbacks between historic heritage and other incompatible activity	

FNDP	Objective 12.5.3.1	<i>To protect and retain the heritage values of resources, such values to include those of an archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, and technological nature.</i>
	Objective 12.5.3.2	<i>To protect waahi tapu and other sites of spiritual, cultural or historical significance to Maori from inappropriate use, development and subdivision.</i>
	Objective 12.5.3.5	<i>To protect the cultural, spiritual, scientific and historic values of archaeological sites from inappropriate use, development and subdivision</i>
	Objective 12.5.3.7	<i>To ensure that subdivision and land use management practices avoid adverse effects on heritage values and resources.</i>
	Policy 12.5.4.2	<i>That the heritage values of any building, object, vegetation or heritage site shall not be adversely affected by subdivision or land use activities.</i>