

Objectives and Policies

Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013

1.3 WAI MĀORI

Ngā Paetae Objectives

- (3) Water and land are managed as interrelated resources embracing the practice of Ki Uta Ki Tai, which recognises the connection between land, groundwater, surface water and coastal waters.
- (8) The practice of using water as a receiving environment for the discharge of contaminants is discontinued, and all existing direct discharges of contaminants to water are eliminated.
- (9) Water quality is such that future generations will not have to drink treated water.

Ngā Kaupapa / Policy

Discharges

WM6.10 To require that the regional council classify the following discharge activities as prohibited due to significant effects on water quality:

- (a) Activities that may result in the discharge of sewage (treated or untreated), stormwater, industrial waste, animal effluent or other contaminants to water, or onto land where contaminants may enter water; and
- (b) Stock access to waterways and waterbodies (including drains and stock races), regardless of the size of the waterway and type of stock.

WM6.11 Consented discharge to land activities must be subject to appropriate consent conditions to protect ground and surface water, including but not limited to:

- (a) Application rates that avoid over saturation and nutrient loading;
- (b) Set backs or buffers from waterways, wetlands and springs;
- (c) Use of native plant species to absorb and filter contaminants; including riparian and wetland establishment and the use of planted swales; and
- (d) Monitoring requirements to enable assessment of the effects of the activity.

WM6.16 To require, in the first instance, that all potential contaminants that may enter water (e.g. nutrients, sediments and chemicals) are managed on site and at source rather than discharged off site. This applies to both rural and urban activities.

5.4 PAPATŪĀNUKU

Ngā Paetae Objectives

- (1) The mauri of land and soil resources is protected mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei.
- (2) The ancestral and contemporary relationship between Ngāi Tahu and the land is recognised and provided for in land use planning and decision making.
- (3) Land use planning and management in the takiwā reflects the principle of Ki Uta Ki Tai.
- (4) Rural and urban land use occurs in a manner that is consistent with land capability, the assimilative capacity of catchments and the limits and availability of water resources.
- (5) Inappropriate land use practices that have a significant and unacceptable effect on water quality and quantity are discontinued.
- (7) Subdivision and development activities implement low impact, innovative and sustainable solutions to water, stormwater, waste and energy issues.

Ngā Kaupapa / Policy

P4.1 To work with local authorities to ensure a consistent approach to the identification and consideration of Ngāi Tahu interests in subdivision and development activities, including:

- (a) Encouraging developers to engage with Papatipu Rūnanga in the early stages of development planning to identify potential cultural issues; including the preparation of Cultural Impact Assessment reports;
- (b) Ensuring engagement with Papatipu Rūnanga at the Plan Change stage, where plan changes are required to enable subdivision;
- (c) Requiring that resource consent applications assess actual and potential effects on tāngata whenua values and associations;
- (d) Ensuring that effects on tāngata whenua values are avoided, remedied or mitigated using culturally appropriate methods;
- (e) Ensuring that subdivision consents are applied for and evaluated alongside associated land use and discharge consents; and
- (f) Requiring that 'add ons' to existing subdivisions are assessed against the policies in this section.

P4.3 To base tāngata whenua assessments and advice for subdivision and residential land development proposals on a series of principles and guidelines associated with key issues of importance concerning such activities, as per Ngāi Tahu subdivision and development guidelines (see next page).

STORMWATER

Issue P6: The discharge of stormwater in urban, commercial, industrial and rural environments and can have effects on water quality.

P6.1 To require on-site solutions to stormwater management in all new urban, commercial, industrial and rural developments (zero stormwater discharge off site) based on a multi-tiered approach to stormwater management:

- (b) Reducing volume entering system - implementing measures that reduce the volume of stormwater requiring treatment (e.g. rainwater collection tanks);
- (c) Reduce contaminants and sediments entering system - maximising opportunities to reduce contaminants entering stormwater e.g. oil collection pits in carparks, education of residents, treat the water, methods to improve quality; and
- (d) Discharge to land based methods, including swales, stormwater basins, retention basins, and constructed wetpools and wetlands (environmental infrastructure), using appropriate native plant species, recognising the ability of particular species to absorb water and filter waste.

P6.3 Stormwater should not enter the wastewater reticulation system in existing urban environments.

P6.5 To encourage the design of stormwater management systems in urban and semi urban environments to provide for multiple uses: for example, stormwater management infrastructure as part of an open space network that provides for recreation, habitat and customary use values.

DISCHARGE TO LAND

Issue P8: Discharge to land can utilise the natural abilities of Papatūānuku to cleanse and filter contaminants but must still be managed to avoid adverse effects on soil and water resources.

P8.1 To require that discharge to land activities in the takiwā:

- (a) Are appropriate to the soil type and slope, and the assimilative capacity of the land on which the discharge activity occurs;
- (b) Avoid over-saturation and therefore the contamination of soil, and/or run off and leaching; and
- (c) Are accompanied by regular testing and monitoring of one or all of the following: soil, foliage, groundwater and surface water in the area.

P8.2 In the event that that accumulation of contaminants in the soil is such that the mauri of the soil resource is compromised, then the discharge activity must change or cease as a matter of priority.

CONTAMINATED LAND

P10.1 The management of contaminated land must recognise and provide for specific cultural issues, including:

- (a) The location of contaminated sites;
- (b) The nature of the contamination;
- (c) The potential for leaching and run-off;
- (d) Proposed land use changes; and
- (e) Proposed remediation or mitigation work.

EARTHWORKS

Issue P11: Earthworks associated with land use and development need to be managed to avoid damaging or destroying sites of significance, and to avoid or minimise erosion and sedimentation.

P11.1 To assess proposals for earthworks with particular regard to:

- (a) Potential effects on wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, known and unknown;
- (b) Potential effects on waterways, wetlands and waipuna;
- (c) Potential effects on indigenous biodiversity;
- (d) Potential effects on natural landforms and features, including ridge lines;
- (e) Proposed erosion and sediment control measures; and
- (f) Rehabilitation and remediation plans following earthworks.

Erosion and sediment control

P11.9 To require stringent and enforceable controls on land use and earthworks activities as part of the resource consent process, to protect waterways and waterbodies from sedimentation, including but not limited to:

- (a) The use of buffer zones;
- (b) Minimising the extent of land cleared and left bare at any given time; and
- (c) Capture of run-off, and sediment control.